Ordnance survey of the county of Londonderry / Colonel Colby ... superintendent. Volume the first.

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T. 6

ORDNANCE SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

COLONEL COLBY, R.E.,
F.R.S.L. AND E., M.R.I.A., ETC.,
SUPERINTENDENT.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

DUBLIN:
PUBLISHED FOR HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
HODGES AND SMITH.
1837.

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OF

LONDONDERRY.

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

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PREFACE.

To carry on a minute Survey of all Ireland so as to meet the various objects proposed by the Committee of the House of Commons, (for the Survey and Valuation of Ireland), on whose recommendation the Townland Survey was ordered; no collection of ready instructed surveyors would have sufficed. It, therefore, became indispensable to train and organize a completely new department for the purpose. Officers and men from the corps of Royal Engineers formed the basis of this new organization, and very large numbers of other persons possessing various qualifications, were gradually added to them to expedite the great work. The code of Instructions which I framed and issued at the commencement of the Survey, had reference principally to devising methods by which large numbers could be employed on it, at a moderate expense, with little risk of confusion or error; and provided for the collection of some subsidiary information, which might become useful in facilitating the construction of future roads and lines for communication. But the present volume comprises also a large mass of information, not contemplated in those instructions; and it is requisite to apprize the public of its origin.

Having the general direction of the arrangements for the Surveys of England and Ireland, it would have been highly prejudicial to have devoted my time to the local charge of the Survey Office in the Phœnix Park; I therefore, brought with me from the English Survey, Lieutenant Larcom of the Royal Engineers to perform that duty. In that situation every document relating to the Survey of Ireland passed through his hands. The elaborate search of books and records required to settle the orthography of names to be used on the maps, led him to compare the progressive states of the country. A geological examination having been ordered under Captain

Portlock's direction, and the organization framed for carrying on the Survey, affording means for collecting and methodizing facts, which were never likely to recur, Lieutenant Larcom conceived the idea, that with such opportunities, a small additional cost would enable him, without retarding the execution of the maps, to draw together a work embracing every species of local information relating to Ireland. He submitted this idea to me, and I obtained the sanction of the Irish Government for carrying it into effect. To him I have intrusted the execution, and the present volume is the first public result.

In a work so entirely new in its design, and so varied and elaborate in its details, the difficulty of obtaining complete materials can only be appreciated by those who have watched its progress;—and the persons engaged in it had many other duties to perform. A list of all those who have contributed more or less information would be little short of a list of the persons employed on the Survey. But it is necessary I should specially mention the following gentlemen: Captain Portlock, who has charge of the Geological branch of the Survey, and who, for this Memoir, undertook also the Natural History and Productive Economy sections; having the assistance of Mr. David Moore in the botanical researches. The description of the Natural Features, Social Economy, and of the ancient and modern Buildings have been chiefly contributed by Captain Dawson, and his assistants, Mr. Ligar, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. Williams. The History and Antiquities have been drawn up by Mr. George Petrie, aided by Mr. John O'Donovan. As the other contributors have been less confined to particular sections, and the intimate connexion between the several sections, renders it impracticable to assign their individual contributions, I only add, that I have been requested by Lieutenant Larcom, who has charge of the execution of the work, to acknowledge the assistance he has received from Mr. George Downes, who has contributed a variety of matter, and arranged the section "People" in the city; and also from Mr. Edward Singleton, to whom he has peculiarly committed the correction of tabular matter and numerical calculations.

THOMAS COLBY,

Colonel Royal Engineers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In presenting to the public the first volume of a continuous work, it may be expected that some notice should be prefixed of its object, the circumstances which led to it, and the mode of arrangement adopted in the compilation of its matter.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that a map is in its nature but a part of a Survey, and that much of the information connected with it, can only be advantageously embodied in a memoir, to which the map then serves as a graphical index.

The English Survey has, indeed, been hitherto accompanied only by memoirs purely geodetic, the scale of the maps being small, and the general circumstances of the English counties and towns being already known by local histories, and by agricultural and other surveys.

But the Survey of Ireland commenced at a period when much public attention was directed to that portion of the empire; and when authentic information of various kinds was greatly wanted, and not easily obtained. The Maps were required to be made on a scale sufficiently large to exhibit the boundaries of Townlands, that they might serve as a basis for correcting the unequal pressure of local taxation, and it was obvious that topography so minute would be valuable for many purposes of public utility, if supported by other information collected with similar minuteness;—it was therefore, necessary to look to the objects to which the Survey was likely to be applied. Local improvements were among the earliest, and this consideration governed the class of detail, which, in addition to boundaries, the maps themselves should convey. But even of these improvements, there were some, whose interest appeared of a general and national character, and of a nature in which individual or local exertion would peculiarly require the direction of the Government, and, therefore, the previous collection of general knowledge, which could with confidence be appealed to; because while physical and practical science were sufficient to guide the execution of such works, it was obvious that the view of their necessity must be governed by considerations of a higher order. The direction in which a rail road or canal should be made might be indicated by the maps, but the necessity for making it must be sought in the objects to be attained by it when made. This required a knowledge of the social and industrial state of the people, of the effects which had been produced by similar improvements under similar circumstances; and, in order that the present condition of the country might be exhibited in every useful light, it was necessary to divest History of fable and error, and to hold up the past as a beacon and a guide to the future. The various questions which filled the public mind —the education of the people, their employment, and the connexion of both with their general state—the interests of commerce, of agriculture, and manufactures, and the investment of capital; —all were pausing for knowledge, or opposing each other from prejudice, the want of know-

ledge. A general Survey might naturally be expected to furnish information useful for all these objects, but it soon appeared, that the urgent demand for the maps, on which the attention of the country was fixed, would not suffer any abstraction of the time or labour employed upon them; every energy was required on the part of the officers to guide the great machine in its rapid motion, and their utmost intelligence was taxed to prevent deterioration of quality from being the cost at which quantity was purchased. Pursuits, therefore, which would have been far more interesting, were inevitably laid aside, or deferred; and, though material for many such volumes as the present is already collected, the disadvantages under which this has been compiled render it a very humble specimen of what a general and organized exertion may achieve. It has grown gradually but slowly, and only from particular portions of the work.

Thus, a subject of the earliest necessity to the maps themselves, afforded a basis for historic inquiries. The mode of spelling the names of places was peculiarly vague and unsettled, but on the maps about to be constructed, it was desirable to establish a standard orthography, and for future reference, to identify the several localities with the names by which they had formerly been called; and as the townland, and other divisions under various denominations, have existed over the whole of Ireland from the earliest times, it soon became apparent, that a sufficient extension of the original orthographic inquiries, to trace all the mutations of each name, would be, in fact, to pass in review the local history of the whole country.

When, by these researches the original name of the townland, parish, or barony, had been arrived at, it was frequently found to be indicative of some early sept or tribe, some ecclesiastical establishment, or ancient chief, and this primitive inhabitancy formed an appropriate introduction to the important subject, Social Economy. This latter subject combined numerous branches of immediate interest. Social Economy embraced the Establishments for Education, Benevolence, Justice, and all the varied wants of the community; all were necessary to the completeness of the scheme, but each required separate investigation. A department had been framed for combining the outline maps and delineating the features of the ground upon them. This department necessarily followed the General Survey and afforded an opportunity of collecting the information necessary to complete these several subjects.

The geological inquiries connected with the Survey also received great development in their progress—for geology alone was as a map without a memoir;—and in order to give them full completeness, it was necessary to follow them into the other branches of Natural History; —the soil resulting from the rocks, the plants and fruits from the soil, and animated nature depending on them;—but when complete, as matter of scientific research, their practical utility would at once be seen by their connexion with the various branches of industrial energy, which in the several forms, Rural, Manufacturing, and Commercial, unite in the general head, Productive Economy.

All these materials were, however, extremely imperfect, when, on the publication of the maps of the county of Londonderry, in 1833, the present undertaking was begun. In 1835, the meeting of the British Association took place in Dublin, and a preliminary portion of the work was laid before its several sections. The same portion, considerably enlarged and amended, is now presented to the public, and will be followed by the rural baronies in succession. It must be observed, however, that as even now, the time of the persons employed is pre-occupied with the maps, it cannot be expected that the publication of the succeeding volumes will proceed with the degree of rapidity which would attend more exclusively devoted attention; still what has been done once may be done again, and done better the second time. The initial steps of every extensive work are, of necessity, slow. A time wholly disproportioned to the apparent result must

be consumed in the collection of material, and in the preparation of their assistants, by the several persons entrusted with the different parts. These preliminary labours have been encountered, and it is hoped overcome; they are similar to those which impeded the publication of the early maps, and there is no reason to doubt, that if it should be the pleasure of the Government to continue the work, the result will be equally successful.

Having thus indicated the several subjects of inquiry, it remains to describe the mode of arrangement adopted for connecting them.

Subjects, however various, if connected with locality, are separable into classes, on the simple principle, that MAN by his reason devises ARTIFICIAL means, for improving to his uses the productions of NATURE; on this principle, the Memoir of each Parish is divided into three Parts, of which the first describes the state in which NATURE has placed it. The second the condition to which it has been brought by ART. And the third the uses now made by THE PEOPLE of their combination.

Thus the map exhibiting the physical features of the ground, the First Part of the memoir commences with their description, their aspect, climate, and geological structure, as introductory to the several branches of natural history, which in great degree depend upon them. The Second Part, in like manner, based upon the map, describes, in detail, the roads, the buildings, and other works of art, whose positions are shewn upon it; the modern being noticed first, because immediately following the natural state, they combine with it to complete a picture of the country as it now exists, and prepare the mind for an inquiry into its past history as a prelude to the proper understanding of its social and productive state. This historic inquiry naturally directs itself, in the first place, to the ancient buildings and other monuments, and to such accounts, historical or traditional, concerning them, as may yet remain; and in the second, from the buildings themselves, to an account of the people by whom they were erected, and the state of society, of which they constitute the memorials. From this point, the Third Part commences; its first division, social economy, beginning with the earliest history of the people, the septs, or clans, whose descendants still may inhabit the district, and the various changes or improvements which have gradually led to the present establishments for government, education, benevolence, and justice. This account of the people and their establishments, leads naturally to the productive economy, which closes the work, as resulting from the means the people have been shown to possess for calling into beneficial action the natural state at first described.

This arrangement has been strictly conformed to in the rural parishes, which are by much the most numerous. When, as in the present case, a city occurs, it belongs, as a work of art, to the second part; and its absorbing interest renders expedient a subsidiary arrangement, to make it complete within itself, by giving with it a portion of the matter which would otherwise belong to the third part.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The names of parishes are usually printed in Roman Capitals, and those of townlands in Italics. The distances are given in statute miles, and the contents in statute acres, unless otherwise specified.

The County History is referred to by anticipation. It will comprise those circumstances relating to the county at large which are of a nature too general to be treated in connexion with individual baronies and parishes.

When Manuscripts or other rare books are quoted, the place of their deposit has been usually stated in connexion with the first quotation. The MS. called "Docwra's Narrative," and that called Phillips' MS. are preserved in the Library of this Office.

Ordnance Survey Office,
Nov. 1837.

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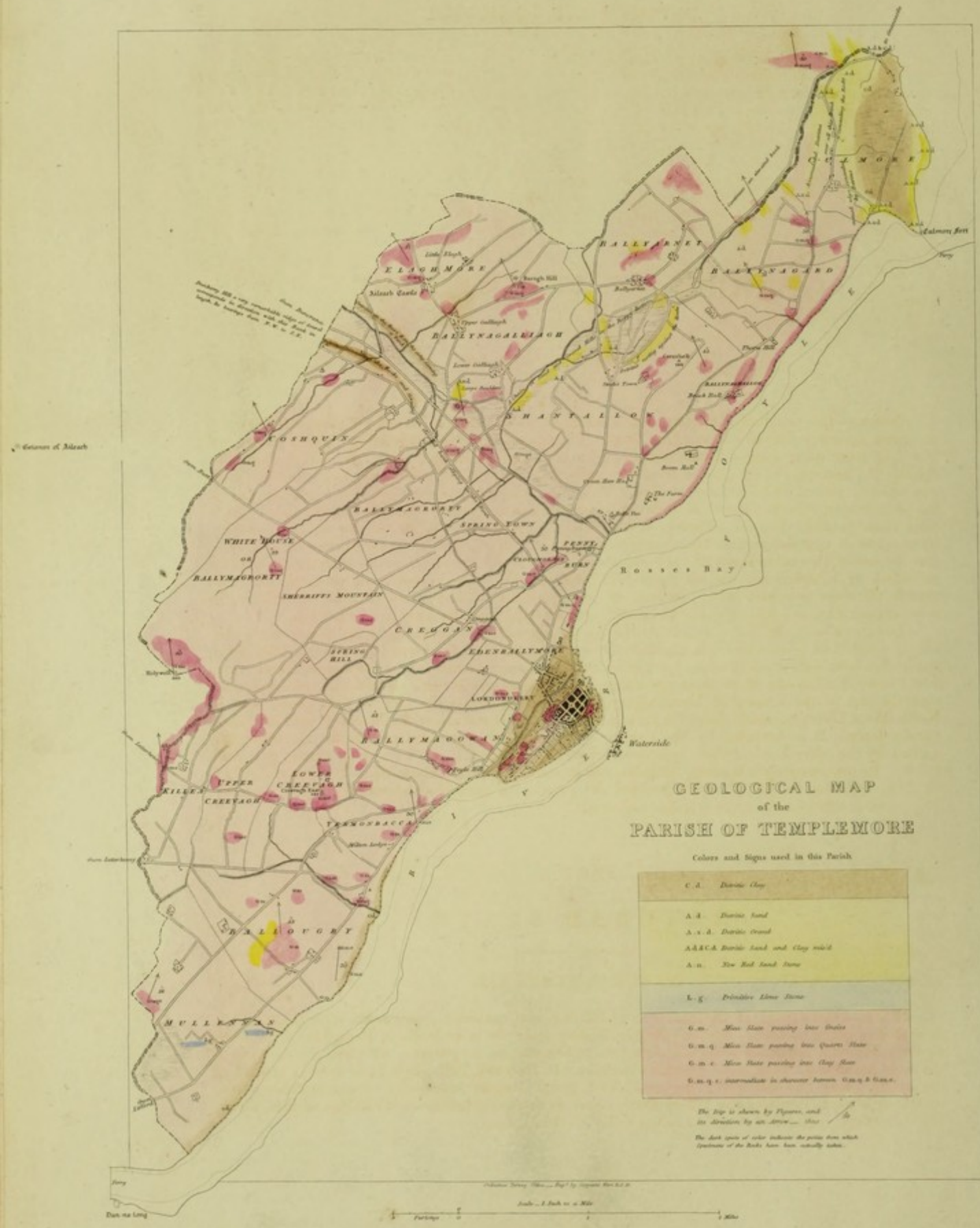

ELAGHMORE
BALLYNAGALLIAGH
BALLYNAGARD
MORE
SHANTALLOW
COSHQUIN
BALLYMACROARTY
SPRING TOWN
WHITE HOUSE
OR
BALLYMAGORRY
SHERRIFFS MOUNTAIN
CREMGOAN
EDENBALLYMORE
LONDONDERRY
BALLYMAGORRY
Waterside
Rosses Bay
UPPER CREEVAGH
LOWER CREEVAGH
KILLEA
BALLOUGHEY
MULLENAN
Salmons Fort
Glenoven & Nilaugh
Dun na Long
GEOLOGICAL MAP
of the
PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE
Colors and Signs used in this Parish
C. A. Diluvial Clay
A. A. Diluvial Sand
A. s. d. Diluvial Gravel
A&CA. Diluvial Sand and Clay mixed
A. r. New Red Sand Stone
L. g. Primitive Lime Stone
G. m. Mica Slate passing into Gneiss
G. m. q. Mica Slate passing into Quartz Slate
G. m. c. Mica Slate passing into Clay Slate
G. m. q. c. intermediate in character between G. m. q. & G. m. c.
The Dip is shown by Figures, and its direction by an Arrow
The dark spots of color indicate the points from which Specimens of the Rocks have been critically taken.
Scale — 1 Inch to a Mile
Furlongs
Miles

PARISH OF TEMPLEMORE.

[Sheets 13, 14, 20, 21, County Map.]

NAME.—The parish of TEMPLEMORE, sometimes called TEMPLE DERRY [Teampull Dhoire], and more anciently DERRY [Doire], or DERRY COLUMBKILLE [Doire Cholum Cille], derives its first and most usual name—TEMPLEMORE—from the Irish teampull mór, 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 from the smaller churches in its immediate vicinity; and, after the cathedral had become the parish church, its popular name—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 till 1164, and it is probable that it was not used as a parish church till some centuries later. Its more ancient appellation—*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,—and both these divisions were included in the ancient canthred, or barony, of Ennishowen. The former 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 North-West Liberties, which district is recognized as a barony, and styled the North-West Liberties of Londonderry. 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. It contains 12611A. 2R. 21P., including 3A. 3R. 27P. of water, and the quantity of ground uncultivated is 2228A. 1R. 32P. The parish is subdivided into twenty-five townlands.

PART I.

NATURAL STATE.

NATURAL FEATURES.

HILLS.—The surface of the parish is 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 these hills into two leading masses, or groups. Of these the southern is the more prominent, rising at its western extremity into Holywell Hill, which is the highest ground of the parish, being 860 feet above the sea. This group is again intersected by a remarkable valley, which, as it were, insulates 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 that of 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, as seen from the road to Culmore, combines the characters derived from its moderate height and frequent subdivision: it there appears a wide and undulating plain, bounded on the S. by the higher land of the parish, and on the N.W. by the southern hills of Ennishowen.

Lakes.—The Ballyarnet Lake, 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 previously received the waters of the Derg, flowing from the county of Donegal: the Foyle, also receives below Lifford the Dale, or Burndale, flowing from the same county, and it 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 Loċ Feabail mic Lódáin, or the "Lake of Feval, 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 "Dinnsenchus"—a manuscript 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 lord Byron's "Bride of Abydos," will hardly fail to strike 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 ½ mile. Below Derry is an expansion of it, called Rosses' Bay, which is 1¼ 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 Carrigans, near which it enters the county of Londonderry: opposite Prehen it is 24, and it gradually increases to about 43 feet, its depth at the bridge of Derry. The point where it enters the county is about 4½ miles above the city. Its banks in this parish are bold, except at Pennyburn, where it is met by a transverse valley; and their beauty is heightened by ornamental woods, which in many places sweep down 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 *Spring Hill* 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. Some more natural wood may have, however, been preserved in the demesnes beside 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 the able "Observations on the Climate of Ireland," &c., 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 temperature 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 fine days is 126. The hygrometer of De Luc varies from 26½ to 52½, and the mean annual depth of rain is 34.2 inches: the latter has, however, been stated by the Rev. Mr. Sampson at 31, in his "Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry." 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.

To estimate with accuracy the presumed variations 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.

On the 19th of January, 1692, a frost commenced, which continued with great severity for five weeks. In the "Annals of Derry," by Mr. Gillespie, two other remarkable frosts are recorded. The first was that of 1739-40, commonly called throughout Ireland "the year of the hard frost"—a familiar epoch with the lower orders: during this frost the river Foyle was frozen over, and an ox was 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 others of severe and rigorous cold.

Dr. Patterson, also, records a remarkable frost, that occurred in 1802, from which, after only six days of uninterrupted freezing, the Foyle, where it is above 1000 feet broad, was covered with ice. The thaw was succeeded by a tremendous storm, which did considerable damage in Derry, and its neighbourhood. A large stone, at the summit of the former spire of the cathedral, was displaced by the vibration of the spindle that supported the vane, by which the spire was surmounted; and a large sheet of lead was whirled from one of the valleys in the roof of the Presbyterian Meeting-House, and carried by the wind over a back-yard into another adjoining it. Ten days after this hurricane there was a very violent gale.

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. In 1146, and 1178, violent storms occurred, which did considerable damage at Derry. [See *General History.*] The most remarkable circumstance bearing on the subject of Climate was a meteoric appearance, which occurred at the time of the death of bishop Murry O'Coffy, in 1173. [See *Do.*]

NATURAL HISTORY.

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

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

1. 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.

2. *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 re-arrangement 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:—

1. Mica Slate, passing into Gneiss. G. m. s. . . . . Specific Gravity—2.65.
2. Mica Slate, passing into Clay Slate. G. m. c. . . . . Do. —2.84.
3. Mica Slate, passing into Quartz Slate. G. m. q. . . . . Do. —2.69.

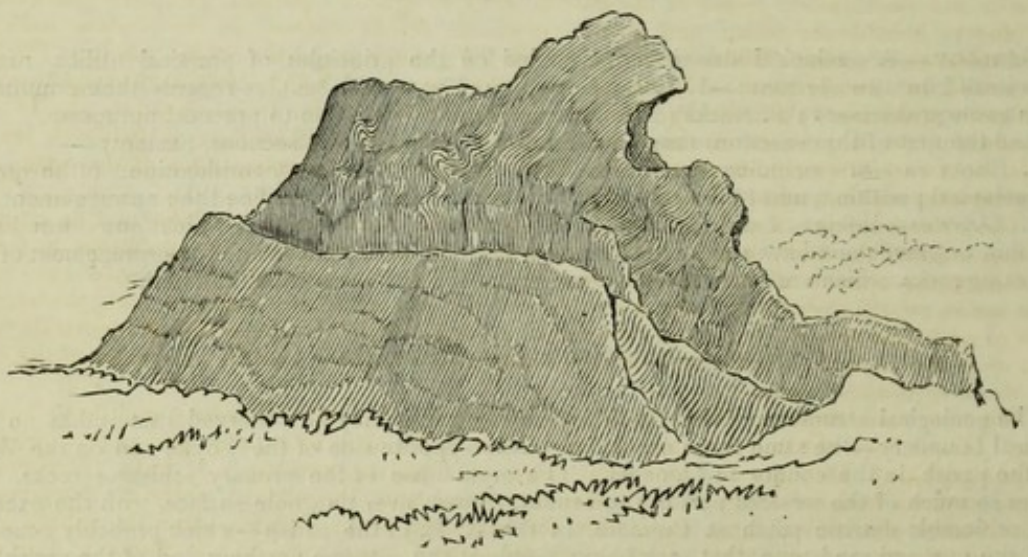
The dip varies in direction from N. to N. W., and in amount from 30° to 55°; but here, as in all the primary slates, much doubt and difficulty must attend the determination of the dip, and the very fact of distinct stratification is sometimes questionable. The laminæ of these schists are usually

(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:—

1. *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 laminæ 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 laminæ, 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.

2. *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

3. *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 laminæ 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 laminæ 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 laminæ 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 granular, 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. Specific gravity—3.08.

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 shewn 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:—1. *Rocks not immediately found in the parish*, such as granite; gneiss; primitive greenstone, approaching to hornblende rock; and quartz rock:—2. *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 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 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, extends 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 the 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 molluscous 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 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.

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 bound on both sides by planes of nearly equal inclination. The valley of the Foyle,—another which nearly insulates the city of Londonderry,—and a third in the Bishop's Demesne, 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 7*d.* a ton, and costs 2*s.* 9*d.* at the gaol, carriage included: being exceedingly hard, the people imagine that it is selected 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 subsoil 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 one-tenth 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 shewing 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, from his own observation during twenty years, states 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, 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 been aptly called "islands" by Mr. Aher. 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.

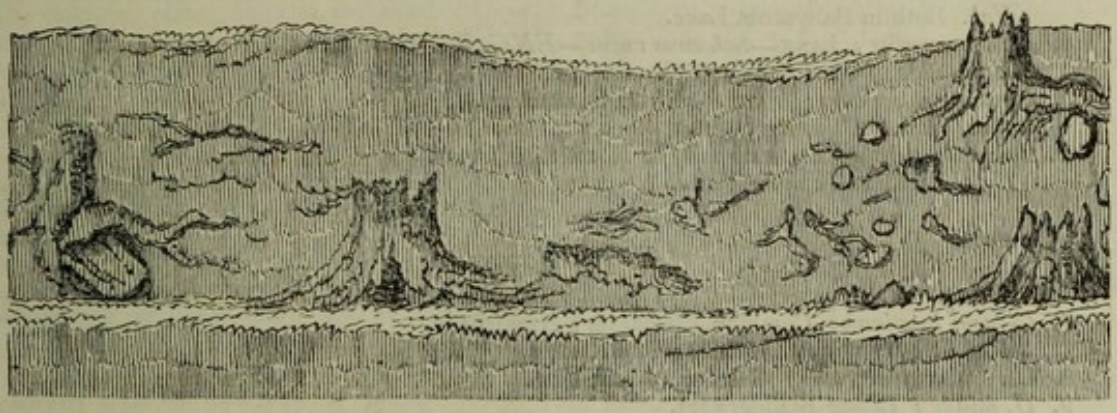
In all such cases the process may be thus stated:—A shallow pool induced and favoured the vegetation of aquatic plants, which gradually crept in from the borders to the deeper centre. Mud accumulated round their roots and stalks, and a spongy semi-fluid mass was thus formed, well fitted for the growth of moss, which, especially *sphagnum*, began now to luxuriate. This, absorbing a large quantity of water, and continuing to shoot out new plants above, while the old were decaying, rotting, and becoming compressed 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 Knocklayd, in the county of Antrim, which is 1685 feet high, being nearly 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 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 one-eighth 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 accounted for 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 ac-

cumulation 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—a mode of explanation strongly supported by the following fact, obligingly communicated by sir George M'Kenzie, bart., and quoted in his words :—"About the year 1798 I built a shooting lodge in Ross-shire, in a glen, on one side of which is a birch-wood of considerable extent. At that time the wood was in a thriving state. A good many years after I observed the trees beginning to decay in considerable numbers, and in the course of years it became apparent that a growth of peat had commenced." 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 into 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 *coniferæ* 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.

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; *Glaux maritima*, Sea Milkwort; *Statice Armeria*, Common Thrift, or Sea Gilliflower; *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, or 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 of the parish 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 Plaintain.
   Habitat. Abundant in boggy ground beside the Foyle.
2. *Sparganium simplex;* Unbranched Bur Reed.
3. *S. natans;* Floating Bur Reed.
   Hab. Both in Ballyarnet Lake.
4. *Blysmus rufus;* Link—*Schœnus rufus*—*ENG. BOT.*—Narrow-leaved Blysmus.
   Hab. Side of the Foyle, near Brook Hall.
5. *Rhynchospora alba;* Vahl. White Beak Rush.
   Hab. Bog at Culmore Point.
6. *Iris fœtidissima;* Stinking Iris, or Roast Beef Plant.
   Hab. Banks at Culmore Point.

Dicotyledonous.

7. *Circæa 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. *Erythræa 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.
19. *Rosa tomentosa;* Downy-leaved Rose.
    Hab. Common in many places.
20. *Rubus cæsius;* Dewberry.
21. *R. Kochleri;* Weihe, and Nees.—*R. glandulosus; ENG. FLO.*—Kochler's Bramble.
    Hab. Both on banks at the side of the Foyle, above Derry.
22. *R. rhamnifolius;* Weihe, and Nees.—Buckthorn-leaved Bramble.
23. *Nuphar lutea;* Yellow Water Lily.

24. *Nymphæa alba ;* Great White Water Lily.
Hab. Both in Ballyarnet Lake.
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 *Ballynagalliagh*. The grasses and other plants, of which they are chiefly composed, are:—the *Agrostis alba*, or Fiorin, or Marsh Bent, Grass; *Cynosurus cristatus*, or Crested Dog's-tail Grass; *Holcus mollis*, or Soft Grass; *Aira cæspitosa*, or Turfy Hair Grass; and, on wet ground, the *Juncus effusus*, or Soft Rush; *J. conglomeratus*, or Common Rush; and *J. acutiflorus*, or Sharp-flowered Jointed Rush. The average produce of these meadows is generally rated at 2½ tons the 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*, or Ling, or Common Heath. The pasture grasses are:—the *Festuca ovina*, or Sheep's Fescue Grass; *Agrostis vulgaris*, or Fine Bent Grass; *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, or Sweet-scented Vernal Grass; and the *Nardus stricta*, or 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 of 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,—and, beyond the Foyle, the lofty summits and heathery sides of Sawel, Dairt, and Muinard, with the wild and gloomy precipices of Benyevenagh—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, or *Anser Bernicla ;* the Brent Goose, or *A. Brenta ?*—a species which is sold as bernicle in the Derry market; the Common Teal, or *Anas Crecca* (Linnæus); and the Common Wigeon, or *A. Penelope* (Linnæus). Pennant notices the common error, in the north of Ireland, of applying the name *Bernicle* to the Brent Goose. The specimens examined were all Brent Geese; but, as well informed persons believe the Bernicle also to be a visitant of Lough Foyle, it is still left on the list.

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.

MAMMALIA.

Cheiroptera.

Plecotus auritus (*Vespertilio auritus*—LINNÆUS); Eared Bat.

A colony of these interesting little animals was discovered in June, 1835, under the slates of the dwelling-house at Foyle Hill, 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 from the cornice, when, insinuating itself into a hole, it disappeared.

Fera.

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

AVES (*Birds*).

Raptores (Birds of Prey).

1. *Accipiter fringillarius;* Sparrow Hawk. Not unfrequent.
2. *Otus vulgaris;* Long-eared Owl. Rare in this parish. The specimen procured was shot in the plantations of Brook Hall.

Insessores (Perchers).

3. *Alcedo Ispida;* Common King's-fisher. Occasionally met with on the banks of the Foyle.
4. *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.
5. *Merula viscivora* (*Turdus viscivorus*—LINNÆUS); Missel-Thrush. This bird, till within the last few years, was rare: it is now more common, and is on the increase.
6. *Saxicola rubetra* (*Motacilla rubetra*—LINNÆUS); Whinchat. Rarely seen before May. The inhabitants think of this, as of many other migratory birds, that it sleeps during the winter.
7. *Sylvia cinerea*—LATHAM, and TEMMINCK (*Curruca cinerea*—SELBY); White Throat. This bird was immediately recognized by M. Agassiz, as one equally familiar to him in his neighbourhood—Neufchatel—as the Domestic Sparrow. It is frequently met with in this parish.
8. *Sylvia trochilus* (*Motacilla trochilus*—LINNÆUS); Yellow Wren. A tolerably abundant species in this parish. The great difficulty of distinguishing between the Yellow Wren and the Lesser Pettychaps, in a dead state, is well known to all ornithologists, and the confusion into which even Temminck has fallen in the application of the synonymes has been pointed out by Fleming. He has described the Yellow Wren of English writers under "*Bec-Fin à poitrine jaune*," and attached to it the synonymes *Sylvia Hippolais*, and Lesser Pettychaps,—the Lesser Pettychaps of English writers under "*Bec-Fin Pouillot*," with the synonymes *Sylvia trochilus*, and Yellow Wren. A specimen was obtained in July, 1835, having the dusky legs and the whitish breast of the *Hippolais*, and agreeing also in size with that bird,—but, as a second specimen was sought for in vain, it may be suspected that the limits of these two species so closely approach each other that the single one is only a variety of the *Sylvia trochilus*,—and, on that account, the *Sylvia Hippolais* will not be for the present inserted amongst the birds of this parish.
9. *Regulus auricapillus* (*Motacilla regulus*—LINNÆUS); Golden-crested Wren. Not uncommon.
10. *Parus cæruleus;* Tom-tit. Not uncommon; and here, as in other places, driven to the houses by the frosts of winter.
11. *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 Ornithological 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, 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).

12. *Perdix Coturnix* (*Tetrao Coturnix*—LINNÆUS); Common Quail. This bird has now become tolerably abundant, though hitherto considered rare in the parish.

Grallatores (Waders).

13. *Numenius arquata* (*Scolopax arquata*—LINNÆUS); Curlew. Abundant.
14. *Totanus calidris* (*Scolopax calidris*—LINNÆUS); Redshank. Frequent.
15. *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 summer season, on the 15th of July, 1835; and in a corn field opposite Boom Hall its note was, prior to that period, frequently repeated, especially in the evening before sunset. 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.
16. *Squatarola cinerea* (*Tringa cinerea*—LINNÆUS); Grey Plover. Large flocks are sometimes seen in the latter end of September.
17. *Charadrius Hiaticula*; Ringed Plover. Common; frequenting the pebbly shores of Lough Foyle.

PISCES (*Fishes*).

On arriving 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.

1. *Scyllium Catulus*, male—*S. stellare*, female (*Squalus, vel Scyllium Canicula*—CUVIER); 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* (LINNÆUS), and the Lesser Spotted, *Squalus Catulus* (LINNÆUS),—considering the *Catulus maximus* of Willoughby, *Squalus stellaris* of LINNÆUS, or "*Squale rochier*" of Lacépède, a mere variety of *S. Canicula*, of larger size. It is singular that in this arrangement he makes no allusion to the reasoning of Lacépède, who has totally reversed the order of separation. That writer (*Histoire Naturelle 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 of "*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 the "*Petite roussette,*"—to which he also adds Lacépède's name "*Rochier,*"—thus uniting the species in size supposed to be the smallest with that considered by Pennant and Lacépède to be the largest. He also cites the plate given by Lacépède for the "*Rochier*" as the "*Grande roussette,*" and *vice versâ*.

Fleming also describes two species, but, overlooking Lacépède's description of the "*Squale rochier,*" quotes him as authority for uniting these two species into one. Such, however, was not the meaning of Lacépède, who contended against *three*, and not against *two* species: his words, in describing the "*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.	*2nd Species.*
Catulus major. Squalus Canicula. *Le Squale Roussette.*	Catulus minor. Squalus Catulus. *Le Squale Roussette.*
Catulus maximus. Squalus stellaris. *Le Squale Rochier.*	

LACÉPÈDE.

1st Species.	*2nd Species.*
Catulus maximus. Squalus stellaris. *Le Squale Rochier.*	Catulus major. Catulus minor. Squalus Catulus. *Le Squale Roussette.*

CUVIER.

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

FLEMING.

1st Species.	*2nd Species.*
Catulus maximus. Squalus stellaris.	Catulus major. 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 Lacépède's opinion.

In placing the specimen under consideration in the species *Scyllium Canicula* of Cuvier, or Spotted Dog-fish, the position of the fins, as compared with the plates of Lacépède, and the oblique truncation of the ventral fins ("*à ventrales coupées obliquement*"—Cuvier), have been the leading guides. It is 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 Lacépède of the "*Squale 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 left entirely out of view. It may be added that Fleming's description of the position, in his Great Spotted Dog-fish, of the 1st dorsal nearly over the ventrals corresponds with the plate of Lacépède, 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; 2nd dorsal half-way between anal and caudal; from lip to snout 1I.; nostrils one-third I. 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." A male of this species has been obtained since. Its length is 2F. 4I., and in the position of its fins, size of spots, and colour, it exhibits an equal degree of accordance with the corresponding characters of the female. In this specimen, however, the *ventral fins are united*, and provided with elongated appendages, similar to those of the male Ray. It is, therefore, evident that the division of the ventral fins is merely a sexual distinction, and does not, of itself, constitute a specific difference. Whether the mode of truncation of those fins, namely, straight or oblique, as suggested by

Cuvier, is a certain specific character, cannot be decided without a far more extended examination,—and it may be here suggested to all engaged in such inquiries that nothing tends more to embarrass Natural History than the use, in description, of ambiguous words—such, for instance, as *nearly*—respecting which, probably, no two persons would hold the same comparative opinion, and which, in themselves, must vary according to the proportions and size of the animal described.

Since the above remarks were written, the Rev. Leonard Jenyns has published his Manual of British Vertebrate Animals, in which the division of the genus *Scyllium* is effected on the principle laid down by Cuvier, and referred to above—namely, the mode of truncation of the ventral fins. It may further be remarked—that the union, or separation, of the ventral fins is not a sexual characteristic in the genus *Spinax* (Cuvier), though so nearly approximated to *Scyllium*.

2. *Raia rubus;* Rough Ray. The stomach contained numerous fragments of *crustacea*. This specimen, a female, is referred to the species *rubus*, as defined by Cuvier, on consideration of the following characters:—Tail fully armed with 3 rows of large spines, the central one being continued upwards to within 1 inch of the eyes: the lateral rows extend the whole length of the tail, but not in single lines—the lower half of each being nearer the centre of the tail than the upper, and continued past it by a parallel line of much smaller spines; the points of the lateral spines are turned backwards. The eyes have on their inner margin spines—4 to each eye. The snout is provided with 2 large, and 3 small spines. Upper surface rough, with small but distinct spines; and there are also 4 detached and symmetrically arranged large spines on the upper portion of the back. Colour, light, yellowish brown, with black blotches and irregular rings, giving the whole an ocellated appearance. Belly white; has several large spines, and feels rough when rubbed in the direction from tail to head.

The consideration of this genus, beset as it is with difficulties, will be resumed in a future parish.

Osseous.

3. *Syngnathus:* Pipe-fish. *Syngnathus Acus;* Sea Adder, of Cornwall? This fish is abundant in Lough Foyle. The largest yet met with measured 1f. 3i. It was a female, and contained in its stomach several shrimps, some broken, some whole. In June and July, 1835, these fishes were rare: in September and October they were abundant, of large size, and full of *ova*. In December the fry—2, 3, or 4 inches long—were abundant, but the large fish had entirely disappeared: in February the small fish had also disappeared.

Malacopterygious.

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 has ascertained that the male Salmon is the sole labourer in the arduous operation of forming the spawning trough. Of many, taken for trial, the males were found with snouts scratched 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 one-third 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. The economy of this fish, notwithstanding the interesting evidence given before a committee of the house of commons, requires further elucidation; and it is therefore here stated with much gratification—that Mr. Buist, principal clerk of the fisheries, has directed the water-keepers to note down with the utmost precision the times and mode of appearance of the Salmon, at each particular stage of every stream they frequent, in order to bring the facts of their history to the test of careful observation, and accurate dates.

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.

7. *Clupea Alosa* (*Alosa communis*—Cuvier, and Yarrell); 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: length 2f. 10i. An interesting example of a fish, whose usual habits are fluviatile and lacustrine, found in salt water.

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

10. *Molva vulgaris* (*Lota Molva*—CUVIER, and JENYNS); Common Ling. A specimen, 4F. 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 maximus;* Turbot. The specimen obtained is small and remarkable, having no tubercles on the body.

The true Brill, or Pearl, has since been procured from Lough Foyle.

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, 1835.

Acanthopterygious.

17. *Gunnellus vulgaris* (*Murænoides guttata*—LACEPEDE, and YARRELL); Spotted Gunnel, or Butter Fish. Well described by Yarrell in the 5th part of his History of British Fishes (now publishing), though the spots should be on the back rather than on the dorsal fin. Though rare, this fish has a considerable range, specimens having been since obtained from Larne, on the coast of Antrim.

18. *Lophius piscatorius;* Angler, Frog-fish, or Sea Devil. Many of this species are met with in Lough Foyle, where they are called Herring Hogs. A specimen of this unsightly fish was recently stranded near Derry, having been previously wounded, but still alive. The extreme length of the specimen examined was 3F. 9I., and the expanded jaws measured 12I. by 10I. A second specimen has been since obtained. The admirably characteristic representations of this fish, in the 6th part of Mr. Yarrell's work, exhibit all its peculiarities, and give a vivid notion of the formidable armature of strong, curved teeth, with which its huge jaws are amply provided. A recent accident, noticed in the Dublin journals, demonstrates still more clearly their efficiency as weapons of offence. A man, bathing near Kingstown, was seized by the leg, and severely lacerated by one of these fishes. It was afterwards captured, and the man is still suffering in hospital from the wounds he received.

19. *Trigla Gurnardus;* Grey Gurnard. Taken on the 15th of July, 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, Yarrell—15. In November and December, 1835, this fish was a most abundant species in Lough Foyle.

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

22. *Zeus Faber;* Doree. This was taken on the 9th of July, 1835. In the 1st dorsal fin there 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 Length of sac—9I.

Conchifera.

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 Mussel, constituting by far the greater portion.

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.

CITY OF LONDONDERRY

1835

PART II.

ARTIFICIAL STATE.

MODERN.

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

NAME.—DERRY, in Irish Doire—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 [*rectè* 562]. This word, however, was not topographically used by the ancient Irish without the addition of some distinctive epithet, as in Doire droicaid, Doire Lóráin, &c.: thus the original Pagan appellation of this place was Doire Calgaic, 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 his Life of his predecessor, St. Columbkille, invariably calls this place "*Roboretum Calgagi*," in conformity with his habitual substitution of 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 of Derry-Calgach prevailed; but, towards the latter end of the 10th century, it 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*—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.

It may, perhaps, not be unworthy of remark that the English prefix *London*, and the original Irish name *Derry*, are equally traceable to a Celtic—or, more correctly, Scythic—origin; and that, by a curious coincidence, the word LONDON seems as graphically descriptive of the modern locality as DERRY was of the ancient. By LLUYD, and other British etymologists, it is interpreted the "town of ships," from *long* in British, and Irish, "ship,"—and *dinas* in British, or dún 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-dún, signifying a "strong fortress," is as likely to have been the original signification of LONDON. Either explanation is, however, curiously applicable to Londonderry, or Lonnoún-doire, 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 added that an etymology similar to the former may be found in the name of an ancient fortress, a few miles higher up the river, called Dún na long—"fortress of ships," or "town of ships," as it has been preserved to the present time.

LOCALITY.—The city of Derry, or Londonderry, is in latitude 54° 59′ N., and longitude 7° 19′ W. Its distance from Dublin by the present mail-coach road is nearly 144 miles. It is in the diocese of Derry, and the N. W. circuit of assize.

The city is placed on the western or Donegal side of the Foyle, about 5 miles above the junction of that river with Lough Foyle, and 14 below Lifford. This situation is equally remarkable for its distinguished local advantages and picturesque features, being a hill nearly insulated by a broad and navigable river, and commanding on every side views of a country, 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 spread beyond its natural military boundary, and is now rapidly extending northerly towards the lough, along the bank of the river. The "Hill," or "Island, of Derry," as it is still usually called, which is of an oval form, ascends to an elevation of 119 feet, and contains 199A. 3R. 30P.

HISTORY.

BEFORE THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

Section I.—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 certain is recorded, except its name—Doire-Calgaich,—and the fact of its being *a pleasant eminence covered with oaks.* The erection of a monastery here by the celebrated *thaumaturgus* and apostle of Scotland—St. Columb—is assigned by the best authorities to the year 546, at which period that distinguished person was about twenty-five years of age; 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, or *Kille*—that is "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 is known 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 later,—and he was himself slain in battle in 598-9, two years after the death of Columb, who died at the age of 76, or 77. The foundation of the monastery of Derry must have therefore taken place at a much later period, as Colgan acknowledges, or the statement of O'Donnell must be regarded as a groundless legend. Waving this objection, however, which has been already advanced 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 authentic Irish 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 shewn in the County 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,—to whom, according to the Book of Lecan (f. 70), the Aileach Tir, or country of Aileach, which included Derry and the barony of Inishowen (now popularly *Ennishowen*), was given as a patrimony for his descendants. Indeed, 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-Connell with the Kinel-Owen for upwards of a century before.

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, accompanied by twelve associates, or disciples, for the purpose of preaching Christianity to "the northern Picts, who were still in a state of Paganism, and for the better instruction of his countrymen who were settled in Argyle and other adjacent tracts." (LANIGAN.) He returned to Derry in 590, when he assisted at the great national council of Drumkeat; whence, after visiting some neighbouring monasteries of his own foundation, he sailed back to Iona, where he died on the morning of Sunday, the 9th of June, 597.

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 Leabar Doire—as well as of 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 of the origin of family names still commonly found in the district; and, as tributary to these legitimate objects of statistical inquiry, use shall be made of them in the present Memoir. It is chiefly by attending to such evidences, in connexion with the ancient written genealogies, that the families of Irish origin in the district can now in many instances be distinguished from those of the English and Scottish settlers, to whose names they usually assimilate their own, whenever it seems practicable, and thus cause an utter confusion in respect to the origin of the three races, leaving them only distinguishable by their characteristics of habits, religion, and physiognomy. Thus *O'Criochain* becomes Creighton,—*Mac Cathmhaoil* Camphill, Campbell, and

Caulfield,—*O'Brolchain*, or *Brollaghan* Bradley,—*O'Caireallain* Curland, Carleton, &c. &c. It may be proper to state that in all instances, where the authority is not cited throughout the following notices, they are to be considered as taken from the Irish originals of the Annals of the Four Masters.

783. "Derry-Calgach was burned."

832. "Niall Caille and Murchadh defeated the *foreigners* at Derry-Calgach, with great slaughter":—that is—the *Danes and Norwegians*, by whom Ireland was first infested in 795.

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

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

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

1100. "A large fleet of foreigners was brought by Murtagh [O'Brien] to Derry: however, they were unable to execute vengeance, or commit aggression, being opposed by the son of Mac Loughlin, who defeated them with great slaughter, both by the sword 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 77th 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 ecclesiastics] of Derry, in defence of [the church of] Columbkille."—(See also the *Life of Gelasius*, in COLGAN'S *Acta Sanctorum:* c. 5.)

1135. "Derry-Columbkille, 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."—(*Ib.* c. 6.)

1146. "A violent tempest happened on the 3rd of December, which prostrated much timber throughout Ireland. It threw down SIXTY TREES ["*sexaginta robora*," according to Colgan], in Derry-Columbkille, by which many persons were killed and disabled in the church." This interesting record establishes the existence at 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 ꝛaoiꝛeaċ [nobleman], a cow from every two biataiġ [victuallers, officers somewhat similar to the Roman *parochi*], a cow from every three freemen, and one from every four of the common people. He received from Murtagh Mac Neill O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, twenty cows, a gold ring weighing five ounces, and his own horse and dress."

1151. "Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, made a visitation throughout Siol-Cathasaigh [in the county of Antrim], 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, his dress, and a gold ring weighing two ounces.

1153. "Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, made a visitation throughout Dal-Carbry [perhaps Dal-Riada, from Cairbre Riada, in the county of Antrim], and Iveagh [in the county of Down], and received a horse from every nobleman, a sheep from every dwelling-house, a ꝛcneapall [scruple], a horse, 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 relative 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 the sole cause of these remarkable visitations. It is evident from the term ꝛaoṫaiġ, or "freemen" (translated by Colgan "*liberis personis*"), which is applied by the annalists to distinguish persons of property from the ꝺíoṁoineiġ—the "plebeians," or "common people"—that the latter were still no better than serfs, or slaves, as they existed among the Saxons in Britain, as they exist in Russia at this day, and as they continued in the Scotch collieries to so recent a period as the year 1775. (See the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*: no. 7; p. 225. Note *.) To establish this fact much additional evidence might be adduced. It is also clear 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, and are sometimes of elegant, but generally of the rudest workmanship. They are of various sizes, and are graduated regularly according to the scale of Troy weight, from half a penny-weight, the lowest hitherto discovered, to a pound, and upwards. The rings, most commonly found in Ireland, are, however, of bronze, but sometimes of jet and stone. Ring-money must be of great antiquity, and is probably of eastern origin. (See WILKINSON'S *Thebes.*) Cæsar records the use of iron ring-money among the

Britons. Links (ᴛɪnᴅe), or rings, of metal are mentioned in the Book of Rights—a work anterior to the 10th century—as paid to the king of Aileach, by one of his tributary dynasts. To those acquainted with northern literature the phrase "exacter of rings" (that is—tribute,) will be familiar. (See the very valuable essay on this subject, by Sir William Betham, in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy: vol. 18.)

Thus far these brief notices relate exclusively to the abbey of Derry, and its dependent town, or village: those which follow will include the cathedral and bishopric, concerning the 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 papal power, the island was regularly partitioned into dioceses, and their boundaries fixed—may be, perhaps, doubted,—though something approaching to a regular succession is supposed to be found in the successors of St. Patrick, at Armagh, and 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 to state that the greater part, if not the whole, of the church property in the modern 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 uppon 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 busshops were knowne to be in this countrie; 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 gentlemen of the principal septs of the country, *viz:*—"and further, touchinge the originall and difference of corbes and herenaghes, and of the termon lands of the said countie of Colrane, the said jurors doe, uppon their oathes, finde and say, that Donell Mc. Hugh O'Neale, kinge of Ireland [in 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 [the end] 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 yerely paied, 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 part of the chardge in repairinge and maynteyninge the parishe church, and that the said portion of land, and the thirde parte of the tiethes soe contynued free unto the corbe or herenagh, for many yeres, untill the church of Rome established bushopps 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 erenachie, 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 temporall or spirituall 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, above spoken of. Keating, from the Annals of Clonenagh (a work now lost), records that at that synod—over which, in corroboration of the Inquisitions, it may be well to state that Giolla Easpuic, or Gillebert, the first papal legate sent to Ireland, presided—it was settled that the bishopric of Raphoe, or Derry, as it is improperly called, should extend from Eᴀr Ruᴀiᴅ (now the cataract at Ballyshannon,) to Sruᴅ bró́in (now Sroove Point in the north-east of Inishowen), and from Cᴀ́rn ᵹlᴀr to Sruᴅ bró́in:—the bishopric of Ardstraw, or Rathlury, from Sliᴀᴅ Cᴀ́rᵹo to Cᴀ́rn ᵹlᴀr, and (northward) from Loċ Cruı to ᴅeann Fhoiᴅne (now Benyevenagh, in Magilligan):—the bishopric of Connor (eastward) from ᴅeann Fhoiᴅne to Tor ᴅhuirᵹ (now Tor Point in the county of Antrim)—(southward) from Múrᴅolᵹ, (now

Murlough Bay,) to the harbour of Snám Aighi (now Belfast Lough), and from Gleann Ríge (the vale of the Newry River,) to Colba Gearmuinn. It appears from the Annals of the Four Masters that Carn-glas was situated between the churches of Raphoe and Donaghmore; and it will be seen in Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map that the common boundary of the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe still runs nearly midway between these two churches.—It is difficult now to ascertain the modern names of all these ancient places—but for the present purpose there is sufficient known to shew that the portion of the modern diocese of Derry, situated to the west of the river Foyle, belonged to the bishopric of Raphoe, or Tirconnell, and that the portion east of the Foyle had been divided between the bishopries of Ardstraw, or Tyrone, 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 modern county of Derry, appears to have 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 at Derry, as now constituted, is supposed by *all* the modern ecclesiastical historians of Ireland to have taken place in 1158, when Flahertach 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 connected with 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 twenty-five bishops, together with the apostolic legate, for the purpose of establishing ecclesiastical discipline and the improvement of morals. In this assembly the clergy of Ireland, and the *coarb* of St. Patrick [archbishop of Armagh], decreed by common consent that a bishop's chair ["cathaoir Easpoicc"], 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, Flahertach O'Brolchain. 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'Melaghlin, 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 rendered 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 *erenach*, 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.—(See *Triadis Thaumaturgæ, &c.:* p. 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."—(See the *Life of Gelasius*, in COLGAN'S *Acta Sanctorum:* c. 31.)

But, though the authorities now cited 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 is generally supposed in respect to the establishment of a new see at 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*, with its limits or boundaries defined, was fixed here 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, but retained it till his death. And, lastly, no successors of that abbot in the bishopric can be found for an entire century—his supposed successors being, as will be proved in the notices of the prelates, not properly bishops of Derry, but of Tyrone—that is of Ardstraw, or Rathlury. However, be this for the present as it may, it appears 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."

1161. "The visitation of Ossory was made by Flahertach O'Brolchain, and his due was seven score of oxen; but in their place he chose to receive four hundred and twenty 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 occason eighty houses, or more, were removed from their places, and the *coarb* of Columbkille erected Caiſeal an Uplάiṁ [the enclosure of the level], and he left a curse on him that should ever come over it." This *cashel* was the circular wall, or fort, which surrounded the Abbey Church, &c.

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

1164. "The Temple More [or Great Church,] of Derry, extending eighty feet [or paces —"*passus*",—as Colgan supposes], was erected by Flahertach O'Brolchain, *coarb* of Columbkille, and by the congregation of Columbkille, assisted by Muirchertach O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, and they completed it in forty days"—or, as Colgan with more accuracy states, *eighty* days.

Henceforward the original abbey church of St. Columb appears in these Annals distinguished from the Temple More, or cathedral, by the appellation of Ouiḃ Reġleſ (*Duv-Regles,*) i. e. Black Abbey Church.

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

1168. "The chiefs of the Kinel-Owen [Tyronians], and the *coarb* of Derry, went to the house of Rory O'Conor, king of Ireland, to Athlone [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, Saint Columbkille, and the clergy of Derry, for himself and his posterity, and he promised his own maiṅċine [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 Riaḃaċ], 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 one hundred and twenty 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, and 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'Caṫáin na Craoiḃe [O'Kane of the *Creeve*—a district nearly identical with the barony of Coleraine], and by the daughter of O'Inneirghe"—now O'Henery, a family name of the Kinel-Owen, located about Ballynascreen.

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

——. "The church of Derry was plundered by Rury, the son of Donslevy, and the English; but soon after his whole army was cut to pieces at Armagh."—(*Annals of Inisfallen.*)

1196. "Murtagh, the son of Murtagh O'Loughlin, lord of Tyrone, heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leṫ ċuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, founder of churches and sanctuaries (neimeaḋa), was killed by Donogh, son of Blosgadh O'Kane, at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged themselves before the three shrines and the canons of Saint Patrick to be loyal to him. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and veneration."

1197. "John de Courcy, and the English of Ulidia [the county of Down], marched with an army to Eas Craoibbe [now the Cuts' Fishery]: they erected the castle of Kill-Sanctain [near Coleraine], 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 Dearg-bhruach, but he and his party were overtaken by Flahertach O'Maoldoraidh, lord of Tyrone 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 Ardgar Mac Loughlin were dreadfully slaughtered through the miracles of Saints Columbkille, Caineach, and Brecan, whose churches they had plundered."

1197. "Mac Etig, one of the Kianachts, robbed the altar of the Temple More of Derry, carrying away the four richest goblets in Ireland, *viz.*—one called Mac Riabach, [see 1177]; a second called Mac Solair; the goblet of O'Maoldoraidh [O'Muldorry]; and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam copainn [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 Cnoc na riagh [the cross of executions], for his profanation of the altar of Saint Columbkille."

——. "Eachmarcach O'Doherty, surnamed Gilla fhón maol [the youth with the flat nose], immediately after O'Muldorry'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 Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to the town of Derry, where he and his troops remained five nights." According to the Annals of Boyle, "O'Doherty after a reign of one month was slain with many others by John de Hunt"—most probably on this occasion.

1198. "John de Courcy made an incursion into Tyrone, 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 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, 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 Randal, 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 Tyrone, excepting the canthred of Tullaghog, retained by the king. In the charter he is styled Thomas de Galloway, earl of Athol.—(*Rot. ex. Joh :* xv. 1214.) [See *County History.*]

——. "O'Kane, and the Fir na Craoibe [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."

1214. "A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin Mac Loughlin, upon the *coarb* of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was slain by the English a year after, through the miracles of God and Saint Columbkille."

1215. "Donogh O'Duibhdhiorma, [Dooyiarma, now corruptly written *Mc. Dermott,*] 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 Somhairle [Mac Donnell]."

1261. "Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Tyrone were slain at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Firgil [now O'Freel]. Conor O'Neill was slain soon afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, chief of Fanad, 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 Ὀιρεαρτ dá ċríoċ [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."

1306. "Goffridus [Mac Loughlin] bishop of Derè sued Henry [Mac-an-Crossan] bishop of Rapho for a messuage and 10 carucats of land, and 1000 *acres of pasture in Dere-Columbkille*, which he claimed as the right of his church of St. Columba of Dere, to which he [Henry] had no right except by the gift of Dovenald [Oge] O'Dovenald, who had unjustly deprived Germanus [O'Caireallain] late bishop of Dere, and given it to Florence [O'Ferral, or, correctly, O'Firghil], late bishop of Rapho."—(*Rot. Plac. com. Banco Regis Hib.* 34 *Edw: I:, Trinity Term. Richard de Exon. Justiciar. no.* 56.)

1310-11. "The king [Edward II.] appoints the bishop of Connor to inquire on the oaths of proper men of the vicinage of Derry, Bothmen, Moybyle [Moville], 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, which are held of the king, *in capite*, as aforesaid, and which the said earl has obtained in fee from Goffridus [Mac Loughlin], bishop of Derry, with the consent of his chapter, but without the license of Edward I. 8th Feb."—(*Rot. Pat.* 4 *Edw : II.*)

1311. "The king grants the towns of Derrecolumkille and Loughlappan [in Inishowen,] to Richard de Burgo, earl of Ulster."—(*Rot. Pat.* 3 *et* 4 *Edw : II.*)

These three 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'Doherty (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'Doherty, at Ɓaile na ʒ-canánaċ [the town of the canons], in the *termon* of Derry."

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 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 monks and clergy. 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 then erected in Derry, was a small square tower, built by O'Doherty, in the 15th or 16th century, for O'Donnell, on a spot of ground purchased for the purpose from the *erenach* Mac Loughlin. Of this castle some remains are supposed still to exist in the old magazine—but of none of the ancient ecclesiastical buildings is there a vestige to be found: they have shared the fate of the venerable oak grove, in the midst of which they were originally erected, and which, as has been shewn, had been preserved through 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, defines the position and form of the original church of Derry, and shews that the preservation of the surrounding trees was considered by the clergy as a sacred duty, imposed upon them by 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, or by decay, 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 of *Duibh Regles*, he preferred 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, rather than that the building should, according to the usual custom, be made to look to the east, by clearing away part of the grove for that purpose. 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.—(See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbæ. Triad: Thaum:* p. 398.) It is probable that this original church of St. Columb did not receive the popular appellation of Duv-Regles till after the erection of the Temple More, or Cathedral: *Regles* is constantly used in the Irish annals to denote an abbey church, in contradistinction to *Teampull*—a word of more extensive signification, but mostly applied to a church of the secular clergy.

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 cotemporaneous churches of the country, many of which still remain, and are remarkable for the simplicity of their form and architecture. The Temple More, however, or Cathedral Church, erected in 1164, was evidently one of the most distinguished ecclesiastical structures built in Ireland, previously to the settlement of the Anglo-Normans, and was 80 feet in length, or, as Colgan conjectures, 80 paces. According to the Four Masters this church was built in forty days, but the Annals of Ulster state that "the *stones* were finished" in that time, and that the church was 90 feet in length.

These two churches, with the 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 cemetery; but, with the exception of the round-tower belfry, were partly destroyed by an explosion of gunpowder in 1568, and finally by Docwra in 1600, for the purpose of employing their materials in the new works he was erecting. 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 appears as a very high and slender belfry; but it is incorrectly represented 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 manuscripts in the library of Trinity College. In the popular traditions of Derry and its vicinity this tower is still 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 the Rev. 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.—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 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 mentions the death of Bebinn, the daughter of Mac Conchaille, *female erenach of Derry*, who died on the 23rd of March, 1134. 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 of that order. This nunnery was situated on the south side of the city, and its property is described in the Inquisitions.

Dominican Abbey and Church.—These buildings were founded in 1274; but Archdall makes a strange error in attributing their foundation to a request made of O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, by St. Dominick himself, as it is certain that this saint, who established his order in 1216, died in 1221. De Burgh, or Burke, properly treats this statement of St. 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 merit of this foundation. Nicholas "the Loughlinnagh," 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, according to O'Daly and De Burgh, of sending forth five martyrs, namely—Donagh O'Luiny, prior of the order, and his brother, William O'Luiny, in 1608; John O'Mannin, about 1637; John O'Laighin, prior, about 1657; and Clement O'Colgan, in 1704. A convent of the order was maintained in Derry till a late period, which in 1750 contained nine brothers.

This church and abbey appear to have shared the fate of the other ecclesiastical buildings of Derry: 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.

Augustinian Church.—This church 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; and, though Bishop Downham complains, in his account of the diocese of Derry in 1625, that it was not capable of containing half the auditory, it appears from the plans of the time to have been a large as well as somewhat elegant 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 close of the 13th century, for some time previously to which the records of Derry are minute and accurate. It might, indeed, be supposed, from Ware, that the Augustinians, or Canons Regular, had been established in Derry at an earlier period, as he speaks of St. Gelasius as being an Augustine canon of the monastery of Derry before his promotion to

the primacy in 1137. This, however, is obviously an error of that usually most accurate investigator, and apparently originated in his supposition that the Columbian monastery was of that order, though it is certain that it did not exist before the 11th century, and there is no reason to suppose that any establishments of the order were formed in Ireland before the arrival of the English.—(See LANIGAN.)

FRANCISCAN FRIARY.—De Burgh states that there was a monastery of the Franciscan order at Derry, 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 thereabout. 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 are 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 Adamnáin, another Tobar Mártain, and the third Tobar Coluim, —but the two former names are now quite forgotten, and the springs are popularly called St. Columb's Wells. 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 an irregular form, about three feet long, and ten 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, however, be worth observing, that stones of this description are found in the vicinity of most of the Irish churches, and usually bear the name of the founder, or patron saint: they are always held sacred, and the rain-water, deposited in their hollows, is believed to possess a miraculous power in curing various diseases.

Section 2.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

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

THE annalists are silent as to 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.

In connexion with this establishment Colgan enumerates the twelve associates and disciples of St. Columba, who accompanied him from Derry to Iona, with their festival days, as recorded in the Irish calendars. Their names, which occur in an appendix to the manuscript copy of the saint's Life, by Adamnan, preserved in the Cottonian Library, were first published by Usher, as an extract from that work. They are as follows:—

1. BAITHEN, who, according to the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, was the son of Brendan, the son of Fergus, the son of Connell Gulban, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He was also called *Comin*, and was the immediate successor of St. Columb in the abbacy of Iona, where he was interred. He died on the 9th of June, 595, on the anniversary of which day his memory was venerated, both at Iona and at Teaghbaithin, or Taughboyne, in Tir-Enda, county of Donegal, of which church he was the reputed founder.

2. Cobthach, the brother of Baithen.—30th of July.

3. Ernan, the maternal uncle of St. Columba. He became *præpositus*, or abbot, of Himba, in the Hebrides, and died in Iona, where he was interred.—18th of August.—(*Triad: Thaum:* p. 371.)

4. Diermit, the minister of St. Columba.—6th, or 15th, of January.

5. Russ, or Russen, the son of Rodan. He was abbot of Innisfreil.—7th of April.

6. Fetchuo, the brother of Russ.—23d of July.

7. Scandal, the son of Bressal, the son of Enda, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.—3rd of May.

8. Lugaid Mocu-theimne, or "the son of Teimne." His paternal pedigree is thus given in the Genealogies of the Irish Saints:—S. Lugaid, mac Eochaid, m. Illan, m. Eogan, m. Niall Naigiallaigh (or —of the Nine Hostages.)—His festival was kept in the church of Cluainlaogh, or Cluainlaoidh, now Clonleigh, in Donegal.—24th of March.

9. Eochod, who is supposed to have written a Life of St. Columba.—25th of January.

10. Torannan Mocu-fircetea.—29th of October. [?]

11. Cairnan, the son of Brandub, the son of Melgi.—31st of January.

12. Grellan.—15th of April, or 13th of July.

To this period belonged two other distinguished ecclesiastics, also noticed by Adamnan, as having been interred at Derry, *viz:*—

St. Bran, the son of Degill, and nephew of St. Columba by his sister Cumenia. His festival was celebrated in the church of Claonadh, now Clane, county of Kildare.—18th of May.—(*Triad: Thaum:* p. 467.)

St. Baitan, of the race of Niadhtalairg.—29th of November.—(*Ib.*)

St. Odran, monk of Derry, died on the 27th of October, 563, at Iona, and was interred there. He was the son of Aingin, who was the grandson of Connell Gulban.—27th of October.—(*Ib.* p. 482.)

The Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters record, at the years 705 and 704, the death of St. Mochonna, or Dachonna, abbot of Derry—a very distinguished man of his age—who, at a synod held in 695, by Flann, archbishop of Armagh, and St. Adamnan, subscribed to the acts thereof under the signature of "*Antistes Dorensis.*" But, though Colgan, Dr. O'Conor, Dr. Lanigan, and other distinguished ecclesiastical antiquaries, took for granted that Mochonna was abbot of Derry-Columbkille, it is manifestly an error. There were, as has been already remarked, many other places in Ireland, in the names of which the word *Derry* formed a part, and among others was one called Doire Moconna, or Derry of Mochonna, and Doire diridt dachonna, or Derry-disirt of Dachonna, evidently from this saint, who was the founder of a religious house there, and who is consequently in the Genealogies of the Saints, in the Book of Lecan, styled *patron* of Derry—an appellation applied only to the founder of a religious house—and it is certain 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 St. Columbkille was invariably called Derry-Calgach for some centuries later than that in which Mochonna flourished.

Colgan had better evidence for connecting with Derry, either as a monk or abbot, a still more distinguished man of this period—the celebrated Adamnan, abbot of Iona and Raphoe, who died in 703. 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 Tiorprait, Adamnáin, which was held sacred for many ages. In reference to the following individuals, however, there is no room for doubt.

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

852. "Indreachtach O'Finachtain, *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. "Diermot, abbot of Derry-Calgach, died."

919. "Cinaeth, the son of Donnell, abbot of Derry-Calgach and Drumhome, the head of the religious of Kinel-Connell, died." For *Drumhome*, in the county of Donegal, Colgan has written *Drumcliffe*, in the county of Sligo. His memory was venerated on the 19th of November.

925. "Maolbrighde, the son of Tornan, *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." His festival, according to the Calendar, was kept on the anniversary of his death. 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. He was promoted to the *coarb*ship of Armagh in 885.

927. "Caoncomhrac, son of Maoluidhir, abbot and bishop of Derry-Calgach, and keeper of the canons of St. Adamnan, died." This abbot also was descended in the twelfth degree from Connell

Gulban, as appears from the Genealogies of the Irish Saints. He was much venerated in his time, and his festival was kept on the 6th of September, according to the Martyrology of Donegal.

936. "DUBHTHACH [the son of Dubhan], *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, in *Ireland* and *Scotland* [that is—at Derry and Raphoe, and Iona], died." He was the nephew of his predecessor, and thirteenth in descent from Connell Gulban. His festival was celebrated on the 7th of October.

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

948. "MAOLFINNEN, the learned bishop of Derry-Calgach, died."

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

950. "ADLAND, the son of Egneach, who was the son of Dalach, *coarb* of Columbkille, the Guaire Aidhne *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, and thirteenth in descent from Connell Gulban. From the above proverbial phrase it is to be understood that Adland was as distinguished among the religious orders in Ireland of his time, for hospitality and generosity, as Guaire Aidhne was among its kings: this prince reigned in Connaught in the 7th century.

952. "ROBHARTACH, the grandson of Steaphan, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

957. "DUBHDUIN, *coarb* of Columbkille, died." He was of the Kinel-Fergus, a branch of the Kinel-Owen.—(*Book of Lecan*: f. 64.)

962. "DUBHSCUILE, the son of Cionaodh, *coarb* of Columbkille, died."

967. "AENGUS, the grandson of Robhartach, anchorite of Derry-Calgach, and CINAETH, the grandson of Cathmaol, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, died within the same month." Both these individuals were of the Kinel-Owen.—See 952.

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

983. "UISSINE [Ossian], the grandson of Lapan, *erenach* of Derry-Calgach, [died]."

985. "MAOLCIARAN, the grandson of Maighne, *coarb* of Columbkille, suffered martyrdom from the Danes in Dublin." The O'Maighnes were hereditary *erenachs* of Inniskeel, in Donegal, and are still a numerous tribe. They now usually write their name *Mooney*, and *Moyney*.

988. "DUNCHADH, the grandson of Robhacan, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

——. "DUBHDALETH, *coarb* of Saint Patrick, assumed the *coarb*ship of Columbkille by the suffrage of the Irish and Scots"—that is, as Colgan explains it, he became supreme moderator of the monasteries of the congregations of Columbkille in Ireland and Scotland.

998. "DUBHDALETH, 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, the son of Criochan, resigned the *coarb*ship of Columbkille, to apply himself more sedulously to devotion."

1010. "MUIREADHACH, the son of Criochan, *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 75th year of his age, on the 5th of the calends of January, [correctly 1011], on Saturday night, and was interred with honour and veneration in the cathedral church of Armagh, before the high altar."

1022. "MAOLEOIN O'TORNAIN, *coarb* of Columbkille, 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. "MAOLEOIN O'TORAIN, or O'TORNAIN, *coarb* of Derry-Columbkille, died."—See 925. The family of O'Tornan, or Dornan, still exists. They were *erenachs* of Drumhome, in the county of Donegal, till the plantation of Ulster. This is the first notice in these Annals, in which the name of Derry appears as *Derry-Columbkille*.

1040. "MAOLMUIREADHAICH [Malmurry] O'OCHTAIN, *coarb* of Columbkille and Adamnan, died."

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

1061. "MUIREADHACH O'MAOLCOLUIM [now Malcolm], *erenach* of Derry, died of the plague."

1062. "GIOLLA-CHRIOST O'MAOLDORAIDH, *coarb* of Columbkille, both in Ireland and Scotland, died." The O'Muldorrys were princes of Tirconnell, preceding the O'Donnells.

——. "MAOLRUANAIDH [Malrooney] O'DOIGHRE, chief confessor of the north of Ireland, died."

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 the counties of Derry and Tyrone.

1096. "EOGAN O'CEARNAICH [now Kearney, and Carney], *erenach* of Derry, died on the 18th of the calends of January [15th of December]."

1098. "DOMHNALL O'ROBHARTAICH, *coarb* of Columbkille, died."—See 967. The family of O'Robhartaich, now O'Rafferty and O'Roarty, were *erenachs* and *coarbs* of Tory Island till the plantation of Ulster, and are still numerous. The Mac Roartys, who were *erenachs* of Ballymagrorty, in

Tirhugh, county of Donegal, and hereditary keepers of the celebrated relic of Columbkille called the *cathach*, were probably a branch of the same family.—(See *Inquisitions.*)

1112. "CONGALACH, the son of Mac Conchaille, *erenach* of Derry, died, after great penitence, in the 94th year of his age." The family of Mac Conchaille was of the Kinel-Binny, a tribe of the Kinel-Owen.

1120. "GIOLLA MAC LIAG, the son of Rory," better known by the latinized name of *Gelasius*, became, at the age of thirty-three, *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 learned and usually accurate 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. Caémċlúb Abbad in Aromaca .i. Airċinneach Dhoire i n-ionad Nell mic Aeda—'a change of abbots at Armagh, that is—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, on the anniversary of which day his festival was kept."

1122. "MAOLCOLUIM O'BROLCHAIN, bishop of Armagh, died on his pilgrimage in the desert [or hermitage,] of Derry, after having gained the victory of mortification and penance."

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

1134. "BEBINN, the daughter of Mac Conchaille, female *erenach* of Derry, died on the 23rd of December."— See 1112.

1147. "ERCHELAID was abbot."—(*Book of Lecan*: f. 193.)

1150. "MAOLIOSA O'BRANAIN [Brannan], *erenach* of Derry-Columbkille, who was the most prosperous and munificent man in the north of Ireland, died." The O'Branans were of the Kinel-Tierny, a tribe of the Kinel-Owen: they are still numerous in the province of Ulster.

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

1175. "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."—See 1112.

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 then quite plebeian. They are still, however, a numerous family in the neighbourhood of Derry, and in the southern parts of the county; and, though they call themselves *O'Brollaghan* in speaking Irish, they generally adopt the name of *Bradley* in English. The Irish popular 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. The O'Brollaghans were a family of the Kinel-Ferady—a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, originally seated in the southern part of the county of Tyrone, to which it gave name.—(See *Book of Lecan.*)

——. "GIOLLA MAC LIAG, or GELASIUS, O'BRANAIN succeeded to the government of the monastery."

1180. "MACRATH O'DOIGHRE, *erenach* of Derry, died."—See 1062. The family of O'Doighre were also a very noble branch of the Kinel-Owen, and were hereditary *erenachs* of Derry till the plantation of Ulster. 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. "CONCOBHAR [Conor] MAC FACHTNA died in the church of Derry."—(See 1150.)

1198. "GIOLLA MAC LIAG, or GELASIUS, O'BRANAIN resigned the abbacy."

——. "GILCRIOST 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. "MAOLFININ MAC COLMAIN was elected arch-prior, but died the same year."—(*Annals of Munster.*)

——. "O'BROLCHAIN, the prior and great senior, died on the 27th of April. He was in high estimation for his many virtues and extensive learning."—(*Ib.*)

1203. "AMHALGAIDH [Awley] O'FERGHAIL", [or FIRGHIL,] who seems to have succeeded Flahertach O'Brolchain in the abbacy, was elected abbot of Iona, as appears from the following entry in the Annals of the Four Masters:—

"Ceallach, without any title from law or justice, and in despite of the family of Iona, erected a monastery in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north [of Ireland] assembled together, to pass over into Iona. They were as follows:—Florence O'Caireallain, bishop of Tyrone [that is—Ardstraw]; Maoliosa O'Doighre, bishop of Tirconnell [that is—Raphoe], and abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, at Armagh; *Amhalgaidh O'Ferghail*, abbot of the church of Derry; Ainmire O'Cobhthaich; many of the clergy of Derry; and numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over to Iona, where they pulled down the monastery erected by Ceallach, in accordance with the law of the church; and *Amhalgaidh* was elected abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Scots and Irish."

1206. "DOMHNALL O'MUIREADHAICH, chief professor of divinity at Derry, died."—See 1185.

1213. "AINMIRE O'COBHTHAICH [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."

1218. "MAOLIOSA O'DOIGHRE, *erenach* of Derry, died on the 8th of December, after having been *erenach* of Derry for nearly 40 years, and having done all the good in his power, both for church and state." This appears to be the same person noticed above as bishop of Tirconnell, in 1203: the offices were not incompatible in those days of pluralities.

1219. "FANACHTAN O'BRANAIN, abbot of Derry, died."—See 1198.

——. "FLANN O'BROLCHAIN succeeded."

1229. "GERARD O'CATHAN, the canon, esteemed the most learned of the whole order, died."

1233. "GEOFFRY O'DOIGHRE, *erenach* of Derry-Columbkille, died."

1397. "REGINALD O'HEGARTY resigned the abbacy."—(WARE's *MSS.* vol. 34.)

——. "ODO [Hugh] MAC GILLIBRIDE O'DOHERTY was chosen in his place."—(*Ib.*)

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

1531. "CUCONNAGHT O'FRAGHILL [more correctly FIRGHIL, now *Freel,*] 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.) The O'Firghils, a family of the Kinel-Connell, were hereditary *erenachs* of Kilmacrenan, and performed the ceremony of inaugurating the chiefs of Tirconnell.

Bishops.

FLAHERTACH O'BROLCHAIN was elected in 1158, and died in 1175.

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

1173. "MUIREADHACH O'COBHTHAICH, bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of purity, a precious stone, 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 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, at 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 Muireadhach could not have been bishop of Raphoe, unless as a suffragan, 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; and, in the second, 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, 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 Tyrone, 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 [Tir-owen, or Tyrone]." Against such evidences the unsupported authority of the Four Masters must be considered as of no weight, or—if it be not a mistake of the transcriber—must, at most, be understood as applying in a loose way to the bishopric of Ardstraw, 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 exact precision the time when the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw, or Tyrone, was transferred to, and thoroughly incorporated with the new see of Derry. The 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 the Irish annals of a bishop of *Derry*—that of Murry O'Coffey, now noticed, excepted—till Fogartach, or Florence, O'Caireallain, 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 Tyrone, the seat of which see was at that time Ardstraw, or Rathlury, the present Maghera. The fact appears to be that O'Brolchain had episcopal jurisdiction over the monasteries of the Columbian order alone, and that, on his death, Derry reverted to the bishopric of Raphoe, or Tirconnel, to which it properly belonged, and remained annexed to it for nearly a century, till the increasing power of the O'Caireallains, chiefs of the Clan-Dermot, aided by the other branches of the Kinel-Owen, or Tyronians, enabled Gervase, or Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Caireallain, the bishop of Tyrone, to annex it for a while to his own bishopric, and constitute it the seat of his diocese. 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." The former event, according to O'Flaherty, occurred about 1266, and the latter must have taken place about 1274, as it appears that the bishop of Raphoe, who took a journey to Rome to solicit the interference of the church in this matter, died there in 1275, exactly a century after O'Brolchain's death. This attempt of Germanus to establish himself in Derry seems clearly referred to in a record given in the preceding annals at the year 1310–11; and it is worthy of remark that, so late as the close of the last century, Dr. Coyle, titular bishop of Raphoe, protested against the right of the titular bishop of Derry, in the barony of Inishowen. After Germanus O'Caireallain 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 as follows:—

Amlave, or Awley, O'Coffey succeeded in 1173, and died in 1185. This bishop, who is usually styled by the annalists bishop of Kinel-Owen, or Tyrone, but never bishop of Derry, died at Dun-Cruithne, now Duncrun, 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 the bishopric: in those of the Four Masters his death is thus recorded:—

1185. "Amlave O'Murry, bishop of Armagh [correctly Ardstraw,] and Kinel-Ferady, 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 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-Ferady, given him by the Four Masters, more distinctly points to his bishopric of Ardstraw, which comprised within it the territory of Kinel-Ferady, but not Derry; and the notice by the same annalists relative to the consecration of his successor, Florence O'Caireallain, must be unquestionably understood as applying solely to that bishopric, which, as appears from undoubted evidences, he filled, and not to the see of Armagh, to which it is equally certain neither he nor his predecessor ever succeeded; for the Four Masters have obviously fallen into an error of transcription in writing *Armagh* for *Ardstraw*—a mistake very easily made from the resemblance of the words, as written in the Irish character, thus:—Aṙṙaṫa—Aṙmaṫa.

Fogartach, or Florence, O'Cerbhallain [properly Caireallain,] succeeded in 1185, and died in 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'Caireallain, bishop of Tyrone, a noble select senior, died in the 86th year of his age."

German, or Gervase, O'Caireallain succeeded in 1230, and died in 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:—"Gilla-an-Choimdhe [servant of God] O'Caireallain, bishop of Tyrone, died." In him terminates the succession of the bishops of Tyrone, or Ardstraw, distinct from those of Derry.

FOGARTACH, or FLORENCE, O'CAIREALLAIN succeeded in 1279, and died in 1293. This was the third and last bishop of the same sirname and family, who held the bishopric of Tyrone in succession, after the manner usual among the powerful Irish families. The establishment of the episcopal chair at Derry seems to have been fixed during his time, as the annalists, who recorded 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* [*congé d'élire*]' to proceed to the election of a successor."—(HARRIS's WARE.)

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 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 fewer traces are found 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 in 1295, and died in 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 third 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."—(HARRIS's WARE.) His proper name was Mac Oıpeaćtaıg, or, as it is now called, *Geraghty*—a distinguished Connaught family. 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, died."

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

GODFRID, or JEFFRY, MAC LOUGHLIN succeeded in 1297, and died in 1315. He "was consecrated bishop of Derry, and had his writ of restitution to the temporalties, on the 26th of June, 1297. He governed this see about 17 years."—(WARE.) The family of Mac Loughlin, as well as that of O'Neill, was of the blood-royal of Ireland, and long seated in the neighbourhood of Derry.—[See *Grianan of Aileach*, and *County History*.]

ODO, or HUGH, O'NEILL succeeded in 1316, and died in 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 licence issued to the dean and chapter of Derry, to go to the election of a successor."—(WARE.) "And they elected Michael Maghlaghelyne."—(*Pip: Rot:* 13 *Edw: II. No.* 91.)

MICHAEL MAC LOUGHLIN succeeded in 1319. This bishop "was elected in August, 1319, and about the beginning of October following was confirmed by Dennis, dean of Armagh, in the absence of Primate Roland, who then lived beyond sea. He sat in this see in the year 1324, but I do not find how long after."—(WARE's *Bishops*.)

SIMON, "a Frier (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's *Bishops*.)

JOHN DONGAN, "a Benedictin Frier, was translated [by the provision of Pope Boniface IX.] from this see to that of Down in 1395 [in which see he died in 1412]. The see continued afterwards vacant six years."—(HARRIS's WARE.)

JOHN succeeded in 1401. "John, abbot of Magh-coscain, or *de Claro Fonte*, was promoted to the see of Derry by the provision of Pope Boniface IX. on the 4th of the calends of September, and died in 1419."—(WARE's *MSS.* vol. 75.)

WILLIAM QUAPLOD, "an English Carmelite Frier, succeeded. He had his education at Oxford, and was the Mæcenas of Bertran Fitz-Allen, who was also a Carmelite, and a man of profound learning, as Leland says."—(WARE's *Bishops*.)

DONALD, or DONAT (as some call him,) sat in this see in 1423, and died in 1433. It is uncertain how long he held the bishopric, as he was called to task in 1426 by Archbishop Swain, on his visitation, for incontinence and other crimes, which being proved against him, he was obliged to do penance: and on another visitation, in 1429, he was obliged to submit to further ecclesiastical rigour, in consequence of which Harris conjectures that he resigned in that year, as Archbishop Swain was guardian of the see in 1430, and 1431. But, though he was suspended, it is by no means certain that he resigned, or was removed in that year, as it appears that the bishop of Derry was, in 1430, fined £100 for not attending

the parliament held in Dublin, and that the see was vacant in 1433, the year in which he died.—(*Pip: Rot. Birmingham Tower. 6 Hen: VI.;* and WARE's *MSS.* vol. 75; p. 179.)

JOHN succeeded in 1434, and died in 1456. "I find in the registry of John Prene, archbishop of Armagh, a citation 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."—(WARE's *Bishops.*)

BARTHOLOMEW O'FLANAGAN, "a Cistertian Monk, was promoted to the bishoprick of Derry by the provision of Pope Calistus [Calixtus] III. 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 spiritualties and temporalties during the vacancy of the see. It seems it was not filled for three years after."—(*Ib.*)

Neither Ware nor Harris was able to ascertain the year in which this bishop died, and indeed the annalists are wholly silent respecting any bishop of Derry of the name. But at the year 1462 they record the death at Lough Derg, 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 episcopal 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-Cahill, in Fermanagh.

NICHOLAS WESTON, (or BOSTON, as he was called by the Irish,) succeeded. "Nicholas Weston, batchelor of the canon-law, and canon of Armagh, was consecrated in 1466. He assisted at a provincial synod convened at Drogheda, in St. Peter's church, in July, 1480, by Octavian, archbishop of Armagh."—(HARRIS's WARE.) His death, as bishop of Derry, is recorded by the annalists, 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 this prelate understood the peculiar prejudices of the Irish, over whom he was appointed, and their dislike to receive an Englishman among them. O'Donnell—after stating that Columbkille, when erecting the church of Cluain-i (now Saint Columb's, in *Clooney*), near Derry, prophesied that it should be destroyed by the English in future times—proceeds to relate that the prophecy was fulfilled not long before 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 St. Columbkille did not permit him to carry his sacrilegious project into effect.—(*Triad: Thaum:* p. 399.)

DONALD O'FALLON succeeded. This bishop was advanced to this see by the provision of Pope Innocent VIII. on the 17th of May, 1485, and consecrated in the following year. His death is thus recorded by the Four Masters:—

1500. "Donnell O'Fallon, bishop of Derry, a Friar Minor, '*de observantiâ*,' 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 Rich. 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 Yoghill, dated A. D. 1482." The see was vacant on the 30th of May, 1502.—(WARE's *MSS.* vol. 75; p. 179.)

JAMES MAC MAHON succeeded. "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 *MSS. Ib.*) He was of noble birth, as appears from the Annals of the Four Masters, which give his pedigree, with a notice of his death, *viz:*—"James, bishop of Derry, the son of Philip, who was son of James, who was son of Rory Mac Mahon [lord of Oriel], died."

WILLIAM HOGESON, bachelor of divinity, and a Dominican Friar, was advanced to this see by the bull of Pope Leo X., dated the 8th of August, 1520. Of this bishop, who has been omitted by Ware and Harris, nothing more has been ascertained: he held the bishopric but a few years, as another is found in his place in 1529.—(See DE BURGH's *Hibernia Dominicana:* p. 484.)

RORY O'DONNELL succeeded in 1529, and died in 1551. But little is known of this prelate more than that he was some time dean of Raphoe, and that he filled the see of Derry 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 record 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.

The annexed wood-cut is taken from an impression of this bishop's seal, preserved in the records of the Augmentation office, Westminster. The inscription, which is abbreviated, may be

read as follows :—"Sigillum domini rurici dei gratia episcopi derenciss." *i. e.* "The seal of the Lord Rury, by the grace of God, bishop of Derry."

Eugene Magenis is placed next in succession by Ware, but without quoting his authority; and he states 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 III. in 1541, and who continued in possession of those sees in 1559. The year of his death has not been ascertained.

Redmond O'Galchor, or O'Gallagher, died in 1601. Of this bishop, who appears to have been the last Roman Catholic prelate in possession of the see, no notice is found in Ware, or Harris, and but little is known, except the unhappy circumstances relating to his death. De Burgh states that in 1604, after the death of Elizabeth, O'Galchor at about the age of seventy (or, according to some accounts, eighty) years, being taken by a predatory heretic band of the soldiers of the garrison ("*præsidiariis excursoribus hæreticis*"), received from them many mortal wounds: 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 correctly stated, would give a much higher colour to the transaction than it deserves, as the period to which it is assigned was, comparatively, 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 the unfortunate prelate met his fate 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 the year 1601 :—"Redmond O'Gallagher, bishop of Derry, was killed by the *English* in O'Kane's country [Oipeacht Ui Chathain], 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 succession of the Roman Catholic bishops of Derry, anterior to the introduction of the reformed religion into the diocese. Previously to the reign of James I. no regal investiture of prelates of the established church had ever been effected, or perhaps attempted, in any of the three sees of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe, owing to the weakness of the royal power in the remoter fastnesses of the northern Irish.—(See WARE'S *Bishops.*)

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 scene of many of the most important events connected with the history of Ireland; 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 exclusively connected with the city, and give merely an abstract of the more important events, which are fully detailed in the County History.

1566. The rebellion of the celebrated Shane, or John, O'Neill, earl of Tyrone, 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 [or Randoll], 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: but this date must be erroneous, as the patent of Randoll's appointment as commander of the forces, and provost marshal of and within the province of Ulster, is dated September the 16th, 1566.—(LODGE'S *Patentee Officers.*) [See also *County History.*] Colonel Edward St. Low, or Seyntlowe, succeeded Randoll in the command of the garrison, but, in consequence of the accidental explosion of the powder magazine, on the 24th of April [1568], 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.

1598. The important project 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 Marshal 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," writes the queen 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 Henry 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 the commander himself in his manuscript, entitled "A Narration of the Services done by the Army ymployed to Loughfoyle, under the leading of mee, Sr Henry Docwra, Knight," &c.:—

"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 companys about Dublin, and all assigned to meete att Knockfergus [Carrickfergus], the first of May: that part levyed in England was shipt at Helbree neere vnto Westchester on the 24th of Aprill 1600. And of these a regiament of 1000 foote and 50 horse were to be taken out imediatelie vpon our landing, and assigned to Sr Mathew Morgan to make a plantation with att Ballishannon.

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

"Soe wth those men from England and these provisions aforesaide on the xxvth day of Aprill wee sett saile, and on the 28th in the evening put in att Knockfergus, where wee staide the space of 8 dayes before the companyes from Dublin came all vnto vs.

"The last of them coming in by the 6th of May, on the 7th wee sett saile againe, and the winde often fayling and sometimes full against vs, it was the 14th before wee could putt in to the mouth of the bay at Loughfoyle, and noe sooner were wee entred but wee fell on ground, and soe stucke till the next day, then at a full tide wee waighed our anchors, sayled a little way, and rune on ground againe.

"On the 16th in the morning wee got loose, and about 10 of the clocke (100 men lying on shoare, and giuing vs a volie of shott and soe retyring,) wee landed att Culmore, and wth the first of our horse and foote that wee could vnshipp made vp towards a troupe of horse and foote, that wee sawe standing before vs on the topp of a hill, but by ignorance of the wayes our horses were presentlie boggt, and soe of that day wee made none other vse, but onelie to land our men. The next day, the place seaming to my judgement fitt to build, wee beganne about the butt end of the old broken castle, to caste vp 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 discouer), wee came to Ellogh a castle of O'Doghartyes, wch he had newlie abandoned and begunne to pulle down, but seeing it yett tennable, and of good vse to be held, I put Captaine Ellis Floudd into it and his companie of 150 men.

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

"This peece of ground we possest our selves of wthout resistannce, and iudging it a fitt place to make our maine plantation in, being somewhat hie, and therefore dry and healthie to dwell vpon, att that end where the old castle stood, being close to the water side, I presentlie resolued to raise a forte to keepe our stoore of munition and victuells in, and in the other a litle aboue, where the walls of an old cathedrall church were yet standing, to erect annother for our future safetie and retreate vnto vpon all occasions.

"Soe then I vnloaded and discharged the shipping that brought vs, all but those reserued for Sr Math: Morgan and two men of warre vnder comaund of Captaine George Thornton, and Captaine Thomas Fleminge, wch were purposlie assigned to attend vs all that sommer, and the first bussines I setled myselfe vnto was to lay out the forme of the said two intended fortes, and to assigne to euery companye his seuerall taske how and where to worke.

"I know there were some that presentlie beganne to censure mee, for not sturring abroade, and makeing iourneyes vp into the countrye, alleadging wee were stronge 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 wthout many hazards and a great consumption of our men, the countrie was yet vnknowne vnto vs, and those wee had to deale with were [such] as I was sure would

chuse or refuse to feight wth vs as they sawe theire owne aduantage; these considerations moued me to resolue to hould an other course, and before I attempted any thinge els, to setle and make sure the footing wee had gayned.

"The two shipps of warre therefore (the countrie all about vs being wast and burned) I sent wth souldiers in them to coast all alonge 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 vs (on the other side of the riuer), wherein was plentie of old growne birch, I daylie sent workemen wth 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 discouered infinite plentie of in a little iland in the mouth of the harbour as wee came in, and wth these helpes, togeather wth the provisions wee brought, and the stones and rubbidge of the old buildings wee found, wee sett our selves wholie, and with all the dilligence wee could possible, to fortefying and framing and setting vpp of howses such as wee might be able to liue 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 euents be the judges of.

"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, wherevpon Tyrone and ODonell had assembled theire cheifest strength to oppose against him: but his lo^p^ [lordship] now knowing wee were safe on shore, and possest of the ground wee ment to inhabite, wthdrewe his campe and retourned to Dublin, and then, being deliuered of that feare, those forces they had brought togeather 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 vpon vs, and placing themselues in the night wthin little more then a mile from where wee lay, earelie in the morning at the breaking vpp of the watch, gaue on vpon 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 vs at some aduantages, and finding wee stoode vpon our defensiue onelie, after the greatest pte of the day spent in skrimish a litle wthout our campe they depted [departed] towards the eueninge 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 vpon consultation held how hee should proceed, and with what probabilitie he might be able to effect that intended bussines, there appeared soe many wants and difficulties vnthought on, or vnprouided 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 stoode, hee should goe forward, the truth whereof being certified both by himselfe and mee to the lords of the councell in England asalsoe [as also] to the lord deputie and councell of Ireland, wee receiued present directions from them both to suspend the proceeding in that action till annother time, and soe I discharged the rest of the shipping reserved for that iourney, 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 onelie 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 wthin two myles of the place, where I presentlie fell to raiseing a forte: his men came downe and skirmisht wth vs all that day, but perceiuing the next wee were tilted, and out of hope to be able to remoue us, they rise vp and left vs quietlie to doe what we would, where, after I had made it reasonable defensible, I left Sr John Bowles in garrison wth 6 companyes of foote, and afterwards sent him 50 horse."

It will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to the reader to see the cotemporaneous Irish account of Docwra's transactions, as translated from 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.

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 secretly 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 Clanricarde 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 landing they erected about the harbour three forts, with trenches, sunk in the earth*, as they had been instructed in England. One of these, called DUN-NA-LONG, was on O'Neill's portion of the country in the neighbourhood of OIREACHT-UI-CHATHAIN, and the other two in O'Donnell's territory. One of the latter was at Culmore, in O'Doherty's country, in the territory of Inishowen,—the other in Derry, to the south-west of the former.

" The English immediately commenced sinking fosses around them, and erecting a strong wall of earth [múr cruaḋ], and a rampart [dúnċaḋ], 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 cathedral [damliag], 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. When they arrived at Derry they made little account of Culmore and Dun-na-long."

These accounts, it will have been 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 not only the followers of the army, but the seamen, who must have been very numerous, as, according to Peter Lombard, 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 it is evident from the testimony of Docwra himself that it was twice that number.

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 that of the ruins left by the explosion in 1568; and it is certain that the cloig-theach, 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 Henry Docwra at Derry, Culmore, and Dunnalong, the original plans will be found in connexion with their history in a succeeding portion of this Memoir.

1601. The subsequent operations of the garrisons of Lough Foyle are 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 to the rebels by some of his *Irish* soldiers. It was not " the Castle of Derry," but " Castlederg," in Tyrone, that was thus betrayed, as appears from Docwra's " Narration," and the Irish annals.

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 governor, whose vigorous mind was equally fitted for distinction in the arts of war and 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 station 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 his memory is well entitled to be revered, as that of the true founder of " the Derrie," will abundantly appear by the following abstracts of charters, from the patent rolls of James I.

1603, 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, N.S.], 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 2*s.* 6*d.* 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 repeopled that town, being utterly ruinated 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, (inrolled *anno* 2, 3 *pars. d. memb.* 7.) give, grant, and confirm unto him, and the inhabitants of the Derrie, *and* [?] 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, [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 one provost, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-four burgesses, and as many freemen as the said Sir H. Docwra, during his life time, 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 Sheriffs Turne, at the two usual times of the year, according to statute; to build a hall or town 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 expence 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 6*s.* 8*d.*, licence to purchase lands to the amount of £300 a-year."—(2 *Jac: I.* 2 *pars. f. R.* 9.)

About this period Sir Henry Docwra 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 10*s.* a day as colonel of the army in Ireland, and, in augmentation thereof, 3*s.* 4*d.* 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 20*s.* a day, during life."—(2 *Jac: I.* 2 *pars. f. R.* 39.)

——. 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 "Narration," and cited 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, he returned to England, and never after resumed the government of Derry.

1608. The connexion of the vice-provost, Sir George Pawlett, with Derry was of still shorter duration, and had a far more disastrous close. Having, by insulting language and personal chastisement, exasperated Sir Cahir O'Doherty, who at that time considered himself badly treated by the government, the young chief of Inishowen rushed madly into rebellion; and, after taking the fort of Culmore, as it is said, 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 the 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. These are mostly condensed and quoted from the Concise View of the Irish Society, which is to be understood as the authority throughout the subsequent historical notices when no other is cited by name.

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 two hundred houses should be built at the Derry, and room left for three hundred more;

and that four thousand 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 sixty houses should be built in the Derry by the 1st of November then next following, and the rest on the 1st of 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 Society of the Governors and Assistants, London, 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 adjacent to the city, on the west side of the river of Lough Foyle, containing by estimation 4000 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.

——, July 6. The Society sent over two of their assistants, Mr. Alderman Smithes and Mr. Matthias 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 "with respect to the city of Londonderry, and the town of 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 the rents and profits of them might be divided amongst the several companies." Agreeably to this 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 £5000 ordered, towards finishing the walls of Derry.

——, April 9. A conspiracy to seize and destroy Derry and the other principal towns of the plantation was discovered by Sir Thomas Phillips. It was confined to a few of the principal Irish gentlemen of the North, who were apprehended and sent to the lords deputy, and after their examination sent back to receive their trial at the Derry assizes, when six of them, "who were near kinsmen of Tyrone, were found guilty, and executed."—(PHILLIPS's *MS.*)

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

1616. Mr. Alderman Proby and Mr. Matthias Springham were again sent over to Derry to take a survey of the plantation. On the 27th of July they reported "that the twelve 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, that, in future, a market house and town house should be erected in Derry, by which the city of London would gain the rent of three houses, then used for a town house there." "They continued Thos. 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 five hundred

acres of land, which had formerly belonged to Rory O'Kane, (who had incurred a forfeiture of his land by a criminal conviction,) to Mr. Carey, recorder of Derry during his life, paying the usual rent of £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* 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 at Derry, and found that the ditch round the fortification was a dry ditch, eight feet deep and thirty broad, and extended from the Prince's Bulwark, being at the west end of the city, along the south 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 when the fortifications were finished, the city might either enlarge the same, or make a new one. They discharged one Humphry Wetherley from his employment as water-bailiff and searcher, at Londonderry, for misconduct. They granted leases of most of the houses at Derry for thirty-one 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 allotted three hundred 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 the expense of repairing the churches and fortifications. They represented, that out of the four thousand acres of land to be laid to Derry, three thousand two hundred and seventeen acres had been granted to the mayor, or otherwise laid to houses."

1617. "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 the plantation, to whom the mayor and corporation presented a petition, complaining of many grievances, which they suffered by the conduct of the Society."

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 of Youghal.—(19 *Jac: I.* 4 *pars. d.* 34.)

1624. A second commission was issued by the crown, to inquire into the defects and abuses in the Londoners' plantation. The commissioners were the Lords Grandison, Carew, and Chichester, to whom the chancellor of the exchequer was subsequently added by the king's letter of the 6th July.—(Phillips's *MS.*)

——, September 24. After many meetings, the commissioners, upon mature deliberation, for the full securing of the kingdom, set down 23 articles, which the Londoners were to perform under the direction of Sir Thomas Phillips.—(*Ib.*)

1625, September 2. The above 23 articles not being attended to by the London corporation, the lords of the privy council in England gave orders that the rents and revenues of the plantation should be sequestered, till the articles should be fulfilled. This order was repeated on the 19th of October following, and, on the 30th, Sir Thomas Phillips was appointed to receive the rents, &c., and employ them on the fortifications of Londonderry and Coleraine.—(*Ib.*)

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°,) 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: I.* 3 *pars. d.* 39.)

1627, July 31. The sequestration by order of the privy council in 1625 was dissolved by the lords in England, through the representation or interest of the corporation of London. On the 16th of August, in this year, a new commission was issued by the king to the lord deputy and others, to inquire "concerning the plantations made, or intended to have been made, in the county of Londonderry, the citty of Londonderry, and towne of Coleraine," and the commissioners returned answers to thirty-three articles submitted to them for inquiry, which were very unfavourable to the London corporation.—(Phillips's *MS.*)

1628, May 3. By the king's letter to the lord deputy and commissioners, the city and county of Londonderry was again sequestrated, 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.—(*Ib.*)

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 20*s.* 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"—(*Ib.*)

1632. " The whole county of Londonderry was sequestrated, and the rents levied for the king's use; and Bishop Bramhall was appointed chief receiver.

1634. " By sentence of the court of Star Chamber, it was adjudged, that the letters patent of King James the first should be surrendered, and brought into court to be cancelled.

" The Society were alarmed, and made application for redress; but seeing nothing more done, and thinking that the king, at his leisure, would grant them remedy, they submitted without impatience to this infringement of their rights. But those who projected these hostile measures were not inactive to accomplish their designs effectually; and, in the first place, Bishop Bramhall procured a letter of King Charles, dated 24th February, 1635, for passing of letters patents of several large quantities of the Society's lands and others, as termon and erenagh lands, which he kept dormant till a fit opportunity offered for procuring them, which happened on the 4th August, 1637, when the king's letters patent were passed for the quarter lands, called the fifteen hundred acres; amongst other things, reserving out of part, a rent of £90 10*s.* to the mayor and commonalty of Londonderry.

" These were the premises which had been left as commonage, by the Society, to the corporation of Derry, for the support of the magistracy, &c."

1635. " The city of London was sued for non-performance of articles in the plantation of Londonderry and Coleraine; they offered for two years together £30,000, to compound the matter, but it was not thought enough, and at last upon a trial at Michaelmas, 1635, before the court of Star Chamber in England, they were cast, fined £70,000, and their lands adjudged to be forfeited."—(CARTE'S *History of the Life of James Duke of Ormonde:* vol. 1; p. 83.)

1637, December 28. " The lord chancellor, with the advice of the judges, king's counsel, &c., gave judgment, that the letters patent to the Society for the city and county of Londonderry, and the enrolment thereof, should be revoked, cancelled, and made void, and the said city and county seized into the king's hands." " In conformity with the aforesaid judgment, the city of Londonderry was seized into the king's hands."

1638, June 9. " The bishop of Derry (Dr. Bramhall) applied on behalf of himself, the corporation of Derry, and two others, for a licence to grant leases, which licence was granted."

1641. " It appears by the books at the Herald's office, that when King Charles the first returned from Scotland, and on that occasion was invited to dinner in the city of London, he made a public declaration that he was much troubled at the judgment that had been given for taking away his father's grant to the Society, and his majesty promised the city it should be restored. He accordingly gave his commands for restoring to the Society and Companies all their possessions, but the rebellion afterwards breaking out, his majesty's intentions were not fulfilled."

——, August 26. " The mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, on behalf of themselves, and the Companies, and divers, having lands and tenements in Londonderry, exhibited their petition to parliament, and upon mature consideration, had and taken of the judgment and sentence against the

city, it was voted and resolved in parliament, (amongst other things,) that the sentence in the Star Chamber was unlawful and unjust; that the citizens of London, and all those against whom the judgment was so given, in the *scire facias*, should be discharged of that judgment; and that both the citizens of London, and those of the new plantation, and all undertenants, and all those put out of possession, should be restored to the same estate which they were in before the said sentence in the Star Chamber, and it will appear hereafter that they were restored accordingly."

At the breaking-out of the rebellion on the 22nd of October, in this year, the surprise and capture of Derry was an object of vital importance to the insurgents, but their plot in this instance miscarried, and Derry became the chief place of refuge in the north for the despoiled or alarmed English and Scottish colonists, many of whom took shipping there for Scotland. In the Concise View of the Irish Society, compiled principally from their records—a work which has furnished a considerable portion of matter to these pages—it is stated that "during the rebellion in Ireland this year, the city of London sent four ships to Londonderry, with all kinds of provision, clothing, and accoutrements, for several companies of foot, and abundance of ammunition. The twelve chief companies sent each *two* pieces of ordnance. There were at that time *twenty* pieces of artillery in Londonderry, which the Society had many years before provided for the safety of the place; 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 (which was besieged,) from the fury of the rebels."

It cannot be doubted that the assistance rendered on this occasion to Derry by the city of London was timely and serviceable, but the amount of that aid, and the importance of its results, are, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated in the preceding statement. From the following details, collected from cotemporaneous authorities by the Rev. Dr. Reid, in his History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, it would rather appear that the assistance so afforded was not so great as above stated, and that, at all events, it should only be considered as a secondary cause of the preservation of the city, which was mainly attributable to the spirit of intrepidity and union which characterized its defenders, in despite of difficulties and privations.

"The city of Derry," writes Dr. Reid, "was securely placed under the command of the governor, Sir John Vaughan, Knt. So early as the fourth of November, the lords justices issued a commission to Alderman Henry Finch, to raise a company of foot for the defence of the city. Not long afterwards, Captain Lawson, having received intelligence that one of his vessels, freighted with butter for France, had been detained at Derry, obtained permission from Sir Arthur Tyringham to place his newly-raised regiment at Lisburn, under the charge of his two lieutenants, Clugston and Hanna, and of his quartermaster, Stewart; and having considerable property embarked in trade at this critical period, he proceeded to Derry to attend to his mercantile concerns. He found the cargo of his ship had been laid up for the use of the inhabitants, then apprehensive of being besieged by the rebels; and that the vessel itself was 'employed to carry away into Scotland about five hundred poor souls which would have perished, if that occasion had not offered; no other shipping being there resident for the space of six months before.' Having obtained another commission to raise a company for the defence of the town, Mr. Lawson remained at Derry, where the principal part of his property lay. His brother-in-law, Alderman Henry Osborne, and several other gentlemen, were also commissioned to raise soldiers, so that the city was soon fully garrisoned with seven companies of foot, commanded by the following captains:—Robert Thornton, who was also mayor, Simon Pitt, Henry Finch, Henry Osborne, John Kilmer, Robert Lawson, and Hewit Finch, whose company was subsequently placed under the command of the governor's son, Captain Henry Vaughan.

"These commanders took prompt and efficient measures for the defence of this important post. They entered into a mutual 'league' or agreement for 'the keeping thereof, and the country adjoining.' They repaired the gates and ramparts, and erected temporary houses of wood within the walls for the accommodation of the soldiery, who were principally landholders from the surrounding districts. They sent intelligence of their situation to the king in Scotland; to their landlords, the corporation of the city of London, who sent them several pieces of ordnance; and also to the lords justices at Dublin, who despatched thirty barrels of powder and a supply of arms, which reached the city in the beginning of December. Assisted by these seasonable supplies, they held possession of Derry; but, though unmolested by the enemy, the inhabitants and soldiers, during the winter season, suffered many severe privations." (p. 347.)

The following is a copy of the "League" above alluded to, taken from the rare and curious pamphlet, entitled, "A true copy of a letter sent from Doe Castle, in Ireland, from an Irish rebel, to Dunkirke," &c. (London, 1643. 4to; pp. 5.)

"The League of the captains of Londonderry for the keeping thereof, and country adjoining.

"1. It is concluded by us, whose names are subscribed, that we will, from this time forward, stand together for the safe keeping of this city of Londonderry and country adjoining, and be helpful in all things concerning the same. 2. It is agreed, that on the morrow morning, we will all join together,

with a competent number of our men, to expel all such Irish out of the city, as we shall conceive to be needful for the safety of this city. 3. That after this is done, that a proclamation be made, that no man or woman so expelled the city shall, upon pain of death, return into this city, or make their abode within two miles of the same. 4. That the morrow morning we take the advice of Sir John Vaughan, and Captain Henry Vaughan; that we survey the suburbs of this city, and conclude what houses are to be pulled down, and what gardens and orchards to be cut for annoying the enemy's approach, and that the same be speedily put in execution. 5. That forty men be spared every watch-night to guard the ordnance and the gates the next day, that twenty men of the main guard, and twenty men of the bye guard, out of the two hundred watches every night. 6. It is thought fit all our companies be drawn forth into the fields, and that the captains and officers shall take a voluntary oath to be true to the king and state, and to keep the city to the expense of his life, and to leave it to the rest of the companies to do the like if they pleased.

"The division of the walls for each captain's quarter to make good.

"7. Captain Pitt to make good the King's Bulwark to the Ferrigate. 8. Captain Thornton from the Ferrigate to Master Wabion's Bulwark; and they two to make good the Ferrigate. 9. Captain Kilmer from Master Wabion's Bulwark to Chichester's Bulwark, and make good the Shipkeygate. 10. Captain Finch from the end of Chichester Bulwark to the Butchersgate. 11. Captain Osborne from the end of Chichester Bulwark to the Butchersgate. 12. Captain Lawson to make good the Prince's Bulwark, and the Bishopsgate to the King's Bulwark. 13. Whoever hath the town-guard, Captain Lawson is to make good his quarter, and the captain of the town's guard to make good Captain Lawson's quarter. 14. Sir John Vaughan and Sir Robert Stewart to make good the main-guard, and all the inhabitants or residents within the said city, not under the captain's commands, to repair to the main-guard, for the better strengthening thereof, and issuing of supplies as occasion shall require. 15. All women and children to keep within doors, and hang out lights in their several houses. 16. Every captain to allow so many men to the cannoneers as shall be requisite, and to give them their names the morrow morning. 17. Every captain to take the oversight of his own quarter, for the repairing of the defects of their several quarters, or other fortifications, with the gabions for the cannoneers, which is to be done at the general charge.

"The names of the captains,—Robert Thornton, Simon Pitt, Henry Finch, Henry Osborne, John Kilmer, Robert Lawson, Hew Finch.

"Since, the honourable city of London hath sent us fifteen pieces of ordnance, and four we had before, in all nineteen pieces, for which, amongst other their goodness towards us, we pray the Lord reward them, and preserve them, and continue his mercy with them, and direct his judgments in these evil times from them, that it may still continue a city flowing with plenty for ever."—(*Ib.*)

1642. The state of Derry during this period will more fully appear from the following letter addressed to the Scottish general, Monro, at Carrickfergus, and which was sent to acquaint him with the distressed situation of the city, and to entreat supplies of arms and ammunition. It is dated "Londonderry, the 27 April 1642;" and is signed Robert Thornton, Mayor, Henry Osborne, John Vaughan.

"We of this city of Londonderry and other parts, have either been forgotten, or given over for lost as we conceive; for all other parts of the kingdom are plentifully supplied, and yet though we have made our wants and miseries known divers times to Dublin, and to England, and to Scotland, yet no relief ever came to us, but only thirty barrels of powder, brought by Captain Boulton from Dublin, long before Christmas, which was partly upon the arrival thereof, disposed to all needful parts; and want of powder and arms here hath been our ruin. It is the great providence and goodness of God, that we are hitherto preserved, having been so ill armed and provided for; all the arms within his majesty's store here were shipped to Dublin last summer, and nothing left here but old decayed calivers which we have hitherto made a shift with, and trimmed them up to our great charges.

"We have raised seven hundred men for the defence of this city, and keep them hitherto at our own charges, in expectation of money and other supplies, but there is not one hundred good swords amongst them, and their arms but mean. Sir William Stewart, Sir Robert Stewart, and Sir Ralph Gore, had commissions from his majesty out of Scotland in November, for raising three regiments, and two horse troops. They lie in the county of Tyrone and thereabout, and so have done all this winter, to oppose the enemy; but being unprovided for, and not one penny to pay them, they could never attempt any great service. It is much that they keep the enemies from our walls to this hour; now our powder is gone, our victuals beginning to fail, and these three regiments had been starved long since, if we of this city had not relieved them with beef, butter, herrings and other necessaries, to a great value. But this will hold out no longer, for we have not now victuals enough for our own men in the city. And if a ship of Bristol had not arrived here with some peas, meal, and wheat, we could not have shifted longer; and all that will not last the regiments fourteen days. For the provision of the country is destroyed by the enemy, or devoured by our own men; and we are enforced

to feed multitudes of unserviceable people that are fled hither for relief; so if the enemy's sword spare us, famine will despatch us, except God in mercy provide for us. But this is not all; for now at this very hour, Sir Phelim O'Neill having gathered from all parts what forces he can make, is with a very great army of horse and foot at Strabane, within ten or twelve miles of this city, intending (by all the intelligence we can get,) to set up his rest, and desperately to break in upon us, where all the forces we can make are ready to bid him welcome.

"Sir Phelim on the one side of the river, and ours on the other, in sight one of the other, so as we of this city were enforced not only to send a great part of our men out of the city to join with them, but also unfurnished and parted with what little powder was left us, which with a little we got out of the Bristol ship, we have sent to encounter the Irish rebels. And now to relieve our fainting spirits, God hath provided for our relief, and sent this bearer Captain Strange into Lough Foyle, who being in his majesty's service, and sent for the comfort of his majesty's distressed subjects, into those parts, we have made a true relation to him of our desperate estate, and the great danger we are in for want of powder and other provision, that we have not only prevailed with him to lend us, for the present, six barrels of powder, but also to set sail for us to Carrickfergus, to present our wants and dangers we are in to your honourable consideration, most earnestly praying that for the love of God, and honour of our king, and the safety of this place and people, ye will dispatch him back again to us with a good and large proportion of powder, match and lead, muskets, swords, pikes, some spades and shovels, whereof we have not any; and of these or what else may be had, as much as ye can possibly spare us; for we want all things fit to defend a distressed country and offend a desperate enemy.

"We also pray that you will restore the captain the six barrels of powder we have borrowed of him; and if there be any biscuit, cheese, or any other victuals to be spared, to send us some good proportion thereof. So being at present in great haste and perplexity, with our service presented to your honour, we remain your humble servants, &c."—(*Ib.*)

——, September. During the illness of the marquis of Ormonde, the lords justices made an alteration in the command of the troops in Derry, which, as already stated, consisted at that period of six [seven] companies, under the command of the mayor and Sir John Vaughan. Sir William Stewart was appointed commander-in-chief of the Lagan forces, but the command was superseded on the 15th of December, and the original officers restored.—(CARTE: vol. 1; p. 336.)

1643. In April this year, the city of Londonderry and the town of Coleraine sent letters to the lords justices, expressing their lamentable condition, and praying for relief.—(*Ib.* 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 honour of contributing to Sir Robert Stewart'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.—(*Ib.* p. 432.)

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.—(*Ib.* p. 486.)

1644, April 15. The mayor of Derry was ordered by the lord lieutenant and council to publish a proclamation against the covenant; but this order was not complied with.

Colonel Audley Mervyn, who was made governor of Derry by the marquis of Ormonde, in the expectation that he would have been able to carry into effect the resolutions of the two houses against the covenant, was, nevertheless, obliged for expedience or safety to take the covenant, which was generally received by the people.—(*Ib.* p. 492.)

1645. Colonel Mervyn became obnoxious to the parliament through the representations of Sir Frederick Hamilton, who desired the governorship of Derry himself, was displaced, and Lord Folliott was appointed in his place.—(*Ib.* p. 533.)

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 Mervyn out of the government of Derry, and every thing lowered before their power.—(*Ib.* p. 537.)

1648. Sir Charles Coote treacherously seized Sir Robert Stewart'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.—(*Ib.* vol. 2; p. 44.)

1649. The marquis of Ormonde endeavoured by every means to draw over Sir Charles 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.—(*Ib.* p. 59.)

——. Derry and Culmore were besieged by Sir Robert Stewart. The garrison consisted of 800 foot, and 180 horse, under the command of Sir Charles 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 Charles expected soon from 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 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.—(*Ib.* p. 76, 77. 113.)

On the termination of the rebellion in Ireland, "the Londoners sent over commissioners to settle affairs at Londonderry and other places; the companies demised their proportions where leases were expired, and received their rents where leases were still subsisting. And the Society's commissioners renewed all the leases in Derry and Coleraine, and at both places left the commons and wastes as before, for general accommodation and advantage."

1656. The services of the citizens of Derry in the cause of the parliament were not forgotten by the usurper. On the 29th of August, 1654, "the privy council made an order, advising the restorationof all rights to the [Irish] Society." "The original charter of James I. having been condemned and cancelled by two warrants of Charles I., it was re-granted by Cromwell, 24th March, 1656, (5 *pars d.* 1.) with additional liberties and privileges."—(15 *Car : II.* 4 *pars. f.* 1.)

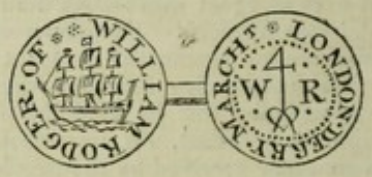
"In this year a great number of marriages were solemnized before John Hansford, mayor of Derry."—(GILLESPIE'S *Annals of Londonderry.*)

"Upon the restoration of King Charles the Second, 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. And 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 First." It is under this charter that the Irish Society and the corporation of Londonderry now act.

1668. "Great part of the city of Londonderry was destroyed by fire."

——, September 15. "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."

1672. To this period may most probably be assigned the Token represented in the annexed cut, copied from the original coin in the collection of Mr. William Maguire, of Dublin. William Rodger, or Rogers, by whom it was issued, was sheriff of Londonderry in 1672, under which year Simon, in his Essay on Irish Coins, observes that "about this time small change must have been very scarce, since we find that private persons and towns were obliged to coin copper tokens."



As similar coins of other towns in the county will be represented in the course of this work, it may not be improper here to state a few facts respecting their origin, and period of circulation. "Before the restoration of King Charles II., and during the commonwealth and Cromwell's government, no money was ever coined for the particular use of Ireland; but divers persons in Dublin and other places in this kingdom, in order to supply the great scarcity of small change, coined copper tokens, with their names and places of abode stamped on them, whereby they obliged themselves to make them good." "These tokens are made of brass, or copper, not broader, but thinner than our present farthings, and like so many promissory notes passed for one penny each, in the neighbourhood, and amongst the customers of those who issued them, whose names, together with the value 1*d.*, and their coat of arms, sign, or cypher, are imprinted on their respective pieces: which expedient has often been put in practice in the subsequent reigns."—(SIMON: p. 48.) The want of small coins at this period was equally felt in England till tradesmen and shopkeepers made their own tokens; but, as Snelling observes, it does not appear that they took this method so soon in Ireland as there, as he had not seen any of them dated before 1654, after which they are found of most years till 1679.—(See SNELLING'S *Supplement* to SIMON.) The immense profit, which arose from the circulation of these illegal tokens, caused a great overflow of them in Ireland, and occasioned frequent loss to the poor, by the persons who had issued them absconding, to avoid their engagements to exchange them for legal money when called on; and in consequence the government

endeavoured to suppress the practice by proclamation, first on the 17th of August, 1661, and, again, on the 28th of July, 1673. The issuing of these tokens, however, though diminished after the latter, was not totally suppressed till the issue of Sir Thomas Armstrong's halfpence by proclamation of the 19th of July, 1680.

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

——, September 4. "King Charles II. being informed that in the several charters granted by King James I. and himself, incorporating the city, there was no power given to take the acknowledgment 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 [13th] 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 thereunto 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 20*s.* 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: II.* 2 *pars. d.* 46.)

1685. "During this year there was a great decay of trade in Londonderry. The corporation complained that the government of the place was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and they supplicated the Society for abatement of rent, and the Society promised them assistance."

1687. "The bishop of Derry laid claim to the quarter lands, which became the subject of a long and very expensive litigation; which, as will hereafter appear, terminated in the rejection of his claim."

——, 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.—(See 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.

1692. The corporation endeavoured to negociate with the bishop (King) for the 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 10*s.* 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 23rd of November the Society resumed the possession of them. On the 1st of October, 1697, the bishop appealed to the house of lords in Ireland against the order of the chancellor, and obtained an order for re-establishing him in his possessions, which being opposed by the sheriffs, and other inhabitants of Derry, they were in consequence taken into custody, and carried to Dublin. On the 23rd 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 a-year, 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.—(See *Concise View of the Irish Society.*)

1704. "Ten Presbyterian aldermen and twelve burgesses having refused to qualify according to the act of conformity, 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 twelfth 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 2. "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 to the bishop, was *burned at a stake* outside Bishopsgate, for the murder of her natural child."—(*Ib.*)

1769, September 23. King Charles II. 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 *Geo: III.*—LODGE'S *Parliamentary Register.*)

1779, June 4. The Londonderry Volunteer Association was established for the defence of the country—Thomas Conolly, Esq., the county member, commandant. The corps belonging to the city consisted of four companies. They were commanded by John Ferguson, Esq.; Thomas Bateson, Esq.; Stephen Bennett, Esq.; and William Lecky, Esq.;—the two last being formed of Apprentice Boys. William Armstrong, afterwards General Armstrong, was adjutant.

1781, May 23. "The Society contributed £100 towards the Londonderry Association."

1788, November 19. "The Society contributed £50 to celebrate the centenary of 7th December, 1688, [O. S.], at Londonderry."

In this year the commemoration of the Shutting of the Gates was celebrated for two days with great vivacity and splendour, and in an uninterrupted spirit of harmony and conviviality, by the citizens of every denomination and class.

On the first day, Thursday, the 7th of December, O. S., the dawn was announced by drums, bells, and a discharge of the cannon which had been used during the siege; while a red flag, the emblem of the *Virgin City*, was displayed on the cathedral. At half-past ten o'clock a procession, which was formed on the Ship Quay, moved towards the cathedral in the following order:—

The Corporation, and City *Regalia*.
The Clergy.
The Officers of the Navy.
The Forty-sixth Regiment.
The Londonderry Associated Volunteer Corps.
The Committee and Stewards.
The Merchants, and principal Citizens.
The Merchants' Apprentices, preceded by Mr. Murray, the great grandson of Colonel Murray, carrying the sword with which his ancestor *is said* to have killed the French general, Momont, in a sortie during the siege.
The Tradesmen's Apprentices.
The Young Gentlemen of the Free School.
The Masters of Ships, and Seamen.

Though every necessary arrangement had been made to accommodate the largest possible number in the cathedral, many hundreds were compelled to return. After the service an admirable sermon on the text of *Joshua* iv. 24. was preached by Dean Hume, and a selection of sacred music was performed from the oratorio of Judas Maccabæus. From the cathedral the procession moved in the same order to the meeting-house, where the Rev. Mr. Black delivered an oration, which evinced his knowledge of British history, and his ardent zeal for liberty.

On returning from the meeting-house, the procession was gratified with the sight of the largest vessel that had ever entered the harbour—his majesty's ship *Porcupine*, decorated with colours, and accompanied by the *Sea-flower*, a king's cutter. On approaching the quay she was saluted by a discharge of twenty-one guns, which she returned with an equal number.

At two o'clock the Apprentice Boys, supported by the military and volunteers, went through the ceremony of the *Shutting of the Gates;* and afterwards proceeded to the Diamond with King James's colours, captured during the siege, where a *feu-de-joie* was fired in concert with the ships and batteries.

At four o'clock the mayor and corporation, the clergy, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, the officers of the navy and army, the gentry, volunteers, citizens, scholars, and apprentices, dined in the town-hall. The soldiers were entertained in their barracks, and the sailors in houses of accommodation, opened for the purpose. In the evening the city was splendidly illuminated, and a grand exhibition of fire-works closed the entertainments of the day. On the morrow the festival was continued in the same spirit. The poorer classes were regaled in the Diamond with a roasted ox, bread, and beer; and in the evening the festival was concluded with a ball and supper, which, though more numerously attended than any ever before given in Derry, was conducted with the greatest decorum.

1789, August 1. (O. S.) The centenary of the deliverance and *Opening of the Gates* of Derry, in 1689, was celebrated in the same spirit of general concord as that of the Shutting of the Gates in the preceding year. On this, as on the former occasion, there was a public procession of *all* the citizens to the cathedral, where they offered up their united expression of gratitude to GOD the Deliverer. It was marshalled in the following order:—

The Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, accompanied by Dean Hume, and a numerous body of the Clergy of the Established Church.
Dr. Mac Devitt, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, and several of his Clergy.
The Presbyterian Ministers, and Elders.
The Worshipful the Mayor, Thomas Bateson, Esq., with the Aldermen and Members of the Corporation, in their robes, accompanied by their Officers.
The Members of the Commemoration Committee.
The Londonderry Independent Volunteers,
&c. &c. &c.

Thus all sectarian and political differences were happily laid aside in the universal rejoicing for the triumph of that civil and religious liberty, a blessing to all, which was celebrated on this occasion.

A sermon, remarkable for its eloquence, beauty, and appropriateness, was delivered in the cathedral by the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, for which he justly received the thanks of the Commemoration Committee, and which he afterwards published at their request. In this discourse he enforced, with singular strength and touching persuasiveness, the Christian doctrine of *humanity* and *brotherly love*:—"If," said the reverend gentleman, "ye would draw from the example of your fathers a lesson, suited to this solemn hour, you must not only be pious in your courage but also humane in your opinions,—you must not only say in your hearts—'*Glory be to God in the highest*;' but also—'and on earth PEACE, GOOD-WILL TOWARDS MEN!'"

From the cathedral the procession moved in the same order to the Bishop's Gate, where the first stone of a TRIUMPHAL ARCH was laid by Thomas Bateson, Esq., Mayor, under a triple discharge of small arms and artillery. Thence the 28th Regiment and the Volunteers marched into the Diamond, where they fired three more volleys in honour of the festival. The evening was terminated with a dinner and fire-works; and the festival was concluded on a subsequent evening by a splendid ball.

Section II.—BIOGRAPHICAL.

Before proceeding to the biographical notices of the bishops and deans, it will be proper to give some account of the state of the bishopric—its extent, subdivisions, &c., both before and after the plantation, including the ancient and modern constitution of the chapter.

Diocese.

STATE AND CONDITION BEFORE THE PLANTATION.—The following interesting account of the ancient state of the bishopric of Derry is taken from an unpublished paper, drawn up at the period of the plantation, as it appears, by Montgomery, the first Protestant bishop of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe, for the purpose of inducing his majesty King James I. to place these bishoprics in a better condition, and on a more secure foundation. And, though some portions of this original document are more general in their character than the local nature of this Memoir would seem to demand, it has been thought advisable to retain them, as well in order to preserve the parts bearing on the diocese unmutilated, as to afford authentic illustration of the ancient state of society in this part of Ireland.—[See *General History*.] (The MS. is preserved in the Cottonian Library, British Museum: *Titus B.* f. 626.)

"THE ANCIENT ESTATE OF THE BISHOPRICKS OF DERRY, RAPHO, AND CLOGHER.

"The Byshopricks of Derry, Rapho, and Clogher have their jurisdiction extended through the

counties of Monahon, Farmanogh, Tirone, Colrane, Tireconell, and Inishowen, having the lands belonging to their temporalties devyded also in all theise severall counties. The Byshop of Clogher hath besyde his lands the fourth part of all tythes throughout his Dyoces, w^ch^ is called *quarta episcopalis*. The Byshops of Derry and Rapho have the third part, and it is called *tertia episcopalis*.

"The rest of the tythes are devyded betwene the Parson and Vicar. In Clougher the Parson hath two fourth parts, the Vicar hath one. In Derry and Rapho the Parson and Vicar have each of them one third part.

"The parsonages were usually bestowed upon students that intended to take orders, towards their mayntenance at schoole, and were enioyned within few yeares after they accepted the parsonage to enter into orders, but hold not themselves bound to execute devyne service.

"The Vicars are tyed to perpetuall residence and service of the cure, and, besyde their portion of tythes, have the benefit of all oblations and other small dueties at buryals and christenings to them selves alone for attendance of the service. Also they had a small parcell of ground lying next the Church, where their house was buylt for their residence, w^ch^ was called *terra sacerdotalis, libera & sine censu*.

"The parsonages and vicarages through all theise three Dyoceses have byn ever collated by the Byshops of theise Sees, without contradiction or challenge of any person.

"In the parishes where the Cathedrall Churches stoode the rectorye is ever annexed unto the Byshop of that See, the vicarage to the Deane of the same, and certayne other rectories and vicarages are impropriat to the Byshop and Deane, w^ch^ are called *mensales, quia ad mensam Episcopi & Decani pertinebant*.

"The Parsons and Vicars paye procurations to the Byshop once every yeare *in cursu visitationis*, as they call it.

"There is a mortuary due to the Byshop at the death of every person, that dyeth possessed of goods to a certayne value, as of fyve cowes the Byshop hath one, and is called *vacca mortuaria*; and yf he have 500 the Byshop hath but one, and proportionably of other goods. In every Byshoprick besydes inferior Deanes there is one principall Deane, and an Archdeacon, with other Canons that made up the bodye of the Chapter, who assisted the Byshop, and had their houses, and kept their residence about the Cathedrall Church, and had lands belonging unto them, w^ch^ was called the Canons Lands.

"THE LANDS OF THE BYSHOPRICKS.

"The temporal lands of theise Byshopricks are called *Termons*, and are of two sorts, *mensales* [*et*] *censuales*. *Mensales* were those lands, w^ch^ the Byshops ever kept in their owne hand for their places of residence, neere the Cathedrall Church and in som other fit places of removall, and they did properly belong to the Byshops table, whence they had their name. Neyther might the Byshops grant awaye theise lands, but reserve them for mayntenance of hospitalitie. And in all the Popes grants of theise Sees (or, as the Irisch call them, *rescriptis apostolicis*), whereof I have seene many, the Byshops were by oath bound to preserve and not to allyen the mensall lands.

"*Censuales terræ* are those lands w^ch^ are granted unto tenents, w^ch^ inhabited the sayd lands, and payed rent to the Byshop for the same and a fyne at their entrance, and change of every tenent, with a *subsidium* w^ch^ they called *charitativum*, and was yeelded to the Byshop at his entrance to the Byshoprick, or in other case of necessitye and want.

"Theise *censuales terræ*, or copyehold lands w^ch^ payed rent, yeelded also unto the Byshops certayne intertaynements, w^ch^ they call *refectiones*, and were of the nature of cosherings once or twyce every quarter of a yeare, or oftener yf occasion of more frequent visitation were offered, or other busynes of the Church or tenents requyred the Byshops presence. And indeed by theise refections did the Byshops chiefely mayntayne them selves and their followers, spending the most part of the yeare in this wandring kynd of lyfe among their tenents, and receaving from them meate and drink for 100, and som tymes 200 people, that followed the B^p^; and, in respect of the tenents charge this waye, the Byshops imposed very small rent upon the lands, letting a quarter of land, w^ch^ contayneth 240 acres at least, and som more, for 6*s*. 8*d*., som for 3*s*. 4*d*., and fewe for 10*s*., none above, w^ch^ they called *antiquũ censum*, whereof the Byshops made little reckoning, lyving not by their rents but by their refections; in such sort that a tenent, w^ch^ payed not aboue a noble in rent, spent in intertayning the B^p^ and his followers ten pounds or twenty marks yearely, and theise refections were as due from their tenents as the rents, in such sort that yf the Byshop did not take his progresse or visit, he had allowance or a valuable consideration from the tenents for his refections. By this kynd of lyfe not onely were the tenents ympoverished but a great number of unproffitable people mayntayned idly, who fynding meanes to lyve so easily would by no meanes be drawn to take any paynes or labor, but lyved upon the spoyle of others and proved very dangerous members.

"The lands belonging to theise Byshopricks laye not by whole manors togither in one place, but were devyded in every parishe neere the Church, much after the distribution of the Levits portion among the rest of the trybes. So that the Byshops did, *una et eadem opera*, both visit the Churches, and keep

their temporall Courts for determining of controversies among their tenents, for w^ch^ purpose they had their officials and seneschals, neyther did any temporall officer meddle in any matters concerning the Church tenents, but left them unto the Byshops seneschals; and the Bishops did most usually visit *ecclesiatim*, and wheresoever the Byshop had any lands they lye alwayes next unto the Church.

"THE TENENTS OF THE CHURCHLAND.

"The tenents of the Churchlands are called Eirenaci, 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 nyghbors, whence they had their names of Eirenacs 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 w^ch^ no man was followed further by the pursuer in those tymes, were thence also called Termons *a termino*, because there ended the pursuite. Theise 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 lawfull 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 want his graunt, the Byshop might give the land to another, whereof I have seene som presidents [precedents]. And yf the Bishop did see the sonne or next kynnesman that demaunded the Eirenacy, to be unhable in regard of his poverty, or otherwyse insufficient to performe the dueties of that place, the Bishop gave the lande to another whom he would chuse, whereof I have also seene som presidents.

"The Byshops altered the rents of theise lands, accordingly as they were disposed to take more or lesse refection from their tenents.

"Theise 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 ONeell, who for the mayntenance of his rebellion ymposed and exacted cuttings owt of the Church lands as well as the temporall, the Byshops being not then hable to resist him, nor redresse the wrong otherwyse then by petition to the Deputye and Councell, w^ch^ they did after the war ended, the temporall Lords contynuing the sayd oppression of the Church begon by Shane ONeell, and obtayned an act of Councell agaynst all the temporall Lords that oppressed the Church, whereby they were adiudged to restoar unto the Church ten for one; and this act made by S^r^ Henry Sidney when he was Deputye, and the Counsell then, was contynued in severall Deputies tymes successively.

"Notwithstanding the whole estate of these three Byshopricks of Derry, Rapho, and Clogher, togither with all the lands lying in the counties of Armagh and Tyrone belonging to the Primat of Armagh, wherein consisteth the chiefe state of the Primacy, being the chief Prelacy of the kingdom, and the lands belonging to the Byshoprick of Kilmore, lying in the countye of Cavan, are all caryed awaye from the Church by offices, and are now in the Kings hands or of his patentees, as appeareth by the de-declaration following."

STATE AND CONDITION AT THE PERIOD OF THE PLANTATION.—The following account of the State of this Bishopric, among others, at the plantation is given in the manuscript above quoted, under the following heading:—

"THE PRESENT ESTATE OF THE PRIMACY OF ARMAGH, AND OF THE BISHOPRICKS OF DERRY, RAPHO, AND CLOUGHER, AND OF KILMORE, IN THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER WITHIN THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, WITH CERTAYNE MOTIONS UNTO HIS MA^TIE^, FOR RESTOARING THE SAYD BYSHOPSHRICKS, ERECTING OF PARISH CHURCHES, AND SEMINARIES OF LEARNING WITHIN THE SAYD PROVINCE, AND THE REASONS MOVING THEREUNTO."

"The Byshoprick of Derrye lyeth in Tirone, Colrane, Inishowen, the county of the citie of Derrye, and a little in Tireconell.

"The Iland of Derry, wherein was seated the Cathedrall Church of that B^rick^, the Byshops house, the Deane and Canons houses, the Churchyeard, togither with all the lands belonging to the Canons and Deane, that lay neere to the sayd Iland, and the lands of Clonluye that lye in Tireconell, were all by an office taken in the vacancy of that See unduely found to be Abbey and Monastery land, and grannted [graunted] unto those that procured the sayd office. The Iland of Derry and the Canons lands lying neere unto it are now in the possession of the wydow and heyres of S^r^ George Pawlet, the lands of Clonluye in the possession of Captayn Brooks.

"The lands that lye in Colrane are found by this last office for the King, by the act of attaynder of Shane ONeell in 11° of the Queene, whereby the county of Colrane by name escheated to the Crowne, without expresse reservation of the lands belonging to the Byshoprick.

"Yet were not the Churchlands expressely mentioned in that statute to be escheated with the rest of the contrey, and whether the generall words, of the whole contrey, without expresse mentioning the Churchlands will also cary these lands by law. Quere.

" But it seemeth the Qwene had no intent to take those lands from the Church, for after this statute of 11° Eliz., when her Ma^tie granted the custodiam of Colrane to S^r Donald Ocahan, she made an expresse reservation of the lands belonging to the Bishoprick.

" Also since that tyme there hath byn an office found, by speciall warrant and commission in the tyme of S^r George Carey, by w^ch those Churchlands in Colrane were particularly and by name found for the Byshop. And since this office the King hath given the Bishoprick of Derry to the now Byshop, and restoared him to his temporalties, and the Bishop hath possessed all theise lands, granted estates thereof, and the tenents do now enjoye the lands without challenge till this last office was taken.

" The lands in Inishowen are found by this last office for the King, by the attaynders of the last Odogherty and his father.

" Yet was never Odogherty possessed of the Churchlands in Inishowen, nor ever made clayme to any part of them, excepting six quarters of land called Fathenroch he would have kept because they laye commodiouslye betwene two of his castles, Bert, and Boncranagh. But the now Bishop evicted them from him, and cleered the tytle to the Bishoprick, as appeareth by Odogherties owne confession under his hand, remayning of record in the Councell Booke of Ireland, w^ch was don in the presence of the Deputye and Councell, before whom that controversie was handled and determined.

" Also the Churchland in Inishowen by specyall warrant and commission was found by an office in the tyme of S^r George Carey to be the Byshops temporaltyes and in his possession, and so have contynued ever since without challenge; and the Bishop hath granted estates of them to the tenents who enjoye them, and indeed of all the lands belonging to the B^rick of Derry these in Inishowen were freest from incumbrance, and alwayes peaceably possessed by the Byshop, and therefore with least color found for the King.

" The lands in Tirone, by the attaynder of the fugitive Earle, are all found for the King, as yf he had byn lawfully and in his owne right possessed of them, w^ch was not so; neyther had eyther he or his predecessors any right or allowance to cut upon these lands:

" As appeareth by an act of Councell (w^ch the Bishop is readye to showe,) against the predecessors of the sayd Tirone and other temporall lords that oppressed the Church, graunted by S^r Henry Sidney, Knight, then Deputye, and by the Councell of Ireland, and contynued by dyvers succeeding Deputies, adjudging them to paye ten for one exacted and extorted from the Church:

" And also by two severall letters of Tirone him self wryten unto the nowe Bishop, w^ch he hath lykewyse readye to showe, wherein he Tirone offereth the Bishop xx^l sterling yearely over and above the old rent, yf the Byshop would permit him quyetly to enjoye the lands, w^ch he would not have do [done] yf they had byn formerly his owne."

The writer then proceeds to shew:—

" HOW THEY MAYE BE RESTOARED, AND PARISH-CHURCHES AND SCHOOLES ERECTED.

" Yf the Byshops for setling the state of the Church should be enforced to traverse all theise offices, [it] would be a labor of such difficultye, travell, and expense as they could not beare, besyde the diverting of them from the dueties of there calling in planting the Churches and reforming the people.

" Therefore the Byshops humbly praye that his Ma^tie would be gratiouslye pleased to take the work into his owne hands, and settle the state of the Byshopricks and Churches him self, being a work worthy his highnes and can be performed by none other, and w^ch his Ma^tie maye easily doe in this sort.

" First, that all Church lands graunted unto patentees under the name of Abbey land or of Termon land, maye be restoared unto Byshops and Cathedrall Churches to w^ch they did aunciently belong, and a recompense given to the patentees owt of other temporall lands now in the Kings hand to bestowe, and in specyall that the Termons of Monahon be restoared to the B^rick of Clougher, and no new grants made to patentees thereof, otherwise that B^rick must be dissolved whose jurisdiction is extended through two great counties, Monahon and Farmanogh. Also that the Termons in Cavan be restoared to the B_rick of Kilmore, and the Iland of Derry with the Canons lands lying neere it maye be restoared to the Bishop of Derry, and to the Cathedrall Church there, and a recompence given to the heyre of S^r George Pawlet in som other place, and to Captayne Brookes for Clonluye, w^ch also belongeth to the Bishop of Derry and is witheld by C Brooks.

" Secondly, that all ecclesiasticall lands nowe found for the King by this last office, and yet undisposed, maye be restoared unto the severall BB^ricks to w^ch they did formerly belong; viz. the lands in Armagh and those in Tirone that paye rent to the Primat, that they maye be restoared to the Primat. The rest in Tirone, Colrane, Inishowen, to the B^rick of Derry. They in Tireconell to the B^rick of Rapho; and those in Farmanogh to the B^rick of Clougher. All is of the King his free guyft, and a new creation made of theise BB^ricks by the Kings l^rs patents, with the ancient liberties of the Church, the BB^ps being limited what states to grant of theise lands, and barred from letting the mensale lands, to w^ch all those, who formerly receaved theise B^ricks from the Pope, were straictly bound by oath in the Popes grants, or (as the Irish call them,) *apostolicis rescriptis*, whereof I have seene manye.

" Thirdly, that his Ma^tie would be gratiously pleased to endowe the parishe Churches in theise severall Dyoceses with convenient glebes owt of the temporall lands in his Ma^ties hands, lying neerest the Church and fittest for that purpose, according to the severall proportions mentioned in the propositions offered to the Lords by the Commissioners; and that theise glebes maye not be diducted owt of the Bishops landes, w^ch will take awaye one full third part of the Byshopricks, being hardly able as they nowe stand without any diminution to mayntayne the dignitye of that place.

" Fourthly, that whereas heretofore in every parishe church there was a Parson and a Vicar endowed, betweene whom that portion of the tythes belonging unto them was devyded, w^ch yeelded no competency of mayntenance to each of them, his Ma^tie would now be pleased to make an union of the vicarages and parsonages, and that there may be but one Parson established in every parishe Church, that maye receave the tythes w^ch both Parson and Vicar receaved before, leaving the Bishops part of the tythes to him self as hath byn formerly accustomed; and this togither with the glebes will yeeld a convenient mayntenance unto the Incumbents, and residence for attendance of their cures.

" Fyftly, that his Ma^tie would be gratiouslye pleased for the better mayntenance of the ministery to appoynt, that all undertakers in those parts now to be planted and natyves now inhabiting those places shall paye all their tythes in kynd, without challenging any Irishe customes formerly used in these places, seeing this is a new plantation and erection of Churches, and that the tythes are due to the Church by the lawe of God and man.

" Lastly, that for the education of youth, besydes grammer schooles to be planted in the most commodious places endowed with som lands for the mayntenance of the schoolehouse, schoolemaster, and usher, his Ma^tie would be pleased to erect a College in Derry, or som more fit place yf any be, that the youth of those parts, who have no meanes to be mayntayned in the College of Dubline, maye be civilly bred up there in the knowledge of true religion, and the liberall arts; and that his Ma^tie would be pleased to endowe the College with som fit portion of land for the mayntenance of the College, and of the principles [principals] and fellowes of the same.

" Yf the charge of buylding a College be thought great, and be an hinderance to this erection, the King hath nowe in his hands the Abbaye of Donagall, lately reedifyed in part by Tireconell before his flight, w^ch with lesse charge maye be made fit for that purpose, and is also a very fit place for one of the great townes to be planted in. It standeth in Tireconell within twelve myles of Baleshany [Ballyshannon].

" The Bishopricks being thus established by his Ma^tie, yf his highnes be gratiously pleased to send over men of worth and approved government, that have good estate of ecclesiasticall lyving in this kingdome, whereby they maye be hable to mayntayne the dignitye of there places without spoyle of the Church, or racking of the people, untill the contrey be well peopled and planted, and those that shall undertake the charge of those Churches, his Ma^tie may hope in a short [time] to see a flourishing Church and well governed commonwealth in that kingdome.

" REASONS MOVING TO THIS RESTAURATION OF BISHOPRICKS, ERECTION OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLES OF LEARNING.

1.—" All theise offices, whereby the patrimony of the Church hath byn thus caryed awaye, were found in the vacancy of these Sees, when no Byshop was to clayme the right of the Church, or when the Byshops were not of the commission nor called to showe their right, as in other commissions is used, and therefore ought not in the Byshops judgement under correction to be prejudiciall unto the Church.

2.—" Secondly, all theise ecclesiasticall lands, by this last office found for the King, were by severall former offices taken by lyke commission and warrant of authoritie found all for the Church, and to be the Byshops temporalties and in theire possession, together with the collation of all benefices in those Dyoceses, and so, yf offices be of force to establish or showe the tytle and right of possession, they are for the Church, yf they have not that force then ought not the Church in the Byshops judgement under correction to be prejudiced in her inheritance by them.

3.—" Thirdly, the authoritie and estate of Byshops is more needfull to be erected and mayntayned in the kingdom of Ireland, where the people is not yet reduced to order and obedience, then in other places already reformed. For, howsoever the ministers in their particular charges maye labor diligently by instruction and persuasion to reforme the people, yet yf their be not a superior ecclesiasticall magistrat, that shall have power to countenance the ministery, and to protect them from wrongs and oppressions, and by authoritye of ecclesiasticall censure to punishe the obstinat, and drawe the people to conformitye, hardly will any good be don among the natyues of that kingdom; and for this purpose the Byshop must be very well countenanced by authoritye, and assisted by the concurrance of the civill magistrat, whereof the present Byshop hath had sufficient proofe and experience.

4.—" Fourthly, the jurisdiction of every of theise Byshopricks is of so large extent as will requyre the labor of a severall Bishop in every of theise several Sees, when the contrey is well planted and peopled, though now through depopulation and povertye of the places their be dyvers of them for this

tyme united. Therefore it is necessarye that the patrimony of theise severall Byshopricks be entyrely reserved and restoared to the Byshops without any diminution, being hardly as it nowe standeth hable to mayntayne the dignitye of their places, when the lands shalbe [shall be] improved to a good rent.

"The proportion of land thought fit to be allowed unto parishe Churches for glebe in the county of Tirone is 96 balleboes, and the whole ecclesiasticall land in that countye is but 300 balleboes, to be devyded betwene the Primat of Armagh and the Byshops of Derry and Clougher. Yf this proportion of glebe land be deducted from theise Byshopricks it will take awaye one full third part of their estates in that countye, and leave onely two parts of the lands unto the Byshopricks; the whole estate as it now standeth without any diminution, after the land shalbe well planted and ymproved to the best rent, hardly amounting to 200£ yearely to each Byshoprick, w^ch^ is the meanest proportion can be allowed to a Byshop for the mayntenance of his place and dignitye.

"The temporall lands in that county of Tyrone exceed 1200 balleboes, owt of w^ch^ the foresayd proportion of glebeland maye be allowed, and there will remayne to undertakers aleven hundred balleboes in that countye, and so ratably in other counties now in the Kings hands to bestowe, w^ch^ wilbe [will be] a very great proportion for them, and so much as (besydes the lands to be allowed to grammer schooles and a College,) shalbe found sufficient undertakers to plant them in many yeares, according to the severall proportions and proiect offered to the Lords, and w^ch^ being so planted will make that province the strongest, safest, and best part of that Kingdom.

5.—"It wilbe the King his honor as well as the good of the Church that the Prelats being Barons of parliament lyve not in want and misery, w^ch^ will force them to use base and undue meanes for their mayntenance, and make them abiect and of lesse authoritie with the people, having no convenient meanes to mayntayne hospitalitie according to the dignitie of their places, w^ch^ is much expected and esteemed by the natyves of that contrey, and is of much force to wyn them, whereof I have had good experience.

6.—"The establishing of the Byshopricks wilbe a great strength in the higher house of parliament, for enacting such statutes as shalbe needfull for the generall reformation of that kingdom in religion, w^ch^ otherwyse then by their meanes will hardly passe in that house, and be yeelded unto the whole nobilitie in that kingdom, som few excepted (as the Earles of Kildare, Ormond, Thomond, and Clanrickard, with the Vicount Tullye, and Baron of Hoth), being all professed Catholiques.

7.—"The King looseth nothing by erecting theise Byshopricks and Churches, and endowing them with theise lands, but rather encreaseth his revenew, the Churchland yeelding unto the Kings coffers, in first fruits, tenths, and subsidies, when need shall requyre, more treasure yearely then the lyke proportion of any temporall lands graunted unto undertakers, whereof the Church of England is a sufficient proofe.

8.—"The King hath also a greater interest in those Church lands then in any other temporall lands granted to undertakers, the disposition of them being still in his owne hands after the death or translation of any Byshop, whereas the temporall lands, by the first graunt unto the undertaker, is absolutely passed from the Crowne for ever, unles by attaynder they revert.

9.—"The lands given unto the Bishopricks and Churches wilbe as soone peopled as any other land, yf not sooner, by meanes of the ancient privileges belonging to theise lands, and the Bishops wilbe more hable to reform the people that lyve under them, when they see they shall reape a greater benefit by the Byshops then by any temporall landlords, that people being much drawen by the argument of proffit, and so it wilbe a furtherance both to the plantation and reformation of that contrey and people.

10.—"By the erection of theise Byshopricks and Churches in manner aforesayd, the King shall not onely have meaned to preserve his welldeserving servants, but also shall encourage men of worth and learning to undertake the charge of that church, w^ch^ hath hitherto byn neglected, and the people left to blynd and superstitious guydes, or to men of decayed estates, who, to recover them selves, made havock both of Church and people, all men of desert shunning that place and service, w^ch^ neyther yeeldeth competency of present mayntenance, nor hope of future preferment.

11.—"Lastly, by erecting of grammer schooles and a College in those parts the King will fynd it to be true that *parcimonia est magnū vectigal*, for the youth, being trayned up in civilitie, learning, and true religion and loyaltye in those seminaries, will distaste and abhorre those barbarous and disloyall courses before used in those parts, and wilbe more easily contayned within the bounds of alleageance and good order; and by this meanes the King shall spare infinit treasure and much blood of his civill subjetcs, w^ch^ hath byn spent heretofore in reducing that people to loyaltie and obedience, w^ch^ without this care of breeding the youth will hardly be avoyded, or any hope bred to see the future age better then this, barbarous, disloyall, and superstitious."

These recommendations were in great part adopted and carried into effect on the final settlement of the plantation of Derry, and the services of Bishop Montgomery on this occasion were acknowledged by the king, who promoted him to the bishopric of Meath, with that of Clogher, by privy seal, dated

at Westminster, the 24th of July, 1610, "in recompense," as it is stated, "of the great charge he hath sustained in attending by our appointment the erection and settling of y^e^ Bishopricks and Churches in the North, which he hath effectually performed."—(*Rot. Pat. Canc.* 8 *Jac: I:* 2 *pars. d.*)

The extent to which his recommendations were adopted may be gathered from the following notices:

Harris states that "There is but one parish in the diocese that wants a glebe, which is Termonamungan, nor is there one sinecure in it; every rectory being intire with the cure annexed. This proceeded from the care and piety of the bishops succeeding the reformation, who were extraordinary men. Before the reformation, the bishop had one third of the tythes, 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.) By the original charter of King James I. to the Irish Society—March 29, 1613—were reserved the advowsons, &c. of the churches of Drumachose in the barony of Keenaght; Aghadowey in the barony of Coleraine; and Cumber in the barony of Annaght, now Tirkeeran; all lands belonging to the dean of Derry; all Termon or Erenagh land; and all demesne lands of bishops found by Inquisition taken at Limavaddy, on the 30th of August, 1609; all lands lately granted to the archbishop of Armagh, and bishop of Derry, that is, all Termon or Erenagh land, and all demesne lands of bishops, found by Inquisition taken at Dungannon, on the 23rd of August, 1609; all the bishop of Derry's fishing on the Bann, found by the said Inquisition at Coleraine; and the fishing belonging to the bishop and dean of Derry in Loughfoyle, found by the said Inquisition at Dungannon. The Society to assign to the bishop and dean of Derry, and their successors, two acres of land a piece, next adjoining to Columbkille's Tower, to build houses for their residence. The Society within one year to convey to every incumbent, having cure of souls within the several parishes and precincts in the county of Coleraine (Londonderry), and barony of Loughinsholin, so many acres of land for glebes as amount to the rate of 60 acres for every proportion of 1000 acres in every parish, in the most convenient place, to hold as of the Society in pure alms.

By this charter, however, the Irish Society were granted "the advowsons, donations, free dispositions, and rights of patronage," of several rectories in the county, which are recited farther on, and also the ancient Termon lands of the monastery of Derry, subsequently called "the fifteen hundred acres." These grants gave rise to a long and expensive litigation between the bishops and the Society, which, as regards the Termon lands of Derry, terminated in favour of the latter (see preceding section, p. 47.); and, as regards the rights of patronage, a notice will be found in its proper place.

1614, November 23.—The bishop (Tanner) 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 regranted by new patents to him and his successors for ever, to be holden in frank almoyne, with a grant of 4 courts leet, and 4 courts baron, and felons' goods, with license to his lordship only to make lease for 60 years, reserving 6^l^ yearly rent for every quarter of land.—(*Rot. Pat.* 12 *Jac: I: pars I.*)

1615, February 12.—The above letters patent having been again surrendered, others were granted.—(*Ib.* 14 *Jac: I.*)

1616, December 17.—Another surrender was made "by the bishop of Derry [Downham] of all the lands late of his see."—(*Ib.* 14 *Jac: I.*)

PRESENT STATE AND CONDITION.—By 3 & 4 William IV. c. 37, the see of Raphoe has been reunited to that of Derry: all details, however, respecting the former belong to another place in this Memoir.

CHAPTER.—"The dean and chapter," writes Archbishop King, "were anciently a corporation, but lost their records in the civil wars of Ulster, on which consideration K. Charles 1st, by his letter dated Nov^r^. 20. the 7 [5] year of his reign, 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."

1629. "K. L. for a new incorporation of the dean and chapter of Derry. Westminster, Nov. 20."—(5 *Car: I.*)

——. "The new corporation grant to the dean and chapter of Derry, com. Derry, prov. of Ulster, by the name of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Columbe, the said body to consist of a dean, an archdeacon, and three prebendaries; viz, Commyr, Movile, Aghadowy, wherein Sutton (Henry, formerly reputed dean thereof), is created the first and modern dean, Richardson (Dr. John), the first and modern archdeacon, Harrison (Edmund), the first and modern prebendary of Commyr, Kent [Keene] (Robert, A. M.), the first and modern prebendary of Movyle, and Vincent (William), the first and modern prebendary of Aghadowy, being all members of the same body and chapter of said Columbe of Derry. The said dean, archdeacon, and prebendaries to have, exercise, and enjoy all authorities, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and immunities, for confirmation of any grants, leases, or other acts belonging to that see, in as large and ample manner and form as any other dean and chapter do or may use, exercise and enjoy the like in any such collegiate body within this

kingdom, with a clause therein contained, that the interest, rights, titles, claims, &c. of that bishopric shall be saved: and also freeing the dean and chapter from all first fruits to grow due by reason of this corporation, with all such further clauses, &c. in pursuance of the K. L. Westminster, 1° Nov. 20. March 3, 5°."—(*Ib.*)

1631. "K. L. that the now reputed dean and chapter of the cath. ch. of St. Columbe, of Derry, may surrender their former letters patent, and pass new letters patent under the great seal. Westminster, Dec. 10. 7°. The surrender accordingly."—(7 *Car: I.*)

——. "Grant creating a new corporation of dean and chapter of Derry, prov. Ulster, incorporating them into one collegiate body by the name, &c. St. Columbe, &c. The said body to consist of three orders of dignitaries (as in the grant formerly abstracted), &c. &c. &c. With a saving of the interest of Phillips (St. [Sir] Thomas), who claimeth by any former lease made by the bishop of Derry, and confirmed by the former reputed dean and chapter, &c. &c. Sutton is named dean; Richardson, archdeacon; and Vaughan, Keene, and Vincent, prebendaries of Comir, Movile, and Aghadowy, respectively; with all such usual clauses, &c., savings, provisoes, &c. &c. Westminster, 10 Dec. 1632. Dublin, March 7, 7°."—(*Ib.*)

"The deanery," proceeds Archbishop King, "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 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.

"It were much to the honour and advantage of the cathedrall 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 clergymen 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."—(*Visitation Book in the Registrar's Office, Derry.*)

Ecclesiastical Division.—According to Bishop Downham's Visitation Book, the diocese consisted originally of 45 parishes, besides 2 peculiars—Dungiven and Agivey. These were distributed into 4 rural deaneries; which with the component parishes are given by the bishop, under the following orthography:—

1. *Derry*, or *Templemore*—containing Templemore, Moyville, Coldaugh, Cloncagh, Clonmanny, Donagh Clantagh, Fathen, Disert Tegny.

2. *Mohey*—containing Donaghkiddy, Leakepatrick, Camos *juxta* Morne, Clonloy, Donaghmore, Urney, Ardstragh, Lamfyll, Termonomungan, Drumrah, Cappy, Bodony.

3. *Bynagh*—containing Dromchose, Tawlaghtfinlagan, Baltocagh, Boighveva, Banacher, Commyr, Aighlowe, Tawlaghtard, Faughenvale, Clondermot, Dunbo, Camus *juxta* Ban *cum* Macosquin, Aghadowey, Disertuoghill, Killoen, Arregall.

4. *Rathlowry*—containing Maghereragh, Inistede of Ballyneskullen, Ballineskreen, Taulaght O Croyly, Killalaughy, Kilreagh, Disert Martin, Termonany, Kilcronohan.

"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."—(Downham's *MS. Visitation Book, Anno* 1622. *Trinity College Library.*) The want here alluded to has been supplied.

The following account of the ecclesiastical division, in 1792, is given by the Rev. Mr. Sampson:—

"The ecclesiastical boundary of the diocese of Derry is not commensurate with that of the county of London-Derry, 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 Doctor 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."

According to the Visitation Book of 1834 the diocese now contains 60 benefices: these are all rectories, with the exception of 1 vicarage, 6 perpetual cures, and 4 chaplaincies (including the ministry of the Free Church of Derry). All these benefices are provided with churches.

A second place of worship is annexed to Ballyscullion, which, being private, is not to be considered as a diocesan benefice.

The number of the rural deaneries may be modified at the discretion of the diocesan: in the prelacy of Bishop Knox there were nine, and the number appointed by the present bishop is five:—

1. *Templemore*—containing Templemore, Desertagny, Culdaff, Clonmanny, Clonca, Donagh, Fahan, Upper Moville, Lower Moville, perpetual cure of Fahan, Burt, Inch, Muff, chapel of ease of Derry, free church of Derry.

2. *Aghadowey*—containing Aghadowey, Ballynascreen, Ballyscullion, Desertmartin, Desertoghill, Errigal, Kilcronaghan, Killelagh, Kilrea, Maghera, Tamlaght O'Crilly, Termoneeny, chapel of ease of Tamlaght O'Crilly.

3. *Dunboe*—containing Faughanvale, Aghanloo, Balteagh, Bovevagh, Camus *juxta* Bann (or Macosquin), Drumachose, Dunboe, Killowen, Tamlaghtard (or Magilligan), Tamlaght Finlagan.

4. *Urney*—containing Ardstraw, Camus *juxta* Mourne, Cappagh, Clonleigh, Donaghmore, Drumragh, Upper Langfield (or East Longfield), Lower Langfield (or West Longfield), Leckpatrick, Termonomongan, Urney, perpetual cure of Derg, chapel of ease of Mountfield.

5. *Cumber*—Clondermot, Upper Bodoney, Lower Bodoney, Banagher, Upper Cumber, Lower Cumber, Donagheady, Dungiven, chapel of ease of Learmount.

It was in Bishop Knox's time that the original parish of Templemore was divided into four, *viz.*—Templemore (within the county of Londonderry), Burt, Muff, and Inch (in the county of Donegal).

The N. E. Liberties of Coleraine, though within the civil territory of the county, are not included in the diocese, but belong to that of Connor. The parishes also of Desertlyn, and Magherafelt, with parts of those of Arboe, Artrea, and Ballinderry, though similarly situated, are in the diocese of Armagh.

PATRONAGE.—"That of the crown includes 3 parishes which are the corps of the deanry; that of the bishop 33; the university of Dublin 3; and lay patrons present to 9."—(BEAUFORT.)

These lay patrons are thus specified in a table in the quarto edition of the Rev. Mr. Sampson's Memoir:—the marquis of Donegal, the marquis of Abercorn, Mr. Ogilby [as lessee of the Skinners' Company], and the Spence family.

The present patronage (under which term is here included the simple appointment of curates by the incumbents of parishes,) is thus given in the Visitation Book of 1834:—the crown and the university of Dublin continue to appoint to 3 benefices each; the bishop appoints to 36; the marquis of Donegal to 5; the marquis of Abercorn to 1; the lessee of the Skinners' Company to 2; Martin Irving, Esq., to 1; W. J. Campbell, Esq. (a minor), to 1; and incumbents of parishes to 8.

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 the Derry and town of Coleraine, as in all lands to be undertaken by them." By the original charter of James I., in 1613, as well as the new charter of Charles II., 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, Towlaghtard, Aulowe, Bonacher, Boyvenney, and Boydafeigh, in the barony of Kenaght 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 churches of Dunboe, Temple Eregle, Temple Desart Itowchill, Camos, and Killowenn, in the barony of Coleraine, in the said late county of Coleraine, now Londonderry, and the advowsons, donations, free disposition, and right of patronage of the rectory and church of Faighen Vale, in the said barony of Annaght, in the said late county of Coleraine, now Londonderry."

On the 1st of August, 1610, Bishop Montgomery made a surrender of all the churches, advowsons, &c. in the county of Coleraine, and on the 3rd of August following, letters patent were enrolled at Westminster, granting him, among other things, all advowsons to which his predecessors had appointed, except nine out of fifteen, which by mutual consent of the bishop and Londoners were to be transferred to the latter, together with the glebe of Finlagan. These letters, however, were never acted on,

the bishop having been translated to the see of Meath on the 24th of July, 1610, and Dr. Babington having been appointed his successor on the 11th of August following, eight days after the grant. These letters patent were surrendered; and after Bishop Babington's death, in 1611, the see was kept vacant, in order that the rights of the crown and the bishop might be defined by inquisitions, previously to the appointment of the new bishop. By the Inquisition in 1609 it was found that the bishop (Montgomery) had had no right to the presentation of livings, but that such right was vested in the crown. By the Inquisition in 1611 it was found that Bishop Babington died, *not* seised in right, or entitled to any presentation, but that all were vested in the crown. However, it was mutually agreed that six out of fifteen livings should belong to the bishop of Derry. Accordingly, before Tanner's appointment took place, in May, 1613, the charter of March the 27th granted to the Londoners all the advowsons within the county, with the few exceptions already stated; and in the new grant, by letters patent passed to the bishop on his surrender in 1615, which was confirmed by the dean and chapter, after reciting the various livings in his gift, are excepted the parishes of Donaghchiddy, &c. &c. and "nine out of fifteen, within the late county of Coleraine, and now in the county of Londonderry, which, by consent of Brutus, late bishop of Derry, and the citizens of London, from the aforesaid bishop of Derry and his successors were transferred to the aforesaid citizens of London."—(*MS. Papers of the* Rev. G. V. Sampson. See also *Patent Rolls.*)

It appears, however, from the following passage in the Concise View of the Irish Society, that the rights thus defined became subsequently disputed:—

1731, November 12.—"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 [in] or about the year 1685, supposed the Society were entitled to nine livings, and recommended their making choice of Coleraine, Tomlatfinligan, Camos, Bannocher, Desert-toughill, and Tanlaghtard; 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.'"

The following note to the passage just cited is the latest historical information 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 £6000, which patronage is now exercised by the bishop of Derry in right of his see, although it is evident, by the inquisitions 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."—(*Concise View, &c.: editions of* 1822 *and* 1832.)

Income.—The annual income of the bishop, as valued in the King's Books by an extent returned in the 15th year of James I., is £250. At the close of the 17th century it was valued at £2000; by Mr. Young, in 1779, at £7000; and by Mr. Wakefield, in 1812, at £12,500. According to the First Report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue and Patronage, Ireland—dated the 1st of March, 1833—the amount of the gross revenue, on an average of three years ending on the 31st of December, 1831, was £14,193 3*s.* 9½*d.*, the net yearly produce £12,159 3*s.* 6*d.* From this sum is of course to be subtracted the late legislative reduction of £4160, annually, during the life of the present bishop, which is to be increased to £6160, during those of his successors.

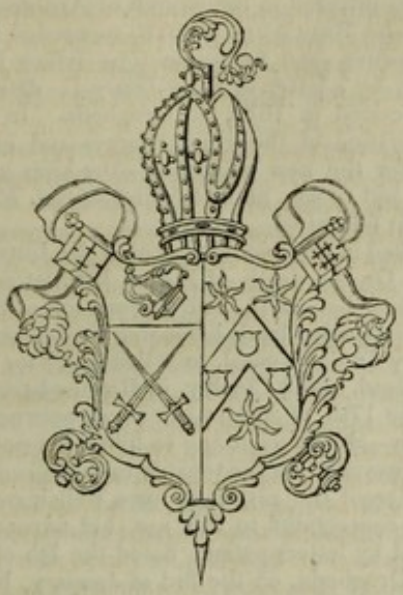
The valuation of the deanery in the King's Books is £50, which Bishop Downham, in 1622, supposed "to be the third part of the true value, *ult: repriss:* the twentieth part." It was estimated by Dean Swift, in 1724, at £1100, and by Bishop Rundle, in 1740, at £1300. According to the Second Report of the above Commissioners, dated the 15th of April, 1834, the annual gross revenue was £3,710 13*s.* 10*d.*

The same document gives the gross annual revenue of the archdeacon at £700; of the prebendary of Cumber at £1399 10*s.* 4*d.*; of the prebendary of Aghadowey at £880; and of the prebendary of Moville at £1350.

There are no revenues possessed by the dean and chapter in their corporate capacity, nor is there any economical fund for repairing the cathedral.

Choir.—There are no minor canons, vicars choral, nor any provision for regular choristers: the full cathedral service, therefore, is not performed.

Bishops.



The original arms of the bishopric of Derry appear to have been a figure of St. Columbkille, the patron saint, in the act of giving the benediction, as seen on the seal of Rory O'Donnell, in 1530. But after the reformation the arms used were *Azure*, three episcopal mitres, *or*—a device, which, it is probable, contained originally an allusion to the three bishoprics of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, held at the same time by Montgomery, the first bishop of Derry; and thus, also, the three mitres in the arms of Meath may have had a similar allusion to the bishoprics of Meath, Clonmacnoise, and Clogher, afterwards held by that bishop. The arms of the bishops of Derry were not, however, the same as those of Meath, as Harris states; for the latter were *Sable*, three episcopal mitres, *argent*. Harris also errs in stating that "the *old* arms of this see were a church;" for this, with allegorical devices above, was the arms adopted by the dean and chapter after the erection of the present cathedral, of which it is a representation. After the siege, in 1689, Dr. King, bishop of the diocese, got from Sir Richard Carney, Ulster king-at-arms, a grant of the arms since borne by the see: these are the same as those of the see of London, with a harp for distinction—namely *Gules*, two swords in saltier, *argent*, pommels and hilts downwards, *or*, on a chief, *azure*,—a harp of the 3rd, stringed of the 2nd. The woodcut prefixed, in which the arms of the see are impaled with those of Archbishop King, is copied from the original drawing in the office of Arms: it is remarkable for the singular device of two keys in saltier, and a crosier in pale, *or*, behind the shield.

It would appear from the recent heraldic works of Lodge and Debrett that the arms of the see have been latterly borne differently;—but the only arms, recorded in the office of Ulster, king of Arms, are those given above.

Dennis Cambell. The power of the English government being at length established throughout Ulster by the suppression of the Tyrone rebellion, "one Dennis Cambell, a native of Scotland, and dean of Limerick, was nominated to the sees of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher."—(Ware.) However, as he died in London without consecration, in July, 1603, Ware does not rank him among the bishops.

George Montgomery succeeded in 1605, and resigned in 1610. This prelate was born at Braidstane, in Scotland, in 1566, 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 became king's chaplain, and dean of Norwich, to which deanery he was installed on the 7th of June, 1603: he was promoted by King James—on the 5th of February, 1604, by privy seal, dated at Westminster, and by patent, dated the 13th of June, 1605, to the sees of Derry, Raphoe, and Clogher, and, on the 14th, had restitution of the temporalities.—(*Rot.* 3 *Jac: I.* 2. *p. d.*). 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 greater part of Ulster, "though now united for one man's benefit"), being two years since he was elected, had been the chief cause that no course had been

taken to reduce this people to Christianity (vol. 1 ; p. 150). In 1610 the bishop resigned this see and that of Raphoe, taking on him the administration of that of Meath, which he held together with the see of Clogher till his death. He died in London on the 15th of January, 1620, whence his body was conveyed to Ireland, where it was interred in the church of Ardbraccan.

Brutus Babington, called also Bruce and Brute, succeeded in 1610, and died in 1611. This prelate, who was a native of Cheshire, and for some time fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was advanced to this see by a letter of King James I., dated the 11th of August in the 8th year of his reign, and was consecrated in 1610, at Drogheda. In a writ under the privy seal it is granted that—under the consideration of the great charges and expenses which he hath, and must sustain in attending the business for the new plantation—the king grants him the mesne profits, &c., from the 2nd of May preceding, and to pay no first fruits.—(*Rot. Pat.* 8 *Jac : I.* 2 *p. d.*). He died the 10th of September, in the year following.

Christopher Hampton, called in the printed Patent Rolls John, was born at Calais, and studied at Christ's College, Cambridge. On the death of Bishop Babington he was appointed to this see by king's letter, dated the 21st of December, 1611, with a remission of the first fruits—also, to issue commissions for the discovery of the concealed lands belonging to the see, and for empowering the bishop to set such discovered lands, if they be not mensal, to "Brittons," for a term of 60 years—also, to give him possession of two quarters of land, called Clonley, in Raphoe barony, and Donegal county, decreed to him by the privy council of the 17th of August, in a suit between him and Captain Basil Brooke, he paying 100^{l} to the said Brooke—also to continue to him a pension of 20^{l} English.—(*Rot. Pat.* 5. 11 *Jac : I.*) He accordingly "prevailed on the tenants to make surrenders, and take out new leases on increased rents, by means whereof the revenues were well increased to the honour of Almighty God." He was, however, never consecrated to this see, but advanced to that of Armagh by king's letter dated the 16th of April, and by letters patent, dated the 7th of May, 1613, and consecrated on the day following. He died at Drogheda, on the 3rd of January, 1624.

John Tanner succeeded in 1613, and died in 1615. He was a native of Cornwall, and educated in the university of Cambridge. By the interest of Arthur, Lord Chichester, the lord deputy, on the recommendation of the Londoners, by whom he had been previously appointed rector of Coleraine, he was first nominated bishop of Dromore by King James, in 1611, and afterwards advanced to this see by king's letter, dated the 16th of April, and by patent, dated the 13th of May, 1613, and consecrated the same month in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He died in Derry on the 14th of October following, and was buried in the Augustinian Church, then used as a cathedral.

George Downham, D. D., succeeded in 1616, and died in 1634. This prelate was a native of Cheshire, and son of William Downham, for some time bishop of Chester. In 1585 he was 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 I., by whom he was advanced to this see—by letters under the privy seal, dated at Westminster, the 28th of October, and by patent, dated the 6th of December, 1616—and consecrated on the 6th of October in that year.—(*Rot. Pat.* 14. *Jac : I.* 2 *p. d.*). He procured a grant by patent, dated the 12th of February, 1616-17, to him and his successors for ever, of all the lordships, territories, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which were formerly passed either to George Montgomery, or John Tanner, his predecessor, and such other franchises as were likewise formerly passed to the said John Tanner, *tenendum in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam*, with a proviso that the grant should not be prejudicial to the Lord Chichester's title of and to the Termon or Erenagh land of Clonmany, county of Donegal, with authority to the bishop, and no other of his successors, to make leases for sixty years of the premises (the mensal lands only excepted), with a confirmation of all ancient liberties belonging to the see, then appearing upon record (according to the effect of a privy seal, dated at Theobald's the 8th of July), with an addition of 2 markes at 20*s.* Irish, rent.—(*Rolls* 14 *Jac : I.* 3 *p. f.*). The said grant was made on his surrender, dated the 17th of December, 1616, confirmed the same day by the dean and chapter.—(*Ib.* 3 *p. d.*). He died at Derry on the 17th of April, 1634, and was buried in the Augustinian Church. The zeal of this prelate in the cause of the Reformed faith in his diocese was a prominent feature of his character. Harris writes, that "in the government of the lord chancellor Loftus, and the earl of Cork, he obtained a commission, by an immediate 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, I must leave to that author's credit," meaning the author of the Worthies of Cheshire ; but, if the bishop himself be allowed to speak, his efforts were far from being attended with the success he de-

sired. He writes in the Visitation Book of his diocese:—" For the removing of theise Popish priests" (of whom he says, that while they were suffered to reside amongst the people there was no hope of reformation,) " our lawes are weake or power lesse, neither can I get the assistance of the military men as I desire. And that which discourageth me most is, that when either I have gotten any of them apprehended, convicted, and committed, they have beene by corrupcõn set at libertie to follow their former courses. Or when I have excommunicated them, and procured the writ *de excommunicato capiendo*, the Sherifes of the county of London Derry, Tyrone, and Downagall, cannot be got to apprehend them and bring them to prison."

John Bramhall, D. D., succeeded in 1634, and resigned in 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 at Sydney College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts; and he soon after married the young and wealthy widow of a clergyman, by whom, with other advantages, he became possessed of a good library, collected by her deceased husband, which greatly facilitated the literary pursuits in which he was then engaged. Having taken orders, he was presented with the rectory of Elvington, or Ethrington, in Yorkshire, in which preferment he 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 earl of 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 with the archdeaconry of Meath by his patron, and 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 Dr. Downham he was rewarded, through the interest of the lord deputy, with the bishopric of Derry, to which see he was promoted by privy seal, Westminster, 9th of May, and by patent at Dublin, 24th of May, 1634, his writ of restitution and mandate of consecration bearing the same date (*Rot.* 10 *Car: II. p. f.*). He was consecrated in the Castle Chapel, Dublin, on the 26th of May, by James Ussher, archbishop 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 on 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. In the parliament of 1640, the bishop, with Sir Richard Bolton, lord chancellor, and Sir Gerard Lowther, one of the chief judges, was impeached of high treason by Sir Brian O'Neil, and a party of Irish Roman Catholics, " backed by some violent and deluded Protestants." He was at Derry 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 to prison. 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 over-ruled by the king, who wrote to Ireland 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.

Just after his arrival in Derry 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 to 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 bishopric of Derry to the archbishopric of Armagh. He died of apoplexy, in Dublin, on the 25th of 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, by Dr. John Vesey, bishop of Limerick, prefixed to his Works, which were published in 4 volumes, folio, in 1676; or to Harris's Ware, among the archbishops of Armagh.

George Wild, or Wilde, succeeded in 1660, and died in 1665. This prelate, who was a 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 at Merchant Tailors' School in London, whence he was elected a scholar of St. 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 Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, who preferred him to the vicarage of Reading, and, had not the civil wars broken out, would have promoted him still higher. In the rebellion he adhered 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 had on the same day his mandate for consecration, and his writ of restitution to the temporalities. He was consecrated in Dublin, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 27th of January following, by John, archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the bishops of Raphoe, Ossory, and Kilmore.

"He became," says Harris, "highly valued for his publick 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 a man 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 preceding his death, some particulars of which, given by Harris, are here necessarily omitted for sake of brevity: it should be stated, however, that in the disposal of the very little which he had to leave, the poor of his diocese were not forgotten.

Robert Mossom, D. D., succeeded in 1665, and died in 1679. The father of this prelate kept a school in London, and he was himself a considerable sufferer during the protectorate. After the restoration he was made dean of Christ Church, Dublin, on the 1st of February, 1660; and prebendary of Knaresborough, in the cathedral of York, in 1662; whence he was promoted to this see by privy seal, dated at Oxford, the 11th of January, 1665–6 (*Rot.* 17 *Car: II.* 2 *p. d.*), and received by letters patent, dated the 26th of March, 1666, his writs of consecration and restitution on the 27th (*Rot.* 18 *Car: II.* 1 *p. d.*). He was consecrated in Christ 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 Derry on the 21st of December, 1679, and was buried in the cathedral.

Michael Ward succeeded in 1679, and died in 1681. He was a native of England, but received his education in the university of Dublin, which he entered at the age of 13, and was elected a fellow in 1662, at the age of 19, in which situation he was distinguished for his more than ordinary pains in the care and instruction of his pupils. He took the degree of doctor of divinity on the 8th of July, 1672, after being successively advanced to the deanery of Lismore in 1670, and to the archdeaconry of Armagh; and he obtained the provostship of the university, by letters patent of the 19th of February, 1674, and the vice-chancellorship in 1678 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 Church by the archbishop, assisted by the archbishop of Tuam, and the bishops of Clogher, Meath, and Clonfert; and he was finally translated to Derry, by letters patent, dated the 6th of January, 1679–80 (*Rot.* 32 *Car: II.* 1 *p. d.*), where he died on the 3rd of October, 1681, and was interred in the 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.

Ezekiel Hopkins, D. D., succeeded. 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, by the interest of Sir Thomas Viner, he was made lecturer of the parish of Hackney: after a long interval he was promoted to the parish of St. Mary, London. Being driven thence by the plague, he returned to Exeter, where he obtained a parish from the bishop. 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: in the same year he gave him his daughter in marriage, and rewarded him with the treasurership of Waterford, and the year following with the deanery of Raphoe. On the retirement of Lord Truro from the viceroyalty, he was strongly recommended by him to his successor, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who, on the 27th of October, 1671, promoted him to the bishopric of Raphoe, to which he was consecrated, in Christ 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 the king's letter dated the 21st of October, and by patent dated the 11th of November, 1681 (*Rot.* 23 *Car: II.* 2 *p. f.*), where he continued until the outbreak of the troubles, when he fled to England with his wife and children, where he obtained a parish. He died on the 29th of June, 1690, and was interred in the church of St. Mary, Aldermanbury.

Dr. Hopkins 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 to have expended £1000 in buildings and other improvements in this bishopric and that of Raphoe. 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.

George Walker. That the illustrious Governor Walker (See *County History*) was appointed to the bishopric of Derry would appear from the following extract from a letter written to Lady Russel, the widow of the great William, Lord Russel, by the celebrated Tillotson, and dated the 19th of September, 1689:—"The king, besides his first bounty to Mr. Walker (£5000), whose modesty is equal to his merit, hath made him bishop of Londonderry, one of the best bishopries in Ireland. It is incredible how much every body is pleased with what his majesty hath done in this matter; and it is no small joy to me to see that GOD directs him so wisely." However, as Bishop Hopkins was living at that period, it is probable that the appointment alluded to was nothing more than a promise of succession to the see. The name of Walker is omitted in Ware's Bishops, but in Harris's Writers of Ireland it is stated that, being chaplain in the English army, he engaged in the battle of the Boyne, wherein he was mortally wounded, and that "it was thought, had he lived, that he would have been promoted to the bishoprick of Derry, then vacant by the death of Ezekiel Hopkins three days before."

WILLIAM KING, D. D., succeeded in 1690, and resigned in 1702. For a full account of this bishop, who was the first native Irishman, as well as the most distinguished prelate for abilities, who had filled the see since 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 Writers of Ireland in the same work: a few particulars are all that the nature of this Memoir will permit. William King 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 I., to avoid engaging in the solemn league or covenant, and settled his family and effects in the north of Ireland, where he had the happiness to live to see his son promoted to the bishopric of Derry. He was sent in 1662 to the Latin school of Dungannon, and was on the 18th of April, 1667, admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, where his extraordinary talents and application were soon noticed, and rewarded with a scholarship and a native's place. On February the 23rd, 1670, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1673 that of master: in the same year he was ordained a deacon by Dr. Mossom, bishop of Derry. The honour which, although unsuccessful, he obtained at a fellowship examination, for which he had been only a week preparing, procured 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 domestic chaplain on the 10th of January, 1676. In 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, on the 26th of October, 1627.

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 St. Patrick, to which the parish of St. Werburgh is annexed, and was installed therein on the 29th of October, 1679: he succeeded to the deanery of the same cathedral on the 26th of January, 1689, in which year he took the degree of doctor of divinity.

Dr. King continued zealously employed in preaching, writing, and keeping his flock together, till the Irish took up arms in the cause of James II.; and in the disastrous times which followed he 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: he was released, however, on each occasion, 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 advancement. 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, 1690–1, pursuant to privy seal, dated at Whitehall, the 7th of December preceding, and was consecrated in Christ 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 contributed largely to the building of five churches, and the repairing of all those in his diocese, which had been burned or otherwise injured by King James's army, to effect which he obtained through the earl of Nottingham £500 arrears of rent, collected from the see of Derry while it continued vacant; and he took care to fill those churches with learned and exemplary clergymen. He purchased the advowsons of the rectories of Fahan and Donaghmore, the former of which he added to the patronage of the see, and he announced his intention of bequeathing

to it the latter. He built, it is said, a capacious house in Derry—the lower rooms to serve for a school, with accommodations for the master, and the upper rooms for a library. He also bought from the executors of Bishop Hopkins the books of that prelate, or at least a great part of them, which by his will, dated the 6th of May, 1726, he devised to Dr. Nicholson, then bishop of Derry, and his successors, in trust, to remain in the said library for the perpetual use of the clergy and gentlemen of the diocese.

In 1692 he went to London to confer with the Irish Society respecting certain disputed lands, fisheries, and advowsons, but the terms of accommodation he proposed were rejected by the Society. His predecessor, Dr. Hopkins, had pushed the land and fishery claims through most of the law courts, but the proceedings had been interrupted by the war.

The promotion of Archbishop Marsh from Dublin to the primacy, in 1702, opened the way to the former see 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 twenty-six years. He died at his palace of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, on the 8th of May, 1729, having just attained the 80th year of his age, and he was interred on the north side of the church-yard of Donnybrook, as he had directed.

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

Charles Hickman succeeded in 1702, and died in 1713. The successor of Dr. King was a native of Northamptonshire, and a doctor of divinity of the university of Oxford. He was rector of St. Ebbe's, in Oxford, for some time 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 the 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 St. James's, 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 under the signet, dated at St. James's, the 17th of February, and by patent, dated the 19th of March, 1702: he 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.

John Hartstonge, or Hartstong, succeeded in 1713, and died in 1716. He was the son of Sir Standish Hartstonge, one of the barons of the exchequer of Ireland, and was born at Catton, near Norwich, on the 1st of December, 1659, and educated at the schools of Charleville and Kilkenny: from the latter he was admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, whence he was sent to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Here he took the degree of master of arts in 1680, and in 1681 he was unanimously elected a fellow. Soon afterwards he was 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 by King William, at the instance of his patron, by letters patent dated the 8th of April, 1693, and was consecrated in Christ Church, Dublin, by Francis, archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the bishops of Meath, Kildare, Elphin, and Waterford and Lismore. From Ossory he was translated to Derry by letters under the signet, dated at Windsor, the 7th of February, and by patent, dated the 3rd of March, 1713–4, and he died in Dublin on the 30th of January, 1716.

St. George Ashe succeeded in 1716, and died in 1717. This prelate was born in the county of Roscommon, in 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 in 1695, Clogher in 1697, and Derry, pursuant to privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 16th, and by letters patent, dated the 25th of February, 1716. He died in Dublin on the 27th of February, 1717–8, where he was buried in Christ 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 instruments to the university.

William Nicholson, or (as he usually wrote it himself,) Nicolson, succeeded in 1718, and resigned in 1726. This distinguished prelate was born at Orton, in Cumberland, and educated in Queen's College, Oxford. He was first appointed vicar of Torpenhow on the 17th of November, 1681; collated to the first stall in the cathedral of Carlisle on the 13th of October, 1682, to the archdeaconry and bishopric of which he succeeded; and was translated to Derry by letters under the signet, dated at Kensington, the 22nd of April, and by patent, dated the 2nd of May, 1718; and again translated on the 28th of January, 1726, to the archbishopric of Cashel. He died suddenly at Derry, on the 13th of February following. Dr. Nicholson, who was a man of literary and antiquarian taste, published, among other works, the English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Library—a useful and meritorious per-

formance 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 DOWNES succeeded in 1726, and died in 1734. This prelate, who had been originally minister of the church of Barrington, in Northamptonshire, was promoted to the bishopric of Killala and Achonry, by letters patent, dated the 1st of February, 1716; translated to Elphin, in 1720; from Elphin to Meath, in 1724; and thence to Derry, on the 8th of February, 1726, pursuant to privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 11th of January. He died on the 14th of January, 1734, and was buried on the 16th, in St. Mary's Church, Dublin. He left by his will £20 to the poor of Derry.

THOMAS RUNDLE, LL. D., succeeded in 1734, and died in 1742. He was presented on the 22nd of January, 1721, to the first stall in Durham; and on the 22nd of November, 1722, removed to the twelfth. He was treasurer of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Wilts, and he obtained with his stall the rectory of Sedgefield. He was promoted to the see of Derry—by privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 20th of February, 1734, and letters patent, dated the 17th of July, 1735—through the interest of Talbot, lord chancellor of England, to whom he had been chaplain; and was consecrated in the church of Dunboyne, on the 3rd 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 in 1742, and died in 1745. This prelate was translated from Down and Connor, by privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 25th of April, and by letters patent, dated the 16th of May, 1743; and died on the 1st of January, 1744–5. 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 those sees.

GEORGE STONE succeeded in 1745, and was translated in 1746. He was first promoted to the see of Leighlin and Ferns, by letters patent, on the 5th of June, 1740, and consecrated at Chapelizod, by the archbishop of Dublin. On the 3rd of August, 1742, he was translated to Kildare; he was installed dean of Christ Church on the 15th of June, 1743; and translated to Derry by privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 26th of April, and by letters patent, dated the 11th of May, 1745, whence he was translated to the primacy of Armagh, by letters patent, on the 13th of March, 1746. He died in London on the 19th of December, 1764, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

WILLIAM BARNARD succeeded in 1746, and died in 1768. Dr. Barnard, who was a man of distinguished piety and virtue, was prebendary of Westminster; 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 St. Michael's Church, Dublin, on the 19th of August, and translated to Derry, by privy seal, dated at St. James's, the 28th of February, and by letters patent, dated the 19th of March, 1746. He died in London, on the 10th of January, 1768, aged 72, and was buried on the 17th, in St. Peter's Abbey, Westminster. A monument was erected to him in Islip's Chapel.

FREDERICK HERVEY succeeded in 1768, and died in 1803. This prelate, who was the fourth earl of Bristol, was the third son of John, Lord Hervey, whose father, John, was created Baron Hervey of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, in 1703, and earl of Bristol in 1714. He was born in 1730; educated at Mr. Newcomb's school, at Hackney; and admitted of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1747, where he took no degree, but the honorary one of doctor of divinity 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, the second 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, the third 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, in Suffolk, on the 19th of December, 1800. By this lady 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 73rd year, and was interred on the 21st of April, 1804, in the family vault, at Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmund's.

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 acted a very conspicuous part, the city and county of Derry felt strongly the influence of his rank and talents. In private life he was distinguished for refined taste in literature and art, and the virtues of humanity, charity, and liberality, strongly marked his character. To his taste and munificence the city and county owe many of their chief architectural embellishments. He nearly rebuilt the palace; he contributed largely to the erection of a spire, and other improvements of the cathedral; and many of the parish churches were 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 testify the justness of the character awarded to him as the greatest patron of the arts in his time in Europe.

William Knox, D. D., succeeded in 1803, and died in 1831. This distinguished prelate, who was the third son of the late Lord Viscount Northland, was born on the 13th of June, 1761. 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 bishoprics of Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1794, and on the 22nd of January, 1795, took his seat in the Irish parliament. He presided over the united 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, whose absence from Ireland during the latter years of his life, prevented his taking that active interest in the condition of his see, which might otherwise have been expected from his princely munificence; 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. In October, 1823, he also gave £863 for the erection of a new spire, and, in 1824, £979 for decorating the ceiling. In addition to these donations he made one of £100 towards the purchase of an organ, and contributed largely towards the erection of the gallery. The entire sum he expended on the cathedral may be stated at about £3000. He likewise made gifts of £1000 and £100 a year to the Diocesan School, and of £400 and £20 a year to the Poor School. He established still further claims on public gratitude by founding the Charitable Loan, to which he largely contributed, and for which in the pulpit he effectively 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. The number of churches and glebe-houses built during his prelacy was very great. 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, 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 unprejudiced, liberal, and enlarged, in proof of which it will be sufficient to state, that he cheerfully contributed to the schools and houses of worship connected with other religious denominations within his diocese. By his generous hospitality, likewise, 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. He died in London on the 10th of July, 1831, and on the 17th his remains were interred in the vault of North Audley-street Chapel.

Richard Ponsonby, D. D., appointed in 1831. Dr. Ponsonby is brother to Lord Ponsonby, of Imokilly. He had previously held the deanery of St. Patrick's, to which he was appointed in 1818, and was afterwards promoted to Killaloe and Kilfenora in 1828, whence he was translated to the see of Derry. A respectful delicacy towards the present estimable occupant of the episcopal chair of Derry suggests the propriety of leaving his character to the award of posterity.—But it would be an unworthy omission to close these slight sketches of the bishops of Derry of the Established church (materials are wanting to do equal justice to the Roman Catholic), without the concluding remark—that they present a succession of individuals distinguished for learning, talents, or virtues, and not unfrequently for 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 1724. This want, however, is in a great measure supplied by the list of "The Royal Presentations, remaining of Record on the Patent Rolls of Chancery in Ireland."—(See *Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ:* part 5.)

William M'Tagart was the last Roman Catholic dean, immediately prior to the establishment of

the Reformed church in Derry, in 1603. But, though he had conformed to the Protestant faith, probably in the hope of retaining his deanery—as it appears that he actually did retain the lands then annexed to it till 1609—he was not continued therein, but in lieu thereof was preferred by the lord deputy to the small parishes of Termoneeny and Kilcronaghan, of which he was incumbent as late as 1623.—(*Inquisition taken at Derry*, 1609; and DOWNHAM'S *Visitation Book*.)

1611–12, March 2. WILLIAM WEBB was the first dean of the Established church, legally constituted.—(See *Inquisition* 13 James I.). His former preferments in the church appear to have been the rectory and vicarage of Templecrone, in the diocese of Raphoe, of which he became incumbent on the 6th of July, 1606; and the prebend, or rectory, of Clonallan, in the diocese of Dromore, to which he was appointed on the 23rd of May, 1607.

1622, May 3. HENRY SUTTON, M. A. This dean was probably the first that held the rectory of Derry, the rectory and vicarage of Faughanvale, and the rectory of Clondermot—all in the diocese of Derry. His earlier preferments were as follows:—On the 20th of March, 1619, he was appointed incumbent of the "rectory and vicarage of Ardraher [Ardrahan], dioc. Killmacough [Kilmacduagh], with clause of union *pro hac di.*"—(16 *Jac: I.* 60 *dors. R.* 4); and on the 17th of November, 1621, he was promoted to the deanery of Waterford.

On occasion of the new corporation grant to the dean and chapter, in 1629, Henry Sutton was reappointed to this deanery. [See *Diocese*.] On the 9th of November, 1635, he became possessed of the deanery of Limerick, having transferred his own in exchange to the dean of that place. He held the deanery 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, November 9. MICHAEL WANDESFORD. This dean is recorded, under the misnomer of *Nicholas*, to have possessed "the deanery of the cathedral church of St. Columbe of Derry." On the 11th of May, in the same year, he held the deanery of Limerick, which preferment he exchanged for that of Derry, as already mentioned in the notice respecting his immediate predecessor.

1637–8, March 26. JAMES MARGETSON, D. D., of the university of Cambridge, was preferred to this deanery from that of Waterford, and again in December, 1639, to that of Christ Church, Dublin. He was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin in 1660, and translated to the primacy of Armagh in 1663. He was born in 1600, at Drighlington, in Yorkshire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge. He went to Ireland in 1633, with the earl of Strafford, to whom he was chaplain, and he died in 1678.

1639, February 26. GODFREY RODES succeeded.

A long interval follows, during which there was probably a dean named WENTWORTH, as in the Down Survey mention is made of Dean Wentworth's widow, who held part of the two townes of Key [Cah], in the parish of Clondermot. As this was during the protectorate, no such name, of course, appears on the Rolls.

1661, May 25. GEORGE BEAUMONT, D. D., was appointed.

1665. GEORGE HOLLAND. About this period there was a dean of this name, as appears from the following entry in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords, dated the 27th of November, 1665, although no such name is found on the Rolls:—"Upon reading the petition of George Holland, dean of Derry, praying to be restored to the parsonage-house of Clandermot, with the garden thereunto belonging, in right of the deanry of Derry, according to an order of this House for restoring the church to such rights and possessions, which she had in the years 1640 and 1641. And whereas, by the said petition, complaint is made of one Mr. John Will, late pretended minister of Clandermot aforesaid, for detaining the possession of the premisses from the said dean, and for other matters therein specified: consideration being had thereupon; it is therefore this day ordered, that the said John Will immediately, upon sight hereof, do deliver the possession of the said house and garden, unto the said dean, in right of the said church: and in case he shall refuse to do the same; it is further ordered, that the said John Will be and is hereby summoned before this House, to shew cause, wherefore he hath detained, and still doth detain, the said possession; and also to the end he put in his answer to the contents of the said petition; and hereof he is not to fail, as he will answer the contrary at his utmost peril."

From a letter to the lord primate in the Rawdon Papers, edited by the Rev. E. Berwick, which is signed jointly by George Beaumont, dean of Derry, and this George Holland, and dated "London Derry, July 15, 1662," it would appear that the latter was then archdeacon of Derry.

1672, September 13. PETER MANBY, D. D. He was the son of Lieutenant-Colonel Manby, had received his education in the university of Dublin, became chaplain to Dr. Michael Boyle, archbishop of Dublin, and at length dean of Derry. "In 1686," says Harris, "being disappointed of a bishoprick, which he had hopes of obtaining by means of the lord primate, he resolved to rise by a Popish interest, and therefore became an apostate to his religion, and publickly embraced that of the church of Rome, in vindication of which he wrote several books." Among these the most remarkable was "The

Considerations which obliged Peter Manby, Dean of Derry, to embrace the Catholic Religion:" *Dublin*, 1687. This, as well as a second work of his, was ably answered by Dr. King, afterwards bishop of Derry. On the 21st of July, 1686-7, he obtained from the government a dispensation, by which he continued to retain the deanery, notwithstanding his having conformed to the Roman Catholic religion. In 1688 he was made an alderman of Derry by King James, after whose defeat in Ireland he removed to France, and thence to England, where he died at London, in 1697.—(See HARRIS's *Writers of Ireland*.)

PETER MORRIS succeeded, and died on the 2nd of July, 1690.

1692–3, February 10. THOMAS WALLIS, M. A. He had been dean of Waterford in the reign of James II., and, having suffered greatly in his private fortune during the troubles of that period, was presented at court to King William, as a clergyman who had well merited the royal patronage. The king, having previously heard of his sufferings, immediately desired that he would choose any preferment then vacant. Wallis requested the deanery of Derry, in exchange for that of Waterford. "How," replied the king with surprise; "why ask the deanery, when you must know that the bishopric of that very place is vacant?" "True, my liege," said Mr. Wallis; "I do know it, but could not in honesty demand so great a preferment, conscious as I am that there are many other gentlemen, who have suffered more than myself, and deserve better at your majesty's hands. I presume therefore to repeat my former request." He was consequently appointed to the deanery. He died on the 26th of October, 1695.

1694–5, September 9. COOTE ORMSBY. He died on the 30th of January, 1699. This dean, who was chaplain in ordinary to the lord deputy Capel, had some litigation with his diocesan, as appears from several entries in the Journals of the Irish House of Lords, Vol. I.

1699–1700, February 20. JOHN BOLTON, D. D. The deanery had been promised to Swift, but he was disappointed,—owing, it is alleged, to Dr. King, then bishop, who represented to the government that such an appointment would be likely to give umbrage to the Presbyterians of the neighbourhood.

1724, May 2. GEORGE BERKELEY, D. D. This celebrated philosopher was born near Thomastown, in 1684, educated in the Free School of Kilkenny, and thence admitted into Trinity College, Dublin, of which he became a senior fellow. He was first promoted to the deanery of Dromore, on the 16th of February, 1720; next to that of Derry, through the patronage of the duke of Grafton. In 1728 he went to America, on an abortive missionary speculation, where he remained for two years. He was promoted to the see of Cloyne by letters patent, dated the 5th of March, 1733. He died suddenly at Oxford, on the 14th of January, 1753, and was buried in the cathedral of Christ Church, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory.

1733–4, January 18. GEORGE STONE, D. D. He was promoted to the united bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns, by letters patent, on the 5th of June, 1740, and consecrated at Chapelizod, on the 3rd of August, by the archbishop of Dublin. He was afterwards translated to Kildare, in 1742; and thence to Derry, in 1745. [See *Bishops*.]

1740, July 10. ROBERT DOWNES, D. D. By king's letter of this date. He was son of Henry Downes, bishop of Derry, and was himself elevated to the united bishopric of Leighlin and Ferns by letters patent, dated the 1st of August, 1744; translated to Down and Connor on the 13th of October, 1725; and thence to Raphoe on the 16th of January, 1753. The following sketch of his character is given in a letter from Dr. Rundle, bishop of Derry, to Dr. Clarke, dean of Exeter, dated the 9th of September, 1740:—"My Dean, your kinsman is much beloved in Derry, and is highly delighted with the preferment. That place was the first object of his fondness, and it agrees with his constitution. His wife was born in it, and is related to great numbers near it. He is very generous, and a great economist; lives splendidly, yet buys potatoes; and takes equal care of his reputation and his family. The income of the deanery is thirteen hundred pounds a year, but the dean has seven curates, to whom he is generous. It is a preferment which will increase greatly, and the outgoings continue the same."—(RUNDLE's *Biography and Correspondence*.)

1744, July 14. ARTHUR SMITH, D. D. By king's letter of this date. He was promoted by letters patent, dated the 24th of March, 1752, to the united bishopric of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, and consecrated at St. Andrew's Church, Dublin, on the 5th of April. On the 24th of January, 1753, he was translated to Down and Connor; thence to Meath by privy seal, on the 1st of October, 1765; and, lastly, to Dublin, on the 14th of April, 1766. He died at St. Sepulchre's, on the 14th of December, 1771, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in the nave of which a superb monument was erected to his memory. He left a property of £50,000, of which he bequeathed £1000 to Swift's Hospital.

1751–2, February 24. PHILIP, VISCOUNT STRANGFORD. By king's letter of this date. This nobleman, who resigned the deanery of Derry, had previously held that of St. Patrick's, Dublin, which preferment is omitted by Lodge: the date of the king's letter appointing him to it is the 29th of

January, 1745-6. He was grandfather to the present lord, distinguished for his translation of Camoens.

1769, May 11. THOMAS BARNARD, D. D. By king's letter of this date, and by patent of the 26th of May. He was son of Dr. Barnard, bishop of Derry, was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and became successively archdeacon and dean of Derry. He was thence promoted to the united bishopric of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and consecrated at the Castle Chapel, Dublin, on the 20th of February, 1780.

1780, January 29. WILLIAM CECIL PERY, M. A. By king's letters of this date, and by patent of the 17th of February. He was promoted from the deanery of Killaloe, and thence to the bishopric of Killaloe and Kilfenora, in the year following: his consecration took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 18th of February, 1781. He was afterwards translated successively to Limerick, and to Leighlin and Ferns, in which latter see he died. He had been chaplain to the house of commons, of which his brother, Edmund Sexton Pery, afterwards Lord Viscount Pery, was speaker.

1781, March 31. EDWARD EMILY, M. A. By king's letter of this date, and by letters patent of the 25th of May following. He is said to have passed but a week in Derry.

1782, December 21. JOHN HUME, M. A. By king's letter of this date, and by letters patent of the 14th of March. This dean exchanged another preferment with Dean Emily, and died during his deanery. He was of an English family, and nephew to a bishop of Salisbury.

1818, March 16. JAMES SAURIN, D. D. By prince regent's letter of this date, and by patent of the 7th of April. Dr. Saurin, now bishop of Dromore, is descended from a respectable French family. His grandfather, Louis Saurin, D. D., who was brother to the celebrated Huguenot preacher, Jacques Saurin, came into Ireland in the reign of George I. (to whom another brother—Marc Antoine, an officer in the army—was gentleman of the bed-chamber), and was appointed to the precentorship of Christ Church, Dublin, and to the deanery of Ardagh. His son William, who also entered the church, and obtained the vicarage of Belfast, was the father of the Rt. Hon. William Saurin, for many years attorney-general for Ireland; of Lewis, an officer; and of James, the subject of the present notice. Dr. Saurin's preferments have been St. Doulough's, in the county of Dublin; Camira, or Rosenallis, in the Queen's County; the deanery of Cork; the archdeaconry of Dublin; the deanery of Derry; and the bishopric of Dromore, to which he was promoted on the 14th of December, 1819.

1820, January 5. THOMAS BUNBURY GOUGH, M. A. By prince regent's letter of this date, and by signet of the 12th of January following.

Roman Catholic Bishops.

After the death of Bishop O'Gallagher, and the 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 other metropolitan sees that the Roman court took care to preserve an uninterrupted succession of prelates, some of whom, however, seem 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 to the rural deaneries.

From Bishop Downham's Visitation Book of the diocese of Derry (about 1622,) it appears that BERNARD MAC CREAGH, 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 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'Donnġaile], the brother of Patrick O'Donnelly, titular bishop of Dromore, about 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 Dr. 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, or MAC CONWAY (Mac Conmuiġe), 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.

In a report to parliament of the character of the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Derry, about the commencement of the last century, he is described as a Franciscan, and "reputed guardian

of the Franciscan Friary they design to have in Ballynascreen, a close subtile fellow, and a regular priest."

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 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 Brollaughan, D. D., was professor of Theology in the Dominican monastery of Coleraine, where he took the habit of the order. He commenced his studies at Casal, in Montferrat, and finished them at Rome. He came to London in 1730, where he was appointed chaplain to the Sardinian ambassador, which office he retained until 1751, when, being appointed bishop of Derry by Pope Benedict XIV., he was consecrated on the 3rd of March in that year, at the Royal Sardinian Chapel, 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 honour, and returned to London, where he died in May, 1760, aged 56 years.—(De Burgh: p. 511.)

—— 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 of his history has been found. The Mac Colgans—anciently, according to the Book of Lecan, O'Colgans—were a family of the Kinel-Owen, located in Glen Togher and its vicinity, in Inishowen, where the celebrated *Hagiologist*, and Irish topographer, John Colgan, was born, and in which district the family is still numerous.

—— Mac Devitt, D. D., succeeded: he died in 1797. Of this prelate, who was of an ancient family, tributary to the O'Dohertys in Inishowen, very little is known. He was a literary man, and celebrated in his time for his great scholastic learning, and knowledge of natural philosophy, although he published nothing. He was promoted to this bishopric through the interest of Bishop Hervey, earl of Bristol, who had formed an intimacy with him on the continent. He was educated in Paris at the Irish Community (*Séminaire Irlandois, Rue du Cheval Vert*), in which seminary he received orders.

Charles O'Donnell, D. D., was consecrated in 1798, and died on the 18th of July, 1823, aged 76. This prelate received his education at the *Collége 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 nick-name of "Orange Charlie." In 1813, political disturbances having been excited in Derry by the Rev. Mr. O'Mullan, a 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 favour, were severely hurt.

Peter Mac Loughlin, D. D., was consecrated to the see of Raphoe in 1802, and translated to that of Derry in 1823. This aged prelate also was educated in Paris, at the Irish Community, 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 indulging in party violence.

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 regulation still exists in the Roman Catholic see of Derry. The old ecclesiastical divisions of the diocese as to parishes and rural deaneries are also generally retained.

Presbyterian Ministers.

At the plantation of Ulster under James I., the majority of the settlers being natives of Scotland and attached to their national church, Presbyterian principles were first introduced into the province; and, the early Protestant bishops being rather favourable than otherwise to their dissemination, they took deep root throughout the north of Ireland. Though the city of Londonderry was planted chiefly by persons from England under the London Companies; yet the greater number of these belonged to the Puritan party, who at this period abounded in the metropolis, and maintained the characteristic princi-

ples of Presbyterianism. The first bishop of Derry, Dr. George Montgomery, was a native of Scotland; the next prelate, Dr. Tanner—for an intermediate bishop held the see only for a year—was educated at Cambridge, then the nursery of Puritanism, and was elevated to the bench at the recommendation of the lord deputy Chichester, the great patron of Presbyterians; and the third, Dr. George Downham, belonged to the same class of doctrinal Puritans, who were invariably favourable to the Non-conformists. Under such prelates as these, the public service of the church was no doubt conducted so as to meet the scruples of this portion of the inhabitants, who were already the most numerous, and among whom no visible schism had probably as yet occurred. In 1637, the proportion and character of the different classes in the city are thus given by the surveyor-general of customs, in his report of an official visit which he paid to Derry in that year:—"I find that the ENGLISH there are but weak and few in number, there being not forty houses in Londonderry of English of any note, who, for the most part only live; the SCOTS, being many in number and twenty to one for the English, having prime trade in the town and country, thrive and grow rich; but the IRISH, for the most part beg, being the reward of their idleness." The violent and intolerant conduct of the next bishop, Dr. Bramhall, soon drove the Presbyterians into non-conformity; and, though a separate place of worship was rigorously suppressed by him, they appear to have occupied the second or "little church" within the city, so soon as he had fled at the breaking out of the rebellion. Prior to this calamity, the greater number of the Scottish inhabitants had retired to their native kingdom to avoid persecution, but they generally returned in the beginning of 1642. Thornton, mayor of Derry from 1642 till his death in 1647, was not favourable to the Presbyterians; but they had become so numerous and influential as not to fear his opposition.

In the latter end of 1642 they applied to the presbytery at Carrickfergus to send ministers to them; and in the following year a similar application was made to the General Assembly of the church of Scotland. Presbyterian worship was henceforth regularly maintained in the city; and in 1644, when the ministers, deputed by the church and state of Scotland at the desire and with the concurrence of both houses of parliament in London, visited Ulster to tender the covenant, a large proportion of the inhabitants were prepared to enter into that celebrated bond. The Rev. William Adair, minister at Ayr, and the Rev. John Weir, minister at Dalself in Lanark, arrived at Derry for that purpose on the 26th of April. Thornton would willingly have prevented them from entering the city; but supported by Sir Frederick Hamilton, Captain Lawson, and several other officers of the garrison, they were admitted. The use of the cathedral was refused them on the Sabbath, in consequence of the administration of the sacrament on that day, though it was the Sabbath *after* Easter; and, the "little church" being too small to contain the audience, the ministers preached in the market-place, or Diamond, and administered the covenant to great numbers of the officers, inhabitants, and neighbouring gentry. On the following day the bells were duly rung, and the ministers preached in the cathedral, and again administered the covenant to "a greater multitude from town and country" than on the preceding day. When they had completed their mission in the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, those two ministers returned to Derry, where they preached alternately in the city and in the adjoining parishes during four weeks. "To close the work at Derry the ministers did celebrate the Lord's Supper publicly in the great church, where the altar was removed to give place to the Lord's table. All things were done with as much order as was possible in such a case. No scandalous or unknown person was admitted; and the gravest gentlemen in the town and regiments attended the tables." After their departure several ministers from Scotland, and among others the Rev. John Burne, visited Derry, and supplied the congregation with preaching. In January 1645 petitions from the Presbyterians of Derry and also of the adjoining district of the Lagan were presented by the Rev. Robert Cunningham, minister at St. Johnstown, to the General Assembly, who again commissioned several ministers of the church of Scotland to visit in succession during that year this populous Presbyterian settlement. At the same time complaint was made to the Assembly against Thornton for opposing and slandering the Rev. Mr. Burne, while officiating in Derry during the previous year. In 1647, the English parliament, who were at this period jealous of the Scots and the Presbyterians, having appointed Sir Charles Coote to the command of Derry, which he held under the republican authorities until the Restoration, no notices of the religious state of the city, so far as respects the Presbyterian church, have been preserved. During his long sway the Episcopalian worship was suppressed, and Independent or Baptist teachers, probably either officers of the army or itinerants from Dublin, were alone permitted to preach within the city, and marriages were solemnized before the mayor. In the adjoining parishes, however, of Taboin [Taughboyne], Glendermot [Clondermot], &c., Presbyterian ministers regularly officiated, to whom their brethren in Derry resorted, and who doubtless occasionally visited them in the city. At the Restoration the presbytery of the Lagan, out of which was afterwards formed the present presbytery of Derry, consisted of thirteen ministers, all of whom were suspended by the new bishops, and the greater number obliged to fly.

For some time after this event, the Presbyterians of Derry enjoyed no opportunities of public worship. They gradually however acquired confidence and obtained toleration: ministers privately visited the town

and kept alive their attachment to their church. In 1670 they were in a capacity to invite a minister to settle among them, and they had begun to build a place of worship within the city; but, the bishop taking offence at the erection, the building was at that time discontinued, and a small house afterwards erected in the suburbs. In 1672 Alderman John Craigie, and Mr. John Fisher, merchant, with Mr. William Cunningham of Burt, applied to the presbytery to divide the parish of Templemore into two congregations; which was soon after effected, and the Rev. William Hempton was settled in Burt, and the Rev. Robert Rule, who had been obliged to fly from his charge at Stirling, in Scotland, was settled in Derry, on a stipend of £70 a year and a free house. During his occasional absences in Scotland, his brother, the Rev. Gilbert Rule, afterwards principal of the college of Edinburgh, officiated in Derry; and the congregation were anxious to induce him to become colleague to his brother, but he declined. Mr. Rule appears to have lived on good terms with the bishop; as the presbytery in July 1679 appointed him "to speak to the prelate of Derry about his allowing of Mr. Babington to give leave to the people of Urney to build their meeting-house on his land; which he obtained of the prelate." During his ministry Mr. Campsie, who was several times mayor, and Mr. Lennox, afterwards an alderman, frequently attended the presbytery on the business of the congregation. Early in the year 1688 Mr. Rule retired to Scotland, and never returned. During the siege eight Presbyterian ministers took refuge in Derry, and conducted their worship every Sabbath in the cathedral, alternately with the Episcopalian clergy. Four of them died in the city; and one of the survivors, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, wrote the fullest and best account of that memorable siege which is extant. The defenders of Derry were principally Presbyterians. Though the greater number of the field officers were of the Established Church, yet the large majority of the captains and inferior officers were Presbyterians; and the Episcopalians "could not according to the exactest computation we could make, claim above one in fifteen of the common soldiers." On the return of peace the Rev. Robert Craighead, who had been minister of Donoughmore, in Donegal, was translated to Derry in the beginning of the year 1690; and continued in the pastoral charge of the congregation till his death on the 22nd of August, 1711. It was during his ministry that the Test Act was passed by the Irish parliament, by which Presbyterians, in common with Roman Catholics, were disqualified from holding municipal offices. On this occasion no less than ten of the aldermen and twelve of the burgesses, being Presbyterians, were compelled to vacate their seats in the corporation of the city, which they had so recently and so gallantly defended at the risk of their lives and properties! Mr. Craighead was a very able and distinguished minister. Dr. King, bishop of Derry, having in the year 1693 attacked the Presbyterian mode of worship in a small work, entitled "A Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the Worship of God," Mr. Craighead published an elaborate "Answer" to it, which exhibits his learning and talents in a very favourable light. The bishop renewed this unseasonable dispute in another pamphlet, entitled "An Admonition to the Dissenting Inhabitants of the Diocese of Derry," containing many erroneous statements respecting the Presbyterian church worship and government, to which Mr. Craighead was compelled to reply in a second publication, printed in the year 1697. Besides these controversial writings he was the author of several excellent devotional works, particularly a small treatise on the Lord's Supper, which has been frequently reprinted in Scotland. During his ministry, Aldermen Lecky, Lennox, Horace Kennedy, Henry Long, all of whom successively filled the office of mayor, frequently attended the meetings of presbytery and synod, as elders of the congregation.

Mr. Craighead was succeeded by the Rev. James Blair, who removed from Moira in the county of Down, and was installed on the 2nd of June, 1713, in the charge of the congregation, in which he continued only a short time, having died on the 21st of January, 1716. The next minister was the Rev. Samuel Ross, who was ordained on the 13th of February, 1718, and died in this charge on the 26th of October, 1736. Dissensions having sprung up in the congregation respecting the choice of a successor to Mr. Ross, the case was referred to the General Synod of Ulster, the supreme ecclesiastical judicature; who, in 1737, effected a settlement of the dispute by erecting the congregation into a collegiate charge. Immediately after this decision the Rev. David Harvey, who had been minister of Glendermot [Clondermot], was installed as one of the ministers of the congregation; and on the 10th of June, 1742, the Rev. John Hood was ordained as his colleague. In 1773 an excellent charity-school was established by the congregation for clothing and educating a number of poor children, which still exists. Mr. Hood died on the 21st of June, 1774; and his place was filled by the Rev. David Young, previously minister at Enniskillen, who was installed as colleague to Mr. Harvey in 1775. Soon after, the present substantial place of worship was erected by the congregation, and was opened for the first time on the 24th of June, 1780. Mr. Harvey, becoming infirm, resigned his charge in November, 1783; and the Rev. Robert Black, previously minister at Dromore in the county of Down, was installed in his place on the second Tuesday of January, 1784. Mr. Harvey lived ten years afterwards, and died in April, 1794. Mr. Young, having been unhappily betrayed into several immoralities, was removed by the presbytery from his charge, and suspended from the ministerial office, in the beginning of the year 1803.

Mr. Young was succeeded by the Rev. George Hay, the present highly esteemed and respected

senior minister of the congregation, who was ordained on the 18th of June, 1805, as colleague to Mr. Black, on whom one of the American colleges had conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Black was a very prominent and leading member of the Presbyterian church for many years. At the augmentation of the Regium Donum, in 1803, he was appointed the first government agent, having previously held for several years the office of synod's agent, and treasurer of the fund for the relief of the widows and families of Presbyterian ministers. He died suddenly, under melancholy circumstances, on the 4th of December, 1817, in the 66th year of his age. He published an Oration delivered by him on occasion of celebrating the centenary of the siege in 1788, a small Catechism, and the substance of two Speeches delivered at the meeting of synod in 1812. He was succeeded in the offices of agent for the Regium Donum and treasurer to the Widow's Fund by Mr. Hay; and in the pastoral charge of the congregation by the Rev. John Mitchel, who had been minister at Scriggan, near Dungiven, and who was installed as colleague to Mr. Hay, in August, 1819. Four years afterwards Mr. Mitchel resigned this charge and removed to Newry. He was succeeded by the Rev. William M'Clure, the present junior minister of the congregation, who was ordained on the 1st of March, 1825. Each of the ministers of this large and flourishing congregation is endowed with £100 *per annum* out of the Regium Donum fund. In consequence of the great increase of the Presbyterian population of the city and neighbourhood, a second congregation was erected in Derry by the presbytery in 1834. The building of their place of worship is in an advanced state; but no minister has yet been appointed to it.

Compiled by the Rev. Dr. Reid, of Carrickfergus—author of the History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland—*from the Records of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Adair's MS. History of the Presbyterians, and the Records of the General Synod of Ulster.*

Wesleyan Methodist Ministers.

It appears from the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, by Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, that the first Society of Methodists in Ireland was formed at Dublin, under the auspices of Mr. Williams, one of the early preachers; and that it was first visited by Wesley himself in August, 1747. From Dublin the stream of Methodism set to the west and south—the next establishments noticed being at Athlone, Limerick, Cork, and Bandon, in some of which, as at Limerick, the preachers were received with attention and respect,—Mr. Wesley observing on his visit in 1749 to that city, that "he found no opposition," "but every one seemed to say—'Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.'" Whilst in Cork, they experienced a determined and violent opposition, which was in part encouraged by some of the higher classes, the grand jury presenting the Rev. Charles Wesley (brother to John), Thomas Williams, and eight other preachers, as persons of ill fame, vagabonds, and common disturbers of his majesty's peace, and praying that they might be transported. Of the progress of Methodism in the north little notice is taken in the works quoted—the authors remarking that "those who have travelled through Ireland need not be informed how difficult of access many parts of that kingdom are, especially in the province of Ulster." Efforts, however, were made by the preachers "to introduce the gospel into those fastnesses," and a Society is stated to have been formed in Glenarm, about 1768. But, notwithstanding the scantiness of this record, which is little if at all extended by the more recent Life of Wesley, by Southey, Methodism must have appeared and taken root in the north at a much earlier period.

A visit to Lisburn, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and other adjacent places, is recorded in Mr. Wesley's Journal, under the date of July, 1756. "I rode"—thus he writes on the 23rd—"in the afternoon to Belfast, the largest town in Ulster. Some think it contains near as many people as Limerick: it is far cleaner and pleasanter." And, again, with somewhat of bitterness, on the 26th—"In the evening I spoke very plain at Lisburn, both to the great vulgar, and the small. But between Seceders, old self-conceited Presbyterians, New-Light-men, Moravians, Cameronians, and formal Churchmen, it is a miracle of miracles if any here bring forth fruit to perfection." In May, 1758, he notes having rid over the mountains to Larne—a small seaport, ten miles north of Carrickfergus—and having preached there, "most of the town being present, rich and poor." In May, 1760, he thus writes, describing most forcibly the characteristic caution of the northern Irish:—"In the evening, and morning and evening on Saturday, I preached at Lisburn. The people here (as Mr. Boston said,) are all ear. But who can find a way to their heart?"

A letter also from the late Alexander Knox, Esq., of Prehen, to the Rev. Henry Moore—dated the 23rd of November, 1830, and published in the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for February, 1835—has fortunately added much to this previously defective information. Mr. Knox, whose father and mother both embraced Methodism, thus refers to its early circumstances in Londonderry:—"You know that the name of Thomas Williams is on record in the annals of Methodism; and that Mr. Wesley joins him with two others, to whom 'the Siren song' would be grateful, that 'believers who are

notorious transgressors in themselves have a sinless obedience in Christ.' I believe this man continued to itinerate after Mr. Wesley had discarded him, and in the course of his movements he visited Londonderry. He preached in the Diamond .... and, being a man of showy talents, he was listened to by all sorts and conditions. He at length formed a society, and, as long as he conducted himself with propriety, appeared to attract both attention and respect. It is said that, when he felt his unhappy propensities likely to overcome him, he wrote to Mr. Wesley, stating the promising appearance of things, and begging a preacher might be sent to replace him." When it is remembered that the name of Williams has already been mentioned as that of the first missionary of Methodism to Ireland, and, again, as that of one of its first preachers in Cork,—and when he is recognized as leading the way in its introduction to the north, no doubt can be entertained of the zeal and energy of his character; but it is equally probable that his warmth may sometimes have degenerated into enthusiasm and wildness.

The identity of this man with the first preacher of Methodism in Ireland is proved by the expression of Dr. Coke, who styles the latter "once zealous for God." Some doubt might however exist as to a similar identity in the case of the Cork preacher, who is called *John* by Mr. Wesley in his list of the preachers presented by the grand jury;—but it may be observed that Mr. Wesley gives that list as a copy of the presentment, remarking that the names were there mangled,—and, *Thomas* being the name adopted by Dr. Coke in his account of that remarkable occurrence, it may be reasonably assumed that Thomas Williams was the person. The cause of his disagreement with Wesley cannot now be determined, but the following extracts from Mr. Wesley's Journal do not support a charge of moral misconduct; and, further, it must be remembered, that he entered on his Irish mission subsequently to this date, and that, in all probability, he must then at least have been reconciled to Wesley. "Monday, July 9, 1744. My brother set out for Cornwall. I had much trouble for the fortnight following, in endeavouring to prevent an unwary man from destroying his own, and many other souls. On Monday, 23, when I set out for Bristol, I flattered myself that the work was done; but upon my return I found I had done just nothing; so that on Thursday, August 2, I was constrained to declare in the Society, that Thomas Williams was no longer in connexion with us." And again:—"December 2, 1744. After having often declared the same thing before many witnesses, this day Mr. Williams wrote a solemn retraction of the gross slanders he had been propagating for several months, concerning my brother and me. This he concluded in these words:—'Though I doubt not but you can forgive me, yet I can hardly forgive myself; I have been so ungrateful and disobedient to the tenderest of friends, who, through the power of God, were my succour in all my temptations. I entreat your prayers in my behalf, that God may restore, strengthen, stablish and settle me in the grace to which I have been called; that God may bless you, and your dear brother, and that we may be all united again in one fellowship, is the prayer of him who, for the future, hope to be—Your obedient son and servant, for Christ's sake, 'THOMAS WILLIAMS.'"

But, whatever may have been his former conduct, he here made an imprudent marriage, and, leaving his wife behind, suddenly quitted Derry.

The infant Society was now left for some time to struggle alone without a pastor, when, in 1764, two of its most humble members wrote to Dublin, praying that a preacher might be sent to collect together the scattered flock. In consequence of this call, Mr. James Clough, "a plain but very worthy man," was deputed to preach in Derry, and he, coming with small store of money in his purse, "was not a little astounded when he saw the very poor appearance of the two persons who had invited him." Some privations he must, in consequence, have endured, but they soon ceased under the kindly attentions of Mr. and Mrs. Knox.

Mr. Clough was succeeded by John Johnston, and at this period Mr. Wesley paid his first visit to Derry. He was received and countenanced by Mr. Knox, and Alderman Fairley; and, being conducted by the former to the corporation pew in the cathedral, was introduced to the mayor, and invited by him to dinner. This little circumstance connects the epoch of Mr. Wesley's first visit—Mr. Kennedy, the gentleman who offered him this civility, having been mayor in 1765.

His own account of this first visit to Derry is in the following words:—"Saturday, 11th May, 1765. Having no direction to any one in Derry I was musing what to do, and wishing some one would meet me, and challenge me, though I knew not how it could be, as I never had been there before, nor knew any one in the town. When we drew near it, a gentleman on horseback stopped, asked me my name, and showed me where the preacher lodged. In the afternoon he accommodated me with a convenient lodging at his own house. So one Mr. Knox is taken away, and another given me in his stead. At seven I preached in the Linen Hall (a square so called,) to the largest congregation I have seen in the north of Ireland. The waters spread as *wide* here as they did at Athlone. God grant they may be as deep!—Sunday, 12. At eight I preached there again, to an equal number of people. About eleven Mr. Knox went with me to church, and led me to a pew where I was placed next the mayor. What is this? What have I to do with honour? Lord let me always *fear*, not *desire* it."

In the afternoon he again preached to "near all the inhabitants of the city," and with effect, as he thus concludes his notice of the day:—"So general an impression upon a congregation I have hardly seen in any place."

In his succeeding visits he met with similar attention and respect, as is recorded in many parts of his Journal. "1767, April 18th. I found we were still honourable men here, some of eminence in the city being both hearers and doers of the word." "April 20, 1769. In the afternoon we had a brilliant congregation." "June 6th, 1775. The bishop invited me to dinner, and told me; 'I know you do not love our hours, and will therefore order dinner to be on the table between two and three o'clock.' We had a piece of boiled beef, and an English pudding. This is true good breeding. The bishop is entirely easy and unaffected in his whole behaviour, exemplary in all parts of public worship, and plenteous in good works."

With the religious progress of his hearers he was not, however, always satisfied, remarking in 1787:—"Surely we shall see more fruit in this city; but first we shall have need of patience."

In 1789 he took a more favourable view. "I found," he writes, "an agreeable prospect here; a neat convenient preaching house just finished; a society increasing and well united together; and the whole city prejudiced in favour of it. The hearts of the people seemed to be as melting wax."

It cannot, indeed, be doubted that the influence and example of his fervid piety must have tended to comfort, support, and extend the number of his followers. His last visit to Ireland was in 1789; and in May of that year he also visited Derry, when it is recorded that, although in his 86th year, he continued to preach twice every day. He closes his notice of this visit by these remarkable words:—"I preached on 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord,' a good farewell to Londonderry."

Thus ended the connexion of this venerable preacher with the northern Irish branch of a church, which his zeal had founded,—his exalted piety, his eloquence, and his unwearied exertions had already spread far and wide, in the new, as well as in the old world. To his final, his eternal home Mr. Wesley departed on the 2nd of March, 1791, in the 88th year of his age.

The following is the order of the visits made by Mr. Wesley to Londonderry:—

1st Visit,	—	May, 1765.
2nd do.	—	April, 1767.
3rd do.	—	April, 1769.
4th do.	—	June, 1771.
5th do.	—	May, 1773.
6th do.	—	June, 1775.
7th do.	—	May, 1778.
8th do.	—	June, 1785.
9th do.	—	June, 1787.
10th do.	—	May, 1789.

His visits were of a pastoral character, and particularly profitable to the Society; and he was received by the public in general in the most respectful manner.

In 1816 a change took place in the discipline of the Methodist Society of Ireland. The Conference, at their annual meeting in July, passed a vote, authorizing the preachers to administer the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper to their Societies in different parts of Ireland,—and they of course became a separate and independent church. This was contrary to Mr. Wesley's original design. His words are:—"I declare once more, that I *live* and *die* a member of the church of England, and that none who regard my judgment, or advice, will ever separate from it." (See the Arminian Magazine, for April, 1790.) His wish was that the Methodist Society should be "a body of people, who, being of no sect or party, are friends to all parties, and endeavour to forward *all* in heart religion—in the knowledge and love of God, and man." He also fully declared his views on this subject, both from the pulpit and through the press, in a sermon which he preached in Cork the year before he died, from *Hebrews* v. 4., which he afterwards published in the Arminian Magazine, for June, 1790. In consequence of this change in the discipline of Methodism, upwards of 6000 members of the Society resolved not to receive the preachers appointed by the Conference on the new system; and, desiring to adhere to Mr. Wesley's original principles, they invited preachers who would abide by Primitive Methodism. In October, therefore, of the same year, they held a Conference in Clones, at which they appointed eighteen preachers to labour through Ireland on Mr. Wesley's original principles, and adopted the denomination of *Primitive Wesleyan Methodists.* The increase of the Society since that time has been very great: in 1817 it consisted of 6136 members with 18 preachers, and in 1835 of 17738 members with 66 preachers, and 21 scripture readers and missionary school-masters.

The Society in Londonderry adhered to the primitive system of Methodism, with the exception of a few persons, who approved of the change, and received the preachers appointed by the Conference. A preacher was also appointed by the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The chapel in

which they then worshipped, which was in Linen-Hall-street, had been built by the Society long before the change took place, and conveyed from the Society to the Conference by a deed of trust. In consequence of this conveyance the Society lost the chapel by a suit in chancery; because the trust-deed provides "that the person or persons," appointed by the Conference, "shall and do preach no other doctrines than those which are contained in certain notes upon the New Testament, and the first four volumes of Sermons published by the said John Wesley, deceased," which doctrines they still continue to preach; but the deed of trust did not provide against any change, such as that which they made in the discipline of Methodism. Therefore, in point of law, the decision was in favour of the Conference: yet the master of the Rolls, in pronouncing his judgment, declared as follows:—"I conceive these trustees cannot be deemed to have committed a breach of duty in putting the question into a course of inquiry: they had a right to call on petitioner, to shew that he was their *cestui que* trust. I conceive inquiry was proper; and therefore each party ought to pay his own costs." The Society, being thus deprived of their house, occupied one for a short time in Widows'-row, and subsequently took a lease of one in Magazine-street, which they still enjoy. It was originally built in 1763 for a Methodist Chapel, and Mr. Wesley often preached in it when he visited Derry; but, being found too large for the Society, it had been employed for many years as a store. The Society again took it at a very high rent, which, together with other expenses, pressed heavily upon them for many years: however, by extraordinary exertion, this burden has been removed; and, although the Society is at present small, it is still increasing in number, and in the knowledge of God.

The chapel was opened for divine worship by the Rev. Adam Averell, president of the Conference, on the 20th of December, 1818. In addition to the congregation in the city there are seven others in the neighbourhood, visited regularly by the preacher of the Derry circuit, and there is a prospect that the field of labour will be still further enlarged.

From the period of the Rev. John Johnston's appointment, in 1765, to the present time the city has been visited by a regular succession of Methodist clergymen, who, in the earlier times of the Society, continued stationary from one to two years, but in later times for three. In addition to the local ministers, supernumeraries have been occasionally appointed; and, on the other hand, the district of the local ministers has been occasionally extended to Strabane, Antrim, or the surrounding country.

The separation of 1816 gave rise to the expression *Dissenting Methodists*, which is, however, of mere popular application. In point of law both parties are equally Dissenters; but they are both attached to the Established Church, as holding her doctrines, and occasionally attending her service. The name is equally disclaimed by both, but is more likely to be applied to the congregation of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, on account of their clergy administering the sacraments.

The present minister, appointed by the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference, is the Rev. William Scott.

The present ministers, appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, are the Rev. John Howe, and the Rev. William Parker Appelbe.

Peers.

Three families—those of Ridgeway, Pitt, and Stewart—have derived title from this city; but, except in name, they are but little connected with its history.

Ridgeway.—"Sir Thomas Ridgeway, the first earl of Londonderry (descended from a very ancient family in Devonshire,) distinguished himself against the Irish rebels in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and planted the first Protestant colony here, where he was treasurer at wars for many years; one of the privy council; knighted by the queen 1st June, 1600; created a baronet 25th November, 1612; baron of Gallen-Ridgeway, 20th May, 1616; and earl of Londonderry 23d August, 1622. He married Cecilia, daughter and coheir to Henry M'William, maid of honour to Queen Elizabeth, (by his wife Mary, daughter and coheir to Richard Hill, Esq.;) and dying in 1631, was buried in his family vault in the church of Tor-Mohun, Devonshire, having had issue by her, who died in 1627, three sons and two daughters, viz. Robert; Edward; Mac-William; Mary, who died an infant; and Cassandra, married to Sir Francis Willoughby, ancestor to the Lord Middleton of England. Robert, the second earl of Londonderry, was knighted, when very young, by the L. D. Chichester, 6th July, 1618; married Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Simon Weston, of Litchfield in Staffordshire, Knt., and dying at Rosconnel in the county of Kilkenny, 18th March, 1640, was buried the 21st in the church of Clonkinn, in the Queen's County, having had issue three sons and one daughter, Weston, Leicester, Shalloon, and the Lady Letitia. Weston, the third earl, married Martha, sister to Richard, Lord Cobham, and left issue, Robert; Thomas; Frances, married to William Netterville, Esq.; and Elizabeth to —— Read. Robert; the fourth earl, had issue Henry, Lord Ridgeway, buried in the Temple Church 10th April, 1708; and two daughters, the Ladies Lucy and Frances, who upon his death, 7th March,

1713, became his coheirs, and were married to the earls of Donegal and Londonderry."—(See LODGE's *Peerage:* 1st edition, 1754: vol. 2; p. 126; note *c.*)

PITT.—" This family hath been long seated in the county of Dorset, and had their residence at the town of Blandford, where Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandfather to the [1st] earl of Londonderry, was born; who lived some time at Stratford in Wiltshire, and by Queen Anne was appointed governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, where he resided many years, and purchased for the sum of 48,000 *Padagoes* [Pagodas], or £20,400 sterling, at 8*s.* 6*d.* the *Padagoe*, that remarkable diamond, weighing 127 carats, which he sold to the king of France for £135,000 sterling, and which is commonly known at this day by the name of *Pitt's* [the *Pitt*] *Diamond.*

" Her majesty several times pressed him to accept of the peerage, which he modestly declined, as did his eldest son; but the second, by reason of his marriage with a daughter and coheir of the earl of Londonderry, was prevailed on by King George I. to accept, and take up her father's title."

" He married Jane, daughter to James Innis, son to Adam Innis, of Reidhall in the county of Murray, in Scotland, and grandson to Sir Robert Innis, of Innis in the said county, Bart.; and departing this life 28th April, 1726, had issue by her, who died 10th January, 1727, three sons and two daughters." The sons were Robert, ancestor to the earls of Chatham, Thomas, and John; the daughters—Lucy and Essex.

" Thomas, the second son, in the years 1713, 1714, and 1722, was elected to parliament for the borough of Wilton, in the county of Wilts; and by privy seal, dated at St. James's, 4th May, and by patent at Dublin 3d June 1719, created baron of Londonderry; being in 1726 further advanced to the titles of viscount of Galen-Ridgeway, and earl of Londonderry, by privy seal dated at Kensington, 7th September, and by patent 8th October, with the creation fee of twenty marks, to be paid by the treasurer or receiver-general of Ireland." He was constituted governor of the Leeward Islands in 1727, " in which post he died at St. Christopher's, 12th September, 1729, in the forty-first year of his age, after an illness of about four months' continuance; and, being brought to England, was interred in the family vault in St. Mary's Church, Blandford."—(*Ib.* p. 124.)

By the Lady Frances Ridgeway his lordship had issue two sons, who became successively earls, and one daughter, the Lady Lucy, who married Pierce Merrick, of Bodorgan, in the county of Anglesey, Esq.

" Thomas, the second earl, was born in 1717, but being killed by a fall from his horse, near Cheam in Surry, 24th August, 1734, was interred at Blandford; and succeeded by his brother."

" Ridgeway, the third" and last earl of the family " was born in 1722; took his seat in the house of lords 29th October, 1743; was returned in July 1747 member to the British parliament for the borough of Camelford in Cornwall."—(*Ib.*)

STEWART.—" The marquess of Londonderry is considered to be descended from a common ancestor with the earl of Galloway.

" John Stewart, of Ballylawn, co. Donegal, Esq. who first settled in Ireland, obtained a grant of Stewart's Court from K. Charles I., and erected the castle of Ballylawn upon that manor.

" William Stewart, of Ballylawn, Esq. great grandson, was a lieutenant-colonel in the regiment commanded by William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy, and married a daughter of William Stewart, of Fort Stewart, co. Donegal, Esq. a cousin of the viscount. He also raised a troop of horse at his own expense for the relief of the city of Londonderry, and was active in his exertions in support of the Protestant interest, at the period of the revolution.

" Thomas Stewart, of Ballylawn, Esq. son and heir, was a captain in Lord Mountjoy's regiment. He married Mary, dau. of Bernard Ward, Esq. ancestor of Viscount Bangor, but died without issue 1740.

" Alexander Stewart, Esq. brother and heir, born 1700, married, 1737, his cousin, Mary, dau. of John Corvan, of Londonderry, Esq. and had issue,

" Robert, created marquess of Londonderry.
Alexander, born 1746, died 1832, having mar. 1791, Mary, dau. of Charles Moore, first marquess of Drogheda, and had issue,
Maria Frances, born 1792, mar. Robert Montgomery, Esq.
Alexander Robert, born 1795, mar. 1825, Caroline Anne, dau. of John Jeffreys Pratt, second Marquess Camden.
Charles Moore, born 5 March, 1799.
John Vandeleur, born 8 Oct. 1804.

Mr. Stewart, who was M. P. for Londonderry city, purchased the estate of Mount Stewart, co. Down, from the Colville family. He died 2d April, 1781.

" *Robert, first Marquess of Londonderry*, son and heir, married first, 1766, Sarah Frances, dau. of Francis Seymour, first marquess of Hertford, K. G. and by her, who died 1770, had issue,

" Robert, 2nd marquess.

He married secondly, 1775, Frances, dau. of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, and had issue,

Charles William, 3rd marquess.
Frances Anne, born 1777, mar. 1799, Lord Charles Fitzroy, son of Augustus Henry, third duke of Grafton.
Caroline, born 1781, mar. 1801, Col. Thomas Wood, of Gevernet, co. Brecon.
Georgiana, born 1785, mar. 1803, George, Lord Garvagh.
Selina Sarah Juliana, born 1786, mar. 1815, David Kerr, of Montalto and Portavo, co. Down, Esq.
Matilda Charlotte, born 1787, mar. 1815, Edward Michael Ward, Esq.
Emily Jane, born 1789, mar. first, 1814, John James, Esq. son of Sir Walter James, Bart.; secondly, 1821, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Hardinge, K. C. B.
Octavia, born 1792, mar. 1813, Edward, second Lord Ellenborough.

The marquess was created Baron Stewart of Londonderry, 1789, Viscount Castlereagh, 1795, earl of Londonderry, 1796, and marquess of Londonderry, 1816. He died 8 April, 1821.

"*Robert, second Marquess of Londonderry*, son and heir, governor of Londonderry, born 1769, married, 1794, Emily Anne, dau. and coheir of John Herbert, second earl of Buckinghamshire, but by her, who died 1829, had no issue. The marquess, whose life was unfortunately terminated by his own hand, in consequence of strong excitement produced by the harassing duties of his official station, was first in the treasury of Ireland in 1797, and was called to a seat in the cabinet in 1802. He became secretary for foreign affairs, 1805, which he resigned Nov. 1806, and resumed the office, 1812. In 1814 he accomplished the memorable peace of Paris. Lord Castlereagh, who had to encounter much asperity in his political career, was distinguished by the benevolence of his private character. He died at his seat, North Cray, Kent, 12 Aug. 1822, and was succeeded by his half brother."—(SHARPE'S *Peerage of the British Empire:* vol. 2).

Charles William Vane, third and present Marquess of Londonderry. (For his various titles and offices, &c.—See *Ib.*)

Culmore, in this parish, has also given rise to titles (now extinct,) in two families—those of Docwra and Bateman.

DOCWRA.—It has been already stated incidentally that the celebrated Sir Henry Docwra, of whom copious mention has been made in the General and County Histories, was raised to the dignity of a baron, with the title of Lord Docwra of Culmore, by patent, Westminster, May 15, 1621. [See *Governors.*]

It appears from a pedigree in the British Museum (*Clarendon MSS.* No. 1197.) that the family of Docwra was of ancient respectability, and seated in York. Sir Henry, who was bred to arms, served originally in the wars in Ireland, and, as Captain Henry Docwra, or Dockwray, was as early as September 20, 1594, in consideration of his services, made constable of the castle of Dungarvan. (36 *Eliz: f. R.* 53.) He afterwards served under the earl of Essex in Spain and the Netherlands, where he commanded a regiment, which was removed with others to Ireland in 1599, to suppress the rebellion of Tyrone. Though the value of his services in that contest, from some cause not clearly elucidated, did not speedily receive an adequate reward, they were ultimately appreciated by his sovereign, as will appear fully from the following preamble to his patent of creation to the peerage, translated from the Latin:—

"We are of opinion that it very well suits the dignity of great kings, that discreet and illustrious men, and distinguished for prudence and valour, should be called forth to the administration of the state, and be promoted to ranks of honour and dignity. We, therefore, considering in mind the arduous and most praiseworthy services which our beloved and faithful Henry Docwra, knight, now our Treasurer at Wars, in our kingdom of Ireland, has rendered as well to us, as to our most beloved late sister Lady Elizabeth, late queen of England, and ceases not to render us daily; and particularly that memorable service of the said Henry, who on the 16th of May, A. D. 1600, landing with an army of four thousand foot and two hundred horse at Culmore, in the county of Enishowen, otherwise called O'Doghartie's Country in the said kingdom of Ireland, and having proceeded thence to the ruins of a certain town called Derry, then planted with his army, and under most happy auspices suppressed the rebels and enemies in the countries of Tirone and Tyrconnell in the province of Ulster, to the perpetual memory of his fortitude and prudence, and of so happy an entry at Culmore,—have thought fit to advance him to the dignity of baron of Culmore aforesaid. Know ye therefore," &c.—(20 *Jac: I.* 2 *p. d. R.* 10.)

Previously to his elevation to the peerage, he was appointed treasurer at wars in Ireland by patent, Westminster, July 19th, 1616, during pleasure, with the fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* a day, and the wages of 20 horsemen at 9*d.* a piece, and 20 footmen at 8*d.* a piece sterling, a day.—(14 *Jac: I.* 1 *p. f. R.* 30.). On the 15th of July, 1624, Lord Docwra was appointed, with several others, a commissioner and keeper of the peace in the provinces of Leinster and Ulster, during the deputy's absence to oversee the plantations; and on the 13th of May, 1627, he was appointed a keeper of the great seal with three others, during the lord chancellor Ely's absence in England. On the 4th of June, 1628, he was nominated by the king one of the fifteen peers appointed to try Edmund, the third Lord Dunboyne, for

killing Mr. Prendergast, and his conduct on this occasion gave a remarkable instance of his sternness of character, he being the only one of the peers who denied assent to the acquittal of that nobleman.

Lord Docwra died on the 18th of April, 1631, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. By his wife Anne, daughter to Francis Vaughan, of Sutton-upon-Derwent, he had issue three daughters and two sons, viz. Frances, died unmarried 26th June, 1624; Anne, wife of Captain William Shore, died 22nd December, 1657; Elizabeth, third wife of Henry Brooke, of Brookesborough in Fermanagh, Knt.; Henry, who died unmarried 25th December, 1627; and Theodore, who succeeded to the title.

Theodore, the second Lord Docwra, died without issue.

Bateman.—"Of this noble family, which were anciently seated at Halesbrook, near St. Omer's in Flanders, was Giles Bateman of the said place, Esq., whose son nam'd Joas was a merchant of London, and was father of Sir James Bateman, Kt., who in 1710 was chose member of parliament for Ilcester in the county of Somerset, as in 1714 he was for Eastlow in the county of Cornwall.

"In 1716, he was lord mayor of London, and in 1718 was appointed sub-governor of the South-Sea Company."—(Nichols's *Irish Compendium:* p. 276.)

"He married Esther, daughter and coheir to John Searle, of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, merchant of London."—(Lodge's *Peerage:* vol. 3; p. 326.)

"William Bateman, Esq. the eldest son, had all the advantages of education, and when abroad on his travels, made a better figure than some of the foreign princes, thro' whose dominions he pass'd; and collected, or rather engrossed every thing curious in painting, statuary, &c. Returning an accomplished gentleman, and possessed of a noble fortune, he was not only called into the house of commons by his country in 1722, but fell under the notice of King George I., who was pleased to think him worthy of a place amongst the peers of his kingdom of Ireland; and accordingly by privy seal, dated at St. James's, 2 June, and by patent at Dublin, 12 July, 1725, created him Viscount Bateman and baron of Culmore.—On 12 January, 1731, he was created a knight companion of the order of the Bath, installed 30 June following, and 22 February, 1732, elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

"He married the Lady Anne Spencer, only daughter to Charles, earl of Sunderland, by his 2d wife the Lady Anne Churchill, second daughter and coheir to John, duke of Marlborough; and his lordship dying at Paris, in December, 1744, left issue two sons, John his successor; and William, appointed 27 December, 1745, captain of a ship of war; and 10 April, 1752, chosen member of parliament for Gatton in Surry.

"John, the 2d" and last "Viscount Bateman, in February, 1745, was chosen to parliament for Orford in Suffolk, and to the late parliament for the borough of Woodstock; and in July, 1747, was constituted L. L. and *Cu. Rot.* of the county of Hereford. On 10 July, 1748, his lordship married the daughter of —— Sambroke, Esq., and niece to Sir Jeremiah Sambroke, Bart."—(*Ib.* p. 327.)

In this John "the title became extinct in 1802."—(Gough's Camden: vol. 4; p. 438—London, 1806.)

Governors.

Sir Henry Docwra, Knt., afterwards Lord Docwra, baron of Culmore, by patent, Westminster, May 15, 1621, was constituted governor of Lough Foyle, during pleasure, by letter of privy seal, March 22, 1603–4, and by patent, June 14, 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 he was killed in 1608.

Sir John Vaughan, Knt., was governor, as it appears, from the plantation in 1611 till his death in 1643. He came into Ireland in 1599, and commanded a company of 100 men of the forces of Lough Foyle under Sir Henry Docwra. Knighted in February, 1616.

Sir Robert Stewart was made governor of Derry (with Culmore Fort) by the king, on the death of Sir John Vaughan.

Colonel Audley Mervyn was made governor of Derry by the marquis of Ormond, in 1644.

Lord Folliott was appointed, in 1645, in the place of Colonel Mervyn, 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 *Car: II.* 1 *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 I., and the good affection expressed by him in 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.—(*Ib.*)

Colonel JOHN GORGES—vice Stewart—privy seal, May 7, 1661—patent, September 17, 1661—pleasure.—(13. 4 *pars. d. R.* 21.)

Colonel GEORGE PHILLIPS, of Newtown Limavady, appointed by the citizens, December 9, 1688.

Colonel ROBERT LUNDY, appointed by the citizens and Lord Mountjoy, December 12, 1688, *vice* Phillips, resigned.

Major HENRY BAKER, and the Rev. GEORGE WALKER, appointed by the citizens, April 19, 1689.

Colonel JOHN MITCHELBURNE, appointed by the citizens in the place of Colonel Baker, who died on the 30th of June, 1689.

Sir MATTHEW BRIDGES, appointed governor of Londonderry and Coleraine [Culmore] by Queen Mary, in 1691.

THOMAS MEREDITH, Esq., appointed August 25, 1714.—(*Commons' Journals.*)

HENRY BARRY, Lord SANTRY, Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons, appointed July, 1719. On the 31st of July in this year the house of commons resolved to present an address to his majesty, "that the Right Honorable Henry, lord baron of Santry may have ten shillings *per* day added to his pay as governor of Derry, in consideration of his great and faithful services performed for the Protestant interest of this kingdom."—(*Ib.*) This augmentation was accordingly granted.

Major-General PHINEAS BOWLES, appointed October 22, 1749.

HENRY CORNWALL, Esq., appointed governor of Londonderry and Culmore Fort, April 12, 1756. He was the first after the restoration who held the joint governorship, in consequence of which appointment his pay was increased from ten shillings to a pound a day.—(*Ib.*) Since this period the governorships of Derry and Culmore have continued united.

Lieutenant-General ROBERT RICHE (afterwards Sir ROBERT,) was governor in 1765, and 1772.—(*Ib.*)

Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable JOHN IRWIN was appointed April 26, 1775, at a pound a day, whereof the sum of 40 pounds a year was to be applied for fire and candles for the guards and garrisons.—(*Ib.*)

Lieutenant-General JOHN HALE, appointed December 25, 1776.

General JOHN, earl of SUFFOLK, was governor from 1807 to 1820.

Lieutenant-General GEORGE VAUGHAN HART was governor from January 29, 1820, to 1832.

Lieutenant-General Sir JOHN BYNG, now JOHN, Lord STRAFFORD, appointed July 17, 1832.

Provost Marshals.

The duties belonging to this office will be understood from the patent of 8 Elizabeth, appointing Edward Randoll, Esq. commander of the forces, and provost-marshal, of and within the province of Ulster; and as this officer, as well as his successors, made Derry their residence, or head quarters, their names may, without impropriety, be included in this list. [See *County* and *General History.*]

EDWARD RANDOLL, Esq. lieutenant of the ordnance, commander of the forces. Patent, September 16, 1566: Pleasure.—(*Fiant;* 8 *Eliz:* [In English.])

"He was appointed (for his discreete wisdom, warlike experience, and manly prowess) coronell of all and singular y^e^ Queen's bandes, and forces of footemen of warr in Ulster, and of all and singular the horsemen which should be appointed to his charge by the L. D. Sydney, to govern, rule, and command them as apperteyned unto martial order and policie, in, for, and unto her Majesty's service of warr in Ulster, upon and against all and singular the rebels and traitors raysed or conspired in open or secret confederacy of hostility against the crown and estate royall of the realm of Ireland, and the good peace and security of her good subjects of the same; commanding and authorizing him, with those forces unto his rule and charge committed, to invade, pursue, and plague those rebels and traitors with fire and sword and all kind of hostility, according as he should be directed by the said Deputy's commandments and instructions; authorizing him moreover by the tenor hereof to execute the martial law and government, as well among and upon all and singular the horsemen and footmen committed to his charge, and the company and trayne of those, but also on all other those countries in Ulster, and people therein, which the Deputy should commit to his moderation and government."—(*Idem. Lib: Hib:*)

EDWARD SEYNTLOWE, *vice* Randoll; Patent, December 5, 1567: Pleasure.—(*Fiant.* 9. *Ib.*)

PHILIP BROWNE, Gent.—Eliz.

Capt. ROGER ATKINSON—Browne deceased—Patent, November 10, 1604. Beh^r^. Fee 4*s.* a day sterling.—(2 *Jac: I.* 2 *pars. f. R.* 40. [In English.])

RICHARD MARSDEN, Esq.—Atkinson surrendered—Patent, December 2, 1605. Beh^r^.—(32, *pars. f. R.* 53. [In English.])

Mr. Marsden resigned his said patent and office, February 23, 1607, for a sum of money, to

Robert Whitehead of Kilmainham, Co. Dublin, Gent.; and the king, wholly minding the good of his subjects in those remote parts, and knowing how necessary and convenient it was to have the said office supplied by some discreet and sufficient person, conferred it upon

Beverlie Newcomen, Esq., Knt.—Marsden surrendered—Patent, April 2, 1609. Beh^{r}.—(7. 1 *pars. d. R.* 37, 38. [In English.])

Edmund Ellis, Esq.—Newcomen surrendered—Patent, January 1, 1609. Beh^{r}.—(13. 3 *pars. f. R.* 36. *Lib. Hib.*)

No other Provost Marshals of Derry are found on record, and it may therefore be presumed that, as connected with the city, the office was discontinued after the plantation.

Parliamentary Representatives.

From the enfranchisement of the city to the union it sent two burgesses to the Irish parliament: its representation in the imperial parliament is limited to one.

The parliamentary representation from the earliest period to the present has been as follows:—

1613, April 27.—George Carey, Esq., *Recorder.*
Thomas Crewe, Esq., Derry. } *in legibus eruditi.*

In the list of parliament of this year Londonderry appears as a city of the county of Donegal,—Coleraine as a borough of the county of Antrim,—Limavady as a borough of the county of Coleraine. At this period allowances were still made to the knights, citizens, and burgesses, for their attendance on parliament, under the name first of "wages," afterwards of "entertainment"—the amount being regulated by sessional orders. In 1613–14, knights received 13*s.* 4*d.*, citizens 10*s.*, and burgesses 6*s.* 8*d.*, Irish, each. In 1615, the rates were reduced to 6*s.* 8*d.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.*, respectively. In 1634, the first rate was re-established. In June, 1640, the sums adopted were 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*, which were recognized in 1662; and, in 1665, it was resolved by the House:—"That no warrants be issued for any wages due since the twenty-seventh of September, one thousand six hundred and sixty two, or that shall be due hereafter, during the sitting of this parliament." These wages, or allowances, were chargeable on the places, from which the members were returned; and a power was always reserved to the electors, to make a bargain with the members for either a greater or a less sum than that allowed by the House.

In the charter of Londonderry this system of allowance is thus referred to—"which burgesses so elected and nominated we will to be present and make their stay at the parliament of us, our heirs and successors, at the costs and charges of the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens for the time being, during the time that such parliament shall happen to be holden, in the like manner and form as other burgesses, &c." In the Concise View of the Irish Society (p. 47,) it is stated that these allowances were "made to the burgesses of Derry and Coleraine by the city of London, for their attendance in parliament." The particulars are thus set forth in the Instructions given by the common council to Mr. Alderman Proby and Mr. Matthias Springham, when sent as commissioners of inspection to the plantation, in 1616,—or by their Report thereon:—

Article 24 of the Instructions runs thus:—"*Item.* We praie you to informe yourselves what hath been levied upon the countrie towards the charge of k^{ts} and burgesses of the parliam^{t}, and what the cittie hath paid in that kinde formerlie."

Article 24 of the Report runs thus:—"There hath been levied upon the countrie towards the charge of the knights for the countie of Londonderrie the sum of one hundred and fourteen pounds, whereof Captain Baker received £57, and Mr. Rowley £57 more, for thaire charges—for the burgesses of Derrie and Coleraine the cittie hath allowed 95£., that is to saie to Mr. Crewe xxx£., to Mr. Rowley xxv£., to Mr. Carey, recorder of Derry xx£., and to Mr. Wilkinson, late recorder of Coleraine, xx£., and the towne and cittie of Coleraine have also allowed towards the charges of the said Wilkinson 27£. more." Taking these passages in connexion with the rule of parliament, there can be little doubt that the contribution of the Society was in proportion to the claims upon it, as holding the property of the county and city.

1634, June 13.—Sir Robert Farrer, Knt.
Robert Goodwin, Esq.

These names occur among those of the "burgesses of the several corporations which are post-towns," who, on the 9th of April, 1635, were annexed to a committee appointed to report on a bill, entitled "An Act, limiting the times for loading and landing of Merchandize," which had, on that day, received the second reading.

1639, February 25.—Sir Robert Stewart, Knt., *Governor of Culmore Fort.*
Francis Butler, Esq., afterwards Sir Francis Butler, Knt.

On the 27th of May, 1641, writs were ordered for new elections, in the room of Francis Butler,

Esq., of the city of Londonderry, Dudlie Phillips, Esq., of Limavady, and several others—it being then the practice of parliament to issue new writs in cases of prolonged absence, and frequently on the application for, and granting of leave of absence, to go to England, or elsewhere. In this instance no reason is stated on the journals; but on the 2nd of August, 1642, an order was made that "Sir Francis Butler shall be continued in his former place as a member of this house, as a citizen for the city of Londonderry, notwithstanding any former order to the contrary."

The names of the members elected during the protectorate were, after the restoration, carefully erased from the official documents of the period. They are, however, preserved in a work entitled the Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England, from which it appears that the same individual sat for this city and Coleraine, conjointly, in the three parliaments convened by the two protectors, namely:—

1654, July.
1656, September.
1658–9, January. } RALPH KING, Esq., Londonderry: one of the *Commissioners for settling the forfeited Estates in Ireland.*

In virtue of his commission Mr. King enjoyed an annual salary of £300.

1661, April 8. — JOHN GODBOLD, Esq., *Recorder.*
HUGH EDWARDS, *Merchant*, Londonderry.

1665, October. — JOHN GORGES, Esq., *Colonel*, Somerset: *vice* GODBOLD, deceased.

In the parliament convened during the protectorate, in 1658–9, the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, were jointly represented by a Colonel John Gorges, who was doubtless the individual here mentioned.

1692, September 12.—DAVID CAIRNES, Esq., *Burgess*, Derry.
ROBERT ROCHFORT, Esq., who elected to sit for Westmeath.
——, October. BARTHOLOMEW VANHOMRIGH, Esq., Dublin, *vice* Rochfort.

The name of David Cairnes appears in an address of the house of commons, presented to Henry, Lord Capell, then lord lieutenant, on the 12th of December, 1695, praying that he would submit and recommend to his sacred majesty's most princely consideration the case of the petitioners—the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Derry,—and that his excellency "would be also pleased to take notice therein of David Cairnes, Esq., a member of that city, and one of their now representatives in parliament, in regard of his early services in the first securing of the said city against the Irish, and several hazardous journies made by him, in order to the relief of the same, and his great losses by the siege"—Mr. Vanhomrigh to present the address.

1703, September 2.—JAMES LENOX, Esq., Derry.
CHARLES NORMAN, Esq, Derry.

James Lenox had been elected in 1696 for the county, but unseated on the petition of William Jackson, Esq.

1713, November 14.—CHARLES NORMAN, Esq.
JOHN NEWTON, Esq., *Major-General.* (See *Concise View of the Irish Society;* p. 93.)

1715, October 25.—CHARLES NORMAN, Esq.
GEORGE TOMKINS, Esq., *General Agent to the Irish Society*, and *Alderman.* (*Ib.* p. 86.)

1727, October 11.—GEORGE TOMKINS, Esq., *General Agent to the Irish Society.*
THOMAS UPTON, Esq., *Recorder*, Dublin; Celbridge, Kildare.

The Irish Society, having received and considered several letters on the subject of the several candidates, recommended both the above to the corporation.

This election was contested, and the unsuccessful candidate—Hugh Edwards, Esq.—petitioned against the return, on the ground of partiality on the part of the mayor,—in refusing to receive votes of freemen entitled to vote; in refusing their freedom to persons who had regularly served apprenticeship; in preventing persons from voting for him, by illegal means; and, finally, in returning Thomas Upton, though he, the petitioner, had the greater number of votes. Though referred as usual to a committee, no notice of the fate of this petition occurs on the journals; but it must have failed, as Thomas Upton does not appear to have been disturbed in his seat.

1733, December 6.—ROBERT NORMAN, Esq.: *vice* Upton, deceased.

The Irish Society had recommended Mr. Richardson, their agent.

1739, October 31.—WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq., Dublin: *vice* Tomkins, deceased.

In reply to various letters from the mayor and others on the subject, the Irish Society resolved not to interfere in the election.

1743, November 16.—FREDERICK CARY HAMILTON, Esq., New Grange, Meath: *vice* Norman, deceased.

1746, November 11.—"It appeared that the late by-law, made in Londonderry, restrained the election of members to persons resident in the city." The wording of this passage, which is taken

from the Concise View of the Irish Society, is vague: it means, however, that persons resident in the city can alone be elected officers of the corporation. The late mayor, Joshua Gillespie, Esq., has furnished a copy of the by-law, which will be found elsewhere. [See *Municipality.*]

1747, October 30.—Henry Hamilton, Esq., Castle Conyngham, Donegal: *vice* F. C. Hamilton, deceased.

Recommended by the Society, and afterwards their general agent.

This election was contested, and the unsuccessful candidate—George Vaughan, Esq.—petitioned against the return, on the grounds that bribery and other corrupt practices had been used; that the mayor had shown great partiality; and that an actual majority was in favour of the petitioner, notwithstanding that the mayor had returned Henry Hamilton. The committee reported in favour of the sitting member on the 18th of December.

1759, November 9.—William Hamilton, Esq., *Merchant*, and *Mayor*: *vice* Scott, appointed one of the *Justices of the Court of King's Bench.*

The Society had recommended Alexander Stewart, Esq., to the attention of the Corporation, but they declined supporting him, and, in return, requested the Society to aid them in returning William Hamilton, Esq.

The election was contested, and the unsuccessful candidate—Alexander Stewart, Esq.—petitioned against the return, on the ground that William Hamilton, being mayor at the time of election, was unqualified to stand, but had done so, and had returned himself. After much discussion—the sitting member alleging that there was no clause in the charter empowering the mayor to resign—the election was declared void; and on the 20th of February, 1760, it was ordered "that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant to the clerk of the crown to make out a new writ."

1760, March 18.—Alexander Stewart, Esq., Newtown Ards, Down: *vice* W. Hamilton.

The election was contested, and the unsuccessful candidate—William Hamilton, Esq.—petitioned,—complaining of bribery and corruption in procuring votes; and of great partiality on the part of William Hogg, Esq., the mayor, in admitting unqualified voters, &c.

——, May 9.—William Hamilton, Esq.—the committee having reported that Alexander Stewart, Esq., was not duly elected, and the House having ordered the clerk of the crown to amend the return accordingly.

This parliament was dissolved by the death of George II. It had existed thirty-three years having been summoned in 1727.

1761, April 28.—Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*
Henry Hamilton, Esq.

Henry Hamilton, Esq. recommended by the Irish Society. (See *Concise View of the Irish Society*; p. 120.) A notice of the former distinguished individual will be found elsewhere. [See *Miscellaneous Biography.*]

Respecting these recommendations, on the part of the Irish Society, it may be observed—that, in the early period of its connexion with the city of Derry, the influence resulting from almost exclusive territorial possession was necessarily great, more especially as the burthen of supporting the representatives devolved, in part at least, on the Society. With the growth, however, of wealth in the Corporation, a power in that body of balancing, and even of controlling this influence arose, the effect of the recommendation gradually diminishing,—until, at length, they were mainly supported by the personal influence of the candidates recommended, consequent on their individual property in the country.

1768, July 6.—Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews.
Hugh Hill, Esq., Derry.

The Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews was also returned as a burgess for the borough of Ballyshannon, but elected to serve for Derry.

This parliament, though elected on writs issued on the 21st of June, 1768, did not meet for business till the 17th of October, 1769—a circumstance, which, though usual in the Irish parliament, is here mentioned, as such irregularities formed a part of the grievances, which were soon afterwards complained of by the advocates of parliamentary reform.

1774, August 5.—James Alexander, Esq., *vice* Andrews, deceased.

The writ for this election was made out under a warrant from the speaker, issued during the recess of parliament, conformably to the provisions of the recent act of 11 George III.

1776, May 16.—Hugh Hill, Esq.; afterwards Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
James Alexander, Esq.

A contested election.

In the short period between the election of Mr. Alexander, in 1774, and the present general election, the popular party were active in bringing forward, and supporting a candidate of reform principles. The following resolutions, passed on the occasion, are clear and explicit, as to the motives of opposition:—

"At a meeting of free and independent electors of the city of Derry, held at the hall of the corporation of trades, on Thursday, the 5th of October, 1775:—

"1. Resolved, That the electors of the city of Derry are free and independent.

"2. Resolved, That free and independent electors can only be represented when their delegates are (like themselves) free and independent.

"3. Resolved, That neither placemen or pensioners are fit persons to represent in parliament free and independent electors.

"4. Resolved, That it is the inherent right of electors, at all times, to instruct their representatives with regard to their conduct in parliament, and that such their instruction should be adhered to."

And, after two other resolutions, requiring the candidates to sign a declaration, by which they promised a constant and conscientious attendance on their duty, and a virtual obedience to the instructions of their constituents, on the principle of Resolution 4,—and, further, abjured place, pension, and title:—

"Resolved, That William Lecky, Esq., is one fit and proper person to represent the city of Derry in parliament, upon his signing the foregoing declaration."

Mr. Lecky was then sent for, and—he having agreed to and signed the declaration—

"Resolved, That we will support William Lecky, Esq. with our votes and interests upon the ensuing general election. (*Signed*) *Robert Bell*, Chairman,
Master Elect of the Corporation of Trades.
Roger Murray, Secretary."

The contest terminated in the return of the old members, and the consequent defeat of the popular candidate, the state of the poll being at its close:—

Hill - - -	335
Alexander -	319
Lecky - -	202
Ross - - -	42

1783, August 4.—Hon. Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.
James Alexander, Esq.

Elected without opposition. The Hon. Sir Hugh Hill had been created a baronet in 1779.

The feeling in favour of popular influence in the representation, which at the last election had produced such firm and explicit resolutions, had now, under the excitement of the Volunteer Association, become a widely spread and powerful sentiment. On the 22nd of September, 1783, a meeting was held, at which John Coningham, mayor, presided, and resolutions were passed in favour of a more equal representation, and directing that the city members should be instructed to aid in obtaining it—these resolutions being in conformity with those of the delegates of the Volunteer Army of Ulster.

This was followed by a petition from the mayor, freemen, and citizens of Londonderry, presented to the house of commons on the 2nd of March, 1784, in which they complain that "mean and decayed boroughs return a much greater number of members than the opulent and populous cities and counties," and "that the duration of parliament is such as renders members nearly independent of their constituents"—grievances, to remedy which they pray the house to pass a bill "for the more equal representation of the people, and to shorten the duration of parliament."

At the end of the last session of this parliament, James Alexander, Esq., was created Baron Caledon: he was subsequently raised to the dignity of viscount, and finally to that of earl of Caledon.

Reform principles, which had frequently been brought forward within the house of commons, particularly as regarded the correction of abuses in places and pensions, were also strongly agitated in county and other meetings.

At a meeting of the freemen of the city of Londonderry in the town-hall, on the 11th of March, 1790—John Ferguson, Esq. in the chair—it was resolved:—"That it is the opinion of the meeting that the city of Londonderry ought to be represented in parliament by two *resident* independent citizens.

"That no person who holds a place or a pension from the crown is eligible to represent the city in parliament.

"That we will not vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself in the most solemn manner, to obey the instructions of his constituents, publicly and legally assembled.

"That John Ferguson, and William Lecky, Esqs., are fit and proper persons to represent this city in parliament."

And at a county meeting, held on the 7th of April, 1790, it was resolved "That the sale of the hereditary honors of one house of parliament, for the purpose of corrupting the other, is subversive of the fundamental principles of our constitution;" and in other resolutions the necessity of no place nor pension was most distinctly stated. Under such circumstances a spirited contest was to be expected, and—Dr. Ferguson having declined to come forward, and recommended Henry Alexander, Esq. of Boom Hall—the election took place.

1790, April 29.—William Lecky, Esq.
Hon. Sir Hugh Hill, Bart.

Sir Hugh Hill was proposed by Mr. D. Patterson; William Lecky, Esq., by Mr. Acheson; Henry Alexander, Esq., by Dr. Ferguson; and John Richardson, Esq., by Mr. W. Ross. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

W. Lecky, Esq. - -	328
Sir H. Hill - - -	273
H. Alexander, Esq. -	253
J. Richardson, Esq. -	23

Total freemen polled at this election—466.

The chairing after the election was curious and characteristic. Mr. Lecky's chair was made of the oak of part of one of the gates, which had stood the siege of 1688—the front of the canopy being emblazoned with the words:—"The Relief of Derry, 1790;" and it was preceded by sailors carrying the model of a ship completely rigged, Mr. Lecky being much engaged in the shipping interest.

Sir H. Hill was borne along by his four sons, the only survivor of whom is the present Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., formerly governor of St. Vincent, but now of Trinidad. It may be further remarked that Mr. Lecky, the successful popular candidate, was captain of one of the volunteer companies of Apprentice Boys—being the fourth volunteer company of Derry.

Mr. Richardson, one of the unsuccessful candidates, was returned for the borough of Newtown Limavady.

1795, February 3.—Sir Hugh Hill, Bart., died at Coleraine, on the 11th of February, in the 67th year of his age. Dr. Ferguson on this occasion addressed the electors: he having subsequently withdrawn, the popular party called on Thomas Purdon Scott, counsellor-at-law, to come forward on the principles of independence; but, he having declined the invitation:—

——, March 9.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., son of Sir Hugh Hill: was elected without opposition. In 1791 he had obtained his first seat in parliament, being returned for Coleraine.

1797. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.
Henry Alexander, Esq.

Before the first meeting of this parliament, Sir G. F. Hill accepted the office of clerk of the lower house of parliament, and—the house having been satisfied by the declaration of the Rt. Hon. John Beresford, a member of the house, that there was no contest—a warrant was issued for a new election.

1798, February 8.—Andrew Ferguson, Esq., mayor of the two preceding years, and father of the present member, was unanimously elected—William Lecky, Esq., having addressed the electors, but declined the contest. Henry Alexander, Esq., was chairman of the committee of supply, and of ways and means.

The last session of this parliament, holden in Ireland, was closed by prorogation on Saturday the 2nd of August, 1800.

1800, December 1.—Henry Alexander, Esq. On this day a selection by ballot was made of members to represent the boroughs of Ireland in the imperial parliament, and Henry Alexander, Esq. was chosen—Andrew Ferguson, Esq., having resigned. On Wednesday, the 14th of January, 1801, Sir G. F. Hill was elected unanimously a member for the county, *vice* the earl of Tyrone, who had succeeded to the marquisate of Waterford.

1801, July 21.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., unanimously elected—this being the first election under the act of union.

1806, November 8.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., proposed by Sir Andrew Ferguson, and elected unanimously.

The retirement of the Grenville, and the appointment of the Portland administration, led to another general election, previously to which Sir G. F. Hill had been appointed a lord of the treasury.

1807, May 18.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., proposed by Samuel Curry, Esq., seconded by Thomas Lecky, Esq., and unanimously elected.

1812, October 14.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., unanimously elected.

1817, February 10.—Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., was elected unanimously, having vacated by appointment to the office of vice-treasurer of Ireland.

On Saturday, the 31st of May, 1817, Sir G. F. Hill was sworn a privy councillor of the United Kingdom.

1818, June 27.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., unanimously elected.

1820, March 15.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., without opposition.

1826, June 18.—Rt. Hon. Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., proposed by Alderman Curry, and seconded by John Acheson Smyth, Esq.: returned without opposition.

1830, August 11, to August 16.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., after a contest with Captain John Hart—the final numbers being:—

Sir R. A. Ferguson -	258
Captain J. Hart - -	87
Majority -	171

This return was petitioned against, Sir R. A. Ferguson having been mayor, and therefore the legal returning officer at the time of the election. A new warrant was in consequence issued.

1831, Monday, March 28, to Saturday, April 2.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., after a similar contest—the final numbers being :—

Sir R. A. Ferguson -	202
Captain J. Hart - -	62
Majority -	140

This parliament was suddenly dissolved.

——, Monday, May 9, to Thursday, May 12.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., after a contest with Conolly Lecky, Esq.—the final numbers being :—

Sir R. A. Ferguson -	205
C. Lecky, Esq. - -	60
Majority -	145

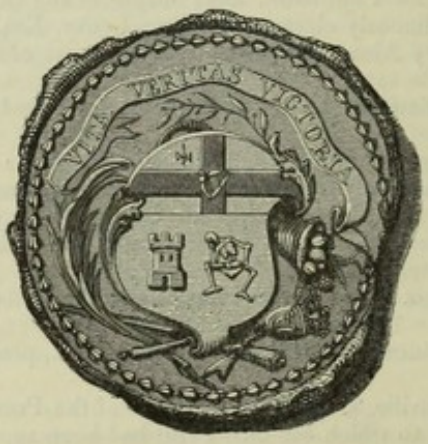
1832, Friday, December 14, to Tuesday, December 18.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., after a contest with the Rt. Hon. George Dawson—the final numbers being :—

Sir R. A. Ferguson -	308
Rt. Hon. G. Dawson -	226
Majority -	82

This return was petitioned against, on the ground of bribery, but the petition was declared to be frivolous and vexatious.

1835, January 12.—Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., returned without opposition.

Corporate Officers.



Arms.—The arms of Londonderry, as represented on the original corporate seal of 1613, of which a drawing is preserved in the office of Arms, have been already given in p. 35: the prefixed wood-cut is from an impression of that now used. The figure of a skeleton seated on a bank, or rock, with a tower on the dexter side—the singular device in these arms—is popularly believed to have had its origin in an allusion to the fate of Sir Cahir O'Doherty, by whom the town was destroyed in 1608, and who is supposed to have been starved to death in his tower, or castle, of Buncrana. The origin of the device must, however, still remain a subject for conjecture ; for it is certain that Sir Cahir did not meet his fate in that unhappy manner, and that these arms had appertained to the city before his death. This appears from the original grant by Ulster, king of Arms, in 1613, viz :—" The armes of y^{e} cittie of Derrie where [were] at first when the Ho^{ble} Sir Henry Docwra, knight, made the plantation thereof against the arch traytoure Hugh, sometime earle of Tyrone, the picture of Death (or a skeleton), sitting on a massive ston, and in the dexter point a castle. And for asmuch as that cittie was since most trayterouslie sacked

and destroyed by Sr Cahire (or Sr Charles) O'Dogharty, and hath since bene (as it were) raysed from the dead by the worthy undertakinge of the hoble cittie of London, in memorie whereof it is henceforth called and knowen by the name of London-Derrie, I have at the request of John Rowley, now first mayor of that cittie, and the commonaltie of the same, set forth the same armes wth an addition of a chiefe the armes of London, as here appeareth; and, for a confirmation ther of, I have heere unto set my hand and seale the first of June 1613.

"*Dan. Molineux*, Ulster King."

MAYORS AND SHERIFFS.—Previously to the plantation the term *mayor* does not appear in ancient records. Under the original charter of James I. dated 1604, Sir Henry Docwra was appointed *provost*, with power to appoint a *vice-provost;* and, in 1605, he accordingly appointed Sir George Pawlett to that office, who was killed in 1608. [See *General History.*] Until the plantation by James I. no other chief magistrate appears to have been chosen. Of the *sheriffs* preceding this event the only names found on record are those of Robert Columb, Esq. in 1600, and Richard Quoitmon (Coleraine), in 1612.

Of the mayors and sheriffs, appointed before the restoration, no account is preserved in the corporation books: the few names which follow have been collected from various sources:—

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1613.	John Rowley	Edward Doddington.
1623.	———	Thomas Keyes. / Hugh Thompson.
1624.	———	Tobias Smyth. / George Handcock.
1642 to 1647.	Robert Thornton.	Robert Lawson. / ———
1650.	John Handford.	——— / ———

John Rowley was one of the first agents for the city of London sent into Ireland: the other was Tristram Beresford.

The following are the mayors and sheriffs since the restoration:—

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1662.	William Gardner	Gervais Squire. / Richard Graham.
	From 1662 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.	Colonel William Cecil	William Squire. / Alexander Lecky.
1678.	Thomas Moncrieff.	Charles Newton. / James Morrison.
1679.	Ditto.	Andrew Coningham. / Matthew 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. / Matthew Cocken.
1685.	John Campsie.	Ditto.
1686.	Ditto.	John Campsie, jun. / William Newton.
1687.	Andrew Coningham.	William Newton. / Henry Ash.
	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 Brooks.
	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 stayed only a few days with the corporation, most of the members of which were also Roman Catholics: on his departure he made John Buchanan his deputy.	
1689.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	From the 2nd of February, 1689, to 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.	
1693.	James Lenox.	Ditto.
	In May, 1693, Sheriff Crookshank died, and Mr. John Crookshank was chosen in his place.	
1694.	Henry Long.	William Mackie. / Thomas Ash.
1695.	Alexander Lecky.	John Cowan. / Hugh Davey.
1696.	Henry Ash.	John Harvey. / Alexander Coningham.
1697.	James Lenox.	Joseph Morrison. / John Dixon.
1698.	Horace Kennedy.	Albert Hall. / Robert Gamble.
	On the 2nd of November Mr. Kennedy was again elected; but, he not being approved of by the government, Alderman Brooks was chosen; and, he also not being approved of, Alderman Squire was finally chosen.	
1699.	Gervais Squire.	John Denning. / Samuel Harvey.
1700.	Edward Brooks.	Ditto.
1701.	Thomas Moncrieff.	John Denning. / George Tomkins.
	On the 3rd of November Alderman Kennedy was elected mayor, and James Anderson and John Coningham, sheriffs; but, they not being approved of, the corporation chose	
1702.	Robert Shannon.	Archibald Coningham. / Joseph Ewing.
1703.	Samuel Leeson.	Thomas Lecky. / James Anderson.
	On the 2nd of November Alderman Kennedy was elected	

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
	mayor, and Alexander Skipton and Joseph Davey, sheriffs; Mr. Kennedy not being approved of, Alexander Mackie was chosen; he also being disapproved of, and likewise Alderman Cowan, who was afterwards elected, the present mayor was sworn on the 2nd of February, without any election.	
1704.	Samuel Leeson.	Alexander Skipton. / Joseph Davey.
1705.	Henry Ash.	William Edgar. / John Riddell.
1706.	George Tomkins.	George Ash. / John Moore.
1707.	Charles Norman.	Robert Norman. / Frederick Coningham.
1708.	Thomas Lecky.	Ditto.
1709.	Henry Ash.	Henry M'Manus. / John Duckett.
	John Duckett died, and Mat. 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.	Alexander Tomkins	Frederick Coningham. / Edward Skipton.
1714.	John Wotton	Alexander Squire. / Thomas Moncrieff.
1715.	Robert Norman.	Robert Taylor. / Frederick Gordon.
	On the 2nd of November the corporation elected Alderman Henry M'Manus, mayor, and John Darcus and Philip Sullivan, sheriffs: but, 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, who was approved of.	
1716.	John Wotton.	George Gonne. / Robert Graham.
	On the 2nd of November Alderman M'Manus was elected mayor, and John Darcus and Phillip Sullivan, sheriffs: Mr. Sullivan not being approved of, Edward Carter was elected, who was 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.
	On the 11th of July Robert Houston died, and James Evory was 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.
1740.	Ditto.	Andrew M'Ilwaine. / Mossom Gamble.
1741.	Alexander Knox.	Charles Richardson. / William Foliott.
1742.	Ditto.	Charles Richardson. / John Hamilton.
1743.	Henry Cary.	John Hamilton. / George Gordon.
1744.	Ditto.	George Gordon. / William Boyd.
1745.	Charles M'Manus.	William Hamilton. / John Fairly.
1746.	Ditto.	Ditto.
1747.	Henry Cary.	John Fairly. / Thomas Lecky.
1748.	William Lecky.	Thomas Lecky. / William Kennedy.
1749.	Mossom Gamble.	Ditto.
1750.	George Crookshank.	William Hamilton. / Robert Fairly.
1751.	Alexander Knox.	William Hamilton. / Hugh Hill.
1752.	Andrew Knox.	Ditto.
1753.	Thomas Moncrieff.	Ditto.
1754.	Ditto.	Samuel Montgomery. / J. Mauleverer.
1755.	Charles M'Manus.	Ditto.
1756.	Ditto.	William Hamilton. / Robert Houston.
1757.	Ditto.	Frederick Hamilton. / James Ramage.
1758.	William Hamilton.	Ditto.
1759.	Ditto.	James Ramage. / Thomas James.
1760.	William Hogg.	Ditto.
1761.	Ditto.	Ditto.
1762.	George Ash.	Thomas James. / William Reynolds.
1763.	Thomas Lecky.	William Reynolds. / Adam Schoales.
1764.	Ditto.	Stephen Bennett. / John Nicolls.
1765.	Wm. Kennedy.	Ditto.
1766.	Ditto.	Ditto.
1767.	Thomas Lecky.	Ditto.
1768.	Robert Alexander.	Ditto.
1769.	Robert Fairly.	Ditto.
	Alderman Hill was chosen mayor for the ensuing year, but, he 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. / James Ramage.
1774.	Charles M'Manus.	Ditto.

A. D.	MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1775.	Ditto.	John Darcus. Matthew Rutherford.
1776.	Thomas Bateson.	John Coningham. Hol. Lecky.
1777.	John Coningham.	Squire Lecky. James Patterson.
1778.	John Ferguson.	Daniel Patterson. Samuel Curry.
1779.	George Ash.	David Ross. William Swettenham.
1780.	Thomas Lecky.	Eneas Murray. Mossom Boyd.
1781.	Ditto.	George Lenox. William M'Clintock.
1782.	Robert Fairly.	Michael Ross. William Lenox.
1783.	John Coningham.	John Hart. Joseph Curry.
1784.	Ditto.	Dick. Coningham. George C. Kennedy.
1785.	Squire Lecky.	William Walker. Roger Murray.
1786.	Ditto.	Andrew Ferguson, jun. R. Harrison.
1787.	John Coningham.	Alexander Lecky. Alexander Fletcher.
1788.	Ditto.	David Ross. H. Mitchell.
1789.	Squire Lecky.	Adam Schoales, jun. George Hart.
	The mayor died on the 20th of March, and Alderman Bateson was chosen for the remainder of the year.	
1790.	Eneas Murray.	George Schoales. James Galbraith.
1791.	Ditto.	William Alexander. George Curry.
1792.	Stephen Bennett.	William Lenox. George Hart.
1793.	Ditto.	Marcus Hill. Alexander Young.
1794.	George C. Kennedy.	R. Murrray. James Murray.
1795.	Ditto.	R. G. Hill. William Law.
1796.	Andrew Ferguson.	J. Murray. William Patterson.
1797.	Ditto.	J. Murray. John Bond.
1798.	John Darcus.	Thomas Lecky. William H. Ash.
1799.	Ditto.	Thomas Patterson. John Ferguson.
1800.	William Walker.	Maurice Knox. A. Major.
1801.	Ditto.	Thomas P. Kennedy. T. Moffett.
1802.	R. G. Hill.	David Ross. Thomas Murray.
1803.	John Darcus.	Thomas Patterson. Wiliam D. Lecky.
1804.	Roger Murray.	David Ross. James Gregg.
1805.	Ditto.	James Moody. J. Moffett.
1806.	William Walker.	Thomas Young. P. M'Donagh.
1807.	Ditto.	J. Chambers. William Marshall.
1808.	Thomas Lecky.	Henry Barré Beresford. Thomas Woore.
1809.	Ditto.	Thomas Shepherd. C. Rea.
1810.	Thomas Scott.	J. Dysart. William Ball.
1811.	Ditto.	J. Coningham. D. Ross.
1812.	John Curry.	J. Murray. Thomas Kennedy.
1813.	Ditto.	James Gregg. John Rea.
1814.	Marcus Samuel Hill.	Conolly Skipton. M. M'Causland.
1815.	Ditto.	Samuel Curry. Tris. Cary.
1816.	William Alexander.	J. Murray. Thomas P. Kennedy.
1817.	Ditto.	Richard Harvey. James Major.
1818.	William Scott.	J. Thompson. R. Babington.
1819.	Ditto.	Thomas Kennedy. E. Leslie.
1820.	Sir John Maginniss.	D. Knox. W. M'Clintock.
1821.	Ditto.	J. Gillespie. M. Gage.
1822.	John Dysart.	Thomas P. Kennedy. James S. Gage.
1823.	Ditto.	Dominick Knox. Andrew Bond.
1824.	John Rea.	Thomas P. Kennedy. Sir William Williams.
1825.	Ditto.	Marcus M'Causland. Thomas D. Bateson.
1826.	Richard Young.	Adam Schoales. George Hill.
1827.	Ditto.	Sir James R. Bruce, Bart. Pitt Skipton.
1828.	Conolly Skipton.	William L. Conyngham. Tristram Kennedy.
1829.	Ditto.	John Hart. George H. Boggs.
1830.	Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.	Conolly Gage. William Gregg.
	The mayor soon resigning, Ald^{n} Dysart was elected.	
1831.	Richard Young.	John Murray. Joshua Gillespie.
1832.	George Hill.	Adam Schoales. Samuel J. Crookshank.
1833.	Ditto.	Henry Darcus. Anthony Babington.
1834.	Joshua Gillespie.	John Murray. Frederick Hamilton.
1835.	Ditto.	Stewart Crawford Bruce. Anthony Babington.
1836.	Thomas P. Kennedy.	Henry Darcus. Archibald M'Corkell.

RECORDERS.

George Carey, Esq.—appointed 1613—died 1640.
" John Godbolt [Godbold], Esq.—Charles 2.
Ralph King, LL.D.—*vice* Godbolt.
John Wilson, Esq.—King deceased,—Patent, Dec. 20, 1660, [1666]—Beh^{r}.—17, 18, 19. 3^{a} pars f. R. 1.
Robert Rochfort, Esq.—Wilson surrendered,—Patent, July 13, 1680,—Beh^{r}.—32. 2^{a} pars d. R. 9.
Thomas Upton, Esq.—Rochfort surr^{d} the 8th, (R. 59.)—Patent, Aug. 11, 1707,—Pleasure.—6 Anne. 1^{a} pars d. R. 60.
Thomas Upton, Esq.—Continued,—Patent, June 28, 1716,—Pleasure.—2 George 1. 2^{a} pars d. R. 55.
Thomas Upton, Esq.—Continued,—Patent, May 9, 1728,—Pleasure.—1 George 2. 4^{a} pars d. R. 28.

Faithfull Fortescue, Esq.—Upton resigned,—Patent, Oct. 30, 1733,—Pleasure.—7. 1ª pars d. R. 32.
William Scott, Esq.—Fortescue resigned,—Patent, March 19, 1734,—Pleasure.—8. 2ª pars d. R. 34.
William Scott, Esq.—Continued,—Patent, March 4, 1761,—Pleasure.—1 George 3. 3ª pars f. R. 38.
Thomas Scott, Esq.—his father resigned,—Patent, Nov. 7, 1764,—Pleasure.—5. 1ª pars f. R. 4."—(*Lib. Hib.* part 2; p. 174.)
Robert Boyd, Esq.,—appointed April 22, 1776,—Scott promoted to the bench.
Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart.,—appointed January 4, 1792.—Boyd promoted to the bench.
William Boyd, Esq.,—appointed April 11, 1835,—Hill resigned.

CORPORATE BODY AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

In 1613, *appointed by James I.*

The following is a list of the original corporation of Londonderry, originally given in Latin, in the charter granted to the city by that monarch. To the name of Radulphus Bingley the qualification "*milit.*" is added—to those of the others collectively that of "*generosos*"—"*fore et esse primos et modernos* ALDERMANOS *ejusd. Civitat. de London Derry.*" George Carey is designated "*arm. primum et modernum Recordator.*" There is no mention of burgesses.

John Rowley, *Mayor.*

Aldermen.

Radulphus Bingley.
John Vaughan.
John Rowley, *Mayor.*
Henry Harte.
Henry Vaughan.
John Baker.
Francis White.
Henry Sadler.
John Wray.
William Gage.
Jessy Smith.
John Bankes.

George Carey, *Recorder.*

In 1656, *appointed by Oliver Cromwell.*

In this, as in the preceding corporate body, there is no mention of burgesses.

John Handford, *Mayor.*

Aldermen.

Symon Pitt.
Henry Finch.
Ralph King.
John Handford.
Henry Osborne, the Elder.
John Killner.
Luke Ash.
Sir Charles Coote, Knt. and Bart.*
George Carey.
John Elvin.
Samuel Dawson.
John Westgate.

John Godbold, *Recorder.*

* Lord President of Connaught.

In 1662, *the first after the Restoration.*

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

Aldermen.

Earl of Montrath.
Ralph King.
John Gorges.
George Carey.
Symon Pitt.
John Handford.
William Gardner.
Thomas Moncrieff.
Henry Finch.
John Elvin.
Henry Osborne, *Chamb.*
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, *Sheriff.*
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, *Sheriff.*
Thomas Burke.

Thomas Burke, *Town Clerk.*

In 1688, *appointed by James the* 2*nd.* (Spelled as in KING'S *State of the Protestants.*)

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

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, *Chamb.*
Roger O'Dogherty.
Brian O'Neile.
John Buchanan.

Daniel O'Sheile, *Chamberlain.*

Burgesses.

Francis O'Cahan.
Robert Butler.
Cornelius Callaghan.
Thomas Moncriefe.
Hugh O'Hogan.
John Mackenny.
John Campsie.
Henry Campsie.
James Lenox.
John O'Hogan.
William Stanly.
James Connor.
Hugh Eady.
John Donnogh.
Alexander Gourdon.
John Crookshank.
Phel. Mac Shaghlin.
John O'Linshane.
Art. O'Hogan.
Charles O'Sheile.
Johnlius O'Mullan.
John Sheridan.
James Sheridan.
Constance O'Rorke.
Dom. Boy Mac Loghlin.
John Nugent.
William O'Boy.
John O'Boy.
William O'Sullivan.
Dionysius Mac Loghlin.
Manus O'Cahan.
Hugh Mac Loghlin.
Hugh More O'Dogherty.
Ulick O'Hogurty.
Henry Ash.
Tho. Broome.
Pet. Mac Peake.
Hen. Dogherty.
Robert Shenan.
Cornelius Magreth.
Art. O'Hogan.

In 1704.

By 2 Anne, c. 6., 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 omitted to qualify themselves, Robert Rochfort, Esq. the recorder, recommended that others should be elected in their room. The mayor, to leave the dissentient members without excuse, had them sum-

moned twice, but without effect; upon which he proceeded to a new election on the 12th of August. Alderman Alexander Lecky had some time before surrendered his aldermanship and justiceship of the peace to Mr. Charles Norman, the mayor. Aldermen Ash and Norman, and seven burgesses, with the sheriffs, chose the undernamed persons in the room of those that did not qualify.—(See GILLESPIE'S *Annals of Londonderry*, from which much information connected with the Corporate Officers has been derived.)

Aldermen.

Henry Ash.	John Crookshank.
Samuel Leeson.	Thomas Ash.
Charles Norman.	Alexander Coningham.
George Tomkins.	Thomas Lecky.
John Newton, *Gov.*	Robert Dent.
William Conolly.	Colin Maxwell.

Burgesses.

J. Denning, *Chamb.*	John Graham.
Samuel Hobson.	Robert Taylor.
John Campsie.	Peter Stanley.
Francis Neville.	Richard Lowry.
William Edgar.	Giles Gifford.
John Riddle.	Frederick Coningham.
Edward Lloyd.	John Hickman.
Robert Norman.	Christopher Carleton.
George Ash.	William Baldridge.
Robert Houston.	Roger Dixon.
John Moore.	Francis Jennings.
Robert Bonner.	William Evory.

In 1836.

Thomas Parkinson Kennedy, *Mayor.*

Aldermen.

John Nicholson.	Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
John Schoales.	John Hart.
John Dysart.	George Hill.
Richard Young.	Joshua Gillespie.
William Boyd, *Recorder.*	Thomas P. Kennedy, *Mayor.*
Conolly Skipton.	1 vacancy.

William Boyd, Alderman, *Recorder.*
James Gregg, Burgess, *Chamberlain.*
Henry Darcus, Archibald M'Corkell, } *Sheriffs.*

Burgesses.

Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Hill, Bart.	William Hamilton Ash.
Andrew Knox.	Thomas Bateson.
Andrew Ferguson.	Alexander Curry.
William Macky.	Adam Schoales.
Alexander Major.	James Thompson Macky.
John Ferguson.	Pitt Skipton.
Conolly Lecky.	William Kerr M'Clintock.
John Murray.	Joseph E. Miller.
Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.	Samuel John Crookshank.
Harvey Nicholson.	Frederick Hamilton.
Richard Harvey.	George Babington.
James Major.	James Gregg, *Chamb.*

Miscellaneous Biography.

IT would have been improper to close these biographical details without some notice of the following distinguished individuals, connected with the city; to which, it is probable, others might have been added, had the necessary materials been accessible.

GEORGE FARQUHAR, the celebrated dramatist, was a native of Derry. He is said to have been the son of an officer, and born while his father was quartered in that city: this statement, appears to have originated in a misconception, as will be shown further on. The year of his birth was either 1674, or—more probably—1678.

Being one of a numerous family of children, the only advantage Farquhar derived from his parents was that of a liberal education. After attending a school in his native city, kept by a person named Wall, he entered the Dublin University as a sizar, on the 17th of July, 1694. His college tutor was Owen Lloyd—the individual who is celebrated as having been the junior dean, whom Swift, while a student, insulted, for which offence he was suspended from his degree, and compelled to ask publicly the dean's pardon. Farquhar soon distinguished himself at the university, from which, however, he was speedily obliged to remove, in consequence, it is said, of having handled with juvenile levity a thesis of a sacred nature. He then joined the company of Joseph Ashbury, the manager of a Dublin theatre. In this speculation, however, he was again unfortunate. While supporting the character of Guyomar, in the Indian Emperor, a tragedy of Dryden's, he unluckily wounded a fellow-actor, who was performing that of Vasquez, having neglected to exchange his sword for a foil, and in consequence he left the company. About 1696 he accompanied Wilks the actor to London, where, by the advice of that friend, he devoted himself to dramatic composition, and with great success—the pruriency, which tarnishes the merit of his productions, being but too much in accordance with the taste of that day. While he was thus employed, the earl of Orrery presented him with a lieutenancy in his own regiment, then serving in Ireland. Towards the close of 1700 he was present at the campaign in Holland, of some parts of which he wrote vivid descriptions. In April 1703, or 1704, he was wheedled into a marriage with a pretended heiress, who had become deeply enamoured of him, and in 1707 he died.

The comedies of Farquhar are seven. The first—"Love and a Bottle"—which (like Lewis's able but reprehensible romance, *The Monk*,) is said to have been written before the author had attained his 20th year, was received at Drury-Lane, in 1698, with such applause, as far exceeded the dramatist's anticipations: it was dedicated to the marquis of Caermarthen. In 1700 he brought out "The Constant

Couple, *or*, A Trip to the Jubilee" (meaning the Romish jubilee of that year), in which the part of Sir Harry Wildair was sustained by Wilks: this play he dedicated to Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart. In 1701 he wrote "Sir Harry Wildair"—a sequel to The Constant Couple—which he dedicated to the earl of Albemarle: in this piece the principal characters were supported by Wilks, and Mrs. Oldfield, an actress, who—as appears by a letter from Mr. Charles Taylor, inserted in her biography—owed her engagement to the satisfaction she had given Farquhar, by her recitations from Beaumont and Fletcher. His other dramas are "The Inconstant, *or* The Way to Win Him," dedicated to Richard Tighe, Esq.; "The Twin-Rivals," dedicated, on the 23rd of December, 1702, to Henry Brett, Esq.; "The Recruiting Officer," dedicated to All Friends round the Wrekin; and "The Beaux Stratagem." A farce called "The Stage-Coach," is printed with his name; but he is said to have merely assisted Motteux in the composition.

Of his comedies The Recruiting Officer, and The Beaux Stratagem, are pronounced by Dr. Blair to be the "best and least exceptionable." The former—in the language of Farquhar himself—notwithstanding some "rubs" it met with before it appeared, in a histrionic collision with Durfey, had "powerful helps to set it forward: the duke of Ormond encouraged the author, and the earl of Orrery approv'd the play." The latter piece he composed in six weeks, during his fatal illness; he even felt the approach of death before he had completed the second act,—and he died before the run of the piece was over, as he had himself predicted. It was his intention to dedicate this piece to Lord Cadogan, but that nobleman, for reasons unknown, evaded the compliment: however, he made the author a handsome present, with a promise of future favour. In the following advertisement, prefixed to this comedy, the writer unostentatiously deprecates severe criticism:—"The reader may find some faults in this play, which my illness prevented the amending of; but there is great amends made in the representation, which cannot be match'd, no more than the friendly and indefatigable care of Mr. Wilks, to whom I chiefly owe the success of the play.—*G. Farquhar.*"

In addition to his dramatic pieces, and the sketches of the campaign in Holland, Farquhar wrote a variety of poems, having, even before he entered his 10th year, evinced a talent for versifying. Several of these, however, probably perished with him; for, three hours before his death, he flung a number of fragments into the fire, declaring that he had no remains worth saving.

Notwithstanding the deception practised upon him, Farquhar appears to have been a kind husband, and to have fully appreciated the mental and personal endowments, which his wife is said to have possessed. The increase of his family, however, so straitened his circumstances, that he was induced to apply for assistance to a courtier of exalted rank, who had been so lavish in his promises of patronage, as to have induced Farquhar to sell his commission: the application was, however, fruitless; and the dramatist died in penury, after recommending his two daughters to Wilks, in the following note:—

"Dear Bob.,

"I have not any thing to leave you to perpetuate my memory, except two helpless girls; look upon them sometimes, and think of him that was, to the last moment of his life, thine,

"*George Farquhar.*"

This kind friend, assisted by Mrs. Oldfield, raised a small sum from the proceeds of a gratuitous benefit, and the children were apprenticed to a mantua-maker. One of them married a tradesman, but died soon after; the other was living in 1764 in needy circumstances: their mother died in indigence. Two brothers, descendants of Farquhar, are now living—one engaged in a profession in Dublin, the other serving in the cause of the queen of Spain.

The person of Farquhar is said to have been handsome, but his voice was too weak for the profession of an actor: in his military career he was more distinguished.

The following particulars, furnished by the Rev. John Graham, rector of Tamlaghtard, throw some light on the obscurity of Farquhar's parentage, above alluded to. 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, and 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.

A few notices also of the posterity of Farquhar's uncle, the rector of Cleenish, were obtained by Mr. Graham from the late Mr. James Farquhar, of Strabane, attorney; they are as follows:—

"James Farquhar, the 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 Bellanaleck, near Enniskillen."

The Rt. Hon. Francis Andrews, LL. D. was born early in the last century, at Derry, and, according to report, in the prison of that city,—wherein his father, a respectable country gentleman, was confined for some political offence. He was related to the celebrated Alexander Knox, of whom a notice will be found further on. He entered the Dublin University as a pensioner, in 1732, where, as appears from the College books, he obtained during the two following years his share of the highest collegiate honours, for which he sometimes contended with Thomas Parnell, afterwards the poet. On Trinity Monday, 1740, he was elected a fellow, together with Henry Mercier, and Samuel Holt; in 1753 he became a senior fellow; and in 1758 he was appointed to the provostship, by letters patent, dated the 8th of November. As a tutor he appears to have had only a few pupils; but among these was most probably the celebrated Henry Flood, though the existence of another fellow, named William Andrews, at the same period, renders it somewhat doubtful.

The elevation of Dr. Andrews to the provostship has been ascribed to the influence of the celebrated Mrs. Woffington, commonly known as Peg Woffington, whom Hardy, in his Life of Charlemont, styles "the Aspasia of these kingdoms:" the fact is, however, strenuously denied by this writer, who attributes the appointment to political motives, or the influence of party. Certain it is that Dr. Andrews' advancement gave rise to much animadversion, as he was promoted to the provostship while junior of the senior fellows, and although a layman: the latter circumstance was in direct opposition to the statutes, but a king's letter was obtained in 1742, to exempt him from the necessary condition of taking holy orders. At this period the duke of Bedford was lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Dr. Andrews rewarded his benefactor by procuring his appointment to the chancellorship of the university, on the death of the duke of Cumberland. As the intimate friend and congenial companion of the succeeding viceroy, Lord Townshend, the provost was severely handled in the political satires of the day, especially in *Barrataríana*—where he figures in a caricature as "Don Francisco Andrea del Bumperoso, President of the Academy of Letters,"—and in the Supplement to that work, by Brutus and Humphrey Search. He is also introduced, as "Frank Bluff," into *Pranceriana*—a work levelled against the succeeding provost, Hutchinson.

Dr. Andrews' celebrity was not restricted to his collegiate career. He represented his native city in three successive parliaments, and died its member. He was the first provost of the Dublin University who obtained a seat in the house of commons, and he was also advanced to the dignity of a privy councillor. As a member of parliament he was characterized as a popular and spirited orator. His parliamentary influence was apparent on the resignation of the speaker, Mr. Ponsonby; for his successor Mr. Pery (afterwards Lord Pery), "though eminently qualified," says Hardy, "for such a station, was much indebted to Andrews for his just promotion."

As a scholar Dr. Andrews was chiefly distinguished for classical knowledge, and familiarity with the modern languages. Hardy goes so far as to say, that "when in Italy he no less charmed, and almost astonished, the learned professors of Padua, by his classical attainments, and the uncommon quickness, purity, and ease, with which he addressed and replied to them in the Latin language, than he captivated our young men of rank, then resident at Rome, by his lively and accommodating wit, his agreeable, useful, and miscellaneous knowledge." Indeed, his conversational powers are said to have been almost unrivalled, although he had a strong provincial accent.

It was during his provostship that the provost's house was erected, on a site conveniently chosen without the college precincts. The edifice was planned by the earl of Burlington; and the architectural taste which Dr. Andrews had himself imbibed during a long residence in Italy, probably contributed to its beauty. But he left a much nobler monument to the university and to science in the establishment of an observatory, and the endowment of a professorship of astronomy. For erecting and furnishing the necessary buildings he bequeathed, after the death of his mother, the sum of £3000, from the proceeds of his estates in the county of Antrim; and he further directed in his will that an annual sum of £250 should be raised for ever, to be applied in paying the salaries of the professor and an assistant. That the munificent intentions of the testator might be the more speedily and more amply carried into effect, the college advanced a liberal sum: in 1791 a license of mortmain was obtained, and the observatory was commenced at Dunsink, to the north-west of Dublin, under the superintendence of Dr. Henry Ussher, who had been already elected to the Andrews professorship—a station, which has since, through the talents of the late Dr. Brinkley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne, and of the present professor, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, reflected such honour on the university. His telescope and globes he left to the provost, fellows, and scholars, for the use of the observatory; and the busts, lustres, and furniture of the great room in the provost's house, with the book-cases and busts in the library, he left to the "provosts of Trinity College and their successors, ... upon this special confidence, that they shall attend the possession of the said rooms."

However, amid the zeal of Dr. Andrews for the promotion of science the superior claims of suf-

fering humanity were by no means neglected. It appears from his will that he bequeathed £20 a year to the infirmary of Antrim, and £10 a year each to those of Meath and Galway, in both which counties he possessed property; £100 towards building the Blue-Coat Hospital, in Dublin; and a like sum to poor people belonging to the college.

A codicil to his will contains a further bequest of certain books to his friend the Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby; and the following request, which is somewhat characteristic:—"I entreat Miss Dolly Monro to accept my colour'd prints (a fitter ornament for her dressing room than my library), as a mark of my great respect and regard for her many amiable qualities."

It has been supposed that the pictures which adorn the provost's house were likewise his bequest, but erroneously; for he left only two—an excellent portrait of himself, and one of Mrs. Woffington, which was removed by Provost Hutchinson.

Dr. Andrews died at Shrewsbury, on the 12th of June, 1774, where his friend Lord Pery witnessed his dissolution. According to Hardy, "he was deeply regretted; and Rigby, who loved him, who was delighted with his colloquial powers, as his own were pre-eminent, wept like a child at the intelligence of his death." His remains were conveyed to Dublin, and laid in the vaults of Trinity College.

William Patterson, M.D. was born at Rathmelton, in the county of Donegal, about the middle of the last century. He served an apprenticeship to Dr. Grove, in Letterkenny, after which he studied in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and, finally, in Dublin. About 1774, when in his 24th year, he settled in Derry, where for thirty-seven years he enjoyed considerable eminence as a practising physician; and he died in May, 1807, aged 57.

It was through the unwearied exertions of Dr. Patterson, continued during many years, that the first stone of the Infirmary was laid, of which he was appointed surgeon, and to which he intended to have annexed a botanic garden, to be cultivated by the convalescent patients. In 1804 he published "Observations on the Climate of Ireland," which had been preceded by an "Account of the Weather at Londonderry in the year 1799," published in the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and by "Meteorological Observations made at Londonderry in the Year 1800," published in the 8th volume of the same work. Another of his publications contained "Three Letters on the Internal Dropsy of the Brain," addressed to Charles William Quin, M.D. He also wrote "Remarks respecting the Yellow Fever, which prevailed in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1793," and "An Abstract of the Proceedings at Londonderry, in consequence of the prevalence of a malignant Fever in Philadelphia in the year 1793, with Observations on Contagion." Among his manuscript remains were the preface and contents of a work, which he had intended to publish under the title of "Specimens of Philosophical, Mechanical, and Medical Inquiries, designed for the purpose of tracing the relation of Meteorology to Medicine,"—a "Biographical Sketch of the late Edward Forster, M. D.," who removed from Derry to Dublin in November, 1771,—and, lastly, "A Short Address to the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons in Dublin."

Dr. Patterson was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a corresponding member of the London Medical Society.—(*Information communicated by Dr. Patterson's family.*)

John Gwyn, Esq., the founder of the Charitable Institution called after his name [see *Benevolence*—], was the son of a farmer of Drumscallen, near Muff, in Donegal, and born in 1754. While yet a child he lost his father. After a few years his mother married again, and he accompanied her to his step-father's house, where he was subjected to all kinds of domestic drudgery, while his education was 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 characterized 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 of frugality remained unaltered, and he was as strict as before in making a bargain: even the minutest saving was an object to him; not, however, from the sordid motive of accumulation, but from a desire to enlarge the sphere of his benevolence. This is evident from the circumstance, that, although for many years his main object was to become the founder of a great educational establishment, he never rejected the immediate claims of the poor, but maintained a considerable number of pensioners to the hour of his death.

Mr. Gwyn, who was originally of the Established church, became a Presbyterian from conviction; but his compassion for what he considered the errors of others never interfered 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. William Moore, of Derry.*)

The Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., author of "Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim," was born in Londonderry, on the 16th of December, 1757. His father was a merchant of that city, and his grandfather held an honourable station among its defenders during the siege.

Dr. Hamilton was educated by Mr. Torrens, at the Diocesan School of Derry, whence he removed to the Dublin University 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, his brilliant collegiate career was crowned with a fellowship. He now exchanged his scholastic studies for the one most congenial to his taste—that of Natural History, which he assiduously cultivated,—and in particular Chemistry, and Mineralogy. But amid these pursuits, so delightful to his inquiring mind, he was not neglectful of the sacred profession for which he was intended; and, acting upon the principle of those "who must give account," he made the study of the Holy Scriptures his primary concern. In conjunction with some of his college friends he instituted a scriptural society, who held their meetings on Sunday evenings at their chambers, in rotation. They read the Holy Scriptures with the most ancient writings connected with the subject, whence they were called *Palæosophers*. Before separating each evening they appointed the portion which should be read at the next meeting; and it was expected that each member would in the mean time read it in private, using every comment and explanation he could meet with, and that he should bring with him his book of observations, which was to lie open for general inspection. The members of this society were Mr. Hamilton; Dr. Young, who died bishop of Clonfert; Dr. Hall, afterwards provost of the college, and bishop of Dromore; Dr. Marsh; Dr. Stack; Dr. Verschoyle, afterwards bishop of Killala, and William Ball, barrister, author of the "Index to the Irish Statutes:" the first four were fellows. Mr. Hamilton afterwards originated a literary and scientific society, called the *Neosophers*, the members of which were the parties above mentioned, with the addition of Dr. Kearney, afterwards provost, and bishop of Ossory. From this society, arose the present Royal Irish Academy: that Mr. Hamilton was active in its formation appears from the fact of his name being enrolled on the list of its original members.

In 1779 Mr. Hamilton graduated as a master of arts, and in the following year he married Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Chamberlayne Walker—rector of Rosconnell and Abbeyleix, in the Queen's County—by Catherine, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Bingham, M.P. for Mayo, and Anne his wife, daughter of John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam. On the 4th of March, 1794, he took the degree of doctor of divinity.

During his intervals of leisure Mr. Hamilton 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 made to determine the Temperature of the Earth's Surface in the Kingdom of Ireland in the year 1788," printed in the 2nd volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. His removal to the college living of Clondavaddog, 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 of the Climate of Ireland," which appeared in the 6th volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, published shortly after his decease.

The memorable year 1797 had now arrived, and with it a period in which Dr. Hamilton was to become involved in the distractions of the country, 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; but the circumstances connected with his barbarous assassination are so faithfully depicted in a letter to the editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, written but a few days after the fatal event by his intimate friend Dr. Hall, mentioned above, that no apology can be necessary for inserting it here:—

"Dr. Hamilton was on his return from Raphoe, where he had been the preceding night, at the bishop's, and finding some delay at the ferry over Lough Swilly, from the roughness of the weather, he took the opportunity of calling on his friend Dr. Waller, of Sharon, within a mile of the ferry, where he was unfortunately prevailed on to stay all night. About nine in the evening the house was beset by a number of armed ruffians, who, after firing several shots through the windows of the room where the family were sitting, and mortally wounding Mrs. Waller, threatened to burn the house and put all that were in it to death, unless Dr. Hamilton were instantly delivered into their hands. In the terror and distraction of so dreadful a scene this was forcibly effected by the servants; Dr. Hamilton was thrust out of the house, and immediately dispatched by the assassins, who, having thus accomplished their horrid purpose, retired unmolested and undiscovered—the house of Sharon being a considerable distance from any other habitation. Thus miserably perished, in the full vigour and exercise of his various talents, one of the greatest ornaments, as well as most useful citizens, of this distracted country. There is no doubt that he fell a sacrifice to his exertions in suppressing that spirit of insurrection, which had pre-

vailed for some time in other parts of Ulster, and which had of late broken out in the district where he resided. By his vigilance and activity as a magistrate he had apprehended some of the ringleaders of sedition in his neighbourhood, and had driven others out of the country, against whom it is known he had received information. These are supposed to have been lurking about Sharon, and, having discovered that Dr. Hamilton was to spend the night there, to have collected a sufficient number of associates in the neighbourhood to attempt and execute a revenge which they had probably long meditated. Until this unfortunate period Dr. Hamilton had, during a residence of seven years, enjoyed the respect and confidence of a most extensive and populous tract of country, in which he was the only resident magistrate and incumbent. In both these capacities his attention had been uniformly directed to the welfare, good order, and improvement of that remote and little frequented district. The country was rapidly advancing in industry and prosperity, and had remained tranquil to a very recent period, while other parts of the north were in a state of the greatest disturbance. Even when, at the last, the contagion unhappily reached his neighbourhood, he was able to give an effectual check to its progress, and, but for the accident which exposed him, at a distance from home, and without a sufficient protection, to the fury of an enraged banditti, he was confident of final success in restoring peace and tranquillity." Dr. Hall adds, "His principles and manners, his heart and understanding, had endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and most to those who enjoyed it the longest; his active and benevolent spirit was incessantly employed in the service of his friends or of his country; and I hesitate not to say—that his death, which at any time must have been generally lamented, is *at this period* to be regarded as a great public calamity."

The venerable Dr. Perceval of this city writes thus of Dr. Hamilton:—"In his private connexions he retained traces of his public character; he was zealous, disinterested, and fearless. As a companion (I enjoyed his intimate society for many years—) he was excelled by few. He had that cheerful playfulness of temper, which found amusement in every object, and continually enlivened his conversation, replete with good sense and useful knowledge. His pleasantry was kind and sportive, without the slightest tincture of ill-natured wit."

Dr. Hamilton had thirteen children, of whom eight survived him. One of these, a midshipman, died of fever at Barbadoes, in 1821: another—Bingham Walker—was accidentally shot by his companion, while on a fowling excursion in Wales. The gifted young man, thus suddenly cut off at the age of 20, was a scholar of Trinity College, where he graduated in 1814. In addition to the usual collegiate honours he attained much celebrity in the Historical Society. At the visitation, also, of 1814, he asserted the claims of the scholars with such mature (though unsuccessful) advocacy, that the vice-chancellor of the university—the lord chief justice, Downes—observed that "Mr. Hamilton's management of the case displayed the greatest ability and judgment," and afterwards designated his premature fate as a "national calamity."—(*Information chiefly communicated by Dr. Hamilton's family.*)

Alexander Knox, Esq. was born at Londonderry in the year 1761. His family was originally Scotch, and descended from the celebrated reformer, John Knox, through one of the Knoxes of Silvyland, who came over to Ireland amongst the English adventurers, and some of whose immediate descendants attained to corporate honours in Dublin. The Knoxes of the county of Mayo consider themselves as the oldest branch of the family, and all those of Ulster, including the Northland branch, are descended from the same common ancestor.

Mr. Knox was the second of four children: his only brother, George, manifested in his youth considerable talents, but died too young to have an opportunity of becoming distinguished. His eldest sister was married to William Ross, Esq. of Derry, by whom there was one daughter, who married Thomas Lecky, Esq., and died without issue. His second sister, Sarah, was married to James Stirling, Esq., of Walworth, in the county of Londonderry, a major in the Londonderry Militia: she died many years ago without issue. Mr. Knox, as already mentioned, was related to the celebrated Provost Andrews.

Mr. Knox was in his youth an invalid: indeed, until he was thirty years of age, his debility obliged him to share his mother's bed-chamber. From this cause, as well as from the anxiety of a most fond parent, he never passed through any regular course of education. But his talents were of the highest order; and he cultivated them effectually almost without assistance, and under circumstances of ill health and seclusion, that would have quenched an ordinary spirit. His reading, as well in the learned as in the modern languages, was extensive, and his active and capacious mind did not confine itself to abstract study. While he continued a resident at Derry, and particularly during the interesting period comprising the last twenty years of the late century, there was no event, civil or political, involving the interests of his native city, in which Mr. Knox did not take a zealous and efficient part.

Derry, however, was too limited a sphere for such a mind as his. His character and abilities had been discovered and appreciated by the late marquess of Londonderry: a close and unaltered friendship ensued, and when the marquess, then Lord Castlereagh, assumed the office of chief secretary of Ireland, Mr. Knox entered into public life in the capacity of his lordship's private and confidential secretary.

A warm advocate for a legislative union with Great Britain, Mr. Knox was a powerful assistant in effecting that measure.

But his exertions were not confined to his official duties. He soon became in Dublin the centre of a large and enlightened circle of friends, and the active promoter of every good work, as he had been in his native city. His eloquent pen was always at the service of benevolence, and always devoted to the advancement of sound principles, while his almost unrivalled powers of conversation were equally delightful and instructive to those who had the happiness of his intimacy. Mrs. Hemans, the late celebrated poetess, observed characteristically, after an interview with Mr. Knox—that the divine old man, when discoursing in such a strain, ought to be *seated under a palm-tree.*

Long before his death Mr. Knox had retired from public life, and he passed much of his time in the bosom of a family, with whom he had formed the strictest friendship. Until the death of the late Peter La Touche, Esq., sen., of Bellevue, in the county of Wicklow, that place was Mr. Knox's chosen home ; its owners and inmates his dearest friends : and the bequest of the greater part of his fortune to Mrs. La Touche, and her nearest relatives, proved the deep sense he entertained of their kindness.

In private and domestic, not less than in public life, Mr. Knox was exemplary :—as a son and brother, tenderly affectionate ; as a friend, firm in adversity as in prosperity ; as an adviser, candid and judicious, courteous in his manners, munificent in his benefactions ; and, above all, or rather as the foundation of all his good qualities, he was an humble but firm believer in the blessed Jesus.

Mr. Knox died at his house in Dawson-street, Dublin, on the 17th of June, 1831, in the 71st year of his age.—Most interesting pictures of his mind are given in his "Thirty Years' Correspondence" with Bishop Jebb, and in the introduction to the same prelate's edition of "Burnet's Lives"—a work which he had wished to edit himself. Mr. Knox's own "Remains," have been lately published.—(*Information chiefly communicated by John Schoales, Esq.*)

The Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, the distinguished author of the "Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry, Ireland," was born in the city of Derry, in 1762. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Arthur Sampson, and Mary, the daughter of George Spaight, Esq., of Carrickfergus ; and his father, though rector of two parishes—one in the county of Antrim, and the other in that of Limerick—resided and officiated as a curate in Derry, during his life. His family, which was of English origin, was of ancient respectability in the county of Kent. The first of them, John Sampson—who, according to the family account, was son of Richard, bishop of Lichfield, in 1546—came into Ireland at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, and settled in the county of Donegal. His son, Richard, who was a major in the army, died in 1652, and was interred in the old church of Fahan, as appears from a marble slab still remaining there ; and his descendants for three generations, attained the rank of colonel in the British army, and for three subsequent generations were beneficed clergymen of the Established church. By a marriage with the eldest sister of Colonel George Vaughan—governor of the county of Donegal, and third in descent from Sir John, the distinguished governor of Derry—the name of George Vaughan came into the Sampson family.

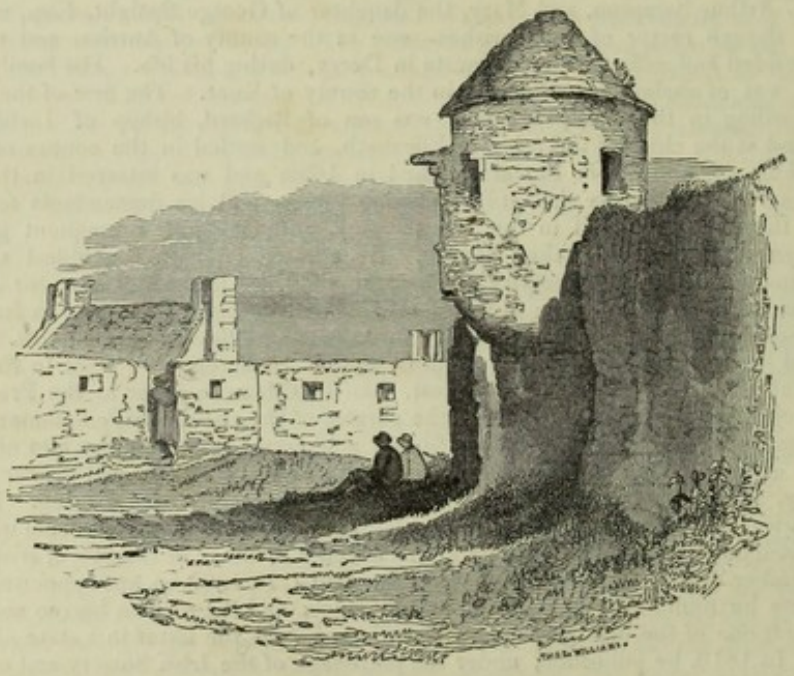
Mr. Sampson was distinguished in early life for talents and classical attainments. In 1784, being then in his 22nd year, he entered into holy orders, and immediately after went to France, where he acted as assistant chaplain to the duke of Dorset, then British ambassador at the French court. On his return to Ireland he was appointed one of the curates of the parish of Templemore, and, in 1789, received the thanks of several public bodies for an able sermon preached by him on the occasion of the anniversary of the opening of the gates of Derry. In 1790 he was elected master of the Diocesan School of Derry, and in 1794 exchanged this situation for the rectory of Aghanloo. In 1802, he published the Statistical Survey of the County of Londonderry, already mentioned, from which he obtained considerable character, and was immediately after elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an honorary member of the Geological Society of London. In 1807 he was appointed to the rectory of Errigal, where he found the parochial church in ruins, and the glebe a barren and heathy waste : the former he left one of the best finished in the diocese, and the latter in a state of cultivation and improvement. In 1813, he published, under the patronage of the Irish Society and most of the London Companies, a chart of the county upon a new and interesting plan, comprising geological sections, and marking the territorial boundaries with the names of their proprietors. It was accompanied by a Memoir, which combined the most valuable and interesting portion of his former work with many important additions. The reputation acquired by these publications was, probably, the means of procuring for Mr. Sampson in a few years afterwards a wider field for the exercise of his various talents, and his desire for the public good. The large estates of the Fishmongers' Company of London, situated in the county of Londonderry, having in 1820 reverted to their possession, the management and agency of them was offered to him and accepted. This situation he was allowed to resign to his son in 1824 ; but, during this short interval, the many territorial improvements, which he carried into effect—particularly the laborious work of remodelling and reforming the whole system of tenements, and consolidating the

farms with straight and perfect mearings—afforded equally a proof of his ability and judgment, as of the liberality of that Company, under whose auspices and at whose expense they were executed.

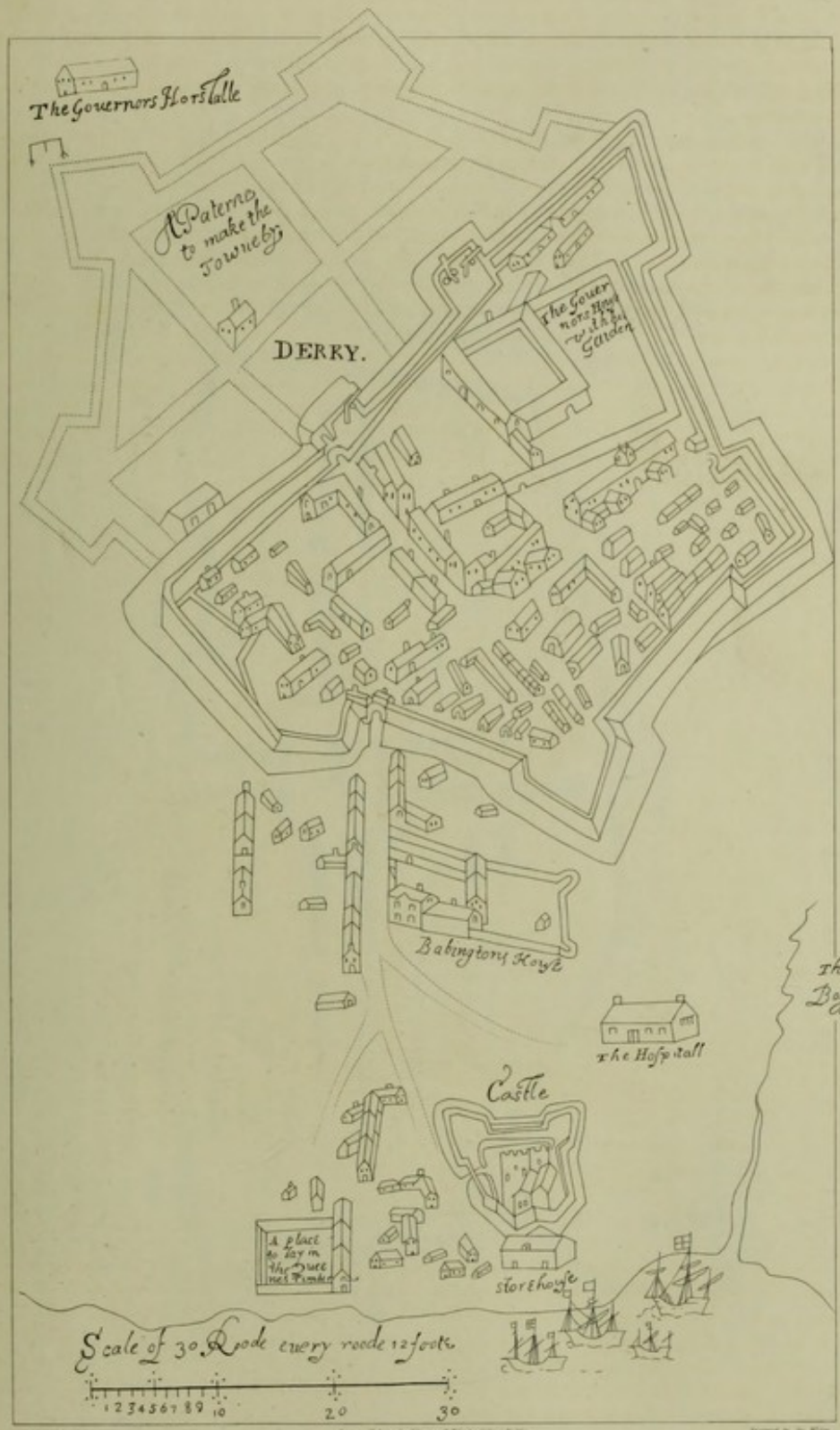
Mr. Sampson died on the 10th of March, 1827, and was interred in the church-yard of Aghanloo, where there is a monument erected to his memory: a marble tablet has also been placed in the church of Tamlaght Finlagan by the Fishmongers' Company, recording their sense of his public services and private virtues.

Mr. Sampson is said to have been not only a highly finished classical scholar, but also well versed in the Hebrew, French, Italian, and Irish, or Gaelic, languages. He was also distinguished in his time as a chymist, mineralogist, and botanist, and he was thoroughly acquainted with biblical history. To the latest period of his life his chief delight was the Greek Testament; and that he did not, amidst his various pursuits, neglect the more immediate duties of his profession, there is ample evidence in the facts that he increased his congregation tenfold, and left after him in his parish eleven schools and various charitable institutions, of most of which he was the founder as well as supporter. The suavity and simplicity of his manners, and the warmth and sincerity of his heart, procured him many and attached friends. How much he was beloved by the humbler classes of society may be conceived from the interesting facts—that, as soon as it was known that his funeral could not take place on account of the great depth of snow at the time, the people of the country simultaneously turned out, and cut a passage for his hearse from Glenullin to Aghanloo, a distance of twelve miles across the mountains,—and, that at his funeral, which is said to have been the most respectable and numerously attended ever seen in the county, many hundreds of his parishioners walked in solemn procession to his grave.—(*Information chiefly communicated by the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson.*)

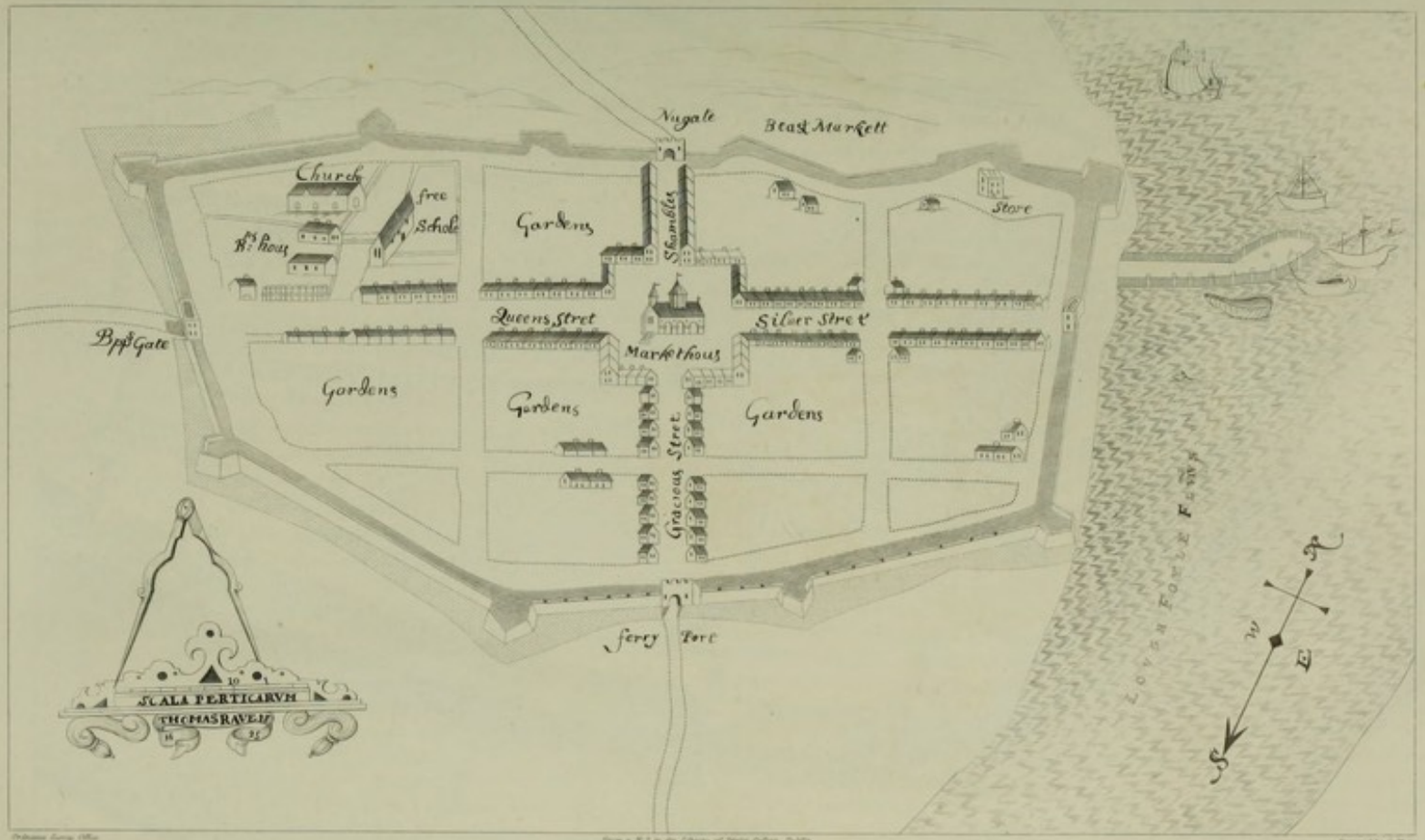
BUILDINGS.



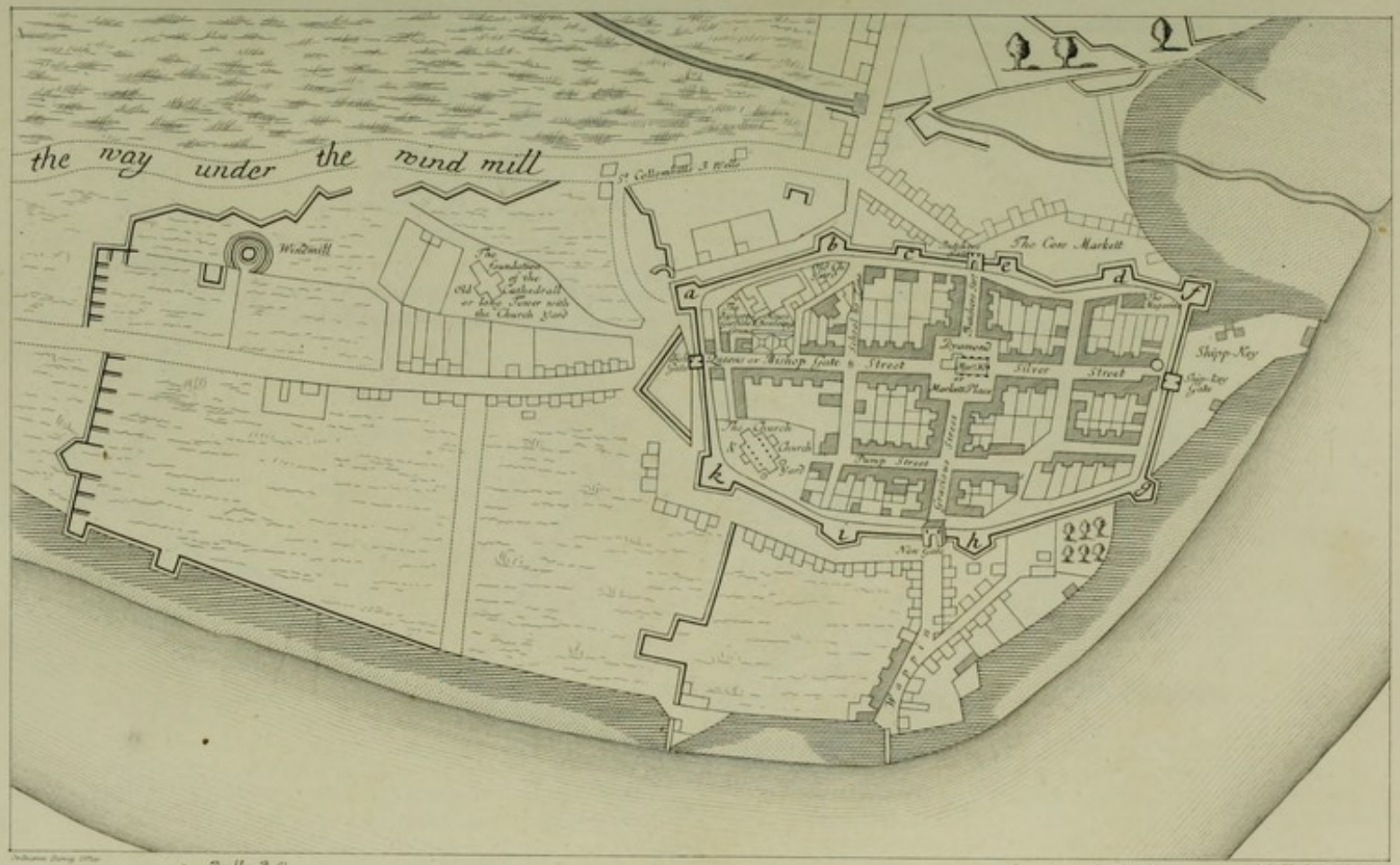
Walls.—It will have been seen, from the preceding annals of Derry, that the original English town, erected by Sir Henry Docwra, was burned and destroyed by Sir Cahir O'Doherty in 1608, and that the present town may properly be considered as deriving its origin from the Londoners' plantation, which was an immediate result of that catastrophe. It is indeed stated in the Concise View of the Irish Society that "the late ruinated city of Derry" seemed one of "the fittest places for the city of London to plant," from its capability of being rendered nearly impregnable by land "with small charge and industry." It appears certain that of Docwra's town—within the walls—nothing remained when the present one 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


The Gouernors Horsstalle
A Paterne to make the Towne by
DERRY.
The Gouernors House with a faire Garden
Babingtons Howse
The Hospitall
The Bogge
Castle
A place to lay in the Timber
Storehouse
Scale of 30 Rode every roode 12 foote
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 20 30

A.D. 1600.



LONDONDERRY,
1622.



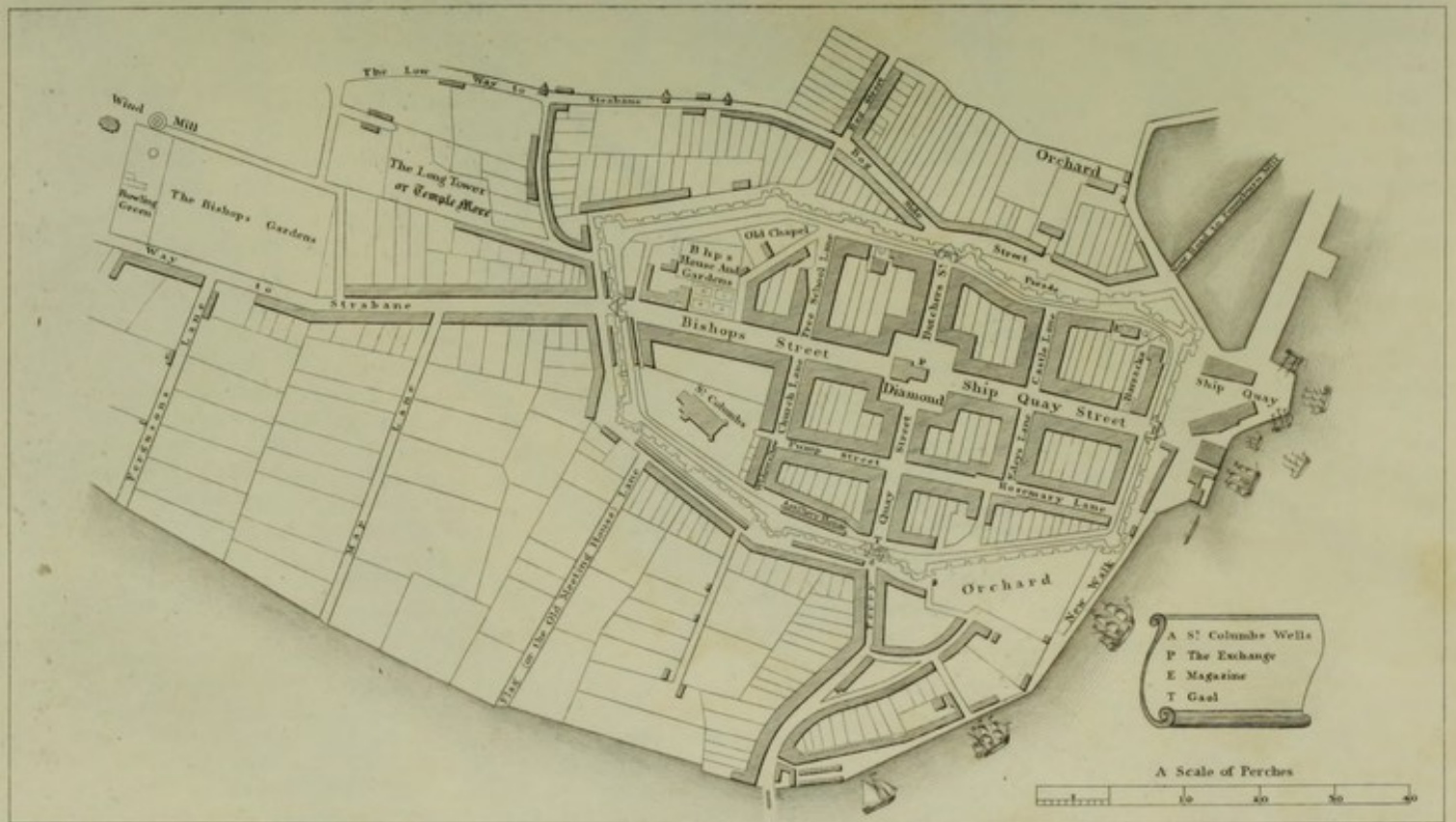
a Double Bastion
b Royal Bastion
c Platforme
d Kingsmans Bastion
e Governer Bastion
f Coronels Bastion

LONDONDERRY

from Worlidge Map of the Siege.

1689.

g Water Bastion
h New Gate Bastion
i Ferry Bastion
k Church Bastion
l House of Correction
m Town Wall & Tower over it



LONDONDERRY.
1788.

Ordnance Survey Office — The Hills by Lieut. Jones, R.E. — Engraved by J. Dowland

LONDONDERRY
1835.

Scale — Four Inches to One Mile

—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 St. Columb's Abbey: all these have long disappeared. In point of extent Docwra's town was not more than one half of that originally laid out by the Londoners, and now comprised within the walls; but by referring to the annexed copy of an original plan of "the three principall townes of Lough Foyle" (Derry, Donalong, and Liffer), drawn by Griffen, in 1600, and preserved in the manuscript chamber of the library of Trinity College, it will appear to have been his intention to enlarge the town towards the south to a nearly equal extent,—which site, in a military point of view, would have undoubtedly been more judicious than that afterwards adopted, which, by descending to the river, left the place exposed to the fire of shipping. These imperfections in the new fortifications did not escape the notice of the commissioners, appointed by Charles I., 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 is 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 soon disturbed.

The walls of Derry are now its most ancient remains. By the original compact between the crown and the corporation of London, concluded in 1609, it was stipulated that they should be finished on the 1st of November, in the following year: but, though commenced, they were not entirely completed for several years after. They were laid out and built under the direction of Thomas Raven, of London, who had been sent over for the purpose, and the total cost of their erection, "including ports, or gates, with all materials and workmanship, was £8357." The original character of these walls will be seen in the annexed copy of a plan, made by Raven, in 1625—the original drawing of which is preserved in the manuscript chamber of the library of Trinity College—and in the following account, given by Pynnar in 1618-19:—

"The city of London-Derry is now compassed about with a very strong wall, excellently made, and neatly wrought, being all of good lime and stone; the circuit whereof is two hundred and eighty-four perches and $\frac{2}{3}$, at eighteen feet to the perch; besides the four gates, which contain eighty four feet, and in every place of the wall it is twenty four feet high, and six 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 portcullices for the other two. The bullwarks are very large and good, being in number nine, besides two half bullwarks; 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 twelve 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 centinell house for the soldiers to stand in in the night to defend them from the weather, which is most extream in these parts." Of the bulwarks four were originally named as follows:—1. The *King's Bulwark*, on the west of the Ferry-port; 2. *Master Wabion's Bulwark*, also on the west of the Ferry-port; 3. *Chichester's Bulwark*, on the south of the Ship-quay Gate; 4. The *Prince's Bulwark*, on the south of the Bishop's Gate. The original names of the five remaining bulwarks have not been ascertained.

During the siege these bulwarks, or bastions, were known popularly by the following names, as given in "A Description of Londonderry" annexed to Neville's plan of the siege, engraved in 1689, from which the annexed plan of that date has been copied:—"*a.* Is the *Double Bastion*, soe called from its being divided with a wall, w^{ch} reaches from the face to the middle of the gorge: this was made because the bastion was built on a descent, & the upper part exposed & lay open to the campagne. It was on this bastion that the governour erected a gallows to have executed the prisoners taken in warr, when the poor protected Protestants were most inhumanly driven contrary to the law of armes under the walls to have perished or force the beseiged to surrender; but, by this stratagem of the governours, the enemy suffered the Protestants to wthdraw.—*b.* Is the *Royall Bastion*, so called from the advancing of the red flagg upon it, in defiance of the enemy.—*c.* Is a platt-forme of no considerable greatness.—*d.* Is *Hangmans Bastion*, soe called from a person that was makeing his esceape from the towne, and (as he thought,) had employed freinds to lett him downe by a coard: they by some meanes gott it about his neck, & held him soe long by the way that they had allmost despatch'd him: but this is but a demy bastion.—*e.* Is *Gunner's Bastion*, because the master

gunners house stood near it. This is likwise a demmy bastion.—*f.* Is *Cowards Bastion*, for it was observable that such resorted there, it lyeing most out of danger. Its said it never wanted company good store.—*g.* Is the *Water Bastion*, from the washing of the tyde upon the face of it.—*h.* Is *New Gate Bastion*, because it stands near that gate.—*i.* Is the *Ferry Bastion*, as lyeing opposite therunto. *k.* Is the *Church Bastion*, it being near the church."

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, eight feet deep and thirty 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 were 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 three guard-houses and eight platforms. Two of the guard or centinel houses then erected still remain, which are situated between the Bishop's Gate and the south bastion.—[See the head and tail pieces of the present portion of this Memoir.]

After a lapse of more than two centuries the fortifications of Derry retain, nearly unchanged, their original form and character: the external ditch, indeed, is no longer visible, being mostly occupied by the rears of houses. Between 1806 and 1808 the walls were repaired, at a cost of £1119 6*s.* 2*d.* In 1824 the north-west bastion was demolished to make room for the erection of a market; and in 1826 the central western bastion was modified for the reception of Walker's Testimonial—an ornamental memorial both just and appropriate.

Of the guns, which performed such valuable services 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, serving as posts for fastening cables, protecting the corners of streets, &c. There are six at the south-west bastion, two of which are inscribed:—

"Vintners London 1642"

"Merceres London 1642"

Of the others one bears the arms of Elizabeth—a rose, surmounted by a crown—with the letters "E. R." at each side, and, below, the date "1590;" another the arms of the Irish Society; and a third a less decipherable device. Of these three the first was one of the few pieces of ordnance, possessed by the city on the outbreak of the rebellion of 1641. There are four at Walker's Testimonial, two of which are inscribed:—

"Merchant Taylors London 1642"

"Grocers London 1642"

Mounted on a carriage in the Court-House yard, and in good condition, stands *Roaring Meg*, so called from the loudness of her utterance during the siege. This cannon is 4 feet 6 inches round at the thickest part, and 11 feet long, and is thus inscribed:—

"Fishmongers London 1642"

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

Gates.—The four original gates of the city were called the Bishop's Gate, the Ship-quay Gate, the New Gate (now the Butcher's Gate), and the Ferry-port, or Ferry Gate (now the Ferry-quay Gate): two others, called commonly the New Gate, and the Castle Gate, but not by authority, were subsequently added. Between 1805 and 1808 the first three were rebuilt, at an expense of £1403 3*s.*

The Bishop's Gate and the Ship-quay Gate are alone embellished. The former is a triumphal arch, erected to the memory of William III., in 1789, by the corporation, with the concurrence of the Irish Society, at the centenary of the opening of the gates. On each side there is a lateral passage, and on the summit a platform, on which stood a pedestal, long since removed, which was intended for a statue of William III. The key-stones of the arch are each ornamented with a warrior's head; and over each lateral passage is a tablet, exhibiting military devices. This gate is a chaste architectural work, designed by the late Henry Aaron Baker, Esq., R. H. A.; and the sculpture was executed by the late celebrated Edward Smyth. [See *General History*] The western front of the latter gate has on each side a circular frame, one of which exhibits a *cornucopia*, the other a *caduceus*, each combined with other devices: on the eastern front there are frames similar to these, but without ornaments.

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. From a central square, called the *Diamond*, or *Market-place*, in which stands the Corporation Hall, four principal streets radiate at right angles towards the four original gates. These streets, from the modern names of which the four wards of the city are called, are—

1. *Queen-street*, or *Bishop's-gate-street*, now *Bishop's-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 also to the Cathedral is from this street through *St. Columb's Place*.

2. *Silver-street*, now *Ship-quay-street*, which descends from the Diamond to the Ship-quay Gate, and is so steep as to be scarcely available for carriages. Its appearance too, although otherwise rather imposing, is necessarily marred by the broken line of the roofs. This street contains the National Branch Bank, the Provincial Bank, Gwyn's Charitable Institution, and several respectable private residences: one end also of the Public Library and News-room is in this street, but its front is in Castle-street.

3. *Gracious-street*, now *Ferry-quay-street*, which is exclusively occupied by shops. The lower part outside the gate is more usually called *Bridge-street*, but formerly *Wappin*,—a name still existing in the adjacent locality—*Wapping*.

4. *Shambles-street*, or *Butcher's-gate-street*, now *Butcher's-street*, which, like Ferry-quay-street, is exclusively occupied by shops.

From the modern names of these streets are designated the four wards into which the city is divided—pursuant to 30 George III.—for the purposes of assessment. Several smaller streets branch off at right angles from these leading thoroughfares, among which may be specified *Pump-street*: this connects *Ferry-quay-street* with a second entrance to the Cathedral, adjacent to which it is intended to erect a new *Deanery Sunday School*.

The names of the principal streets have been changed at different periods, as will appear from the various plans of the city, prefixed. In 1818 and 1819, during the mayoralty of the late Dr. William Scott, a further change was made by the corporation; however, after two years the names were restored by the Irish Society. In the interim the new nomenclature was adopted in legal documents, in which, for example, the Diamond is termed *King William's Square*. By the municipal bill, lately before the legislature, the city would have been divided into three wards—the North, East, and South.

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

The corporation of London, however, neglected 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 of inquiry—namely, that 200 houses were to have been built in the city of Londonderry, and room left for 300 more—the commissioners reported, that, "If every single house, that is 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." In answer to the second article, they reported, "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 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 lately, as will be seen from the annexed plans, dated 1689 and 1788. On the other hand, the rapid progress of the town during the last thirty 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 had found it in 1804:—

"Provision for the poor—*none*, but occasional contribution; *no* relief for sick roomkeepers. 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*. Potatoe-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."

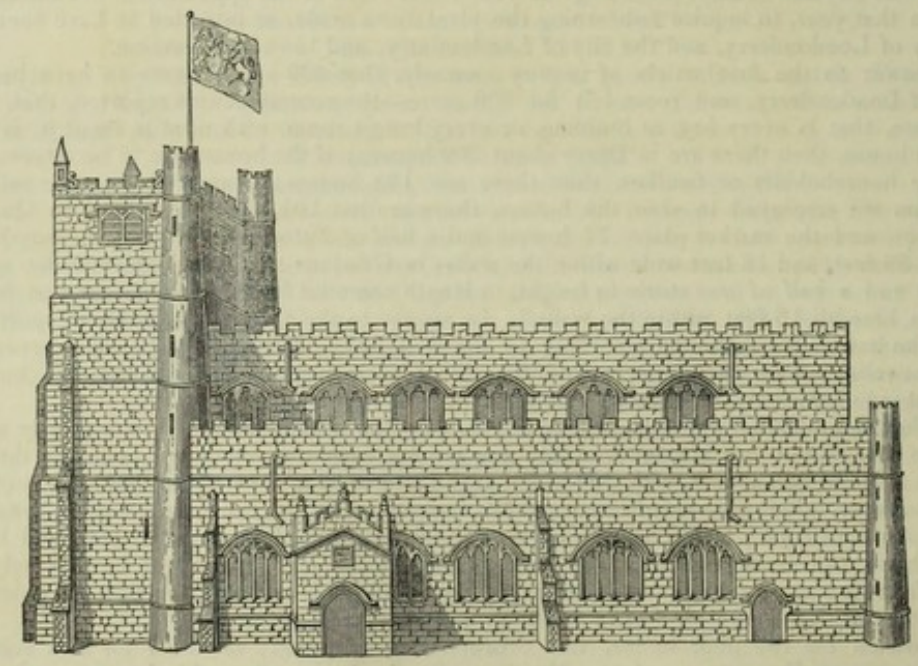
The city now boasts of a variety of important buildings, and valuable institutions. The private residences, too, of every description, are now built in a superior style. Some of the shops are spacious and handsome: one—that of a draper in Bishop's-street—measures 120 feet by 24, and is 12 feet high.—Of the original houses several still remain, particularly in the Diamond and contiguous streets. They may be distinguished by their high pyramidal gables, as represented in the old plans, but in other respects have been so modernized as to retain but little of their original character.

The extension of Londonderry beyond the Hill evinces the cessation of an ancient prejudice, that to reside without the Walls was not respectable. The most important additions have been made towards the north, where mud cabins have been gradually superseded by comfortable houses. Among these are several good streets, which contain merchants' residences, situated near the river: these contribute to the beauty of the city, while the adjoining warehouses attest its prosperity. The most recent addition is *Great James's-street*, in which stands the *New Presbyterian Meeting-House*.

The suburb in which the above improvements have taken place is called *Edenballymore*, from the townland in which it is situated. This suburb forms part of the "remarkable valley" already mentioned [see *Hills*—], the level of which at low water is only 24 feet above the sea: the names *Bog-side*, *Long-bog*, and *Cow-bog*, have reference to the former state of the district.

The *Waterside*, the other suburb, is on the east of the Foyle. [See *Parish of Clondermot.*]

The Cathedral, which is also the parish Church of St. Columb, stands on the summit of the Hill of Derry—a site previously unoccupied by any religious structure. The body of this edifice, which has no transepts, is divided into a central and lateral aisles, which are separated by pointed arches, resting on hexagonal pillars; and over each lateral aisle there is a spacious gallery, connected with an organ gallery at the west end of the church. On the east gable there is a cross, springing from the central battlement; and at the west end is the belfry, which is square, but has circular towers at two of its angles, and is surmounted by a handsome spire. The length of the church, independently of the belfry, is 114 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 46. The spire is 178½ feet high from the ground, of which the belfry, which is about 32 feet square, measures 89½ feet—the battlements included. The central east window is divided by mullions into five lights, and has one transom; it is of elegant form and characteristic amplitude. The Cathedral contains accommodation for above 1000 persons.



The style of this church—as will be seen by the prefixed wood-cut, copied from Neville's engraved plan of the siege—originally approached that known among architectural antiquaries as the perpendicular, or Tudor style; but it has lost much of its characteristic uniformity by modern fantastic decorations.

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. Augustine, which had been repaired, being the only building appropriated to the service of religion. After repeated complaints of the default of the London corporation in this, as well as in other articles, a royal commission of inquiry was appointed, which in 1628 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 £3400 and, when the work is finished, they have promised that if they shall think 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, Knt., alderman and governor of Derry, at an expense of £4000. This event is thus recorded on a tablet, which was originally placed over the door of the porch of the old Cathedral, but is now over that of the belfry :—

The smaller tablet, inserted in the above, contains a Latin inscription, the last line of which has not been satisfactorily deciphered. The first of the two following attempts is in monkish rhyme—the second is perhaps of purer Latinity :—

"*In templo verus deus*
Est vereque corde meus."

"*In templo verus deus est*
vereque clemens."

The Cathedral has been kept in repair by parochial assessments, there being no economical fund for the purpose, as already stated.

In 1683 the Cathedral was much embellished by Bishop Hopkins.

Of the state of this edifice, both before and after the revolution, the following account is given in 1690 by Archbishop King, in his Visitation Book of the diocese. "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, and 200 more will not finish the necessary repairs of it." From an old account of the city, annexed to Nevill's plan, it appears that the Cathedral was entirely roofed with lead—"being the most uniform church in the kingdome, and the onely church that is covered with lead."

It appears by a passage in a letter from the earl of Strafford, lord deputy of Ireland, to Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, that the bells were not provided until about ten years after the foundation of the Cathedral: the letter is dated "Dublin, 7th of August, 1638," and the passage runs thus:—"I have received the warrant for the *bells* of *London-Derry*, they are already sent down, and by this time I believe merrily ringing forth as well his majesty's piety as bounty."—(STRAFFORDE'S *Letters:* vol. 2; p. 194.) The archbishop, in his answer, dated "Croydon, Sept. 10, 1638," writes thus:—"Out I am of the hearing of Londonderry bells, but I am glad they are there."—(*Ib. ib.* p. 212.)

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

A new spire, 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 feet. 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, in consequence probably of the storm of that year, by which the ball on the summit was loosened. 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. The present spire is surmounted by a cross, which terminates in a gilt pole.

In 1813 eight new bells were suspended in the steeple: this is recorded on a tablet over the entrance to the Cathedral, as follows:—

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

Richard M'Ilwaine,
John M'Clure, } Church-Wardens."

In 1819 a sum for the embellishment of the Cathedral was contributed by Bishop Knox, Dean Gough, the corporation, &c.; and in 1822 a slate roof was substituted for the former leaden one.

Bishop Stone, who succeeded to this diocese in 1745, presented a new organ to the Cathedral, which continued to be used until 1829, when 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 of a smaller amount, raised in the city.

The following abstract from a statement of the sums paid by the corporation towards the repairs of the cathedral and bells, &c., from 1805 to 1834, both inclusive, was furnished by Joshua Gillespie, Esq., the late mayor:—

Subscription for re-building Steeple,	£ 200	0	0
For taking down, re-casting and putting up new Bells,	1446	8	1½
Repairs to Church Yard,	12	6	0
Repairs to Cathedral,	1600	0	0
Paid Organist,	630	0	0
Paid Bell-ringers,	780	0	0
	£4668	14	1½

2d Novr. 1835.

The communion plate is as follows:—

1. A silver Dish, thus inscribed underneath:—

"R. D. MICHAELI DOLLEN DECANO S. CRUCIS MEMORIÆ ERGO DDT ENGELHARDUS A. RINDTORFF CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIÆ HILDESHEIMENSIS CANONICUS ANNO 1605. 30¼ *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 strong relief. In the centre of the shield is a coat of arms, with the initials—"E. R." The dish is 10½ inches in diameter, and 1¾ in depth.

2. A Cup, presented by the Irish Society, 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.

* *Lott* is probably the same as *Loth*—a weight used by the northern nations, equal to about half an ounce.

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

"*Michail Wandesford Decanus Derensis obtulit* 1637."

Under the inscription is represented a church with a spire—the crest of the Wandesford family.

4. Two Chalices, presented by Bishop Hopkins, in 1683—thus inscribed :—

"The gift of Zzekiel [Ezekiel] L^d^. Bp^p^. of Derry—to the Cath^ll^. 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 5½ inches in diameter.

On the sill of the east window is the following inscription :—

"This City was besieged by the Irish army the 18 of April, 1689, and continued so till the first of August following, being then relieved with Provisions by Major Generall Kirk. On the 7th of May, about one in the morning, the besiegers forced y^e^ out gards of y^e^. Garrison, & Intrenched themselves on the Windmill hill, commanded by Brigadier Generall Ramsey. At four the same morning y^e^ Besieged attacked y^e^ Irish in their trenches, and after a sharp Engagement y^e^ Enemy gave ground & fled. Ramsey, their Generall, was Killed with others of note, the Lord Netterville, S^r^ Garret Aylmer, Lieut^t^. Collon^l^. Talbot, Major Butler, Son [of] y^e^ Lord Mountgarret & several others taken prisoners, with five colours, two of which fell into y^e^ hands of Collon^l^. 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 Arch Bishop of Dublin; y^e^ said Collon^l^ Michelburne being at that time Govern^r^, to perpetuate y^e^ memory of which Seige, when y^e^ colours shall faile, his Lordship John Hartstong, now L^d^. Bishop of Derry, at y^e^ request of y^e^ said Collon^l^. Michelburne, is pleased to give leave that this 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 east window. The poles and tassels are genuine: the flags were renewed a century after their capture, but are again mere shreds.

On the north of the communion-table is the monument of Bishop Knox, 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 are 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."

Several other bishops have been buried at the Cathedral [—see *Bishops*], and it is likely that on each occasion some monument, or, at least, tablet was erected: where no traces of such are to be found they are probably concealed by the new flagging.—Among the distinguished individuals of other professions, whose remains are deposited in the vaults, may be specified Governor Baker, who was buried about the middle of the north aisle.

Of the tablets the most ancient is one 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: it is partly concealed by the gallery, but the following epitaph is visible :—

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

Over the bishop's pew there is an old tablet, the middle part of which is covered by the gallery. It is dated at top " 1678", and on the lower part the following words are visible:—

" 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 1674, and of her age y 63."

Alderman Norman, whose name is connected with the siege, was buried within the Cathedral, and his death is recorded as follows, on an old lozenge that formerly hung beside the east window:—

" Near this place lieth the body of Samuel Norman, Esq., late of this city; he married Margaret, the daughter of William Lathem, Esq. (some time Recorder of this place,) and Elizabeth, the daughter of John Gage, Esq. of Magilligan, in this County. He departed this life the 17th May, 1692."

A plain white marble tablet records the deaths of several of the Hill family: it bears the following epitaphs:—

" To the memory of Sir Hugh Hill, Bar. who died 11 Feb. 1795, aged 66 years. And also of Hannah his wife, daughter of John M'Clintock 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."

" To the memory of Mary second daughter of the Rev^{d}. 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 this tablet are also recorded the deaths of Rowley George Hill, third son of Sir Hugh, who died in the island of Anglesea on the 1st of July, 1806, aged 39 years; and of the Rev. John Beresford Hill, A. M., rector of Upper Moville, second son of Sir Hugh, who died in Londonderry on the 4th of December following, aged 40 years.

A tablet erected to the brother of Bishop Hickman, bears the following epitaph:—

" *Hic iacet resurrection. pior. expectans Johannes Hickman Armiger Anglo-Britannus de Barnacle. in com: Warwic fidus prudens fortis honestus pius, Deo gloria ob: v. Febrvarii An. Dom. MDCCVIII charissimi fratris memoriæ Car. Episc. Derensis H M P.*"

Another white marble tablet is erected to the memory of Archibald Boyd, Esq.: the epitaph is as follows:—

" To the Memory of Archibald Boyd, Esq^{r}. Treasurer of the county of Londonderry for six & thirty years, and some time senior burgess of the Corporation of this City, through life a virtuous citizen and an upright man. An unassuming deportment bespoke the humility of a Christian spirit, and simplicity of manner a heart to which duplicity or disguise was unknown. Too high minded to ask favours, too pure to purchase them, he passed through life unfettered by obligation, and in the full enjoyment of honourable independence. In his friendships steady and sincere he served many and served them well, looking for requital less in the gratitude of mankind than the approbation of a benevolent heart. To record his virtues is less the design of this tablet than to receive the tribute of conjugal affection, and the veneration of ten dutiful children to the memory of a beloved husband and affectionate father. Obiit 27° Decemb. 1825 Ætat: suæ 75."

A plain tablet, erected by the officers of the 33rd Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry, to the memory of John Gay Leathem, ensign of that corps, records his death at St. Thome on the 2nd of November, 1830, aged 25 years.

Another tablet, erected to the memory of Adam Schoales, Esq., for some years senior alderman of the corporation of Londonderry, records his death on the 6th of May, 1803, in the 84th year of his age; and also that of his wife Elizabeth on the 24th of August, 1796, aged 69.

A small white marble tablet, erected to the memory of John Rea, Esq., of Saint Columb's, records his death on the 20th of May, 1832: on a separate stone is recorded that of his wife, Louisa, on the 11th of May, 1815, aged 22.

In 1835 a tablet was erected to Miss Margaret Evory, whose name will be found further on. [See *Benevolence Table*, p. 176.] It bears the following inscription:—

" This tablet is erected to record the bequest of Miss Margaret Evory, late of the city of Dublin, who by her last Will directed that her executors should invest in Irish Government Stock such sum as should produce Twenty Pounds annually, to be paid to the Churchwardens of the parish of Templemore on every Easter Monday, to be by them distributed among the poor of the said parish, according to their discretion.

" This sum was subsequently funded, pursuant to an order of the Court of Chancery, made 19th Aug^{t}, 1834, in the cause of Folliott ag^{t} Cummine.

William Ashton
David Craig } Churchwardens."

In addition to the tablets of the Tomkins family, in the Cathedral, there is in the churchyard a tombstone, erected to George Tomkins, Esq., executor to Colonel Mitchelburne, and a relation by marriage to Colonel Knox of Prehen.

The most ancient tombstone in the churchyard is one erected, in 1642, to the memory of —— Martin.

Among the other monuments in the churchyard is that of Counsellor Cairnes, who signalized himself in 1688, during the siege: it is much broken, but the following epitaph is traceable:—

"Here under was interred the body of David Cairnes, Esq^r. Counselor At Law so Greetly Known & Regarded for the many signal services Done by Him for this City of Londonderry, and its preservation And safety when in utmost Danger, and proved so Cond.... Grand Revolution w..... Kingdoms in 1688..... Sore travels and....."

Alderman Lenox, whose name is connected with the siege, is interred on the south of the Cathedral: on his tombstone is the following epitaph:—

"Underneath is the body of Alderman James Lenox, merchant, of this city, who served as Mayor and Member of Parliament for some time for the same, well known and esteemed for his generosity and usefulness in it—who departed this life August the fourth, 1723, aged 71 years."

The name of the Rev. William Hamilton, author of the "Letters concerning the Northern Coast of the County of Antrim," which is recorded on his father's tombstone, in the church-yard, recalls the memory of his unhappy fate. [See *Miscellaneous Biography.*] The 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 Donegall, 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."

The newest monument is one lately erected to Captain Crossley, of the County Constabulary, by that body. The epitaph is inscribed on a slab of white marble.

The *Palace* was erected during the prelacy of Dr. Barnard, but was almost rebuilt by the earl of Bristol, when bishop. In 1798, being employed as a barrack, it suffered some damage, but it was subsequently 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 Wall. These, in 1798, served for a Parade, which name is still applied to the adjacent part of the Wall. 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, which was erected by the corporation of London immediately after the plantation, at an expense of £500. A memorial from the bishop of Derry to the primate, proposing the re-erection of the building, was approved on the 9th of March, 1753, and the accounts for building the Palace received his approval on the 23rd of April, 1761.

It is stated in the Concise View of the Irish Society that a statute was passed in 3 and 4 Anne, enacting, among other matters, that "the fee and inheritance of, and in one large mansion-house, with the scite of the same, commonly called the Bishop's House," for which rent was then paid to the Irish Society, should on the expiration of the lease be vested in the then bishop and his successors for ever, "free from all payments to, or claims or demands of or from the said Society and their successors." In Neville's plan a space of ground is called "the Bishopp's Bowling Greene."

The *Deanery*, which was erected in 1833, is a large, unadorned brick building. The expense, which was paid by the present dean, and is to be re-imbursed by his successors, amounted to £3421 16*s.* 8½*d.* The preceding deanery, which was built by Dr. 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 west. The eastern window is semicircular, and the side-windows nearly so. The Chapel contains accommodation for about 240 persons.

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, Esq., a minor, who, as already stated, exercises the right of presentation. This right 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 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 Blackhall, "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.

The Chapel contains one tablet, which is to be ultimately removed to the cathedral. It records the violent and premature death of a citizen of a noble, generous, and heroic mind, and is thus inscribed:—

"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 successless attempt to overthrow Despotism in Spain, and advance the sacred cause of Religion and Liberty in that degraded country. Aged 26."

In the cemetery is the tombstone of Alderman Stanley, which bears the following inscription:—

"Here Lye The Bodies of Alderman Peter Stanly & Ann His Wife Who Lived Together 51 Years in Perfect Harmony & 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 73d. 'TO FEED THE HUNGRY & CLOTHE THE NAKED, TO EASE THE HEAVY BURTHENED, & LET THE OPPRESSED GO FREE,' was the Business of their Lives: His Integrity, public Spirit & Zeal in promoting every good Work will be transmitted to Posterity by the Gratitude of the present Generation. 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 Acres & Perches, to the Amount of fourty two Pounds yearly Profit Rent to the DEAN & CURATES OF DERRY (for the Time being), and his Executors ALD. GEORGE CROOKSHANK & 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 & CHURCHWARDENS of the Parish of GLANDERMOT, to fourty poor Inhabitants of that Parish. Tho' 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 north, was built by Bishop Knox, at an expense of £760, and consecrated on the 22nd of August, 1830. 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 providing gas-pipes, amounted to £145. The profit of letting seats in the gallery belongs to the officiating minister. During his life the bishop defrayed all the expenses of repairing, &c., and since his death the sabbath collections have been applied to the same purposes. The Church, including the gallery, contains accommodation for about 340 persons.

The PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, is situated in Meeting-house-row. It was opened for worship by the Rev. David Harvey, on the 24th of June, 1780. It is built on the site of an older place of worship, the demolition of which was begun in March, 1777. All the documents relating to its earlier history have been destroyed by fire, or otherwise; however, the expense of erection is known to have been about £4000. 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 Dungiven sandstone. It contains accommodation for 2000 persons.

The NEW PRESBYTERIAN MEETING-HOUSE (now in process of erection), which, like the former, is in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, is situated in Great James's-street, and forms a considerable ornament to the suburb of Edenballymore. The first stone was laid on the 27th of April, 1835, by Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., on which occasion an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. George Hay. This building is rectangular, and measures 80 feet by 50. It has in front four Ionic columns, and four pilasters. The design was furnished by Stewart Gordon, Esq., the county surveyor, and the estimated expense is £2000, which sum has been raised by voluntary contributions. The material is chiefly whinstone, but the pillars, flags, and steps are of freestone from Scotland. It is intended for the accommodation of 1200 persons.

The REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN, or COVENANTING MEETING-HOUSE, situated without the Wall, in Fountain-street, was built in 1810, at an expense of £450. It has no gallery, and has a very indifferent approach. It contains seats for only 300 persons.

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

The INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, situated in Bridge-street, was built in 1824, at an expense of £500. It is provided with a gallery, and contains accommodation for 350 persons.

The PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, situated in Magazine-street, was built in 1763, and used by Wesley in 1765, on his first visit to the city. Being found, however, too large for the congregation, it was for many years employed as a store, but was again converted into a place of worship in 1816, on the occurrence of a schism in the society, on which occasion it received its qualification of *Primitive*. [See *Wesleyan Methodist Ministers.*] A part of the building is still let for a store, at £10 a year. The chapel is used as a Sunday school in the interval between morning and evening services, and for this a rent of £20 a year is paid by the dean. The Chapel can accommodate 200 persons.

The NEW WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL is situated between Linen-hall-street, and the north-east bastion. It was opened on Sunday the 8th of November, 1835, on which occasion the service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, of Edinburgh. Much pecuniary assistance was rendered to the congregation by members of other persuasions. The lord bishop of Derry attended, and acted as one of the collectors. The estimated expense is £1100, which has been raised by a subscription, to which the Irish Society have contributed £100. The lower story is intended for a vestry-room, and a school-room for 300 children. The front, which is Doric, was tastefully designed by Mr. Smyth of Belfast. The Chapel can accommodate 650 persons.

The OLD WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, now disused as a place of worship, is situated in Linen-hall-street. It was built originally in 1768, and rebuilt in 1788, but is to be pulled down, to make room for some projected improvements in the Flesh Market. By permission of the proprietor, the city member, the Tee-total Temperance Society now hold their meetings in it. It contains accommodation for 130 persons.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL stands without the Walls, on the site of the old monastery of St. Columb, in the Long Tower, a street so called from a lofty round tower, which formed the belfry of the original church—the Duv-Regles, erected by St. Columb. [See *General History.*] The building was begun in 1784, and finished in 1786. In June of the former year the Rev. Dr. Lynch, a priest 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 £2700. It possesses a good organ. In 1819 the deputation of the Irish Society recommended that £10 should be granted towards repairing the building. The ground floor not being furnished with seats, the Chapel can with ease accommodate 2000 persons.

The ancient cemetery of the Duv-Regles and Templemore is connected with this Chapel, but it contains no monumental inscription 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."

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

The BETHEL CHAPEL, or SEAMEN'S CHAPEL, is at present only a large store on the Middle Quay, where the hoisting of the Bethel flag announces, as on ship-board, the hour for divine service. The erection, however, of a suitable building is in contemplation. The establishment of this place of worship, which was opened on the 29th of November, 1835, was the result of a petition presented to the merchants and ship-owners of Derry, signed by twenty-four masters of vessels, which led to a public meeting, held at the Corporation Hall on the 23rd of April, 1835. To various subscriptions from ship-owners, and others, the Irish Society added one of £5 annually, with a donation of £10, to aid in fitting up the premises.

The DIOCESAN AND FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, otherwise FOYLE COLLEGE, is situated without the city, on the north, 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 building, 21 feet long, and two wings, terminating in angular pavilions, which are each 24 feet long. The height of the central building is 47 feet, and of the wings 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 were added one from the city of London, the bishop's private donation of £1000, and the results of a county presentment, and of a sale of stock. The sum contributed for the expense of erection was £5255 [—see p. 112.] The bishop of Derry is patron, under 48 George III. c. 77, but his appointment of a master to the school is made subject to the approbation of the lord lieutenant.

The history of the erection of the present school-house, which was not effected without pecuniary impediments, may be traced in various reports of deputations of the Irish Society. The first extract is taken from those of 1815:—"Meeting with the bishop himself, his lordship conducted them [the deputation] to the great classical school, likewise recently built under his direction, and patronized by the Corporation of London, the Society, and most of the twelve chief companies, and all the minor companies interested in the revenues arising from the protestant plantation in the province of Ulster. His lordship introduced Mr. Knox, the head master, to your deputation, who already occupied, with his family, the finished part of the building, with a considerable number of pupils; and, after your deputation had completed their inspection, the bishop delivered into their hands a card, containing an account of the present state of the school funds," arising from moneys received from January 1807 to January 1814, as follows:—

	"Donations."			Annual Subscriptions.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
County, ...	2000	0	0	..	..	..	2000	0	0
Goldsmiths, ...	218	0	0	..	..	..	218	0	0
Mr. Harvey, ...	219	0	0	..	..	..	219	0	0
Salters, ...	217	12	6	..	..	..	217	12	6
Clothworkers, ...	54	0	0	..	..	..	54	0	0
Bishop, ...	1000	0	0	100	0	0	1600	0	0
Irish Society, ...	..		..	120	0	0	720	0	0
Mercers, ...	..		..	113	15	0	801	3	0
Grocers, ...	..		..	108	6	8	649	10	0
Fishmongers, ...	..		..	108	6	8	758	10	0
Drapers, ...	..		..	108	6	8	654	0	0
Skinners, ...	..		..	108	6	8	649	0	0
Ironmongers, ...	..		..	65	0	0	455	11	0
Cooks, ...	..		..	10	6	8	65	0	0
Barbers, ...	..		..	5	8	4			
Pewterers, ...	..		..	5	8	4	315	17	0
Brewers, ...	..		..	19	10	0			
Carpenters, ...	..		..	11	7	6			
Corporation of Derry, ...	..		..	80	0	0	400	0	0
				£946	12	6*	£9712	3	6†

Expended on the School House, ..		£12,079	18	1
Received, ...		9712	3	6
Debt, ...		2367	14	7
Interest on ditto, ...		198	0	0
Debt, ...		2565	14	7
To finish the School House would require about		1634	15	5
		£4200	10	0‡

To pay the above debt, and finish the School House, there is

Sale of the old School House, ...	£1500
Subscription of 1814, deducting £264 for ushers, &c.	700
Grant of the city, last assizes, ...	1000
	£3200

Leaving a debt of £1000.

Salaries now payable.

Second Master, ..	£150	Has board and lodging, and half-a-guinea a boy.
English Master, ..	150	
Two Ushers, ...	130	
	£430"	

In the Report of 1825 the following information is recorded as derived from the general agent :—

" That it would be seen, by the accounts, that the subscriptions commenced in 1807, but the building was not completed till 1814, which was partly caused by the delay in procuring the act of parliament, and partly by the necessity of collecting a sum of money, as a fund, before they commenced; but, notwithstanding this caution, the subscription being annual, the supply of money was slow, which rendered the work tedious, and put the trustees to much inconvenience, compelling them to borrow money in the course of the work, and at the close of the year 1814, when the undertaking was completed, there was a balance due of £1762 8*s.* for part of which the fund was liable to interest; but against that there was due to the fund, for arrears of their subscriptions, the following sums: One

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* Correctly—£964 2*s.* 6*d.*

† Correctly—£9777 3*s.* 6*d.*

‡ Based on a wrong total: the correct total would be £4130 1*s.* 3d.

year's subscription of the Grocers' Company, £100—One do. of the Drapers' Company, £100—One do. of the Fishmongers' Company, £100—One do. of the Skinners' Company, £100—One do. of the Ironmongers' Company, £60—One do. of the Cooks' Company, £10—and an arrear, by the Associated Companies, (Barbers, Carpenters, Brewers, and Pewterers.)"

The items of the above debt are thus given in the Appendix :—

	£	s.	d.
" Dr.			
1824.			
" From the Irish Society, 7 years' subscription,	840	0	0
Amount of two county presentments,	2000	0	0
Donation from the Lord Bishop of Derry,	1000	0	0
Subscription from ditto, 7 years, ending 1814,	700	0	0
Ditto from the Corporation of Derry, 6 years' subscription,	480	0	0
Produce of City of London grant stock,	675	0	0
Exchange,	8	10	0
Balance in favour of trustees,	1762	8	0"

And this appendix likewise affords the following total of the income and expenditure of the establishment, from its commencement :—

	1815.			1816.			1817.			1818.			1819.			1820.			1821.			1822.			1823.			1824.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income,	3695	0	10	1064	12	6	832	1	8	745	8	4	698	5	10	745	8	4	784	19	2	626	5	0	626	15	10	798	10	0
Expenditure,	1940	10	11¼	1121	13	7¼	556	12	1	514	12	11¼	514	18	11	1239	13	9	483	3	0¼	513	7	6	384	15	4	684	5	3½

	£	s.	d.
By balance Dr.—December, 1814,	1762	8	0.
Balance in favour of School, 1824,	901	6	0½.

The Report of 1819 states that " the deputation regretted to observe, that the corporation of Londonderry had, since the year 1810, thought proper to withdraw their customary donation to the said [Free Grammar] School, by reason, as they alleged, of their funds being about to be diminished by the increased rent proposed to be reserved by your Society upon the renewal of their leases." It appears, however, from the above Appendix, that the donation alluded to, which was of £80, had been continued up to 1816.

The latest official information respecting this school is contained in the "Report of the Londonderry Free School," issued in May, 1835, from which the following details are extracted :—

" It appears from the statement hereunto annexed, that the income originally promised to the School, amounted to the annual sum of £876. 3s. 5d., and there was no reason to anticipate that a diminution to any extent was likely to take place. The Building Fund, flowing from the sources already adverted to, was £5,255, a sum inadequate to the purpose ; the Annual Subscriptions were therefore used for that purpose until the School opened on its present site.

" To enable the plan to be properly carried on, and to dispose of the old Site and Building, and take ground for a new one, and arrange the future Establishment, it was deemed right to have an Act of Parliament, which was accordingly obtained, and the Bishop and Dean and Chapter were appointed the Trustees ; they accordingly disposed of the old School, and erected a new one on a scale capable of accommodating eighty Boarders ; and the rooms for education are fitted to accommodate more than twice that number. The establishment of Masters, &c. proposed, was consonant to the extent of the accommodation, and the amount of their annual fund ; leaving a portion thereof annually, which might be applied to casualties, or answer a purpose which they have lately felt to be extremely necessary—namely, a Superannuation Fund. In addition to the advantages thus obtained from their natural guardians, a grant was made by the Corporation of the City of London of £500, which, with some additions from the accumulation of interest, has been vested in the Public Funds, and the amount is now in 3½ per Cent. £816. 8s. 5d., yielding an income of £28. 11s. 6d., which is applied as an Exhibition, or small annuity for the maintenance of the most distinguished young men who enter Trinity College, Dublin, during the period of their education there, and who may stand in need of such assistance. It has been already stated, that the Building considerably exceeded the amount of the fund applicable to it : this fund was therefore borrowed during the progress of the Building, in addition to the annual income ; notwithstanding which, there was due to the artificers, (when the School was removed in 1814) a sum upwards of £1600 ; and to the Bishop, who acted as treasurer, and supplied what money was required, upwards of £1760 ; all this money has been since discharged : and when the Society in 1824 called for a statement of the accounts, there was a balance of cash in hands, amount £901. 6s., notwithstanding some of the subscribers had withdrawn in the intermediate period.

" From 1824, till the present day, the balance in hands has been decreasing, and it is now reduced to £206. 12s. 8d. besides a small sum of £126. 15s. 7d. New 3½ per Cent. Stock, which yields an annual

interest of £4. 18s. 8d.; and this evil is likely to increase, as will appear by the annexed Statements of their *former* and *present* income, and of their funds and expenditure."

"*Subscriptions to the Building Fund.*

	£	s.	d.
The Hon. Wm. Knox, Lord Bishop of Derry	1000	0	0
The Worshipful Mercers' Company	105	0	0
The Worshipful Goldsmiths' Company	200	0	0
The Worshipful Salters' Company	200	0	0
The Worshipful Clothworkers' Company	50	0	0
Mr. James Alexander	100	0	0
Mr. Harvey	200	0	0
Sale of old School	1400	0	0
Grand Jury Presentment, A. D. 1811	1000	0	0
Grand Jury Presentment, A. D. 1815	1000	0	0
	£5255	0	0

"*Annual Subscriptions for Maintenance of the Establishment.*

	£	s.	d.
The Bishop, per annum, £100 Irish	92	6	2
The Corporation, discontinued in 1816, £80 Irish	73	16	11
Fishmongers' Company, discontinued in 1816	100	0	0
Ironmongers' Company, discontinued in 1823	60	9	0*
Carpenters' Company	5	5	0
Mercers' Company	105	0	0
Barbers' Company	5	0	0
Grocers' Company	100	0	0
Drapers' Company	100	0	0
Skinners' Company, discontinued in 1829	100	0	0
Cooks' Company, discontinued in 1820	10	0	0
Brewers' Company, discontinued in 1830	9	0	0
Pewterers' Company	5	0	0
Irish Society, £120 Irish	110	15	4
Total	£876	3	5

"N. B.—This is exclusive of the Annual Stipend of £40 before mentioned, which does not go to the general Funds of the School, but is paid to the Head Master individually on his own receipt.

Londonderry School Exhibition Stock Account.

Dr.

1822.	£	s.	d.
October 10.—To New 4 per Cents, credited this day, *Irish*	676	14	8
1825.			
August 10.—Investment of £102 15s. Balance of Exhibition Cash Account to the 10th of October, 1824	97	7	6
Irish	£774	2	2
1826.			
January 1.—Amount £774 2s. 1d. *Irish Currency* in British	714	11	3
February 11.—Investment of £26 15s. 6d. in New 4 per Cents	27	2	0
May 24.—Investment of £14 15s. 8d. in New 4 per Cents	15	15	2
1828.			
July 27.—Investment of £60 13s. 2d. in New 4 per Cents. (Balance of Exhibition Cash Account, April 1828)	59	0	0
Sterling	£816	8	5

"N. B.—This sum remains the same to the present date, the interest having been appropriated to pay Exhibition. See Cash Account.

LONDONDERRY, May, 1835."

A statement of the present annual funds, and of the expense of the establishment, is given in the Education Table p. 156. A memorial, most respectably signed, has been sent in behalf of the School to such of the London companies as have withdrawn their subscriptions.

The balance of cash now in hand is £206 12s. 8d., to which should be added £126 15s. 7d.,

* Query—£60 0s. 0d.?

vested in the New 3½ *per cent.* Stock, in consequence of a resolution passed by the trustees some years since, that, when the balance in the treasurer's hands exceeded £500, the excess should be funded.

The Parish School, Poor School, or Foundation School, is situated without the city. Its length is 54 feet on the north, and its breadth 30. 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 accommodation for the sexes. It was intended for the education of 100 boys and 100 girls.

The school denominated Gwyn's Charitable Institution 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 £200. 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 £6000. The plan presents a front of 193 feet, broken in the centre by an Ionic tetrastyle portico, above which rises a cupola.

The Lower Liberty School stands in the centre of the Race-Course, in the rural part of the parish. It has a handsome front of cut stone, and is provided with a belfry, &c., according to a design furnished by Stewart Gordon, Esq., the county surveyor.

The Public Library and News-Room, situated at the junction of Ship-quay-street and Castle-street, is a plain building, faced with cut Dungiven sandstone. It was erected in 1825, at an expense of £1800, late Irish currency, raised by private subscription, excepting two sums of £100 each, contributed by the corporation, as appears from their accounts. Its length is 42 feet, its breadth 23, and its height 35. It contains the committee-room of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1826 a memorial was presented to the deputation of the Irish Society by a committee of the Londonderry Library Association, soliciting aid towards liquidating a debt of £186, in consequence of which a donation of £20 was recommended by the deputation.

The Lunatic Asylum which was erected under 7 George IV. (c. 14)—the last of a series of general acts, of which the earliest was 57 George III. (c. 106). It is a handsome building, situated on a rising ground without the city, on the north. It is uniform with the asylums 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 12 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 on the 11th of May, 1827, by Bishop Knox, and in 1829 patients were admissible. The expense of erection, as given in the First Report on the State of the Poor in Ireland, dated 1830, was £20,617 18*s.* 5*d.*; however, the total expense, including every item of the outfit, was £25,678 2*s.* 4*d.* This sum was advanced by the government, and the three counties which constitute the district of the Asylum are bound to refund it by instalments. The items are as follows:—

	£	*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	1248	2	1
Furniture	1047	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 eve 25 feet.

The Asylum was originally built for 100 patients; although since enlarged so as to accommodate 150, it is still too small. The cells, however, are partly occupied by a description of patients, who are, strictly speaking, inadmissible, but for whom there is no separate retreat in the city: these are the incurable, the epileptic, and idiots. Such cases are also received at the Infirmary, and at a subordinate Asylum at Lifford.

The Infirmary and Fever Hospital, or City and County Infirmary, was built to replace an old Poor-House and Infirmary, which, previously to 1806, occupied the site of the present Fish and Vegetable Markets, but was deficient both in funds and accommodation. The general act, pursuant to which this Infirmary was erected, was 5 Geo. III. (c. 20.)

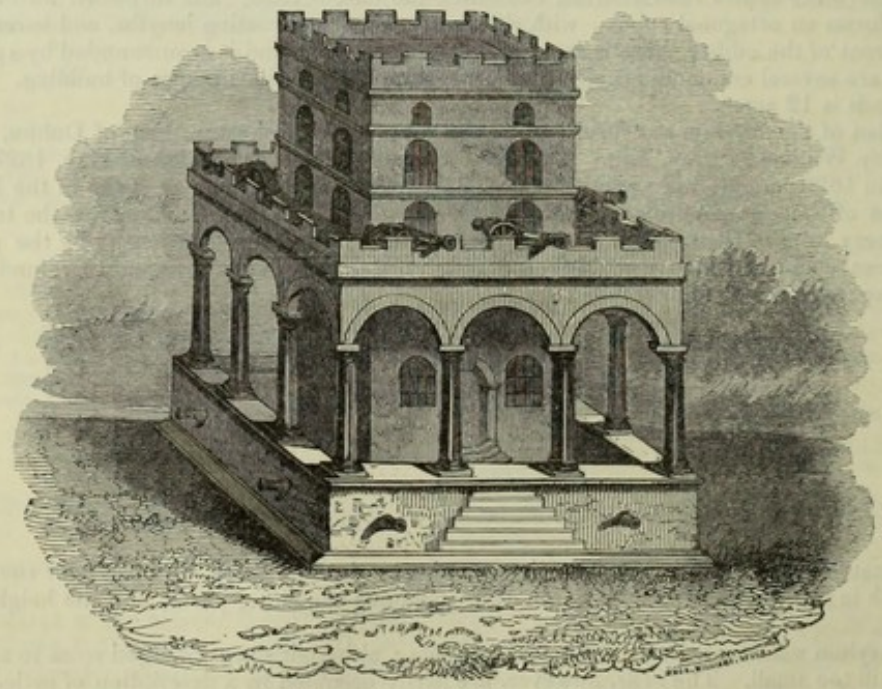
The Infirmary is situated without the city on the north. It was erected in 1810, by Mr. Edward Edgar, under the superintendence of Mr. Woodgate, of Dublin. It is 90 feet long, by 50 broad, and its height is 50 feet, including an underground story which measures 10.

The following account of moneys, levied off the city and county of Londonderry for the erection of the Infirmary, has been furnished by Hugh Lyle, Esq., the county treasurer :—

" Year when Presented.		Lent Assizes.			Summer Assizes.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1799, Presented,	.. ..	..		..	400	0	0	400	0	0
1804, Ditto,	.. ..	..		..	1400	0	0	1400	0	0
1805, Ditto,	.. ..	400	0	0	..		..	400	0	0
1806, Ditto,	.. ..	..		..	800	0	0	800	0	0
1807, Ditto,	.. ..	800	0	0	..		..	800	0	0
1807, Ditto,	.. ..	..		..	800	0	0	800	0	0
1808, Ditto,	.. ..	1000	0	0	..		..	1000	0	0
1808, Ditto,	.. ..	..		..	800	0	0	800	0	0
1809, Ditto,	.. ..	800	0	0	500	0	0	1300	0	0
								£7700	0	0
1810, Ditto, for furniture and maintenance,	.. ..	..		..	1404	5	11	1404	5	11
								£9104	5	11"

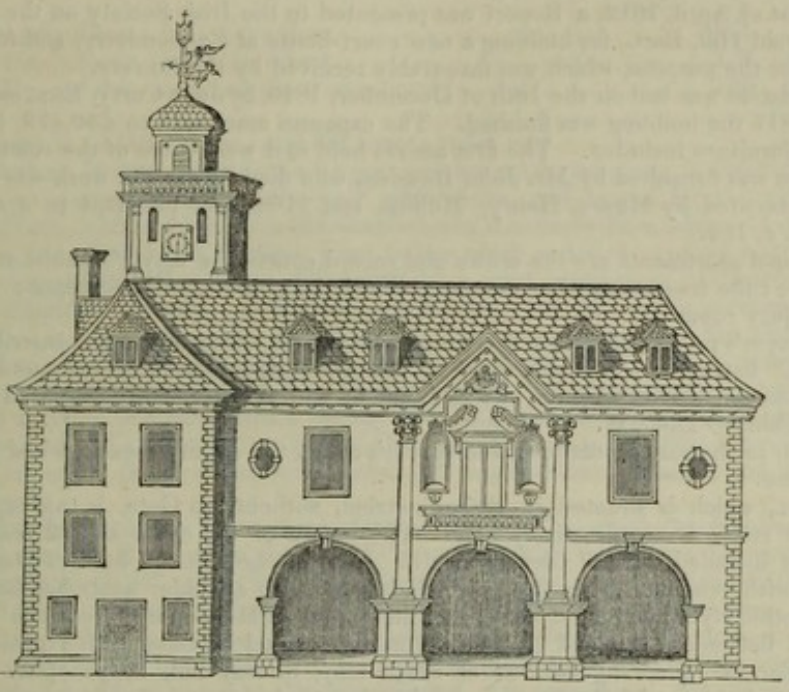
The Dispensary was established under the general act 45 Geo. III. (c. 111). Its locality is a rented house, situated in Bishop's-street, without the Gate. It affords accommodation to none of the establishment, except the midwife.

The Corporation Hall stands in the centre of the Diamond, on the site of the original Town-House, or Exchange, which was erected by the London corporation in 1622, at an expense of £500.



It has been already stated in the General History, that so early as 1616 it was considered that "a market house and a town house should be erected in Derry, by which the city of London would

gain the rent of three houses then used for a town house there." The military as well as civil character of that building is conspicuous in the prefixed wood-cut, copied from a drawing in Sir Thomas Phillips's MS.



The original edifice having been destroyed during the siege, it was replaced by another, of which also a wood-cut is prefixed, copied from Neville's engraved plan of the siege, to which the following particulars respecting its erection are subjoined: "The former Town Hall being destroyd in the late seige by y^e^ enemies bombs, upon application made to their maties King William and Queen Mary by the corporation of Londonderry, they were graciously pleased as a mark of their favour, to give a largess of 1500*ll.* towards y^e^ building an Exchange, y^e^ repaires of the church, gates, and walls of y^e^ city; appointing the may^r^, aldermen, and burgesses to dispose of y^e^ money to that use, which trust they most faithfully dischargd to the best advantage; and to promote this great and good undertaking the gen^t^. of the grand jury for the city and county were pleased to grant an applottment of 300*ll.* towards finishing the Exchange, with the court of judicature, guard house, gaurd [guard] chambers, comon councillroom, grand and petty jury roomes; of which building the above is the proper front." The Concise View of the Irish Society records that on the 6th of May, 1691, "A warrant was issued to the wood-rangers, to supply sixty tons of timber, towards rebuilding the market-house, repairing the gates, and other public buildings in Derry at the usual rates;" and that on the 4th of December following, it appeared "that one hundred and twenty tons of timber, and forty thousand laths, were allowed for building the town-house of Derry."

The Town-House, or "Their Maiesties Exchange," was accordingly rebuilt by the corporation, in 1692, on the 15th of April in which year the first stone was laid by Bishop King and Alderman Lecky. The plan was designed by Captain Francis Neville.

In 1823 the corporation undertook to give the Town-House such a thorough repair as should be almost tantamount to re-erection. The expense was £5500 9*s.* 11*d.*, with £400 for furniture, although an outlay of no more than £2000 had been originally contemplated. The new building is inscribed with the date of its completion:—"1826." 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 balls, concerts, public exhibitions, and corporation dinners. In the lower story, now closed in, there is a news-room, established by the corporation in 1835; and a well-appointed kitchen. A dancing academy, also, was for some time held in this building.

The COURT-HOUSE possesses much architectural beauty. It exhibits a façade, judiciously broken by a tetrastyle portico of the antique Ionic order, modelled after that of the temple of Erechtheus, at Athens, and terminating in wings. This edifice measures 126 feet by 66. The tympan of the pediment is embellished with the royal arms in high relief; and the wings, which are adorned with Doric

pilasters, are surmounted by statues of Justice and Peace, executed in Portland stone by the late Edward Smyth. All the ornamental work is of the same kind of stone, but the principal material is white sandstone, procured chiefly from the neighbourhood of Dungiven.

On the 21st of April, 1812, a Report was presented to the Irish Society on the proposition of Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., for building a new court-house at Londonderry, and for obtaining an act of parliament for the purpose, which was favourably received by the Society.

The foundation was laid on the 18th of December, 1813, by John Curry, Esq., mayor, and Sir G. F. Hill; and in 1817 the building was finished. The expenses amounted to £30,479 15*s*., 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: the remainder was executed by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, pursuant to a commission under 52 George III. c. 182.

The principal apartments are the crown and record courts, the mayor's public and private offices; 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 is inscribed "Andrea Farara [Ferrara]," having probably been made by that celebrated artisan. This sword was in 1616 presented to the mayor of Derry by the city of London, and is erroneously supposed to have once belonged to Sir Cahir O'Doherty.

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

The Gaol, which is situated in Bishop's-street, without the Gate, is too capacious for a district, in which crime is comparatively rare. The length of the front is 242 feet, and the entire building, yards included, is 400 feet in depth. Part of the front is built of Dungiven sandstone, part is coated with cement. This front, which belonged to an older gaol, has been new-modelled in a kind of Gothic style by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, by whom the modern erections were executed between 1819 and 1824. According to modern classification gaols are divided into radiating, circular, and quadrangular—all of which may, or may not, be panoptic. The Gaol under consideration has been modified after the circular plan, and is provided with a panoptic gallery. The expenses of its erection, which had been originally estimated at £27,000, amounted to £33,718, Irish currency: those of its support are levied by grand jury presentments; working-tools, however, are provided from the profits of the work itself. The Gaol was first occupied on the 16th of August, 1824.

The front part is occupied by debtors and female prisoners. A little within it is the governor's house, which measures 60 feet by 28, and includes the panoptic gallery, the chapel, and the committee-room. It stands between two buildings, measuring 60 feet by 20, which were designed for female prisoners, but, being found unsuitable, have been appropriated to culprits sentenced to hard labour: these are called *Correctional Prisons*. The *Crown Prison* is separated from this group by airing-yards, at a distance of 84 feet.

The entire gaol contains 179 single cells, 26 work and day rooms, and 20 yards. Apart from the main building there is an hospital.

On the 24th of January, 1821, it was recommended to the court of the Irish Society, by their general agent, that the earth, excavated in digging the foundation of the Gaol, should be employed in making a public road, to extend about 216 perches along the strand of the Foyle; and it was ordered that the agent should be authorized to contribute a sum not exceeding £50 towards the suggested improvements, which were to include the erection of a water-wall, to prevent the encroachment of the tide.

The oldest gaol on record, as having existed in Derry, stood in the Diamond, at the western corner of Butcher's-street. This was succeeded by one built in 1676, over the Ferry-quay Gate. The building, which immediately preceded the present one, was finished in 1791. On the site of the present Fish-market there was also a House of Correction and Infirmary combined, to which frequent allusion is made in the records of the Irish Society. The Report of the deputation of 1815 contains, for example, the following passage:—"Your deputation report, that on inspecting the lease of these premises, it appeared, unequivocally, that they were not to be diverted or applied to any other purpose whatever. Yet, on our view, we found that different dwelling-houses had been carved out of the premises, and set to different private individuals; and that the parts, which heretofore had been applied to the purposes of a House of Correction and Infirmary, were converted into a Fish-market, comprising various stalls, &c. &c., and that no House of Correction has existed for three or four years last past."

The Custom-House, which is situated in Ship-quay-street, was originally a store. It was built in 1808–9 by Mr. John A. Smith, from whom it was rented by the government as a king's store until 1826, in which year the front part was converted into a Custom-House. In 1812 a tobacco-store was added, and a part of the premises is laid out as a timber-yard.

The form of the building is nearly square. The centre is occupied by an area, measuring 80 feet by 57, about which are disposed the stores, offices, and a watch-house. The principal dimensions are as follows :—

	F.	I.
Length of front facing the river	171	9
Do. of side facing the street	127	9
Do. of side bounding the timber-yard	130	0

The annual rent is £1419 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the tenure is for ever.

The Old Custom-House, which is no longer used for public purposes, is situated in Ship-quay-street. It has been converted into a wine and spirit store, and rented by the government.

The Linen-Hall, which is in an obscure situation—in Rosemary-lane, adjacent to the Shambles—is supposed to have been built in 1770, three years before which period the ground had been purchased from the Irish Society by Mr. Hamilton. It consists of a court, measuring 147 feet by 39, which is inclosed 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 is situated in Foyle-street, was built for a regiment of infantry, but 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. In the Ordnance Estimates for 1836-7 it was proposed that £6000 should be taken for the new Derry Barracks: this sum has been granted, and the new Barrack is to be built this year.

The Magazine is situated in a street adjacent to the Wall, to which the building has given the name of Magazine-street. It stands on the site of the castle, which Sir Henry Docwra, on his arrival at Derry, "presentlie resolved" to fortify. [See *General History*, and the *Plan* of 1600.] It appears as a "store" on Raven's plan, of 1625, and on those of 1689 and 1788 as a magazine. It was repaired and strengthened about forty years ago by Sir William Smith, assistant royal engineer of the district, and remained in charge of the ordnance till a lease was obtained from the Irish Society by Sir George F. Hill of the ground on which it stands—the government, it is understood, having relinquished their claim. It now belongs to Mr. Robert Young, who has occasionally let it to the government. There are no stores deposited in it at present, the ammunition of the troops being kept in the barrack.

The Bridge, although wooden, is among the boasts of Derry. Previously to its erection the medium of intercourse between the city and the opposite bank of the Foyle was a ferry; and that even this imperfect communication was not well attended, is evident from the testimony of Arthur Young, in 1776:—"Reached Derry at night, and waited two hours in the dark before the ferry-boat came over for me."—(Young's *Tour in Ireland:* 4to. p. 143.)

It appears from the following extracts from the Concise View of the Irish Society that negociations about the erection of a bridge at Derry had begun above twenty years before that measure was resolved on :—

1769, April 22. "The Corporation of Londonderry having sent a memorial to the Society for their consent to the making a bridge over Lough Foyle, the committee made a report thereon, recommending such consent."

——, May 31. "The Corporation of Londonderry sent a memorial to the Society, offering to send an engineer, and submit plans for the new bridge."

——, June 8. "A letter was received from the Right Honourable Francis Andrews, one of the representatives of Londonderry, on the subject of the bridge, and securing the Society the present rent of £20 a year for the ferry."

1786, June 8. "The Society assented to the proposition for erecting a bridge at Londonderry, over the river Lough Foyle."

At length in 1789 the erection of a wooden bridge was begun by Lemuel Cox, of the firm of Cox and Thompson of Boston, in New England, near which city they had constructed such 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. The original expense of erection was £16,294 6*s.*

The length of the Bridge 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 16½ feet asunder, are bound together by 13 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 4½ feet high, and a broad foot-way, provided with gas-lamps. At one quarter of the length of the Bridge, measured toward its western extremity, a turning-bridge has been

constructed, in place of the original drawbridge: some contrivance of this kind is necessary, the inhabitants of Strabane having a right to the free navigation of the Foyle. There is a toll-house at the end next to the city.

The city and its reservoir being at opposite sides of the river, the water has to be conveyed across the Bridge. As both the water and gas pipes pass along the Bridge, it is necessary that they should be separated whenever it is opened for the passage of barges. This is effected in the water-pipes by compass-joints at the side of the draw-opening, round which turn two moveable pieces of the pipes, being drawn up by a wheel and pinion, acting on a chain. Stop-cocks, at each side, cut off the communication of the water during the operation, and the pipes, when lowered, meeting in a ball and socket-joint, &c., must form an oblique angle, the vertex being upwards.

In the gas-pipes the separation is effected by a moveable piece bent at right angles at each end, and thus capping, as it were, the ends of the stationary pipes, also bent at right angles in an opposite direction, being made air-tight by a simple lute.

On the 6th of February, 1814, a portion of the Bridge, extending to 350 feet, was carried away by large masses of ice, which had been floated down the river by the ebb-tide and a very high wind. Before the corporation disposed of their interest in the Bridge [see *Municipality*—] they contemplated the erection of a new one. Plans and estimates were procured, and soundings of the river taken. According to Sir John Rennie, the cost of a suspension-bridge would have been £56,960; of one of cast-iron, with three arches on stone piers, £81,917; of one of stone, £126,663: it is thought, however, that a suspension-bridge, on the most improved principle, would not cost more than £50,000. The site originally chosen was about 600 feet above the present Bridge: but Mr. Tite, in his last Report to the Irish Society, recommends a point a little below the Gallows brook, or western end of a stream, called Mary Blue's Burn.

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 is altogether disused for dramatic purposes: a part of the premises have been converted into the out-offices of a private establishment.

The 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. It is now sometimes called the County Hotel.

In Mr. Robert Slade's Narrative of a Journey to the North of Ireland in 1802, printed in the appendix to the Concise View of the Irish Society, it is stated "that there was then but one inn of any note in Londonderry." And, from the Report of the Deputation of 1814, it appears "that, the hotel in Londonderry being at this time shut up, the second house did not afford the accommodation of beds, and that they were therefore compelled to accept the proffered hospitalities of bed and breakfasts at the bishop's palace during their stay there."

The MARKETS are, generally speaking, good, and well provided with sheds and weigh-houses. A plan for enlarging and improving the Flesh Market is in contemplation, which, as stated above, would occasion the removal of the Old Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. The new erections are to be of the Tuscan order, and the entire is to be covered in. This spirited undertaking is to be at the sole expense of the city member, the proprietor of the market. To make room for the erection of the Corn Market the Coward's Bastion was demolished, when some human bones were found in it, which appeared to have belonged to two skeletons.

The QUAYS are commodious. The attention of the Irish Society was early directed to the establishment of a proper quay, or wharf—as appears from the 29th item of their Instructions, issued to P. Probie, and M. Springham, Esqrs., on their visit of inspection in 1615:—"Item—whereas it hath beene propounded for the building of a key and a wharfe at the Derry, as a worke very necessarie and commodious to the towne, both by enlarging of the customes and traffique there, we praie you to hearken to such sufficient men as will undertake it, and upon such good condicions as you shall finde reasonable and convenient for the good of the towne, and proffit of the Society." Messrs. Probie and Springham did not, however, see any reason for an immediate expenditure towards that object—reporting in 1616:—"There is a kaie as yet sufficient for that trade at Derrie, and hereafter when the fortification is finished the citie may either enlarge the same or make a new as they shall think fitting."

In 1624, the lords of the privy council called the attention of the city of London to various defects in the plantation of Ulster, with a view to their remedy or removal. Amongst others it was stated:—"There is a key now made along the ryver, of earth and faggotts, subject to contynuall decaye, by reason of the weakness of the materialls, and contynuall beatinge of the sea upon it; this key must be firmely made upp of stone, for the ornament, strength, and comodityе of the citye:" and again, more explicitly, in 1625:—"They are to make a strong and fair key of lime and stone, or of timber, which, besides the safety of shipping, will be an ornament to the citye and bring profitt with it." To the necessity of undertaking such a work the city did not assent, their reply stating the sufficiency of the then

LONDONDERRY.

from the S.W. Bastion.

existing quay:—"Touching the key, which is now of earth and faggots, and requires to be made of stone, they have alreadie bin at greate charge therewith, and are informed by their workemen that it is sufficyent; and they have lately let it to a new tennant, who is bound to keep it in good repaire.—And they will be carefull to see it soe kept that it shall be serviceable."

In 1629 the sum of £170 had been already disbursed by the Londoners for building several small quays. [See *General History.*] Among these was the Faggot-quay, which is the only semblance of a quay given in Raven's plan of Derry, in 1625, where it appears as a short mole.

The growing trade of Derry must have soon required more extended accommodation than such a quay, or quays, could afford, and yet there is little recorded for many years of any additions having been made to it. In the Concise View of the Irish Society it is said that, on the 10th of November, 1732, "Timber was ordered to be supplied for the repairs of the Ship Quay, Londonderry," and it is therefore probable that a better description of quay had before that time been constructed. But such assistance was soon found insufficient, as in 1763, on the 2nd of November, the mayor, corporation, merchants, and traders, petitioned the House for a grant "to build a new pier, in addition to the present quay," which petition was followed, on the 16th of the same month, by a resolution of the House, that the quay was insufficient for the increasing trade of the port. Again, in 1765, on the 11th of November, the mayor of Londonderry petitioned the house of commons for aid to erect a pier; and again—in 1771, on the 19th of November—to complete the same, or quay. Between these two periods various sums were voted by parliament towards this purpose, amounting in all to 4590 15*s.*

In 1790,—30 George III.—the house of commons of Ireland, in committee of supply, voted for improving the harbour and quays of the city of Derry, £300 a year for 21 years, which, however, by an act of the same date, was changed into a permanent duty, arising out of certain tonnage dues then granted, and considered equivalent to that sum. These dues were subsequently regulated by the act of 1835. [See *Tonnage.*]

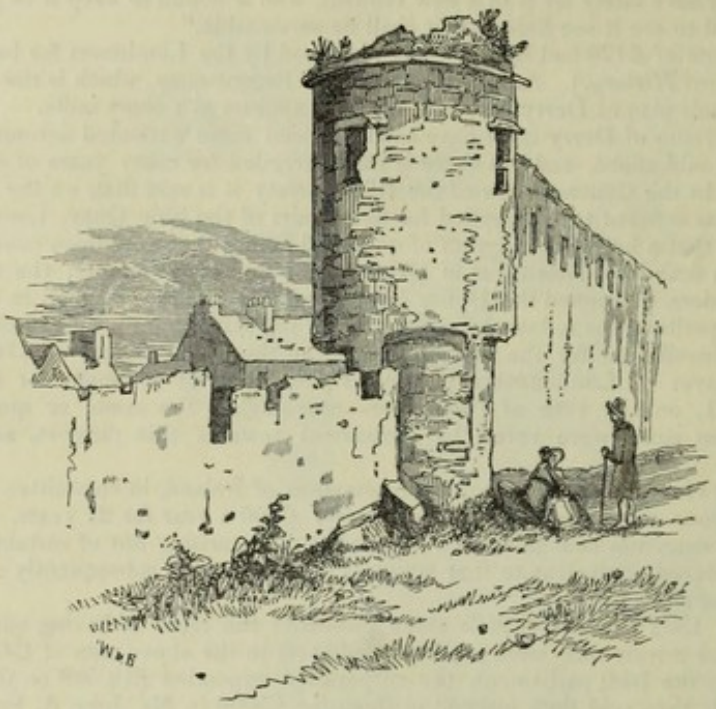
Previously to 1832 the corporation alone possessed the right of having quays: they then lost their monopoly, and private ones were built. In addition to the above sum of £4590 15*s.*, granted at different periods by the Irish parliament, the corporation expended £12,588 on the quays: however, in November 1831, they sold their interest in them for £5000 to Mr. John A. Smyth, in whom their power became consequently vested. These quays are called the *Merchants'*, or *Custom-house*, Quays: there are also 21 *Sufferance*, or *Private Wharfs*—2 at the Waterside included. [See *Municipality.*]

Among the chief ornaments of the city is WALKER'S TESTIMONIAL, which stands on the central western bastion. It is a well-proportioned column, surmounted by a statue of the distinguished governor, whom, with his gallant companions, it is intended to commemorate. [See *County History.*] This column is of Portland stone. The diameter is 6 feet 9 inches, and the height is 81 feet, of which the pedestal measures 15, steps included. It is ascended on the inside by a spiral staircase of 110 steps, which measures 3 feet 5 inches in diameter. The statue, which is based on a dome with conical convex flutes, is 9 feet high.

On the 18th of December, 1825 (being the 7th O. S.), a meeting of the Apprentice Boys and other citizens was held, for the purpose of commencing a subscription towards the erection of the Testimonial; on the 24th of April, 1826, another meeting was held, at which it was resolved—that the ancient cannon should be provided with carriages and placed on the Royal Bastion, which should be inclosed with a handsome stone work and iron palisades,—and that a Testimonial should be erected in its centre, whereon the city flags should be hoisted on each anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates, and of the Relief of Derry, and also upon the king's birth day: on the 22nd of May, in the same year, a committee was appointed to carry the project into effect; and on the 20th of September following the committee waited on the deputation of the Irish Society, to solicit a subscription, when the sum of 50 guineas was recommended by the deputation, to be thus applied. The first stone was laid on the 7th of December 1826, by the mayor, Major Richard Young, and in 1828, the work was completed. The entire expense was £4200, including £100 for the statue. It was defrayed by subscriptions, including one of £50 from the corporation. 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, pointing towards the spot where the boom was laid, is supposed to indicate the approach of the vessels sent for the relief of the city. The column was erected by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, and the statue was carved by John Smyth, Esq., of Dublin. On the base there is a tablet intended for an inscription.

On Monday the 11th of August, 1828, the statue was elevated to its station, and this circumstance added to the celebrity of the following day, which was the anniversary of the Opening of the Gates. In addition to the usual ceremonials [see *Community*—] the procession halted at the Testimonial, when the Virgin Flag of the city was hoisted on a staff beside the statue, amid the discharge of

twenty-three field-pieces, which were answered from the quays by Roaring Meg, and from the fort of Culmore.



PEOPLE.

Section I.—Municipality.

This subject being, generally speaking, of a complicated nature—and in this particular instance connected with much litigation and controversy—it cannot be here treated with that minuteness of detail, which its importance would seem to demand. Those willing to follow up the inquiry will find ample information in the Third Part of the Appendix to the First Report of the Municipal Commissioners, dated in the present year, from which much of the information here given has been derived.

Extent of the City and Liberties.—According to the present charter of Londonderry—granted by Charles II. 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 municipal boundary, by which the jurisdiction of the corporation is virtually limited, may be described as follows:—On the west of the Foyle the proportion originally annexed to the city was computed at 4000 acres. It contains all that part of the parish of Templemore which is within the county, and called the North-Western Liberties, and is popularly subdivided into the Upper and Lower Liberties, which are separated by the Bishop's Demesne. 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*.—The entire area is 31,714a. 0r. 17p., of which there are 12,615a. 2r. 8p. on the west, and 19,098a. 2r. 9p. on the east of the Foyle.

The limits thus marked out were considerably restricted on the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832; the boundary then adopted for parliamentary representation is thus defined in 2 and 3 William IV. c. 89:—

"From the point on the south-west of the city, at which Mary Blue's Burn joins the river Foyle, up Mary Blue's Burn to the point at which the same crosses Stanley's Walk; thence, westward, along Stanley's Walk to the point at which the same meets a road which runs nearly parallel to Mary Blue's Burn; thence, northward, along the last-mentioned road to the point at which the same reaches the entrance gate to the Bishop's Demesne and Deer Park; thence, westward, along the road which pro-

ceeds from the said entrance gate, to the point at which the same turns south-westward; thence, northward, along a small stream for about seventy yards, to the point at which the same meets a bank which skirts the south-eastern bank of a circular plantation, and runs up to the Creggan and Burt road; thence along the bank so running to the Creggan and Burt road, to the point at which the same meets the Creggan and Burt road; thence along a ditch which runs from the northern side of the Creggan and Burt road, and nearly opposite to the point last described, to the point at which the same meets a small stream; thence in a straight line to the north-western corner of the enclosure wall of the Lunatic Asylum; thence along the northern enclosure wall of the Lunatic Asylum, and in a line in continuation thereof, to the point at which such line cuts the river Foyle; thence, southward, along the river Foyle, to the point at which the same is met, on the eastern side, by a ditch or bank, which forms the southern boundary of the pleasure grounds of Mr. William Bond; thence along the last-mentioned ditch or bank to the point at which the same meets the Newtown Limavady road; thence, southward, along the Newtown Limavady road, for about 90 yards to the point where the said road joins the Strabane road; thence along the old Strabane road for about 390 yards, to the point where the same is met by a narrow road running westward to the tank; thence, westward, along the last-mentioned narrow road, for about 30 yards, to the point where the same is met by a bank now planted with bushes, running southward; thence along the last-mentioned bank until it is met by a lane running from Waterside up a steep hill to the old Strabane road; thence, to the nearest point of a small stream, which is the boundary between the townlands of Gobnascale and Clooney; thence, down the said stream for about 70 yards, to a point where the same is met by a lane running south-westward to the fields; thence along this last-mentioned lane until the same is met by the boundary between Gobnascale and Tamneymore; thence along the last-mentioned boundary to the river Foyle; thence to the point first described."

In the Municipal Bill, lately before the legislature, it was proposed to adopt this boundary for corporate purposes also.

CHARTERS.—Five charters have been granted to Londonderry.

On the termination of the military operations of Sir Henry Docwra, in 1603, the attention of the English government was particularly turned towards establishing a Municipality in Derry, of which that able commander may be considered the "true founder." [See *General History.*] In a letter—dated at Westminster, on the 22nd of March, 1603—from James I. to the earl of Devonshire, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, it is represented as "grown to have some good number of inhabitants;" and this letter, which appears to have been written at the solicitation of Sir Henry Docwra, led to the first incorporation of Derry, which was made by a charter of James I., dated the 19th of July, 1604. By this charter 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 should "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 a 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 were 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 hold courts, among other privileges; and Sir Henry Docwra was further invested with the dignity of admiral, within the liberties of the city, and from the mouth of the Bann to Lough Foyle. After his death, or resignation, the corporate officers were to be elected by the provost, aldermen, sheriffs, and burgesses.—However, although this original charter was made public, and the admiralty jurisdiction of Sir Henry Docwra sought to be enforced by a proclamation of the lord lieutenant of the time, it does not appear to have been ever accepted by the city.

By an abstract also of charters from the patent rolls of James I. 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 their continuance.

On the 27th of January, 1612-13, the Irish Society was formed, and on the 29th of March a new charter was granted to the Corporation and Society jointly, in which the latter are styled "The Society of the Governor and Assistants of London, of the New Plantation in Ulster." In this charter "the Derrie" is styled "the city of Londonderry," and it is granted that all lands within the circuit of three Irish miles from the middle of the city should be within its liberties and jurisdiction.

The next charter was granted by Oliver Cromwell, and dated the 20th of March, 1656.

The present governing charter of the Corporation and Irish Society was granted by Charles II., and is dated the 10th of April, 1662. The necessity of issuing this new charter, which was confirmatory of the second charter of James I., has been shown in the *General History.*

A charter was likewise granted by James II., dated the 3rd of August, 1687, which purported to erect a new body corporate, consisting of a mayor, 20 aldermen, 40 capital burgesses, 2 sheriffs, a recorder, and a chamberlain: this charter was never accepted by the former Corporation.

By-Laws.—The mayor and Common Council of Derry are empowered by the operative charter to make in writing all reasonable and convenient laws, "which to them according to their wise discretions shall seem good, wholesome, honest, profitable, necessary, and requisite, for the rule and government of the said city." A certificate, however, of every such law is to be submitted within four months after its enactment to the approval of the Irish Society, who are, on the other hand, bound to signify their opinion of it within six months after receiving the certificate: no provision is made for the case of the Society omitting to notice a by-law submitted to them.

The successive by-laws would of course be found too numerous and fluctuating to admit even of condensation in this place, if it were indeed possible to ascertain them all: it will therefore be sufficient to advert specially to those most important and interesting, in connexion with the subjects to which they were applicable.

Several of the by-laws appear to have been merely confirmatory of ancient usages, and to have never obtained the sanction of the Irish Society, even in their legal form.

New Rules.—The New Rules were orders made by the Irish privy council on the 23rd of September, 1672, under 17 and 18 Charles II. c. 2, s. 82, for the regulation of various corporations, &c., including that of Londonderry. They will be specially noticed in connexion with the subjects to which they were applicable.

Style.—The style of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of Londonderry."

Officers.—The officers of the Corporation are as follows:—12 aldermen, including the mayor; 24 burgesses, or, as they are called in the charter, chief burgesses, including a chamberlain; 2 sheriffs; a recorder, who is sometimes an alderman, or a burgess; a town clerk; a prothonotary; a clerk of the peace; coroners; a sword-bearer; a mace-bearer; 4 sergeants-at-mace; and a weigh-master. The title of *mayor of the staple* is enjoyed by the mayor for a year after the expiration of his office, during which he formerly had the regulation of the *staple*—where the principal commodities were exposed for sale.

The Common Council consists of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and sheriffs. It is the governing body of the Corporation, and possesses the right of electing to corporate offices. The recorder has frequently served by deputy: this privilege is not allowed by the charter; but a deputy is authorized to preside at the city sessions, by 21 and 22 George III. c. 42, and 39 George III. c. 55. The number of the coroners is not limited: there are at present 3.

The mace-bearer is not, as such, named in the charter, but is chosen to perform a duty properly belonging to the office of sergeant-at-mace.

The office of weighmaster has superseded that of keeper of a great balance and weight, appointed by the charter to be kept within the city; which office of keeper was granted to the Corporation, with power to appoint a deputy, with clerks, and servants. The original statute, respecting this more modern officer, is 4 Anne, c. 14. This was succeeded by 25 George II. c. 15, which act was continued by several subsequent ones, and perpetuated by 27 George III. c. 41.

Before the corporate property in the quays passed into private hands the Corporation employed a quay-master. The ancient office of armourer has been long discontinued. On one occasion, at least, a member of the corporate body was elected city scavenger.

Any person refusing to undertake the office of mayor, or alderman, when elected thereto, is by the charter made liable to a fine, not exceeding the sum of "£200 of lawful money of England."

No person who resides beyond the liberties is qualified to be a member of the Corporation: until 1834, however, this rule was not strictly observed.

Election of Officers.—The mayor and sheriffs are chosen annually: the election takes place on the 2nd of December, but remains unconfirmed till the 2nd of February. The sheriffs are appointed by the Corporation: in the Municipal Bill, lately before the legislature, it was proposed that the appointment should be conducted here as in other places.

The remaining officers are chosen at any time, and for a stated period.

By the 1st of the New Rules it was directed that the names of all persons elected to the office of chief magistrate, recorder, sheriff, or town-clerk, should be submitted to the lord lieutenant, or other chief governor, and the privy council, for their approval; and that such elections should be made on the day three months preceding that on which the officers were to enter on the execution of their offices. For this rule another was substituted by 3 William and Mary, c. 2, which was directed by 2 Anne, c. 6, s. 17, to be taken in Ireland.

By the 2nd of the New Rules every officer was required to take the oath of supremacy, prescribed by 2 Elizabeth, c. 1, and also another, prescribed by the rule itself. This rule was established by the

Irish statute 4 George I. c. 3, by which a new form of oath was substituted. By 33 George III. c. 21, Roman Catholics, amid other exemptions, were excused from taking those oaths; and by 10 George IV. a new oath was framed.

From several notices in the Concise View of the Irish Society, it appears that the Corporation and the Society were frequently at variance on the subject of those by-laws, which respected the election of officers—the latter party claiming the right of approval, which was resisted or neglected by the former: in 1736, indeed, matters had proceeded so far that the Society suspended their allowance of £90 10*s*., annually paid to the Corporation. At length, in 1740, the lord chief justice, Singleton, undertook to settle all differences between the parties,—and with such success that, on the 6th of January in the following year, the Society ordered a piece of plate to be presented to him, which, however, he repeatedly declined accepting, and which was eventually given to the city of London, for the use of the successive mayors.

It appears from the same authority that, previously to 1740, all persons, without any limitation of residence, were qualified to be elected members of the Corporation. On the 12th of September, however, in that year, the following resolution was passed in the Common Council:—

"Resolved:—Whereas many inconveniencies have happened from electing persons not residing, or inhabiting within the City of Londonderry, or Liberties thereof, into the places or offices of burgesses, aldermen, and mayor of the said City, for remedy thereof it is ordained, enacted, and established, by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, chamberlain, and burgesses of the said City, in Common Council assembled, that from hence forth for ever hereafter no person whatsoever shall be capable of being elected, preferred, or sworn into the place or office of burgess of the said City, who shall not have resided and inhabited within the same or the Liberties thereof, for twelve calendar months next and immediately preceding such election. And it is further ordained, enacted, and established, by this Common Council, that no person who shall hereafter be chosen a burgess of the said City, pursuant to the aforesaid by-law, shall be capable of being elected, preferred or sworn into the place or office of alderman or mayor of the said City, who shall not reside and inhabit within the same, or the Liberties thereof, for 12 calendar months, next and immediately preceding every such election of alderman or mayor. And it is further ordained, enacted, and established, by this Common Council, that if any person, or persons whatsoever, who shall not have resided and inhabited within the said City or Liberties thereof, during the time aforesaid, shall be elected to the place or office of burgess of the said City; or if any person, who shall hereafter be chosen a burgess, pursuant to the aforesaid by-law, shall after be elected alderman or mayor of the said City, without residing and inhabiting within the same or the Liberties thereof for the space of 12 calendar months, next and immediately preceding such his election into the place or office of alderman or mayor of the said City, such election and elections shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and the person and persons so elected, or preferred, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the by-law, or ordinance, aforesaid, shall be and are hereby rendered disqualified and incapable to take, hold, or serve in, or execute any of the said places, or offices, as if he or they had never been elected, or preferred thereto, any custom or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

On the 30th of January, 1830, a similar resolution was passed, enacting that no person should be thenceforward eligible to the office of burgess or alderman, who had not a permanent residence within the city or liberties: this resolution is said to be strictly acted on.

Emoluments of Officers.—From various causes, the emoluments of several officers have ceased altogether, even where the office still exists: the following detail, therefore, is of a rather historical nature.

The salary of the mayor has varied: in modern times it rose to £400, Irish, a year, but was subsequently reduced to £350. It is supposed that a salary was formerly annexed also to the office of mayor of the staple.

The aldermen and burgesses enjoy no emolument but the privilege of passing Derry Bridge toll-free.

The sheriffs formerly enjoyed the revenue of a tract, called the *Sheriff's Mountain*, for which perquisite a small salary was substituted. Their present salary, amounting to £46 3*s*. 1*d*. each, is derived by presentment from the grand jury. Their official emoluments in fees are, however, considerable: in 1827 these amounted to £1000, but they have since decreased to between £300 and £400 a year.

The salary of the recorder, when paid by the Corporation, was £42 a year. He also possesses a field in *Ballynagowan* (a townland in the liberties), called the *Recorder's Park*, which he holds from the Irish Society during the continuance of his office, at a nominal rent of 3*s*. 4*d*. a year: in 1819 it was leased to the then recorder at 5*s*. a year. The first notice of a salary occurs in the following passage in the Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 47:—"The commissioners granted five hundred acres of land, which had formerly belonged to Rory O'Kane (who had incurred a forfeiture of his land by a criminal conviction), to Mr. Carey, recorder of Derry, during his life, paying the usual rent of

£5 6*s.* 8*d.*, he having no salary ; which they conceived to be the best way of giving him satisfaction without charge to the city."

The chamberlain's salary is £100 a year. He formerly enjoyed, in addition, 20 *per-cent.* on the moneys he received as collector for the Corporation. He is still entitled to an allowance of 11*s.*, for fee and certificate on the admission of a freeman ; and there is likewise an ancient fee annexed to his office, which appears to be fixed at 12*s.* 6*d.*, for what are called *Spoon and Bucket*, said to be payable to the Corporation: this, however, he does not claim as a right, but is allowed to retain as a perquisite.

To the offices of town-clerk and prothonotary certain fees of court are annexed, with the privilege of passing Derry Bridge toll-free.

The clerk of the peace has a salary of £400 a year by 4 Geo. IV. c. 43, and also certain fees under the acts relating to the registry of the elective franchise.

The coroners have no salary from the Corporation, but are paid here, as elsewhere, by presentment from the grand jury.

The sword-bearer's emoluments are a salary of £5 a year, a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, on the admission of a freeman, and the privilege of passing Derry Bridge toll-free: the mace-bearer enjoys the like emoluments.

The emoluments of the weigh-master, who was also craner and inspector of butter, fluctuated much from various causes. They arose principally from the cranage of butter and corn, together with compensation for a part of the former, granted on the alteration in the Butter Acts, which was made by 10 George IV. c. 41. The average of his receipts for three years, ending with 1828, was £553 7*s.* 3*d.*

The salary of the quay-master is stated to have been £30 a year, but was at times higher ; that of the armourer varied from £20 to £5 ; the scavenger had a salary of £30 a year.

Salaries were likewise paid to a variety of persons, who were not properly corporate officers—such as the master of the free school, a solicitor, an apothecary, the organist and the bell-ringer of the cathedral, and a bellman.

Owing to a great reduction in the revenue of the Corporation, which will be explained elsewhere, that body has latterly been unable to remunerate even those officers who still retain their salaries. It appears from the annual "General Statement of Monies received on Account of the Honourable the Irish Society," for 1835–6, that the officers of the Corporation have been latterly paid by the Society ; and the distribution for the year is thus given in the Londonderry Journal of the 24th of November, 1835 :—

"One year's salary to Joshua Gillespie, Esq., Mayor of Derry, to 4th February, 1836		£300
For contingencies		50
One year's salary to Wm. Boyd, Esq., Recorder of Derry		200
NOTE.—This is exclusive of £20, paid yearly to Mr. Boyd, as standing counsel for the Society.		
One year's salary to J. Gregg, Esq., Chamberlain		100
Do.	to William Ellis, Esq., Mayor's Clerk	40
Do.	to John Murray, Esq., Solicitor of Corporation	20
Do.	to Frederick Hamilton, Esq., Swordbearer	10
Do.	to Eneas Murray, Mace-bearer	10
Do.	to four Sergeants of Mace, £20 each	80
Do.	to Clock-keeper	5
Do.	to Bellman	5
Do.	to Sheriff's Bailiff	10
		£830"

It appears from the following notices in the Concise View of the Irish Society that the Corporation were similarly in want of pecuniary aid at an early period :—

1685.—"During this year there was a great decay of trade in Londonderry. The Corporation complained that the government of the place was too expensive for the magistrates to sustain, and they supplicated the Society for abatement of rent, and the Society promised them assistance."

1690, July 31.—"The mayor of Derry solicited the Society for certain tolls due to the Society, for one year, for better enabling him to undergo the charge of the mayoralty of Londonderry, for the ensuing year."

COMMONALTY.—The charter directs "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 . . . . a new body corporate and politic," or commonalty.

FREEMEN.—The charter does not specially create *freemen*, nor prescribe the mode of obtaining citizenship. Several expressions, however, in the charter, refer to persons "free of the city." For instance, it directs "that all and singular persons being free of the city aforesaid, and willing to enjoy the liberties and free customs of the same, be in lot and scot, and partake of all charges for the maintaining the state of the same city and liberties of the same, according to their oaths, which they shall

make when they shall be admitted to that freedom; and he which will not do this shall lose the freedom of the same." It also directs, "that all and every person being free of that city, and remaining out of the same city, and by himself or others using merchandizing within the said city of Londonderry, and the liberties thereof, or that hereafter shall remain and exercise, be in lot and scot with the commonalty of the same city for their merchandize aforesaid, or otherwise be removed from their freedom."

When the usage arose, or whether it was coeval with the charter, of restricting the commonalty to persons admitted as freemen by the Common Council, cannot be now ascertained. Neither can the origin be traced of the usage which gave inchoate rights of freedom to some, and conferred on the Common Council the right of granting freedom to others by grace especial. However, as long as usage can be traced, the commonalty has consisted of freemen; and the Common Council has here, as in other places, exercised the right of adjudicating upon the claims of those entitled to freedom, and of granting freedom to others: mere inhabitancy has not been considered as giving an inchoate right to freedom.

The right to freedom exists, according to usage, in the sons and sons-in-law of aldermen and burgesses, and also in such persons as have served an apprenticeship of seven years to a freeman, unless the master be an attorney, when five years are sufficient. Some have obtained their freedom by special favour, among whom are the clergymen of the cathedral, and Presbyterian meeting-house. Hence arose the distinction of *freemen by oath* and *freemen by tickets*, that is—by right and by favour. On the 6th of January, 1739, the Irish Society limited the election of honorary, or ticket freemen, to 4 annually.

By the 3rd of the New Rules certain persons, termed in the act "foreigners, strangers, and aliens," but popularly *settlers*, were admitted of right to their freedom: although this right has been perpetually contested, no adjudication has yet been made.

Freemen possess but two privileges—those of eligibility to the office of burgess, and of parliamenmentary elective franchise. They formerly enjoyed also an immunity from the *Alien Dues*—a tax levied on goods, imported into Derry by non-freemen.

Guilds.—The mayor and aldermen are authorized by the charter to create companies, guilds, or fraternities, "for the better increase of all and all manner of arts, mysteries, and manual occupations whatsoever,"—which guilds should have power "to make and erect, respectively for themselves, a common hall, or other convenient place, within the said city of Londonderry," and to enact laws with certain penalties annexed, provided they were consistent with the law of the land, and ratified by the mayor and aldermen.

On the 13th of April, 1735, a warrant was issued by the proper authorities, creating a fraternity of 36 tradesmen—including a master and 2 wardens—with power to appoint a clerk and beadle, and to make by-laws. The objects of this fraternity were to prevent non-freemen from trading, and to check fraud. It consisted of—5 tailors; 4 smiths, copper-smiths, and cutlers; 4 surgeon barbers; 2 bakers; 4 carpenters; 4 cordwainers; 2 saddlers and rope-makers; 2 tanners and curriers; 3 skinners and stationers; 2 weavers; 3 coopers and chandlers; 1 mason: however, there was no provision in the charter for supplying vacancies by individuals of the same trade. This body is said to have exercised a degree of judicial control in deciding on cases of misconduct in the practice of the several trades, and to have possessed considerable influence in parliamentary elections: however, it declined with the decline of the commercial monopoly, so long enjoyed by the freemen, and about forty years ago ceased to exist.

Jurisdiction.—The administration of local jurisdiction is held in civil matters in the Court of Record, and Court of Conscience; in criminal matters in the Court of City Sessions. [See *Justice*.]

The mayor is a justice of the peace within the city and liberties. He, or the recorder, is sole judge of the Court of Conscience, and officially a member of the police, pipe-water, and ballast-office committees. He is also formally invested with certain powers, relating to the bridge-tolls, tonnage, and pilotage. In the absence of the recorder he is judge of the Court of Record. He must form one of the city magistrates, 3 of whom compose the City Sessions of the Peace. He is likewise named in every commission of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery for the city and county, and sits upon the commission with the judge of assize. [See *Do.*]

Aldermen, having served the office of mayor, become magistrates of the city and liberties.

The same sheriffs, as in London, have been appointed for the city and county conjointly, being, by the charters of 1613 and 1662, empowered to exercise their jurisdiction in all the places and premises granted, on paying 10*s.* annually into the Exchequer.

The Common Council have exercised entire control over the funds of the Corporation. They have also exercised exclusive authority to confer the freedom of the Corporation by special favour, and to adjudicate upon the claims of persons seeking freedom by right. In those matters of public trust, which by several acts of parliament were committed to the Corporation, all the powers were vested in themselves alone, and their meetings were strictly private.

Among the powers vested in the Corporation, either by charter or by acts of parliament, the principal are those which have reference to the making of by-laws, already noticed,—the control of fairs and markets, lighting, cleansing, watching, paving, and providing the city with water (which, as questions of police, may be here adverted to),—together with the right of levying bridge-tolls, tonnage, and other dues, which will be treated of under the head *Property*.

Fairs and Markets.—There are six annual Fairs, only three of which are well attended. These are held on the 17th of June, 4th of September, and 17th of October,—the others on the 4th of March, 30th of April, and 20th of September.

The following is a table of the principal Markets:—

Name.	Locality.	Market Days.	When established.	Buildings by whom built, &c.	Principal Commodities vended.	Number of Weigh-houses annexed.	Proprietors of the Customs.
Meat Market, or Shambles.	Off Linen-hall-street.	Every week-day.	1760	Alderman Alexander, and other members of the Corporation.	Meat.	1	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Linen Market.	Linen-hall-street.	Wednesday.	1770	The late Frederick Hamilton, Esq.	Linen.	0	Frederick Hamilton, Esq.
Flax Market.	Bishop-street.	Thursday.	1808	No building.	Flax.	0	——
Butter Market.	Waterloo-place.	Every week-day.	1825	Corporation.	Butter, and hides.	3	Corporation.
Fish Market.	Off Linen-hall-street.	Do.	1825	Do.	Fish.	0	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Potato 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.
Fruit Market.	Within the Wall, between the Ferry-quay Gate and the New Gate.	Wednesday and Saturday.	1827	No building.	Fruit.	0	——
Corn Market.	Foyle-street.	Wednesday and Saturday.	1832	James M'Crea, Esq.	Oats, meal, wheat, barley, bere, and rye.	3	James M'Crea, Esq.
Cow Market.	A field at the south part of Bishop-street, near the river.	Wednesday.	1832	No building.	Cows, pigs, sheep, and goats.	0	Corporation.
Slop and Pork Market.	Between Linen-hall-street and the Fish Market.	Every week-day.	1832	Do.	Fresh and salt pork, &c.	0	Sir Robert A. Ferguson.
Horse Market.	Bishop's Gate.	Wednesday and fair day.	——	Do.	Horses, &c.	0	——
Yarn Market.	Butcher's-street.	Wednesday.	——	Do.	Yarn.	0	——

Lighting, Cleansing, and Watching.—As these duties are essentially of a municipal nature, the present may be the most proper place to notice them, although not now performed in Derry by the Corporation, but by a Police Committee. In this committee the necessary powers have been vested by 2 and 3 William IV. c. 107, commonly called the Police Act, by which three preceding acts are amended, passed severally in 30 George III., 5 George IV., and 6 George IV. It consists of the mayor and twelve other 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 well lighted with gas. The bridge also is thus lighted, at an annual expense of £76 16*s.*, and is watched at night. Fire-engines are in readiness 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."

Previously to the passing of the Police Act the city was lighted by a Gas-light Committee, appointed by one of the repealed statutes—6 George IV. c. 180.

Paving.—The paving likewise of the city is superintended by the Police Committee. With respect to any street forming part of a road, and formerly maintained by presentments from the grand jury, the committee may either leave the repair of it to their superintendence, or undertake it themselves.

Water.—The city is supplied with water from a tank, or reservoir, on the Quay Brae Head, above the Waterside. [See *Parish of Clondermot.*] The want of such accommodation had long been felt: Mr. Slade, in his Narrative of a Journey to the North of Ireland, in 1802, before alluded to, recommends that the Irish Society should direct their general agent "to report whether by erecting a fountain, after the manner practised in Swisserland, and which might serve as a monument to perpetuate the Union, it would not greatly tend to draw the people into a state of society, and ultimately lead to some plan for supplying Londonderry with water, which is much wanted, and has been often in contemplation."

The Corporation were empowered by 30 George III. c. 31, and 40 George III. c. 41, to supply the city with water, and to reimburse themselves by levying a rate, but it was not until the passing of 48 George III. c. 136, that they proceeded to act. By this statute a Pipe-Water Committee was appointed, consisting of 9 members, namely—the mayor; 4 members of the Common Council, to be appointed by that body; and 4 other individuals—one to be appointed by the inhabitants of each of the four wards, assembled in vestry. This act recites that the Corporation had expended £8000 on works for supplying the city with water, and the committee was empowered by it to assess funds for paying, not the principal, but the interest of this sum. The Corporation are stated to have expended in 1808 and 1809 no less than £15,583 8*s.* 9*d.* on the works: however, by the limitation of the act, the surplus above £8000 was altogether sunk in the undertaking—that surplus being considered to have arisen from mismanagement in conducting the works. In addition to the above assessment there is another sum of about £150, levied annually for the current expenditure; and within the last few years from £200 to £300 more have been levied for laying down new metal pipes of increased size.

The assessment, authorized by the act, is as follows:—

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

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

Property (Private).—The term *Private* is used here merely to distinguish that Property, of which the disposal was at the discretion of the Corporation, for general purposes, from that of which the disposal was prescribed by the acts which granted it.

The earliest corporate property on record was the Fifteen Hundred Acres, or Quarterlands, and the Sheriff's Mountain.

The *Fifteen Hundred Acres*, or *Quarter-lands*, after centuries of litigation among various parties, have passed into the possession of the Irish Society, who in lieu of them allow the Corporation £90 10*s.* a year, as part of their permanent income.

The *Sheriff's Mountain*, likewise, has passed into the possession of the Irish Society, who have granted to the Corporation a lease of it for one life, or 61 years, from the 1st of April, 1820, at a rent of £28, Irish, a year. The history of these properties has been given at large in the County History, in connexion with the notices of the Irish Society.

The *Common Holdings* were certain properties, which the Corporation held for a number of years under the Irish Society: they were as follows:—

1. The Ferry across the Foyle, which existed before the Bridge was built.
2. Lands in the Liberties, called Pennyburn, and the Larisks.
3. A part of the Slob, or reclaimed bank of the river, on which quays and a wharf have been laid out.

4. Waste ground about the Walls, now occupied by houses and markets.

5. A space, formerly occupied by a House of Correction and its precincts.

The above were held at a yearly rent of £42 3*s.* 4*d.*, Irish. In 1820, on the expiration of a lease made in 1759, the Irish Society granted new leases of the entire for one life, or 61 years, except the Larisks, which had been let by the Corporation to a member of the Lecky family. However, the rents were advanced to about £600, British, including, it is said, that of the Sheriff's Mountain, and excluding that of the Ferry, which latter had in 1790 been leased to the Corporation in perpetuity, at £20 a year, equal to £18 9*s.* 2*d.*, present currency.

The Corporation were also in possession of two other *Holdings*, in addition to the above: these were as follows:—

1. Another part of the Slob, comprised in a lease to Mr. Babington, which was acquired by purchase.

2. A small chattel holding, rented from the bishop of Derry.

The *Profits of the great Beam and Balance* were granted by the charter: the office of keeper has been superseded by that of the weighmaster.

The *Alien Dues* were collected from non-freemen, on articles imported into the city. This impost, which had occasioned great dissatisfaction, is said to have been abandoned about 1821.

The *Town Customs* were another impost, levied on almost every article brought into the city for sale, and claimed either as a toll thorough, assuming that the Corporation were lords of the soil,—or as a murage toll, to which the sheriffs were entitled by the charter, for the use of the Corporation. After various attempts at resistance, which had led to the employment of the military to enforce the collection of these Customs, they were at length made the subject of two legal actions, which led to the abandonment of all except the Market Tolls.

The *Market Tolls* are still collected on certain articles, exposed for sale in the markets: in 1830 those of the meat, fish, and vegetable markets were bought by Sir Robert A. Ferguson for £1500, at a public auction.

The *Bridge*, as already stated [see *Buildings*—] has succeeded the Ferry across the Foyle, which has been mentioned as formerly held by the Corporation from the Irish Society, at an annual rent. In 1789,—when about thirty years of their lease were still unexpired—the Corporation renewed with the Society a negociation for building a Bridge, and this negociation now terminated by the Society granting a lease in perpetuity, at the original rent. It was necessary, however, to have an act of parliament for erecting a Bridge, and in 1790 one was obtained, by which certain tolls were authorized, and a tonnage duty, which will be noticed hereafter,—but the surplus of these tolls, after payment of the expenses of erecting and maintaining the Bridge, was to merge in the Private Property of the Corporation, as the profits of the Ferry had before. The Bridge was erected by a loan, raised on the security of the tolls. The loan was never repaid, but the Corporation used for general purposes the surplus above the interest. The affairs of the Bridge became involved, and the tolls have been the subject of subsequent acts, which will be fully noticed under *Public Property*.

The *Quayage* was held by the Corporation under the Irish Society, in right of the original charter, and it has been already stated [see *Buildings*—] that considerable sums were very early expended by the Corporation on the erection, enlargement, and repair of the quays. Between 1765 and 1772 various sums were voted by parliament for the same purpose; and in recent times it has been one of the principal causes of complaint against the Corporation—that money, levied for other purposes, had been expended on their improvement. In November, 1831, they disposed of their interest in the quays to Mr. J. A. Smyth for £5000: while in the possession of the Corporation they produced, according to one statement, from £800 to £1000 annually,—according to others, £500, £400, or £200.

Although strictly a part of the *Private Property* of the Corporation, the Quayage has become so blended with the Tonnage and Ballast Dues that it may be also properly noticed under the head *Public Property*.

The Corporation also levy a small duty called *Anchorage*, by custom immemorial. It is fixed at 1*s.* 6*d.* on vessels having one mast, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on those having two, or more.

The following is a statement of the total rent-roll of the corporate property in 1831, held by lease from the Irish Society for 61 years, at a chief rent of £600 11*s.* 5*d.*:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sheriff's Mountain	166	3	1
Mill and fields	388	2	8
Ship's Quay	763	5	5
Wapping and Long Tower	186	7	5
Rosemary-lane and East-wall	145	15	5
Corn and butter market, and old weigh-house	219	9	2
Ground reclaimed at strand	150	0	0
Rent	2019	3	2

PROPERTY (PUBLIC). The Public Property of the Corporation, or the Public Funds of which they held the control, were—in addition to assessments for lighting, the control of which passed from them, as already stated, in 1832, and the rates for supplying the town with water, which, in conjunction with a public committee, they still levy—the Bridge Tolls, authorized by various acts, to be hereafter detailed; and Tonnage Dues, granted in 1790 and in 1808.

The application of these funds has been the subject of various litigation, the accounts of which it would be impossible to reconcile—the Corporation having assumed the right to amalgamate their proceeds with the private corporate property, and to employ them for general purposes, while the merchants have asserted such appropriation to be in violation of the acts which granted them. The following details are derived from the statements of both parties, from the recent Report of the Municipal Commissioners, and from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed on the 22nd of May, 1833, "to inquire into the operation of the Acts of Parliament relating to the Bridge over the Foyle at Derry, and into the application of the Tonnage Dues levied by the Corporation of Derry, and by the Ballast Office Committee, under those Acts; and to report whether any, and what alterations are necessary therein."

Quayage.—On the 21st of September, 1826, a memorial was presented to the Deputation of the Irish Society by the Chamber of Commerce, in which various acts of parliament, already noticed, are alluded to. After stating that the memorialists had been for sixteen months engaged in a fruitless correspondence with the Corporation respecting the Port Charges, the memorial proceeds:—"The Charges to which we allude are three,—first, Quayage upon *Goods*, which the Corporation derive under the Irish Society; secondly, a Tonnage Duty upon *Vessels*, granted by the 30th Geo. III.; and, thirdly, a similar Tonnage Duty upon *Vessels*, granted by the 48th Geo. III." These are afterwards shown by annexed documents to be far higher than similar charges at Belfast and Waterford; and the Quayage, or Wharfage, in particular, is asserted to be higher than at any other Irish port, Dublin excepted.

Another ground of complaint is the application of these moneys, "raised for commercial purposes," to purposes of dubious utility, or, at least, not commercial. In this part of the memorial it is stated that the Tonnage, collected under the act of 1790 for "preserving and improving the river, harbour, and quays," and which amounted to nearly £400 a year, had been "appropriated by the Common Council, without rendering any account to the public;" and it is added, respecting the additional Tonnage collected by the Ballast Office under the act of 1808, that "It was to be exclusively for the improvement of the port and harbour, and entrusted to the management of a committee, consisting of the members of parliament for the city and county, the collector of the port, and seven merchants to be chosen by the Corporation; for some years, however, previous to 2nd November last, only four merchants were upon the committee, three of whom were members of the Common Council. The utmost sum, permitted by the act of parliament, has been uniformly levied; yet only a small part has been expended upon the harbour: upwards of £2000, even of this fund, has found its way to assist in supporting the quays, and £1400 has actually been paid over by the committee to the Corporation." "Of the receipts of the Ballast Office, amounting to £445 *per annum*, and granted exclusively for the port and harbour, nearly one half has been expended upon the quays, or paid over to the Corporation, in direct opposition both to the spirit and the letter of the act of parliament." And, on the non-application of the funds to the purposes of commercial improvement, it is further remarked:—"Although we have taken from us nearly £2000 *per annum*, in Port Charges, we are yet without a wet or dry dock, or even a slip, upon which vessels could undergo any repairs."

Before resorting to the step of appealing to the Irish Society, the Chamber of Commerce had, through their president, negociated with the Corporation by letters—addressed to the mayors of two consecutive years—on the subject discussed in their memorial, but without effect. This correspondence appears to have terminated in a letter, addressed to the Chamber by the Corporation, through the recorder, of which the following passage is cited in the memorial:—"This [Quayage] is an ancient charge, incident to the lordship of the soil, conveyed by the Crown to the Irish Society, and cannot be reduced by the tenant, to the injury thereby of the reversionary interest of the landlord." "This statement," proceeds the memorial, "seems the more strange, as we are aware that for many years the Quayage was let to one of the members of the Common Council for £200 *per annum*, although its gross annual produce cannot be much below £1000;" adding that "the Quayage upon goods already mentioned, even at a much lower than the present rate, should be more than adequate" for supporting the quays. Referring again to this letter, the memorial goes on to state that the Common Council acted on the principle—that the Quayage was paid to them as the lessees of the lords of the soil, merely for the privilege of landing goods upon the strand, and that the cost of erecting and sustaining the quays should be defrayed by the public.

In answer to the memorial a communication was made to the Chamber of Commerce by the Irish Society, dated the 29th of January, 1827, which intimated that they had no objection to a reduction of

the Quayage: the Corporation, however, still declining to reduce it, strong resolutions were in that year adopted by the mercantile body, the import of which was to support owners of private quays in procuring a license to land goods at their respective wharfs. In consequence, as is supposed, of the competition thus introduced, the Corporation Quayage was in 1828 considerably lowered.

Bridge.—Previously to the erection of a Bridge, a Ferry across the Foyle was the only medium of communication between the city and the opposite country. This Ferry was held by the Corporation under the Irish Society, at an annual rent of £20, and sublet at £300 a year. The gross receipts of the lessee of the Ferry, about the period when the Bridge was built, are supposed to have averaged about £17 a week.

In 1789, when thirty years of the corporate tenure were still unexpired, and after a negociation on the subject of building a Bridge had been carried on for about twenty years, the Corporation presented a memorial to the Society, stating their intention of building a wooden Bridge, but soliciting as a preliminary a lease renewable for ever, which should secure 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 cease if the Bridge were not kept in fitting repair: the lease has never been executed, but the Corporation hold by virtue of the above agreement.

In 1790 the Corporation, in consequence of a petition to parliament, obtained an act—30 George 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, the expenses of collecting toll, removing buildings, purchasing interests, and making approaches to it, and to the payment of the £20 annually to the Irish Society. It likewise authorized them to advance or borrow money on the tolls, and enacted that, after the payment of all debts and expenses, the surplus tolls should be applied, like the other corporate property, to the improvement of the city and suburbs. A wooden Bridge was accordingly erected at an expense of £16,594, raised on the credit of the tolls.

In 1800 the Corporation obtained another act—40 George III. c. 41—which granted an increase of tolls. For repairing the damage, which occurred to the Bridge in the winter of 1814, a third act—54 George III. c. 230—obtained by the Corporation, authorized them to borrow, on debenture, any sum not exceeding £60,000, to be secured on the tolls of the Bridge, and their other estates,—but premising that the Corporation had already incurred a debt to that amount in erecting and repairing the Bridge, and constructing quays, wharfs, and other public works. It also empowered the lord lieutenant to order the treasury to advance £15,000, Irish currency, for the repair of the Bridge, to be refunded within twenty years by instalments—the first of which was to be made on the 1st of January, 1817. Lastly, it granted a further increase of tolls; allowed of their modification and renewal; enforced their application, as specified in the preceding acts; directed that, in consideration of the additional tolls, the Corporation should always maintain a proper and substantial Bridge; and required them to fund at least £1000 a year, adding interest to principal, until the sum of £30,000 should be amassed for repairing or rebuilding the present Bridge, and for no other purpose. It was also provided that, in case of accident preventing the use of the Bridge, the same tolls should be paid for a Ferry, and the money arising therefrom be 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 the government, with the addition of £3208 from the tolls. Of the above £30,000 there was funded on the 2nd of February, 1830, the sum of £500, and a second sum of £500 has been since added.

In process of time the Corporation incurred a very considerable debt, by constructing quays, markets, and other public works, as already stated, paying salaries and pensions, and subscribing to public establishments. In 1819 the Deputation of the Irish Society "applied for, and obtained from, the Corporation of Londonderry a statement of their income and expenditure for the years 1816, 1817, and 1818, but could not obtain a particular statement of their debt, which was represented to be about £60,000." In 1831, as no part of the sum lent from the treasury in 1814 had been repaid, the government procured from the court of Chancery a sequestration against the tolls of the Bridge. They consented, however, provided the approbation of parliament could be obtained, to accept of twenty equal annual instalments of £816 18*s.* 5*d.*,—the sum then due being, in British money, a principal of £13,846 3*s.* 1*d.*, and interest, amounting to £2492 6*s.* 2*d.* on the instalments due—making a total of £16,338 9*s.* 3*d.* This arrangement was confirmed by 2 and 3 William IV. c. 107. In the same year the creditors of the Corporation, alarmed at the proceedings of the government, issued executions on judgments obtained upon corporate bonds, under which all the Common Holdings were sold. The Corporation thus lost a yearly income of £1818 11*s.* 9*d.*, including Quayage, which is said to have then yielded about £400 a year.

It is stated in the Parliamentary Report that on the 2nd of January, 1833, the responsibilities

of the Bridge consisted of:—1. The sum of £15,317, British, being the original debt incurred for its erection, bearing interest at 5 *per-cent.*; 2. A repayment of £14,755 due to the government, without interest—making a total of £30,072. Those general creditors also of the Corporation, who held their bonds as a security, had a claim on the Bridge, which in that year amounted to £9500.

There are therefore three descriptions of creditors on the property of the Bridge, enumerated in the Report:—1. The original creditors; 2. The government; 3. The general creditors of the Corporation. To the claims of these various creditors should be added the annual rent of £20, late Irish currency, originally imposed on the Ferry.

A most important change was at length effected in the management of the Bridge, by an act of parliament, which received the royal assent on the 21st of July, 1835, entitled "An Act to amend several Acts relating to the Bridge and to the City and Port of Londonderry." The substance of this statute, so far as it relates to the Bridge, is embodied in the three following paragraphs, which bring the history of the transaction down to the present time:—

The Corporation having long manifested a willingness to dispose of their interest in the Bridge and its appurtenances, with the tolls and all dormant property in it, for £31,000—being part of their debts incurred in building it, and in improving the city and suburbs—a new body corporate has been formed, styled "The Trustees of the Londonderry Bridge," whose first meeting was to be held on the 4th of September, 1835, or as soon after as might be convenient. This new corporation consists of 15 individuals—5 appointed by the grand jury of the county of Derry, 3 by that of the county of Tyrone, 1 by that of the county of Donegal, 4 by persons qualified to vote at the elections of Police committees, and 2 by persons qualified to vote at those of Ballast Office committees. The qualifications of a trustee are—that he be a leaseholder, in his own or his wife's right, in one of the three counties specified, to the amount of £50, or a householder of the city, to the same extent, under the Police assessment. The penalty for acting without being duly qualified is £50, with costs of suit; but the acts of the unqualified trustee are to be held valid. Five form a quorum; and vacancies are to be filled up by the body, in whose trustees such vacancies may have occurred.

To enable the act to be immediately carried into effect, the trustees are empowered to borrow £31,000, on the security of the tolls, on the payment of which sum to the Corporation the lord lieutenant may direct the Bridge and its appurtenances to be vested in the trustees. These have power to reduce the tolls with the consent of five-sixths of the creditors, and are bound to account annually to the lord lieutenant, the grand juries of the three counties, and the Irish Society, respecting their income and expenditure, and to publish such account every March in one Derry newspaper. The tolls are to cease on the erection of a new Bridge, and the payment of its expenses—the trustees investing in government securities a sum adequate to its maintenance. Meanwhile the proceeds of the tolls are to be applied as follows:—

Firstly, to the payment of £816 18*s.* 5*d.* annually, directed by 2 and 3 William IV. to be paid to the collector of excise, in discharge of the debt due by the Corporation on account of the Bridge; secondly, to the payment of all expenses incurred on account of the present act, and the interest on any sum borrowed under the act, with the sum of £18 9*s.* 2*d.*, paid annually as rent to the Irish Society; thirdly, to the discharge of the expenses of collecting the Bridge Tolls, and of lighting, watching, repairing, and maintaining the Bridge and the works connected with it; fourthly, to the speedy liquidation of any sum borrowed under this act. The residue, when at the end of the current year it amounts to £200, is to be invested in government securities, in the name of the Trustees of the Londonderry Bridge, and applied to the repairing of the present Bridge, or the erection of a new one.

Number of Passengers and Vehicles that crossed the Bridge in two different Seasons:—

Date.	Period.	Foot Passengers.	Horsemen.	Carriages.	Private Cars.	Post Cars.	Wheel Cars.	Drays.
June 1834. ..	Monday the 2nd, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.	983	113	49	82	31	13	147
	Tuesday 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
January 1835,	Tuesday the 13th, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.	1240	35	20	19	6	5	190
	Monday 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

Tonnage.—Of the right of Tonnage the city of London became for a time possessed by the original Articles of Agreement, dated the 28th of January, 1609. The 13th runs thus :—" That the customs of all goods imported, or to be exported, poundage, tonnage, the great and small customs, should be enjoyed by the city for the term of 99 years, within the city of the Derry, town and county of Coleraine, and ports and creeks thereof, paying yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* to his majesty as an acknowledgment ; and to have the like within the port of Portrush." Much dissatisfaction with the results of this arrangement is expressed in the following characteristic passage, in a letter from the earl of Strafford, when lord lieutenant, to Secretary Coke, dated the 14th of December, 1635 :—" The trade of Londonderry hath been hitherto managed with more art and inward respects to themselves than with care or desire to deal faithfully with the crown in the course of their trading, which I trust in the future will be prevented ..... I cannot forget still to be seech you to remember his majesty, that whatever end be made with the Londoners, the customs of Derry and Colraine be absolutely assumed into the crown, as most unfit, indeed pernicious, to be out in the possession of any subject."—(STRAFFORDE'S *Letters :* vol. 1 ; p. 494.)

The charter of Charles II., dated the 10th of April, 1662, granted to the Irish Society " all customs, subsidies, tonnages, poundages, and great and small customs," arising within the city, liberties, and county of Londonderry, and the town of Coleraine, and their ports and creeks, within the port of Portrush, the river of Lough Foyle, the river Bann, and the river of Loughswilly, on goods imported as merchandize from foreign parts, and thereafter exported, for fifty years, from the date of the charter. However, this grant was of short continuance, as it appears that " The customs of tonnage and poundage of Londonderry, Coleraine, and other ports, having been granted to the Society by the charter, applications were frequently made by the Society to the officers of the crown, for the purpose of being established in the receipt of them, which had not been done, but it having been considered prejudicial to the revenue of the crown, if the customs should be granted, agreeably to the provisions of the charter, his majesty, on the 18th February, 1664, communicated his desire to give the Society an adequate compensation in money for the same ; and, after some negociation, £6000 were agreed to be paid, of which £2000, part thereof, was soon afterwards received."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society :* p. 69.)

The act of 1790 (30 George III. c. 31), which authorized the Bridge Tolls, empowered the Corporation likewise to levy certain Tonnage Dues on vessels entering the port, for the purpose of improving the river, harbour, and quays. Another act, passed in 1808 (48 George III. c. 136), granted further Tonnage Dues, called Ballast Office Tonnage Dues, levied under a committee appointed by the Corporation. These acts were amended and consolidated by one passed in 1832 (2 and 3 William IV. c. 107. *Local and Personal Act*).

It is stated in the Report of 1833 that of £15,421, the proceeds of the original Dues from 1790 to 1833—£12,588, [£12,668] Irish, were expended on the single object of building new quays, to the extension and improvement of which, in the words of the Report, " the Corporation appear from the beginning to have considered the river and harbour as secondary ;" and the committee, in referring to an account rendered by the Corporation, in which they claimed a balance of £8302 against the Tonnage Dues, object to the claim, and are of opinion " that no balance whatever remains against the Tonnage Dues ; some portion of the fund might have been expended in preserving the quays ; the remainder, *minus* the expenditure in buoying the river, remains to be accounted for, and this sum, with interest perhaps, strictly speaking, ought to be restored by the Corporation. Owing to the state of the corporation funds, your committee do not recommend any attempt being made to recover this sum ; they find from some of the witnesses, who had petitioned on this subject, that the public only seek to be relieved from a continuation of this tax—a relief which your committee think they are fully entitled to."

With regard to the Ballast Office Tonnage Dues, it appears from the same Report that between 1811 and 1821 various sums, amounting to £1924, had been paid over to the Corporation,—and that between 1811 and 1825 other sums had been expended for purposes connected with the Corporation and quays, amounting to £525 for the quays, and £1304 for other purposes, the accounts of which were " 'mixed and undefined.' " The Report subsequently alludes to the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, noticed above, and adds, that since the period of their remonstrance the funds in question had been applied to their legitimate objects, with great advantage to the trade of Derry. Before suggesting an alteration in the acts of parliament, under which the Corporation held such a valuble part of their property, the committee further " beg to state, that the Corporation have from the first disregarded the acts of parliament, and considered the Tolls of the Bridge and produce of Tonnage Dues as their property, and for some years previous to 1825 the Ballast Office Tonnage Dues appear to have been considered in the same light :" in conclusion they recommended that " so much of 30 George III. c. 31. as relates to Tonnage Dues should be repealed."

The recent statute of 1835, adverted to in treating of the Bridge, which is grounded on the above

recommendation, contains the following enactments on the subject of Tonnage:—that, as the merchants of Derry have agreed to pay the Corporation £3000, with interest at 5 *per cent. per annum*, from the 1st of November, 1833, in full discharge of the corporate claims on the Tonnage Dues, for improving the quays,—and, as the diminution and subsequent abolition of such Dues would benefit the commerce of the city, a new schedule of Tonnage shall be introduced [see *Commerce*];—that such shall be collected in the same manner as the Ballast Office Tonnage Dues, and the net proceeds handed over to the city chamberlain until the above sum of £3000 shall have been paid, when all powers of the Corporation over these Dues shall cease;—that the Ballast Office Committee are empowered to borrow on the Tonnage Dues any such sum, not exceeding £3000, as may be necessary to discharge the debt due to the Corporation, on payment of which their rights and powers shall become vested in that Committee;—and that, as soon as the principal and interest of the money, so borrowed, shall have been discharged, the Tonnage Dues shall cease altogether.

EXPENDITURE.—Much of the information, naturally belonging to this head, has been necessarily anticipated; the following must therefore be considered, in degree, supplementary.

The stated annual charges against the Corporation were:—1. Salaries; 2. Annuities, and Pensions; 3. Charities.

Of the *Salaries* sufficient notice has been already taken. [See *Emoluments of Officers.*]

Under *Annuities and Pensions* were included two kinds of annual gifts, which consisted either of gratuities bestowed on the widows of deceased corporators, varying from £4 to £30,—or on persons styled *housekeepers*, who were chiefly females, and on members of reduced families. Liberal annuities during the life of the applicant were likewise granted for a pecuniary consideration. Sometimes the annuity was granted at a per-centage on the sum tendered, and a pension was added; sometimes, also, annuities were granted to individuals who were or had been in the service of the Corporation.

The *Charities* were small sums granted annually to reduced persons, who were mostly connected with the Corporation: the sum allowed was 2 guineas, sometimes 3, or (but very rarely,) more.

To the above should be added various contingent expenses, arising from contributions for the erection or repair of schools and other public institutions, grants of freedom, law costs, presents, entertainments, subscriptions to races, printing and advertisements, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—The constituency was originally vested by the charter in the "mayor, and commonalty, and citizens," but has been by the Reform Act transferred to the £10 householders, and resident freemen—no freeman residing more than seven miles from the centre of the city being competent to vote. The term "citizens" has led to a claim on the part of the latter for admission to the rights of freemen. [See *Parliamentary Representatives.*]

The Parliamentary Boundary Report of 1832 states as follows:—"The total number of freemen (including aldermen and burgesses,) is, according to the parliamentary return, 650; but we conceive from inquiry there cannot be more than 450, in consequence of many persons who were dead being included in the official return." It also gives the "probable constituency" under the Reform Act:—

"£10 Householders	568
Persons paying £10 a year for house and land . .	10
Freemen whose rights may be reserved . .	97
	675"

The following table exhibits the constituency at certain dates, for a series of years:—

Year.	£10 House-holders.	Resident Freemen.	Total.
1832, 31st December.....	429	203	632
1833, 31st December.....	464	217	681
1834, 31st December.....	485	218	703
1835, 1st April.....	504	220	724
1836, 1st June.....	539	227	766

TABLES.—The following Tables have been chiefly derived from the Municipal Report already mentioned, and various documents signed by corporate officers, some of which are modified from the printed records of the Irish Society.

REVENUES OF THE CORPORATION.

Year.	Bridge.	Tonnage.	Quayage.	Rent.	Town's Customs.	Tolls of Markets.	Total Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1790	..	138 0 0	330 0 0	909 0 0	95 11 7	230 0 0	1702 11 7
1791	1530 0 0	204 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	232 0 0	3011 0 0
1792	1470 0 0	252 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	246 0 0	3013 0 0
1793	1500 0 0	204 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	292 0 0	3041 0 0
1794	1305 0 0	210 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	96 0 0	287 0 0	2847 0 0
1795	1400 0 0	185 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	114 15 10	320 0 0	2968 15 10
1796	1415 0 0	263 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	76 6 5	320 0 0	3023 6 5
1797	1476 0 0	228 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	92 4 10	392 0 0	3137 4 10
1798	1500 0 0	238 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	98 19 5	320 0 0	3105 19 5
1799	1590 0 0	303 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	160 15 3	281 0 0	3283 15 3
1800	1569 0 0	317 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	124 17 2	276 0 0	3235 17 2
1801	2270 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	276 0 0	3975 2 3
1802	2505 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	366 0 0	4300 2 3
1803	2700 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	341 0 0	4470 2 3
1804	2635 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	282 0 0	4346 2 3
1805	2865 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	370 0 0	4664 2 3
1806	2900 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	166 2 3	380 0 0	4709 2 3
1807	2915 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	425 0 0	4807 3 7
1808	3020 0 0	314 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	346 0 0	4833 3 7
1809	3205 0 0	246 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	440 0 0	5044 3 7
1810	3530 0 0	454 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	204 3 7	120 0 0	5257 3 7
1811	3455 0 0	391 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	151 7 1	375 0 0	5321 7 1
1812	3525 0 0	397 0 0	330 0 0	619 0 0	219 8 6	395 0 0	5485 8 6
1813	3580 0 0	347 0 0	330 0 0	1243 0 0	113 7 4	399 0 0	6012 7 4
1814	3750 0 0	286 0 0	500 0 0	1365 0 0	138 7 0	470 0 0	6509 7 0
1815	4200 0 0	393 0 0	500 0 0	1562 0 0	89 4 2	520 0 0	7264 4 2
1816	4000 0 0	390 0 0	500 0 0	1737 0 0	72 13 7	565 0 0	7264 13 7
1817	3920 0 0	408 0 0	500 0 0	1736 0 0	72 8 5	541 0 0	7177 8 5
1818	4050 0 0	407 0 0	500 0 0	1798 0 0	76 4 1	525 0 0	7356 4 1
1819	4360 0 0	464 0 0	500 0 0	2832 0 0	65 11 5	435 0 0	8656 11 5
1820	4055 0 0	354 0 0	500 0 0		55 18 5	525 0 0	5489 18 5
1821	4155 0 0	387 0 0	500 0 0	1384 0 0	50 12 7	362 0 0	6838 12 7
1822	4335 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	1723 0 0	50 12 7	175 0 0	7183 12 7
1823	4140 0 0	388 0 0	500 0 0	1823 0 0	50 12 7	260 0 0	7161 12 7
1824	4150 0 0	450 0 0	800 0 0	2514 0 0	50 12 7	537 0 0	8501 12 7
1825	4155 0 0	325 0 0	650 0 0	2084 0 0	..	400 0 0	7614 0 0
Irish.....	103130 0 0	11541 0 0	14370 0 0	36328 0 0	4217 18 8	13026 0 0	182612 18 8
British	95196 18 5½	10653 4 7¼	13264 12 3¾	33541 4 7¼	3893 9 6½	12024 0 0	168565 15 11
1826	3800 0 0	468 0 0	610 0 0	1738 2 7½	..	415 0 0	7031 2 7½
1827	3800 0 0	438 17 7	855 0 0	1896 17 5	..	523 0 0	7513 15 0
1828	3850 0 0	541 0 0	525 0 0	1889 13 6	..	422 0 0	7227 13 6
1829	3950 0 0	504 0 0	400 0 0	1804 8 3	..	320 0 0	6978 8 3
1830	3859 0 0	609 0 0	349 0 0	1805 8 11	..	425 0 0	7038 8 11
1831	3800 0 0	598 0 0	400 0 0	956 17 4	..	384 0 0	6138 17 4
1832	3888 6 0	631 0 0	338 0 0	..	..	170 0 0	5027 6 0
1833	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	150 0 0
Total	122135 4 5½	14443 2 2¼	16741 12 0¾	43632 12 7¾	3893 9 6½	14833 0 0	215671 7 6½
Deduct the amount from 1790 to 1803, inclusive, British.....	20520 0 0	3216 0 0	4264 12 3¾	8267 1 6½	1519 5 2	3857 10 9¼	41644 6 4½
Total from 1804, inclusive.....	101615 4 5	11227 2 2¼	12476 19 11½	35365 11 1¼	2374 4 4½	10975 9 2¾	174027 1 2½

EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION.

Bridge.	Quays.	Salaries.	Charities.	Contingencies.	Rent.	Pensions.	Interest.	Total Amount.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	..	568 4 6	189 0 0	..		..	..	757 4 6
51 0 0	48 14 2½	557 13 4	194 0 0					
175 0 0	41 1 2	557 13 0	202 0 0					
550 0 0	1231 6 6	534 18 4	163 5 0					
554 0 0	1133 10 10	564 13 4	154 3 0					
377 0 0	..	534 18 4	156 8 6					
171 0 0	..	584 18 4	153 17 6					
237 0 0	39 9 1½	584 18 4	153 17 6					
500 0 0	..	634 19 4	156 3 0					
375 0 0	..	634 19 4	156 3 0					
503 0 0	59 5 7½	634 19 4	158 8 6					
382 0 0	..	634 19 4	174 0 0					
650 0 0	3675 0 0	684 19 4	180 0 0					
2800 0 0	..	705 4 4	190 5 0	611 7 5		67 10 10		
2865 0 0	..	654 8 4	195 6 0	840 4 5		79 0 6	1669 6 9	6303 6 0
3291 0 0	..	778 9 4	208 19 9	1168 2 6		189 0 6	1749 0 0	7384 12 1
387 0 0	..	785 19 4	223 8 7½	705 16 7		126 8 0	1995 6 9	4223 19 3½
322 0 0	..	824 1 4	212 13 10	800 16 0		124 16 3	2100 0 0	4384 7 5
1851 0 0	..	1456 5 4	169 16 0	867 6 1		125 1 9	2482 15 0	6952 4 2
725 0 0	..	1124 19 1	195 1 7	2351 13 4		154 16 3	2769 18 3½	7321 8 6½
644 0 0	..	974 19 1	213 17 9	950 16 0½		154 16 3	2812 0 0	5750 9 1½
317 0 0	..	1074 19 1	252 13 3	1624 0 3		154 16 3	3237 0 0	6660 8 10
830 0 0	7777 2 3	1135 6 7	250 13 9	2524 2 7½		159 16 3	3949 0 0	16626 1 5½
1050 0 0	..	1135 6 7	234 13 6	853 17 10		207 2 3	3579 15 0	7060 15 2
14774 0 0	..	1144 6 7	218 0 6	532 12 0		176 12 9	3609 17 0	20455 8 10
4136 0 0	..	1157 6 7	196 17 10	1008 10 0		207 12 9	3523 18 10	10230 6 0
496 0 0	..	898 10 7	180 13 6	804 3 4½		107 1 9	3604 12 8	6091 1 10½
663 6 0	..	798 10 7	155 13 0	638 8 0		127 1 9	4244 14 2	6627 13 6
1540 3 1	..	806 11 10	102 1 9	403 3 9		102 1 9	3568 3 8½	6522 5 10½
2913 16 2	..	{780 18 1} {780 18 1}	257 16 9	2959 5 2½		370 0 0	2436 12 8	10499 6 11½
640 6 11	..	823 5 7	109 11 7	3493 19 7½		177 1 9	6833 11 5½	12077 16 11
834 8 3	..	823 5 7	109 17 1	2795 14 11		163 6 6	3767 13 9	8494 6 1
672 12 5	..	1126 15 7	128 11 1½	3820 0 3½		194 7 9	3749 4 6½	9691 11 8½
1015 0 3	..	1012 4 3	103 15 1½	5510 10 3		238 11 3	3821 19 6	11702 0 7½
..	..	1141 18 8	157 0 8	4485 18 11½		304 9 3	8522 5 4½	2611 12 10½
47292 13 1	12897 9 7½	29657 14 7	6258 13 11½	39750 9 5½		3711 12 4	69026 15 5½	190671 3 11
43654 15 5¾	11905 7 4	27376 7 3¾	5777 5 2¾	36692 14 10		3426 2 2	63717 0 5	176004 3 1
864 0 0	..	1083 17 9	124 8 10½	3059 7 4	..	239 12 0	3333 3 3	8704 9 2½
850 15 4	100 6 2	1091 2 4	117 5 11	1589 10 6	..	303 8 11	3280 8 10½	7332 18 0½
802 17 9	141 4 2	998 19 9	111 19 10½	2034 5 1	600 12 3	293 17 11	3393 5 1	8377 1 10½
572 5 8	60 5 0½	1000 10 11	114 5 11	1092 17 6	600 12 3	290 14 3	3424 10 6½	7156 2 1
518 10 10½	..	812 5 10	65 5 6	938 15 9	600 12 3	278 5 1	3584 0 8	6797 15 11½
472 18 10½	..	..	..	325 10 1	300 6 1½	90 19 10	3555 12 2½	4745 7 1½
882 12 4	..	..	..	450 10 10	..	145 4 4	1440 2 2½	7945 15 8½
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2314 0 5½	2464 0 5½
48618 16 3¼	12207 2 8½	32363 3 10¼	6310 11 3¼	46183 11 11	2102 2 10½	5068 4 6	88042 3 8½	229527 13 6½
6762 6 1	4726 10 6	7770 7 10¼	2198 7 0	564 6 9¼	..	62 6 11	..	..
41856 10 2½	7480 12 2½	24590 16 0	4112 3 4¼	45619 5 1	2102 2 10½	5005 17 7	88042 3 8½	229527 13 6½

Not ascertained for these years.

Not ascertained for these years.

Previous to 1828 the rent was charged in the contingent account.

NATURE AND USES OF THE

	Charitable Funds.	Tolls of Bridge.	Customs.
How acquired.	..	Acquired by sundry acts of parliament, viz. 30 Geo. III. c. 31; 40 Geo. III. c. 41; 54 Geo. III. c. 230.	By charter of Charles the 2nd, granted to the Corporation.
Purposes for which same were given.	..	To repay sums borrowed for building the bridge over the Foyle, the interest thereon, to keep the 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.	For repairing and preserving the walls of the city.
Mode in which they are now distributed and applied.	..	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 18*s.* 5*d.* each, two of which have been paid.	Applied in repairing walls, and in paying rent of meal, potato, and cow markets, erected for convenience of the public.

ACCOUNTS IN 1813.

Income.

	£	s.	d.
Rent of houses, lands, and quayage, as *per* rent roll ..	949	4	3
Probable produce of weigh house	84	10	0
Average of the town's customs for the last 7 years ..	390	0	0
Do. of the tonnage duty for do.	309	0	9½
Net average of the receipts from the Ballast Office for the last 5 years, when it was first incorporated ..	153	16	7½
Interest on £8000, paid by tax on the inhabitants, for pipe-water works	480	0	0
Average receipt of the toll of the bridge for the last 10 years	3163	0	0
Annual balance deficient in the receipts, as *per* this account	667	3	9½
	*£6197	12	1½

* Correctly—£6196 15*s.* 5½*d.*

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Amount due by bonds, £58,583 11*s.* 9*d.*; interest on the same	3515	0	3
Annuities on sums further borrowed by the corporation	85	4	0
Salaries for city officers	1035	6	7
Night constables and scavengers	56	0	0
Charities: Pensions to poor housekeepers ..	409	2	9
Charities: Pensions to widows of deceased members	65	0	0
Charities: Annual grant to the Charitable Loan ..	34	2	6
Charities: Do. to the new Diocesan School	100	0	0
Rent paid for ever for the old school house, which has been taken by the corporation, with a view to convert it into a house of industry and correction ..	91	0	0
Average of accidental expenses, for the last 7 years ..	806	7	8½
	£6197	3	9½

Expenses of Public Works, to 1813.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1790. Paid for building the bridge ..	16294	6	0			
.. for a new draw arch and repairs to December, 1813 ..	19495	0	9			
				35789	6	9
1794. .. for building a wooden wharf ..	1453	0	9			
.. for repairing the same	814	12	0			
				2278	1	0*
1802. .. for building north quay ..				3675	0	0
1803 to 1808 Paid for pipe water works, &c.				15583	8	9
1805 to 1808 .. subscription to the new tower and spire				200	0	0
.. .. .. for building three new gates	1403	3	0			
.. .. .. for repairing the city walls	1119	6	2			
				2522	9	2

* Incorrect.

	£	s.	d.
1811. Paid for pulling down houses and widening streets	117	10	0
.. for extending and building new quay	7777	10	0
.. for subscription to the Roman Catholic Chapel	56	17	6
.. for a ring of new bells, flooring and roofing the cathedral tower, and repairing church-yard walls.	†1554	15	1½
1812, 1813. Paid for building the new fish market	549	18	10
Paid for building new weigh house	608	13	2½
	£70713	10	4

† A blank occurs here in the original document.

CORPORATION FUNDS IN 1833.

Tonnage Duty.	Interest received from Pipe-water Committee.	Grant from the Irish Society.
By act of Parliament, 30 Geo. III. c. 31.	By 48 Geo. III. c. 136.	Grant by said Society to Corporation of Londonderry in lieu of 1500 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 1500 acres the Society had formerly undertaken to grant to them in perpetuity. This property, at the time the grant of £90 10*s.* late currency was made, produced about £150 a year, and is now let at about £1800 a year. Two years of the above grant will be due on the 25th March, 1833, to the Corporation.
For improving the harbour.	To pay interest on sums borrowed by the Corporation, and advanced by them for the erection of works to supply the city with water.	Granted for the purpose of supporting the city magistracy, in lieu of 1500 acres of land, taken from the Corporation by the Society, which 1500 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 10*s.* late currency only; their rent was then raised by the Society to £600 a year.
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.	Applied in payment of interest of the sum of £8000, late Irish currency only, although the sum actually expended by the Corporation amounted to £15,000, late currency, and for the residue of which they receive no interest.	Applied in defraying the expenses of the Corporation.

ACCOUNTS IN 1830.

Income.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rent Roll	1837	6	9
Rent and tolls of Shambles	150	0	0
Tolls of Markets	305	0	0
Tonnage duty	442	5	7
Quayage	400	0	0
Interest from pipe-water committee	369	4	8
Average annual income of tolls of bridge	3686	0	0
	£7189	17	0

Expenditure.

	£	*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 sergeants	84	10	0
Quaymaster	46	3	1
Bellman	5	1	4
Attendant and keeper of town clock	10	0	0
Rent of corporation seat in cathedral	21	0	0
Curate	5	5	0
Two bailiffs	18	9	2
Annual grant to Dispensary	10	10	0
Keeper of fish and vegetable markets	5	10	9
Mayor's clerk	46	3	1
Annuities of money sunk	85	16	10
Annuity to former weighmaster	42	0	0
Charities to decayed housekeepers	221	3	3
Interest of money	3450	0	0
Chief rent to London Society	600	0	0
Ditto, for potato and meal markets	83	1	6
Yearly grant to Infirmary	92	6	1½
Subscription to Mendicity	20	0	0
Annual sum to be funded towards new bridge	500	0	0
Pipe-water tax for public markets	20	0	0
Average annual expense of bridge	800	0	0
	£6726	0	0½

Expenses of Public Works to 1830.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Expended on public quays and wharfs	13720	6	10
on corn and butter markets	2413	11	9
on potato and meal markets	898	15	0
on weigh-house	577	7	6
on fish and vegetable markets	705	10	4
on cathedral	1476	18	5
on gates and walls	3230	15	4
Works for supplying the town with water, for £8000 of which only the Corporation receive interest	14384	14	2
Bells for cathedral	1469	9	7
Rebuilding the corporation hall	5077	5	9
Rebuilding the bridge in 1814, 1815.	16800	19	3*
	£60755	14	5

* To this should be added the original cost of building the bridge in 1790, and of the draw-arch, subsequently constructed, amounting in all to £35789 6*s.* 9*d.*

Section II.—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 three-fold condition of man, has divided it into three distinct heads of Instruction—Physical, Intellectual, and Moral. In pursuing these through their various modifications, in the parish under consideration, the necessary historical and economical notices will be given in the text, but those details which are best expressed by numbers will be found in the subjoined tables: some notice also will be taken of various Auxiliaries to Instruction. It is right, however, to observe, before entering more minutely on the subject, that, even in the instruction of the poor, imperfect and incongruous systems must continue to prevail—especially at a distance from the metropolis—until sufficient model schools 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. Second only to this—perhaps of equal importance—is the preparation and diffusion of elementary books. Both these essential points are introduced in Ireland; and in their extension the public may look forward to the establishment of Education on a plan, avoiding equally the too rigid exactness of the Prussian system, and the total want of arrangement before prevalent in these countries.

Sub-section 1.—*Physical Instruction.*

When it is considered that—notwithstanding the great intercourse between these countries and the continent—many important branches of Physical Instruction, extensively practised abroad, are still neglected, even at metropolitan establishments 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 educational system. At Gwyn's Charitable Institution, indeed, the boys are exercised in Military Drilling; and it is intended to introduce Gardening, as soon as a favorable locality shall admit of it.

The Infant Schools are slightly instrumental in Physical Instruction, the body of the pupil being kept in frequent motion, and information conveyed through the medium of recreation.

Dancing—which, properly considered, is a minor branch of Physical Instruction, and not a mere accomplishment—is taught in Derry by two resident masters, one of whom has adopted a very judicious system, combining with his art Calisthenics, Pole-balancing, &c., so as not only to secure to his pupils an easy and graceful carriage, but to benefit their health.

Sub-section 2.—*Intellectual Instruction.*

In reference to Intellectual Instruction, it will be found that the parish is provided with a number of establishments, which, notwithstanding their various and important differences, may all be ranked under this head. Some are Public, some Private—the former term comprising such as derive the whole or a part of their support from some public institution,—the latter, such as are altogether dependent on the number of the pupils. Both kinds, again, differ considerably in the quality of the instruction afforded in the various schools, and the difference in this respect would be best expressed by the terms *Elementary* and *Superior:* but, as these terms would imply a regularity of system which does not exist, the more familiar distinction of *Classical* and *English* will be adopted. To this subsection also belong such notices of the subsequent training of the youth of the district, as may be comprehensively termed *Practical Instruction.*

The modern languages and lighter accomplishments were, till of late, mostly taught by masters, who pay periodical visits from Dublin or Belfast, or at most by some temporary resident. Of late, however, a native of Poland, connected with the Diocesan School, has established himself in the city, who gives instruction in the French, Italian, Spanish, and German Languages; and likewise a Music-master and a Drawing-master. A school also has been opened, for Civil Architecture, Shadowing, and Perspective, in addition to the ornamental branches of the art.

There are no classical nor other tutors resident in any family in Derry.

The Infant Schools may be considered as closing the chain of Intellectual Instruction. In addition to those to be described hereafter, the projected School-house of the New Deanery Sunday School is to be also employed for infantile Education.—Several years ago there existed at Derry an establishment called the *Infant Asylum*, which might be supposed to have been the precursor of the present Infant Schools, but was really so only in name,—its object being merely to have 12 or 24 girls taught Reading, Working, and Spinning. The locality of this establishment was the Presbyterian Blue School. It was supported by subscriptions from the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood, and governed by a committee of ladies. It existed in 1788, was given up in 1793, or 1794, and is now almost forgotten.

Public Schools (Classical). The *Diocesan and Free Grammar School*, or *Foyle College*, is the first in order of this class. In connexion with this establishment should be noticed the old *Free Grammar School*, which it has superseded, respecting which, and the progress of Education in the city from its first plantation by the English, even the few historical notices that have been found are perhaps sufficient to prove that the facilities for receiving Education were till of late extremely limited.

Although by 12 Elizabeth, c. 1 (Irish Statutes), it was ordained "that there shall be from henceforth a free schoole within every diocesse of this realm of Ireland," the government had no power to carry the provisions of this act into effect in the diocese of Derry until the commencement of the 17th century, when Sir Henry Docwra, by means of the garrisons of Lough Foyle, reduced the country to obedience. And even in Docwra's time Education would seem to have been wholly unattended to in Derry, as appears from the Plan of the City in 1600, in which are marked *the governor's house*, his *horse-stall*, *the hospital*, *the store-house*, &c., but no school-house.

The civil and religious Education of the people was avowedly a chief object of the plantation of Ulster: indeed one of the stipulations made with the undertakers was that there should "be one free-school at least, appointed in every county, for the education of youth in learning and religion." It was also one of the Instructions given to the king's commissioners by James I. in 1609, that "the parcels of land, which shall be allotted to the college in Dublin, and to the free schools in the several counties, are to be set out and distinguished by mears and bounds, to the end the same may be accordingly passed by several grants from us." That an ample provision in lands, namely 700 acres, was accordingly allotted for the maintenance of the Free School of Derry—"being the most eminent place of the North of Ireland"—will sufficiently appear from the following historic notices; as well as the singular fact, that this primary motive of the king's liberality in the grant of Derry to the London corporation was virtually evaded, and that the possession of the lands, so allocated, was permanently diverted to some other and less liberal object.

"As touching schooles," writes Bishop Downham, about 1622, in his Visitation Book of the diocese," it is well known that his majesty intended a convenient proportion of lands as well for Londonderry as for Dungannon or Donegal,—yet both these have fair proportions allotted to them for the maintainance of schooles; but the lands intended for the schooles of Derry have been swallowed up, I know not well by whom—but the general surveyor is the likeliest to know what is become of them. Notwithstanding, there is a faire schoole-house built at Londonderry by Mathias Springham, merchant taylor of London, and the city of London hath assigned a yearly stipend of 20 marks to be given to the schoole-master, but *our gracious king's grant is suppressed.*"

That the corporations of London were bound to make ample provision for the maintenance of the Free School of Derry can scarcely be doubted, and something tantamount to an acknowledgment of this obligation appears from the Report of their commissioners—Proby and Springham—who were sent to Derry in 1616 by the Irish Society, to inquire into the state of the plantation:—

"The commissioners allotted three hundred acres for a Free School, when it should be finished, which Mr. Springham promised to erect, at his own expense, the next year."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society:* p. 48.) But, though the school-house was accordingly finished in 1617, it does not appear that these 300 acres, so allotted, were ever given. Of this, evidence has been already adduced from Downham's Visitation Book; and further proof of the fact will be found in the following extract from a petition presented in 1624 to his majesty's high commissioners for Irish Causes, by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of the city of Londonderry:—

"It hath bin credibly reported that his Ma^{tye}, in his pious and princely care of y^{t} plantacion, did appoint 700 acres of land for the mainteynance of a Free Schoole in the said citty, which land hath bin, and yet is by some undue means (as we conceive,) detained, though the like guiftes unto other places are freely and quetly enjoyed.

"It pleased God to stirr up y^{e} mind of a good benefactor of London, Mathew Springham, Esq., to build us a schoole-house, wth a court of lime and stone, as alsoe the Society of the Govern^{r} and Assistants of London, of y^{t} plantation, during their pleasure, to allow 20 markes English yearlie towards maintanance of a schoolm^{r}, w^{ch}, wth y^{e} addition of his Ma^{ties} said guift, would be a competent support for a m^{r}, and some help for an usher, and soe the schoole made free according to his highness' most princlie intention, in defect whereof y^{e} poor inhabitants, not being able to give their children education at Schoole, doe suffer them to growe up in an idle and vagrant manner, w^{ch} hath bin y^{e} bane of this kingdom,—wherefore wee humbly pray yo^{r} wisdoms to be a meanes, that his Ma^{tys} first intended endowm^{t} be made good unto us, and that the cittie of London wil be pleased to confirme the said pention of 20 marks [£13 6*s.* 8*d.*] *p. ann.* in perpetuity."—(*Phillips's MS.*)

Accordingly, at the suggestion of the commissioners, to whom this petition was addressed, the lords of the Privy Council in England ordered the Common Council of London, among other things, "that the 700 acres, intended by his Ma^{tie} for the mainetenance of a schoole wthin that cittye, if it be possible, may be found out, and imployed to the use it was first allotted for; and that the twenty marks

yearly stipend, exhibited by the Londoners for the maintenance of a Schoole Mr now resident there, may be confirmed to him the said Schoole Mr and his successors for ever."

To this order the common council, on the 2nd of June, 1624, made answer :—

"To the sixth, for the 700 acres of land intended for ye Freeschoole.—They known in whose possession the same is, but desire it may be examined and found out, whereby they may be freed from the twentye markes p annū they have of their own benevolence allowed, and do as yet voluntarily allowe to that use, which being a free guift they humbly pray may be at their owne pleasure."—(*MS. Records of the Corporation of London.*)

New commissioners having been appointed in Ireland by the king in September, 1624, they set down twenty-three articles, which the Londoners were to perform, and of which the 10th was :—

"That the surveyor of Ireland be written unto concerning the seaven hundred acres allotted for the Freeschoole, and the stipend of twenty marks for the Schoole Master be confirmed unto him in perpetuity."

In consequence of alleged disobedience to the injunctions contained in these articles, the lords of the Privy Council in September, 1625, sequestered the Society's lands; which sequestration being taken off in July, 1627, commissioners were again appointed on the 16th of August following, who were ordered, among the other articles :—

"28. To know what is become of ye 700 acres of land allotted by his Maty for the maintaynance of a free schoole."

The answer, returned in 1628, was :—

"To ye 28th, ye 700 acres, wch his late Maty (out of his religious bounty,) allotted for ye maintaynance of a free Schoole in Londonderry, are as yet concealed; neither will they, wee doubt, bee ever brought to light, unless yor Maty cause ye surveyor to discover where they are. There is a convenient school-house built by Mr. Springham of London; and ye Londoners, for a time during their pleasure, give a yearly stipend of XX markes to the schoole Mr, wch we desire may bee assured to ye ye schoole Mr in perpetuity, though it be but a small allowance for ye schoole of Londonderry, being ye most eminent place of ye North of Ireland, seeing all the rest of ye escheated counties, wch were not so much to be respected as it, enjoy ye full benefitt of his Maties grant in this behalfe, none of them having less than £40 *p ann.*"—(*Phillips's MS.*)

On this answer Sir Thomas Phillips, who it must be acknowledged, was no friend to the Corporation of London, remarks that "the truth is the Londoners have these 700 [acres] which are worth near £100 a year to them, and yet allows the schoolemaster but 20 markes a year, and nothing for an usher."—(*Ib.*)

It was in consequence of the alleged default of the Londoners, in this and other particulars, that their property in the city and county of Londonderry was, as already shown, frequently sequestered, and their original letters ultimately cancelled by the court of Star Chamber in 1638; and it is very probable that, but for the events consequent on the rebellion of 1641, they would have been forced to fulfil at least this article of their contract. By the new charter of Charles II. they were, however, legally relieved from this necessity: either the 700 acres were forgotten, or the matter was disregarded; and the Free School of Derry still presents the anomalous contrast to those of the other escheated counties, of being wholly dependent on voluntary support.

The conduct of the Irish Society in this matter enhances by comparison the liberality of one of their own body, Mr. Springham, at whose sole expense the original Free School-house was erected in 1617. This building, which was situated near the old Church of St. Augustine, on a piece of ground granted by the Society for the purpose, was of stone; it was 67 feet long and 25 broad, and a story and a-half high. The first story consisted of a school-room and hall; the second, of the lodging apartments, in which were four windows: 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."

For the original salary of 20 marks the master was bound to instruct 14 poor scholars in the classics. It appears, however, from a manuscript in the library of Trinity College, that previously to 1683, the salary of the head master was increased to £40 a year, and that an usher was employed, who received twenty marks; but it does not appear whether the whole, or what proportion of these sums was paid by the Irish Society. It may be inferred, however, that they only contributed a part, as in the Concise View, &c. it is stated, at the year 1692 (September the 22nd,) that "£20 a year was allowed to the master of Derry Free-school." This is further proved by a notice in Dr. King's Visita-

tion Book of the diocese, about the same period, with this difference—that the sum specified is stated to have been intended not for the master but for the usher :—

" The Free School of Londonderry is supplied by a very able, good school-master, and has many scholars, but the school is not endowed ; only the Londoners allow 20*ll per annum* for *an usher*, and *the clergy allow* 40 *for the master*. The smallness of this maintenance obliges him to accept of the curacy of Iniskehin and Burt from the dean, which is a great hardship on him, and inconvenient for the people."

About this period, a library, collected by Bishop Hopkins, was purchased by his successor, Bishop King, and bestowed upon the School by that distinguished prelate, who is also said to have built a new school-house, with library apartments. The succeeding bishops and the inferior clergy remunerated the master in his new capacity of librarian, and the school hence acquired the new qualification of *Diocesan*.

The following notices, from the Concise View of the Irish Society, throw some light on the history of this establishment during the 18th century :—

1720, December 23.—" The patronage of the ushership of Derry Free-School was exercised by the Society."

1721, August 4.—" The Corporation of Londonderry recommended Mr. Henry Gonne as usher of the Free-School, which recommendation was approved of by the Society."

1729, August 15.—" A vacancy in the ushership of the Free-School at Londonderry having been represented to the Society by the bishop of Derry, they gave permission to Mr. Blackall [Blackhall], the master, to provide one ; and required notice of the appointment for their approbation and allowance."

——, October 7. " The Society appointed Mr. John Torrence [Torrens] usher of the Free-School at Londonderry."

1734, October 3.—" The government of Ireland appointed a master of the Diocesan School at Derry. The bishop of Derry recommended to the Society an usher in his place."

——, November 15.—" An usher of Derry School was appointed by the Society."

1742, September 23.—" An additional £10 a year was granted to Londonderry school-master, but provided that the Corporation made a like additional advance, to be continued so long only as theirs did."

1743, June 10.—" The Corporation of Londonderry augmented the salary of the master of the Grammar-School £10 a year, agreeably to the wishes of the Society."

1746, December 16.—" The Corporation of Londonderry recommended the Rev. Mr. Torrens to succeed Mr. Giffard, as master of the Society's Free-School at Derry."

1794, June 5.—" A Report was made on the memorial of the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, schoolmaster of Derry, who applied for an increase of salary, which the Society refused to grant. The Report stated, that the school was originally erected by the bishop and clergy of Londonderry, in pursuance of a statute of the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, and therefore not under the exclusive control of the Society. The allowances were stated to be £40 a year from the Society, £20 from the Corporation, and £12 from the bishop, making £72 annually."

From the preceding facts it is obvious that Education in Derry, during the 17th, and perhaps the earlier part of the 18th century, was in a low state ; nor will it, under such circumstances, appear remarkable, that among its natives so few names eminent in literature or science are found to reflect lustre on its history. Indeed, it would seem that even the common rudiments of learning were not unfrequently wanting among persons of a respectable class in the county, as in a petition of the inhabitants of the barony of Loughinsholin to the Commissioners for the Reformation of Abuses in Ireland—about the year 1624—of the sixteen persons whose names are affixed, and who appear to have been the most respectable planters in the barony, seven were obliged to use *marks*, being unable to write their names. To supply this want, it is not improbable that private English schools were opened even at an early period, for evidence of at least one such, existing in 1633, is found in the following curious passage of a letter from Archbishop Laud to the lord deputy, Wentworth, written in that year :—

" There is one Christopher Sands, who, as I am informed, dwells now in London Derry, and teaches an English school there, and I do much fear he doth many things there to the dishonour of God, and the endangering of many poor souls. For the party is *a Jew* [the name does not sound very Jewish], and denies both Christ and his gospel, as I shall be able to prove, if I had him here. I humbly pray your lordships, that he may be seized on by authority, and sent over in safe custody, and delivered either to my self, or Mr. Mottershed, the register of the High Commission, that he may not live there to infect his majesty's subjects."—(STRAFFORDE's *Letters :* vol. 1 ; p. 82.)

A spirit, far different from that which formerly prevailed in Derry, has happily been in action for some years ; and the liberal contributions of the Irish Society and London Corporations to the erection and support of the new Diocesan School [see *Buildings*—], as well as of several others, have atoned in no small degree for by-gone errors—errors, which were perhaps more the result of the un-

educated habits of the day, than of deliberate feelings of injustice towards those, whose interests and improvement the parties concerned were in honour and wisdom bound to promote. Several of the Companies have, however, in latter years withdrawn their subscriptions, amounting to £400 annually.

This school has been justly esteemed most respectable, and many who have filled high stations in life, have been educated at it. Among the masters who have presided over it some are worthy of especial mention. Of these the earliest on record is Dr. John Torrens (whose appointment on the 16th of December, 1746, has been already mentioned). This gentleman is stated to have been an eminent scholar, and to have had an excellent school. He was father of the late Sir Henry Torrens, adjutant-general to the forces; of Judge Torrens; and of the present archdeacon of Dublin. He was succeeded by the Rev. Roger Blackhall.

On the 2nd of November, 1783, the Rev. Thomas Marshall, son to Mr. Walter Marshall, of Derry, was appointed to the mastership by the unanimous voice of the earl of Bristol bishop of Derry, the mayor and corporation, the gentry of the city and county, and his fellow-citizens. This important trust he owed to his celebrity while a student at the Dublin University, and to his conduct as a curate of the Derry Cathedral, which office he had held for above a year. At the time of Mr. Marshall's appointment the school was at the lowest ebb, from the long and fatal illness of the late master—the Rev. Roger Blackhall, already mentioned; there were indeed but 4 boarders and 16 day-scholars: in a short time, however, the former were increased to 17—the greatest number which the small school-house could accommodate,—and the latter to upwards of 80. Mr. Marshall presided over the school for seven years only, being on the 2nd of September, 1790, attacked with a fever, then raging in the city, of which he died on the 10th of the same month, leaving after him the character of having been the best of sons and brothers, and exemplary in all the other relations of life.

During the short period of Mr. Marshall's labours, several distinguished individuals were educated at the Diocesan School: among these were the present bishop of Cork; the present archdeacon of Dublin; Judge Torrens; the Rev. Edward Chichester, and the late celebrated Dr. Jebb, bishop of Limerick.

Among the distinguished individuals who have presided over this school was the Rev. George Vaughan Sampson. [See *Miscellaneous Biography.*]

The Rev. Dr. William Phelan, F. T. C., a native of Clonmel, was second master at this establishment, for some time before he obtained his fellowship. Dr. Phelan's celebrated "Letters of Declan" would alone have placed him among the first controversialists of the day; and his posthumous Sermons—published in his interesting "Remains," by Bishop Jebb—attest his eminence as a Christian metaphysician—while the traits of his character, exhibited in that publication, prove that he was fully deserving of such an amiable biographer.

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 *Buildings*],—and an act of parliament was obtained, by which the dean and chapter were appointed trustees. From an item in a "Statement of the Debts and Annual Expenditure of the Corporation of Londonderry up to the 31st of December, 1813," it appears that it was at that time intended to convert the old School-house into a House of Industry and Correction.

For the last few years, however, the school had gone on declining, especially in boarders, until at length there were no pupils left but day-scholars, of whom 30 were educated by the Rev. James Knox, then master, as free-scholars, being 10 above the prescribed number, which had been already augmented to 20 by the new trustees.

The "Report of the Londonderry Free School," issued in May, 1835, speaks in high terms of Mr. Knox:—"The gentleman, who presided over the old school and was removed to the new one (the Rev. James Knox), was a clergyman of most exemplary character, and universally respected, and in every way qualified for the situation; but a period of nearly 40 years will wear out the strongest constitution; and, as the debility of old age increased on this venerable gentleman, the number of boarders decreased, till at length the school was entirely reduced to day-scholars." In 1834 Mr. Knox retired, and the trustees, having appointed the present master, exerted themselves to the utmost to restore the school to its former state of prosperity. Among many improvements effected, in the routine of the school by this gentleman, may be noticed the study of German, in addition to the more usual continental languages.

In addition to 24 free scholars, the school numbers at present 26 boarders, and 6 grown lads, who study here, but attend examinations at College.

The details as well of the examinations at this school, latterly given in the public prints, as of the success of its pupils during their collegiate course, must be very gratifying to those who take an interest in its welfare, and in the progress of Education in general. The school examinations are attended by the bishop, various ex-fellows of the Dublin University, and other distinguished individuals, many of whom have borne testimony to the merits of the pupils. To the routine usual on such occasions an

elocutionary debate is added, which appears to be always conducted with much spirit and good feeling.

To the distinguished individuals mentioned above, as educated at this school, may be added the late earl of Caledon; the bishop of Meath; Henry Alexander, Esq., once chairman of the Ways and Means, and secretary to the governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Judge Crookshank; Judge Boyd; and, more recently, the earl of Wicklow.

The advantage of thus educating the children of the nobility and gentry, within their own county, is of importance equal to that of affording the higher means of instruction to those of the respectable townspeople. 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 Modern Languages, Music, and Drawing—the want of assistants, so essential in perfecting education, being seriously felt, not merely in this school but in the city at large, although not to the same extent as formerly.

Public Schools (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 it 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 Charitable Institution alone, the course prescribed is more comprehensive—and it has been rendered still more so by the introduction of books containing numerous extracts from works on Natural History, or other useful subjects. It is indeed surprising that this easy method, of rendering the acquisition of a knowledge of words a step towards the real knowledge of things, is not adopted in all seminaries throughout the country, intended for the humbler classes of society.

The Public English Schools are 11 in number, of which 7 are in the city, or suburbs, and 4 in the country.

The schools consist of Gwyn's Charitable Institution, the Parish School, the Presbyterian Meeting-house School, St. Columb's National School, the London Ladies' Society's School, the Barrack School, and the Infant School.

A new educational establishment, mentioned before—the *New Deanery Sunday School*—is to be employed both for week-day and Sabbath instruction.

Gywn's Charitable Institution was opened in 1833. The system of Intellectual Instruction—as prescribed in the will of Mr. John Gwyn, the founder—includes Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, with Book-keeping and Navigation, under certain circumstances; in addition to which, English Grammar, Geography, &c. are taught at the discretion of the trustees. The system followed embraces catechetical instruction, and likewise mental calculation, to a considerable extent, in which most valuable practical application of Mathematics many of the children exhibit great quickness. [See *Benevolence.*]

The *Parish School* of Derry, like all the others throughout Ireland, owes its origin to the act 28 Henry VIII. c. 15, by which any person receiving spiritual promotion was bound by oath to establish within his district "a school for to learne English if any children of his parish come to him to learne the same, taking for the keeping of the same schoole such convenient stipend or salarie as in the said land is accustomably used to be taken." This act, as well as that of Elizabeth respecting Diocesan Schools, was confirmed by 7 William III. c. 4.—"to the intent that no pretence may be made or used, that there are not sufficient numbers of schools in this realm to instruct and inform the youth thereof in the English language, and other literature."

The school under consideration was founded in 1812 by Bishop Knox. The male children are taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic: the females, Reading, Writing, and Sewing, with Arithmetic, so far as Proportion, inclusive. The expenses of apprentices, 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 salary of £20, to which £10 are added, provided the management and progress of the school be approved. The present master has also been for the last four years a successful candidate for one of the £10 premiums, offered by the board of Erasmus Smith's fund in Dublin, as a reward for superior merit.

The salary of the mistress is arranged on the same principle,—namely, a fixed stipend of £14, a gratuity of £8, granted on the inspector's report, and the chance of a premium of £5. By the rules of the board each teacher must educate 20 pupils free of expense, but is entitled to receive from the rest 1*d.* a week, the usual parochial charge. However, as is commonly the case in mixed arrangements,

the payments are very irregular,—and the annual total received by both teachers from this source cannot be estimated at more than £5, viz. £3 to the master, and £2 to the mistress.

In 1814 the deputation of the Irish Society state in their Report as follows:—

"On the same day your deputation took a view of the Charity School for poor boys and girls, recently built under the direction of the bishop of Derry, which appeared to be conducted on the British system, and to provide the means of education for 100 boys and a like number of girls, the major part of which were the children of Roman Catholic parents, residing in the suburbs and neighbourhood of Derry."

"They also visited the Bishop's School, founded on Erasmus Smith's plan, which had been noticed in the Report of the deputation of 1814, and found it still under the same desirable regulations."

The *Presbyterian Meeting-House School* has succeeded the *Presbyterian Blue School*, which was founded in 1773, and owed its name to the uniform worn by the boys—a blue coat with a yellow collar. 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 modified system, which 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. The premises of the old school-house have been at different periods variously occupied—as an ordinary dwelling; as a Poor School, maintained by the late Hon. Mrs. Knox; and as a Sunday School.

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 department, and £10 to the female. The grant to the female department originated in a memorial presented to the deputation of the Society, in 1826, by a committee of the ladies, who conducted the establishment. The school requisites are defrayed from the voluntary subscriptions.

On the 21st of September, 1826, a memorial of the ladies, conducting the female department of this school, was presented to the deputation of the Irish Society, in which they thanked the Society for their liberality to the male department, in which 103 boys were then receiving instruction—adverted to the necessary establishment of the female branch, and the various expenses attendant thereon, a salary of £16 to the mistress included,—stated that, on account of the heavy disbursements already made by the congregation at large, they had been themselves obliged to subscribe for the support of that branch,—mentioned the necessity of providing clothing for some of the children,—expressed an apprehension that the expense of supplying 79 girls with the necessary school requisites would be beyond their means,—and prayed for assistance. Respecting this memorial the deputation remark:—"To this Institution we think an annual donation of £10 will prove beneficial."

This school was for many years in connexion with the Kildare-Place Society, before the parliamentary grant of the latter was withdrawn.

St. Columb's National School, so called from being now under the National Board of Education, was founded in 1813 as *St. Columb's School*, 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 wall, amounted to nearly £910.

On the 26th of September, 1826, a memorial from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the parish was presented to the deputation of the Irish Society by the titular bishop, setting forth that the sum of £50 still remained unpaid, and praying for assistance; in consequence of which the deputation recommended a present donation of £20, and an annual one of £10.

The *London Ladies' Society's School* was first held in the old Deanery House. In 1831 Conolly Lecky, Esq. transferred to the Society, at a nominal rent of 1*s*., his interest in a plot of ground in Fountain-street, of the lease of which there were 27 years then unexpired. On this ground the present school-house was erected, at an expense of £60.

The *Barrack School*, as its name implies, is intended for the education of the children of soldiers, quartered at the Barrack.

The *Infant School*, intended for the poorer classes, was established in March, 1835, by Mr. Samuel Shaw, who provided the usual books, pictures, &c., and has hitherto defrayed most of the current expenses. The school is held at present in the Independent Chapel, but the erection of a new

school-house is nearly completed, on ground belonging to that place of worship. Towards the expense of this school-house the Irish Society have promised a donation of £50, when the building shall be roofed: the subscriptions amount to the same sum. The entire expense will be between £300 and £400.

In addition to the above there are schools held at the Gaol and the Penitentiary, which, however, from the advanced age of the persons instructed, cannot be included among the regular educational establishments.—At the Gaol the male department is under the care of a master, who is sworn in as a supernumerary turnkey, that he may have authority over the prisoners during school-hours: at present, from a motive of economy, he is obliged to devote all his spare time to the duties of a turnkey by day, but is allowed to sleep out at night: the matron is similarly required to act as school-mistress to the female prisoners. The males are taught Spelling, Reading, and Arithmetic, daily, from 1 to 2, and from half-past 2 to 4: in the female department, in which Arithmetic is omitted, instruction is given daily from 12 to 2.—At the Penitentiary the instruction imparted is of the plainest description.

The 4 rural schools are named from the townlands in which they are situated.

A school was formerly held at *Culmore*, under the patronage and direction of two ladies, who had several of the poorer female children taught at their own expense, while parents in easy circumstances paid for the education of theirs. This school closed with the departure of its patronesses from the neighbourhood.—At the existing school all the pupils pay. One half of the expense of erecting the present school-house, which stands in the church-yard, was defrayed by the Kildare-street Society, the other by General Hart.

Respecting the foundation of the *Ballougry School* the following particulars are given in the records of the Irish Society. In 1819 the deputation of the Society were applied to for the purpose of establishing a school in the Upper Liberties of Londonderry: in their Report, however, they expressed reluctance to recommend the Society to incur the expense, without adequate pecuniary co-operation on the part of the inhabitants. In 1822, the Society granted a portion of land, in *Ballougry*, for the site of a school-house, with £50 towards the expenses of erection. With the aid of private subscriptions the building of a substantial house was accordingly undertaken, capable of accommodating 100 pupils, with apartments for the teachers: this, however, after an outlay of £250, was still unfinished when visited by a deputation of the Society in 1826, who granted £10 for providing desks and other furniture, and a like sum for books and other school requisites. Before the deputation left Derry, a memorial was presented to them by the tenants of the Society in the Upper Liberties, which was supported by a certificate from the senior Presbyterian minister of the city. This document set forth that, from the failure of funds, the memorialists had been obliged to draw a bill for £50, which they had from time to time been forced to renew, and for which they were personally responsible,—and that they were further apprehensive of becoming unable to retain the services of a most respectable master. In 1832 a memorial was presented to the deputation of the Society by their tenants in the Upper Liberties, in consequence of which they recommended that £10 a year should be allowed for a school-mistress, and a room set apart for the female pupils. In 1835 the deputation recommended the withdrawal of the Society's grant of £10, owing to their dissatisfaction with the management of the school. In their Report of that year they state that, although the building was too small for the education of all the children in the Upper Liberties, the scanty accommodation might have been made more available,—and that the system adopted at the Coleraine School had not been introduced, although recommended by the Society some months before, but that the school had been devoted to the education of four families only. They now, however, subscribe £30 a year.

The same Report contains the following notice, respecting a further attempt to supply the educational wants of the neighbourhood:—"In the case of a memorial from the inhabitants of Molenan, Crevagh, and Ballywogry (which was referred to us by the Society), for the building a school-house in the central part of the Upper Liberties, we recommend that a donation of £50 be granted to them; the same to be paid when the building is roofed in."

The Presbyterian school-house, already noticed as now building in the Race-course Bog, which is in the Lower Liberties, is intended for children of both sexes, and all persuasions; but the majority will of course be Presbyterians. The usual branches of an English education will be here taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar. The terms will be regulated according to the means of the parent and the objects taught, and the lowest will be 1*d*. a week. The building was begun in August, 1835, from funds derived from private subscription, and a grant from the Irish Society, who have already promised £40. They have also granted a plantation acre of unreclaimed bog, for the use of the future teacher,—and application is to be made for an extension of this grant, with the view of establishing, under a competent teacher, a model farm, according to the plan pursued by T. P. Kennedy, Esq., at Lough Ash, in the county of Tyrone. This school will be probably in connexion with the synod of Ulster.

Private Schools (Classical).—There are 4 *Private Classical Schools*, of which 2 receive boarders. These schools, which are all within the city, require no particular notice here. [See *Table*.]

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 provided themselves in common, and paid their teachers. This seminary was closed about 1815, re-opened in 1821, and closed a second time in 1826. Some of the pupils intended for Maynooth College used it as a preparatory school; others completed their course at it, and were then ordained by their bishop. The average number of students was from 12 to 15.

Private Schools (English).—There are 31 *Private English Schools*, of which 27 are in the city or suburbs, and 4 in the country. Several are intended for the upper ranks, but they gradually descend to the lower; and the only one that requires special mention is the Infant School.

The *Infant School* was opened on the 7th of January, 1835. It is restricted to children of the upper ranks. The terms are £4 a year, paid quarterly in advance. It is open daily 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 at the school, walk on the City Wall, or are taken home by their parents. No vacation nor single holidays have been yet prescribed. Every parent is allowed to visit the school, and to introduce two friends. Should the institution prosper a suitable building will be erected, with a play-ground annexed.

Practical Instruction.—Passing from the consideration of the branches of Education now described, which may be termed *Scholastic*, another, and a much neglected branch succeeds, namely, *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 youths being destined for professions more or less intellectual, others for handicraft trades, or agricultural pursuits. Respecting the former class, it has been ascertained that the number of students from Derry at present receiving a collegiate education is:—

At the University of Dublin - -	4
At the Belfast Institution - - -	1
At Maynooth College - - -	1
At the Military College of Sandhurst -	1
Total -	7

The number of apprentices in Derry is ascertained to be 334: to the promotion of this humbler description of Practical Instruction, Gwyn's Charitable Institution is from its nature and rules peculiarly subservient; 40 pupils have been already apprenticed out of it. The progress of the agricultural class it would not be easy to trace.

Sub-section 3.—*Moral Instruction.*

Although from the nature of this branch of Education it is impossible to adopt any distinct classification in reference to it, there are still certain shades of difference to be observed, as incident to the state of religious opinion in the district at present under consideration.

There are 5 curates of the Established Church: of these 3 are parochial, who are appointed by the dean,—and 2 congregational, of whom one is apponted by the bishop, the other by William J. Campbell, Esq. The parish, in its limited acceptation, is divided by the former clergymen into three districts, to each of which one of them peculiarly devotes himself, visiting all the schools within it at least once a week. It is also visited by clergymen of other persuasions.

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 shall be admissible, but that the teachers shall be Protestants, or Protestant Dissenters; that Roman Catholics shall be permitted to attend mass on Sunday; and that—although clergymen have ingress into the school only by permission of the trustees—unremitted attention shall be paid to Christian instruction.

At the Gaol 3 chaplains officiate. The Roman Catholic service is conducted on Sunday from 9 to 10 in the morning,—that of the Established Church from 11 to 12 in the forenoon,—and the Presbyterian from 3 to 4 in the afternoon.

The establishments, from which the *Moral Instruction* of the parish must be supposed principally to emanate, are the different places of public worship, respecting which various details will be given in a subjoined table. It may be observed, that at the newly founded Bethel Chapel, or Seamen's Chapel, service is performed on Sabbath mornings by the clergymen of all the different Protestant denominations, in turn,—but that it could not be admitted into the table, being intended chiefly for

strangers who frequent the port, but form no part of the population. It may also be observed that there is in Derry a small Baptist community, consisting of perhaps not more than 6 individuals, who have no place of worship, nor even minister, but are probably amalgamated with other congregations.

The Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society, of 1835, contains the following notice, bearing on the subject of Moral Instruction:—"Mr. Monsell, one of the curates of the cathedral of Derry, made a personal application for assistance towards building a small edifice, wherein to lecture and teach the children. We recommend that he be allowed a sum of £20 for that purpose, and £5 *per annum* for carrying it on."

Sunday Schools.—An institution bearing the name of *Sunday School*—though, were it estimated according to the feelings of the present day, of an anomalous description—existed early in Derry, as appears from the following advertisement in the *Londonderry Journal* of the 11th of August, 1790, respecting a Meeting of the Phœnix Club, of which Andrew Ferguson, Esq. was president:—

"A vote of thanks was passed to the Rev^{d}. Mr. Young, for his great attention during a period of 5 years to the Sunday School, hitherto conducted under the patronage of the Club, and the good effects of which were manifest, upwards of 300 poor children having been instructed in the English language, writing, and arithmetic."

The reverend gentleman, mentioned in the above resolution, was at the time established in Derry as junior Presbyterian minister, and the school was intended for persons of that persuasion.

The earliest Sunday School on record, connected with the Established Church, is the *Deanery Sunday School*, founded in 1813 by the Rev. David Curry, a clergyman of the Established Church, and the Rev. George Hay, one of the Presbyterian ministers. It is now exclusively managed by clergymen of the church of England, but is still attended by a number of Presbyterian children.

A new school-house is in contemplation, intended for about 100 pupils of each sex, respecting which the following notice occurs in the Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society, of 1835:—"The dean and several of the clergy of the Established Church waited on the deputation, to lay before them plans and elevations for a school-house, to be built on the waste ground at the cathedral-yard gates, at the head of Pump-street; and they presented several estimates to complete the work, the lowest of which amounted to about £650. They stated that they calculated on being able to collect subscriptions to the amount of £200,—that there was in the hands of the committee applicable to the work about £180, arising from the accumulation of an annual grant, made some years since as a fund for the support of a Sunday School, but which had not been drawn, and which the Society had agreed should be applied as now suggested,—that they had no prospect of other funds,—that their present intention was to employ the building on the Sunday for the purposes of a Sunday School for all who wish to learn, without reference to their religious creeds,—and that during the week-days it was in their contemplation to use it as an Infant School, to be managed by a committee of ladies of all religious denominations. We recommend that a lease of this ground should be granted at £1 *per annum*, in trust to the bishop, dean, and three curates, for the purpose of their school, a proviso to be inserted that it be forfeited if used for any other; and we further recommend a donation of £200 be granted them, to be paid when the building is completed."

In the Concise View of the Irish Society is the following notice, relative to a Sunday School:—

1819, September 27.—"They [the Deputation] also reported that a Sunday School, lately established in Londonderry, under the patronage of the bishop and dean of Derry, wherein children of all religious denominations are permitted to receive instruction, was, in the opinion of the deputation, deserving of encouragement by the Society; and they therefore recommended an annual contribution of ten guineas to be granted thereto." From the expression "lately established," and the mention of the bishop, it would appear that this school was different from the original Deanery Sunday School.

A number of other Sunday Schools have been founded at different periods, which in this parish as elsewhere, have been of various duration. The attendance in the rural districts is most numerous from March to August; it then begins to diminish, and by November is reduced one-third: this is said to arise from the decrease of attendance at the daily schools, on the arrival of harvest.

The present *Londonderry Sunday School Union* was formed on the 28th of December, 1832. Its 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 held in March, May, September, and November, and are opened and closed with prayer: at these meetings moral and religious questions are discussed. The committee consists of a treasurer, a secretary, and 12 ordinary members: they meet every month, or oftener if necessary, and 3 form a quorum.

The Union has divided the Liberties into 5 districts, each of which is visited by 2 or more members. In 1833 the number of schools in connexion with it was 21, of which 6 were in Clon-

DERMOT. In 1834 the number was 25, of which 9 were in CLONDERMOT: these were withdrawn at a meeting held by the clergy and others, on the 13th of April, 1835, and annexed to the *Glendermot* [*Clondermot*] *School Union*, originally founded in 1819, and lately revived. In 1835 the number was 14.

The Third Annual Report of the Londonderry School Union contains the following account of meetings intended to be held in the present year [1836]:—

"The General Meetings of this Society will be held on the second Mondays of the months of March, May, and September, at seven o'clock in the evening.

"The Annual Meeting of the Union will be held on the second Monday of November, at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

"The following questions have been adopted, and will be discussed at the General Meetings in a conversational manner, by deputies appointed by the Superintendents and Teachers of the several Schools in each district, after which the Clergyman who presides will deliver a short and appropriate address in conclusion.

"I.—What has been found, by general experience, to be the best system for communicating Scriptural instruction at Sabbath Schools?

"II.—What advantages have resulted from the operation of the Sabbath School system?

"III.—How may the Sabbath School system be rendered more general, and its advantages more widely disseminated?"

The following table exhibits the numerical state of the Sunday School Union in latter years:—

Year.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1833	189	2039
1834	240	2579
1835*	146	1552

The following table exhibits the details of the Sunday Schools, in connexion with the Londonderry Sunday School Union, in 1835:—

No.	Name.	Superintendents.	When established.	Teachers.	Scholars.	School Hours in Summer.	
						Morning.	Evening.
1.	Ballougry, ...	Benjamin Darcus, Esq., ...	1833	4	100	7 to 9	..
2.	Ballymagrorty, Lower, ..	Mr. Thomas Ardbuckle, ...	1821	12	128	7 to 9	..
3.	Bridge-street, ...	Rev. James Radcliffe, ...	1821	16	160	9 to 10	2½ to 4
4.	Creevagh, Upper, ..	Mr. William Thompson, ...	1827	4	60	7 to 9	..
5.	Culmore, ...	Mr. Andrew M'Ilwaine, ...	1826	7	92	7 to 9	..
6.	Deanery, ...	Rev. Messrs. Boyd, Seymour, and Monsell,	1813	25	247	10 to 11¼	2½ to 4
7.	Erasmus, ...	Rev. Charles Seymour, ...	1833	12	128	8 to 10	2½ to 4
8.	Fountain-street, ..	Rev. James Crawford, ...	1827	7	70	8 to 9½	5 to 6½
9.	Galliagh, Lower, ..	Mr. William Macky, ...	1833	2	15	8 to 10	..
10.	Glashagh, ...	Messrs. Miller and Doak, ...	1833	2	50	9 to 11	..
11.	Linen-hall-street, ..	Mr. A. Lindsay and Mr. W. M'Arthur, ..	1829	32	229	..	3 to 5
12.	Presbyterian Meeting-House,	Rev. Messrs. Hay and M'Clure, ..	1830	18	209	10 to 12	3 to 4¾
13.	Steelestown, ...	Mr. John Hunter, ...	1829	3	40	..	4 to 6
14.	Thornwood, ...	Mr. Samuel Crawford, ...	1833	2	24	8 to 10	..

At the last settlement, on the 6th of October, 1835, it appears that the amount of collections and subscriptions during the preceding year was £9 8*s.* 1*d.*, and that there was a balance of £2 14*s.* 3*d.* due to the treasurer.

It has been already seen that the Sunday Schools, belonging to the Established Church, are not confined to children of that persuasion. The number of Presbyterian Sunday Schools in connexion with the Synod of Ulster is 4 (to which another will be added on the completion of the New Presbyterian Meeting-House): one of these was opened at the Lower Liberty, or Race-course Bog, school-house, on the 22nd of May last [1836], by the Rev. William M'Clure, the patron of the school. There are also the following Sunday Schools connected with various religious denominations:—1 Seceding; 1 Independent; 1 Wesleyan Methodist; and 1 Roman Catholic.

* The decrease in this year is only apparent, having arisen from the withdrawal of the schools annexed to the Glendermot School Union.

The following table exhibits the state of public worship, as given in the recent Report of the Commissioners of Public Instruction :—

Religious Persuasions.	Population.	Extent of Accommodation provided in Places of Worship.	Average Attendance.	Places of Public Worship.	Periods at which Divine Service is performed.	State of the Congregation.	Number of Clergymen.
Established Church, including Methodists.	3314	2430	1540	Cathedral.	Twice every Sabbath, and on each 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.
				Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.	Twice every Sabbath.	Increasing.	1.
				Wesleyan Methodist ditto.	Twice every Sabbath, and once on each Tuesday and Thursday. Prayer meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and meetings for prayer every morning, at ½ past 6 in summer and 8 in winter.	Increasing.	2.
				Old Wesleyan ditto.	Disused.		
Presbyterians.	6083	2800	1700	Presbyterian Meeting house.	Twice every Sabbath, and a lecture every Thursday evening in a large school-room.	Increasing.	1.
				New ditto.	Not finished.		
				Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanting ditto.	Twice every Sabbath.	Increasing.	1.
				Seceding ditto.	Ditto.	Slightly increasing.	1.
Independents..	164	350	150	Independent Chapel.	Twice every Sabbath, and on Monday and Thursday evening.	Increasing.	1.
R. Catholics..	10299	2000	2500	Roman Catholic Chapel.	Three masses on every Sunday and holiday throughout the year. One mass on each morning. Two every morning in Lent and Advent, exclusive of occasional extra masses.	Increasing.	4. Including the Roman Catholic bishop, who is parish priest.

Auxiliaries to Instruction.

INTELLECTUAL.—As Auxiliaries to Intellectual Instruction it is proper to class libraries, news-rooms, societies, museums, cabinets, and collections of objects, useful in science or in art. The establishments of this nature in Derry will be noticed in detail; but it should be premised that there are several other institutions of a mixed nature, which, although in degree subservient to Intellectual Instruction, contribute more directly to Moral, as auxiliary to which branch they will be considered.

The *Diocesan Library*, already mentioned, which is tolerably rich in old books of divinity, is open to the clergy of the diocese, at all times when there would be no interference with the business of the school. It is intended to add to it some theological periodical works, to re-bind some of the ancient volumes, &c., but the collection of the necessary funds has been from various causes retarded.

The *Public Library and News-Room*, or *Library Association*, was commenced in 1809 by subscription, but after some time discontinued: it was, however, re-established on its present footing in 1824, when a general meeting of the subscribers was held, and trustees appointed, in whom was vested by agreement the whole property of the institution—amounting at that time to £1515 3*s*.—to be applied to the purchase of books, &c., at the discretion of a committee to be annually elected. In 1835 the deputation of the Irish Society recommended an annual subscription of £5 to the funds.

The annual subscription is £2 6*s*. 6*d*. The shares are transferrable at the price of 20 guineas, but the candidate can only be admitted by ballot. Annual subscribers, also, are similarly admissible, at 2 guineas, but to the news-rooms alone. The librarian has apartments in the establishment, and a salary of £40 a year: the original salary was but 30 guineas. On Sunday the library is closed. The management is vested in 7 trustees, a treasurer, and a committee of 9 proprietors, 3 of whom form a quorum: when the trustees have become reduced to 3, by death or other casualties, a new election takes place. On the first Monday in May a general meeting is held, in addition to which there are quarterly meetings, at which alone candidates can be balloted for: such meetings, to be valid, must be attended by at least 30 proprietors.

The library contained in 1835 the following number of volumes:—

	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

24 monthly or quarterly publications are taken, and 14 London, 6 Dublin, 1 Edinburgh, 1 Liverpool, 1 Glasgow, 3 Belfast, 1 Limerick, and 2 Derry newspapers.

Persons residing more than 10 miles from Derry are admissible gratuitously for a month, on being introduced by a proprietor.

The *Corporation Hall News-Room*, which was opened in 1830, takes in 4 London, 3 Dublin, 1 Liverpool, and 2 Belfast newspapers, together with some other provincial ones.

The annual subscription is £1 10*s*. Members are admitted by the committee; and applicants rejected by them may appeal to the general body, who decide by ballot. Persons residing more than 10 miles from Derry are admissible gratuitously for a month, on being introduced by a subscriber, and the introduction is renewable. The house-steward furnishes breakfasts, coffee, and soup, in the room; and the room itself is always at the disposal of the corporation for public entertainments.

The *London Ladies' Society's School Library* is supported by subscribers of 2*s*. 8*d*., who have the power of recommending readers, but are responsible for the books. The collection consists of about 200 or 300 volumes, comprehending voyages, travels, history, and divinity.—In reference to the last description of reading, this library may be considered also auxiliary to Moral Instruction.

The *Londonderry Literary Society* was constituted on the 29th of August, 1834, for the purposes of debating and lecturing. In the first session 9 questions were discussed, and 10 lectures delivered. The subjects of discussion are miscellaneous, but chiefly historical, and the lectures embrace a variety of scientific and literary subjects. The meetings are held on the first and third Monday in every month. The members are admitted by ballot, and the admission fee is 1*s*. The present number of regular members is 30, together with 3 honorary members, and the Society is very rapidly increasing. A recess of three months succeeded the first session.

The *North-West of Ireland Society*—which, notwithstanding its dissolution, is still represented in several surviving branches—was established on the 17th of March, 1821, and extended its operations in

the promotion of its various objects through the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Donegal. 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 their attention was specially directed to the state of the fisheries, manufactures, agriculture, and cattle-breeding. A school also, for the instruction of boys of the middle classes in the agricultural knowledge necessary to fit them for land-stewards, as well as in various branches of an English and mathematical education, was about ten years ago established by the Society at Templemoyle, about 8 miles from Derry. [See *Parish of Faughanvale.*]

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 to general meetings, convened in April and September. At these general meetings shows 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 volume of the Society's Magazine. Among the minor articles, exhibited on such occasions, were butter, cheese, flax, woollen cloth, and imitations of Leghorn hats. No member of the Parent Society was admissible to pecuniary competition in any of the branches.

Premiums were likewise offered for the best statistical reports on any parishes within the three counties.

The following notices, collected from one of the Society's reports, will exemplify the extent of the premiums awarded for rural manufactures:—

" *Imitation of Leghorn Hats from Irish grown Materials.*—For the best set of Hats, not less than twelve, manufactured from grass or straw	£9
To the second best ditto, ditto	6
To the third best ditto, ditto	3"
" *Woollen Manufacture.*—To the person residing in the North West District who shall manufacture the best piece of Woollen Cloth, not less than twenty-five yards	£3
To the second best ditto, ditto	2
To the third best ditto, ditto	1"

In the first year the number of the subscribers was 220: among these were the Irish Society, who granted a donation of 20 guineas in the outset, and an annual subscription of 10 guineas, " during the pleasure of the Society." In the second year, when the Society proceeded to offer premiums, they found that their funds amounted to £959 1*s.* 11½*d.*, of which the sum of £609 was allocated for premiums.

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 been awarded premiums. A few, however, kept together until they felt the inefficiency of strenuous efforts, unsupported by numerical strength, or pecuniary aid. The Branch Societies existing in the county of Londonderry are—the Londonderry, Tirkeeran, Keenaght, and Coleraine.

In 1823 the North-West Society established a monthly publication in Derry, called the *North-West Society's Magazine*, which was discontinued in 1825. A newspaper was substituted, called the *North-West Farmer*, which was likewise discontinued on the 1st of 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 *Londonderry District Farming Society*, which confines its operations to the west side of the Foyle, was founded on the 5th of December, 1821. The times of meeting are in December and January, but on no fixed days. Ploughing matches take place in February or March, and cattle-shows on the 1st of October. Crops are also viewed, but at no specified time: in 1835 the inspection took place on the 5th of November. The present number of members is 85, and the funds amount to £43.

The *Mechanics' Institute* was organized early in March, 1829. At its first meeting, held on the 19th of that month, it was resolved that a library should be formed, lectures delivered, a collection of models and a philosophical apparatus provided, and a scientific school established. The library was provided by an outlay of £20, aided by donations of books. An electrical machine also was purchased. One course of lectures was delivered in 1830, and an attempt was made to establish a scientific school. A master was also engaged to teach landscape and architectural drawing, who received £20 for a course of lectures, but was attended by only 6 pupils.

The library is the only part of the institution in full operation. It consists of 189 volumes of his-

tory, architecture, &c., with a bequest of 281 volumes of miscellaneous literature. The number of members was originally 150, of which 100 were operatives, but the institution is at present supported chiefly by honorary members, and there are only about 20 operatives who still regularly subscribe. The subscription was originally 2*s.* 6*d.*, but was reduced to 1*s.* 3*d.*, which reduction, however, led to the accession of only 8 new members.

The establishment of a Library of Useful Knowledge is in contemplation, intended chiefly for the working classes.

The city possesses two weekly newspapers of respectability.

The *Londonderry Journal*—the first newspaper ever established in Derry—commenced on Wednesday, the 3rd of June, 1772. The name of the original editor was George Douglas. It appeared at first on Wednesday and Saturday; but on Tuesday, the 27th of October, 1772, the days of publication were changed to Tuesday and Friday, and since Tuesday, the 1st of May, 1781, it has appeared on Tuesday alone. The original prices were:—

	s.	*d.*	
To subscribers in the city - - -	6	6	a year.
Do. within 15 miles of do. -	7	7	
Do. 25 do. -	8	8	
Do. 40 do.	9	9	

The price to non-subscribers originally was 1*d.* a paper: advertising was 2*d.* a line for the first insertion, and 1*d.* for every subsequent one. The present prices for its weekly publication are £1 a year in town, £1 1*s.* in the country, and 5*d.* for a single paper.

In the year ending on the 5th of April, 1834, it published 31,375 copies, which gives a weekly average of above 603. The number of stamps issued for it in the year ending on the 1st of January, 1836, was 26,490. The amount of advertisement duty in 1835 was £87 7*s.*, and in the first four months of the present year [1836] £28 12*s.* On the 5th of October, 1824, the name of the paper became extended to the *Londonderrry Journal and Donegal and Tyrone Advertiser.*

The *Londonderry Sentinel and North-West Advertiser* commenced on the 19th of September, 1829. It appears on Saturday. The original price of a single paper was 5*d.*, which was raised 1*d.* on the 12th of December, 1835. The following is the present scale of prices:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Yearly subscription - - - - -	1	5	0
Half-yearly do. - - - - - -	0	12	6
Quarterly do. - - - - - -	0	6	3
Single paper - - - -	0	0	6

In 1834 it published 65,700 copies, which gives a weekly average of above 1263. The number of stamps issued for it in the year ending on the 1st of January, 1836, was 54,700. The amount of advertisement duty in 1835 was £119 7*s.*, and in the first 4 months of the present year [1836] £45 8*s.*

From January, 1829, to the September following a newspaper existed, called the *Londonderry Chronicle.* Some others of more or less transient duration have appeared from time to time, as the *Londonderry Recorder;* the *Londonderry Reporter;* the *North-West Farmer*, already mentioned, &c.

There is no account kept at the post-office of the number of newspapers transmitted through it, but it is supposed to be on the increase.

The following periodical publications were in 1834 distributed through the city:—

	Copies.		Copies.
Orthodox Presbyterian	500	Quarterly Review	8
Christian Freeman	300	United Service Journal	8
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal	83	Dublin Medical do.	7
Penny do. (*Monthly Parts.*)	80	Lancet	7
Penny Magazine (*do.*)	80	New Monthly Magazine	6
Saturday do.	36	New Sporting do.	6
Irish Farmer's and Gardener's do.	31	Old do. do.	6
Partington's British Cyclopædia (*Monthly Parts.*)	30	Tait's Edinburgh do.	6
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine	21	Metropolitan do.	5
Fashionable do.	20	Christian Ladies' do.	4
Christian Gleaner	18	Edinburgh Medical Journal	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 Journal	9	Foreign Quarterly Review	1
Paxton's Magazine of Botany	8	North American do. [*London.*]	1

The following accounts of sales have been furnished by one bookselling establishment:—

	1832.	1835.	1836, (First half of.)
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, ..	3	13	15
British Cyclopædia	0	15	13
Blackwood's do. do.	11	15	11
Irish Farmer's and Gardener's do. ..	0	20	10
Paxton's do. of Botany	0	10	10
Dublin University do.	6	8	8
Fashionable do.	10	10	8
Johnson's Medical Journal ..	7	6	6
Presbyterian Review	0	5	6
Christian Lady's Magazine ..	0	5	5
Lardner's Cyclopædia	4	5	5
Musical Library	0	8	5
Quarterly Journal of Agriculture ..	7	6	5
Dublin Christian Examiner ..	5	5	4
Lancet	0	5	4

	1832.	1835.	1836, (First half of.)
Medical Review	0	0	4
Quarterly do.	1	7	4
Dublin Medical Journal	0	3	3
Edinburgh Review	3	3	3
Old Sporting Magazine	2	3	3
United Service Journal	5	3	3
Asiatic do.	2	2	2
Cyclopædia of Anatomy	0	0	2
Metropolitan Magazine	4	2	2
New Monthly do.	5	3	2
Edinburgh Medical Journal ..	1	1	2
Foreign Quarterly Review ..	2	0	1
New Sporting Magazine	3	3	1
North American Review	1	0	1
Westminster Review	2	2	1

In 1829 a Branch of the *Juvenile Association for promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland* was formed at the Diocesan School; and in 1832 the more extensive *Londonderry Auxiliary* to the same Association was established, under the patronage of the bishop. The receipts of the latter institution amounted in 1833 to £27 12*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1834 to £21 17*s.* 9*d.*

MORAL.—The following institutions are instrumental either in circulating moral and religious literature, or otherwise disseminating Moral Instruction:—

The *Londonderry Society for promoting Religious, Moral, and Historical Information* was instituted on the 1st of August, 1819, at the Tract Depository. A library is attached to it, which consists of about 500 works, and one-half at least of the funds must be expended on publications purely religious. The management is vested in a committee, consisting of a treasurer, secretary, librarian, and 4 ordinary members: 4 of the committee constitute a quorum. The terms of admission are 10*s.* entrance money, and 10*s.* annual subscription; but any subscriber, who, after having paid for five years, may have become unable to pay, is allowed to read gratuitously, should his claim be approved by the committee.

The *Londonderry Tract Depository* was established by the ladies of the Penny Society. [See *Benevolence.*] It is assisted by the the clergy of the Established Church.

It appears from the statement, issued for 1835, that there were sold in that year 2344 small books, and 7604 tracts; and that the entire sales, from the 1st of July, 1832, amounted to 5683 small books, and 31,969 tracts.

The receipts of the same year are stated at £43 18*s.* 5½*d.*, and the expenditure at £41 9*s.* 2½*d.*, leaving a balance in hands of £2 9*s.* 3*d.*

The *Religious, Moral, and Historical Library* was established in August, 1835, by the junior Presbyterian minister, for the use of that congregation.

The *Depository of the Sunday School Society* is conducted according to the usual system.

The *Londonderry Auxiliary Bible Society* was formed in 1831, and 5 Branch Associations have gradually grown out of it, namely—the Londonderry Ladies' Association, and those of Fahan, Newtown-Limavady, Malin, and Manor-Cunningham: the Auxiliary likewise holds communication with other districts, with the view of establishing associations in them, and sends bibles into some, in which no organization of the kind has taken place. The subscriptions vary generally from £1 to 1*s.*; and every subscriber of 10*s.* annually to the Auxiliary itself, or to any of its Branch Associations, is privileged to purchase books from the Depository at half price. Ministers, likewise, of all persuasions, who transmit collections from their congregations, become members for the current year, and entitled to receive the amount in bibles and testaments, estimated at cost-price, for distribution, provided they claim them within three months after the date of the remittance. The management is vested in a committee, including a treasurer and two secretaries.

The following is a statement of the issues in the first four years, as given in the Third Report, published in 1835:—

	1831	1832	1833	1834
Bibles.	64	177	193	279
Testaments.	21	113	126	188

"Thus," continues the Report, "it appears that since the commencement, 1161 copies of the Word of God have been sent into circulation by your Society; of these, above 300 have been given to emigrants leaving this port for America, which the liberality of the parent Society has enabled your

Auxiliary to distribute for the last three seasons. Out of the same stock the convicts for transportation from the county prison are regularly supplied. Two applications have been received from week-day schools, to which grants have been sanctioned by your Committee."

The same Report contains the following extract from a recent Report of the Londonderry Ladies' Association:—"Although the sphere of labour your Association embraces is circumscribed within the limits of the City and Suburbs, the circulation of the Bible, judging from the experience of past years, will be a perpetual work. The number of copies of the Sacred Scriptures, issued since last Report, is 89 Bibles, 17 Testaments. The subscriptions received from the poor, £13 11*s.* 2*d.*—from the free subscribers, £19 1*s.* 3½*d.*—making a total, since August, 1831, of 233 Bibles and 59 Testaments; in all 292 copies of the Word of God, for which have been paid by the poor £42 5*s.* 5*d.*"

With regard, however, to the funds, the Report speaks less cheeringly:—"Upon a comparison of the present with preceding years, the prospects are rather encouraging, but the observation cannot be withheld, that it reflects discredit upon the capital of a rich and populous district, that instead of contributing to the resources of a Bible Society, to extend its operations to more indigent portions of the land, it is itself dependent upon the bounty of that Society for its own necessities, and is actually indebted to it, at the present time, in the sum of upwards of £40." The amount of the receipts within the year was £102 7*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure £111 5*s.* 7½*d.*, leaving a balance of £8 18*s.* 6½*d.*, in favour of the Society. The contributions received within the year were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Subscriptions, ...	16	2	6
Donation from the Ladies' Association,	5	0	0
Ditto from Fahan do. .	2	11	6
Ditto from Malin do. .	2	1	6
TOTAL,	£25	15	6

The *Londonderry Ladies' Association, auxiliary to the London Missionary and the Irish Evangelical Societies*, was formed about 1822. A weekly subscription of 1*d.*, or upwards, qualifies for membership, and the income is annually divided between the Hibernian Missionary and the Irish Evangelical Societies. The management is vested in a committee of ladies, including a treasurer and secretary. From the Thirteenth Report, published in 1835, it appears that the amount of the donations and subscriptions for the year was £29 7*s.* 3*d.*

The *Londonderry City Mission* was formed on the 3rd of April, 1830. The object of this Society, as given in the 2nd of their Rules, is:—"to extend the knowledge of the Gospel, irrespective of peculiar tenets in regard to Church Government, among the poor of this city, by domiciliary visits for religious conversation and reading the Scriptures; by meetings for prayer and Christian instruction; by promoting the circulation of the Scriptures and Religious Tracts; by stimulating the poor to a regular attendance upon the preaching of the Gospel; by increasing Scriptural Education; by the formation of Loan Libraries; and the adoption of such other means as the managers may judge important, in order to attain the designs of the Society." The city is divided into districts, which are visited either by gratuitous or paid agents; and the management is vested in a treasurer, one or more secretaries, and a body of directors, consisting of the superintendents of districts, and others—all gratuitous. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions—which are applied to any of the above objects as specified by the contributor—and by an annual subscription of £10 from the Irish Society. The amount of the subscriptions and donations received from May, 1834, to May, 1835, was £40 6*s.*

The fourth annual meeting of this institution was held on the 9th of June, 1835, in the Independent Chapel, and the Fourth Annual Report contains an interesting account of the agent's operations, from which the following summary view has been extracted:—"During the first year of my labours in Derry, which commenced on April 25, 1831, I made upwards of 2500 visits to families, and held, in various parts of the town, 140 meetings for prayer and reading the scriptures; the second year is marked at 60 visits weekly, and from 5 to 6 meetings; the third year, 2076 visits, and 210 meetings; and the year now gone, 2038 visits, and 261 meetings; which makes in all a total of 10,058 visits, and 739 meetings."

The *Londonderry Branch of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Home Missionary Society* is actively employed in disseminating scripture truth in some of the most neglected parts of the country. A public meeting of this Society was held on the 11th of April last, at the chapel in Magazine-street, which was attended by a deputation from the Parent Society.

The *Londonderry Branch of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society* is actively engaged in the religious objects, for which it was originally instituted. It collects subscriptions, and holds annual meetings.

The *Londonderry Auxiliary to the Western Australian Missionary Society* was formed on the 16th of February last [1836], at a meeting held in the Primitive Wesleyan Chapel. A committee was appointed, consisting of 5 clerical, and 3 lay members; and one of the former was chosen joint secretary and treasurer.

The *Londonderry Auxiliary to the Irish Society for promoting the Education of the Native Irish through the medium of their own Language* has existed for some years. Its last meeting was held on the 8th of December, 1835; and an interesting account of the proceedings may be found in the public prints. The collection in that year amounted to £8.

The *Temperance Society* was established about the 20th of August, 1835, and the number of members now exceeds 500. In this city, as elsewhere, the members hold tea-parties.

In 1830 an unsuccessful attempt to establish a Temperance Society was made by the Rev. James Radcliffe, who succeeded, however, in establishing a congregational one. In 1831 also a general Temperance Society and a Coffee-Room were established, but proved a failure. Early in 1835, likewise, a meeting for the purpose had been held in the court-house by Mr. Finch of Liverpool, but without any immediate result.

The *Tee-total Temperance Society*, lately established, consists of individuals who are pledged to abstain from the use of all fermented and spirituous liquors. The number of tee-totalers is above 100. The members of this society also hold tea-parties.

To the above institutions may be added branches of the following (respecting which no special details have been furnished), and perhaps some others:—the *Association for Discountenancing Vice*, the *London Hibernian Society*, the *Church Missionary Society*, the *Scottish Missionary Society*, and the *Howard Society*.

Summary.

In reference to Intellectual Instruction, the preceding notices and succeeding tables shew that in the present state of National Education, this parish will not suffer by comparison with the generality of those throughout the island. For the higher ranks the Diocesan School affords a superior education, and many of the private establishments are of a respectable class. Gwyn's Institution also is of a nature to confer permanent benefit on the district. In the lower schools the books are mostly of a useful nature, though extremely elementary, and susceptible of great improvement. The teachers too are probably as competent as can be expected in a country where general attention has never yet been given to the science of teaching, notwithstanding its prominent, and now acknowledged importance.

The diffusion of Education, however, as measured by the number of the pupils, is rather limited. Out of a parochial population of 19,860 there are only 2496 young persons receiving instruction; and if 396 be deducted for those below 5 and above 15 years of age, and for those whose parents are not resident—a number probably very near the truth—there will remain only 2100 between the ages of 5 and 15, being less than one-half of the number between those ages (taken as one-fourth of the entire population,)—and of these a greater proportion belong to the civic than to the rural district. It must be observed, however, that the pupils above 15 belong usually to the higher schools, and that as the children of the lower ranks but rarely spend the whole period from 5 to 15 under instruction—many, indeed, but a small portion of it—it is possible that if only half their number be found at any one time at school, the whole may nevertheless receive the advantage of elementary instruction.

At an early age the male pupils are the more numerous; and the general ratio of the males to the females is about 5 to 4.

There appear to be generally about 50 pupils to each teacher—a number too great to be adequately attended to,—and a much greater disproportion is often to be met with.

The expense of educating 1244 pupils in public schools is about £3146; but as the larger portion of this sum is made up from the superior establishments, no general average can fairly be drawn: and as in the lower schools, the payments of the pupils (when they do pay,) are frequently as low as 1*d.* a week, in addition to the public stipend, it will be seen how wretched is the remuneration of the humble schoolmaster. Although, as already observed, the diffusion of Education is still rather limited, it has within the last fifteen years undergone considerable increase. It is stated in the Population Abstract, of 1821, that the number receiving instruction in that year was 1091; and in the Appendix to the Second Report from the Commissioners of Education Inquiry, of 1826, that the number receiving instruction was then 1370.

It appears that there are in the Sunday Schools 146 teachers, and 1552 scholars whose ages vary from 4 to 21 years, and of whom about 1100 attend the schools. These have not been included in the above totals.

Situation and Description.	When established.	Income. 1st, Permanent, from Public Societies. 2nd, From Benevolent Individuals. 3rd, From Pupils.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenditure. Salaries.	£ s. d.	Other Expenses.	£ s. d.	Physical.
Classical School in the Suburbs.									
Diocesan and Free Grammar School. A handsome and convenient edifice, in the outskirts of the city.	1617	Bishop of Derry and Raphoe	92 6 2		Head Master, for educating 20 Free Scholars,	92 6 2	Rent ...	15 3 10	
		Irish Society ...	160 0 0		Do. from Irish Society ...	40 0 0	Insurance ...	17 10 0	
		Mercers' Company ...	105 0 0		Second Master ...	138 9 4	Repairs, &c.	41 0 0	
		Drapers' do. ...	100 0 0		First Classical do. ...	73 17 0	Exhibitions in 1835	28 11 6	
		Grocers' do. ...	100 0 0		First Classical Assistant ...	63 0 0		102 5 4	
		Barbers' do. ...	5 0 0		Second do do. ...	46 3 0			
		Pewterers' do. ...	5 0 0	567 6 2	Language Master (say) ...	50 0 0			
		Exhibition Fund £816 8 5 interest on the same,	28 11 6		Clerk	46 3 0			...
		Vested Capital, £126 15 7 do.	4 18 8	33 10 2	(About) ...	549 18 6			
		Pupils		270 18 0					
				871 14 4					
English Schools in the City and Suburbs.									
Gwyn's Charitable Institution. A hired house in Ship-quay street, until a suitable building can be procured.	1833	Bequest of Mr. John Gwyn, amounting on the 1st April, 1835, to £44608 9 3½			Treasurer	70 0 0	Food ...	256 0 0	The work of the school walking & drilling.
		Annual Income on the above ...		1870 13 0	Secretary	50 0 0	Clothing ...	125 0 0	
					Surgeon	50 0 0	Washing ...	36 0 0	
					Head Master	100 0 0	Rent and Taxes	80 0 0	
					Assistant	35 0 0	Apprentice Fees	40 0 0	
					Matron	30 0 0	Incidentals ...	50 0 0	
					2 Female Servants each £6 6 0,	12 12 0		587 0 0	
						347 12 0			
Parish School. A good house in the suburbs.	1812	Erasmus Smith's Fund	34 0 0		Master	33 0 0	Books and stationery. Clothes for children. Average annual amount	30 0 0	...
		Irish Society ...	30 0 0	64 0 0	Mistress	24 0 0			
		Bishop of Derry ...	10 0 0			57 0 0			
		Dean of Derry ...	2 0 0	12 0 0					
		Pupils		5 0 0					
				81 0 0					
Presbyterian Meeting-house School. Adjoining the Meeting-House.	1812*	Irish Society		40 0 0	Master	30 0 0	School requisites, books, &c.	10 0 0	...
		Presbyterian Congregation ...		36 0 0	Mistress	16 0 0			
		Pupils		16 0 0		46 0 0			
				92 0 0					
St. Columb's National School. Adjoining the Roman Catholic Chapel.	1825	National Board ...	30 0 0		Master	30 0 0	Fuel ...	6 0 0	...
		Irish Society ...	10 0 0	40 0 0	Mistress	30 0 0	School requisites, and annual repairs ...	8 0 0	
		Chapel Fund ...	...	25 0 0		60 0 0		14 0 0	
		Pupils		9 0 0					
				74 0 0					
London Ladies' Society's School. In Fountain-street.	1822	London Ladies' Hib. Society	9 0 0		Mistress	23 0 0	Stationery and a nominal ground rent of 1s. annually		...
		Irish Society ...	10 0 0	19 0 0					
		Pupils		4 0 0					
				23 0 0					
Barrack School. A ground floor.	1833	... ...			... ...		...	...	...
Infant School. Independent Chapel, Bridge-st.	1835	Irish Society		5 0 0	Mistress	15 0 0	Books and other school requisites, last year	7 0 0	Singing, marching, &c.
		Mr. S. Shaw		23 0 0	Assistant	6 0 0			
				28 0 0		21 0 0			
English Schools in the Country.									
Shantallow, or, Racecourse, National School.	1835	Irish Society ...	5 0 0		Master	32 2 0	Ground rent	1 1 0	...
		National Board (not yet known)		5 0 0					
		Pupils (do.)							
Ballougry.	1827	Irish Society		30 0 0	Master	40 0 0	Stationery and repairs ...	10 0 0	...
		Pupils		20 0 0					
				50 0 0					
Culmore.	1825	Lord Strafford, Governor ...		6 0 0	... ...		...	...	...
		Pupils		20 0 0					
				26 0 0					
Ballymagrorty, or, White House.	1825	Irish Society		15 0 0	Master	10 0 0	School requisites	5 0 0	...
		Pupils		10 0 0					
				25 0 0					

* On its present footing.

SCHOOLS.

Instruction.		Pupils.													
		Males.				Females.				Total Number of Pupils.	Religious Persuasions.				
Intellectual.	Moral.	Under 10 Years	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total Males.	Under 10 Years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total Females.		Established Church	Presbyterians.	Catholics.	Other Denominations.	Name and religious persuasion of Master or Mistress.
The usual Classical Authors, constituting a preparatory course for College; and the ordinary English course for boys not intended for College.	Rev. William Smyth, as a Clergyman, attends to the moral conduct of his pupils. He presides at their meals, and is assisted in the superintendence by Mrs. Smyth.	8	40	27	75	0	0	0	0	75	56	19	0	0	Rev. Wm. Smyth, Est. Ch.
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	0	81	0	0	0	0	81	10	28	43	0	Matthew Philson, Presb.
Principally 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 the Rev. Charles Seymour, and frequently by the Dean, &c.	45	30	0	75	38	15	0	53	128	73	18	37	0	John Price, } Est. Ch. Elizabeth Connor, }
Kildare-street books.	Visited by the Presbyterian Clergymen three times a week. Catechism taught by an approved catechist. A.* version.	32	37	0	69	34	12	0	46	115	67	46	0	2	Archibald Graham, Presb. Anne Hunter, Presb.
1st, 2nd, and 4th Book of Lessons and Scripture Extracts, published by the National Board of Education; and Kildare-street reading books.	Occasional visits by the Roman Catholic Clergy and Managers. Saturday set apart for religious instruction.	97	44	0	141	116	82	0	198	339	0	0	339	0	Patrick O'Connor, R. C. Susanna O'Connor, R. C.
Books of the Society.	Visited by the Rev. Archibald Boyd. A. version.	0	0	0	0	39	65	0	104	104	30	34	19	21	Anne M'Cay, Presb.
Ordinary School books.	Assembly Catechisms. A. version.	12	1	24	37	5	0	0	5	42	1	41	0	0	William S. Morrison, Presb.
Lessons, Cards, &c., purchased at the Model Infant School, Glasgow.	Hymns from the Infant School Magazine. A. version. Rev. James Radcliffe visits.	46	0	0	46	47	0	0	47	93	22	45	11	15	Isabella Porter, Indep. Eliza Miller, Bapt.
Books as furnished by the National Board.	A. and D.† versions. Established Church, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Catechisms. Visited occasionally by the Rev. Neal O'Kane, R.C. Clergyman. Saturday set apart for religious instruction.	50	25	0	75	40	15	0	55	130	2	23	105	0	Michael M'Closkey, R. C.
Usual School books.	Catechism. A. version.	8	4	0	12	1	7	0	8	20	0	20	0	0	Andrew Gilmour, Est. Ch.
Dublin Reading books. History.	Scripture Lessons. A. version.	20	24	0	44	18	20	0	38	82	10	47	20	5	Andrew M'Ilwaine, Cov.
Usual School books.	A. version. Visited by the Rev. William M'Clure.	10	14	1	25	5	5	0	10	35	2	29	4	0	Hugh Sweeny, Presb.
* Authorized. † Douay.	Totals,	341	287	52	680	343	221	0	564	1244	273	350	578	43	

PRIVATE

	Situation and Description.	When established.	Income.	Expenditure.		Instruction. Physical.
				Salaries.	Other Expenses.	
Classical Schools in the City and Suburbs.	Artillery-lane; a private house.	1816	From a motive of delicacy the same minute investigation could not be instituted for the private schools as for the public.	The more extensive establishments are provided with assistants at the usual salaries.	Rent, school requisites, and other contingencies.	None, except the exercises usual at educational establishments.
	East Wall; do.	1833				
	Meeting-house-row; do.	1833				
	Fountain-street; do.	1835				
	Crescent, a very good house.	1830				
English Schools in the City and Suburbs.	Mall Wall; a private house.	1832*				
	Mall Wall; a private house.	1831				
	London-street; 2 good rooms in a private house.	1831				
	Bog-side; an attic story in a dwelling-house.	1807				
	Ferry-quay-street; a small house.	1821				
	Society street; a dwelling-house.	1835				
	William-street; a small room in a dwelling-house.	1832				
	Fountain-street; an attic story in a dwelling-house.	1813				
	Fountain-street; an attic room.	1823				
	Pump-street; a private house.	1829				
	Richmond-street; a private room.	1833				
	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				
	Cow-bog; a middle story.	1835				
	William-street; an attic story in a dwelling-house.	1833				
	Linen-hall-street; a private house.	1833				
	Bog-side; a small dwelling-house.	1816				
	Rossville-street; a private house.	1834				
	Linen-hall-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 story in a dwelling-house.	1825				
	Cunningham-lane; a good room.	1833				
	Mall Wall; a tolerably good house. (*Infant School.*)	1835				
English Schools in the Country.	Ballymagrorty (Lower), or White House; a cabin.	1829				
	Creggan; a plain, substantial, small house.	1834				
	Mullennan; a small cabin.	1816				
	Steelestown; a small cabin.	1770				

* Re-opened.

SCHOOLS.

Instruction.		Pupils.													
		Males.				Females.				Total Number of Pupils.	Religious Persuasions.				Name and Religious Persuasion of Master or Mistress.
Intellectual.	Moral.	Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total.	Under 10 years.	From 10 to 15.	Above 15.	Total.		Est. Church.	Presbyterians.	Rom. Catholics	Other Denominations.	
... ...	... ...	14	13	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	10	14	3	0	Rev. Wm. Moore, Presb.
Of the mixed nature common to schools the country.	of this description throughout	14	17	0	31	0	0	0	0	31	10	10	5	6	Rev. Gordon T. Ewing, Cov.
		5	8	1	14	0	0	0	0	14	12	2	0	0	J. C. Howe, B. A. Est. Ch.
... ...	... ...	0	8	41	49	0	0	0	0	49	27	11	8	3	W. and R. Simpson, Est. Ch.
Robertson's and Goldsmith's Modern History; Rollin's Ancient History; Keightley's General History; Common French and Italian books; and the usual works on Arithmetic.	Frequent visits from the Est. Ch. and Presb. clergymen. Catechisms. A. version.	0	0	0	0	10	25	10	45	45	22	23	0	0	The Misses M'Laren, Est. Ch.
A general English education.	A. version.	8	20	4	32	0	0	0	0	32	17	12	3	0	R. J. Creighton, Sec.
Edinburgh Sessional Papers.	Catechised by the mistress. A. version.	3	0	0	3	16	20	7	43	46	6	14	22	4	Miss Catherine Latham, Presb.
Common Classical and English books.	Est. Ch and Presb. catechisms, taught by the master. A. version.	18	12	5	35	2	5	3	10	45	12	18	5	10	Thomas Patton, Presb.
Murray's Grammar; Bonnycastle's Mensuration; Goldsmith's Geography.	Presb. and R. C. catechisms. A. and D. versions.	23	31	0	54	17	25	0	42	96	5	5	86	0	John M'Carron, R. C.
Murray's Reader and Grammar; Bonnycastle's Mensuration; Moore's Navigation.	Catechisms for each sect on Saturdays. A. and D. versions.	12	40	4	56	6	9	0	15	71	27	8	36	0	Neil M'Colgan, R. C.
The usual school books, as provided by the pupils.	Children catechised by the master. A. version.	16	17	2	35	3	1	0	4	39	20	16	3	0	Samuel Macky, Presb.
Spelling books; History and Natural History.	Est. Ch. and R. C. catechisms. A. and D. versions.	24	14	2	40	14	7	0	21	61	6	4	51	0	Daniel Boyle, R. C.
Murray's Grammar; Goldsmith's Geography; History of England.	A. version.	15	18	0	33	11	10	0	21	54	19	14	8	13	J. M'Laughlin, Est. Ch.
School books by Murray, Scott, and Manson.	R. C. catechism. A. and D. versions.	18	15	0	33	9	12	1	22	55	1	0	54	0	Thomas Quig, R. C.
Usual school books, Murray, Pinnock, and Goldsmith.	Each child taught its own catechism. A. and D. versions.	4	0	0	4	6	6	0	12	16	5	2	9	0	Miss Lucy Hughes, R. C.
Ditto.	... ...	2	0	0	2	0	12	3	15	17	0	2	15	0	Mrs Catherine Griffin, R. C.
... ...	Dr. Reilly's catechisms. A. and D. versions.	12	16	0	28	4	8	2	14	42	0	6	36	0	James Daly, R. C.
School books by Goldsmith, Manson, and Murray; Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c.	Est. Ch Presb. and R. C. catechisms. A. version.	12	8	4	24	17	3	0	20	44	8	17	19	0	Thomas Ewing, Cov.
Robertson's and Goldsmith's works; common French and English books.	Est. Ch. and Presb. clergymen visit on Mondays to teach catechisms.	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	14	14	4	5	4	1	Miss Mary Ann Pinkerton, and Miss Mary Harvey Whittaker, Est. Ch.
Murray's Reader; Pinnock's History of England; Walker's Speaker; Economy of Human Life.	Est. Ch. Presb. and R. C. catechisms.	8	3	0	11	1	2	0	3	14	5	2	7	0	H. W. Greer, Est. Ch.
Spelling books; Murray's Grammar; Knowles' Elocution; Arithmetic; and Bookkeeping.	Catechisms. D. version.	24	10	0	34	8	2	0	10	44	0	0	44	0	P. Sheil, R. C.
Universal and Manson's Spelling Books, and Murray's Grammar.	Presb. and R. C. catechisms. A. version.	21	12	0	33	8	3	0	11	44	1	3	37	3	Manasseh M'Loughlin, R. C.
Pinnock's and Manson's Spelling Books.	Rev. James Radcliffe visits once a week. A. version.	6	6	0	12	16	2	0	18	30	26	0	3	1	Miss Eliza Jane Porter, Presb.
... ...	Est. Ch. Presb. and R. C. catechisms.	11	1	0	12	9	3	0	12	24	4	0	20	0	Francis Deeran, R. C.
... ...	Est. Ch. Presb. and R. C. catechisms.	4	0	0	4	9	4	0	13	17	2	8	7	0	Miss Grace Bradley, Est. Ch.
Guy's Spelling Book and Primer.	Est. Ch. and Presb. catechisms every Saturday. A. version.	2	0	0	2	13	0	0	13	15	7	8	0	0	Miss Rebecca Nichol, Est. Ch.
Universal and Manson's Spelling Books.	R. C. catechism. A. version.	3	0	0	3	11	1	0	12	15	0	0	15	0	Miss Anna Hacket, R. C.
Ditto.	Est. Ch. and Presb. catechisms every Saturday. A. version.	3	0	0	3	9	0	0	9	12	5	7	0	0	Mrs. Mary Mackey, Presb.
Manson's Primer, and Universal Spelling Book.	R. C. catechism daily.	2	0	0	2	7	0	0	7	9	0	0	9	0	Sarah Butler, R. C.
Children find their own books.	Each child taught its own catechism.	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	14	14	3	9	2	0	Mrs. Mary Anne Perois, Est. Ch
Mayo's Lessons on Objects; Arrowsmith's Ancient and Modern Geographies.	... ...	13	0	0	13	13	0	0	13	26	16	9	0	1	Elizabeth Tabey, Est. Ch.
Usual school books.	Catechism every Saturday. Rev. Wm. M'Clure visits.	25	30	0	55	15	5	0	20	75	12	26	37	0	James Lowry, Est. Ch.
National school books.	... ...	33	5	1	39	28	2	0	30	69	10	21	18	20	William Miller, Est. Ch.
Murray's Reader and Grammar.	Catechisms by the master. A. and D. versions.	15	2	0	17	10	4	0	14	31	0	14	17	0	James Magennis, R. C.
Murray's Spelling Book; Guy's Primer, and Pronouncing Dictionary.	Catechisms. A. version.	8	0	0	8	7	0	0	7	15	6	9	0	0	Margaret Kearney, Est. Ch.
	Totals.....	378	306	64	748	293	185	26	504	1252	308	299	583	62	

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 public or private bounty: and these establishments may be conveniently classed under three divisions, according as they are designed to instruct the *ignorant*, to succour the *indigent*, and to relieve the *diseased*.

On passing in review the various benevolent institutions in the city and environs of Derry, the hand of female philanthropy is eminently conspicuous. It is thus especially noticed in the Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society for 1826:—"When we reflect upon the circumstance of there being so many destitute families in Ireland, where no assessment is made on property for their relief, similar to those provided for the poor in England, we think it a duty incumbent, to represent, in the strongest terms, the policy and propriety of aiding, in the most liberal manner, the exertions of the Ladies of Derry, who, by their personal and unceasing endeavours to visit and relieve the wants and sufferings of unfortunate individuals, enduring the privations and pains of poverty and disease, are justly entitled to the approbation of the Irish Society, and the panegyric of all ranks, as examples worthy of universal imitation." A visit therefore, which was paid to Derry in the following year by Mrs. Fry, whose name is every where identified with Benevolence and Charity, was likely to prove, as it really did, most satisfactory. The beneficial influence of female philanthropy has been pointedly dwelt upon by recent continental writers, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Julius, of Berlin, and M. Lucas.

One noble field of exertion remains still open—the reformation of juvenile offenders—a subject which is now engaging the deep attention of the legislature, and intimately connected with which is the repression of juvenile vagrancy, which has been recently attempted on a small scale by some benevolent individuals in London. Interesting details on the former subject will be found in the 16th number of the "Journal of Education," and in the valuable "Report of William Crawford, Esq., on the Penitentiaries of the United States, &c."—works which concentrate all the information that could be desired by benevolent individuals, desirous of fully investigating the question.

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 the head *Education*, 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 honourable 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 accept of 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; there is an Infant School, wholly gratuitous, as are those held in the Gaol and Penitentiary; 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 *Education*.

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 North-West Liberties, with the village of Muff, in the county of Donegal—the birth-place of the benevolent founder—and a circuit of a mile around it. A well-attested certificate of residence for 3 or 5 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 21 trustees, consisting of the bishop of Derry for the time being, the 2 Presbyterian clergymen, and their successors, and 18 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 5 shall sit every week, to transact incidental business.

In a codicil, dated the 21st of May, 1824, the testator expressed a wish that his bequest might be suffered to accumulate to £50,000, before the opening of the school; but, 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 9 oz. of oatmeal, 1 qt. of buttermilk, 1 pt. of sweetmilk, and 3 lbs. of potatoes, with ⅓lb. of beef twice a week. The pupils' relations are allowed to visit them monthly. They leave the Institution at 15, and are clothed during their apprenticeship.

The state of the bequest was as follows, at two recent periods:—

	On the 1st of March, 1835.			On the 1st of August, 1836.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Investments in the public funds (*worth*) -	13797	7	0	3895	0	0
Bonds and mortgages - - - -	26676	18	5½	38953	16	11
Shares in public companies (*worth about*) -	1000	0	0	1012	0	0
Cash in bank, or in the treasurer's hands -	1634	3	10	539	15	7
	£43108	9	3½	£44400	12	6

The Institution also enjoys the rents of six tenements, including houses and lands, to the amount of £144 17*s.* 4*d.* a year.

Sub-section 2.—*Establishments for the Relief of Indigence.*

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 permanent institutions of each description this city is well provided. On pressing occasions temporary establishments for the relief of indigence were formerly organized, as appears from a notice in the Report of the Irish Society's Deputation of 1819, that they had found a subscription still on foot for the relief of indigent room-keepers, to whom the Society had also already contributed £30. Before the Mendicity Association was established there were regular "helping days," on which the poor received a small gratuity at private dwellings.

There was once a general Benefit Society, of which several gentlemen became members, to have an opportunity of advising the artisans how to dispose of the proceeds to the best advantage. It afforded assistance in cases of sickness, accidents, &c., and lasted about twenty years, but was dissolved a few years ago: the causes of its failure were lavish expenditure, the great number of applications, irregularity in paying subscriptions, a suspicion that the honorary members entertained interested motives, and, finally, the Trades' Union. The coopers used to contribute 2*d.* a week, but the contributions of the other trades are unknown. The shoemakers still maintain a Society, to which the subscription is 3*d.* a week, for the relief of sick or unemployed brethren.

Among various bequeathed donations to the poor is recorded one of Colonel Mitchelburne, who also left annual bequests, which will be noticed elsewhere. [See *Parish of Clondermot.*] The Concise View of the Irish Society, published in 1822, records several charitable contributions, made by that body between 1739 and 1820. Among those of 1835-6, published in their "General Statement," is one of £42 7*s.*, paid to "Aged Women, formerly pensioners of the late Hon. Mrs. Knox": this has been increased to an annual sum of £50 14*s.* For the Corporation Charities see *Municipality.*

At the head of the present establishments stands the Clergymen's Widows' Fund.

Next in order are the Savings' Bank, and the Charitable Loan Fund.

The following may more properly be termed *Establishments for the Relief of Indigence*—the Ladies' Penny Society, with its branch the Flax Fund; the Poor Shop; the Mendicity Association; the Penitentiary; Stanley's Charity; Evory's Charity; Riddall's Charity; and the various Congregational Collections.

The *Clergymen's Widows' Fund* was instituted, in 1729, by subscriptions from the clergy of the Established Church of sums proportioned to their professional incomes, as a provision for their widows. In addition to these annual contributions from the clergy, it now possesses stock to the amount of £7169, which appears to have arisen from the accumulation of yearly balances: its expenditure, however, is very nearly equal to its income. The widow of each subscriber enjoys an annuity of £35, besides which the 5 senior are each entitled to a house rent-free in the Widows' Row—a range of houses, built from the Fund soon after its establishment. Four of these houses are at present occupied by widows, and the remaining one is let for the benefit of the Fund, but is liable to be claimed. The number of the widows was at first restricted, but is now unlimited: there are at present 11 receiving annuities.

On the 9th of October, 1834, the clergy of the diocese, 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 9 beneficed clergymen—to meet quarterly, and of whom 3 should form 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 government securities, and that all sums otherwise put out, should be forthwith called in for such re-investment—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 net incomes, after these 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 glebe-house, if chargeable.
8. Interest of money expended in building a glebe-house, and included in certificate.

The *Savings' Bank*, here as elsewhere, is regulated according to 9 George IV. c. 92, by which several preceding acts were repealed. It was established by Thomas Harvey, and Patrick Gilmour, Esqs. The management is conducted by 9 directors, an accountant, a combined secretary and treasurer, and an actuary. The first meeting of the members was held on Saturday the 24th of February, 1816, when the number of the depositors was 30, and the amount of the deposits £28 8*s.* 6*d.*

The following tables exhibit the state of the establishment at various periods:—

Account.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Remarks.
Sums received of depositors within the year, ending on the 20th of November	£ 2419 4 11	£ 3264 11 7	£ 4319 1 3	£ 4919 2 0	
Sums actually paid to depositors in money, including interest	2680 8 2*	2866 13 2	3315 4 2	2671 14 3	* This increase of disbursements above deposits was caused by emigration.
Total amount of accounts on the books, on the 20th of November	11257 13 5	12034 0 11	13460 6 7	16226 15 6	
Average of accounts at the same date	20 19 3¼	21 15 2¾	22 1 3¾	23 4 3¼	
Total number of depositors, whose accounts were open on the 20th of November	537	553	610	699	

Classification of Depositors.	On the 10th of March, 1827.			On the 20th of November, 1835.		
	No. of Depositors.	Total Amount in Bank to each Class.	Averages.	No. of Depositors.	Total Amount in Bank to each Class.	Averages.
		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Domestic servants	279	3793 4 0	13 11 10	435	9950 0 0	22 17 5½
Mechanics, &c.	36	835 10 1	23 4 2	120	4280 0 0	35 13 4
Children	18	340 2 6	18 17 11	34	250 0 0	7 7 0¾
Small farmers	14	734 3 4	52 8 9	30	950 0 0	31 13 4
Small shopkeepers	11	284 2 4	25 16 6	35	225 0 0	6 8 7
Teachers, shopmen, &c.	9	527 9 2	58 12 1½	10	250 0 0	25 0 0
Agricultural labourers	6	115 0 10	19 3 5½	15	175 0 0	11 13 4
Persons employed in the Public Preventive Service	5	219 12 5	43 18 5	10	80 0 0	8 0 0
Sailors	5	52 1 0	10 8 2	8	50 0 0	6 5 0
Friendly Societies	1	197 12 6	197 12 6	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Apprentices	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	2	16 15 6	8 7 9
Totals and averages	385	7101 18 2	18 8 11	699	16226 15 6	23 4 3¼

The *Charitable Loan Fund*, here as elsewhere, originated properly in 17 and 18 George III. c. 12 (Irish Parliament), by which a society was incorporated in Dublin under the title of "The Charitable Musical Society," for the purpose of lending money free of interest, in small sums, not less than £2 and not more than £5, payable as the Society should think reasonable. By one of the provisions of this act, the Society was empowered to give charters by delegation to minor societies for the same purposes—such charters to be signed by at least 7 members, the president, or a vice-president being among the number.

In the abstract the principle of this institution is good, as it supplies to the poor man that occasional assistance in capital, which the richer farmer or landholder obtains by bills, discounted at the banks. In practice the greatest care and caution are necessary, to test the sufficiency and reasonableness of the object for which loans are sought, and to prevent them from becoming a species of periodical dependence. Supposing that such precautions are taken, there can be no doubt that a well-timed loan may often give an impulse to the progressive condition of a poor peasant, and tend to relieve him from much distress and misery.

The difficulties of combining a loan system, such as that now under consideration, with the ordinary operations of existing banks, are justly considered of a formidable character—the want of a sufficient knowledge of the means and intentions of the applicants, as well as the heavy expense of recovering debts from those who prove dishonest, being both most serious objections; yet these difficulties are not insurmountable, and may be obviated either by the intervention of a local inspector, or by the assistance of country gentlemen. In the latter way the Provincial Bank has for some time been enabled to assist the tenantry of Mr. O'Brien, of the county of Clare—that gentleman putting his name on the bill of any respectable tenant, whose object he knows to be reasonable, and character good, and the bank then without hesitation cashing it. By this means sums of £5 are lent, and Mr. O'Brien states that he has thus incurred the responsibility of his tenants' loans for several years, without failure on their part, or loss on his; whilst, at the same time, he states that many have thus been enabled to better their condition, and by the timely aid of a small sum of money for purchasing stock, seed, or implements, when the market was favourable to the purchaser, have in the end realized the sums they borrowed, and thus become possessed of capital.

The Charitable Loan Fund in this city was founded, in 1809, by the exertions of Bishop Knox, who preached in its behalf in the cathedral, and of the principal clergymen of other denominations, who also preached in their several places of worship. The sum lent is £2; but the recommendation of some respectable individual is required, and repayment by instalments of 1*s.* a week. Very little has been lost by defaulters, but a considerable sum by a clerk, who absconded. About 400 persons receive loans within the year, but, on an average of 5 to a family, the number annually relieved may be estimated at 2000.

The management is vested in a committee, varying from 16 to 18, of whom 4 or 6 are clergymen. In the outset the funds arose from temporary donations and grants, with some bequests. An annual contribution of 30 guineas from the corporation was withdrawn in 1829. In 1833, in consequence of a representation to the Irish Society, a grant of £10 a year was made by that body: the other annual subscribers are merely the city and county members, of whom the former contributes at present £5 5*s.*, the latter £5 each. The average annual expense of management is about £24, including about £3 for house-rent, &c., and £21 for salaries.

In 1819 the deputation of the Irish Society observe:—"That a fund, called the Charitable Loan, has been established at Londonderry, which we consider as deserving the attention of the Society, and do lay before your Society a printed statement of the said fund."

The Parliamentary Report, of 1830, on the State of the Poor in Ireland, contains the following observations on the nature of Charitable Loans in general, and on the state of that at present under consideration, in particular:—"As one mode of ascertaining the economical condition of the people of Ireland, your Committee have considered the state of some of the Charitable Loans and the accounts of the Savings' Banks. Under the first class of these institutions small loans are made to necessitous but trustworthy persons, which are repayable with interest, and re-applied in the same manner. Thus the charity not only supports itself, but the principal accumulates by the addition of interest. During the management by Mr. Baylee, a witness examined before your Committee, the Pery Charitable Loan 'has more than doubled: not a farthing of the money is idle; as soon as the amount of a loan is collected that loan is instantly lent out;' and it is stated to have had the effect of improving the condition of the people, and of producing habits of punctuality in the performance of their engagements. In Derry a similar charity was established, the fund having been created by collections at three charity sermons, preached by the lord bishop of Derry, by a Presbyterian minister, and by a Roman Catholic clergyman. A principal sum of £500 has in 21 years been lent out in 12,600 small loans, giving relief to families containing 63,000 persons, and affording pecuniary assistance equal to £27,300. On this sum the loss by default of payment has not exceeded £7 1*s.*"

The state of the Fund on the 13th of January, 1836, was as follows :—

1835.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 26.—To stock *per* last account :—			
Out on loan	235	14	0
Debts outstanding	41	2	0
Cash in bank	146	7	3
	£423	3	3
Oct.—Sir R. A. Ferguson	5	0	0
Captain Jones	5	0	0
Dec.—Honourable the Irish Society	10	0	0
Cards and papers	3	13	9
	£446	17	0

1835.	£	s.	d.
July.—By advertising in Sentinel	0	6	6
Dec.—Rent of room, 1 year, and repairs	3	8	0
Clerk's salary, 1 year, to November last	20	0	0
Mr. Hempton for printing, &c.	3	10	6
Cash out on loan	317	1	0
Cash in Provincial Bank	47	14	6
Defaulters, *per* list	0	0	0
Outstanding debts	54	16	6
	£446	17	0

The *Ladies' Penny Society* was established, in 1815, by the late Hon. Mrs. William Knox, the late Lady Ferguson, Lady Hill, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Watt, and Mrs. Benson. The object is the relief of sick and indigent room-keepers, and of the industrious poor.

The management is vested in a president, a patroness, and a committee of ladies. The habitations of the poor are inspected by visitors, who are also ladies, and mostly distinct from the committee. To each of the city wards 3 collectors are appointed, of whom 2 are gentlemen ; and of these 1, at least, is a clergyman. The committee meet weekly to consider petitions, and receive the reports of the visitors. The poor are also relieved weekly, but in cases of urgent distress the visitors grant immediate relief, and usually in kind. The funds arise from subscriptions, donations, legacies, and occasionally from fines levied by magistrates. The Society has derived its name from the original limitation of the subscriptions to 1*d.* a week : they now vary generally from 5*s.* to £1 a year, but some are much higher.

On the 19th of September, 1826, a deputation of the ladies of the city and neighbourhood waited on the deputation of the Irish Society, and presented to them a memorial, couched in the following terms:—" That, notwithstanding the most rigid economy in husbanding the funds of this institution, they are now so far exhausted as to excite great apprehensions that the objects of their charity will experience much inconvenience, from the want of such necessaries as their destitute situation requires, during the ensuing winter. To awaken the humanity of the gentlemen composing the Deputation is not the motive of this application, as it is considered that a reference to the rules and regulations will show its great advantage in alleviating the miseries of the poor room-keepers of this city, and excite the benevolence of all those, who consider themselves as stewards of the Great Dispenser of all our comforts. Relying on the advantages, which this institution has to recommend it to the attention of a Society, from which so many benefits have flowed to the community confided to their care and protection, the Managing Committee earnestly entreat the consideration of the gentlemen, representing that Society, to the objects of its benevolence, and their support to its existence. 437 poor room-keepers have been relieved ; donations and subscriptions for the last year, £156 5*s.* 7*d.* ; 1044 articles of clothing distributed." In reference to this memorial the deputation observe in their Report :—" Impressed with the great advantages of this charitable institution, we beg leave to recommend an annual donation of £30, to be granted to the Committee in aid of their funds." In 1827 the funds were likewise aided by a legacy of £30 from Mrs. Hart, of Ballynagard. In March, 1834, a legacy of £10 18*s.* from the late Miss Boyd was added. The donation of the Irish Society in 1835-6 was £35, but has been increased to £40. The average annual expense of management is about £12 10*s.*

Previously to 1831 no report was issued, but only a yearly abstract of the finances. In the First Report the relief specified is food, clothing, and comforts. The visitors at that time distributed at their discretion orders for 2½ lbs. of meal ; however, the relief conferred in this way was trifling, the quantity distributed seldom exceeding 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. The comforts consisted originally of soap, straw, bread, groceries, and turf : the first two have become regular items of expenditure, but the last three have been long discontinued. In the Sixth Report, published in 1836, is the following observation :—" Your Committee would gladly see a larger demand made by the poor upon one branch of their distributions—soap tickets, as furnishing a proof of an improvement in the comforts and condition of the lower classes."

On the 31st of December, 1835, the balance in the treasurer's hands was £25 6*s.* 10*d.*, and the subscriptions and donations received within the year amounted to £192 11*s.* 5½*d.*

Economical Return for Twenty-one Years.

Years.	No. of Poor relieved.	Gowns.	Petticoats.	Waistcoats.	Shifts.	Bedgowns.	Slips, Shawls, or Handkerchiefs.	Caps.	Frocks.	Shoes.	Shirts.	Flannel Drawers.	Boys' Clothing.	Baby Linen. Shifts.	Petticoats.	Caps.	Frocks.	Bed Rugs.	Blankets.	Meal Tickets.	Bread Tickets.	Grocery Tickets.	Straw Tickets.	Turf Tickets.	Soap Tickets.	Annual Income. £ s. d.
1815	316	31	242	34	234	34	0	200	42	15	75	0	0	80	75	41	42	33	0	238	43	0	45	0	0	193 17 1½
1816	400	30	230	30	220	20	0	150	40	0	70	0	0	60	70	31	40	10	0	200	40	0	80	200	200	201 9 6
1817	440	75	13	24	118	0	0	0	49	0	41	9	0	24	18	19	49	19	0	1714	62	365	449	282	109	273 12 2
1818	888	60	227	54	284	31	0	17	44	0	102	0	0	34	34	34	44	0	0	2790	282	831	926	169	127	294 14 5½
1819	891	108	260	60	361	38	0	80	58	0	158	0	30	100	100	100	50	0	0	1684	0	869	860	270	169	319 7 9
1820	427	66	224	70	226	0	0	31	27	0	102	29	21	42	42	42	27	0	0	2016	0	367	1090	312	0	240 1 2½
1821	507	54	219	60	171	31	0	21	12	0	92	0	7	72	72	72	36	0	0	2032	0	0	470	320	0	170 9 0
1822	374	26	179	74	215	0	0	54	6	0	100	17	0	72	68	51	36	0	0	1983	0	0	409	0	234	172 13 3½
1823	379	72	216	63	182	13	0	61	32	0	82	0	0	36	52	60	24	0	0	1338	0	0	386	0	578	182 18 2½
1824	300	81	276	120	233	0	0	65	31	0	57	9	0	78	84	69	39	0	15	2061	0	0	422	0	745	194 18 11
1825	437	76	136	55	128	0	56	96	39	0	34	0	0	58	58	65	18	12	6	2571	0	0	914	0	440	156 5 7½
1826	400	18	122	75	113	0	0	50	18	0	49	12	6	20	20	20	18	0	0	500	0	0	1000	0	169	121 3 3
1827	480	41	144	70	133	0	0	76	18	0	55	11	0	74	60	72	39	0	0	2282	0	0	319	0	844	171 10 5½
1828	366	100	162	76	168	0	0	70	45	0	85	14	0	40	40	40	20	0	0	2072	0	0	401	0	704	139 13 6
1829	433	88	149	73	127	0	0	114	9	0	68	19	0	20	20	20	10	0	0	2505	0	0	478	0	599	127 10 0
1830	553	84	243	86	210	2	0	40	56	0	130	28	0	38	38	38	19	0	0	3121	0	0	474	0	646	181 5 4
1831	418	85	150	56	145	0	0	120	20	0	76	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3038	0	0	596	0	1788	133 11 11½
1832	534	19	244	95	189	0	35	114	43	0	62	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2608	0	0	536	0	928	157 1 10½
1833	523	54	310	90	180	0	36	120	50	0	65	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3048	0	0	528	0	916	149 19 6
1834	550	80	150	50	120	0	30	24	18	0	67	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3504	0	0	528	0	1044	107 3 0
1835	540	77	229	67	148	0	14	108	24	0	50	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3506	0	0	491	0	795	192 11 5½

The *Flax Fund*, a branch of the Ladies' Penny Society, originated in a desire to awaken the industry of the poor, and flax-spinning appeared the most eligible employment. It was established, in 1817, by the foundresses of the Parent Society, on a grant of £10, made from the funds. It soon, however, decayed from the want of independent resources, but was continued by Mrs. Watt, who was obliged occasionally to advance money,—and, on the decline of that lady's health, by Mrs. Chetham. In 1818, 1820, 1822, 1829, 1831, and 1833, its funds were aided by collections at charity sermons; amounting severally to £178, £263 (including a donation of £100 from the bishop), £131, £141, £141 16*s.* 3*d.* and £132 14*s.* 4*d.*: in 1831, indeed, they had been completely exhausted, from the want of purchasers for the yarn manufactured. In 1830 they were aided by the receipt of £66 15*s.* 6*d.*, the proceeds of a charity ball; and in March, 1834, they were again aided by a legacy of £10 from the late Miss Boyd. The Irish Society subscribe £20 annually; and contributions are also occasionally received from fines levied by magistrates. The average annual expense of management is about £18.

Security is required for the flax intrusted to the spinner, which is generally from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. The yarn is weighed, and examined,—and, if there be no cause of complaint, the spinner is paid, and supplied with flax anew. The payment varies: from 1*s.* 4*d.* a spangle (equal to 4 hanks), the original allowance, it was gradually reduced to 10*d.*—the committee conforming, although reluctantly, to the depreciated market prices, to avoid the appearance of patronizing commerce, instead of Benevolence. However, although a diligent spinner can scarcely earn 2½*d.* a day, the applicants are too numerous to be constantly employed. The number of spinners is between 400 and 500; and the quantity of yarn sold in 1835 was 3100 spangles.

From the Sixth Report of the Penny Society, published in 1836, it appears that there was, on the 1st of January, stock on hand amounting to £183 0*s.* 3*d.* The Report concludes with a tribute to the memory of the late Hon. Mrs. William Knox, whose zeal for the interests of the institution had continued unabated after her removal from Derry. The Sixth Report, likewise, bears testimony to the loss sustained by the institution in the recent death of Lady Ferguson.

Economical Return for Five Years.

Years.	Income. Donations and Subscriptions.	Yarn Sold. No. of Spangles.	Yarn Sold. Amount.	Total Income.	Expenditure. Flax Bought. No. of Pounds.	Flax Bought. Amount.	Paid for Spinning. No. of Spangles.	Paid for Spinning. Amount.	Rent and other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1831	162 16 3	4872	424 12 3	587 8 6	8839	352 0 3	6580¾	302 18 2½	21 3 2	676 1 7½
1832	44 0 0	8628	618 7 6	662 7 6	9509	318 10 11½	7151	298 4 10	18 19 2	635 14 11½
1833	198 10 7½	8182	582 6 9	780 17 4½	11537	336 9 11	7819	325 15 10	18 2 4½	680 8 1½
1834	35 4 8	4730	392 1 8	427 6 4	6861	237 13 3½	5188	216 3 4½	16 14 4	470 11 0
1835	53 10 0	3100	257 18 4	311 8 4	5568	199 2 11½	4170	173 15 4½	17 3 9	390 2 1

The *Poor Shop* was established, in 1821, by Lady Hill, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Schoales, and Mrs. Brown. The object is to provide the indigent with clothes and bedding at prime cost, on condition of their giving security, and paying 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 to 2.

The management is vested in a committee of ladies.

On the 23rd of September, 1826, a deputation of the patronesses of this institution waited on the deputation of the Irish Society, and presented a memorial praying for a continuance of their bounty, which contains the following statements:—that from a small fund of £30, which had increased to a capital of £250, distributions had been made, amounting in value to £4543 11*s.*, which had been repaid with very trifling default,—and that the annual sales, which in 1821 had only reached £279 7*s.* 5½*d.*, had progressively approached £1500. The answer to this memorial was highly complimentary:—"In recommending to the Society a continuance of their donation, annually, in support of an institution so well adapted to supply the poorer classes with necessaries of the most suitable qualities and description, upon terms which their conditions in life and limited means might otherwise preclude them from acquiring, we cannot withhold our unqualified praise from Lady Hill, and the other benevolent patronesses, who have so laudably exerted themselves in forming and conducting this excellent establishment, and various other pious and humane institutions in the neighbourhood of Derry; their labours in the cause of suffering humanity are unremitted."

The institution is supported from subscriptions, which average about £45 annually. From 1826 to 1834 the Irish Society contributed £25 annually, but in the latter year this sum was reduced to £15. The institution also enjoyed an annual subscription of £20, Irish, from the late Lieutenant-General Hart, until his decease. The average annual expense of management (including losses by defaulters, &c.,) is only from £20 to £25, so that the interest of the accumulating capital will perhaps in time cover the expenses. When the securities fail to cover a loss by default the capital becomes liable.

The state of the funds on the 31st of December, 1835, was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Due by instalments	160	5	7
Goods on hand	31	0	3
Bank receipt	350	0	0
Cash in the treasurer's hands	9	5	0
Totals	£550	10	10

Articles Sold in Thirteen Years.

Years	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Articles	1603	1433	2083	2366	2455	2550	2888	3213	2811	1398	1467	1637½	2067½	1818½	1849

Detail of Articles Sold in Four Years.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Aprons, bedsteads, bonnets, caps, shawls, and slips, ...	113	49	28	44
Bed-ticks, ...	190	124	132	99
Blankets, (pairs of)	250½	381½	283½	352
Cloaks, ...	48	93	54	38
Coats, waistcoats, and trowsers, ...	90	74	65	62
Counterpanes, ...	24	66	48	38
Gowns, and curtains, ...	143	197	178	143
Petticoats, (flannel)	188	241	226	267
Sheets, ...	224	240	239	261
Shifts, (calico, flannel, and linen)	77	59	60	66
Shirts, (flannel, and linen)	87	78	56	60
Shoes, (pairs of)	181	341	301	269
Suits for babies and boys, ...	22	24	21	0
Waistcoats, and drawers, (flannel)	0	100	127	150
Totals, ..	1637½	2067½	1818½	1849

The *Mendicity Association*, *Mendicity Asylum*, or, simply, *Mendicity*, was established on the 13th of May, 1825, by the late Bishop Knox, the Rev. George Hay, and the Rev. William M'Clure: so early, however, as 1789 a committee existed for the suppression of street begging and the relief of the poor, who on the 9th of February in that year made their first distribution. The original object was the employment and support of street beggars, but relief is now extended to the labouring poor also,

in seasons of distress. The qualifications for admission are a residence of two years in the city, and a recommendation from a subscriber: in some few instances, however, relief has been extended to unqualified persons, at the private expense of the subscribers who furnished the recommendations.

The managing committee are generally between 30 and 40 in number: there are 2 secretaries and a treasurer; and to each of the city wards 3 collectors are appointed. The funds arise from subscriptions, donations, the produce of labour, and occasionally from fines levied by magistrates, bazaars, and an amateur theatre. The average annual expense of management is about £100. The house is lighted with gas, the expense of which for 1831-2 was defrayed by the city member.

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. 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, 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 5*s*., and, in October of that year, the treasurer of the Mendicity was £175 1*s*. 6*d*. in advance.

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 the above-mentioned clergymen to that prelate, who immediately embraced their views, and subsequently exerted himself to overcome the prejudices of their opponents.

In the Ninth Report it is stated that the diminution in the number of the 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 Mendicity is still responsible; and a third was a successful effort to recruit the funds by applying to the Irish Society for assistance, who not only announced a donation of £50, but an annual subscription of £30, instead of £10 recommended by their deputation in 1826.

From the Tenth Report it appears that the funds were recruited in 1834 by the receipts of a bazaar, which amounted to £119 17*s*. This Report contains the following satisfactory observations:—"It is worthy of remark, that the two last years exhibit a decrease in the number of relieved poor, compared with former years; this is a fact deserving the attention of those who regard Mendicity Institutions as invariably creating the evil which they are meant to remove. That such is their *tendency* the Committee readily admit; but they appeal to the fact just adverted to, as affording a demonstration that that tendency may be counteracted: and that the history of this Institution contains such a demonstration is owing, in a great measure, to the harmony of judgment and steadiness of purpose which prevail amongst its directors, seconded by the efficient and meritorious services of their tried superintendent. To guard against abuse has been the unremitting care of the Committee. While the statement prefixed to this Report exhibits the number of poor as below the average, the public may be assured that no case, considered as having a fair claim upon the Mendicity, has ever been dismissed unrelieved." On the 1st of August, 1835, the amount in the treasurer's hands was £175 10*s*. 11*d*., and the amount of the donations, subscriptions, &c., received in the year ending on the 30th of July, 1836, was £586 17*s*. 9*d*.

The diet consists usually of oatmeal, potatoes, salt, milk, and molasses. It is stated in the Fifth Report that in 1829-30, when oatmeal was dear, "it was found, on experiment, that 56 lbs. of rice, boiled with small quantities of molasses, ginger, and pepper, made a dinner for 169 persons—allowing 2½ lbs. each to 123 adults, and 1½ lb. each to 78 children—the entire cost being only 12*s*. 5*d*." In 1830-1 the committee were obliged for about three months to diminish the rations, to substitute Indian meal for oatmeal, and to prescribe rice for dinner on alternate days. In 1832-3 it became necessary not only to diminish the rations by 1 oz. of meal and ½ lb. of potatoes, but to reduce the list of paupers; and thus the daily expense of about 1½*d*. for each individual not only provided them with the necessaries of life, but procured snuff and tobacco for several of the older inmates. At present nearly one-half of the paupers are provided with these luxuries, in addition to clothing, fuel, and soap: diet is common to all. The present daily allowances of meal and potatoes are 7 oz. of the former, and 7½ lbs. of the latter: both the quality and quantity have been somewhat reduced, owing to the decrease of the contributions. Low diet is also the punishment for filthiness; and it may be mainly owing to the enforcement of strict cleanliness that, when the cholera raged throughout the city, not one individual of 95 in the Mendicity was attacked by it.

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 visitations of epidemic disease, 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.

The following passage is from the Minutes of Evidence in the Report of the Select Committee on the State of the Poor in Ireland, published in 1830:—"At present, and for some years past, there is no such thing as street-begging in the city of Derry: it has been suppressed in consequence of the Mendicity Society, supported exclusively by voluntary contributions."

Beadles, or "bangbeggars," as they are popularly called, are appointed to apprehend strollers, 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; in 1833–4 to 173; and in 1834–5 to 176.

The First Report from the Commissioners for inquiring into the State of the Poorer Classes in Ireland, published in 1835, states—that "The usual punishment inflicted in Derry on beggars is to confine them in the black hole for 24 hours without food; it should be remarked that they are not confined for a first offence, but driven away; for a second the punishment is inflicted. The number of beggars has in consequence very much decreased, so that few, if any, now venture to apply within Derry; and the character of this severity has been spread in an exaggerated shape over the whole country, so that even strangers are afraid to apply in the town for relief." The same Report observes—that "Four persons have within seven years been sentenced to transportation for seven years as vagrants; others have been prosecuted, but have escaped conviction."

On the 30th of July, 1836, there were 209 persons on the books—78 inmates, and 131 externals. Of the former 50 were adults, and 28 children; of the latter 80 were adults, and 51 children.

Economical Return for Seven Years.

Year ending between the 30th of July, and 3rd of August.	No. on the Books at the commencement of the Year.	No. admitted in the Year.	Total.	Left the Establishment	On the Books for a Time.	Discharged.	Claims rejected.	Sent to the Infirmary.	Sent to the Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	No. on the Books at the End of the Year.	Expenditure.														Donations, Subscriptions, Produce of Labour, Fines, and Proceeds of Bazaars.		
												Potatoes.			Meal.			Milk.			Lodging, Fuel, and other incidental Expenses.			Expenses of Management, &c.			Total.					
												No. of Stones.	Cost.		No. of Pounds.	Cost.															
													£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1830	103	254	357	57	43	20	0	18	1	20	198	7202	95	14	2½	22165	124	1	5	67	0	10½	121	7	5	102	1	4	510	5	2½	539	11	2
1831	198	390	588	72	103	76	44	26	0	20	247	11135	167	10	9½	30700	185	18	7½	86	7	9	122	11	3	59	14	7	622	3	0	672	5	6
1832	247	393	550	95	89	53	35	30	0	21	227	13671	118	15	2	37540	167	15	9½	126	5	1	132	8	10½	141	4	10	686	9	9	746	1	6
1833	227	255	482	81	44	78	6	29	0	17	227	15555	135	1	3½	38548	176	17	6½	150	1	3½	115	11	11	74	18	11¼	652	11	0	507	1	7
1834	227	193	420	80	16	81	36	18	0	15	174	9367	89	0	8	36218	167	2	10	99	4	6½	131	6	6	85	15	6	572	10	1¼	653	0	6
1835	174	178	352	63	34	28	5	15	3	11	193	9986	104	0	7	25121	129	5	9½	85	12	0½	124	1	10½	138	3	3	581	3	7	640	6	6
1836	193	200	393	49	60	11	25	18	0	19	209*	9695	100	9	6½	27036	140	3	7½	88	8	10	120	8	11½	Not made up.						586	17	9

The *Penitentiary* was established on the 1st of May, 1829, by the late Hon. Mrs. W. Knox. The object is the reform of unfortunate females. They are employed in plain-work, and their earnings are deposited in the Savings' Bank, for general purposes.

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 at any time conveyed but through the matron.

The period of residence is limited to three years, at the expiration of which, or sometimes, of two years, those who have been well-behaved are sent to Scotland, America, or elsewhere, according to their wish, receiving a free passage, with some portion of clothing and sea stores.

The bishop of Derry is president, and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby patroness: there are two secretaries, who, as well as the committee, are ladies. The number of the committee is variable. To each of the city wards a lady and a gentleman are appointed collectors, and the committee is assisted by a body of gentlemen. The number originally admitted was 10, but this has been unavoidably reduced to 6.

* One pauper was received by Gwyn's Charitable Institution: another was sent to the Gaol for theft.

This institution is supported from subscriptions, donations, and the produce of labour. In the Fifth Report, published in 1834, a small balance appears to the credit of the institution, which, however, scarcely exceeded half a year's rent, then due. Early in 1835 washing was substituted for sewing, but it appears, from the Sixth Annual Report, that this plan proved abortive. This Report contains a tribute to the memory of a deceased benefactress—the late Hon. Mrs. William Knox. It also, in common with the Seventh Report, published in 1836, bears testimony to the moral reformation of most of the discharged penitents. The average annual expense of management is about £40.

On the 23rd of August, 1836, there was a balance of £65 17*s.* 5*d.* to the credit of the institution.

Stanley's Charity is a bequest of a profit rent of £42 a year, on premises in Derry, made to the poor by Alderman Peter Stanley about the middle of the last century. The income has accumulated to £60 a year, in addition to £450, lodged in the Provincial Bank of Ireland, bearing interest at 2½ *per-cent.*; and relief is annually afforded to 30 reduced persons. [See *Chapel of Ease*, in *Buildings.*] The following notice of this charity occurs in the Concise View of the Irish Society:—

1767, February 25. "Certain premises were granted to the dean and curates of Londonderry in perpetuity, for charitable purposes, at £14 19*s.* 3*d. per annum*, under Stanley's Will."

Evory's Charity is a bequest of £20 a year, made to the churchwardens for the use of the poor by Miss Margaret Evory, who died in 1831. [See *Cathedral*, in *Buildings.*]

Riddall's Charity is a benefaction of £200, lately vested in the public funds by Hans Riddall, Esq., for the relief of 4 poor persons of religious character.

The *Congregational Collections* are made at the several places of worship.

Those of the Established Church average about £125 annually, and are thus distributed:—1. Sums, varying from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, to about 20 weekly pensioners, all belonging to the church of England, and old residents; 2. Sums of 9*s.* or 10*s.*, at Easter and Christmas, to about 60 poor persons, without religious distinction, who are mostly aged females; 3. The sum of £4 or £5 to the casual poor.

Those of the Presbyterians average about £55 annually, and are distributed to two classes of applicants, without religious distinction, who are mostly decayed roomkeepers. A recommendation, signed by three members of the congregation, is required, and particular attention is paid to the morals of applicants: drunkards are altogether rejected. One class consists of between 40 and 50 individuals, who receive 5*s.* a quarter; the other of about 80, who receive 2*s.* 6*d.* a quarter.

Those of the Roman Catholics average about £16 annually, and are distributed thrice a year to persons in great distress: character is always taken into consideration.

Sub-section 3.—*Establishments for the Relief of Mental and Bodily Disease.*

Of this class of establishments the city possesses three—a Lunatic Asylum, an Infirmary and Fever Hospital, and a Dispensary. The information respecting these has been chiefly furnished by the establishments themselves, and by Parliamentary Papers: a few particulars have been derived from Barker and Cheyne's "Account of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Fever lately epidemical in Ireland," &c., and from Phelan's "Statistical Inquiry into the Present State of the Medical Charities of Ireland," &c., the tables appended to which contain information of peculiar value.

Lunatic Asylum.—The district of the Lunatic Asylum consists of the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone. By 57 George III. c. 106, and 1 and 2 George IV. c. 33, the lord lieutenant and privy council were empowered to appoint governors or directors at their discretion, and also a board of commissioners, not exceeding 8, for the management of the institution. By 2 and 3 William IV. c. 85 the appointment was transferred to the grand jury, and a board of superintendence substituted, containing not less than 8 nor more than 12 members, of whom 3 form a quorum. This board meet monthly, or oftener, if necessary. The expenses of the establishment are advanced by the government, and repaid by applotments levied on the three counties, in proportion to the number of patients furnished by each. Epileptic persons, and those born idiotic, are now excluded from the Asylum.

The officers, with their annual salaries, are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Surgeon	100	0	0
Apothecary	10	0	0
Manager and Matron (a married couple, jointly)	250	0	0
Clerk and Store-keeper	30	0	0
Gardener	15	0	0
5 Keepers, at £12 12*s.* each	63	0	0
5 Nurses, at £6 6*s.* each	31	10	0
12 Assistant Nurses, at £4 4*s.* each	50	8	0
Cook	6	6	0
Laundress	6	6	0
2 Assistant Laundresses, at £4 4*s.* each	8	8	0
Office Store-maid	4	4	0
Hall-porter	10	0	0
Total	£585	2	0

The diet consists of 7 oz. of oatmeal, with ⅓ qt. of sweetmilk, for breakfast; 5 oz. of oatmeal, with ⅓ qt. of sweetmilk, for supper; and for dinner, 3½ lbs. of potatoes daily,—to which is added ½ lb.

of beef on Sunday, ox-head soup on Tuesday and Thursday, and 1 pt. of buttermilk on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: no deviation from the dietary is allowed without 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 this establishment has repeatedly elicited the approbation of the inspectors-general of prisons. In their Report for 1831 they observe:—"This Asylum is admirably well kept;" in that for 1832:—"This Asylum continues to be conducted in the best manner, reflecting much credit on the board of local commissioners, whose attention to the interests of the institution is unremitted, and proving the efficiency of the manager and matron, of the value of whose services we have before spoken in terms of praise;" in that for 1833:—"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 by Mr. Cluff and the matron;" and in that for 1834:—"Every possible attention is paid to the welfare of the Asylum, and humane treatment of the inmates. The board of superintendence are constant in their attendance, and effective; and the manager and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Cluff, possess every qualification necessary for the advantageous exercise of the important duties of their stations. Nothing can, on the whole, be more satisfactory than the inspection of the Londonderry Lunatic Asylum." The want of adequate accommodation, however, has been thus animadverted upon by the inspectors-general:—"The number of incurable cases remaining in the institution is an evil it would be very desirable to get rid of, as they occupy the room, and prevent the admission of recent cases, where most hope exists of recovery; and this (should the malady be on the increase,) would finally close these asylums against curables, and some remedy must soon be applied. The intelligent medical officer of this institution, in Derry, suggests a provincial asylum should be erected for incurables only, and states the vast numbers still unprovided for as an unanswerable reason. This, or some addition to the present buildings, must be resorted to." "The present accommodation is not sufficient for the wants of the province; but, the board having taken up the subject, and obtained permission to add room for 100 patients more, I trust some arrangement will be adopted to relieve the county hospitals and county gaols from several incurable cases. Perhaps it would be desirable to take a few acres more ground, and erect a building for incurables." This want was also attested before the commissioners of the late Poor Inquiry, by the respectable physician of the establishment, who observed that it could accommodate only 150, while 800 required aid, in which opinion the governors fully concur. The number of beds is now 190.

The following Return is from the City and County Grand Warrant for the Summer Assizes of 1836:—

	Derry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Total.
"Remaining in the Asylum 1st January, 1836	56	58	44	158
Admitted from *ditto* to 1st May, 1836	13	12	8	33
	69	70	52	191
Discharged and died in the above period	12	8	10	30
Remaining 1st May, 1836	57	62	42	161
Average number of Patients for the last four months				160
Expense, *per* head, for *ditto* . *ditto*				£6 5 0."

Economical Return for Six Years and a Half.

Year ending on the 5th of January.	Total Expense annually.	Expense of a Patient annually.	Patients on Jan. 5.			The Sum charged to each County in each Year.		
			Londonderry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Londonderry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ 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	719 13 9
1835	2473 9 9	16 17 2½	53	54	40	773 18 9	931 16 0	767 5 0
1836	2533 10 8	16 17 9¾	56	58	44	891 0 1	943 18 0	702 1 11

* As no patients were admitted until June, 1829, the annual expense of each cannot be given for this year.

Return of Patients for Seven Years.

Years.	No. of Patients on the 5th of January.	Admitted.	Discharged.			Died.	Total discharged and died.	No. to whom Admission was refused.
			Recovered.	Relieved.	Harmless and Incurable.			
1830	73	87	8	1	0	5	14	No record kept.
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	8
1835	147	70	43	5	4	19	71	11
1836	158	79	36	10	4	18	68	0

Proportion of confined Insane to Population for Three Years.

Years ending on the 5th of January.	Londonderry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Entire District.
1834	1 to 4625	1 to 5455	1 to 6478	1 to 5511
1835	1 to 4188	1 to 5354	1 to 7611	1 to 5548
1836	1 to 3964	1 to 4985	1 to 6919	1 to 5162

Classification of Patients for Two Years.

Dates.	Sexes.	Derry.	Donegal.	Tyrone.	Ages.			Number of Years insane.					Number of Years in Asylum.				Cases as distinguished at the Asylum.			From Towns or Country.		Total.
					Under 20.	From 20 to 40.	Above 40.	Less than 1.	From 1 to 5.	From 5 to 10.	From 10 to 20.	Above 20.	Less than 1.	From 1 to 3.	From 3 to 6.	From the opening of the house.	Incurable.	Considered curable.	Convalescent.	From the country.	From towns.	
1835, July 9.	Males	24	27	22	5	35	33	13	16	25	15	4	17	18	19	19	55	10	8	47	26	73
	Females	28	29	16	1	40	32	3	20	28	19	3	10	15	32	16	60	8	5	62	11	73
	Total	52	56	38	6	75	65	16	36	53	34	7	27	33	51	35	115	18	13	109	37	146
1836, Sept. 1.	Males	28	40	30	3	44	51	18	24	29	22	5	31	21	25	21	79	14	5	82	16	98
	Females	30	34	25	2	48	39	18	16	29	20	6	30	18	27	14	63	15	11	82	7	89
	Total	58	74	55	5	92	90	36	40	58	42	11	61	39	52	35	142	29	16	164	23	187

Infirmary and Fever Hospital.—The control of the County Infirmary and Fever Hospital is vested by 5 George III. c. 20, and subsequent statutes, in a corporation, consisting of the archbishop of Armagh, the lord chancellor, the bishop of the diocese, and the rector or vicar of the parish, with the governors and governesses of the establishment. It has replaced, as already stated [—see *Buildings*,] an old Poor-House and Infirmary, respecting which little has been ascertained, except that on the 9th of January, 1769, the sum of £150 was voted for its use by parliament, being for 3½ years preceding,—and that on the 6th of April, 1790, there were 114 distressed persons supported in it.

The managing committee consists of the above functionaries, with 12 directors, chosen annually by the governors from their own body, of whom 5 form a quorum. They meet quarterly, or oftener, if necessary; and a visiting committee meet weekly. The qualification of a life governor or governess is a donation of 20 guineas; of an annual governor, or governess, a subscription of 3 guineas, annually.

The officers, with their annual salaries, are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Surgeon	92	6	1½
Apothecary	30	0	0
Steward	30	0	0
Matron	14	0	0
Gate and Male Lunatic Keeper	14	10	0
Female Lunatic Keeper	8	0	0
Cook	8	0	0
5 Nurses, at £6 each	30	0	0
5 Female House Servants, at £5 12s. each	28	0	0
Barber	5	0	0
Messenger	4	0	0
Total	£263	16	1½

The funds arise from a parliamentary grant of £92 6*s.* 2*d.* (£100 Irish,) annually, grand jury presentments, subscriptions, and occasional fines, forfeited recognizances, &c. The sum, which, by the new Grand Jury Act, that body is empowered to levy off the county, is not to exceed double the amount of the private subscriptions or donations, received since the last application to presentment sessions. This establishment formerly enjoyed also the rent of the Shambles, and the ground rent of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, in lieu of which the corporation, about 1822, granted an annual contribution of £100, which, however, has been discontinued since 1831. In 1826 the deputation of the Irish Society recommended the present annual subscription of £30: in 1835-6 their contribution was £35.

The establishment contains 110 beds, and there are no extern patients. The daily average number of patients was 71½ in 1834, and 72 in 1835. The present number is 66, of which 17 are fever cases.

On the opening of the Infirmary 42 aged and infirm persons were transferred to it from the old Hospital, which it superseded: of these there have been removed for irregular conduct—8 in 1828, 4 in 1830, 1 in 1831, 3 in 1832, and 2 in 1834: there are now none remaining.

Previously to the opening of the Lunatic Asylum deranged persons were admissible into the Infirmary. Until 1829 no account of this class of patients was kept. There were then 46, of which 7 were cured, 18 removed to the Asylum, 5 died, and 16 remained in the Infirmary, as no more could be received into the Asylum. The number of lunatics at present in the Infirmary is 11—5 males and 6 females. In reference to the lunatic wards, the inspectors-general of prisons, in the Report for 1834, make the following observations:—"This humane provision for the care of idiots, epileptic cases, and others not admissible into district asylums, is still continued, and conducted with attention and humanity. It is the subject of the anxious consideration of the commissioners of the district Asylum to procure other means of providing for persons of this description to a much greater extent, and a proposition has been made to government upon the subject."

A "Report addressed to the Marquess Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Elizabeth Fry, and Joseph John Gurney, respecting their late Visit to that Country," in 1827, states that in point of "cleanliness, comfort, and good order," this Infirmary is the one "which of all others in Ireland" they would "mark as excellent"; adding:—"Our worthy friend, the bishop of Londonderry, is not only a liberal supporter of this and other public institutions in his neighbourhood, but bestows upon them a constant and sedulous personal attention. The effect produced by his efforts is very conspicuous."

Classification of Diseases for Four Years.

Name.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Febrile Diseases.				
Ague	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas	3	0	1	0
Fever	113	40	24	44
Rubeola	0	0	1	0
Small-pox	0	1	1	2
Scrofulous Diseases.				
Scrofula	21	4	12	5
Cancerous Diseases.				
Cancer	6	18	11	11
Carcinoma uteri	0	9	2	4
Diseases of the Nervous System.				
Apoplexy	0	1	2	0
Chorea	0	0	1	1
Concussion of brain	1	0	0	0
Debility	0	0	3	3
Delirium tremens	0	0	1	1
Epilepsy	3	2	2	0
Do. with Bronchocele	0	0	1	0
Hemicrania	0	1	3	2
Hemiplegia	0	0	2	2
Hypochondriasis	0	0	2	4
Hysteria	0	2	1	1
Inflammation of brain	0	0	3	0
Insanity	0	2	0	0
Meningitis	0	1	1	0
Paralysis	12	12	6	2
Paraplegia	0	0	0	5
Sciatica	0	2	1	4
Trismus	1	0	0	0
Diseases of the Circulating System.				
Aneurism of thoracic aorta	0	0	0	2
Arteritis	0	0	0	1
Disease of heart	1	0	3	3
Hæmorrhoids	0	2	0	2
Varicose veins	0	0	1	2
Diseases of the Respiratory System.				
Asthma	5	2	4	2
Cough	0	5	0	0
Disease of larynx	0	0	0	2
Hydrothorax	0	0	1	0
Influenza	0	1	0	0
Peripneumony	0	3	8	7
Phthisis	4	4	9	10
Pleuritis	0	3	1	0
Pneumonia	2	2	0	0
Ulcer of epiglottis	0	0	0	1
Diseases of the Digestive System.				
Ascites	0	13	8	6

Name.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Colica pictonum	0	0	3	0
Diarrhœa	4	1	1	8
Diseased liver	0	0	3	0
Dysentery	4	1	3	3
Dyspepsia	48	29	18	29
Fistula ani	3	0	2	2
Gastrodynia	0	0	1	0
Hæmatemesis	0	0	0	1
Hepatitis	2	0	0	0
Hernia	2	3	0	1
Icterus	0	1	0	0
Irritability of stomach	0	2	0	1
Peritonitis	1	0	0	0
Polypus recti	0	0	1	0
Tympanitis	0	0	1	1
Vermes	0	1	0	1
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.				
Amenorrhœa	0	0	1	0
Diabetes	2	4	4	1
Dysuria	0	0	1	0
Fistula vaginæ	2	0	0	0
Gleet	0	0	1	0
Gonorrhœa	4	14	8	6
Hernia humoralis	0	0	1	2
Hydrocele	2	3	2	1
Hydro-sarcocele	0	0	0	2
Irritable bladder	0	0	4	5
Leucorrhœa	0	2	3	1
Paraphymosis	0	0	0	2
Phagedæna	0	1	0	0
Prolapsus uteri	0	0	1	1
Retention of urine	0	1	1	3
Sarcocele	0	0	1	2
Sibbens	0	3	2	0
Stricture	1	1	3	2
Syphilitic diseases	43	21	21	36
Diseases of the Mouth.				
Cynanche tonsillaris	0	0	1	2
Fistulous communication with Antrum Maxillare	0	0	1	0
Ptyalism	0	1	0	0
Sore throat	0	0	1	0
Tubercular tongue	0	0	1	1
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Nose.				
Albugo	0	1	0	0
Amaurosis	4	2	1	0
Atresia iridis	0	0	0	1
Cataract	3	1	3	6
Cataract and Amaurosis	0	0	1	0
Chronic Iritis	0	1	0	2
Disease of Schneiderian Membrane	0	1	0	0
Ectropium	0	1	1	3
Entropium	0	0	1	1
Fistula lachrymalis	0	0	0	1
Nebulæ	2	0	0	0
Nyctalopia	0	0	0	1
Opacity of cornea	0	0	1	2
Ophthalmia	5	2	7	12
Otitis	0	0	1	2
Ozœna	2	0	0	0
Staphyloma and Entropium	0	6	2	0

Name.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Diseases of the Bones and Ligaments.				
Caries	0	0	0	2
Contracted fingers	0	0	1	0
Disease of ankle joint	0	0	0	1
Do. of elbow	0	0	0	2
Do. of fingers	0	0	0	3
Do. of spine	0	3	5	0
Enlarged ankle joints	0	0	1	0
Injury of knee joint	0	0	2	0
Morbus coxarius	0	1	2	0
Necrosis	4	2	8	2
Nodosity of joints	0	0	1	0
Osteosarcoma	0	0	0	1
Periostitis	0	2	0	1
Swelling of jaw	0	1	0	0
Do. of knee	0	1	0	0
White swelling	3	3	6	2
Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Membrane.				
Anasarca	0	0	0	7
Carbuncle	0	0	1	2
Diffuse cellular inflammation of arm	0	0	0	2
Dropsy and Anasarca	14	2	8	7
Elephantiasis	0	0	1	1
Erythema	0	0	0	3
Herpes	4	1	0	0
Herpetic ulcer	0	1	0	0
Ichthyosis	0	1	0	0
Impetigo	0	0	6	7
Lepra	3	1	0	2
Lupus	1	0	3	1
Œdema of leg	0	0	2	0
Pernio	0	0	1	0
Psoriasis	0	5	5	1
Scabies	0	1	3	4
Sycosis	0	1	0	0
Tinea capitis	0	6	0	3
Ulcers	35	34	27	34
Verruca	0	0	2	0
Diseases of the Muscular System.				
Lumbago	5	3	2	1
Rheumatism	17	23	16	16
Miscellaneous Diseases.				
Abscess	3	2	3	9
Accidents	3	22	0	0
Burns	5	4	8	5
Contusions and Slight Injuries	31	37	25	25
Dislocations	2	1	0	3
Effects of mercury	0	0	1	0
Fractures	15	9	16	23
Old age	6	3	5	6
Pediculi	0	1	0	0
Polypus	1	0	0	0
Psoas abscess	1	0	0	1
Sprains	0	4	2	6
Tumours	4	0	3	2
Wounds	0	7	6	10
Total	463	416	398	469

Economical Return for Twenty-three Years.

Years.	INCOME.						EXPENDITURE.								PATIENTS.*					
	Received from County Treasurer.	Parliamentary Grants.	Subscriptions and Donations.	Rents.	Received for Support of Patients, sundry Articles sold, and Contingencies.	Fines on Stills and from Petty Sessions.	Total.	Provisions.	Medicines.	Furniture, Repairs, and Clothing.	Fuel, Candles, Soap, Flannel, Pressand, and Straw.	Salaries, Wages, and Annuities.	Stamps, Postage, Printing, Advertising, and Contingencies.	Burial Expenses.	Rent and Insurance.	Total.	In the House.		Discharged.			Died.
																	On the 5th of January.	Admitted subsequently.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Incurable.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
1813	614 3 7	96 10 0	417 4 6	125 13 9	39 10 7	0 0 0	1293 2 5	678 10 5	38 0 6½	57 14 4	94 3 2½	195 11 9	67 10 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	1131 10 10						
1814	500 0 0	50 0 0	249 2 3	85 13 9	28 3 8	0 0 0	912 19 8	582 5 9½	29 18 2	64 7 9½	114 15 4	131 6 3½	90 14 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	1013 7 6½						
1815	500 0 0	100 0 0	271 17 3	107 0 11	21 9 3	285 14 1½	1286 1 6½	499 7 2½	61 8 4½	111 1 6	112 17 2	197 15 6	90 17 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1073 6 10						
1816	500 0 0	100 0 0	292 6 9	106 13 9	11 15 0	394 10 7½	1405 6 1½	594 4 5	46 14 8½	73 1 6	114 19 1½	195 14 0	93 2 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1117 16 2						
1817	500 0 0	100 0 0	243 8 6	105 13 9	10 15 0	0 0 0	959 17 3	775 18 1½	42 16 1	72 10 8½	113 2 7½	202 0 10	80 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1286 19 4½						
1818	500 0 0	100 0 0	222 19 0	105 13 9	12 2 0	0 0 0	940 14 9	659 16 7½	47 0 2	24 5 11½	113 14 2	193 3 8	93 12 11½	0 0 0	0 0 0	1131 13 6½						
1819	500 0 0	100 0 0	200 4 0	105 13 9	6 0 0	0 0 0	911 17 9	691 0 5	68 7 10	52 1 8	175 2 7½	198 1 0	75 4 8½	15 7 11	0 0 0	1275 6 2						
1820	600 0 0	100 0 0	205 17 9	55 13 9	11 13 9	0 0 0	973 5 3	507 1 7½	78 14 11	13 16 6½	128 16 9	200 3 0	73 15 4½	0 0 0	0 0 0	1002 8 2½						
1821	600 0 0	100 0 0	143 6 6	110 13 9	10 11 0	0 0 0	964 11 3	398 5 6½	83 18 0½	22 17 0	92 8 1½	200 3 0	74 7 0½	0 0 0	0 0 0	871 18 9						
1822	600 0 0	100 0 0	186 0 1	96 13 9	9 4 1½	0 0 0	991 17 11½	400 13 9	85 0 8½	80 7 1	114 19 8	219 6 4	91 17 7	12 15 11½	16 15 3	1021 16 4						
1823	650 0 0	100 0 0	188 5 8	100 0 0	15 15 0	0 0 0	1054 0 8	328 3 10	83 12 9	114 8 2½	113 18 10½	220 3 0	30 12 5	12 5 0	11 3 6	914 7 7						
1824	630 0 0	100 0 0	153 9 6	100 0 0	7 0 0	0 0 0	990 9 6	400 17 6	81 6 8	137 3 6½	94 12 11	226 3 0	60 1 5	12 3 4	0 0 0	1012 8 4½						
1825	600 0 0	100 0 0	156 17 8	100 0 0	7 12 1	0 0 0	964 9 9	338 17 3½	77 5 11½	167 14 11½	130 8 4	237 12 9½	40 17 4	11 9 2½	11 3 6	1015 9 4½	56	127				16
1826	561 10 9¼	92 6 1	154 13 0	92 6 1	6 5 2½	0 0 0	907 1 2	356 13 5½	71 7 7	229 16 5½	123 1 11	215 18 7½	30 5 5½	9 8 9	5 3 2	1041 15 5½	0	169				18
1827	561 10 0	92 6 1	176 14 0	92 6 1	9 19 6	0 0 0	932 15 8	481 18 8	75 18 11	185 10 7	63 4 8	225 5 11¼	41 12 9½	7 8 10	5 3 2	1086 3 6¾	0	221				18
1828	733 16 10	92 6 1	193 8 0	0 0 0	9 4 6	0 0 0	1028 15 5	387 13 3½	62 15 2	128 12 6½	91 9 11	266 17 7½	52 9 5½	9 7 8	11 7 1	1010 12 8½	78	279	206	51	13	19
1829	665 8 6	92 6 1	487 0 2	92 6 1	2 7 0	25 16 0	1365 3 10	643 0 3¾	66 17 4½	191 3 10½	125 14 5	262 13 8½	61 6 1	6 19 10	0 0 0	1357 15 7¼	66	254	204	22	3	9
1830	988 10 10½	92 6 2	289 8 0	92 6 1½	4 5 0	52 15 3	1519 11 5	669 12 2½	54 8 4½	343 1 5½	101 18 0½	288 0 9	71 1 5	13 13 6	5 14 2	1547 9 11	54	396	292	58	18	24
1831	964 11 9	92 6 2	223 15 0	92 6 1	0 18 2	16 3 6	1330 0 8	715 3 6½	54 6 8	436 18 1½	183 11 8½	263 5 10½	107 15 10½	11 0 2	4 14 2	1776 16 1½	55	465	364	65	7	22
1832	1286 10 9	92 6 2	188 10 10	0 0 0	5 15 4	76 17 11	1650 1 0	503 16 10	48 5 5½	168 12 5½	114 2 4½	266 17 9	82 16 6½	15 19 4	4 14 2	1205 4 11	62	465	383	45	19	42
1833	461 10 9	92 6 2	227 5 0	0 0 0	25 18 11	106 2 0	913 2 10	546 12 4	88 10 5	125 3 3	152 17 2½	272 13 4½	51 5 7½	2 10 6	22 14 2	1262 6 10½	48	401	331	45	9	20
1834	806 14 7	92 6 2	235 2 0	0 0 0	8 10 6	86 19 8	1229 12 11	469 10 2	25 15 7	78 1 11	150 7 8	274 16 5½	62 19 4	7 19 6	4 14 2	1074 4 9½	44	398	259	94	19	18
1835	591 10 9	92 6 2	196 16 0	0 0 0	10 12 6	121 3 0	1012 8 5	506 7 6	59 10 11	51 2 10½	137 9 5	276 8 8½	56 6 5	9 13 8	9 0 5	1105 19 11	50	469	315	97	14	21

* No returns have been found earlier than 1825.

DISPENSARY.—The immediate origin of the Dispensary was the virulent epidemy of 1817, the nature and causes of which are satisfactorily detailed in a work by Dr. Rogan (now of Derry, but then physician to the Fever Hospital and Dispensary of Strabane), entitled "Observations on the Condition of the Middle and Lower Classes in the North of Ireland," &c., &c. It was opened in June, 1819, by subscriptions from the late Bishop Knox and the citizens. Its district is confined to the city with its north-western liberties. It is supported by private subscriptions and donations, and by presentments, which, by the new Grand Jury Act, are to equal the amount of the private subscriptions or donations, received since the last application to presentment sessions.

All subscribers of at least one guinea a year become governors: these elect an annual committee of 7 from their own body, but there is no regular quorum. The days of attendance are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 11 to 2; and the infirm poor, on receiving a governor's recommendation, are entitled to the visits of the physician, or his assistant, at their dwellings.

On the 23rd of September, 1826, a deputation of the governors of the Dispensary presented a memorial to the deputation of the Irish Society, praying for aid to the funds, which it states to have arisen solely from annual subscriptions, none of which had been furnished by the Upper Liberty, owing to the poverty of that quarter. To this memorial is appended the following "Abstract from Dispensary Books," commencing with the foundation of the establishment:—

	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	Total.
Dispensations of medicine, .	4499	7163	7260	8785	7509	6033	6514	47763
Cases attended by the midwife,	10	30	52	59	57	61	76	345

In reference to the above memorial, the deputation made the following observations in their Report:—"In addition to these appeals to the benevolence of the Society, we feel it is unnecessary to make any other remark, than that we think the sum of £30 *per annum* would not be too much to be granted in aid of the funds of so humane and beneficial an establishment."

Return for Seven Years and Ten Months.

Years ending on the 1st of March.*	Income.			Expenditure.							Patients.					Number of Governors.
	Amount of Subscriptions.	County Grant.	Total.	Salary of Surgeon, or Physician.	Salary of Assistant.	Salary of Midwife.	Rent.	Cost of Medicine.	Repairs.	Other Expenses.	Total.	No. of Patients recommended.	Dispensations of Medicine.	Vaccinations.	Gratuitous Visits.	Women delivered by Midwife.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
1829	120 7 0	120 7 0	240 14 0	75 0 0	3 3 0	19 16 0	23 1 6	62 2 7	0 13 4	39 15 4	223 11 9	1569	13104	189	514	108	71
1830	162 14 4	79 2 0	241 16 4	75 0 0	3 3 0	21 12 0	23 1 6	56 18 5	0 15 8	16 7 3½	196 17 10½	1431	15685	453	435	99	69
1831	149 1 6	80 0 0	229 1 6	75 0 0	3 3 0	28 4 0	23 1 6	70 9 10½	4 14 9	8 4 10	212 17 11½	1082	15104	227	396	141	65
1832	114 4 0	80 0 0	194 4 0	100 0 0	3 3 0	30 12 0	23 1 6	50 11 0	2 18 0	11 0 0	221 5 6	1326	18779	670	1154	153	70
1833	163 0 0	80 0 0	243 0 0	100 0 0	3 3 0	30 0 0	23 1 6	98 19 8	2 12 7	20 16 0	278 12 9	1088	21460	256	1162	150	60
1834	157 15 0	104 8 0	262 3 0	100 0 0	3 3 0	19 4 0	23 1 6	46 18 10	1 16 8	41 4 2	235 8 2	929	19340	254	856	96	108
to 31 Dec. 1834	123 12 1	92 12 6	216 4 7	75 0 0	2 2 0	15 4 0	19 18 9	31 0 4	0 0 0	16 2 6	159 7 7	923	15549	560	699	74	60
1835	120 4 0	88 18 0	209 2 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	12 8 0	16 16 0	62 8 9	10 17 0	18 10 5	221 0 2	2611	16280	452	890	62	89

Return for Seven Months of 1836.

Months.	No. of Patients recommended.	Dispensations of Medicine.	No. of Persons vaccinated.	Gratuitous Visits paid.	No. of Women delivered by Midwife.
January	320	960	20	70	5
February	376	1233	10	51	8
March	323	1474	19	68	9
April	285	1416	18	86	7
May	266	1624	38	97	14
June	246	1468	97	65	9
July	204	1377	57	48	14
Total	2020	9552	259	485	66

The following table exhibits a general view of the Benevolent Institutions of Derry:—

* In 1834 the dispensary year was assimilated to the civil year.

Sub-section 1.—*Establishments*

Name.	Object.	When founded.	Management.	Funds.	
				From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.
Twelve schools, wholly or partly supported by benevolence.	To remove ignorance.	At sundry periods.	Sundry societies.	£2655 19 2 in 1836.	£135 10 2 in 1836.

Sub-section 2.—*Establishments*

Name.	Object.	When founded.	Management.	Funds.	
				From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.
Clergymen's Widows' Fund.	To assist the widows of clergymen of the diocese.	1729.	A committee of 9 beneficed clergymen, and a combined secretary and treasurer.	...	One per-cent. on the net income of the subscribers; and the interest on the accumulated capital.
Savings' Bank.	To enable the working classes to amass the fruits of their industry.	1816, 24th February.	A committee of 9 directors, an accountant, a combined secretary and treasurer, and an actuary.	Interest paid by the government on deposits.	Deposits.
Charitable Loan Fund.	To aid the poor by loans of £2.	1809.	A committee, varying from 16 to 18, of whom 4 or 6 are clergymen.	Irish Society £10 a year.	City member £5 5 a year. County members £5 a year each.
Ladies' Penny Society.	To relieve sick and indigent room-keepers, and the industrious poor.	1815, 8th January.	A president, patroness, and committee of 14 ladies.	Irish Society—annual average on 5 years £37. Occasional fines.	Subscriptions, donations, and legacies—annual average on 5 years £111 1 6.
Flax Fund, or Spinning Fund (a branch of the Ladies' Penny Society).	To employ the poor.	1817.	A lady.	Irish Society—annual average on 5 years £24. Occasional fines.	Donations, legacies, occasional charity sermons, and balls—annual average on 5 years £74 16 3.
Poor Shop.	To sell clothes and bedding to the poor at prime cost.	1821.	A committee of ladies.	Irish Society £15 a year.	Subscriptions—annual average about £30.
Mendicity Association.	To employ and support street beggars, and relieve the labouring poor.	1825, 13th May.	A committee varying from 30 to 40; 2 secretaries; and a treasurer.	Irish Society £30 a year. Occasional fines.	Subscriptions, donations, produce of labour, bazaars, and theatre—annual average on 7 years nearly £600.
Penitentiary.	To reform unfortunate females.	1829, 1st May.	A president, patroness, and committee of ladies.	Irish Society £10 a year. Drapers' Co. £10 10 a year.	Subscriptions, donations, and produce of labour—annual average £99 18.
Stanley's Charity.	To distribute alms among 30 poor inhabitants of the city and its north-western liberties.	1755, 1st November.	The dean and curates of Derry.	...	Bequest of Alderman Peter Stanley—now worth £60 a year; and the interest on £450, in bank.
Evory's Charity.	To distribute alms among the poor of the parish.	1831, 5th February.	The churchwardens.	...	Bequest of Miss Margaret Evory—£20 a year.
Riddall's Charity.	To distribute alms among 4 poor persons of religious character.	1836.	The ministers of the Presbyterian congregation.	...	Benefaction of Hans Riddall, Esq.—interest on £200, vested in the public funds.
Congregational Collections.	To distribute alms among the poor.	At sundry periods.	The clergy.	...	Alms.

Sub-section 3.—*Establishments for the*

Name.	Object.	When founded.	Management.	Funds.	
				From Public Sources.	From Private Sources.
Lunatic Asylum.	To receive and relieve the insane poor of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone.	1829.	A board of superintendence.	Loans advanced by the government, and repaid by grand jury presentments.	...
Infirmary and Fever Hospital.	To receive and relieve the sick, residing within the county.	1810.	A committee of 4 public functionaries, and 12 directors.	Annual average for 7 years:—grand jury presentments £823 11 1; parliamentary grants £92 6 2; occasional fines, forfeited recognizances, &c. £77 15. Irish Society £30 a year.	Subscriptions—annual average for 7 years £233 19 6.
Dispensary.	To relieve the sick, residing in the city and its north-western liberties.	1819.	A committee of 7 governors.	Grand jury presentments—annual average £93 15. Irish Society £30 a year.	Subscriptions, and donations—annual average £131 15.

for Instruction.

Annual Expense of Management.		Number relieved.	Relief afforded.			
House Rent.	Salaries.		Diet.	Clothing.	Money.	Otherwise.
£766 6 4 (other expenses included).	About £1186 12 6.	1244.	81 dieted at Gwyn's.	81 clothed at Gwyn's.	Exhibitions at Dublin College for pupils of the Diocesan School.	Pupils lodged at Gwyn's, and apprenticed from it.

for the Indigent.

Annual Expense of Management.		Number relieved.	Relief afforded.			
House Rent.	Salaries.		Diet.	Clothing.	Money.	Otherwise.
...	Combined secretary and treasurer £35.	Fluctuating.	...	...	£35 a year to each widow.	The 5 senior widows are each entitled to a house rent-free.
...	...	Fluctuating.	...	...	Sums drawn out by depositors, increased by compound interest.	...
About £3	Clerk £20. Attendant £1.	About 2000 annually.	...	...	Loans, amounting to about £800 a year.	...
About £12 10.		...	Meal.	887 articles annually, on an average of 5 years.	...	Soap and straw.
About £18.		About 450 annually.	...	...	10*d*. a spangle for spinning yarn.	...
About £22 10		Fluctuating.	...	1843 articles annually, on an average of 4 years.	...	...
About £100.		About 253 annually.	Oatmeal, potatoes, salt, milk, and molasses.	Donations of worn garments.	...	Snuff and tobacco to some.
£15	£21 10 0	6	Inmates fed.	Inmates clothed.	...	The well-conducted are provided, at the expiration of 2 or 3 years, with the means of removing to Scotland, America, or elsewhere.
...	...	30	...	...	Interest of funds, and profit rent on premises.	...
...	...	Fluctuating.	...	...	Interest of funds.	...
...	...	4	...	...	Do.	...
...	...	About 250 annually	...	...	Fluctuating.	..

Relief of Mental and Bodily Disease.

Annual Expense of Management.		Number relieved.	Relief afforded.	Average Expense of Patients.
House Rent.	Salaries.			
Interest of £25,678, the cost of erection (furniture included).	£585 2 0	Annual average for 6 years—141.	Medical treatment, diet, clothing, and lodging.	Average cost of each patient for 1835—£16 17 9¾.
Interest of £7700, the cost of erection.	£263 16 1½.	Annual average for 7 years—407.	Medical treatment, diet, and lodging.	£3 5 6 each.
£16 16 0.	£112 8 0	Annual average for 7 years—1564.	Medical treatment, and medicines.	3*s*. 2½*d*. each.

Section 4.—Justice.

Those, who have directed their attention to the philosophy of crime, are aware that within late years several ingenious attempts have been made, 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 occasioned or accompanied it—have given ground to hope that, when sufficient time has 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, and even with the same weapons, as certainly as 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 crois, 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 maniére 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."† Such considerations disarm the subject of its terror, and enable the investigator 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 these 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 the 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, and foremost in rank must stand the powerful influence of education. " L'instruction," says M. Guerry, however, " 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."‡ Were such researches continued for a long period, accompanied by the favourable circumstances here premised as essential to the improvement of mankind, there can be little doubt that the results would be 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 bright is also the reasonable view of the 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. On this subject M. Quetelet likewise remarks, that " D'une organisation sociale donnée, dérive, comme conséquence nécessaire, un certain nombre de vertus et de crimes, et que ces crimes sont de telle ou telle nature, sont exécutés avec tels ou tels instrumens. Cette nécessité se trouve dans le bien comme dans le mal, dans la production des bonnes choses comme dans celle des mauvaises, dans la naissance des chefs-d'œuvre et des belles actions qui honorent un pays comme dans l'apparition des fléaux qui le désolent."§ And it may be added, that if it had been possible to follow up the classification of benevolent establishments, adopted in the preceding paper, with the same minuteness which those writers have introduced into the classification of crime, by a scrutiny of the ages, motives, &c., of those by

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* " 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. The subject here introduced by M. Guerry has been fully discussed in the Foreign Quarterly Review, the Journal of Education, and other periodical publications, as well as in an able pamphlet by Mr. Woronzow R. Greg on the " Social Statistics of the Netherlands."

§ " Sur l'Homme et le Développement de ses Facultés." 2 vols. By A. Quetelet.

whom such establishments have been founded and supported, such investigation would have led to equally novel and interesting, and more consolatory results.

Sub-section 1.—*Preventive Justice.*

It has been shown, in a preceding section, that the powerful engine just alluded to—Education—from which so much aid is to be expected towards the prevention of crime, is at work in the district now under consideration. Among the adults, indeed, many are ignorant of even the elementary knowledge of reading and writing, nor does that ignorance appear to have been 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 inferred in the Summary of Education, on grounds apparently just, that the junior part of the community may all receive the advantage of elementary instruction. Many also of the establishments instituted for the purposes of Benevolence, and so liberally patronized by a numerous resident gentry, and a respectable mercantile body, and which afford relief to a large proportion of the community, may be at least supposed to remove many of the temptations to crime; 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, as will be shown hereafter.

The establishments for the administration of Justice are the usual array of a city magistracy and police, aided by the military and the county police (which latter body will be more particularly noticed elsewhere), in addition to the following courts:—1. The Court of Assizes; 2. The Record, or Mayor's, Court; 3. The Court of Conscience; 4. The City Sessions' Court; 5. The Quarter Sessions', or Assistant Barrister's, Court; 6. The Petty Sessions' Court; 7. The Insolvent Court; 8. The Bishop's Court.

The following information respecting these courts is chiefly derived from the Third Part of the Appendix to the Municipal Corporation Report, published in 1836.

The Court of Assizes, here as elsewhere, is held twice a year.

The Record, or Mayor's, Court is held under the charter before the mayor, or recorder, and takes cognizance of civil cases alone. It may sit daily, and should every Monday, according to usage.

The proceedings are threefold:—1. An attachment against the goods; 2. A *capias* against the person; 3. A process, in form a *capias*, which is merely served on the defendant. The third process is not used in practice. A preliminary affidavit is required—that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the court, which is confined to the city and liberties; and a further affidavit—that the cause is a debt of not less than £20—is required for personal arrest. The attachment is unrestricted, but is seldom issued for a sum lower than 40*s.*—the limit of the jurisdiction of the Court of Conscience. The requisition of the process is—to appear in four weeks from the next court-day.

In proceeding by attachment goods are seized, to secure the appearance of the defendant, who is, however, allowed to enter bail. The security has the option of paying the amount adjudged against the defendant, or of surrendering his person, instead of being absolutely bound (as in some local courts,) to pay, in default of the principal.

The following table shows the days of business for 6 years, specifying when the court sat for the entering of rules merely (a matter purely formal), and when causes were tried:—

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Rule days	14	26	10	5	20	19
Trial days	3	2	1	1	2	6
Total days of business	17	28	11	6	22	25

The number of affidavits on debt, sworn in this court in 5 years, were as follows:—

1828	64	1831	59
1829	21	1832	41
1830	18		
		Total .	203

The total number of causes tried was 21. The case is usually settled after the attachment issues. The number of attachments, which issued in 3 years, were as follows:—

From 1st Feb. 1830 to 1st Feb. 1831	40
From —— 1831 —— 1832	63
From —— 1832 —— 1833	53
Total .	156

The COURT OF CONSCIENCE, which takes cognizance of civil matters alone, is held under 48 George III. c. 136. s. 39 (*Local Act*). The mayor, or recorder, is the judge, but in practice the former only attends. The sittings of the court are discretionary, no period being prescribed by the statute, and are generally held twice a week. The judge has summary jurisdiction within the city and liberties, in cases of debt not exceeding 40*s*. The procedure is by summons, and the causes are usually settled on the issuing of the summons: in one recent year the number of summonses issued was 1202. The defendant is entitled to his discharge after an imprisonment for a number of days equal to the number of shillings in the debt, increased by the amount of costs.

The following table shows the number of days, on which the court sat in 5 years, with the number of decrees and dismisses in each month:—

1828.					1829.					1830.					1831.					1832.				
Months.	No. of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes tried.	Months.	No. of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes tried.	Months.	No. of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes tried.	Months.	No. of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes tried.	Months.	No. of Days.	Number of Decrees.	Number of Dismisses.	Total Causes tried.
January	10	50	15	65	January	9	78	5	83	January .	9	74	5	79	January .	8	68	1	69	January	6	49	0	49
February	8	48	5	53	February	7	58	5	63	February	7	54	1	55	February	8	48	0	48	February	7	53	0	53
March .	7	35	5	40	March . .	8	32	4	36	March . .	7	46	1	47	March . .	7	74	4	78	March .	3	36	0	36
April . .	9	58	8	66	April . .	8	64	1	65	April . .	7	45	1	46	April . .	2	32	2	34	April . .	8	103	2	105
May . . .	13	72	6	78	May . . .	7	40	0	40	May . . .	9	59	1	60	May . . .	8	71	4	75	May . .	6	51	1	52
June . .	9	54	3	57	June . . .	6	51	2	53	June . . .	7	37	1	38	June . . .	9	69	5	74	June . .	8	53	0	53
July . . .	9	56	3	59	July . . .	8	58	0	58	July . . .	0	67	0	67	July . . .	6	42	2	44	July . .	8	70	0	70
August .	8	64	2	66	August .	8	67	0	67	August .	6	61	1	62	August .	5	40	0	40	August .	6	53	0	53
September	8	38	4	42	September	8	45	0	45	September	7	48	2	50	September	9	82	0	82	Septemb.	8	78	0	78
October	9	64	1	65	October .	7	64	1	65	October .	9	61	7	68	October .	8	73	3	76	October	8	63	2	65
November	9	52	0	52	November	8	61	2	63	November	9	75	4	79	November	8	67	5	72	Novem.	8	86	2	88
December	10	63	4	67	December	8	53	3	56	December	8	67	0	67	December	9	84	1	85	Decem.	8	41	1	42
Totals . .	109	654	56	710		92	7	23	94		85	694	24	718		87	750	27	777		84	736	8	744

The CITY SESSIONS' COURT is held by the recorder, assisted by the mayor and other justices. This court takes cognizance of criminal matters, capital offences included. It sits quarterly.

The Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society, of 1835, contains the following notice relative to this court:—"The manner in which the recorder transacts the business in this court was most pleasing to us, and we found it, upon inquiry, to be extremely satisfactory to the whole community. The importance of this court is proved by the speedy administration of justice, the confidence which all feel in the impartial manner in which it is administered, and the relief which it affords to the judges of assize, who visit this city only twice a year."

The QUARTER SESSIONS', or ASSISTANT BARRISTER'S, COURT, for the north-west baronies of the county, is held at Derry and Newtown-Limavady twice a year: that for the south-east baronies at Coleraine and Magherafelt.

The PETTY SESSIONS' COURT is held by one or more of the city magistrates, who are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction for the city and liberties. The sittings should be weekly.

The following table shows the number of cases, brought before this court in 6 years:—

	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
Judgments.....	102	50	88	91	130	65
Dismisses.....	53	11	16	14	20	15
Totals.....	155	61	104	105	150	80

The INSOLVENT COURT sits thrice a year.

The BISHOP'S COURT exercises a certain jurisdiction in the cathedral. This court is now confined to testamentary causes, such as granting probates to wills, &c. It sits every fortnight.

Sub-section 2.—*Crime.*

In any attempt to give a comprehensive view of the crimes committed in the city and suburbs, those committed in the county at large must be likewise taken into consideration—the various criminal returns, which form the basis of the inquiry, exhibiting a combined view of both. The following tables have been drawn up from various documents, communicated through the courtesy of different officers: the *Classification of Crime*, which bears some reference to the plan adopted by M. Guerry, is due to the industry of Mr. Coningham, the late clerk of the gaol.

From a report of committals for 8 years—from 1827 to 1834, both inclusive—it appears that the greatest number in gaol at one time, ranged between 89 (in 1829,) and 153 (in 1833).

Gaol Return for Nine Years.

	Nature of Crimes.	1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
		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.	Number committed.	Number convicted.
Crimes against the Person.	Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Assault	142	129	98	72	121	83	99	94	105	100	86	83	93	91	106	103	122	122
	——— with intent to murder	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	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	0	0
	——— with intent to ravish female infants	1	0	0	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	0	0
	Bestiality	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	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	0	0
	Child-stealing	0	0	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	0	0
	Cutting and wounding persons (feloniously)	6	6	6	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	21	1	4	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	1	1	2	1
	Murder	4	2	7	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	0
	——— females of their infants	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	——— concealing the birth of ditto	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	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	0	0
	Shooting at persons	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against Property.	Arson	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
	Burglary	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Cattle-stealing	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	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	0	0
	Conspiracy to rob	0	0	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	4	3
	Embezzlement	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
	Fraud in obtaining money under false pretences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	Highway robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2
	Horse-stealing	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0
	Houghing, maiming, or killing cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Larceny (not otherwise described)	20	13	13	10	16	10	48	25	44	30	22	19	39	28	31	20	28	24
	——— from house (and house-breaking)	16	9	10	2	12	2	0	0	3	0	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	0
	——— from person	2	1	5	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	——— from shop	2	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
	Mail-robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0
	Plundering wrecked ships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Receiving and having in possession stolen goods	16	6	8	3	1	0	4	1	6	2	3	1	14	4	8	2	7	4
	Riotous attacking dwelling-houses (or otherwise felonious)	0	0	3	3	6	6	0	0	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	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	0	0
	Stealing from bleach-green	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	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	0	0
	Uttering counterfeit coin	2	2	1	0	1	1	4	2	0	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	3	0
Crimes against the Community.	Combination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Distilling illegally	32	31	8	8	7	6	4	4	8	8	18	18	30	30	31	31	13	13
	Forgery (stamps and bank notes)	8	3	10	3	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	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	0	0
	Gaol-breaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	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	0	0
	Perjury	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Riotous assembling	4	4	0	0	2	1	9	8	32	32	0	0	5	4	29	29	23	23
	——— appearing armed by night	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0
	Unlawfully marrying persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vagrancy	29	2	21	3	9	0	19	13	13	3	2	0	18	2	0	0	2	0
	Writing and sending threatening letters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Misdemeanor (not otherwise described)	84	80	34	32	51	41	47	35	41	33	73	67	123	119	68	64	114	108

Classification of Crime for Two Years.

1834.	Number of Offenders	Sexes.		Recommittals.		Ages.												State of Education.								Religious Persuasion.								Season.							
						From 10 to 20.		From 20 to 30.		From 30 to 40.		From 40 to 50.		From 50 to 60.		From 60 to 70.		Ignorant.		Read only.		Read and write.		Others.		Established Church.		Dissenters.		Roman Catholics.		Not known.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Winter.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder	8	8	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cutting and wounding persons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	104	95	9	6	0	10	2	52	4	14	3	12	0	1	0	6	0	35	7	8	2	25	0	27	0	13	0	14	3	66	6	2	0	15	2	27	2	29	3	24	2
Misdemeanor	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against the Person . . . Total	118	108	10	6	1	15	3	58	4	14	3	14	0	1	0	6	0	36	7	9	3	32	0	31	0	16	0	20	3	70	7	2	0	24	3	29	2	30	3	25	2
Arson	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Highway robbery	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Cow-stealing	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
Sheep-stealing	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Receiving and having in possession stolen goods	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Larceny (not otherwise described)	26	18	8	0	4	3	0	7	5	3	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	6	5	3	3	1	0	8	0	4	3	4	0	10	5	0	0	4	0	5	3	6	2	3	3
Misdemeanor	28	26	2	0	0	5	1	15	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	7	2	3	0	11	0	5	0	6	1	6	0	14	1	0	0	3	0	11	2	7	0	5	0
Fraud in obtaining money under false pretences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crimes against Property . . . Total	71	56	15	0	4	8	4	30	6	8	1	6	2	2	1	2	1	17	9	7	6	17	0	15	0	11	7	16	0	29	8	0	0	8	0	22	9	14	2	12	4
Riotous assembling	29	28	1	0	0	5	0	18	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	6	0	5	0	9	0	5	0	6	0	17	1	0	0	9	1	11	0	2	0	6	0
Distilling illegally	31	30	1	0	0	2	0	11	0	10	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	13	1	2	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	24	1	1	0	9	0	12	0	5	0	4	1
Misdemeanor	21	15	6	0	1	1	0	7	3	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	9	4	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	12	2	1	0	3	2	8	4	4	0	0	0
Oaths, administering and taking unlawfully	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against the Community . Total	81	73	8	0	1	8	0	36	4	16	2	8	1	5	0	0	1	30	6	10	2	15	0	18	0	6	2	12	2	53	4	2	0	21	3	31	4	11	0	10	1
Grand Total .	270	237	33	6	6	31	7	124	14	38	6	28	3	8	1	8	2	83	22	26	11	64	0	64	0	33	9	48	5	152	19	4	0	53	6	82	15	55	5	47	7

1835.	Number of Offenders.	Sexes.		Recommittals.		Ages.														State of Education.				Religious Persuasion.								Season.							
						12 and under.		16 and above 12.		21 and above 16.		30 and above 21.		40 and above 30.		50 and above 40.		60 and above 50.		Above 60.		Ignorant.		Read only.		Read and write.		Established Church.		Dissenters.		Roman Catholics.		Spring.		Summer.		Autumn.		Winter.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	122	111	11	7	1	1	0	6	0	31	1	47	8	13	1	8	0	4	1	1	0	34	8	30	3	47	0	25	2	25	1	61	8	9	3	40	1	24	4	38	3
Crimes against the Person . . Total	124	113	11	7	1	1	0	6	0	31	1	48	8	13	1	9	0	4	1	1	0	35	8	30	3	48	0	25	2	25	1	63	8	10	3	41	1	24	4	38	3
Highway robbery	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse-stealing	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow-stealing	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Larceny from house, (and house-breaking)	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Receiving and having in possession stolen goods	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Larceny (not otherwise described)	25	15	10	3	5	0	0	3	0	3	1	3	7	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	7	6	4	4	4	0	4	5	5	1	6	4	11	7	2	3	1	0	1	0
Misdemeanor	25	23	2	0	0	1	0	7	0	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	9	2	8	0	6	0	4	1	5	0	14	1	3	0	17	0	0	1	3	1
Fraud	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttering counterfeit coin	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Crimes against Property . . . Total	70	53	17	6	5	1	0	10	0	13	3	17	10	8	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	20	11	18	6	15	0	9	7	16	2	28	8	20	7	22	7	4	2	7	1
Riotous assembling	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	15	0	4	0	2	0	17	0	6	0	12	0	4	0	1	0
Illegal procession	47	47	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	28	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	14	0	14	0	33	0	0	0	34	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Distilling illegally	13	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Misdemeanor	15	14	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	8	0	3	1	3	0	8	0	10	0	2	1	1	0	1	0
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against the Community . Total	98	97	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	43	0	23	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	45	1	40	0	22	1	38	0	37	0	53	0	31	1	5	0	8	0
Grand Total .	292	263	29	21	6	2	0	17	0	68	4	108	18	44	3	16	2		1	1	1	67	19	93	10	103	0	56	10	79	3	128	16	83	10	94	9	33	6	53	4

In classifying crime Misdemeanor embraces offences belonging to each of the three classes. The Misdemeanor against the Person in 1834 was using threatening language. Misdemeanor against Property includes trespasses, rescues, the absconding of apprentices, illegal fishing, &c. Misdemeanor against the Community includes drunkenness and disorderly conduct, selling spirits without a license, gambling illegally, &c.

In the above Classification of Crime the persons against whom no bills were found by the grand jury are not included—the object being to exhibit the character of the persons who commit crimes,—and in cases where no bills were found there is reason to believe that the persons charged were not the offenders, so that, although in all probability the offence was really committed, the real offender may have been of a different sex, age, better or worse educated, and of a different religious persuasion from the person committed. Even of the number retained it is likely that some were acquitted by the petty jury.

It is the general practice to include in criminal returns soldiers committed to prison under sentence of courts martial, but it is conceived they would be more properly omitted, as they do not belong to any particular county, and are governed by laws altogether different from those which regulate the other portions of the community. Indeed such committals may occasionally give an undue character to the state of crime in a district. In 1833 the number of persons committed for Misdemeanors at Derry is nearly double that in 1832 ; and, by referring to the *Economical Return*, further on, it will be seen that the sum received for the subsistence of soldiers in the former year was above five times that received in the latter. The number of soldiers committed to Derry Gaol previously to 1834 is not known : they are, therefore, necessarily included in all the tables throughout this paper, which embrace an earlier period.

The above Classification, presenting merely a view of the Crimes committed within the short time of two years, and the small space of one county, is incapable of being satisfactorily submitted to the tests proposed by MM. Quetelet and Guerry : it may, however, be interesting to make the application, so far as it is practicable.

With regard to the threefold classification—*Crimes against the Person*, *Crimes against Property*, and *Crimes against the Community*—it appears, at first view, that a large proportion of all were 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. It may be also observed—that the Crimes against the Person are much more numerous than those against Property, or those against the Community.

In reference to Crimes against the Person there are but few instances of committal for serious offence : nor is it to be inferred from the number of committals for Murder that a crime so heinous had always taken place—such committals being notoriously common throughout Ireland, in cases wherein there is not the faintest colouring of malice prepense. It has been ascertained that the present case happened in a drunken riot, and, even if this were not on record, the age of five out of eight of those committed for Murder—10 to 20—would diminish the probability of its occurrence. The instances of Assault, which are, on the other hand, very numerous, were probably the result of drunken squabbles, or party differences. The male offenders are above ten times as numerous as the female. The influence of season on this class of crimes is but slightly perceptible.

In reference to Crimes against Property the male offenders are above thrice as numerous as the female ; but of three persons committed for the most heinous crime—Arson—two were young females. In Larceny the male offenders are about twice as numerous as the female. In Misdemeanor the proportion of male to female criminals is about 12 to 1. Summer has in this class of crimes the predominance over the other seasons.

It must, however, be borne in mind that, in estimating the state of a district from the relative prevalence of Crimes against the Person, and Crimes against Property, the amount and nature of the property in the district must be taken into account, as well as the number of the inhabitants and offenders ; for it is obvious that the ratios of these classes of Crime would differ widely in a rich and a poor,—an agricultural and a manufacturing community—even though the numbers of the population were equal.

In reference to Crimes against the Community the male offenders are nearly twenty times as numerous as the female. Here, also, summer has the predominance over the other seasons.

In this class of offences also, if it were desired to consider their prevalence in reference to those of the preceding classes, other considerations than those of number would obviously be necessary.

The recommittals in 1834 were 1 to 22½ of the total number of offenders, and in 1835 the proportion was 1 to 11. The number of this class is the truest standard for ascertaining the effect of prison discipline, but it should be viewed with caution, because it is probable that the unreformed criminal will choose a neighbouring county as the scene of his future offences,—and, if he be committed to another gaol, he will not there appear among the recommittals. The real number will also be di-

minished by the changes which time and other circumstances may have made in the appearance of an individual, of all of which the prisoner will be desirous to avail himself, knowing that a severer punishment awaits him if recognized to be an old offender. The large proportion of females recommitted is a subject worthy of attention: it may be, in part, attributed to their being less disposed to move from one county to another; but it ought not to be overlooked that two-thirds of the female offenders were totally ignorant, and that the remaining one-third were only able to read. On the whole—the returns of the two years under consideration show that prison discipline is more efficacious in reforming those criminals, on whom even a partial education had been bestowed, than those whose education had been totally neglected.

The more minute classification of the ages in 1835 creates a slight difficulty in combining it with the preceding year, which is, however, more than compensated by the improvement.

To ascertain and exhibit in a tabular form an exact statement of the degree of education possessed by each offender is not at present practicable; the division observed in the tables serves, however, to point out those to whom an opportunity of acquiring knowledge had been offered, that is, those who could read and write. As for those who could only read, their opportunities were necessarily less valuable, and the ignorant must have wholly depended on oral instruction.

The following is a comparative statement of the degrees of education possessed by the different classes:—

	Ignorant.	*Read only.*	*Read and write.*
Crimes against the Person . . .	35.7 *per-cent.*	18.5 *per-cent.*	45.8 *per-cent.*
Do. against Property . . .	40.4 do.	26.2 do.	33.3 do.
Do. against the Community . .	26.8 do.	32.4 do.	40.8 do.
Average . .	34.3	25.7	39.9

This at the first view is rather startling, as it appears that the better educated individuals commit most crimes, but to arrive at a just conclusion the character of these crimes should be examined. In the first instance the 45.8 *per-cent.* of Crimes against the Person, are Assaults, the character of which may be estimated by referring to the table headed *Classification of Punishments for* 1835, further on, where it will be seen that of 122 assaults 113 came within the lowest class of punishment. The Crimes against Property, committed by persons of the highest class of education, are an exact mean between the three classes. The Crimes against the Community are in the ratio of 40.8 *per-cent.*, and the offenders are, for the most part, persons charged with joining in illegal processions, and riotous assembling—offences, which the parties regard rather as honest displays of principle, than as crimes, but which, it may be hoped, will shortly disappear from amongst the community, as the folly of such proceedings becomes more evident.

Sub-section 3.—*Retributive Justice.*

This branch of the subject under consideration embraces the interior arrangements of the present Gaol, which, as will have appeared from its topographical description[—see *Buildings*], is well calculated for the adoption of the principal features of improvement in prison discipline. Much information on this important subject has been diffused by the excellent Reports of Mr. William Crawford, on the Penitentiaries of the United States, and by the joint Reports of that gentleman and Mr. Whitworth Russell, as inspectors of British prisons, published in 1836. A number of very interesting works on the same subject have also within late years issued from various continental presses, among which may be specified the joint productions of MM. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville, and those of M. Lucas, published at Paris,—those of M. Ducpetiaux, published at Brussels,—and those of Dr. Julius, published at Berlin. Of these works one of the earliest in point of date is that entitled "Du Système Pénitentiaire aux Etats-Unis, et de son Application en France," by the first-mentioned writers, which was introdued to the British public by an excellent article in the Foreign Quarterly Review, No. 23. However, before this work appeared, 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, by the present governor. 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 found unnecessary, the Derry criminal being literally "unwhipped of justice." For the enforcement of silence, a turnkey is always obliged to be present by day, during meals and work, and at night the corridors are patrolled by a watchman, whose duty it is to mark the doors of any cells from which voices proceed, which renders the inmates amenable to the same punishment as attends the infringement of the rule during the day.

By 7 George IV. 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, pulverizing 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. The schoolmistress is assisted by a committee of ladies. By the same act, all prisoners, except those specially sentenced to hard labour, receive one-third of their earnings: did the unskilled labourer also, as in some American prisons, learn a handicraft trade, the liberated criminal would re-enter society with augmented means of support, and consequently with diminished temptation to crime. The pecuniary allowance is left to accumulate until the term of imprisonment has expired; and in the case of a prisoner dying in gaol the sum amassed is divided among his relations. The enforcement of silence and the introduction of labour have been productive of a collateral result, which is highly satisfactory—that of rendering the gaol disagreeable. It appears from the Appendix (A) to the First Report of the Poor Inquiry, of 1835, that several individuals used to commit trifling offences with a view to temporary support in the gaol, who, "after being discharged without means of living, wanted to get back again; but under the improved system, silence being enforced, and stone-breaking and other employments introduced, all are most anxious to avoid it."

The treadmill, although recommended by the inspectors-general, has not been introduced: this is indeed fortunate, as the effect of work 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 labour, 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 punishments which have been found necessary, for enforcing the ordinary discipline of the gaol, are the withdrawal of supper, and solitary confinement.

From the beginning of June to the beginning of October the diet consists of 8 oz. of meal, with 1 pt. of sweetmilk, for breakfast; 1lb. of bread, with 1 pt. of sweetmilk, for dinner; and 8 oz. of meal, with 1 pt. of buttermilk, for supper. During the rest of the year it consists of 8 oz. of meal, with 1 pt. of sweetmilk, for breakfast; 4lb. of potatoes, with 1 pt. of buttermilk, for dinner; and 2 oz. of meal, made into gruel, for supper. In the former period the weekly expense of each prisoner's diet is 2*s.* 6½*d.*, in the latter 1*s.* 3¼*d.* The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

The cost of the male dress is about £1 19*s.* 6*d.*, being £1 11*s.* for frieze, and about 8*s.* 6*d.* for fustian; that of a female dress is about 15*s.* 6*d.* The turnkeys are clothed in uniform.

The surgeon visits twice a-week, or oftener, if necessary.

Minute classification, which at an early stage of the question was considered a grand feature of modern improvement in prison discipline, was abandoned in this gaol on the 12th of June, 1835, the introduction of strict silence having rendered it superfluous,—although, in such prisons as may be said to be in a transition state between systematic abuse and comparative perfection, its adoption may be still advisable.

The classification, now obsolete, was as follows:—

MALES.

1st Class—Master debtors, i. e. those who maintained themselves.
2nd Class—Pauper debtors, i. e. those maintained by the public.
3rd Class—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 Class—Prisoners 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 apart from the others.

The officers, with their annual salaries, are as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Governor	100	0	0
Chaplains—Established Church	46	3	1
Chaplains—Presbyterian	46	3	1
Chaplains—Roman Catholic	46	3	1
Local inspector	90	0	0
Surgeon	92	6	3
Matron	30	0	0
Clerk	30	0	0
Under gaoler	45	0	0
School-master	30	0	0
1st Turnkey	35	0	0
2nd do.	30	0	0
3rd do.	20	0	0
4th do.	20	0	0
Hospital do.	25	0	0
Female do.	20	0	0
Hospital nurse	12	0	0
Total	£717	15	6

Return of Punishments in Sixteen Years.

Disposal of Offenders.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	Average on 7 Years. From 1822 to 1828.	Average on 7 Years. From 1829 to 1835.	Proportion of Offences to the Population, for the 7 Years ending in 1828.	Proportion of Offences to the Population, for the 7 Years ending in 1835.
Committed for trial — Males	278	297	269	336	244	278	263	367	189	250	218	218	197	311	260	294	276	250	1 in 385.	1 in 425.
Committed for trial — Females	25	24	27	49	70	36	38	38	48	42	50	50	20	40	43	33	43	38	1 in 2638.	1 in 2968.
Total	303	321	287	385	314	314	301	405	237	292	268	268	217	351	303	327	319	288	1 in 697.	1 in 767.
Punishments: Convicted and sentenced to death	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	3	5	2	0	0	0	0
Transportation — For life	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	0	3	0	5	5	3	0	0	0	0
Transportation — For 14 years	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation — For 7 years	11	3	2	16	18	17	3	15	14	7	20	11	8	13	5	10	0	0	0	0
Imprisonment, and severely to be whipped and kept to hard labour — 5 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imprisonment, and severely to be whipped and kept to hard labour — 3 do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imprisonment, and severely to be whipped and kept to hard labour — 2 do. and above 1 year	0	0	2	6	3	2	0	3	0	7	0	16	3	7	2	4	0	0	0	0
Imprisonment, and severely to be whipped and kept to hard labour — 1 do. and above 6 months	1	6	12	12	2	3	1	10	7	6	7	5	7	11	2	12	0	0	0	0
Imprisonment, and severely to be whipped and kept to hard labour — 6 months and under	194	228	157	226	192	195	175	270	129	145	161	171	174	254	241	265	0	0	0	0
Whipping or fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Total convicted	211	237	175	260	217	220	179	305	145	167	188	213	198	293	260	299	214	231	0	0
Acquitted	19	12	16	28	19	17	12	21	10	59	42	31	13	31	24	15	17	30	0	0
No bills found, and not tried	35	34	40	41	25	25	25	79	82	66	38	24	6	27	19	10	45	27	0	0
Bailed and not tried	11	10	15	20	11	11	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Remaining for trial	32	28	41	36	42	41	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	308	321	287	385	314	314	301	405	237	292	268	268	217	351	303	327	0	0	0	0
Executed	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Classification of Punishments for 1835.

Offences.	Number Committed.	Convicted.														Insane, to be detained.		Acquitted and Discharged.				Execution of capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.							
		Death.	Transportation.				Imprisonment, with hard labour in some Cases.				Whipping.	Fine.	Discharged on Sureties.	Sentence respited, and Pardon.	Total.	Found insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being insane.	Not guilty on Trial.	No Bill found.	No Prosecution.	Total.	Execution.	Commutation. Transported.			Commutation. Imprisoned.			Free Pardon.
			Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.												Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	2 Years, and above 1.	1 Year, and above ½.	6 Months and under.	
Manslaughter	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Assault	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	112	0	0	1	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against the Person — Total	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	112	0	0	1	0	123	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
Highway robbery	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horse-stealing	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow do.	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny from house, or house-breaking	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving or having in possession stolen goods	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny not otherwise described	28	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Misdemeanor	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttering base coin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against Property — Total	76	2	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	11	6	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Riotous assembling	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	19	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Illegal procession	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distilling illegally	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misdemeanor	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	3	2	0	12	0	0	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vagrancy	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crimes against the Community — Total	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	84	0	3	2	0	95	0	0	3	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Grand Total	302	2	3	0	10	0	0	0	4	12	240	0	3	3	0	277	0	0	15	9	1	25	0	2	0	0	0	3	7	1

The former of the above tables exhibits the fact of a decreasing number of committals being accompanied by an increasing number of convictions—the average number of the former in 7 years, ending in 1835, being $\frac{1}{10}$ less than in the 7 preceding years, whereas the average number of the latter is $\frac{1}{13}$ more. This may perhaps be in some degree attributable to the operation of 10 George IV. c. 10, which gives to justices of the peace, in cases of common assault, the power of summary conviction, and of prescribing a punishment not exceeding a fine of £5, or two months' imprisonment, thus affording a considerable check to the intimidation or contamination of witnesses, which too frequently takes place between the lodging of examinations and the trial of the offender: and it may be also presumed, from the increase in the number of acquittals, that the additional power given by this act to the magistrates has produced an increased degree of caution on their part—and that, even where evidence of the fact is produced, sufficiently strong to cause bills of indictment to be sent down by the grand jury, they prefer submitting dubious cases to a petty jury, instead of pronouncing themselves a judgment of acquittal or conviction. The annual average of acquittals for the 7 years ending in 1828 was 17$\frac{4}{7}$, and for the 7 years ending in 1835—30$\frac{4}{7}$; and the annual average number against whom no bills were found is one-half less on a comparison of the same periods.

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 of Prisons. 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." In that 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." In that for 1834 the Inspector General begins his usual panegyric on the establishment with the assertion:—"This county gaol continues to merit a most favourable report, and is even considerably improved since the period of my last inspection of it." And that for 1836, which consummates the approbation previously bestowed, makes, among others, the following observations:—"The reports upon this county gaol have been very favourable for several successive years. I found it however strikingly improved on my last inspection, and it now ranks among the best class of county gaols. The board of superintendence are regular in their meetings, and most effective. They are supported in carrying their system into effect by the valuable services of the local inspector. The governor and subordinate officers in general are very attentive to their duty." "The very important object of enforcing silence at all times has been completely effected, and without any harshness or severity in the discipline." "On the whole the inspection of the county of Londonderry gaol is highly satisfactory; it affords an encouraging prospect of the success of the system of silence, the difficulties of which appeared to be almost insurmountable."

The Report also of the Deputation of the Irish Society, of 1835, thus records their approbation of one feature of the system pursued in this Gaol:—"We visited the Londonderry and Lifford Gaols, which are very large and excellent buildings; the silent system has been lately introduced into both, and found to produce the most beneficial effects."

It is gratifying to observe, that the only tinge of shade, and even that a problematical one, which the impartial estimator would be inclined to apply to the above very flattering picture of the Gaol, is passing away, namely—the very limited degree in which prisoners brought up as artisans are enabled to work at their respective trades. On this subject, which is beset with difficulties, the Inspector General of Prisons observes, in the Report of 1836:—"Some prisoners have been employed at their trades, but not to the same extent as in some other counties. On inquiry into the former occupations of the several prisoners, there appeared to be an unusually great proportion of tradesmen. The attention of the board of superintendence is now directed to endeavour to procure eligible means of employment, and it is very desirable that every exertion should be made, both to employ and to instruct the prisoners in trades."

Some other imperfections, which this Gaol shares in common with others, and which, as emanating from the statutes, the boards of superintendence have no power to remove, are strongly adverted to by Mr. Crawford. These are—the limited extent to which bail is received,—and the want of separation between untried and convicted prisoners. On these subjects he offers the following suggestions:—

"That it is expedient to diminish as much as possible the number of persons committed for safe custody only, and with this view to extend the practice of taking bail as widely as is consistent with the public interests. In the commitment of a prisoner for trial, the law merely contemplates a security for his appearance in court, to answer the charge alleged against him. If this object can be attained by the intervention of sureties, instead of throwing the accused into a gaol, the ends of justice are answered, the public are relieved from an unnecessary burden, and the individual is protected from

the injurious effects of imprisonment. In reference to the higher classes of crime the law has in certain cases declared that bail shall not, except under special circumstances, be taken ; not that the detention before trial is intended as a punishment, but because the motive to abscond is too great to be restrained by ordinary obligations. It is, however, very different in many cases of inferior crimes, where the motives for non-appearance are much less powerful. Young and minor offenders can never be committed without the risk of great injury to any portion of good character which they may possess ; and it frequently happens that courts of judicature shorten the sentence on the ground that the prisoner has already suffered considerably. Thus safe custody interferes with the administration of justice, and a beneficial punishment is abridged for another which is either injurious or of questionable utility."

"Mitigated seclusion is well adapted to the situation of the untried. Justice demands that this class of prisoners should be subjected to no suffering or inconvenience that is not indispensable to their safe custody, and the preservation of their morals. For the attainment of the latter object it is essential that they should be confined apart, furnished with light employment, at which they may have the option to work, and be allowed the privilege of books and of receiving visits from their friends, under restrictions to be clearly defined—indulgences by which solitude would become divested of every harsh character. If decent in their habits and innocent of the crime with which they are charged, separation from other prisoners will greatly contribute to their comfort and advantage. If otherwise, it becomes the more necessary that they should be placed in a situation in which they will be prevented from corrupting others." Instead of having "the option to work," all pauper prisoners in the United Kingdom, as already mentioned, whether innocent or guilty, are obliged to work.

Respecting classification, the following suggestions have likewise been lately made by the Gaol Committee at Guildhall, in reference to the state of Newgate, London :—"A complete separation, on both the men's and women's side, between the tried and the untried prisoners ;" and "A better classification of the tried and untried—separating the hardened and frequent offender from the novice in crime, and the repentant criminal."

Economical Return for Six Years.

Years.	Expenditure.					Average Number of Prisoners each Day in the Year.	Average Cost of each Prisoner for Diet each Year.	Profit on Labour.		
	Officers' Salaries.	Provisions and Fuel.	Male and Female Clothing, Furniture, Bedding, Repairs of Gaol, Soap, Candles, Medicines, Stationery, Straw, & Sundries.	Deduct Amount received for the Subsistence of Soldiers under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Net Expenditure.			Males. Breaking Stones and Bones, Carpenter's Work, Repairs done to the Prison, and Whitewashing.	Females. Washing for the Prison, and Sewing.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1830	777 15 5	526 12 4	519 13 9	15 11 0	1808 10 6	68	5 14 0	49 10 0	12 9 0	61 19 0
1831	777 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
1834	732 15 6	622 1 2	292 15 6	20 17 0	1626 15 2	81	5 18 3½	175 12 8½	14 11 9½	190 4 6
1835	732 15 6	537 2 2	320 14 0	24 16 6	1565 15 2	80	4 16 8	99 14 8½	21 5 0	120 19 8½

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, sweetmilk was substituted for buttermilk, and bread was given for dinner, and stirabout for supper, a month longer than the usual period for such diet.

There is no other place of confinement in Derry, except the small Bridewell, or Black Hole, already mentioned as annexed to the Mendicity. [See *Mendicity Association*, in *Benevolence*.]

In conclusion :—it is gratifying to state that no execution has taken place at Derry since those of James Acheson and two accomplices, for murder and robbery, 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 the 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, endangers the extinction of that dim ray of moral light, which may still linger within the bosom of the darkest criminal.

Section 5.—Community.

Under this head it is intended to collect a number of details connected with the people, their wants, the supplies of these wants, their habits and recreations, &c., which it would have been inconvenient to distribute under a variety of separate heads, although it must in strictness be allowed that the important subjects, embraced in the preceding sections of this portion of the Memoir, are equally connected with the *Community* of Derry.

Sub-section 1.—*Population.*

Number.—The earliest notice on record of the number of the inhabitants of Derry is that of Pynnar, in 1618-19, who writes thus in his Survey of Ulster:—"The whole number of houses within the city are ninety-two, and in them there are one hundred and two families."

In "A breife Suruey of the present Estate of the Plantation of the Countye of London Derry," taken under a royal commission, in 1622, by Sir Thomas Phillips, and Richard Hadsor, which is preserved in the Lambeth Library, the inhabitants of the city are classed as follows:—

"The number of families now inhabiting in the Cittye of London derrie Souldiers and others doe make 109 Families dwelling in stone houses slated:

"Families of poore Soldiers & poore labouring men dwelling wthin the walles in Cabbons—12.

"So the whole number of families dwelling within the walles of the Citty are—121.

"The number of men present well armed wthin the Cittie of London Derry—110.

"presented by the Maior in a Scroule of dwellers neere the towne—63."

The "well armed" men are thus specified in "*A Muster taken by S^{r}. Thomas Phillips & Richard Hadsor, Esq^{r}. his Ma^{ties}. Commissioners, of all y^{e} Inhabitants with theire Servants residing in y^{e} County [City] of Londonderry, wth theire sew^{ll}. Armes,*" signed by "John Wrary, *Capt.*"

	Corslets.			*Muskets.*			*Muskets.*
M^{r} Mayor,	2		Richard Morrice,	1		James O'Dogherty,	1	
M^{r} Wraye,	1		Leonard Davis,	1		Thomas Wooldney,	1	
M^{r} Winslow,	1		Francis Dolloway,	1		Robt. M'Conoghie M^{r} Russells man,	1	
M^{r} Hugh Thompson,	1		A Servant,	1		Robert Bartlet, M^{r} [*Blank*] man,	1	
M^{r} Russell,	1		Richard Bingley,	1		John Patt,	1	
Christopher Gifford,	1		James Stewart,	1		M^{r} Shreiffe Smith,	1	halberts.
William Cottismore,	1		Thomas Blany,	1		His Servant,	1	
M^{r} Goodwins man,	1		John Eawke,	1		M^{r} Goodwin,	1	
M^{r} Steele,	1		Stephen Godfrey,	1		M^{r} Ald^{n} Ball,	1	
Nicholas Baily,	1		Richard Sadler,	1		M^{r} Dawson,	1	
Walter Tuckey,	1		William Cooke,	1		Thomas Yarborrowe,	1	
Edmond Glover,	1		Timothy Poolie,	1		Henry Scollech,	1	
John Freewen,	1		Nichlas Blaney,	1		Christopher Studdall,	1	
M^{r} Brute Hamond,	1		Walter Hamilton,	1		Edward Blundell,	1	
George Newton,	1		Richard Percy,	1		George Sandech,	1	brownbill.
George Downing,	1		Henry Addison,	1		Ninian English,	1	halbert.
Willian Haile,	1		Donnell M'Cacles,	1		M^{r} Castell,	1	
Thomas Sherrington,	1		Ermine M'Swine,	1		M^{r} Brute Hamonds man,	1	
Robert Shawe,	1		Richard Stock,	1		Richard Apleton,	1	
	Pikes.		John Enickson,	1		M^{r} Long (a Souldier,)	1	
Robert Flavell,	1		George Clave,	1		Michaell Gravell,	1	
Thomas Craford,	1		Robert Thompson,	1		John Palmers Serv^{t},	1	
George Hamond,	1		John Cooke,	1		Peter Shenington,	1	brownbill.
	Peece.		Roger Kirke,	1		Serjent Richardson,	1	halbert.
One of y^{e} Sherrifs men,	1		Donnell M'Keroge,	1		William Wells,	1	
	Muskets.		John Wallace,	1		Thomas Brooke,	1	
[*Blank*]	1		William Simple,	1		Thomas Baker,	1	
M^{r} Wrayes Servant,	1		John Palmer,	1		Thomas Vale,	1	
M^{r} Goodwins man,	1		Henry Dunkin,	1		Edward Chambers,	1	
Richard Jones,	1		M^{r} Carridge, (3 Servants)	1		John M'Mish,	1	Caliver.
One Servant,	1		Adam Moderwell,	1		Thomas Smith,	1	
Richard Muttervell,	1		John Bradin,	1		John Cottismore,	1	
Thomas Hamond,	1		John Wolridge the Younger,	1		William Fixter,	1	
and his two Servants,	1		Thomas Span,	1		George Mnophey,	1	Sword.
Isaack Smith,	1		Anthony Bowen,	1		Thomas Sherington and Haile (2 men),	2	Swords.
M^{r} Simon Pitt,	1		John Wolridge, the elder,	1				
M^{r} Robert Bives,	1		Thomas Sherrington (a Soldier),	1				
John Seach,	1		John Smith,	1	Caliv^{r}			
Richard Willson,	1		William Briders,	1	M.			
John Knealand,	1							

Archbishop King, in 1690, states the number of the inhabitants of the parish—including, of course, the Donegal part—at about 700 "conformable persons," which was probably one half of the entire number.

In a table, prefixed to "An Essay towards ascertaining the Population of Ireland," by Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., published in the 3rd volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, the number of houses in Derry, in 1788, is stated at 1642 : a further return adds 621 to that number, inhabited by 3148 souls. The writer, however, expresses strong distrust in the accuracy of these statements.

Beaufort in 1792 gives the number of the inhabitants of the city at about 10,000, which probably included the suburbs ; and this number has been adopted by Seward in 1795, and by Carlisle in 1810, fifteen years after.

The Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society, of 1814, contains the following statement:— "Your deputation having made inquiry as to the population of Derry, they were told that it appeared by a census recently taken, to consist of 4844 Protestants, and 9243 Roman Catholics."

In the quarto edition of Sampson's Memoir, published in 1814, is the following passage (p. 185):— "According to the information of my late learned friend, Dr. Patterson, the city with its suburbs, on each bank of the river, contains 1458 houses. At the rate of $7\frac{1}{4}$, the inhabitants would amount to 10,935 [10,570], without including the pupils boarded at various schools, the military, or the paupers at the poor house." This computation, however, appears to have been below the truth, as the Report of the Deputation of the Irish Society, in the same year, gives 14,087 persons.

The first regular attempt in recent times to take a census of Ireland was in consequence of 52 George III. c. 133 : it commenced on the 1st of May, 1813, but was never satisfactorily completed. The returns under this act assigned to the city of Derry 4002 houses, inhabited by 24,056 persons—a number far above the truth.

In 1821 the subsequent act—55 George III. c. 120—was successfully carried into effect by Mr. William Shaw Mason ; and the returns under this act contain the first authentic statement of the number of inhabitants in Ireland.

In 1831—the decennial period fixed on for the whole United Kingdom—a census of Ireland was again completed.

In 1834, the Commissioners of Public Instruction, in their enumeration of the several religious denominations, again effected a census.

The results of these several enumerations, as connected with the parish under consideration, are given in the annexed tables :—

Districts.	1821.											1831.									
	Persons.			Number of Families.	Occupations of Persons.				Houses.			Persons.			Number of Families.	Occupations of Families.			Houses.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	In Trades, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Occupied, and not comprised in the preceding Classes.	Total Number Occupied.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trades, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	Families not comprised in the preceding Classes.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
City	4507	4806	9313	1958	177	1204	1359	2740	1252	77	1	4530	5600	10130	1972	34	1297	641	1292	113	20
Country . . .	3624	4034	7658	1429	1002	1840	604	3446	1320	46	2	4535	4955	9490	1727	724	593	410	1530	94	25
Total for City & N. W. Liberties	8131	8840	16971	3387	1179	3044	1963	6186	2572	123	3	9065	10555	19620	3699	758	1890	1051	2822	207	45

Within the Walls	2121
Without the Walls	11164
In the Rural Districts	6335
	19620

The number of the inhabitants in 1834, as computed by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, amounted to 19,860, and it appears to be still increasing.

In reference to the preceding enumerations, some contradiction may arise from the indefinite application of the term *Suburbs*, which is sometimes restricted to that part of them which is within the Island, and sometimes includes one or both of those of Edenballymore and the Waterside. In the enumerations of 1821 and 1831 it is restricted to that part within the North-West Liberties—the district at present under consideration in this Memoir.

RACE.—After the preceding review of the number of the inhabitants at different periods, the subject of inquiry that naturally suggests itself is the different races of which they have consisted, and at present consist. It would appear that, previously to the commencement of the 15th century, Derry and its parishes were chiefly inhabited by that tribe of the ancient Irish called the Kinel-Owen, or descendants of Eogan, the son of the monarch Niall, from whom the territory of Inishowen received its name. Of these the most numerous and respectable families were of the names of Mac Loughlin, the direct descendants of Eogan, and eldest branch of the northern Hy-Niall; O'Du-yearma, now generally written Di-armid; O'Deery; O'Caireallain; and O'Gormly. After that period, the peninsula of Inishowen having by the fortune of war passed into the possession of the O'Dohertys—a family of the Kinel-Connell—Derry received a portion of the families of that race into its population, which thus, till the plantation by Docwra, consisted wholly of two great tribes of the same race. The colony planted by Docwra, it may be assumed, was wholly English; and few, if any, of the ancient race were permitted to inhabit the city, as conformity in religion was a necessary prelude to their reception. The plantation under King James was avowedly for the purpose of removing the native Irish, except such as conformed, and establishing a British colony in their place; and that the project was, in a great degree, carried into effect in the new city there is sufficient evidence, from the few Irish names which occur in Sir Thomas Phillips' Muster-roll, drawn up in 1622. [See *Number*.]

From various motives, however, the native Irish were never wholly removed by the Londoners from the rural districts, and least of all from the churchlands, of which there was a considerable extent in TEMPLEMORE; yet it does not appear that they settled in the city to any extent till after the restoration, at which time the population consisted of a mixed race of English and Scotch. The Irish were once more removed by the events of the revolution of 1689; but on the return of peace they were again permitted to settle, and have since continued with an accelerated pace to swell the population of the city, as well as of the parish generally.

From an examination of the names in the census of 1831, it appears that the numbers of the several races of English, Scotch, and Irish, were as follows:—

English, ...	4551
Scotch, ...	4869
Irish, ...	9513
Not known, ...	687

By pursuing a similar process of examination through the Grand Jury Valuation, made by Mr. Richard Griffith in 1834, and combining the results with those furnished by the Commissioners of Public Instruction, the following table has been obtained:—

Descent.	Where located.				Location of the different Religious Persuasions.										Houses valued at £5 and upwards, omitting public Buildings, Houses unoccupied, or occupied by Lodgers.					Average Number of Children to a Family.
					Within the Walls.			Without the Walls.			In the rural Districts.			Total.						
	Within the Walls.	Without the Walls.	In the Rural Districts.	Total.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Presbyterians.	Roman Catholics.	Within the Walls.	Without the Walls.	In the Rural Districts.	Total Number.	Total Value.	
English	780	2091	1680	4551	374	330	76	888	692	511	253	1154	273	1515	2176	860	109	173	22	304	£4689 0 0	2.93
Irish	639	6209	2665	9513	94	37	508	445	322	5442	121	328	2216	660	687	8166	50	171	7	228	2756 0 0	2.34
Scotch	723	2172	1974	4869	195	423	105	576	1140	456	172	1525	277	943	3088	838	106	115	25	246	3533 0 0	3.04
Total . . .	2142	10472	6319	18933	663	790	689	1909	2154	6409	546	3007	2766	3118	5951	9864	265	459	54	778	10978 0 0	2.77

N. B.—This table would have been more complete could the value of the land held by the different classes have been included with the houses, but the valuation being made by townlands the means of working it out with accuracy do not exist.

It will, perhaps, be objected that these calculations are founded on data liable to error; and to a certain extent the objection is just.

There can be no absolute certainty in names common to England and the Scottish Lowlands, and a similar difficulty exists as to names apparently English, but which in reality are only Irish names translated, or anglicized—as O'Gowan, generally translated *Smith;* O'Brollaghan, anglicized *Bradley;* O'Cawell, converted into *Campbell*, *Caulfield*, and *Howell*, &c. &c. But the number thus doubtful has been shown to be small; such changes too are in most instances locally known, and the condition of the individual generally affords a corroborating testimony to traditional and local knowledge.

Among the English names, though many of them are as old as the plantation, and some of Docwra's time—*Babington* for example—there is no one name remarkable for number. In a lesser degree the same observation may be applied to the names of Scottish origin—those of Mac Intire and

Thompson, which are the most numerous, amounting together only to 87. Among the Irish a very different result is found, and the names most common are, with one or two exceptions, those of the families originally located in the district, and who retained power down to the period of the plantation. Thus the number of the Mac Loughlins is 165. This family was originally of the highest rank in the kingdom, but sunk under the rival and kindred house of O'Neill in the 13th century, and still lower under the O'Dohertys in the 15th. They retained much property, however, till the plantation, and were hereditary *erenachs* of half the churchlands of Derry ; and it is worthy of remark that one of the name at present holds the highest rank in the Roman Catholic diocese, to which his ancestors had furnished so many prelates. The next name in point of rank, and superior in point of number, is O'Doherty, which furnished chiefs to Inishowen from the commencement of the 15th century to the year 1608. They amount to 362. The Mac Devits, or, as the name is variously written, Mac Daid, Devit, Davit, and Daid, amount to 82. This family were a tributary clan of the O'Dohertys, and most probably a branch of that tribe, but their origin has not been clearly ascertained. It was by them, headed by Sir Cahir O'Doherty, that the castle of Culmore was taken, and the city of Derry stormed and burned in 1608 ; and from the latter circumstance they are still popularly known by the appellation of "Burnderry." Next to these the most numerous families are those of O'Brolloghan, now written *Bradley*, and O'Gallagher. Of some other families of ancient rank in the district there are but few remains. Among these are the O'Gormlys, chiefs of Moy-Ith ; the O' Du-yearmas, chiefs of the eastern half of Inishowen, called Bredach ; and the O'Deerys, who, as well as the Mac Loughlins, were *erenachs* of Derry, but the most of whom have gradually emigrated to America.

In connection with the preceding calculations it should be borne in mind that the three races, assembled in Derry, were already mixed, and in great part composed of the same elements before the settlement, as will fully appear in other parts of this Memoir. Still, from the almost total separation of the three kingdoms, as late as the close of the 16th century, there were broad shades of local difference ; and in treating of race in Derry, the period of the plantation has been chosen, as that in which the elements of the present community began to commingle. In this view the Highland and Lowland Scotch have necessarily been thrown together, though of different origin ; and the descendants of the Anglo-Normans, who settled in Ireland in the 12th century, have been added to the Irish, who were themselves at that period a mixed race.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the ratio of children to a marriage is in exact accordance with the conclusions of recent writers on this branch of statistics, who assert that the average number of children to a marriage diminishes as marriages become more numerous,—for the Irish, who are proverbially the most marrying race, have the lowest average fecundity ; and the Scotch, proverbially the most prudent in this respect, have the highest. This of course will not affect the total annual increase of either race, but only the average fecundity *per* marriage.

The occupations of the community of Derry seem rather referrible to locality than to race. The generality of the inhabitants within the walls are employed in various trades,—of those without the walls, especially along the Slob of the Foyle, in maritime pursuits, or other employments connected with the shipping,—while the rural townlands are inhabited by an agricultural population.

In the physical and physiognomical characters of the several races, and of the population generally, there is but little variety : all are nearly alike impressed with the stamp of the mixed race, in which the Teutonic, or light-haired, characteristic predominates. There is much comeliness of face, but little beauty, and less deformity ; and in figure they are generally of good size and proportion.

Sub-section 2.—*Condition.*

Character and Habits.—The contemplation of the manners, customs, and habits of a people is replete with instruction of the highest order, as it must necessarily lead to a just estimate of the bearing of public institutions and political arrangements on the moral and physical condition of society : Viewed in this light it assumes so elevated a position, that history itself may be considered as little more than an index to the subject it explores and elucidates. In the present instance the inquiry is more than usually interesting, from the various elements which have been combined together in forming the present social community of Derry. From the historical section in this Memoir some general though indistinct ideas will have been obtained of the ancient state of its society, previously to its occupation by Sir Henry Docwra—and, as the original inhabitants were then wholly removed, it will be also obvious that, in succeeding times, the character of the inhabitants would have received no peculiar bias from the circumstances of that earlier period. This original settlement was mainly, if not wholly, English and military, and in the plantation under James I. the only difference consisted in the civil character of the settlers : of this fact sufficient evidence has been given in the Muster-roll of the armed men of Derry taken by Sir Richard Phillips (—see p. 189), in which the names, with few exceptions, are all obviously

English. [See *Population*.] It may be assumed, therefore, that at this time the character of the inhabitants of Londonderry could have differed but little from that of the parent city at the same period. That the habits of these colonists were generally prudent, grave, and religious, there is abundant evidence,—and many of its citizens, having amassed wealth in trade and commerce, took their station among the landed aristocracy of the county: but that they still retained at least a portion of the buoyant hilarity of "merry England" may be inferred from the circumstance of their having had a *palæstra*, or portion of ground allotted to out-door sports, which is marked in the old maps under the homely appellation of "the Bowling Green." The succeeding settlers from the parent city, however, brought with them habits of mind more deeply imbued with religious enthusiasm—the puritanism of the age,—and this feeling was still more widely disseminated in Derry by the numerous Scotch colonists, who crowded into it from the adjacent county of Donegal as well as from the parent country, to seek their fortunes in trade. The results of this infusion of enthusiasm, if not fanaticism, are sufficiently indicated in the events connected with the rebellion of 1641, when the bishop was attacked and obliged to fly for life, and the Presbyterian ministers demanded the cathedral to preach in. The spirit of those times, though modified by circumstances, may be marked in the character of the people through succeeding periods, and has left traces even to the present day. It has impressed its features even on the Irish race, who, during the last century, gradually swelled the population of the city, and who are Scoto-English in every thing but name and origin—the natural consequence of their having come into the city poor and illiterate, and consequently easy to be impressed with respect for the intelligence, wealth, and power, which they saw around them, and with which they had to compete. If any of the peculiar features of the Irish character are still to be found here, strongly marked, it is only among the newcomers.

That gravity of character is indeed the most striking feature of the inhabitants of Derry is evident to the most careless observer. It is manifested by the appearance of the city at night, when the streets, at a comparatively early hour, are nearly deserted, and the repose of the inhabitants rarely disturbed by the noise of the drunken brawler. It is exhibited still more remarkably on Sundays, when every thing indicates strict order, decorum, and a scrupulous observance of the Sabbath. It is apparent also in the prevailing indifference to public amusements, to polite literature, and to the fine arts. The theatre has been converted into a coach-house (the present amateur theatre, originating with the officers of the garrison, is of a temporary nature, and the unique theatre has been licensed but for one night); the concerts have been discontinued; the coteries, presided over by a King and Queen of the Night, have died away; and even the horse-races are probably less attractive than the meetings of the farming societies, and seem marked with all the symptoms of decay. These results are in part traceable to the absorbing influence of political as well as of religious enthusiasm, and in part to more local causes. The tastes for these amusements may be said to have owed their origin to the increase of a wealthy aristocracy, and to the circumstances connected with the events of 1782, which called into existence a new enthusiasm, also political, but one which extended its influence to all classes.

During this all-exciting period public balls were of frequent occurrence at the town-hall, and the theatre was so attractive and well attended as almost to have induced the competition of a rival establishment, though it is recorded that the subscription for a season to Mr. Atkins' theatre, in 1782, was only one guinea. In those days it was not uncommon for the stars of the dramatic world to visit the "maiden city." George Alexander Stevens delivered his celebrated Lecture on Heads here, in 1775; but such visitors subsequently became rare, and no name of histrionic celebrity is preserved in the Derry records since the visit of Mr. Mathews in 1820.

About the same memorable period, also, the races, originally instituted in Docwra's time, in connexion with the fairs and markets [—see *General History*], produced a great degree of excitement, though it must be confessed that they owed a portion of their attraction to a sport which would not now be tolerated, namely cock-fighting, which formed a regular ingredient of the amusement. The advertisement ran thus:—

"Derry Races: Monday, 3rd July, 1780.
"A main of Cocks will be fought during the week."

And on another occasion this species of sport was thus announced to the public:—

"March 18th, 1783.

"Royal sport of Cock Fighting—Tuesday the 25th, and three following days, a main of 31 Cocks and 10 Byes, between 16 Gentlemen of the City of Derry and County of Donegal—100 Guineas a battle; shake-bag battle the last day for 50 Guineas each side."

The races were at that time held on the strand, and were occasionally interrupted by the tide. They too subsequently languished, and finally died away,—but were revived by Sir George F. Hill; and it is remarkable that one of the last acts of the duke of Wellington, when secretary for Ireland, was to confer on these races a king's plate. They were again suspended in 1834, owing to the ex-

ertions of a number of the clergy and resident gentry, who considered them injurious to morality: in 1835, however, they were again revived, and the king's plate of 1834 was run for, in addition to that of the current year.

More recent political events have divided the community into factions, and given new excitement to religious enthusiasm. The removal of many of the more wealthy inhabitants from the town to the country has left its occupation chiefly to those, who have yet their fortunes to gain, and who naturally exhibit that thrifty caution, which will not allow the mind to be diverted from its leading object, or incapacitated from its daily duty, by the dissipation of an evening's amusement. The subsidence of party excitement, however, and the growth of wealth, will probably restore those days of animated hilarity, freed from their former objectionable concomitants, and associated with the tastes which are inseparably connected with highly refined society.

In the mean time it should not be forgotten that the citizens of Derry are at present eminently distinguished for the solid virtues, which dignify human nature, and which are of more essential importance to society. A reference to the preceding sections will afford ample evidences on this point, while the section *Commercial*, in *Productive Economy*, will furnish equal testimony of their industry, and spirit of improvement: and it should be added that, in reference to all those qualities, no material difference is found to distinguish any sect, race, or party, which is not characteristic of them all. With this class there is nothing to be wished for, that may not be legitimately expected; with the poorer classes, unhappily much more remains to be done, before their condition can become such as the philanthropist could contemplate with satisfaction.

Of the extent of habits of intemperance among the working classes in Derry, though perhaps less than in most other towns, the most melancholy statements are given from local authorities, in the Appendix (C) to the First Report of Commissioners for inquiring into the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland, from which the following details have been chiefly derived.

The mechanics generally occupy small tenements in the by-lanes, or suburbs, at a rent of £5 a year. When of sober habits, and in constant employment, they are able to live comfortably; they keep both their persons and habitations clean, and are much improved in education and general intelligence. The classification, however, of the Savings' Bank exhibits but a small number of this description of depositors. It is curious to notice the direct contrary in the case of the very flourishing Savings' Bank of Geneva: Dr. Bowring, in his Report on the Commerce and Manufactures of Switzerland, published in 1836, observes, that "The establishment of the Savings' Bank is daily becoming more in favour with all classes of society, especially the working classes." In Derry domestic servants are by far the most numerous class: in this respect it resembles the town of Basil, where, according to the same Report, "It is observed that women put more money into the Savings' Bank than men, and servants more than workmen."

The masons, carpenters, and sawyers are in constant employment from May to November: in the other half-year the masons, in particular, undergo great vicissitudes. Of the sawyers about one-half are unemployed in winter: they generally occupy only one room, at a rent of from 15*s.* to £1 a quarter, and their appearance is inferior to that of the other mechanics. The coopers in general have steady employment throughout the year. Of the tailors about one-third are unemployed in winter: this trade is the most notorious for drinking. The coachmakers—the class who receive the highest wages—are also of dissipated habits. The shoemakers, on the contrary, are generally sober and well-behaved. The difficulties of the mechanics, in general, are greatly increased by the total absence of employment for their children.

Among the labourers of Derry great poverty prevails, from the want of steady employment, and their consequent exposure to dissipation, together with the total absence of employment for their children. The better class inhabit huts, which let for about £3 a year; but the poorer frequently lodge in garrets, or out-houses, chiefly in the Bogside, at a rent of about 1*s.* 3*d.* a week,—and yet even in these hovels they contrive to let shares of their rooms at 6*d.* a week.

A great number of the labourers are from the mountains of Donegal. The majority are employed in serving masons, &c., from May to November,—the rest in provision-yards, &c., and in casual works during the export season, from November to May. Their only resources, when unemployed, are the pawnbrokers, and, in some instances, small potato-patches. When enfeebled by age or disease their condition is such as it would be painful to describe, but which is only an epitome of the wretchedness that prevails among the lower orders throughout Ireland. Upon the whole, however, the state of the Derry labourers is said to be improving, especially in respect to the education of their children.

In the rural parts of the parish high wages are paid for a *d'ark*—a provincial term, which appears to be an abbreviation of *day's work*, as it means—the day's work of one man using a spade in a bog, and sometimes assisted by others with wheelbarrows.

The condition of the cottiers varies with the quality of the lands, and their propinquity to the city. Beside the Buncrana road, in the direction of Lough Swilly, the cottages have a rather comfortable

appearance, and in the neighbourhood of the Racecourse there are several orchards and kitchen gardens. In the mountain townlands, on the other hand, the cottiers are miserably poor.

The baneful influence of ardent spirits on the comforts and morals of the various classes of mechanics has been already alluded to: it will here only be necessary to advert to the facilities which Derry affords for the consumption of them.

The public houses are of different degrees of respectability, and the amount of license duty varies with the value of the premises. In those of the lowest description gambling prevails: these are, however, stated to be useful in diminishing the number of unlicensed public-houses, as it is their particular interest to check the sale of illicit spirits, which is, however, very extensive,—as the manufacture is considered to be rather on the increase throughout the rural districts. The magistrates limit the number of public houses as much as possible: so far back as two centuries ago the number of "tapp houses" here seems to have been more than "needfull" (—see p. 199). Even in the time of Henry VIII. it would appear from the following *Item* in Baron Finglas's Breviate of Ireland, that the evil had already taken root in the country:—"That ther be but one maker of *Aquavitæ* in every Borough Town, upon pain of six shillings and eight-pence, *toties quoties*, at[as] many as do the contrary."

The following is a return of licensed public houses in the city and suburbs of Derry, and the amount of license duty paid, in 1834:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
165	Beer licenses at	1	1	0	173	5	0			
21	ditto,	3	3	0	66	3	0			
								239	8	0
118	Spirit licenses at	2	2	0	247	16	0			
48	ditto,	4	4	0	201	12	0			
7	ditto,	6	6	0	44	2	0			
3	ditto,	7	7	0	22	1	0			
3	ditto,	8	8	0	25	4	0			
3	ditto,	9	9	0	28	7	0			
4	ditto,	10	10	0	42	0	0			
								611	2	0
					Total,			£850	10	0

The following is a return of the number of persons in the city and suburbs of Derry, who obtained licenses to retail spirits within the year ending on the 10th of October, 1834, and of the amount of duty paid in that year, being part of the sum of £611 2*s.* 0*d.*, given in the preceding return:—

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
10	Spirit licenses at	2	2	0	21	0	0
17	ditto,	4	4	0	71	8	0
1	ditto,	6	6	0	6	6	0
1	ditto,	7	7	0	7	7	0
1	ditto,	8	8	0	8	8	0
1	ditto,	9	9	0	9	9	0
3	ditto,	10	10	0	31	10	0
					Total,	£155	8	0

The practice of pawnbroking exists to a great extent in Derry; and, however paradoxical it may appear, keeps pace with the increase of prosperity. This is explained by the habit which prevails, among mechanics, of pledging one wrought article to provide materials for another; and, among farmers, of pledging after the failure of a crop to provide seed anew. The other chief causes of the practice are present necessity, and intemperance. Persons threatened with a process also apply to the pawnbroker, on the approach of the sessions, and the means of paying the county cess are frequently supplied from the same source. Many individuals pledge their Sunday clothes regularly every Monday morning, and redeem them again on Saturday night: the sum advanced on a suit is generally from 20*s.* to 30*s.*

The pawnbrokers have memorialized the grand jury for the appointment of an auctioneer and appraiser, but without effect. When a sale takes place the surplus money is claimed more frequently than formerly, but the pawnbrokers never make a voluntary tender of it. Indeed, they frequently elude the creation of a surplus, by bidding themselves when the room is thin, and thus procuring articles at perhaps one-third of their value,—and when the surplus is claimed they shew the book, and charge 1*d.* on each article for the search. The notice of sale also is far from being adequate, being merely given by the bellman on the morning of the appointed day.

There are three pawnbrokers: in a brisk season the average number of tickets, issued by each, is about 100 a day, and the average sum advanced annually by each varies from £2,000 to £3,000.

The following is the return of one pawnbroking office, for 1833:—

	Tickets.	£	s.	d.
January,	1506	126	1	9½
February,	1862	173	2	0
March,	2575	231	11	0
April,	3155	292	15	4
May,	3178	283	3	11
June,	2638	251	8	11½
July,	2520	210	6	7
August,	2581	201	0	6
September,	2140	174	12	0
October,	2744	198	10	6
November,	2130	180	3	1
December,	2256	188	15	3
Total,	29285	£2511	10	11

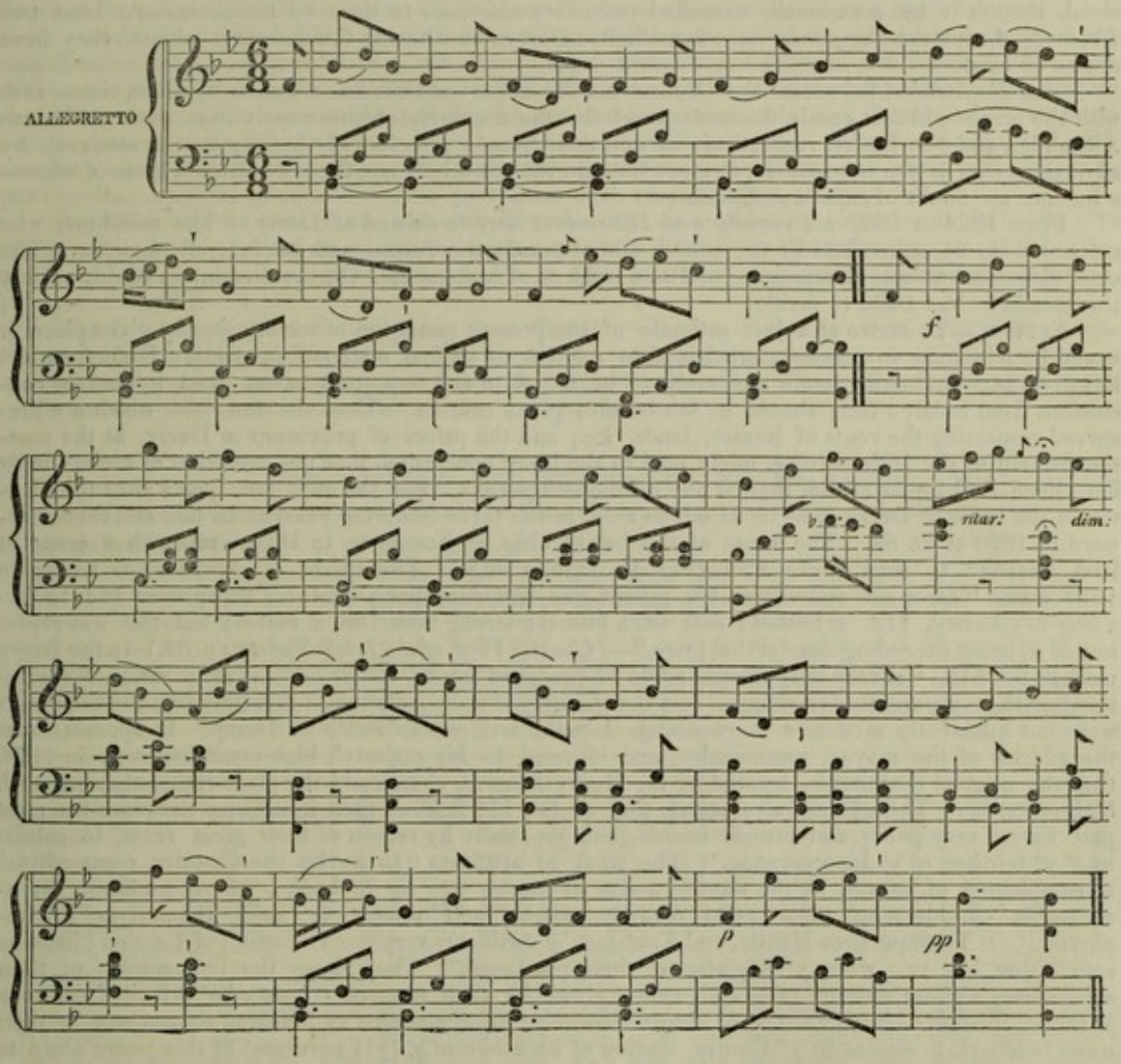
The conclusion deducible from the above statements—that those mechanics who receive the highest rates of wages are on all hands admitted to be the most dissipated—is a truly melancholy one, as it would seem to render all efforts at reform nearly nugatory; yet even here there is no reason to despond. In the most perfect society which can be imagined vice and folly will always have their victims, but the most ample evidences have been furnished to shew, that the steadily directed efforts of employers can go the greatest possible length in counteracting such habits among their workmen; and, with this fact before him, the influential employer incurs an awful moral responsibility, and by the neglect of his duty to society and humanity should forfeit the esteem of his fellow-men. To this influence should be added that of the Temperance Societies [—see *Auxiliaries to Instruction*], and the operation of various statutes, especially that of 6 William IV., which imposes a penalty on persons found in a state of intoxication. In most other qualities the character of the poorer classes is highly respectable and meritorious: that they are religious has been already stated; their honesty is remarkable; and of their spirit of independence, under the evils of poverty and sickness, the most touching instances are related in the Appendix alluded to.

Customs and Observances.—That the only customs still retained by the citizens of Derry should be of a political character will not excite surprise, on a retrospection of the history of the city since the plantation; and, as long as the citizens were exclusively Protestant, or as the community generally participated in them, they might be considered as harmless and unobjectionable. But as these circumstances had greatly changed, and the perpetuation of such customs had become a subject of contention, it was well that the legislature interfered to smooth down a cause of useless dissension. It is scarcely necessary to state that the customs here alluded to are the commemorations of the anniversary of the Shutting of the Gates on the 7th of December, 1688 (O. S.), and of the Opening of the Gates on the 1st of August following, of which some account may be here given as matter of history.

So early as three o'clock in the morning parties of youths marched through the streets, preceded by military bands, playing, among other airs, an ancient one, connected with the siege under the name of "No Surrender," 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 before daybreak on a flag over the four principal gates. The effigy of Governor Lundy was likewise suspended from a gibbet, erected in the Diamond. 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. 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. 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 one o'clock they marched to the four gates in succession, and discharged volleys over them from the inside. 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 2 and 3 William IV. c. 118, by which such commemorations become illegal for five years, from the 16th of August, 1832, and from thence until the end of the next session of parliament, the above observances were considerably modified.

In connexion with these commemorations it may be allowed to preserve the tune appropriated to their service, which has not hitherto been published. It will be seen that the character of this melody is essentially Irish, and there is every reason to believe that it was not composed for the occasion, but, on the contrary, at a time of considerable antiquity, and adopted for its pleasing and mirthful fitness. Certain it is that under various names, and associated with words of various ages and subjects, it is popularly known in most parts of Ireland; and a circumstance in its history worthy of notice is that, while in the North it is appropriated by one party, in the South it is as popularly used by another of an opposite character—thus sharing its sweetness equally with both. It was also adopted as their regimental march by the Royal Irish Artillery,—but whether from its merits, or its association with northern feelings, it would be difficult and useless to ascertain.



The traces of ancient religious observances among the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city and suburbs are but faint. Thus 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. Fires are still lighted on St. John's Day, but only by a few poor families. Stations are likewise performed at the well of Doon, near Kilmacrenan, and others in the county of Donegal; but the practice has been denounced by the priesthood, and will doubtless be soon laid aside.

Clubs.—The feelings, which prompted the commemorations above noticed, also gave birth to several Clubs, which have still a lingering existence. Of these, three are of the *Apprentice Boys*, already mentioned, though one of them consists chiefly of old men. This Club is of an old standing.—The

second, which was formed in October, 1824, is called the *No Surrender Club.* It consists of 150 members, and the subscription is 2*s.* a year. The business is conducted by a president, vice-president, 2 secretaries, 2 treasurers, and 5 ordinary members, and the Club assemble on the first Thursdays of November, February, May, and August, and hold meetings on the 18th of December, and 12th of August.—The third, which is of more recent formation, is called the *Death and Glory Club.* It is chiefly composed of journeymen tradesmen. These Clubs are, however, losing the influence they once possessed, and will doubtless become gradually extinct.

Of other institutions of this kind the knot of the *Ancient and Most Benevolent Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick*, which was established in 1763, still survives, and numbers amongst its members much of the leading gentry of all opinions, who, on social occasions, wear as a badge a golden cross, or medal, suspended from a green ribbon. Its object is chiefly convivial, though it has occasionally extended pecuniary assistance to decayed members.—At least two *Friendly Annuitant Companies* have flourished in Derry; but, having fulfilled their object, they have ceased to exist.

The *Beefsteak Club* seems also to survive alone as part of the remembrance of olden times, and, with the names which it recals, demands a sigh for the simplicity of those early days when Alderman Alexander, and Mr. Lecky, respectively invited their friends (electors of the city representatives), by advertisements in the newspapers, to meet them in the town-hall, and there to drink a glass of wine—a bumper no doubt of capacious dimensions.

From 1824 to 1829 a *Friendly and Benevolent Society* existed at Derry. The members, who amounted to 84, subscribed by the month 10*d.* towards the funds, and 2*d.* for refreshments. The chief disbursement was an allowance of 10*s.* a week to sick members. On the dissolution of this society the members had £320 to divide.

Supply.—To arrive at a just estimate of the present condition of society, in any given place, it would be necessary to possess statistical data relative to its first state and progress. Unfortunately, however, such authentic details are rarely to be found to any important extent, and inferential conclusions from isolated facts should be made with great caution. Thus the few facts which are preserved respecting the rents of houses, lands, &c., and the prices of provisions in Derry, at the commencement of the 16th century, might lead to the hasty conclusion, that the condition of society must have been far happier at that than at any subsequent period. For the first four years after the plantation the lands of Derry were let at 6*d.* an acre, in the three following years at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thenceforward to 1628 at 2*s.* 6*d.* The rents of the better class of houses up to 1628, even with 6 acres of land attached to each, were £3.—(See Phillips's *MS.*) The prices of provisions in Ulster in 1613 were, "for a cow or bullock, 15*s.* (about one halfpenny per pound;) a sheep from 16*d.* to 2*s.*; a hog 2*s*; barley, 11*d.* a bushel; oats 4*d.* a bushel; strong beer 16*s.* a barrel; but this was represented as being exceeding dear at that price."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society:* p. 33.) In the Derry market in 1616, "a very long salmon could be procured for 4*d.* 6*d.* or 8*d.*"—(*Ib.* p. 46.) Notwithstanding these apparently low charges, and the thinness of the population, it is certain that the then rents were not sufficiently moderate to encourage London artificers to settle in Derry. It appears from the address of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to his majesty's high commissioners, in 1624, that the original inhabitants, located by Sir Henry Docwra, abandoned the place rather than pay such high rents, &c. The address also states, that of the 113 families then inhabiting the place the most part were "very poore and utterlie unable, and especially by reason of their great rents, to subsist und^{r} y^{e} burthen of y^{t} Incorporacon." The want of artificers "to worke the Country commoditys" is complained of, as well as the want of a sum of money "to lie in banke, where tradsmen for a-resonable consideracon upon good security, might gett money & keep themselves in imploym^{t}." "Traffique here is little, and Tradsmen & Artificers very few y^{e} Cittie [of London] haueing sent hither but two since y^{e} begining of their plantacon." They allege the impossibility of their subsistence without present care, and means given for their support, "most of o^{r} principal Ald^{r}men & cheife Inhabit^{ts} haueing alredy wthdrawn themselus from amongst vs betaking themselues to their owne holdings, & estates in y^{e} Cuntry, leaving y^{e} bourthen of y [y^{e}] governm^{t} of this poore place to such of y^{e} Inhabit^{ts} thereof as haue no oth^{r} meanes of livelihood but their shops, and such poore trades they haue, & must of force stay by it, who can noe longer endure it."

In the answers of the commissioners, appointed by King Charles I., in 1628, to inquire into the State of the Plantation, the following passage occurs, relative to the citizens of Derry, and Coleraine:—"As touching y^{e} Corporacon, wee find y^{t} y^{e} Cittie of London Derry & Towne of Coleraine are verie slenderly inhabited as appeareth by aview of y^{e} inhabitants taken, And therefore wee thinke meete that more houses be built in both places, & more Brittish famelies be forthwth sent out of England to inhabite them, And they wth y^{e} now Inhabitants to sit at easier rents then y^{e} Inhabitants now doe for y^{e} reasons before alleadged in our Answ^{r} to y^{e} 1st article: seaconlie y^{e} want of trade & trafique is caused, first by y^{e} same paucity of English Inhabitants, w^{ch} as we haue said may be reme-

died by sending new supplies, seacondlie by want of stocke, w^ch^ if y^e^ Londoners would settle in both Corporacons, to be lent out to tradsmen that need upon sufficient security it weare aglorious worke well beseeming y^e^ famous Citty of London, w^ch^ is both y^e^ Mother (and as wee hope) the nurse of this Corporacon, Thirdly y^e^ trade of tapping being least painfull, and men of small meanes most gainfull And as one saith of Vsury (quæstuosa segnities) hath ouergrowne and almost worne out all other trades, w^ch^ may easily be remedied by suffring noe more tapp houses then are needfull, Fourthlie the hard vsage of mchants in respect of Customs hath of late yeares much impaired trafique in Lon. Derry, & noe lesse impoverished y^e^ Inhabit^s^ therof." Thus it appears that even in the evil of overnumerous tap-houses, and intemperate drinking, there is every reason to believe that Derry, at this early period, had no superiority over its condition at the present. It is evident, however, notwithstanding the discouraging statement above cited, that the city advanced in prosperity, till the outbreak of the rebellion in 1641 ; and that it continued to do so when tranquillity was again restored is still more certain, "by reason," as it is stated by a writer of the period, "of the great confluence of the neighbouring Scots, with many others, who yearly repair hither out of England and Wales." The events of the revolution again interrupted this progress, and it was not till towards the close of the last century that Derry again made rapid strides towards wealth and prosperity—advances chiefly attributed to its becoming an extensive linen market. This trade has now declined; more attention, capital, and stock are devoted by the farmer to the growing of corn,—and the city has become a great and increasing port for the export of grain and various provisions, such as pork, eggs, poultry, &c.

In addition to the facts above adduced, relative to the prices of the necessaries of life in the 17th century, it may be stated that among the market prices in 1773 were the following:—beef, 2*d.* a lb.; mutton, 2½*d.* a lb.; potatoes, 2*d.* a stone; fine flour, 16*s.* 0*d.* a hundred; and that the weight of the sixpenny loaf was 2 lb. 14 oz.

The following table, collected partly from Porter's "Tables of the Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c., of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," exhibits not only a view of the actual, or average market prices for several years, but of the rates of wages, the elementary materials of an interesting estimate of the social condition of the humbler classes:—

	1823.		1824.		1825.		1826		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1335.		1836.	
Wholesale Prices.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*
Beef . . . . Per cwt.	26	0	20	0	35	0	30	0	30	0	28	0	25	0	20	0	23	0	30	0	28	0	27	6	37	6	35	0
Pork . . . . . do.	38	0	25	0	48	0	31	0	36	0	37	0	28	0	33	0	37	0	37	0	31	0	23	0	19	6	25	0
Butter . . . . . do.	90	0	96	0	113	0	93	0	83	0	77	0	63	0	87	0	97	0	87	0	74	8	56	0	70	0	80	0
Oats . . . . . do.	6	6	6	6	8	8	9	0	5	0	7	0	5	10	7	0	6	10	5	3	4	10	6	3	7	4	8	0
Oatmeal . . . . do.	13	4	12	0	15	0	15	6	9	3	13	6	11	9	14	0	10	6	8	9	10	6	10	6	12	6	14	0
Flour . . . . . do.	25	0	23	0	26	0	23	0	20	0	27	0	18	0	23	0	19	0	18	0	19	0	16	6	16	0	18	0
Wheat . . . . . do.	10	6	12	6	14	0	12	0	8	9	16	0	12	0	14	0	12	6	11	3	11	3	9	9	0	6	11	0
Barley . . . . . do.	8	0	9	6	10	3	9	3	5	0	9	0	7	0	7	6	7	6	5	6	6	4	5	9	6	0	7	0
Retail Prices.	*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*		*d.*	
Beef . . . . Per lb.	3½		6		5½		5½		5½		4½		5		6½		5½		4½		5		4		4½		4½	
Mutton . . . . do.	4½		5½		6½		5¾		6½		5¾		4½		6¼		5¾		5¼		5		5		5		5½	
Pork . . . . . do.	3¼		0		4¼		2¼		0		3¼		2¾		2¼		3¼		4¼		2		2		2½		3	
Butter, Fresh . . do.	7		10½		13		8½		7½		10½		6½		7½		9½		10½		10		9		10		10	
Oatmeal . . . Per peck,	10½		17½		14½		15½		19½		13		14½		13½		14½		11		12		12		14		15	
Potatoes . . . Per stone,	3½		5½		2¾		3¼		5¼		3¼		2¾		4		4½		2¼		2½		2½		3½		4	
Rates of Wages.	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Labourers . . . Per week,	10	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	6
Shoemakers . . do.	14	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	6	12	6
Tailors . . . . do.	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	6	15	6	16	3	16	3	16	0	16	0
Shipwrights . . do.	24	0	24	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Rope and Sail-makers do.	13	6	13	6	13	6	13	6	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	13	0
Painters and Glaziers do.	18	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	16	0
Coppersmiths . do.	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	9	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	22	0	25	0
Masons . . . do.	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	6	18	0	18	0
Whitesmiths . . do.	18	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	16	0
Blacksmiths . . do.	12	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Coachmakers . do.	25	0	25	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	22	0	21	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	8
Carpenters . . do.	19	0	19	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Cabinetmakers . do.	21	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	6	16	6	15	0	16	0
Printers . . . do.	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0

In connexion with the rates of labour, as given in the above table, some notices of the ordinary building materials, &c., may be appropriately introduced.

American pine, which is mostly used in building ordinary houses, is sold on an average at £2 15*s.* 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 direct from Prussia, and sold in the city at from £4 10*s.* to £5 5*s.* a ton, which is £1 a ton lower than in 1832. American timber has also fallen proportionably. 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 1*d.* a load for trespass, and the stone is sold at the building-ground for 1*s.* 4*d.* a ton.

Bricks are procured either from the neighbourhood of St. Johnstown, in the county of Donegal, or of Muff in that of Londonderry. Those procured at the former place cost from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a thousand at the building-ground. Many proprietors of kilns beside the river Swilly have lighters and carts for the conveyance of the bricks: when unprovided with such, they pay 3*s.* a thousand for water-carriage to the city, a distance of 10½ miles. The bricks procured at Muff are sold at from 18*s.* to 21*s.* a thousand.

Lime is sold at kilns within the city at 1*s.* 8*d.* a barrel in the roche state, and 1*s.* a barrel in the slaked.

It may be curious to observe that the lime used by Docwra for building [see p. 37] was made of cockle shells procured at "a little iland in the mouth of the harbour," which was doubtless Shell Island, off FAUGHANVALE.

Welch queen ton slates are those most in use. The supply is abundant, and the average price £2 17*s.* 6*d.* a ton.

Coarse flags, used in flooring kitchens, are procured at *Prehen* and *Creggan*, and sold in the city at 2*d.* a square foot. Freestone flags, such as are used in the streets, are brought from Dungiven, and sold at 6*d.* a square foot.

In 1760 the following were the "prices of materials at Londonderry," as appears from the 11th volume of the Journals of the Irish House of Commons:—"Stones, at two shillings and eight pence *per* perch; roche lime, at one shilling and a penny *per* barrel; sand, at three pence *per* barrel; *Swedish* timber at three pounds five shillings *per* ton; slates, at seventeen shillings *per* thousand."

This head also embraces the fairs and markets, at which the usual articles are exposed for sale,—such as horses, cattle, butchers' meat, hardware, soft goods, farming implements, labourers' tools, &c.

The city is in general well supplied with various commodities 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 is taken near Inistrahull, and on Hempton's Bank, about 23 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.

The general supply of horses at each fair is about 250, but about one-third are said to be of bad quality.

The supply of meat and vegetables depends of course, in some degree, on the quantity of grazing and vegetable ground in the vicinity of the city. A few gentlemen have grazing fields close to the city, and many stall-feed their cattle. Grazing for milch cows costs £2 10*s.* for the six summer months. Good clover is sold at from £4 10*s.* to £6 an acre; and good meadow grass lets at £5 an acre.

Ground for vegetable gardening, situated near the city, brings from £4 to £6 an acre, and the manure is generally procured from the stables in the city.

Coal is provided from various English, Welch, and Scotch collieries; turf from *Whitehouse*, *Shantallow*, the neighbouring parts of the county of Donegal, and from *Lisdillon*, and other townlands, in CLONDERMOT.

CONVEYANCES.—In these, as in many other conveniences, a great change for the better has taken place in the city within the last thirty years, as will appear by contrasting the following passage in Slade's Narrative, before alluded to, with the annexed tables:—"As this city is situated almost at the extremity of the island, so as to be a passage to no other place, it is often very difficult to get a conveyance from it." The tables will shew that it is now amply provided with all kinds of public conveyances, and it also possesses the usual facilities for providing private ones:—

Coaches and Cars.

Description.	Destination, and Distance in Statute Miles,* from Derry.	When established.	Days of starting from Derry.	Hour of starting from Derry.	Hours of Average Journey.	Hour at which the Return Vehicle arrives in Derry.
Mail-Coach.	Dublin, 144 miles.	Oct. 6, 1803.	Every day.	2 P. M.	{ 17 Summer. 18 Winter. }	12 A. M.
Do.	Belfast,† 88 do.	1809.	Do.	6 P. M.	13	7½ P. M.
Do.	Sligo, 86 do.	5 July, 1826.	Do.	8½ A. M.	12 H. 20 M.	5½ P. M.
Day-Coach (*Wonder*)	Omagh, 34 do.	6 Aug. 1835.	Do.	3½ P. M.	5½	11½ A. M.
Do. (*Eclipse*).	Do. 34 do.	1 May, 1836.	Do.	Do.	5½	Do.
Do.	Enniskillen, 60 do.	1 Aug. 1836.	Do.	7½ A. M.	9½	5½ P. M.
Mail-Car.	Moville, 20 do.	1810.	Do.	1 P. M.	3½	8 A. M.
Do.	Buncrana, 14 do.	1810.	Do.	Do.	2½	Do.
Do.	Dungiven, 20 do.	6 Oct. 1833.	Do.	1½ P. M.	4	10½ A. M.
Day-Car.	Letterkenny 20 do.	1 July, 1833.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	4 P. M.	4½	10 A. M.
Do.	Buncrana, 14 do.	12 Aug. 1834.	Every day.	Do.	3	8 A. M.
Do (1st).	Coleraine, 31 do.	10 Jan. 1835.	Do.	1 P. M.	6	1 P. M.
Do (2nd).	Do. 31 do.	22 July, 1836.	Do.	Do.	6	Do.
Do (*Rover*).	Belfast,§ 70 do.	1 July, 1836.	Do.	8 A. M.	10	5½ P. M.

* The distances are according to the post-office measurement. † *Viâ* Coleraine. § *Viâ* Toome Bridge.

Steam-Packets.

Name.	Destination from Derry.	When established.	Days of sailing from Derry.	Hours of Average Passage.	Extreme Length.	Length of Engine-room.	Registered Burthen.	Engines.		Proprietor.
								Number.	Horse-power of each.	
					F. I.	F. I.	Tons.			
Foyle.	Glasgow.	June 19, 1829.	Saturday.	20	122 0	42 7	136	2	45	Londonderry and Glasgow Steam-Boat Company.
St. Columb.	Do.	Aug. 14, 1834.	Tuesday, Thursday.	20	126 0	41 9	153	2	50	
Rover.	Do.	Sept. 8, 1836.	Do.	18	136 7	48 8	200	2	80	
Robert Napier.	Liverpool.	Sept. 17, 1832.	Tuesday, Friday.	23	127 0	47 0	206	2	85	N.W. of Ireland
Isabella Napier.	Do.	Aug. 15, 1835.	Do.	21	150 0	50 9	237	2	116	Union Steam Co.
Glen Albyn.	Glasgow.	Sept. 5, 1835.	Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	22	122 4	41 0	131	2	55	Mr. Duncan, Glasgow.
St. Catherine.	Moville.	June 4, 1836.	Every day (Sunday excepted).	2	100 0	30 7	80	1	34	Derry and Moville Steam-Boat Company.
Swan.	Strabane.	Oct. 26, 1836.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday.	3½	63 0	22 0	15	1	20	Marquess of Abercorn.

N.B.—The *Foyle*, *St. Columb*, and *Rover*, call at Port Rush and Campbeltown; the *Robert Napier*, and *Isabella Napier*, off Port Rush, and the Giant's Causeway; and the *Glen Albyn* at Port Rush quay, Campbeltown, and Greenock.

The *Moville*, a cast-iron steamer, originally intended for the Castlefinn station, plied once or twice between Derry and Strabane in 1832; but, as it drew 4 feet of water, it could not pass the shallows except at spring-tides. It was consequently transferred to the Moville station, on which it plied for about a year and a half. The speculation, however, not affording a prospect of success, the vessel, which had originally cost about £1600, was sold at Glasgow in 1834 for about £300 or £400. Its extreme length was 72 feet, that of its engine-room 12 feet; it had one engine of 30-horse power, but its tonnage is said to have been never registered. It has been succeeded by the *Swan*, which is intended for towing barges, and conveys passengers but rarely.

Emigration.—In order to ascertain how far a disposition to emigrate should be admitted as an element, in appreciating the character of the people under consideration, accurate returns of the number of emigrants furnished by the parish would be indispensable. In the absence of these it is only as a port of Emigration that Derry can be here considered; and various Parliamentary Papers of a recent date exhibit the pre-eminence it bears in this respect over most other ports in the island.

To compensate the absence of parochial details it may be expedient to offer a few observations, which may form an appropriate conclusion to the present sub-section, although, so far as they bear on the condition of the people, they advert rather to national than to local characteristics.

Emigration, which, in the generalizing eye of the philosopher, can be no longer considered a measure of doubtful utility, assumes a different aspect when viewed in reference to any particular population. The general incentive to it is the desire of an improvement of condition,—and it is to be feared that, in the case of the inferior classes of the Irish, that condition must be generally one of great hardship, which would render Emigration desirable to a people so strongly attached to the homes and the graves of their fathers, and whose physical wants can be satisfied from such scanty resources, and are borne with so much patience, especially in the prospect of at least a "decent burying." It appears, from the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, that in 1774 Emigration was very general throughout Ireland, owing to the decline of the staple manufacture. Among a number of extracts from letters, addressed at that period to a Committee appointed to inquire into the State of the Linen Manufacture, are the following, taken from one forwarded by the principal linen-drapers of Londonderry and Newtown-Limavady :—

"As to the exact number of looms now idle in this county, it is not an easy matter to ascertain, as the manufacture is carried on through all the different parts of the country, and it would take a considerable time and trouble to go thro' the whole, so as to return a correct list; but it is our opinion, on the most exact calculation we can make, that about one third of our weavers have been idle these twelve months past, some have gone to labouring work, others to America, and the rest begging."

"The country in general is extremely poor, an uncommon scarcity of money, and the people unable to answer the present demands of high rents, advanced tythes, with other taxes, &c. &c. and the most effectual method to restore credit and give new life and spirits to the country is a revival of the linen manufacture, and that alone can prevent a further emigration, for without it the people must either go abroad or the landlords lower their rents."

"The number of emigrants from the port of Derry for those two last years past may, from the best information we can get, be about 6000 from this and the adjacent counties of Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal."

Of the numbers, which throng the quays of Derry from April to July, awaiting embarkation in some of the numerous foreign vessels, which, among other causes, the certainty of an emigrant cargo attracts to this port, about four-fifths are said to be of the middling class of farmers, who usually convert into money all their moveable property. The great majority, too, appear to be in juvenile vigour, or at least under 40 years of age; but the by-stander at the place of embarkation has also too often to contemplate the deportation of age and decrepitude.

A French writer—M. de Beaumont—already mentioned in connexion with the subject of Justice, makes the following observations, respecting the great extent of Irish Emigration to America, in a work entitled "Marie, ou l'Esclavage aux Etats-Unis (Tome 1 ; p. 267) :—

"Les migrations d'Europe en Amérique prennent chaque année un nouvel accroissement ; dans les trois mois de mai, juin, et juillet 1834, Baltimore en a reçu 4,209 presque tous Allemands ; New-York en a vu débarquer 35,000 depuis le commencement de la belle saison jusqu'en août de la même année : à Québec, 19 vaisseaux sont arrivés dans l'espace de deux jours, avec 2,194 Irlandais : enfin l'on évalue à 100,000 le nombre des Européens qui, durant l' année 1834, auront traversé l'Atlantique pour aller s'établir dans le Nouveau-Monde. (V. les journaux américains et anglais d'août et septembre 1834.")

From the testimony of the same accurate observer it would appear that the anticipated improvement of condition, above adverted to as the general incentive to Emigration, sometimes fails to be realized :—"Et pourtant tous ceux qui, de nos jours, vont aux Etats-Unis chercher une condition meilleure ne la trouvent pas." It remains to be tried whether the remedy suggested by Mr. G. R. Porter, in his recent work, entitled "The Progress of the Nation," &c., would produce a different result :—"It can scarcely be doubted, that . . . a well-digested plan of emigration, under the sanction or direction of the government, might be rendered efficacious to repair the evil."

At the present moment, when the Poor Inquiry occupies so prominent a position both in the eyes of the public and of the legislature, and is made to bear strongly upon the question of Emigration itself, the following extract from a Parliamentary Paper will be read with interest. It is contained in a letter addressed to Daniel Gurney, Esq., by Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for Emigration to Upper and Lower Canada, and printed, by order of the House of Commons, in 1836 :—"Immigrants who came out aided in their emigration by parochial assistance, but more particularly those who have been in the habit of obtaining parish relief weekly, are exceedingly prone to indolence, and very defective of energy on first arrival, compared to the poor Irish or Scotch peasantry, whose spirit or reliance on his [their] own efforts for support has not been cast down by accepting relief from any

other source. I would beg to suggest to the magistrates and landlords of your county, the importance of impressing upon the minds of successful candidates for aid to emigrate to Canada, the indispensable necessity of throwing aside every idea of looking to any other source of support than their own exertions. The very act of doing so would brand them with a stigma of pauperism not easily to be shaken off."

The Appendix (A) to the First Report of Commissioners for inquiring into the Condition of the Poorer Classes in Ireland, published in 1835, contains the following testimony—that no change of place or habits interferes with those sacred ties of consanguinity, which bind the Irish emigrant to those whom he had apparently deserted:—"One woman, who had scrofula in the leg, and was supported by the mother begging, received 10*l.* for herself, and 10*l.* for her mother, from a married sister in America, who from ill-health was unable to send more. A man living near her received 10*l.* from two daughters out there also, and some money to bring out others of the family. Sums varying from 10*l.* to 20*l.* have, to the knowledge of witnesses, been sent over; in fact, no calculation can be made of the large sums sent to the residents of Derry from friends abroad." The same Appendix (C) also states, as no uncommon case, "the fact of a servant who emigrated to the United States some four or five years ago, and who has sent home between £60 and £70." Similar testimony to the unabated kindliness of the Irish emigrant is borne by Mr. Latrobe, in his Rambles in North America:—"In one thing the emigrant Irish of every class distinguish themselves above the people of other nations, and that is in love and kindly feeling which they cherish towards their native land, towards those whom they have left behind; a fact proved by the large sums which are yearly transmitted from them to the mother country, in aid of their poverty-stricken relatives."

The amount of the capital taken out by the humbler emigrants, who generally resort to British America, is very trifling; in many instances, indeed, the expenses of passage, and even of sea-store, are defrayed at the other side of the Atlantic. Their ability, therefore, to remit such considerable sums, must necessarily imply success in their speculations, and that such is generally the result appears evident from the Parliamentary Appendix, already cited. The sums remitted are, however, in a few instances, advanced by previous settlers, desirous to import labourers, on a guarantee that they shall defray the expenses of their passage by labour after their arrival: the humbler immigrants, being generally hired as farm-servants by the half-year, and also paid at the same stated period, are enabled to command the necessary sum without resorting to minute saving. The labouring emigrants, who take shipping for Quebec, are rather more respectable than those who choose St. John's, most of whom endeavour to make their way thence to the United States, from a wrong estimate of the facilities of American travelling.

The upper class of emigrants, who are mostly small farmers, allege as the cause of their emigrating the high price of land at home; and they generally prefer the United States, being the country in which they had friends already settled for a number of years. The amount of capital taken out by individuals of this description is generally about £50, but is in some instances much higher, and has even risen to £500. They generally proceed to New York, or Philadelphia, accompanied by both male and female labourers. The latter port is preferred, as a dollar of the head-money is saved by landing near it. A few mechanics and independent labourers also take shipping for these ports.

The passage-money to British America is only from £1 10*s.* to £2 for an adult, and for a child one-third of that sum; that to the United States is from £4 10*s.* to £5 for any age. This difference arises, at least in part, from a difference of regulations as to the proportion which the number of the passengers should bear to the tonnage, in the vessels of each country. The regulation is strictly enforced at Derry, but vessels have been known to take in additional passengers, when beyond the reach of inspection, and thereby incur a fine on reaching British America.

The following returns of emigrants from the port of Derry are compiled from the Appendix (C), just mentioned:—

Years.	British Colonies.		United States.	Total.
	St. John's.	Quebec.		
1832	2396	2607	2640	7643
1833	1789	1523	2730	6042
1834*	1432	1082	1402	3916

* The return being dated the 14th of May, 1834, only the earlier Emigration of that year is here given.

Names of Vessels.	Tons' Burthen.	Destination.	Date of sailing.	PASSENGERS.					CLASSIFICATION.													AGES.		
				Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Farmers.	Labourers.	Pensioners.	Carpenters.	Blacksmiths.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Cabinetmakers.	Painters.	Farmers' Wives.	Pensioners' Wives.	Labourers' Wives.	Widows.	Spinsters.	Under 25.	From 25 to 35.	Above 35.
Bartley.	138	St. John's.	April 12, 1833.	57	41	10	0	108	5	47	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	41	88	17	3
William.	138	Do.	April 2, 1834.	38	27	12	4	81	7	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	19	73	6	2
Ariadne.	332	Quebec.	April 16, 1833.	100	75	64	26	265	4	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	31	0	42	184	62	19
Lamb.	248	Do.	June 4, 1833.	96	63	47	8	214	27	64	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	12	1	12	5	33	159	30	25
			Total.	291	206	133	38	668	43	238	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	18	1	47	5	135	504	115	49

N.B.—There were in the *Lamb* 50 passengers from Tyrone, 35 from Fermanagh, 54 from Donegal, 33 from Derry, and 34 from Antrim, infants excluded.

The following return of emigrants from Derry is compiled from a Parliamentary Paper of 1835, and one of 1836, already cited:—

Year.	British Colonies.		United States.	Total from Derry.	Total from Ireland.
	Quebec and Montreal.	Other Colonies in North America.			
1833	1852	895	3316	6063	22495
1834	1580	2067	2097	5744	32799
1835	1041	734	1679	3454	12142
Total.	4473	3696	7092	15261	67436

In 1831 the number of emigrants to Quebec and Montreal amounted to 2888, and in 1832 to 2582, by comparing which numbers with the corresponding ones in the preceding table, it will appear that the Emigration from Derry to the Canadas through these channels has diminished.

In the Parliamentary Papers, already cited, it is stated that the number of emigrants to the United States, who embarked at Liverpool in 1833, 1834, and 1835, was 47,377, being above two-thirds of the total Emigration from England to that country; a large proportion, however, is always composed of Irish emigrants, who proceed by way of Liverpool, and are, of course, mostly from the neighbouring parts of Ireland. The distance of Derry from Liverpool is probably one cause of the large proportion of emigrants to the United States, who embark at the former port,—another may be the facility afforded by t he return vessels, which arrive there early in spring with flaxseed from that country.

The following return of emigrants from Derry is compiled from the registry list at the custom-house. As persons emigrating to the United States are not obliged to register with the same exactness as those to the British Colonies, no classification could be obtained respecting them:—

1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834.							1835.			1836.		
						To British America.					To the United States.	Total.	To British America.	To the United States.	Total.	To British America.	To the United States.	Total.
						Ages.				Total to British America.								
						Under 7.	Between 7 and 14.	Between 14 and 40.	Above 40.									
863	1605	2601	6003	7500	6142	589	341	2694	137	3761	2648	6409	1871	1749	3620	2863	1951	4814

Some numerical discrepancies occur among the above returns, arising from various difficulties incident to the registration of emigrants: it was, therefore, thought best to adopt the numbers as they stand, and rest the responsibility on the original authorities. The writings of statisticians abound with similar complaints: Mr. G. R. Porter, for example, observes in his recent work, cited before, while treating of this very subject of Emigration, that "the Custom-house returns are exceedingly defective."

Another kind of Emigration is that of the Irish who remove to Great Britain for life, to which may be added the temporary migrations of those who resort thither in search of harvest or other labour, on traffic, or as beggars. These form four very distinct classes, respecting which the Report of Mr. George Cornewall Lewis on the State of the Irish Poor in Great Britain, printed in 1835, affords very valuable information.

1. From various authorities, cited in the Report, it appears that from time immemorial the inhabitants of the north-eastern districts of Ireland have settled in the neighbouring parts of Scotland; and that, in addition to some earlier adventurers, there had already been an immigration of the Irish into England so early as the beginning of the 15th century. This abandonment of home, however, has only in comparatively recent times assumed any statistical importance, as the first powerful impulse to Irish immigration into Great Britain was given by the rebellion of 1798,—and, although the number of Irish settlers in Scotland and England may not be absolutely great, it is relatively so as compared with the recency of their settlement. The habits of these persons do not, upon the whole, appear to be much changed by their change of residence, nor to influence to any great extent those of their British neighbours, with whom, indeed, they are rather in juxtaposition than in contact. It is evident, from various prison and police authorities, that transplantation has no effect in mitigating their national failings, among which the most prevalent and the most absurd appears to be a disposition to quarrel about the merits of their respective counties; and that the part of the picture, on which it is more pleasing to dwell, is as conspicuous in the British as it has been shown to be in the American immigrant, is clear from the following passage of the Report:—"Nearly all the persons who were able to give me information on the domestic habits of the Irish poor in Great Britain agreed in stating that, to the extent of their means, they show great charity to one another, and frequently give relief to wanderers or newly-arrived friends or relations in the shape of food or lodging." And the opinions given in the Report, respecting the probable operation of the Poor Laws upon the Irish pauper, are completely in unison with that of Mr. Buchanan, cited above.

2. Respecting the harvest labourers, the following evidence of Mr. Cameron, agent of the Londonderry Steam-Packet Company, taken from the same Report, contains perhaps all that is necessary to be said on the subject:—

"We have two vessels plying between Londonderry and Glasgow, each of which goes backwards and forwards every week; there is no other steam-boat on that station. The cabin fare is 21*s*., the steerage or deck fare is 6*s*. to Londonderry, and 5*s*. to places along the coast; the deck fare is never publicly lowered, but great numbers pay only 3*s*. or 4*s*., on account of poverty; they get on board, and it is sometimes impossible to obtain the whole fare from them, especially in harvest; probably one-fourth at common times, and one-half at harvest-time, escape without paying the full fare. Considerable numbers of those coming in spring and harvest-time appear to be very poor and destitute; but, in the general course of the year, there are numbers of industrious, well-doing people, who bring provisions, and trade backwards and forwards. The reapers are sometimes very disorderly about paying their fares. Frequently it is necessary to use threats, in order to make them pay; but, in other respects, they conduct themselves with order, and are not drunken; their anxiety appears to be to make some money and carry it home; their habits seem very frugal; they generally begin to come about the middle of August, and they return in the commencement or middle of October. A few sometimes go as far as the North of England, but that is not common. I should think that we annually bring about 2,500 or 3,000; fewer go back than come. The number has not at all increased within the last five years; perhaps it has rather decreased, owing to the cheap fares from Belfast to Glasgow."

3. Respecting those who migrate for trading purposes the same gentleman makes the following observations:—

"In general, the Irish are not a difficult people to deal with, at least the better and more intelligent part. It is otherwise with the more ignorant; they are suspicious, and seem to expect that they will not be fairly dealt with. I know twenty or thirty regular traders for the last five or six years between Londonderry and Glasgow, who have very much improved their circumstances, and are very industrious and very true to their engagements. These persons deal chiefly in eggs, butter, and fowls; some carry on a most extensive business in the single article of eggs. They show great fitness for business and alertness in their dealings when they have had any advantages of education, and have learnt writing and arithmetic. A little education would make them a very superior people; they show considerable capacities; if they were properly trained and educated they would be fully equal to us in their

commercial transactions. In fact, some of them seem to have a natural ability for dealings; they seem to be in their element when buying and selling."

4. The last class of Irish immigrants into Great Britain are the professional beggars, of whom a large number wander over the country,—and who, in the words of the Report, "as much rely on alms for the means of support as the monks of the mendicant orders, though without the guarantee for their good conduct afforded by the profession of a religious order, the residence in a known place, and the belonging to a certain community."

The portion of this work, appropriated in particular to the history and statistics of the city, having been brought to a close, the remaining subjects necessary to advert to here are those more peculiarly belonging to the parish at large.

Gentlemen's Seats.—The principal Gentlemen's Seats are chiefly situated beside the western shore of the Foyle. Proceeding from the city down the river, the first villa that occurs is *The Farm*—the property and residence of Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, Bart., the city member. Adjoining the Farm is *Boom Hall*, so called from the well-known boom, thrown here across the river during 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. *Thorn Hill* occurs next, the property of Captain Hart, and residence of William Leatham, Esq. The last in this line of villas is *Ballynagard*, the property of Captain Hart, and residence of William Campbell, Esq.

Near The Farm is *Belmont*, or *Bellmount*, the residence of James Boggs, Esq. Near Belmont is *The 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 1 mile from the city, and about 200 yards to the right of the Lifford road. On the same road, and 1 mile beyond Foyle Hill, is *Milton Lodge*, the residence of Captain Henry Lecky. In the same direction is *Brandywell Cottage*, the residence of Mrs. Watt; and near the river is *The Grove*, the residence of Patrick Gilmour, Esq.

To the above residences may be added the following:—*Ballougry*, Captain M'Neil; *Green Haw House*, William K. M'Clintock, Esq.; *Mullennan*, William Moore, Esq.; *Do.*, Richard Harvey, Esq.; *Creevagh*, Anthony Babington, Esq.; *Culmore Point*, Anderson M'Causland, Esq.; *Belle Vue*, Hans Riddall, Esq.; *Pennyburn*, William D. Smyth, Esq.; *Do.*, Andrew Bond, Esq.; *Troy House*, John Munn, Esq.; *Foyle Cottage*, William Scott, Esq.

The *Bishop's Demesne* also deserves to be here enumerated, although it contains no residence.

The *Casino*, the residence of Ross T. Smyth, Esq., was erected by the earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry. It is distinguished from most of the above residences by being nearly in the city, as it is situated in the suburbs close to a garden of the bishop's. From its position on the slope of the Hill it commands a beautiful view of the river and opposite bank. Although irregularly built it presents a handsome front, and the principal apartment is tastefully decorated with paintings of bas-reliefs.

Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.—Two main roads diverge from Derry, which lead severally to Greencastle and Letterkenny, of which the former runs for nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the parish, the latter above $3\frac{1}{2}$. The high road to Buncrana branches off from the Greencastle road at Pennyburn Mill, and runs for nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the parish in one level line. The high road to Lifford branches off from the Letterkenny road, and lies for above $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the parish. Both the Greencastle and the Letterkenny road lie along the edge of high-water mark—the former, so far as Pennyburn Mill,—the latter, so far as Foyle Hill. The Letterkenny road is hilly and uneven; its direction also is capable of much improvement, and a new line is projected. A new road also to Sligo, through St. Johnstown, is in contemplation.—The cross-roads and by-roads are sufficiently numerous.

There is no bridge in the parish of any consequence but that of Derry (—see *Buildings*), which connects the city with the main roads to Dublin, Coleraine, and Belfast.

Previously to the erection of Derry Bridge all intercourse between the city and the opposite country (as mentioned elsewhere,) was maintained by a ferry. There is still one at Culmore.

General Appearance and Scenery.—To close this portion of the Memoir, it only remains to notice the General Appearance and Scenery of the parish; and, as this has been in some degree already done in the description of the city, under the head *Locality*, it will be sufficient to add briefly—that the parish generally presents the appearance of a rich and cultivated country, eminently diversified in its picturesque features, and imposing from the grandeur of its undulating outlines. Its chief beauties are, however, connected with the broad and navigable Foyle, whose deco-

rated shores present in succession the cheerful cottage and the wooded pleasure-ground, backed by the distant mountains of Inishowen and Benyevenagh, and whose sheltered waters are enlivened by the stately merchant-vessel, and the element-conquering steamer—objects no less pleasing to the philanthropist than to the lover of the picturesque. Still, supereminent in every circumstance, the city itself is the great central object of attraction. Viewed from whatever side, its elevated and nearly insulated position,—its ranges of buildings, ascending above each other from the water's edge, and terminated by its lofty spire,—its time-worn battlements,—its long connecting line of bridge—all combine in composing pictures at once novel and striking. And, whether it be regarded in relation to its singular picturesqueness, or to its historical associations, Londonderry is, perhaps, equally superior in interest to every other city in Ireland.

ANCIENT.

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE PARISH.

Section I.—Townlands.

The most ancient names of the district in which this parish is situated were Farran Neid—Fearann Néid, or the land of Neid,—and Tir Ely—Tír Ailigh, or the country of Aileach. Of these names the former is derived by Irish writers from Neid Mac Indai, a provincial king of the Tuatha-de-Dananns, who had his palace on the hill in Inishowen, now called the Grianan, or Grianan Ely, and anciently Aileach Neid,—and the latter name was derived from the palace of that monarch. At the commencement of the 5th century, when a large portion of Ireland was partitioned by the monarch Niall (called of the Nine Hostages,) among his twelve sons, this district became the patrimony of his son Eogan, or Owen, from whom it received the name of Inishowen—Inis Eogain, or Owen's Island—being nearly insulated by the two arms of the sea, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. The ancient and natural southern boundary of this peninsula extended from Castleforward—anciently called Cúil-mac-an-treoin—on Lough Swilly, by Lough Lappan, now Port Lough, to Carrigins, on the Foyle, and included the whole of the present parish of Derry, or Templemore. After the erection of the abbey at Derry, by St. Columbkille, a portion of this ancient district, lying immediately adjacent to it, was given as a support to that establishment; and hence the territorial boundary of Inishowen, as a temporal lordship, became changed so as to exclude the island of Derry and the other church-lands. This change appears evident from the Inquisition taken at Derry, in 1609, before a jury composed of resident English, and of Irish natives of the principal ancient septs of the district, who were impannelled to ascertain among other matters the extent of the possessions of Sir John O'Doherty and his son Sir Cahir, as lords of Inishowen. Their return was, "that the auntient and knowne meares of the countrey of Inishowen, als O'Doghertie's countrey, to the south and southeast, are and have bene tyme out of mynde as followeth, viz. from the pte or braunch of Loughswilly on the west and southwest pte of Birt thorough the midst of a bog which extendeth to Loughlappan [O'Lappan's Lake], and soe thorough the midst of that lough, and soe alongst the midst of a small river, fallinge into Loughlappan, from a well or springe uppon Mullaghknockemona, and from the topp of that mountayne the meare extendeth thorough a small bogg which runeth alonge the topp of the hill of Ardenemahill, and soe to the top of the hill of Knockenagh, uppon the east pte of which hill ariseth the streame of Altbally M^{c} Rowertie which runneth ameare betweene *Bally M^{c} Rowertie* in *Enishowen* and pte of the lands of the Derry and Garrowgarle, to the cawsy, under Ellogh, and soe down thorough the bog to Loghswilly, and from the foresaid cawsy the meare of Inishowen aforesaid is thorough the midst of the bogg to Loughfoile."

Thus it appears certain that Sir John O'Doherty was in possession of all the townlands within the parish, the churchlands excepted, as belonging to his territory of Inishowen. These townlands were Ballyarnett, Ballymacgrorty, Coshquin, Laharden, and Elaghmore—all which were upon a surrender confirmed to him by letters patent in the 30th Elizabeth. In 1599 Sir John O'Doherty rebelled, and forfeited all Inishowen; but it was afterwards regranted to his son, Sir Cahir, "the said quarter of Ballyarnett, the half quarter of Laharden, on which the said castle of Coolemore is built, together with three hundred acres of land to the said castle allotted and apperteyninge, only excepted." In 1608 Sir Cahir also rebelled, and, his letters patent therefore becoming "null and voide," his whole property was granted to Arthur, Lord Chichester, of Belfast, by letters patent bearing date the 20th of November, in the 19th James I. It appears from an Inquisition, taken at Donegal in 1625,

that Lord Chichester, being thus seized of these possessions, leased them to Faithfull Fortescue, Knt., Arthur Usher, Tristram Berrisford, and Charles Points, and to their heirs and assigns.

The townlands belonging to the abbey of St. Columbkille were *Ballougry*, *Ballymagowan*, *Ballynagard*, *Ballynashallog*, *Creevagh*, *Killea*, *Mullennan*, *Termonderry* (now *Londonderry*), and *Termonbacca*. These, with the exception of Ballynagard and Ballynashallog, formed the Fifteen Hundred Acres, or Quarter Lands.

The quarter of Craggin and Drumniurny, and the half-quarter of Courneglogh—both 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.—(See *Inquisition, taken at Derry in* 1609.)

It has not been discovered whether the townland of *Shantallow* was ecclesiastical or temporal property, as the name does not occur in the Inquisitions. The remaining rural townlands—*Cloughglass*, *Pennyburn*, *Sheriff's Mountain*, *Springhill*, and *Springtown*—are only modern subdivisions of earlier denominations.

The ancient topography of the district being thus pointed out, the next most important object of statistic research is the investigation of the orthography and etymology of the names of the townlands, into which the parish is now divided: and, as several of their constituent terms are of constant occurrence in Irish topography, it will be expedient to dilate on them when they first occur, especially as the view here taken of their origin differs in some important instances from that usually adopted.

It may also be necessary to premise that the term *townland* is now applied in a more general sense than anciently. The Irish designation baile biataċ—victuallers', or farmers' town—originally denoted a tract of land, which constituted the thirtieth part of a tricha ceud, or barony,—and all the lesser divisions were known by the various appellations of quarters, half-quarters, ballyboes, gneeves, tates, &c. In the Ordnance Maps, however, in accordance with the prevailing usage, all these names of subdivisions are discarded, and the term *townland* is applied to every such denomination, whether great or small. [See *County History.*]

The boundaries of the townlands laid down on the Ordnance Maps having, in accordance with the act 6 George IV. c. 99, been shewn by the local government, guided by the present usage in collecting the grand jury rates and cess, it will often happen that boundaries, so laid down on the Maps, do not exactly coincide with those of earlier denominations, and new subdivisions will sometimes occur. A great diversity is also found in the manner of spelling the early names of townlands, and their subdivisions, used in various authentic documents. The consideration of the etymology of these early names, and their collation with the most approved spelling in modern use, have therefore been a subject of anxious care, and the endeavour has been to adopt, as far as modern usage would permit, such a mode of spelling as would preserve the greatest identity with the best authorities; and, as a further aid in this identification, the various modes of spelling, with the authorities on which they rest, are given with the respective names.

1. City of Londonderry. See *Name*, in *Artificial State—Modern.*

Considered as a townland, the City, or more correctly the Island, of Derry appears to have anciently borne the name of Termonderry, or the Sanctuary of Derry, and to have constituted one of the seven quarters of *erenach* or *termon* land, called "the 1500 acres." Thus, in the license to grant leases, granted to Bishop Bramhall and the mayor and corporation of Londonderry by the lord lieutenant and privy council, in June, 1638, these seven townlands are thus enumerated:—

"Wentworth, (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.)"

"Whereas there is an agreement for certain leases to be made by your supplicant, John Lord Bishop of Derry, unto the rest of your petitioners, *viz.*—To the Mayor and Commonalty of the seven quarters of land, called or known by the names of Moylenan alias Molenan, Ballyougery alias Ballydougery, Termanbackoe, Ballynegowan, Termonderry, Creevagh, and Killeagh, situate in the parish of Templemore alias Derry, within the liberties of the said city of Londonderry, at the yearly rent of £50." &c. &c.—"Signed by ten of the Council."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society:* p. 57.)

Though this name Termonderry was used in a loose and popular way to denote the whole of the *erenach* or *termon* lands of the monastery of Derry, it can scarcely admit of doubt that in the above list it was exclusively and properly applied to the Island, in which the original *termon*, or sanctuary, of the monastery was situated. In subsequent times, as appears from 3 and 4 Anne, the Island, as a townland, was omitted in the list of townlands called the "quarter lands," or "1500 acres," and which, even with this omission, contain in reality considerably more than that amount.

Of the word *termon* some fanciful etymologies, by Bishop Montgomery, will be found in page 51 of this Memoir. Some more recent writers have supposed that it was the same as *terra monachorum*, or the French *terre-moine*—the land of monks,—and others have derived it from the Latin *terra immunis*, free land, because it was unquestionably applied to land free from all claim of temporal lords.

A more solid conjecture respecting its etymology has been given by Usher, who supposed it to have been derived from the Latin *terminus*, and that it signified an asylum, or sanctuary, "because such privileged places were usually designed by special marks, or bounds." It is probable indeed that they were always so, in accordance with the canon of the Irish synod, given by D'Achery:—"Let the *Terminus* of a holy place have marks about it: whenever you find the sign of the cross of Christ, do not do any injury." "Three persons consecrated a *Terminus* of a holy place—a king, a bishop, and the people." Such *termini*, or boundary-stones, still remain in the vicinity of many Irish *termons*. They are usually four in number, placed towards the cardinal points, and in the form of crosses; though occasionally they are pillar-stones, either plain, or having a cross cut upon them. From the application of the word *termon*, to signify a sanctuary, it afterwards came into general use to signify shelter, refuge, or protection, and is so employed by the Irish to the present day:—"tiġim ṙáo ċaṙmaṅ, I require your protection, or I repair to you as my sanctuary."—(O'Brien.) "deiṫiḃ ṫeaṙmaiṅ, tutelary gods."—(*Id.*) It seems also to have been popularly applied to denote the lands belonging to a *termon*, in the same loose manner as *baile* was to those belonging to a habitation, and sometimes even, in a looser way, to an extensive district in which a sanctuary was situated, and which was believed to be under the protection of a patron saint. Thus in the Inquisition, taken at Lymmavaddy in 1609, the then parishes of Aghanloo, Drumachose, and Balteagh, are called by the name of "Termonconny," or the *termon* of St. Cainneach, though the *termon*, or sanctuary, was in reality limited to the church of Drumachose, which was popularly called *Termon Mac Teige*, from the family of that name, who were its hereditary *corbes*, or *erenachs*. [See *Parish of Drumachose.*] And though it is stated in the same Inquisition that land was called "termon or free," because it was free of all temporal exactions, it is obviously an error; for, though all *erenach* lands were equally exempted, none were called *termon* but such as had the privilege of sanctuary annexed to them. This appears clearly from several of the Inquisitions of the 7th James I. Thus, in the one above cited, it is stated:—"Further, the said jurors doe, uppon their oathes, finde that the difference of termon, corbe, and herenagh, consisteth onlie in this, that the termon is the name of the land, and all termon land is herenagh land, and hath all the priviledges of herenagh land, but all herenagh land hath not alwaies as ample privileges as the termon lands." And again, in the Inquisition taken at Dungannon in the same year, the jurors "say, that termonland had the same beginninge as herenagh land, onelye they differ in that the termonland had often tymes more privileges, as sanctuarie and the like, which was not allowed to many of the herenaghes."

Dr. Lanigan was of opinion that the word *terminus*, in the ecclesiastical style, meant originally district, or territory (like *finis*), and that the idea of sanctuary was secondary. But, as already shewn, it does not appear that in Ireland church-lands were always called *termons*, or that the name was ever applied to any but those which had sanctuaries within them,—and it is always so understood by Colgan, the highest authority on the subject. And it may be observed that this word was applied to designate not only the church sanctuaries, but even those of the bards, or poets, &c. "Camden says, that it is a custom amongst the Irish nobility that each should have his own judges, antiquaries, poets, physicians, and musicians, to whom they granted *Termons*."—(Keating: *Preface;* p. 86.) "And what *Termons* they granted to the learned of Ireland."—(*Id.* p. 8.) The Irish had another word, which they used synonymously with this—neimeaḋ, *sacred land*—and it is so translated by Colgan, and explained by O'Clery, as well as by Cormac Mac Cullenan, king of Munster, and archbishop of Cashel, in the 9th and 10th centuries. The Four Masters thus use it in speaking of the depredations of Sir Nicholas Malby, in 1582:—"Neither the neimeaḋ of the saint, or the poet, the wood, nor the desert, the valley, the town, nor the bawn, was available in sheltering the inhabitants from this captain and his people." As it is certain that among the Gaulish and British nations the druids, bards, &c., had their sanctuaries, or consecrated places, it is not improbable that these *termons* and *neveds*, in Ireland, had their origin in Pagan times, and therefore that the word *tearmann* may not be derived from the Latin, but be traceable rather to the parent of all the Indo-European languages—the Sanscrit. Such is the opinion of one of the most profound philologists of the present day—Professor Pictet, of Geneva—who thus expresses himself, respecting the remarks originally made on this word in the precursory impression of the present Memoir, in a letter to Mr. Petrie, dated "*Genève*, 13 *Mai*, 1836:"—

"Je prends la liberté de vous adresser à ce sujet une conjecture sur la vraie origine du mot *tearmann*, asylum, qui a été rapporté au latin *terminus*, lequel auroit été pris d'abord dans l'acception de territoire, district, puis de *church-land*, puis enfin de *sanctuaire*, et de *refuge*. (Voyez Ordnance Survey. Antiquities of the Parish. Etymolog. de Termonbacca.) J'avoue que j'ai quelques doutes sur ces transformations successives. Le sens *d'azyle*, de protection, me paroit être le plus ancien: dans le gallique écossais le mot *tearmunn* n'a pas d'autre signification, et il y a même un verbe *tearmunnaich*, protéger, défendre. Je crois que le latin *terminus* et l'irlandais *tearmann* se lient tous deux directement au sanscrit तर्मन् *tarman*, que Wilson traduit par *the top or term of the sacrificial post.*

L' autel étant un lieu de refuge, un sanctuaire, le mot a conservé en irlandais le sens abstrait et dérivé, tandis que le latin *terminus* n' a gardé que la signification matérielle de *terme, borne.*"

It appears from the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1603 that the southern half of the Island of Derry then belonged to St. Columb's Monastery, and the northern half to the Nunnery—each containing by estimation *half a small quarter* of land.

2. Ballougry. Called *the quarter of Balliwirry* in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; *Ballyougery alias Ballydougery* in the license of the lord lieutenant to Bishop Bramhall, in 1638; *Ballywirry alias Ballyougry* in the act 4 Anne; *Ballougry* by Sampson; and *Ballyoogary* in the tithe-book. From the variety of forms which the latter part of this name assumes in ancient documents, and the want of historical evidence of its correct Irish orthography, it is impossible to offer any explanation but a useless conjectural one, as to its etymology, or original meaning.

The origin of the word *baile,* which enters so generally into Irish topographical names, has been the subject of a vast deal of learned conjecture. The advocates of the theory of a Phœnician colonization of Ireland, from General Vallancey down to Dr. Villanueva, have availed themselves of the support which their hypothesis seemed to derive from its apparent connexion with the name of Baal, the god of the Phœnicians, and the supposed deity of the ancient Irish; while the earlier Irish writers content themselves with a simple explanation of its established meaning. Thus it is explained by the word ιαο, a place or locality, in the Book of Lecan (f. 164; p. b.; col. a); translated *oppidum* by Archbishop Usher in his *Primordia* (p. 861), and by his cotemporary, Philip O'Sullevan Beare, 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).

The learned Dr. O'Brien has indeed remarked, in his Dictionary, that "this Celtic word *baille* and the Lat. *vallis* are originally the same, as the ancients always built their habitations in low, sheltered places, near Rivers or Rivulets." But this derivation, like those of the later etymologists already referred to, though ingenious and partly true, does not go far enough to be satisfactory; or, to use the words of the learned William Baxter, "the origin of this name is to be sought from a more remote source."

"*Bel,* diminutive *Belin,*" observes this ingenious etymologist, "with all the Celts meant the *sun,* or *Apollo.* With the ancient Gauls, as appears from an inscription, *Abellio*—from the Greek Ἀπόλλων. But the origin of this name is to be sought from a more remote source. Whatever was *round,* particularly the *head,* was called by the ancients either *Bâl,* or *Bêl,* and likewise *Bôl,* and *Bül.* Among the modern Persians the *skull* is called *Pola;* and the Flemings use *Bolle* for the *head.* The Πόλος of the Greeks means *the crown of the head,* and Πολεῖν means *to turn.* Βῶλος, likewise, signifies a *round clod,* and what the English call *ball* [in Baxter's Latin *Pila,*] the Welch call *Bêl* [and the Irish *Meall*]. The Scoto-brigantes use *Bhêl* for the *head,* whence the English word *Bill* is derived, which signifies the *beak of a bird.* Figuratively, the Phrygians and the Thurian Greeks by Βάλλην understood a *king.* Hence also, in the Syriac dialects, Βαὰλ, Βὴλ, and likewise Βὼλ, signifies *lord,* and hence also *God* and the *sun* [Irish *Mal,* and *Fal*—Hebrew *Milar*]; and in some dialects Ἦλ, and Ἴλ, whence Ἶλος, and the Greek Ἥλιος, Ϝήλιος, and Βήλιος; and also the Celtic diminutives Ἕλενος, Ϝέλενος, and Βέλενος, for the *sun,* and Ἑλένη, Ϝελένη, and Βελένη, for the *moon.* In the Teutonic and Celto-Scythian dialects *Hol* and *Heil* have the same meaning [Sanscrit *Hailih*], whence is derived the adjective *Holig* or *Heilig,* which signifies *divine* or *holy,*—and, the aspiration being changed into the prepositive *S,* the Romans form their *Sol.*" And again, under the word *Bulæum:*— "We have also said, at the word *Bêl,* that it signified figuratively a *king,* but properly the *head.* It will therefore make no difference whether we write, according to the ancient dialects, *Bâl, Bêl, Bîl, Bôl, Bül;* or *Mâl, Mêl, Mîl, Môl, Mül;* or *Vâl, Vêl, Vîl, Vôl, Vül;* or *Fâl, Fêl, Fîl, Fôl, Fül;* or finally *Gâl, Gêl, Gîl, Gôl, Gül.* From *Gol* [in Baxter's Latin *Cranium,*] the Scoto-brigantes borrowed *Col,* the English *Skull,* and the Hebrews *Golgoleth,*—whence also the Syriac Γολγολεθᾶ, and the Latin *Galea,* and *Galerus* [a *helmet*]. *Fal* also with the Scoto-brigantes means a *king,*—a word which the ancient Silures seem to have written indifferently *Bûl,* and *Fûl.* Hence our *Bulæum* and *Caer Fyli,* or *Caer Fala,* which ought to be *Caer Bulach* and *Caer Falach,* meaning *royal city.*"

The justice of these observations will to the linguist at once appear obvious; or, if a doubt of its extent occur, it will be immediately removed by a reference to the various words, which, under the modifications above given, are found in the Celtic and Indo-European languages, to express objects into which the idea of rotundity enters. It will not, therefore, be considered visionary to inquire whether the Irish word *baile* (anglicized *bally,*) may not have had a similar origin. It will not admit of doubt that this word was originally applied to signify *a habitation,* and not *land,* though subsequently applied to denote the land belonging to a habitation, like *villa* in the Law Latin,—and hence the constant recurrence of family names compounded with it when applied to townlands. In support of this fact numerous examples might be adduced from the most ancient Irish authorities, but the following entry in the Book of Kells, in the 11th century, is so decided as to make further evidence unnecessary:—"Muintep Cennanpa po eopaip Apo Camma .i. ḃaile ui Uiopín cona muiliuno ocup

cona heṗuno uili ocuṗ ḃaile ui Comḡain cona heṗuno uili ocuṗ cona muiliuno oo Ḋia ocuṗ oo Cholum cille,"&c. "The family of Kells granted Ard-camma, i. e. Ballyheerin [O'Heerin's habitation], with its mill and with all ITS LAND, and Ballycoogan [O'Coogan's habitation], with all ITS LAND and with its mill, to God and to Columbkille," &c. Hence also the term ḃaile biataċ, literally *habitation of the* betagh, or *entertainer*, which was applied by the ancient Irish to signify a townland generally, as the modern Irish generally use the term ḃaile ṫalṁan for townland, and sometimes, especially in Munster, ḃaile, absolutely, in the same sense, like *villa* in the Law Latin. Nor can it be questioned that in this sense of habitation, or village, the word *baile*, with all its modified changes, as ball, a *spot*, "balla, a wall,"—"ṗal, a wall, hedge, fold, circle" (O'REILLY), is referrible to the same source with the Welch *gual*, the English and German *wall*, the Icelandic or Gothic *bol*, the Latin *villa* (anciently written *vella*), *vallum*, *vallis*, and *ballium*, the Greek πόλις, and the Arabic *balad*. And, though this conjecture does not appear to have occurred to Baxter, it did not escape the critical mind of Pinkerton:—"This," he observes, "is another word, which might puzzle the most profound etymologist to determine, if really Celtic or Gothic. Nothing is more certain than that *Bal* and *Bally* are most frequent in Ireland, as initial of the names of towns; and that *Baille*, in Irish, implies a city, town, or village. In Welch it means the head of a river flowing from a lake, as Twyne says [in Irish bel, from beal, or beul, a mouth]; but, according to Price, a town. Davies doubts this last, except that it be from the Latin *Villa*, or the Arabic *Balad*, a town." "Nothing is also more certain, than that, in the Icelandic or Gothic, *Bol* is a town, or village. '*Bol*, caput, πολος, Gr. bolwerk, *Bol*, rotundus.' Wachter. '*Bal*, vide *Bol*.' *Id.* As the first towns were on the tops of hills, the consonance of *caput* and *rotundus* with a town is apparent. The Greek πόλος and πόλις are in singular agreement." It is certain that *maol*, or *meall*, signifies in Ireland, as in Wales, a *round-shaped hill*, or *mountain*:—"Meall, a hill, hillock, or any rising ground of a spherical shape" (O'BRIEN): "Meall, a globe, a ball, a lump, a mass, a heap" (O'REILLY). Pinkerton, however, is probably as much in error in supposing the first towns to have been on hills as O'Brien is in locating them in valleys; at least it does not follow that towns, or habitations, took their name from the rotundity of hills, which are not always or necessarily round. And, if conjecture be allowed, it would appear to be more consistent with truth that the word originated in the circumstance of rotundity being connected with the primitive form of habitations in Ireland; for it is certain that all the towns, inclosures, earthen works, fortresses, tombs, temples, and houses, in this country, before the introduction of Christianity, with the single exception of one constructed at Tara in the 3rd century, received this form: and it may be presumed that a similar mode was universal in the British Islands before the arrival of the Romans. St. Evin, a writer of the 6th century, in his Life of St. Patrick, makes a druid predict, that "one would come to Ireland, whose houses would be like the houses of the Romans, narrow and *angular* (*angustæ et* ANGULATÆ)"— a striking evidence that, previously to the introduction of Christianity into the island, no angular buildings were known.

In 1609 this townland was in the "occupation of John Howton."

3. BALLYARNET. Called *the quarter of Ballyarnell* in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; *Ballyarnet* by Sampson; and *Ballyarnett* in the tithe-book. The etymology of the latter part of this compound is uncertain: it would appear to be derived from the Irish family of O' hAirtniaoa, or Harnett, but this name is not found in the district.

4. BALLYMAGOWAN. Called *the half-quarter of Balligam* in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; and *Ballygan alias Ballygowan* in the act 4 Anne. It is spelled *Ballinagowan* on Sampson's Map; but *Ballymagowan*, the spelling adopted in the tithe-book, is now become the established name. The correct orthography is, however, *Ballynagananagh*, or ḃaile na ḡ-canánaċ—*the townland of the Canons*, or *Canonstown*—as it is written by the Four Masters at the year 1537, and as appears from an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1605, in which it is called the *Canons' Land*. In the Down Survey the northern part of this townland is marked as "many small parcels of land, belonging unto the City of Derry."

In 1609 this townland was in the "occupation of George Norman."

5. BALLYMAGRORTY. Called *Baile-meg-Rabhartaich* by Colgan; *the quarter of Ballym^c rewortie*, and *Bally M^c Rowertie*, in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; *the quarter of Ballymacrowretie*, *Bally-mac-Roartie*, and *Ballymac-Rowrty*, in that taken at Lifford in 1621; *the quarter of Bally-Mac-Rowerty* in that taken at Donegal in 1625; and *Ballymagorty* in the Down Survey, but by mistake or ignorance. The signification is unquestionably *the town of* Mac Róḃarṫaiġ, or *Mac Roverty*, now Magrorty—a family of the Kinel-owen, closely connected with the early ecclesiastical history of Derry, and probably *erenachs* here, as Colgan says there was a monastery anciently in this townland, the ruins of which were scarcely visible in his time (1647).—(*Triad. Thaum.* p. 495; col. 1.) Another branch of the Mac Rovertys, who were the keepers of the *Caah* of St. Columbkille, described by Sir William Betham in his Antiquarian Researches (— part 1.), gave name to *Baile-meg-Rabhartaich*, in the barony of Tirhugh.

6. BALLYNAGALLIAGH. Called *the half-quarter of Ballynecalliagh* in an Inquisition taken at

Derry in 1602; *the quarter of Ballygalliagh* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Ballynagaliagh* by Sampson; and *Ballynagallagh* in the tithe-book. The meaning is unquestionably Ɓaile na gcailleać, *the town of the nuns*, as it appears from the latter Inquisition that the jurors did, "uppon their oathes, say and pnt [present] that there was a nunnery on the south side of the said cittie, in the iland of Derry, with a small garden or plott of ground called Garnegalliegh [Ɓarɗa na gcailleać, *the garden of the nuns*], and a quarter of land called Ballygalliagh to the said nunnery belonginge, and that the half quarter of land called Rossenegalliogh, lyinge in O'Chane's side, is parcell of the possessions of the said nunnery." Cailleać is the Irish word to denote an old woman who has borne no children, and also a nun. Cormac Mac Cullenan, fantastically derives it from the verb cail, to keep, and says it was a name for an old woman who keeps the house. Cailleać, when it signifies a *nun*, is derived from caille, Latin *vel-um, a veil*, or *cover, q. d. the veiled:* this rests on the authority of a very old Life of St. Bridget.

This townland has been in the possession of the Donegal family since 1620, but how it was acquired by them does not appear from the Inquisitions.

7. Ballynagard. Called *Ballynagardie* in an Inquisition taken at Armagh previously to the settlement; *the quarter of Ballinnegord* in one taken at Derry in 1602; *the quarter of Ballenegarde* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Ballynagard* on Sampson's Map; *Ballymagard* in his Memoir; and *Ballynegard* in the tithe-book: *Ballymagard* has also, by corruption, become the popular name. The signification is probably Ɓaile na gárda, *the town of the guard*, or *garrison:* thus *Stranagard*, in Desertmartin, is named from a guard-house, a part of one wall of which still remains.

In 1609 this townland was in the "possession of capten Henrie Harte," whose descendant still retains it.

8. Ballynashallog. Called *the quarter of Gortneshalyg* in an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1602; *the quarter of Corneshalgagh* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Ballynashanagh* on Sampson's Map, which means *town of the foxes;* and *Ballynashallog* in the tithe-book. The correct name is evidently Ɓaile na fealg, *the town of the chaces*, or *hunting*—a name synonymous with *Huntingdon*, in England. *Gortneshalyg*, or Ɠort na fealg, means *the field of hunting*. The word *gort* is now understood in the north of Ireland to signify a glebe, but this meaning is not recognized by any Irish writer: Keating uses it to signify a tilled field, and O'Sullevan Beare translates it simply *ager*, and Colgan *prædium*.

It is obvious that in this sense the word is identified with the Welch *gardd*, Cornish *geare*, French *jardin*, Saxon *geard*, Gothic *gardr*, Latin *hortus*, a-*grum*, a-*ger*, a-*cra*, Greek ἀγρός, Sanscrit a-*jirum*, Persian *gardah* (ploughed land—Richardson), and Arabic *gaur*, or *gour*—(D'Herbelot). But this sense of the word seems obviously derivative, or secondary, the original meaning being a circular inclosure:—"Goth. *garda*, a garden, from the Su. Goth. *gaerda*, to inclose, to hedge in.—(Serenius.) The same derivation is observable in other northern languages, v. Ludwig, Jura Feudorum, &c. p. 508. In like manner Mr. Horne Tooke deduces garden [Saxon *geard*,] from the Saxon *gyrdan*, to gird, to inclose."—(Todd's Johnson). The root of all these words seems to be the Persian *gird*, "a circle, round, orbit, circumference, circuit, rotundo"—(Richardson); and hence, as in the word *bel*, already noticed, the various words in the Indo-European languages, expressing objects of a circular form, derived from this source—as the Persian *gardah*, a watch, guard; Irish gárda; Persian *garda*, wheeling round, encircling; Greek γῦρος; Latin *gyrus*, and *gyro*, *circus*, and all its derivatives; Irish cuairo—(O'Reilly); Cir-gor, the ancient name of Stonehenge. Cormac Mac Cullenan thus derives the word grian, the common Irish name for the sun, the *Apollo Grynæus* of the Romans:—"Grian a giranoo terram .i. a circuitu .i. on cuarcugao." "Grian *a gyrando terram*, i. e. *a circuitû*, i. e. from its encircling the earth." To the above may be added (with many others,) the following Irish words, collected from O'Brien's Dictionary, and Cormac's Glossary:—

Cor, a twist, a round or circular motion, a round hill: Latin *curvus*.
Cór, a choir: Latin *chorus; chorea*, the circular dance.
Cor, a round pit of water.
Corc, and corcán, a pot.
Corcóg, a bee-hive.
Coire, a cauldron, a whirlpool.
Corn, a horn, a drinking-cup: Latin *cornu;* Greek κέρας; Gothic *haúrn;* Gaulish *carnon;* Arabic *carnon;* Syriac *carno*.
Corón, a crown: Latin *corona;* Greek κορώνη.
Ceirn, and Ceirnín, a dish, or platter.
Corcúir, the border, or fringe, of a garment: English *garter*.
Caor, a berry.
Cuar, crooked: Welsh *guyr*.
Cuairt, a circulation, a circular visitation.
Cárn, a heap. "The true origin of the word cairneać is from carn, a heap of stones, &c., on which the Druids or Pagan priests offered sacrifices to Belus; whence the Armorics have the word *belec* to signify a priest."—(O'Brien.)
Cairt, and coirt, the bark or rind of a tree, from the idea of circling: Latin *cortex*.
Carb, a basket; German *korb;* Belgic *kerf*.

Cαραη, the crown of the head.
Cαρραη, and Coρραη, a reaping-hook, derived from coρ, a *bend*.
Cαρbαo, the palate, or roof of the mouth.
Cαρbαo, a chariot.
Cιορcαc, a circle: Greek κίρκος; Latin *circulus*, and *circus*.
Cροιoe, *q. d.* coροιoe, the heart: Latin *cor*; Greek καρδία.
Cρo, a hovel, a fortress.
Cρom, stooped, bent: Belgic *krom*; German *krumb* (now *krumm*); Welch *krum*.
Cruinn, round: Welch *krun*.
Cruinne, the world—*orbis terrarum*.
Criog, *q. d.* cirog, a girdle: Armorican *guris*; Welch *guregis*; Cornish *grigis*.
Criog, creag, the sun: Phœnician *cares*.
Gart, a head.
Gartán, a bonnet, a cap.
Grán, grain.
Greidheal, a griddle, *q. d.* girdle: British *gradell*, a grid-iron.
Griot, *q. d.* giriot, the sun.
Griún, a hedge-hog.

The Irish caiſeal (pronounced *cahir*), a circular uncemented stone fort, and, figuratively, a city, appears also to be of the same stock:—"Brit. *kaer*; Scythice, *car*; Antiq. Saxon. *caerten*; Goth. *gards*; Cantab. *caria*; Brit. *ker*; Heb. קרת; Phœn. and Pun. *kartha*; Chaldaice, *kartha*; and Syriace, *karitita*; Græce χαραξ. N. B. Malec-karthus, or Mel-karthus, i. e. king of the city, was an appellative of the Phœnician Hercules, said to be the founder of the city of Tyre."—(O'Brien). (And as the Phœnicians are acknowledged to have introduced their religion into the British Isles, hence probably the inscriptions to the god Bel-atu-cadrus, or Bel-ata-cader, *the father king of the city*, found in different parts of England, and so long a puzzle to the learned.) As in this sense no directly cognate word is found in Latin, the philologist, if he please, may add to the above the word *urbs*, its nearest parallel, which is derived by lexicographers from *urbum* (sometimes written *urvum*):—"*Nam urbare et orbare est circulo circumscribere.*"—(Scaliger). It is not improbable that the Latins omitted the *c*, as in the word *ramus*, Celtic *craomh*, and as they rejected the *g* in *hortus*. Thus it might have been originally *curbus*, or *curvus*, next *curbs*, then, aspirating the *c*, *churbs*, next *hurbs*, and finally *urbs*. It is certain that many changes as remarkable may be found in other Latin words, from the aspiration or rejection of initial consonants. Finally:—if the two words *gort* and *baile*, which are so similar in several of their meanings, be not originally derived from different families of language, it is probable that the former originally denoted a *circle* or *girdle*, the latter a *ball* or *solid round*,—and that in course of time these primary ideas were sometimes abandoned, or neglected, in the derivative application of the words to objects of an orbicular and circular form.

In 1609 this townland was in the "occupation of Walter Tallon."

9. Cloughglass. This name does not appear in the Inquisitions. It is written *Cloughglass* by Sampson; and *Cloghglss* [*Cloghglass*], and *Clochlass*, in the tithe-book. 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 Cloc glar, means *green stone*. This small townland is probably a modern subdivision of some more extensive ancient denomination.

10. Coshquin. Called *the half-quarter of Costquoyne* in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; *the half-quarter of Coskenie*, and *Coskeyne*, in that taken at Lifford in 1621; *Coshquin* by Sampson; and *Cosquin* in the tithe-book. The orthography would at first sight seem obscure, but to a person acquainted with the general nomenclature of Ireland it will not appear inexplicable. The word coc is explained by O'Brien thus:—"Coc, the foot, the leg, is like the Greek πους, & the Latin *pes*; the letters *C* and *P* being often commutable with respect to the Greek & Irish:" these are traceable to the Gothic, from which the English *foot* is evidently derived. From this word coc is formed the preposition coir, or a-coir (the preposition *a*, *at*, or *in*, being understood—), near to, hard by, alongside of, along, as coir na fairge, by the sea, *i. e.* literally—by the foot of the sea. In like manner "lámh, from, lám, the hand;" as O'Brien remarks, "lámh re, and lámh ris, near at hand, close to, hard by." A barony in the county of Waterford bears the name of Coir Brígde, *Coshbride*, 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 Coir Maige, *Coshma*, from its lying along the river Maig. In the county of Antrim the names of *Cushendun* and *Cushendall* are derived from two rivers, anciently, but not at present, called *Dun* and *Dall*: it is therefore highly probable that the stream that flows by this townland into Lough Swilly, the name of which is now lost, was anciently called caoin, or the beautiful (*amœna*—Colgan), and that the townland received the appellation of coir caoine from its situation on its banks. Caoin would be a very appropriate Irish name for a stream, as such appellations are constantly given to them; for example uisce caoin, fair water, now Eskaheen, in Inishowen: fionn, white, or bright; glan, and its diminutive glanóg, clean; dub, black; fionn glas, the bright green, &c. Sampson explains *Coshquin* as rabbit's-foot; but the Irish word which signifies rabbit is not *quin*, but *coinin* (coinín).

11 and 12. CREEVAGH (UPPER and LOWER). Called *the quarter of Crivagh* in an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1602; *Crevagh* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Creevagh* in the act 4 Anne; *Creevagh* by Sampson; and *Creevy* in the tithe-book. It is an anglicizing of the Irish word craobach, which literally means *bushy*, but which is constantly used, in a topographical sense, to signify *bushy* or *shrubby land*. Respecting Craob, correctly Craom, O'Brien observes:—"Cráom, a branch; Lat. *ramus*; either the Latins threw off the *c*, or the Celts prefixed it."

This townland was a possession of the abbey of Derry; and was in 1609 in the "occupation of Denis O'Dery," who was probably the *erenach*. This family, called in Irish O'Dairge, which is now anglicized *Deery*, were a branch of the *Kinel-Owen*, and for many centuries hereditary *erenachs* of half the church-lands of the monastery of Derry, namely—those in the diocese of Raphoe. [See *General History*.]

13. CREGGAN. Called *the quarter of Craggin, Cargan*, and *Cregg*, in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; and *Craggabell* in the Down Survey. Creagan means *rocky ground*. [See *Edenballymore*.]

It is stated in the Down Survey that the half of *Craggabell* belonged to the church of Derry.

14. CULMORE. The fort is called *Cuil more* by O'Sullevan Beare; and *Culmoore* by Pynnar; and the place is called an cúil mór by the Four Masters; the fort is called *Coolemore* in the Inquisition taken at Derry in 1609; and the townland, in which it stands, *the half-quarter of Laharden*; it is called *Coolemore alias Culemore* in the charters of James I., and Charles II.; *Coulemore alias Culmore* in that of Cromwell; *Kilmore* in a manuscript in the Lambeth Library, the Southwell MSS., &c.; and *Culmore* by Sampson. O'Sullevan Beare, in his account of the rebellion [*motus*] of Sir Cahir O'Doherty, translates *Cuil more* by *angulus magnus*, i. e. *great corner*, which is the true meaning, and descriptive of the locality. The two Irish words—cúl and cúil—are sometimes confounded by Irish topographers; they are, however, distinct—cúl signifying a back, or retired place, and cúil a corner, or angle. Cúil eachtrann (now *Culfeighterin*), the name of the north-eastern corner of Antrim, affords another corroboration of the real meaning of this word. *Laharden*—in Irish leath árdán—the "*alias*" name of this townland, signifies *the half hill*, by which is meant a gently sloping hill.

15. EDENBALLYMORE. This townland is not named in the Inquisitions. It is called *Edenballimore*, and *Edenballymore*, in the Down Survey; and *Edenballymore* by Sampson. The name is evidently Eudan baile mór, which means *the large townland on the brow*, or *face, of the hill*. Eudan baile is Brae-face-town; and the adjectives mór, *large*, and beag, *small*, were generally postfixed to the names of Irish townlands, when a denomination, originally one, was subdivided into a larger and smaller portion. Though this is the prevalent usage throughout Ireland there is no *Edenballybeg* to be now found in this neighbourhood.

The Irish word eudan is translated *frons* by Cormac Mac Cullenan, 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 cúl, the back, or northern side, of a hill. Keating defines the meaning of this word completely when he states that the river Barrow springs from the *eden*, or brow, of Slieve Bloom:—"Is follus gur ab ó heudan Sléibe Bladuma don leith fuil d'fágar Bearba."

Lluyd observes "that the most common way [among the Britons,] of naming hills was by metaphors from the parts of the body," as *bron* the breast, *llygad* an eye, *geneu* the mouth, *braich* an arm, &c. 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 then held under lease by Captain Alexander Staples, and 12 acres of the south-eastern corner of it "a controversie." It seems to have been included in the bishop's lands, called *the quarter of Craggin* and *Drumniurney*, and *the half-quarter of Courneglogh*, which lay on the northern side of the bog, near the Island of Derry.—(See *Inquisition, taken at Derry in* 1609.)

16. ELAGHMORE. Called in the most ancient Irish MSS. indifferently Ailech and Oilech (both which are pronounced *Ellagh*, according to the Ulster mode of pronouncing the diphthongs ai and oi, when short); and *the quarter of Ellaughmore*, and *Ellaghmore*, in the Inquisition taken at Lifford in 1621 (—the *l* being doubled, to secure the short sound of the *e*). It is written *Elaghmore* by Sampson, who remarks that the district is called *Ely*. A full explanation of this name will be found in the account of the Grianan of Aileach, and in that of the ruined castle of the O'Dohertys, which stands in this townland.

The adjective mór, *large*, is postfixed to the name of this townland, to distinguish it from the smaller townland of *Elaghbeg*, which lies to the west of it, outside the boundary of the county.

17. KILLEA. Called *the quarter of Killeigh* in an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1602; *the half-quarter of Kellegh* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Killeigh alias Killeagh* in the act 4 Anne; *Keelagh* by Sampson, incorrectly; and *Killea* in the tithe-book. The name may be an anglicizing either of Cill liath, *grey church*, or, more probably, of Cill fiach (pronounced *Killiagh*), *Fiach's church*. It is certain that Killeagh, in Meath, was thus derived, as St. Fiach is there

venerated as the patron; and it is most probable that the church owed its origin to another saint of that name, though no longer remembered in the district, as it appears from Mac Firbis's List of the Saints descended from Eogan, or Owen, the prince of this territory, that there were two bishops of the name in the 6th century—one a son, and the other a grandson of that prince.—(See MAC FIRBIS: p. 701.) The old church of Killea, which is situated in, and gave name to this townland, was anciently, according to Archbishop King's Visitation Book, one of five chapels-of-ease to the church of Derry—namely, Burt, Iniskehin, [Eskaheen, now Muff], Inch, Killeah [Killeagh], and (as he supposed,) Grange. This church, however, was properly in the diocese of Raphoe, which, according to Bishop Downham's Visitation Book, extended in his time even into the Island of Derry,—and its name has been given to the adjacent parish in that diocese.

In 1609 this townland was in the "occupation of Francis White."

18. MULLENNAN. Called *the quarter of Moylenong* in an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1602; *the quarter of Mallennan* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Mollenam* (erroneously for *Mollenan*,) in the act 4 Anne; *Mollenan* by Sampson; and *Mullenan* in the tithe-book.

The meaning of this name is, possibly, Muilleann Enna, *Enna* or *Anna's Mill*—Enna, or Annadh, being a male proper name, current in Ireland down to the 16th century. It appears at least certain that the word muilleann (*molendinum*), a mill, forms the first part of the compound, as the ruins of a mill still exist in the townland.

As this word muilleann enters into the names of many ancient places in Ireland, it will not be irrelevant to give some account of the introduction of water-mills into the country.

It might be supposed from a passage in Dr. Ledwich (—see *Antiquities of Ireland*: p. 373,) that water-mills were nearly unknown in this island until a comparatively recent period,—but it would appear from early authorities that they were even more common in ancient than they are in modern times, when the mechanical force of the mill, and the facilities of communication by roads have been both increased. It is clear, from the Brehon Laws (*MSS. Trinity College: Class E*; *Tab.* 3; *No.* 5), that they were common in the country at a very early period, and in the records of the grants of land to the monastery of Kells, preserved in its ancient Book, it would appear that, whenever the locality permitted, the *mill* was a common appendage to a *ballybetagh*, or ancient townland. For example:—"Muintir Cennanra ro eorair Ard camma .i. Baile ui Uiorin cona muilinn ocus cona herunn uili ocus Baile ui Comgain cona herunn uili ocus cona muilinn do Dia ocus do Cholum cille," &c. "The family of Kells granted Ard-camma, i. e. Ballyheerin, with ITS MILL and with all its land, and Ballycoogan, with all its land and with ITS MILL, to God and to Columbkille," &c.—(*Book of Kells: MS. Trinity College.*) This grant was made in the middle of the 11th century, and similar notices occur in the Registry of Clonmacnoise about the same period. The charter also of lands granted to the monastery of Newry by King Muircheartach, or Mauritius, M'Loughlin, about the year 1161, after enumerating the several townlands, adds "*Has terras cum* MOLENDINIS, *ex dono meo proprio, dictis monachis confirmavi*," &c.—"(CLARENDON *MSS. in the British Museum: vol.* 45.—*in Ayscough's Catalogue* 4792.—*Plut. VIII. C. p.* 179.) The Lives of Irish Saints shew that mills were erected by ecclesiastics, shortly after the introduction of Christianity, as the mills of St. Senanus, St. Ciaran, St. Mochua, &c.—(See the Lives of these Saints.) The mills of St. Lucherin and St. Fechin are noticed by Giraldus Cambrensis; and a mill at Fore, built on the ancient site of the latter, still exists, and is called St. Fechin's Mill.

The Annals of Tigernach, at the year 651, record that the two sons of Blamac (king of Ireland), son of Hugh Slaine, Donchad and Conall, were mortally wounded by the Lagenians in Maelodrain's mill.

The Four Masters also, at the year 998, record that a remarkable stone called *Lia-Ailbhe*, which stood on the plain of Moynalvy, in Meath, fell, and that the king, Maelsechlainn, made four mill-stones of it.

From the preceding authorities, as well as from the classical etymology of the name, in Ireland as in every other country of Europe, it might be supposed that water-mills were first introduced by Christian ecclesiastics. There is reason, however, to believe that their introduction is of higher antiquity. Cuan O'Lochain, chief poet and lawgiver of Ireland, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach, at the year 1024, states in his poem on the ruins then existing at Tara—that Cormac, the son of Art, chief monarch of Ireland in the 3rd century, had a beautiful *cumal*, or bond-maid, named Ciarnad, who was obliged to grind a certain quantity of corn every day with a *bro*, or quern,—but that the king, observing her beauty, took her into his house, *and sent across the sea* for a millwright (tug raor Muillino tar mor tuinn), who constructed a mill on the stream of Nith, which flows from the fountain of Neamhnach to the north-east of Tara. The ancient Irish authorities all agree in stating that this was the *first* mill ever erected in Ireland; and it is remarkable that this circumstance is still most vividly preserved by tradition, not only in the neighbourhood, where a mill still occupies its site, but also in most parts of Ireland. Tradition adds, that it was from the king of Scotland the Irish monarch obtained the millwright, and it can be shewn that the probability of its truth is strongly corroborated by that circumstance.

Professor Tennant, of St. Andrew's, in an ingenious Essay on Corn-mills, states, that "the first corn-mill driven by water was invented and set up by Mithridates, king of Cappadocia, the most talented, studious, and ingenious prince of any age or country. It was set up in the neighbourhood of his capital, or palace, about seventy years before the commencement of the Christian era. It was probably from this favourable circumstance of the invention of the water-mill, and the facility thereby afforded to the Cappadocian people for making cheap, good, and abundant flour, that the Cappadocian bakers obtained high celebrity, and were much in demand for two or three centuries posterior to the invention of mills, throughout all the Roman world. Coincident with the era of the inventor, as mentioned by Strabo, is the date of the Greek epigram on water-mills by Antipater, a poet of Syria, or Asia Minor, who is supposed to have lived sixty or eighty years before Christ. This epigram may be thus translated:—

"Ye maids who toil'd so faithful at the mill,
Now cease from work, and from these toils be still;
Sleep now till dawn, and let the birds with glee
Sing to the ruddy morn on bush and tree;
For what your hands perform'd so long, so true,
Ceres has charg'd the water-nymphs to do:
They come, the limpid sisters, to her call,
And on the wheel with dashing fury fall;
Impel the axle with a whirling sound,
And make the massy mill-stone reel around,
And bring the floury heaps luxuriant to the ground.

"The greater convenience and expedition in working of these water-mills soon made them be spread over the world. In about twenty or thirty years after their invention, one was set up on the Tiber. They must have been not uncommon in Italy in the age of Vitruvius, for he gives a description of them. Yet it is rather surprising that Pliny, whose eye nothing of art or nature escapes, has taken no notice of them."

This learned writer errs, however, respecting Pliny. The following passage is quite conclusive on this subject:—"*Major pars Italiæ ruido utitur pilo, rotis etiam quas aqua verset obiter, et molat.*"—(*Hist. Nat.* lib. 18; c. 10.) Whitaker shews that a water-mill was probably erected by the Romans at every stationary city in Roman Britain: they were certainly numerous during their time; and this fact strongly corroborates the date assigned to the erection of the mill near Tara, as well as the tradition relative to its origin, derived most probably from the Roman portion of Scotland which lay nearest to Ireland, and which, during the reign of Cormac, was in the possession of the Picts.

In 1609 this townland was in the "occupation of John Woodes."

19. Pennyburn. The name of this townland is thus spelled in every authority hitherto discovered, and must have been a name imposed by the English colony, as it is not of Irish origin. In the Teutonic dialects, according to 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,—as in *Burndale*, the name of the celebrated river in Donegal, called *Daelia* in the Latin Lives of Columbkille, and Daoil by the Four Masters.

20. Shantallow. This townland is not named in Sampson's Map, nor in any ancient document hitherto discovered: it is written *Shantallow* in the tithe-book. The meaning of the name is evidently Sean talam, *senex tellus*, i. e. *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 contiguous land lately reclaimed.

21. Sheriff's Mountain. This townland is not mentioned in the Inquisitions, and, as its name indicates, is evidently a modern sub-denomination of some ancient quarter, or townland—most probably of *Ballymagrorty*. It was allotted to the sheriffs before a salary was annexed to their office.

22. Springhill. This townland also appears to be a sub-denomination of *Ballymagrorty*.

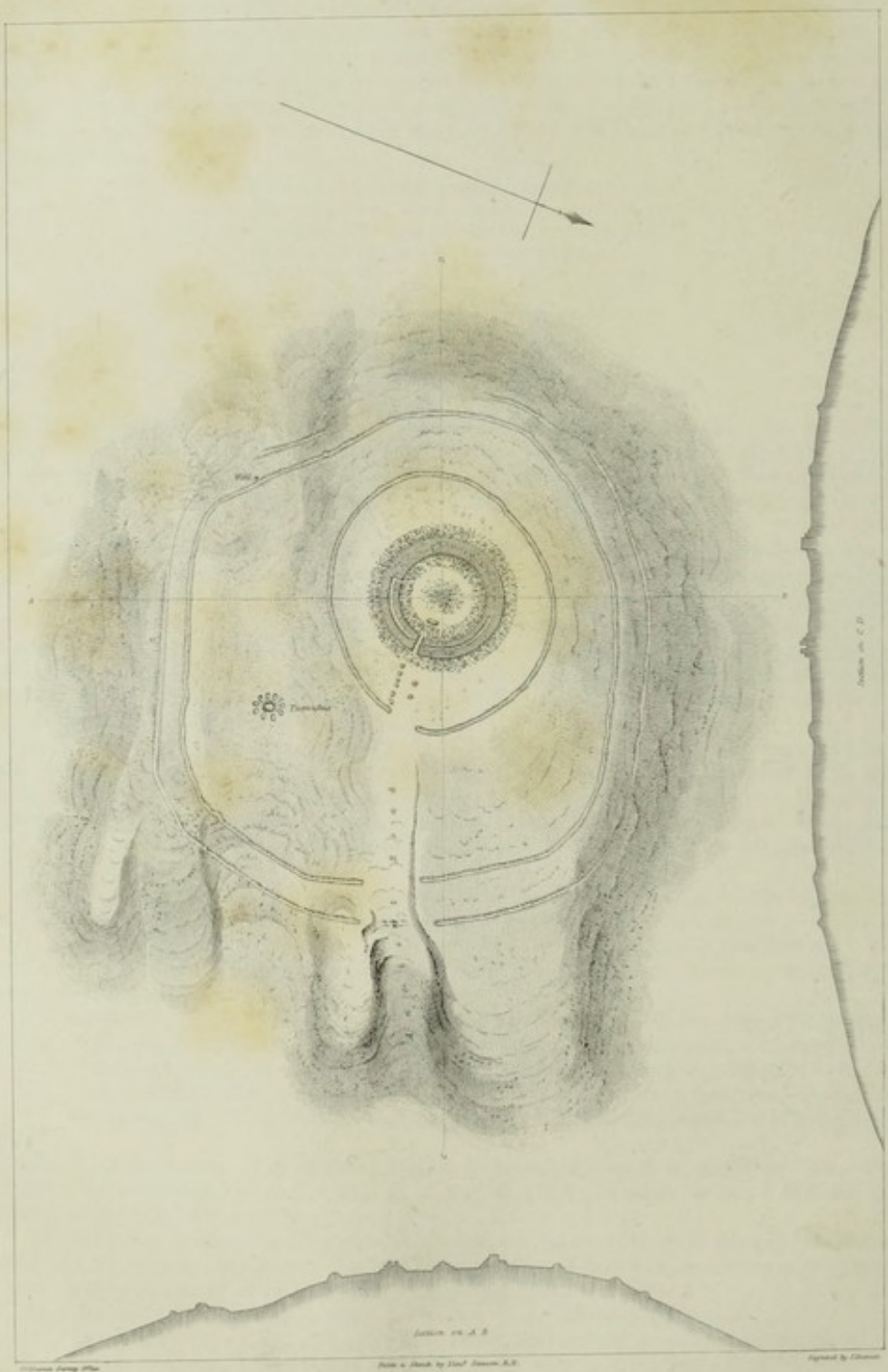
23. Springtown. This townland appears to be a sub-denomination of *Ballymagrorty*, or *Shantallow*.

24. Termonbacca. Called *the quarter of Termonbackagh* in an Inquisition taken at Derry in 1602; *Termonbaccoe* in that taken at Derry in 1609; *Termonbacco* in the act 4 Anne; and *Tirmonbacca*, incorrectly, by Sampson.

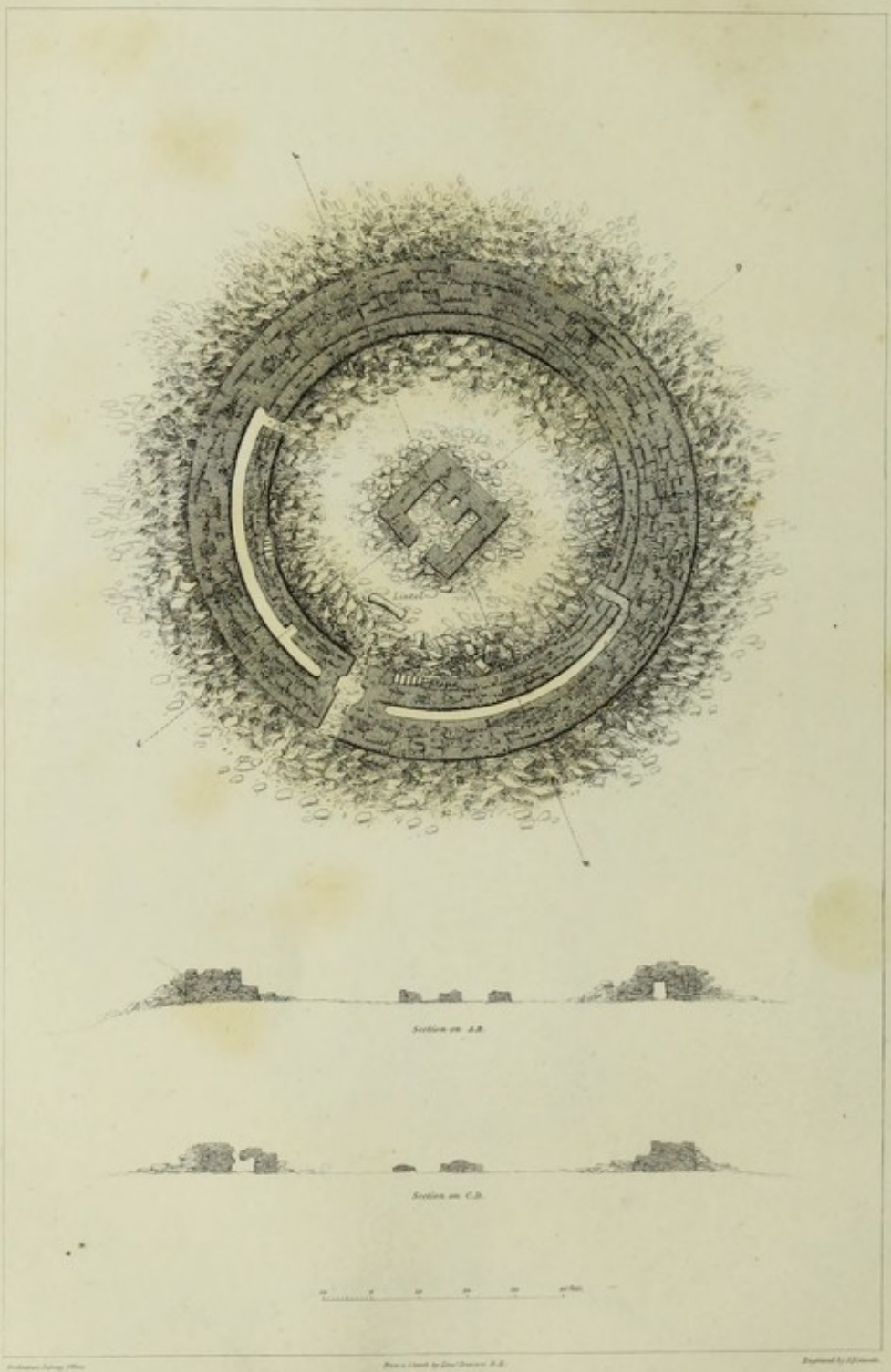
The meaning is evidently Tearmann bacaig—i. e., *the* termon *of the cripple*. But why it received the appellation *termon*, or the additional epithet of *bacca*, it would be now vain to conjecture, as after careful research no historical elucidation has been discovered.

In 1609 this townland was in the "possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps."

25. Whitehouse, or Ballymagrorty. This townland is a sub-denomination of the *Ballymagrorty*, treated of above. The name *Whitehouse* is said to have been derived from an old English habitation, the ruins of which still remain.



THE GRIANAN OF AILEACH.



THE CASHEL OF THE ORLAMAN OF AILEACH.

Section 2.—Antiquities.—Pagan.

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, without doubt, a covering one 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.

About 10 perches from Mr. Doherty's house, in *Ballymagrorty*, 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.

Military.—There are several *raths*, or earthen forts, within the parish, of which the most remarkable example is situated on the western shore of the river Foyle, in *Ballynagard*, to which townland it probably gave name. 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, are 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.

Grianan of Aileach.

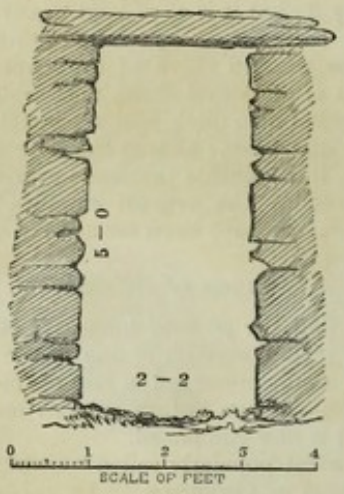
Though not actually situated within the *present* boundary of the parish, it will not, perhaps, be irrelevant to give in this place some general account of one of the most interesting military remains now existing in Ireland, as its name is still preserved in one of the parish townlands, which is consequently supposed to be its original site,—and its history is even more intimately connected with this district than with that within which it is now comprised.

The Grianan of Aileach is at present popularly called "Greenan-Ely," "Greenan-Gormly," and, most commonly, "the *ould Forth of* Greenan." Of these appellations the second owes its origin to the circumstance of the O'Gormlys having possessed the district in which the building is situated, previously to the O'Dohertys, who obtained it in the 15th century.

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 of Grianan. This mountain rises from the eastern shore of Lough Swilly, immediately S. E. of the island of Inch, from which it is separated by a channel, which is passable at low-water. The ascent for about a mile from its base on the eastern, or Derry side, 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 beautifully varied panoramic prospects to be found in Ireland. A broad ancient road, between two ledges of natural rock, leads to the summit. By reference to the accompanying plan it will be seen that, following this road, three concentric ramparts must be passed through in order to arrive at the capital, *cashel*, or keep, of the fortress; and, judging from what is observable in the ruins of other ancient Irish regal monuments—Emania, for example—there is reason to believe that the whole hill was originally inclosed by other ramparts, of which, owing to the progress of cultivation, no very distinct traces are now 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 the hill which they inclose, and ascend above each other in successive steps, or terraces. 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.

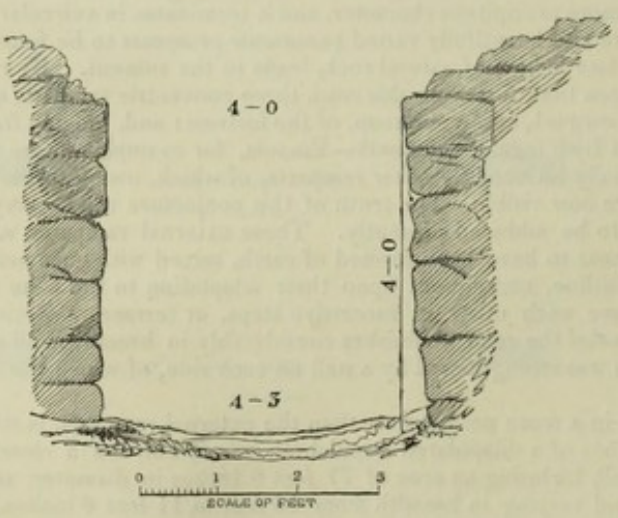
The *cashel*, though in a more perfect state than the external ramparts, is still a mere ruin, and at a distance has the appearance of a dilapidated sepulchral *cairn*; but, on a closer inspection, it will be found to be a circular wall, inclosing an area of 77 feet 6 inches in diameter, and in its present state about 6 feet in height, and varying in breadth from 15 feet to 11 feet 6 inches, or averaging above 13 feet. This wall is not quite perpendicular on its external face, but has a curved slope, or inclination, inwards, like Staig-Fort, in Kerry, and most other forts of the kind in Ireland. Of its original height it is not now 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 must be concluded to have been at least twice, and was possibly four 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 staircases, or flights of steps, increasing in breadth as they ascend, and situated at each side of, but at unequal distances from, the entrance gateway. It is most probable that there are similar ascents to the 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 one-half of its entire circuit, and terminating at its northern and southern points. These galleries are 5 feet high, and have sloping sides, being 2 feet 2 inches wide at bottom, and 1 foot 11 inches at top: they are covered by large stones laid horizontally, as represented in the annexed section.



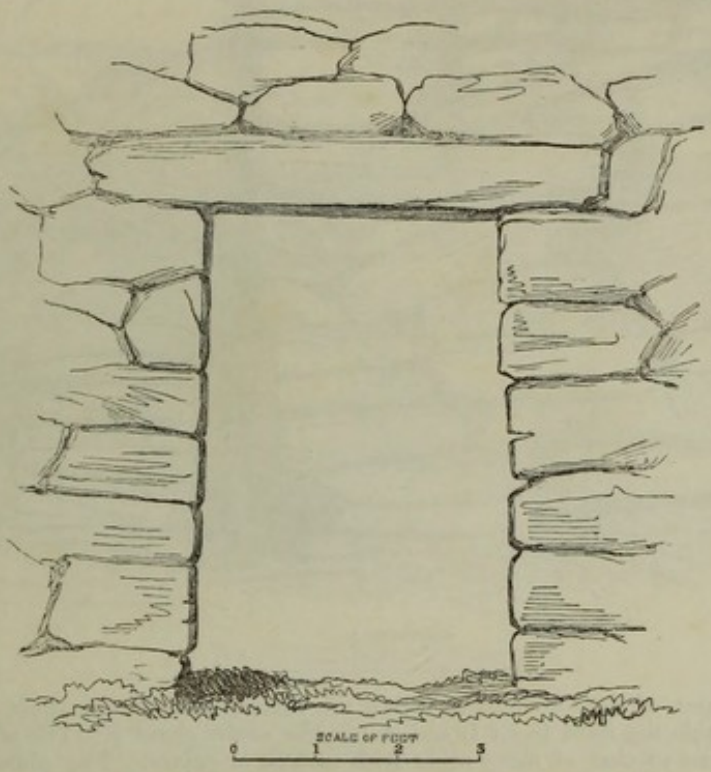
These galleries do not, however, communicate with the gateway, but have entrances from the area at their northern and southern extremities. In the southern gallery, and near its eastern termination, there is a small oblong square recess, with a seat about 18 inches high.

There is but one gateway leading to the interior area of the *cashel*. It is but 4 feet 3 inches wide at its base, and appears to have been not more than 6 feet high.

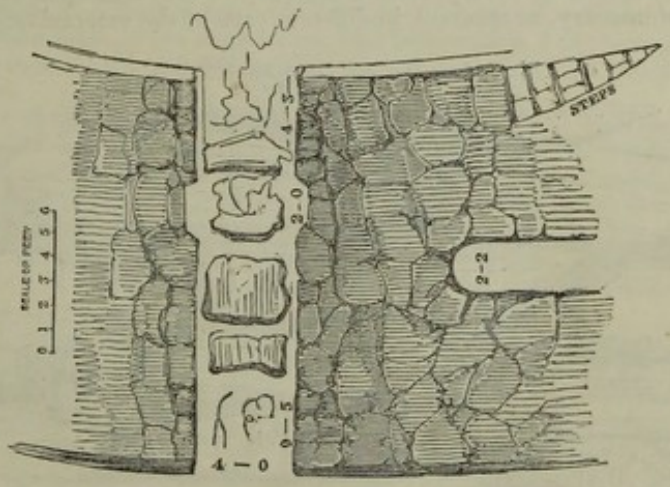


It will be seen from the prefixed section that the sides of this gateway, like those already noticed, were inclined, and covered by large flags, laid horizontally: one of the lintels, which is 6 feet 6 inches long, and averaging 1 foot 7 inches broad, remains within the area, and others of somewhat inferior magnitude lie about the entrance.

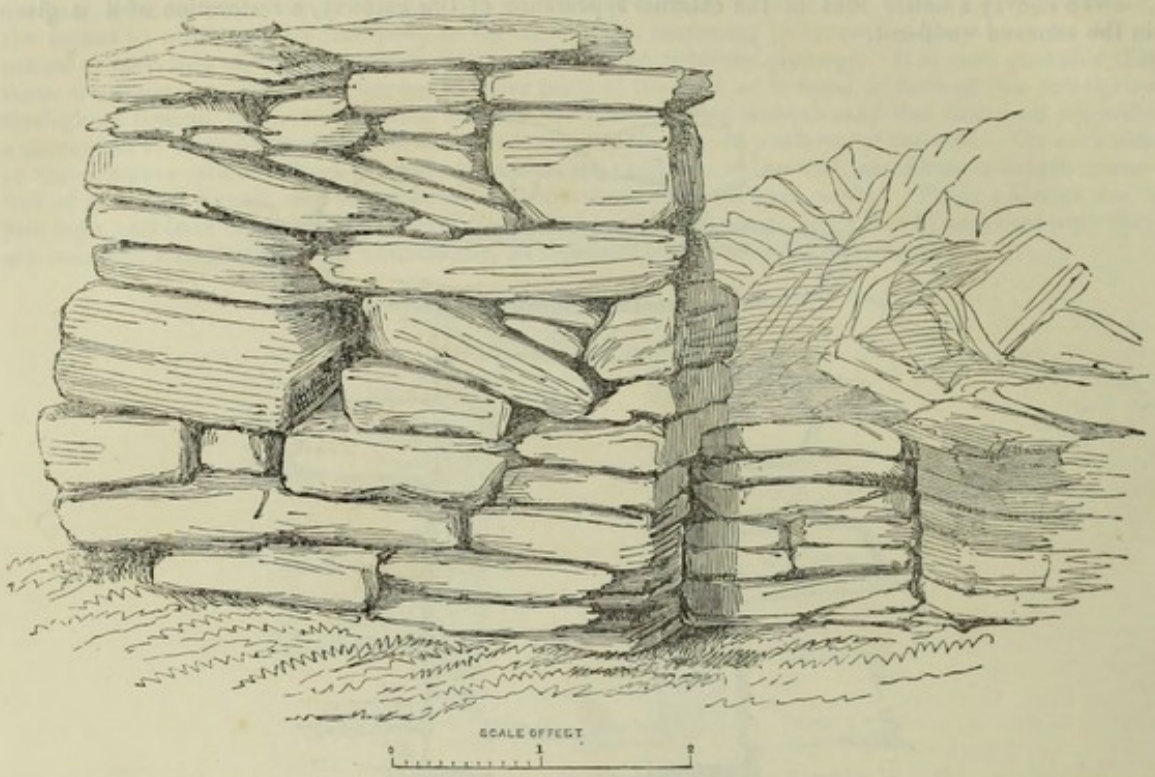
To convey a better idea of the external appearance of this gateway, a restoration of it is given in the annexed wood-cut.



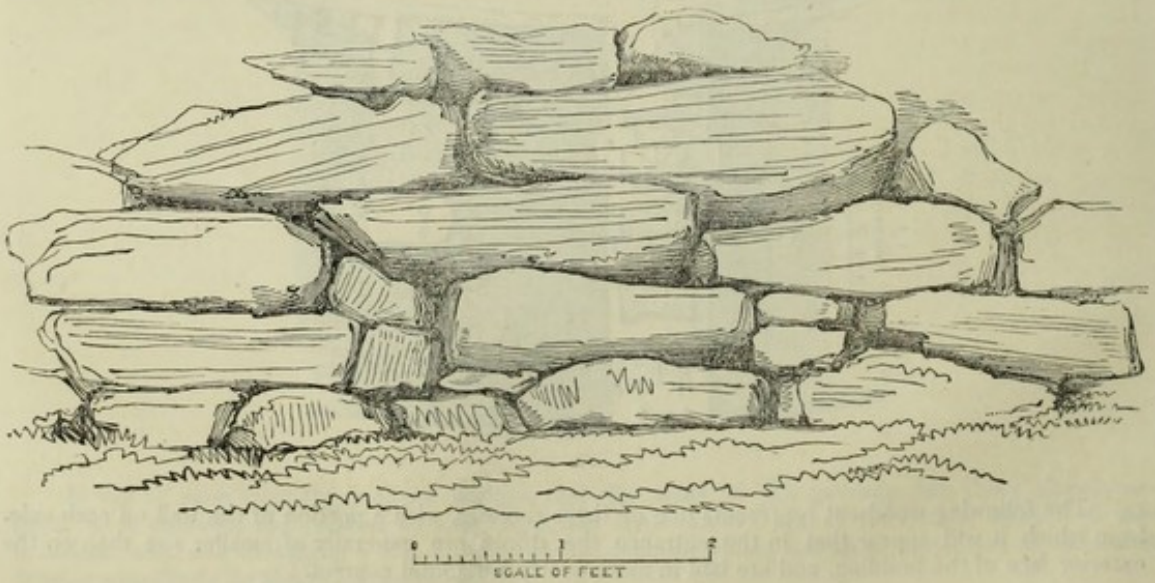
On each side of the entrance passage there is a niche—or, as masons would express it, a double reveal—evidently for the purpose of receiving the leaves of a folding-door, as their united measurements are equal to the breadth of the passage. [See annexed plan.]

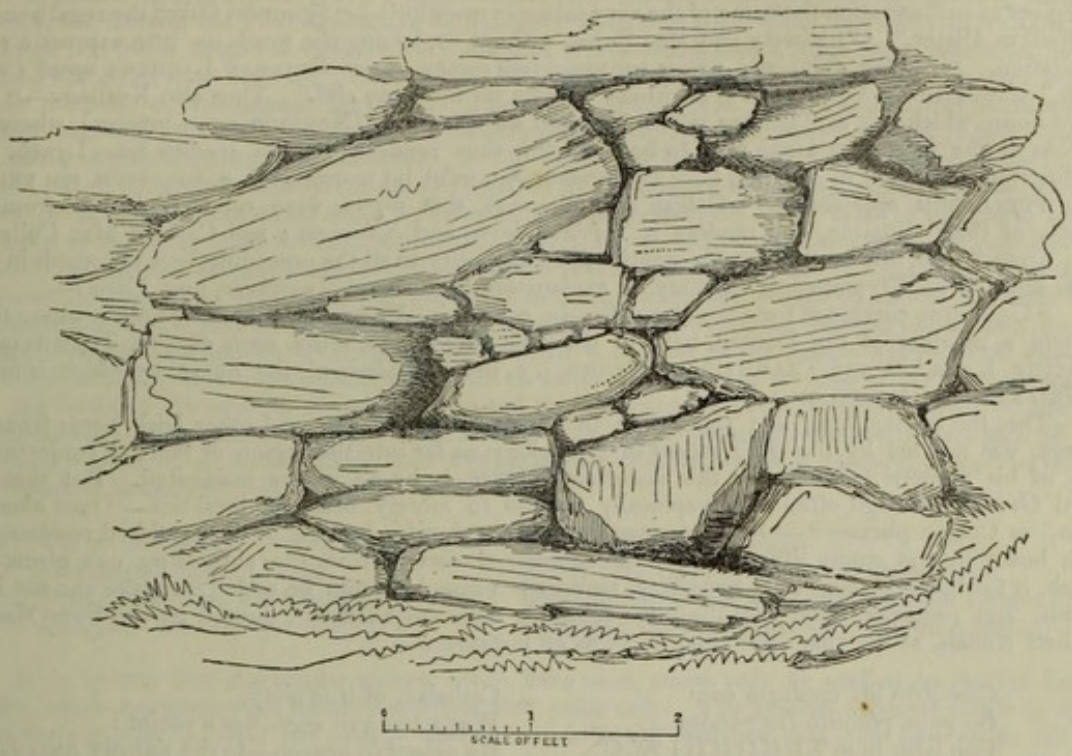


The following wood-cut represents one of these recesses, with a portion of the wall on each side, from which it will appear that in the entrance the stones are generally of smaller size than on the exterior face of the building, and are laid in more nearly horizontal courses.



The circular apex of the hill contains within the outermost inclosure about 5½ acres, within the second about 4, within the third about 1, and within the *cashel* about ¼. The masonry of this great work is exactly similar to that of many other Irish *cashels*, 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. They average about 2 feet in length, and it is quite evident that they have been in many parts squared with the hammer, but not chiseled. This, as already stated, 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, as well as from the lichens with which they are overgrown, a very remote antiquity. The accompanying wood-cuts give examples of the style of masonry, as apparent in different parts of the external face of the wall.





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 present not more than 2 feet high, were constructed with mortar. The antiquity of this building is, however, extremely doubtful, as its angular form indicates a much more recent age than the circular 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 towards a centre. This mound has been recently opened, but nothing was discovered in it that would throw light on the purpose of its erection.

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 of this will be manifest when it shall be shown that the Grianan of Aileach was one of the most remarkable and important works, of its kind, ever erected by the ancient Irish—the palace of the northern Irish kings from the earliest age of historic tradition down to the commencement of the 12th century—and that, consequently, such careful examination of its vestiges as should help to convey a clear idea of its original form, structure, and extent, would give the best evidence, now attainable, of the style of military building known to the Irish at the remotest period of their history.

It has, indeed, been supposed by some ingenious writers, that this curious remain of antiquity was erected as a temple of the Sun—a conjecture resting on the etymology of its name *Grianan*, which, as they state, does literally mean "the place of the Sun," or "appertaining to the Sun." But etymology is at best but an 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 *Grian*, or the Sun, was an object of worship among the Pagan Irish is not to be denied; but that the word *Grianan* was ever applied to denote a temple of the Sun, or a temple of any kind, no authority has been as yet adduced, or found, while 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:—"Grianán, a summer-house, a walk, arched or covered over on a hill for a commodious prospect,

[a balcony] "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:—"Grianán Oiligh, the regal house of O'Neill in Ulster." O'Flaherty and Mac Firbis, without explaining the word, use it to express a royal habitation. "*Lactna Kinnedei patris successor tres annos, a quo* GRIANAN LACHTNA *apud Creigleith*," translated by O'Flanigan "Lachtna's TOWER on the grey cliff." Thus also Keating:—"The third house which was at Tara was called *Grianan na n-inghean* [Grianán na n-ingean], where the queens of the provincial kings used to be," which is thus rendered by the erudite John Lynch, in a manuscript translation of Keating:—"*Postremam* Grianán na n-ingean, i. e. SOLARIUM *seu* PERGULAM PUELLARUM *appellatam.*" Colgan also observes, that places were called *Grianans* from the beauty of their situation, and renders it *Terra Solaris*, and *Solarium;* and Cormac Mac Cullenan, who wrote in the 9th century, and is 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 Θεωρέω, *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 TUAITHE, 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, 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, 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 these the following *rann* (or quatrain), quoted by the Four Masters in their Annals, at the year 1088, may serve as an instance:—

Cathalán an cráibdid cóir	Cathalan, of true piety,
Da rruc ráithid da renóir	Was a tranquil sage, was a senior:
For neth ir in GRIANAN GLE	He passed to heaven—to the BRIGHT GRIANAN—
Cuid i féil Ciaráin Saigre.	On the festival of Kiaran of Saiger."

The use of the word *Grianan* synonymously with *Dun*, a fortress, appears from a passage in a pedigree of the O'Briens, in a MS. in Trinity College (—*Class* H. 17.), in which the castle of Lough Derg, in the Shannon, is called the *Grianan* and the *royal Dun* of a branch of the O'Briens:—"Sur mar grianán agus mar dún ríogda do bí aige fém agus ag a rlioct."

Another example occurs in the historical tale entitled "Adventures of Connell Gulban." In this tale Connell Gulban, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, is introduced as attacking the Grianan of Naas, to carry away the daughter of the king of Leinster; and one of the royal virgin's maids is mentioned as having stood on the *battlements* of the GRIANAN (for taiblib an Ghrianáin), to look at Connell. This tale is said to have been taken from the Book of Glendalough, and must be received as authentic evidence of the meanings of ancient Irish words.

In like manner, examples almost equally numerous might be quoted, from similar documents, of the application of this term to the palace, or royal fortress, of the northern Irish kings. Of this fact two instances may here suffice, as others will be found in the succeeding pages. Both these occur in the poem of Cormacan Eigeas, the bard of Murtagh of the Leather Coats, written in the year 939, and which has been given in full in the General History of the County, prefixed to this work, *viz.*:—

A Mhuirchertaigh mic Neill nair	O Murtagh, son of noble Niall,
Ro gabair gialla Inri Fail	Thou hast taken the hostages of Inis-Fail;
Dur ratuir uile mo Aileach	Thou broughtest them all to Aileach—
Irin GRIANAN GALL groidech.	Into the SPLENDID GRIANAN of horses.
Conchobar mac Taidg tarbda	Conor, son of Teige the bull-like,
Airo-rig Connacht comchalma	Puissant arch-king of Connaught,
Tainig lenn cen gemil glain	Came with us without a bright fetter,
In GRIANAN uaine Oiligh.	Into the green GRIANAN of AILEACH.

But, even though it were allowed that the word *Grianan* was sometimes applied to a temple of the Sun, the Irish authorities still abundantly prove that this—the Grianan of Aileach—was not a monument of that description. In all the Irish histories the palace of the northern Irish kings is designated by the name *Aileach* simply, or *Grianan-Ailigh, Aileach-Neid*, or *Aileach-Frirín;* and its situation is stated to have been on a hill in the vicinity of Derry. The signification of this name—*Aileach*—independently

of its attendant epithets, is obviously "stone house, or habitation;" and it is so explained by Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Four Masters, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words:—"Aileac no Ailtheac .i. ainim air baile tugad á cloccaib."—"*Aileach*, or *Ailtheach*, i. e., a name for a habitation, which [name] was given from STONES." The epithets NEID and FRIGREANN (pronounced Fririn,) are proper names of men, as will appear hereafter. This name *Aileach* was also applied to the surrounding country, anciently called Tír Ailig, or the country of Aileach, but now preserved only in two adjacent townlands, called *Elaghmore* and *Elaghbeg*, or the Great and Little Elagh; and a ruined castle in the former, called *Elagh*, has been erroneously supposed by antiquaries to be the remains of the ancient palace, or at least erected on its site. But the architectural character of the ruins of this castle leaves no doubt of its having been erected, as tradition asserts, by the O'Dohertys in a comparatively modern age; and its situation will not admit of the assumption that it occupies the site of the ancient Grianan of Aileach, the identity of which with the ruins now under consideration is proved no less by their concordant architecture, and loftiness of situation, than by their still retaining the very name, with its peculiarly characteristic epithet *Grianan* prefixed, which is applied to this palace by the Irish annalists in their final notice of its destruction, and which no other monument in the district is found to retain.

All doubt of the identity of Grianan Fort and the ancient palace is, however, removed by the following passage in a poem on the history of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, composed by Flann of the Monastery—that is, of Monasterboice—in the commencement of the 11th century, and preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote:—

Do ro cair air an traig thair	Fell on the *eastern shore*,
A fritheb rath Ailich	*At the very side of the rath of Aileach*,
Indai Mor mac Delbaith Lib	Indai More, the son of Delwy Lib [the Lybian?],
La Gann mac nDera doirnglil.	By Gann, the son of Dera of the white hand.

It is certain that the words *eastern shore*, here used, could only be applied to that of Lough Swilly, which approaches the foot of the hill at that point only. The present castle of Elagh is some miles from any shore,—and the passage affords an additional evidence that the base of the hill was surrounded by a *rath*, or earthen inclosure. A further evidence of this identity is furnished by a description of the royal fortress, preserved in the Dinnseanchus—an Irish topographical work of very high antiquity, if not, as Dr. O'Conor 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, cairns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; and though its legends, like those of the saints, are almost wholly of a fabulous character, its evidences in regard to historic and geographic facts are no less entitled to respect. In reference to such facts the Lives of the Saints have been received as authority by the learned of Europe, "and rightly," as Pinkerton 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 mere selection 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 prevented, which the suppression of any portion of an ancient document is almost sure to create; the parts most worthy of attention, either as illustrating the monument under consideration, or ancient manners and customs, are printed in Italics. This copy of the poem has been made from one preserved in the Book of Lecan (f. 255), but corrected from another in Trinity College, which is also on vellum, and which was written about the year 1560 for the celebrated Irish antiquary, John O'Mulconry, called chief *ollav*, or historical professor, of Ireland. The exact age of this poem has not been ascertained, but it must have been composed previously to the destruction of the fortress in 1101. The measure is not common. It consists of quatrains, composed alternately of octosyllabic and quadrisyllabic lines. The former contain a perfect alliteration of two or more important words, beginning with consonants, or a less perfect one of words beginning with vowels; and the latter have not only an imperfect rhyme or jingle with some word in the long ones, but also a certain agreement in vowels and consonants in the terminating syllables, according to the laws of Irish versification.—(*See* MULLOY'S *Irish Prosody*.)

1. Aileach Frigrinn raiechi rigraic	1. AILEACH-FRIRIN, PLAT of the *king-rath*
Rigad in domain	royal of the world;
Dun cur roiscir roid fo greagair	DUN, *to which led horse-roads, through five*
Tre choic claidaib	*ramparts;*

2. Imoa a thigi ceapt a chpecha
Tepc a clocha
Caiplen up-apo Ailech Fpigpino
Raith in deigfip
3. Dun ina fcáiltech ap fcolaib
Aoiltech emip
Cnoc ap ap chodail in Dagda
Deapg a fcoda
4. Inad aibind Oilech nGabpan
Glap a chpaeba
Fod fop fuaip in Dagda duana
Aoba Aeda.
5. Inoipim dait dinofenchup
Anai Oilig
Nadad loipcfed leath in domain
Tech dia thigib
6. Cach fath o fpith ainm ap Oileach
Cona ailgib
Ata liom dait marad chuinge
Feap ga faidbe.
7. Eochaid Ollathair fomoraid
Epinn uile
Ro boleidi na leath muighe
Dpeach in duine.
8. Tpi mic in deag duine Echach
Gan fuaip fopmaid
Aengup ip Aed ip Cepmad
Na caopcompaic.
9. Coippgeno mac Faitheamain fenoich
Deapaib domain
Oclaech o Eachaid do uaip debaid
Re fuaip nomain,
10. Geg gilli moip a Muig Chpuachan
Co ceib nopglain
Co naib naignig co nucht nanpaid
Co nipt nonmaip
11. Ap na pad pip do pig Epend
Tpe fem fuipgi
Tanic Coippceand o Chpuaich Oigli
Co Tuaith Tuipbi.
12. Teathpa baingel fa bean Coippcind
In chuipp chaimpeng
Nocop bailli duine iap noilind
Uile a n Epind.
13. Do pad Teathpa ap tocht a Tempaid
A tig fleidi
Aeib a haipi ap Aed cen cop
Aibe peimi.
14. Do chuaid Coippceno dpip a fepaind
Nip bolc leipi
Do chap Teathpa tpe thaem dpuipe,
Aed da eipe.
15. Ip and pin do pigne Coippgeno
In cleath fuileach
Gum in mic po mill a eneach
Ind can fuipeach.
16. Do chuaid Eochaid diappaid choippcind
I cpich n-Umaill
Copop timaipc tpe dluig nodaing
A cuil cumaing.

2. *Many its houses, just its plunders*, scarce its stones;
Lofty CAISLEN is AILEACH-FRIRIN, RATH of the good man;
3. DUN, place of shelter of heroes, *noble stone-house;*
HILL, on which slept the DAGDA, red its flowers;
4. Delightful place is AILEACH-GABRAN, green its bushes;
SOD, under which placed the DAGDA the resting-mound of AEDH.
5. I relate to you the true DINNSEANCHUS of AILEACH—
Half of the world would not burn a house of its houses:
6. Each cause, from which Aileach received its name, with its kings,
I relate to you—*the treasure-house of men with weapons.*
7. EOCHY OLLAHIR divided all Erin [among his sons]—
Greyer than the grey mist was the aspect of the man.
8. Three were the sons of the good man Eochy, free from cold envy—
AENGUS, AEDH, and KERMAD of fiery conflict.
9. CORGEANN, son of FAHOON, was a warrior of the men of the world,
A young hero, who brought on EOCHY battle with cold horror,
10. A large youthful branch of Moy-Croghan, with hair gold-bright,
With cheerfulness of mind, with breast of a hero, with strength of nine:
11. On the king of Erin addressing him in form of invitation,
CORGEANN came from Cruach Oigli to Tuath Tuirvi.
12. TEATHRA, white-bright, of beautiful slender figure, was wife of CORGEANN,
No fairer person since the deluge was in all Erin.
13. On coming to Temur, to the house of banqueting, TEATHRA
Placed on AEDH the delight of her care, though she had before refused him.
14. CORGEANN went to see his land—it was not grief to her—
And TEATHRA, in a fit of passion, loved AEDH in his absence.
15. It is then that CORGEANN, the sanguinary sapling,
Slew there the man without delay, who had violated his hospitality [eneć].
16. EOCHY went to seek CORGEANN, in the land of Umhall,
And drove him by difficult exertion into a narrow corner.

17. Conḋebaipt cach cpochtaip Coippgeno
Ceann na peinoeaḋ
Ma oo pinoi uaill na uabap
A gnuaḋ gleġel
18. Nocho oenam ap a Ḋagoa
Map a oeapap
Ino ni naċ oiop ip nach oliġeo
Ni oiom oleaġaup
19. Ni oleaġhap anaam ip enech
A nic aunmai
Ni heaoḃeapap o bpeitḃ neamoa
Ḋpeich in Ḋagoa
20. Acht bio amain ap a muin pium
In mac po moḋaiġ
No co pagḃa cloch bup chubaiḋ
Ina chomaip
21. Cuiptheap in mac ap muin Choippcino
Cnuic na Taeioean
Ḋaipḃpiġh iapam oa ṗianaḋ pe
Aipopiġ n Ġaeiḋel
22. Do himaipceaḋ Aeḋ la h Eochaiḋ
In aiġ aḋḃaiul
Nocho puc piġ poimi a Tempaiḋ
Eipe amlaiḋ
23. Hi cnuc Themra toapccaḃ in pep
Foppin peimnioh
Nop puc leip co paiṫh Neiḋ naraiḋ
In ngeic gleġil
24. Ro gob Coippgeno tap clap meḋon
Moiġi Seanaiḋ
Ro piaċt co pino, moch in paigen,
Fino loch Febail
25. Febal mac Loḋain lam gleġel
Ġuala pa boc
Rolaḋ ḋon loch tap in leanab
Cloch a ċomṗatt
26. Oc chonoaipc Coippgeno cloch Febail
Rup feġh peime
Rop puc lair tpe uimnem uile
Uilleaoh eipe
27. Ro inoip co oeṙḃ ḋon Ḋagoa
Cen oeilm nuabaip
Sin in cloch a muiġ a milich
Ach ail uabaip
28. A ḋubaipt co oeapḃ in Ḋagoa
Co nopeich noiḋain
Taipm na tigiḃ bio on ailiġ
Ainm an inaiḋ
29. Ḃiḋ Aileach biap ap in mbaili
Sea ḋon Ḃanba
Sech cach cnoc map chnoc Taiteampa
Ap opai in Ḋagoa
30. Ro thoit Coippceno fan cloich tpuim po
Ḃpip a cpioi
Ni bo chairi a chup na laiġi
Ḋo bun bili
31. Ḋepin gairtheap Ailech Aeḋa
Na neach pioe
Ip Aileċ Coippceno cpuaichi
Ḃoipḃthenn bitht

17. So that all said:—"Be Corgeann, head of the heroes, hanged,
"If his bright cheek shewed pride or haughtiness."
18. "We shall not do," replied the Dagda, "as you say;
"What is not just nor lawful it behoves me not to do;
19. "It behoves not to make life and hospitality the atonement for life;
"The Dagda's face shall never swerve from the heavenly sentence:
20. "But he shall only carry on his back the man he has slain,
"Until he find a stone that shall be fit for his covering."
21. The son is placed on the back of Corgeann, of Knock-Taeidean,
For sake indeed of punishment, by the arch-king of the Gael.
22. Aedh was conveyed by Eochy, of great valour,—
Never before brought king from Temur such burden.
23. On the hill of Temur the man was raised upon the hero,
Who carried with him this beauteous scion to the *rath* of the brave Neid.
24. Corgeann passed through the middle of the plain of Moy-Shanny;
He reached the headland of the bright lake of Feval—quick the arrival—
25. Of Feval, the son of Lodan, the fair-handed, soft-shouldered:
[Where] a stone equal to his length had been rolled by the lake on the child.
26. When Corgeann saw the stone of Feval he looked before him,
And with entire exertion carried it with him, a heavy load.
27 He told the Dagda for certain without the noise of boasting:—
"There is the stone without, O warrior! Alas! proud stone!"
28. The Dagda said for certain, with countenance of protection—
"Let us consecrate (? taipm) the houses—the name of the place shall be from the stone."
29. "Aileach shall be the name of this residence of Banba [Ireland],
"*Beyond every hill like the hill of great Temur*," said the Dagda's druid.
30. Under the heavy stone sunk Corgeann—his heart broke—
A thing that was meet, he was buried at the foot of an aged tree
31. Thence is called Aileach of Aedh, of wind-swift horses,
And Aileach of Corgeann, of the bold eternal peak [Croagh-Patrick].

32. Ar rin tuctha na da deigfir
Re dan crichir
Garban ir Imceall co h Eochaid
Finocenn frichir
33. Con tebairt riu raith do denam
Mun drem femfenn
Comad hi raite na neng nalaind
Duo fepp o Erind
34. A dubairt riu Neid mac Indai
An aignid doilig
Nocho dearndair deagruag domain
Ear mor Oilech
35. Ro gab Garban gnimach ag fairri
Acur ag fnaide
Ro gab Imceall ara fide
Timceall taighe
36. Tarnaic denam daingin Oilech
Ger borad faethrach
Mullach thigi na ngiall ngaibthech
Ro iad aencloch
37. Tainic Neid mac Indai a n Oilech
An airm lebair
Ir ruc leir in mnai mbuilech
Ro bai i mBregaib
38. Nocho rucad i tech nailech
Nech mar Neamain
Oilech Neid o Neid mac Indai
Ainm in baile
39. Sul tucad air in tainm aile
Airmca faire
Oilech Friderenn fuilleo n anma
Fuair na deagaid
40. Nocho chuirther i ceno nAilich
Teno ach Temair
Do ruachtr Fridiu co flaith n Alban
An fuilt ra gloin
41. Ni garad oroeart an deig meid
Cerd og amlaid
Fubdairi ainm airdrig Alban
In eich dremain
42. Do charad crannGaid i n gonaib
Dia laim lebair
Ingen con rig ruc o rignaib
Ir o romnaib
43. Do uair Fridiu tre aib n anbail
Cainiu chomraid
Aileach ainm ingine Ubdair
Da bean cairdir
44. Narad nuaidgil co rur buaidir
Grad an Gaidil
Co n deachaid leir do lar Chind Tiri
A tir nUlad
45. Ro ghrem roban immarolad
Comling curad
Ro chuindich Ubdairi a ingen
Tre aith fearrda
46. No ro loiscfead leath na Banba
Fa theach Temra
A dubairt rir Eochaid Doimlen
Co nderich fagloin

32. Hereupon were brought the two good men, in art expert—
Garvan and Imcheall—to the hoary-headed, grave Eochy:
33. And he told these *mild slender people* to erect a *rath*,
That should be a rath of beauteous circles—the best in Erin.
34. Neid, son of Indai, of severe mind, said to them:—
"Let not the goodly hosts of the world erect a work like Aileach."
35. *Active* Garvan *proceeded to work with art, and chip;*
Imcheall *placed scaffolding of wood around the house,*
36. *And finished the erecting of the* Dangan *of Aileach, though a laborious process—*
One stone closed the top of the house of the querulous hostages.
37. Neid, son of Indai, came to Aileach of large weapons,
And brought with him the beauteous woman who was in Bregia—
38. Never was brought into the house of Aileach one like Neman [wife of Neid].
Aileach-Neid, from Neid, son of Indai, was the name of the habitation,
39. Before the other name was given that armoury of watching:
Aileach-Firin the additional name it received afterwards:
40. *No other is placed above strong Aileach but Temur.*
Firiu passed to the chief of Alba [Scotland], of the very bright hair;
41. The illustrious of good judgment mention no young artisan like him.
Fubdaire was the name of the arch-king of Alba, of the furious steed,
42. Who hurled spears into wounds with his large arm.
A daughter had this king, who outshone queens and famous women:
43. Firiu got by forward glances her agreeable conversation.
Aileach was the name of Ubdaire's daughter; she was a mild true woman,
44. Modest, blooming, till the love of the Gael disturbed her
So that she passed with him from the midst of Kintire [Cantire] to the land of Uladh.
45. A concourse of heroes quickly set out on their track.
Ubdaire claimed his daughter with manly vindictiveness,
46. Or that he would burn the half of Banba around the house of Temur.
To him said Eochy Dowlain, of the very bright aspect,

47. Nach berad co brath a ingin
Tria fath amluid
Ro gab in cerd cumairci in rig
Sin rig Temra
48. Ro chuindich air dun in Dagda
No mur Meadba
Caemain a ri a ra rigu
Re rig Femin
49. Thainech thagaid ir dobair
Oilech Ó Oilich
Airrin tucad Ailech o Oilich
Sech cach nimdaid
50. Don chair gleigil co ngruaid ra gloin
Co nuaill nibraid
Derin gairthir Oilech Frigrenn
Frith a bunad
51. Ir o Oilech in Dagda ar cach inad
Aoba Ulad
Flaithir Erind inoirder linn
Ir na lebraib
52. Ar bed a n Oilech Neid nemnig
Ro threig Temrag
Tainig ri Fail co fuair Oilig
An uair alaid
53. Cor bi mathair Cholla Crid
Droma an Domain
Ir e rinorer raetar Erionn
Aileach Frigrinn
54. Molad ir mo na fuilngenn
Do ni dingnem
Da ficid bliadain act bliadain
Dect do rimad
55. Gnim glac threbfer do teigead le
Sil mac Miled
Neid mac Indai airdri tuaisirt
Na tuath ngraided
56. Ceid fer colach cath threigead
Obad ar Ailech
Noi riga den ainm a h Oilech
Dirne Adaim
57. Acus Eochaid ainm each ein fir
Re gairm ngabaid
Eochaid Ollathair an ceid fer
Do doirc doghraing
58. Eochaid Edgoéad do fuair ingreim
Fa cruaid comlainn
Eochaid Oréac Eochaid Feidleach
Fear na claideam
59. Ri ruc a bedaid co bunad
Eochaid Airim
Eochaid Buadaig Eochaid Mar do
Marbad cechra
60. Eochaid Doimlen find dluid fromtha
Im dluid noebéa
Eochaid Muidmeadoin an t-airdrig
Indri hEnaig
61. Muir ar muiner in duine ar nar
Muid a noeabaid
Mac an fir rin Niall do neartgab
Domain dluigtheach

47. That he never would regain his daughter by such proceeding.
The artisan sought the protection of that king—the king of Temur,
48. And asked of him the *Dun* of the Dagda, or the *Mur* of Meva [Rath-Croghan].
"Protect, O king, O royal king, against the king of Femin,
49. "Who has come against thee,—and give Aileach to Aileach."
Then Aileach was given to Aileach, rather than any other place,
50. To the bright fair with splendid cheek, with stately pride.
Hence the name of Aileach-Firin is given to her settlement,
51. And to the Aileach of the Dagda, above every place of abode in Uladh:
The government of Erin—*it is told to us in books*—
52. On being placed in the Aileach of the irritable Neid, forsook Temur.
The king of Fail [Ireland] came, and found Aileach one solitary hour,
53. So that she became the mother of Colla Cridi of Drom-an-Domain.
The oldest of the works *of Erin is* Aileach-Firin—
54. More praise than it deserves I will not confer on it.
[After] twice twenty years except a year—exact it was computed—
55. This work of the hands of heroes passed to the sons of Milesius.
Neid, son of Indai, arch-king of the north, of the country of flocks,
56. Was the first brave man by whom Obach was forsaken for Aileach.
Nine kings of one name in Aileach, of Adam's race:
57. Eochy the name of every one man, with title of dread.
Eochy Ollahir the first man—who quelled disturbance.
58. Eochy Edgohach, who felt persecution—of the hard battle.
Eochy Ophach. Eochy Feileach, man of the swords—
59. A king who brought his life to a natural end. Eochy Airiv.
Eochy Buadhach. Eochy mor, who slaughtered cattle.
60. Eochy Dowlain, the fair, well proved in the thick of the battle.
Eochy Moyvain, the arch-king of Inish-Enaigh,
61. A sea in his offspring—the person by whom defeat was not suffered in battle:
Son of this man was Niall, who prevailed in the divided world.

62. A mataip mop caoimṗeanz caipṫeaċ
Cairṗinn Cruitchnech
Clanoa po Neill pigraio Oilich
Na narm naomap
63. Gilli mopa maicne meirgeal
Aicmi anpao
Eogan mac Neill co nert mileaḋ
O meio leimim
64. Dpeach oa tigeaio inoeam eimiz
Fino fer Feabail
Ineaċt finn ingen rig Monaig
Mataip Eogain
65. Co naigneo rig co pun tpeim ṙir
Co luṫ leomain
Cinel Eogain uairli ṙinoa
Fine Tempa
66. Meoir pa ngabap painne imta
Ailli anoeaplai
Ir iao pluaig ir uairli an Erino
Oipecc Oilich
67. Ir iao ir ferr pa niao feoain
Thiap ga tigib
Se nairpig oez oib ap Erino
O aicme Eogain
68. Do ċoirenooair coir a ṙaegail
Do ib a n-deoraiz
Ir doib gobṫap geill caċ ṫiri
Tap a teigio
69. Ir oib ata an duine oigaino
Uili ap Erino
Cuarao eolaċ oo innir
Da caċ riagain
70. Dinnṙeancur Oilig in uabair
Doilig diamair
Darreallur dreċ dearg dear re deabaio
Trear na ṫigib
71. Ir é pa hairpi an domain
Gnim re graioib
An tan rriṫ ag loċ aobal ṙebail
Aobar Oilig
72. Seachtmoga ar re ċeoaib bliaoain
Blao do cianu
Re ngein Crirt a caṫraig Iuda
Dathglain diada
73. Ceathracao ar ceo ar cuig mili
Or na muigib
Seaċt bliadna riu rann na Comair
Thall im ṫigib
74. Cur gabao ag mor fluag Monaig
Orduan Oilig
Ira Crirt coimrig caċ ṫalmain
Ir caċ ṫreṫain
75. Ri tar ia ar noaini ro a degṫoil
Aille atail

62. His mother great, fair-slender, lovely, was Carina, the Pict.
The descendants of great Niall, kings of Aileach, of valiant arms,
63. Large youths, white-fingered persons, a heroic tribe.
Eogan, son of Niall, with strength of a hero from the size of a child,
64. Aspect to which came the glow of hospitality—fair man of Feval.
Ineacht the fair, daughter of King Monach, was mother of Eogan—
65. [Him] with mind of a king, with resolution of a hero, with agility of a lion.
The race of Eogan, fair nobles, the tribe of Temur,
66. *Fingers with rings upon them*, bright their brilliance.
The noblest host in Erin is the assembly of Aileach.
67. They are the best amid the honour of their tribe, westward, in their houses.
Sixteen arch-kings of them were over Erin, of Eogan's *race;*
68. *They defended the right of their birth for those in exile.*
By them are received the hostages of each country, over which they pass.
69. *Of them is the man who* is *the Defender of all Erin.*
Cuarad, *the learned, related to every witness*
70. *The Dinnseanchus of Aileach of pride—difficult, obscure.*
Darcylus of the ruddy aspect, expert in the battle, strong in his houses,
71. Was monarch of the world, active in his dignities.
When the cause of Aileach, was found at the spacious lake of Feval.
72. Seventy on six hundred years—a report of old,
Before the birth of Christ in a Jewish city, fair-coloured, pious;
73. Forty, on one hundred, on five [two?] thousand from the eruptions [deluge?],
Seven years before the separation of the Comars abroad with the houses,
74. Until the great host of Monach assumed the superiority of Aileach.
Jesus Christ extend to every land and every sea,—
75. O king of the land of our people—thy goodwill, I implore thee.

The chronology at the close of this poem seems quite obscure: it appears, however, from Irish history, that the nine kings mentioned as having preceded Eogan, or Owen, who flourished in the 5th century, did not immediately succeed one another, but that several intervened between them; and the periods at which they flourished are thus set down in O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology:—

1. Eochy Ollahir, or the *Dagda*. He 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. EOCHY EDGOHACH. 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.

3. EOCHY OPHACH. He was also of the race of Looee, and commenced his reign A. M. 3432. Forty-one monarchs intervened between this king and the last mentioned.

4. EOCHY FEILEACH. He commenced his reign A. M. 3922, and ruled 12 years.

5. EOCHY AIRIV. He commenced his reign A. M. 3934, and ruled 10 years.

6. EOCHY BUADHACH. This 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. He does not appear among the monarchs of Ireland, but is found in the regal list of Ulster, in the Book of Lecan, as EOCHY, the son of Lugh, who was the son of Ross.

8. EOCHY DOWLAIN. He was the son of Cairbry Liffecar, monarch of Ireland. The bard calls this prince 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 30 years, and was killed by his nephews, the three Collas, the sons of Eochy Dowlain, in the battle of Duv-Comar, in 322.

9. EOCHY MOYVAIN. He mounted the throne of Ireland in 358. He was the grandson of Fiacha Sraivtinne, and, as the poem states, father to the celebrated Niall of the Nine Hostages. Carina, the mother of Niall, is called the *Pict* in the poem, but the *Saxon woman* in Tigernach's Annals, and in the account of the illustrious women of Ireland in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote.

If any reliance could be placed on Irish chronology, it would follow 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 Ollahir, or the Dagda, synchronize with the Assyrian monarch Darcylus, nearly 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 the accurate Tigernach, that "all the records of the Scots before the time of Kimbaoth are uncertain"—that is to the year 305 before Christ—this chronology must be regarded as technical, and treated as such.

Passing over this statement, however, and whatever else may be fabulous or doubtful in the legends interwoven through this poem, there is obviously much remaining that may be regarded as historic truth, and as evidence 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 sufficiently verified by its existing ruins; and there appears no reason to doubt that the names of its builders, Garvan, Imcheall, 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 author, as already stated, who it is certain from internal evidences must have written in 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 Garvan and Frigriu, or Rigriu, 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, Duald Mac Firbis, in combating the assertion of modern antiquaries that the Irish were unacquainted with stone buildings before the arrival of the Danes and English, quotes as evidence an ancient poem in which these two persons are named as the builders of Aileach:—

Dá caiрleoiр Ailiġ an aiрm	The two *cashel-builders* of Aileach of the arms,
Riġriu aġuр Ġarban maċ Uġaiрb	Rigriu and Garvan, son of Ugarv:
Traiġleaċan aḋluiġ oealḃa	Troylane, who split figures,
Ráṫḃuiḋe túiр tréin teaṁraċ.	The *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 fortress, of Aileach and the *rath*, or earthen one, of Temur, as the existing remains in both places sufficiently testify.

Another fact of greater importance, established by this poem, is that its erection was not ascribed to that dubious race, the Milesians, whose history has been impugned by Innes, Pinkerton, and Thomas Moore, but to the Tuatha-De-Dananns, a colony who are said to have preceded them, and whose historic reality is generally acknowledged to stand on a more solid basis: and it is a remarkable circumstance, that nearly all the uncemented stone monuments remaining in Ireland, whether military or sepulchral, are attributed either to these Tuatha-De-Dananns, the Fir-Bolg or Belgians, or the African pirates, called Fomorians, who colonized Ireland in the most remote times, and of whom one is celebrated as a builder of this fortress.

The connexion of these dim and distant traditions with existing monumental remains is of

the highest interest and importance to historical investigation, as it affords a light by which truth may be discovered amidst the rubbish of fable, in which it lay concealed and disregarded.

It is perhaps certain that Ireland was known to the Greeks as an inhabited island at a very early period, and that this knowledge was derived from Phœnician traders: the Irish historical traditions ascribe a certain degree of civilization to the inhabitants of the island at that distant time, and, in support of this truth, point to monuments of which vestiges still remain. Do these monuments then belie the historical traditions?—apparently not. The ruined fort of Aileach presents an example of barbaric art, not imitative of the refinement of the Egyptians, the Greeks, or the Romans, but of that ruder and more distant effort at civilization, belonging to the heroic ages, of which so many vestiges have been recently found in various countries—an example of the architecture of that race who have left so many other evidences of their existence in Ireland,—as, in their religion,—their language, called the *Masonic dialect*, and composed of Semitic words,—and the Punic or early Greek-shaped swords and other antiquities of bronze, silver, and gold, so constantly discovered in the country. In the general characteristics of this ancient work, the antiquary will at once recognise the features of the first efforts in architectural art, "les ouvrages *d'un art sans art*," as they have been fancifully called, which—whether ascribed to the Titans, Cyclopeans, Pelasgians, or "*Wandering Architects*"—are found to pervade so extensive a portion of the old world.

It is true that this monument does not exhibit the colossal grandeur, either as a whole or in its parts, which characterizes the Cyclopean walls of Tiryns, or Mycenæ, in Greece, or of Norba and other towns in Italy; nor should such grandeur be expected in the efforts of feeble colonists in a remote region; but in the polygonal and unchiseled character of its masonry, and the general style of its details, its features are most conformable with those which antiquaries generally consider as indicating the earliest Cyclopean works.

The investigation of this class of monumental remains, wherever they have been discovered, has opened a page in the history of the first colonization of Europe, which ancient writers had allowed to remain closed. According to M. Petit-Radel, the discoverer of this source of historical criticism, the irregular masonry of rude and massive polygonal blocks, not accurately jointed, or laid in horizontal courses, and without cement, originated with the Thracian Scythians, at an era antecedent to the colonization of Greece by the Egyptian and Phœnician colonies of Danaus and Cadmus; by whom was introduced the more regular masonry, also without cement, but consisting of blocks cut into parallelograms, and laid in horizontal courses—a style subsequently introduced into Italy in the train of the Tyrrhenian colonies, who built the Etruscan cities. The evidences adduced in support of this theory are highly interesting and worthy of attention, but as it is not yet fully established, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them in a notice like the present, which has only for its object to assist investigation by the record of facts. The concluding remark of this learned antiquary may, however, be quoted without impropriety:—"Quant aux autres monumens cyclopéens qui existent dans des contrées, isolées en apparence des deux terres classiques de notre histoire, je les considère, si l'on me permet cette expression, comme des jalons d'alignemens qui pourront servir à tracer avec quelque certitude la progression des colonies qui, parties d'Argos, ont propagé la civilisation dans toute l'Europe."

Hitherto the region, within which Cyclopean remains are found, has been supposed to be bounded by Dacia on the east, and Spain on the west. M. Petit-Radel observes:—"Dans le cours des vingt-deux ans qui ont été employés jusqu'ici à la recherche des monumens cyclopéens, on a examiné avec bien du soin partout, en France, en Angleterre, en Allemagne, en Suède même, et en Russie, dans l'intention d'y trouver quelque monument, en apparence cyclopéen, de murs de ville dont l'origine fut bien constatée comme étrangère aux colonies pélasgiques, et l'on n'en a trouvé aucun."—(*Notice sur les Nuraghes de la Sardaigne:* p. 107.) The existence, then, of Cyclopean monuments in Ireland adds a new and important fact to this investigation, and that they are even numerous has been recently shown by the writer of the present paper, in a Prize Essay which obtained the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy. They also exist in various parts of the sister island, though, from the greater progress of cultivation their vestiges are less distinct; and it is worthy of remark that they are chiefly found in those districts, anciently inhabited by tribes allied in name to those established in Ireland. From a consideration of these facts the question naturally arises—Are these monuments to be ascribed to Pelasgian colonies, of which no historic record remains except the ancient traditions of the Irish, which assign them to Thracian and Bœotian Scythians? or are they to be ascribed to Phœnician colonies—the Fomorians of Irish history—who visited the British Islands for the purpose of commerce, and introduced the first rudiments of the arts of civilized life? Before an answer can be given with safety to these questions, it will be necessary to have amassed a greater number of facts, drawn from the analogies of language, the investigation of the historical traditions, and the examination of all the existing monumental and other remains. With this object in view it may be here stated, as corroborative of the theory of M. Petit-Radel, that those Cyclopean remains in Ireland, which are of the third or Etruscan style, that is, of oblong blocks laid in horizontal courses, are attributed by the Irish histories

to the Fir-Bolg or Belgians, and their date referred to a comparatively recent era, while those of a ruder and more colossal masonry are ascribed to the Tuatha-De-Dananns. The historical existence of both these colonies seems sufficiently established by monumental remains: and with respect to the latter it may be observed, that the earliest historical notices of them seem entitled to a degree of credit from the very want of pretension to that distinctness which usually marks the bardic fables. In fact, they merely record the name of the people—without explaining its meaning of which the bards were evidently ignorant—their supposed Bœotian origin, and their superiority to all the other colonies in intelligence and arts. Thus in the Leabar na hUidhri, a manuscript of ancient date and high authority, they are spoken of in the following words:—"Beothach [the Bœotian?], the son of Iardanel the Wise, took this isle from the tribes that were in it. Of his people were the Tuatha Dee and their gods; and of their descent *the learned know nothing*, but, on account of their wisdom and great knowledge, they believe them to be of those who were banished from heaven."

The similarity of this tradition to the fable of the Titans is remarkable, and even the very name De-Danann is not far removed from the Doric genitive Τιτανᾶν. This tradition of the mental superiority of the Tuatha-De-Dananns to all the other Irish colonists has given rise to the old Irish adage, still commonly used to denote a man superior to others in power, talent, skill, or cunning:—"do ṙárug ré Tuaṫa Dé Danann," "He excelled the Tuatha-De-Dananns."

In respect to the general plan of this ancient fortress, or city, as it may be properly called—taking all its concentric walls into account—it may be observed that a striking conformity is found with those of the eastern nations. The Babylonian Berosus states that, long after the destruction of the Tower, Babylon was enlarged by Nabuchodonosor, and surrounded with triple walls: and from a comparison of the plan of the Median city of Ecbatana, as described by Herodotus, with that of the ancient British castle of Launceston, in Cornwall, Mr. King concluded that the latter could only be derived from an eastern model. The passage is translated in his *Munimenta Antiqua* (vol. 3.) thus:—

"The Medes being obedient to him [Dejoces] in all these matters; he built walls both great and strong; those which are now called Ecbatana;—each one in circuit surrounding the other; and each wall so artfully constructed, that the one surpassed in heighth the other, only by its battlements [προμαχιῶσι].—The very nature of the inclosed area aided this mode of construction; it being an high pointed hill, so that such a design might be well executed. And still more did the pains bestowed effect it.

"All the surrounding walls being, in number, seven:—within the last was [were] the royal apartments, and the treasures.—The greatest of these walls answers (somewhat) to the extent of the greatest circuit of the walls of Athens:—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 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 [ἠνθισμένοι εἰσὶ φοινικώσεσι]. 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 inclosing 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 in suburbs). And when all was built, Dejoces was the first who 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 magnificence, between one of the first, and most sumptuous patterns, of these kind of structures, in the East; where arts first took their rise; and the mere distant imitations of them in a remote Island in the West, barbarous as Britain was.—But yet surely, in reading Herodotus's description of Ecbatana in Media; except merely as far as relates to the gilding, and silvering, 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 Launceston Castle, extended upon a grander scale."

These remarks are equally applicable to the Hiberno-Belgian fort of Dun Aengus, and the Danann one of Aileach, and the similarity in both instances such as could hardly have been the result of chance.

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 the saints, and genealogical tracts, shew that it was the seat of the kings of the northern portion of Ireland, as Temur, or 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 a 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 Eogan the son of Niall, in the 5th century, and ending with Niall, who died in 1061, in whose reign the poem was composed. [See *County History.*]

The following historical notices relative to its demolition appear in the various Irish Annals:—

674. "Aileach-Fririn was destroyed by Finsneachta, the son of Donchadh [king of Ireland]."

937. "Aileach-Fririn was *demolished* [according to the Four Masters *plundered*] by the Danes."

1101. "Murtagh 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 he burned many churches and fortresses about Fahan-Mura, and Ardstraw, *and demolished the Grianan of Aileach*, [no rcaoil Grianán Oiliġ], in revenge of the destruction and demolition of Ceanncora [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.*"—(*Annals of the Four Masters.*)

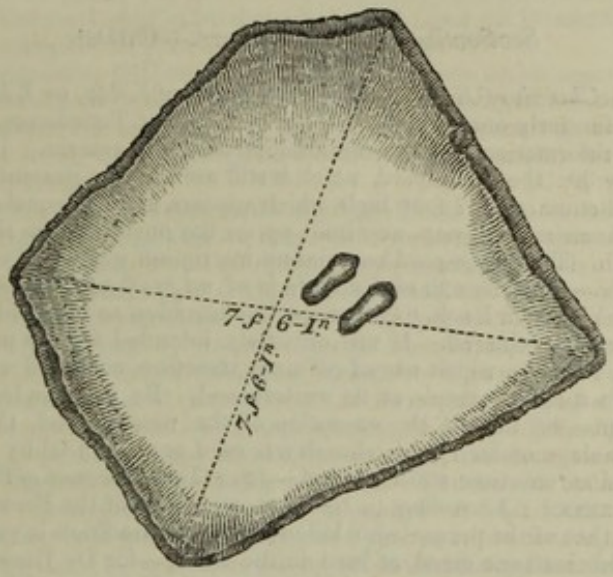
This is the last notice of Aileach, as a royal residence, to be found in the Irish Annals, and it appears never after to have been re-edified. The kings of the Kinel-Owen, or northern Hy-Niall, still indeed retained for some time the name of Aileach as their title, as the kings of the southern Hy-Niall did that of the deserted Temur, or Tara—but they transferred their residence to Inish-Enaigh, in the parish of Urney, in Tyrone, where they probably continued to reside till after the arrival of the English. It may also be remarked that this destruction of Aileach, like that of Emania, was regarded as an epoch in Irish history. In 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 Murtagh 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 2nd 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 *Finn*, 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 great exactness in localities should be expected, and certainly it is found in but few instances. The general accuracy of Ptolemy should rather perhaps excite wonder, when it is considered 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 remarkable places, and sometimes lay them down, altogether out of their proper localities: and it is a striking 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'Conor and Halliday—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 Finn, 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 this conjecture is corroborated by the map of Richard of Cirencester, said to be drawn from ancient authorities in the 14th century, and 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 esteemed 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, assent should be also given to the supposition of the Rev. Charles O'Conor 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 the *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 authenticity 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 river of Derry, 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 in its favour so many plausible and concurrent evidences of probability?

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 Belmont, on the Greencastle road, about a mile from Derry. It is marked on the map of the siege, made by Neville, and re-engraved for this Memoir. The stone, which is of gneiss, exhibits the sculptured impression of two feet, right and left, of the length of 10 inches each, but 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, of the district. 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 View of the State of Ireland:—"They use to place him that shalbe their Captaine, upon a stone alwayes reserved for that purpose, and placed commonly upon a hill: In some of which I have seen formed and ingraven a foot, which they say was the measure of their first Captaines foot, whereon hee standing, receives an oath to preserve all the auncient former customes of the countrey 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: after which, descending from the stone, he turneth himselfe round, thrice forward, and thrice backward."

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 should 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'Neills, at Tullyhog, and if they had destroyed any other crowning stones, some historic notice of the circumstance would be extant. 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 its more recent local chiefs, and been 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 practice of the Irish people, when their local history was lost, to connect their ancient remains with the name of the patron, or most popular,

saint of the district: thus 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, consequent on the destruction of Aileach by the O'Briens, five centuries before.

There is an artificial mount at a little distance from this stone, 25 feet square, and raised about 4 feet from the ground. It is called *St. Columb's Mount*, and is probably the platform on which the stone formerly stood.

Section 3.—Antiquities.—Christian.

Ecclesiastical.—*Church of Killea.*—The old Church of Killea, or Killeagh, 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, and measured 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; and there is an ancient gateway, now built up, on the north-eastern side, 5 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches high. The grave-yard contains no inscription worthy of notice.

Church of Culmore.—The Church of Culmore is of no great age, having been built, as appears 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 western end. Its extreme length was 54 feet, and its breadth in the transepts 46. With the exception of the western end, the walls are still entire. During the memorable siege of Derry this church was used as an hospital by King James's army, and, as it is stated, contained at one time 400 wounded.—(See *True Account of the Present State of Ireland: London*, MDCLXXXIX.) 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 very frequently a blundering chronicler, and in this instance erred, at least in the name,—for De Rosen was not killed, but the French general Momont fell at Pennyburn, and was very probably interred here. It is also said that divine service was performed only twice in this church, previously to its destruction.

Military.—*Castle of Aileach.*—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 Irish kings, already noticed, 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 is more probable, merely bestowed in consequence of its situation within the district still called Elagh—it is fruitless to conjecture, and the question is now of little moment. This castle is situated on the verge of the parish, in *Elaghmore*, on a gentle but commanding eminence, 248 feet above the level of the sea,—and is about 2 miles distant from the more ancient fortress. Neither the date of its erection nor the name of its founder is preserved in the Irish annals, but tradition assigns the erection of it, as well as of the neighbouring castles of Burt and Inch, to Neactan O'Donnell, in the early part of the 15th century, for his father-in-law, O'Doherty; and their exact similarity in form and style shows them to be of the same age, and designed for a common object, which was obviously the defence of the peninsula of Inishowen.

From a comparison of this castle with those of Burt and Inch, which are still in a tolerably perfect state, it appears 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'Sullevan and the Inquisitions, O'Doherty's chief fortress of Inishowen. Of Elagh but little more than a portion of one of the semicircular towers now remains, the greater part having been used as building materials in the adjacent village. The form and style of these castles corroborate the tradition of their having been erected in the 15th century, and history adds a strong though indirect evidence in support of that conclusion. It is certain that the peninsula of Inishowen was anciently, as its name indicates, and as 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 territory, called after them Tir Eoghain, or Tirone, this original district formed a portion of the territory of the O'Gormlys, 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'Dohertys, a distinguished family of that race, over it as tributary chiefs. And, though there is 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 they, for the first time, add the title of *lord of Inishowen*, to that derived from their more ancient patrimony. This will appear from the following extracts from the Annals of the Four Masters :—

1342. " Donnell O'Doherty, chief of *Ardmiodhair* and the *cantred of Tir-Enda*, a man abounding in hospitality and valour, died."

1359. " John O'Doherty, *chief of Ardmiodhair*, was killed at Ballyshanny [Ballyshannon].

1407. " Owen O'Doherty, heir to the chieftainship of *Ardmiodhair*, died."

1413. " Conor O'Doherty, *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 of an O'Doherty as lord of Inishowen which occurs in these Annals; and, according to the tradition current among some of his descendants, who have preserved their pedigree up to him, he was the first of the name who was lord of the peninsula. Henceforward they appear to have held it as tributary lords, sometimes under the O'Neill, but usually under the O'Donnell, till it was confiscated in the 17th century.

It appears certain, therefore, that the castles of Elagh, Burt, and Inch, were not erected before the 15th century; nor is it likely that they were built at a more recent period, as such fortresses were then indispensably necessary to the security of the territory, the possession of which was contested fiercely, and with great loss of life, by the O'Neill and the O'Donnell—the rival chiefs of the great races of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Connell—till the commencement of the following century, when the O'Neill was obliged to make a formal surrender of his right to it. According to the Four Masters, in 1512, the O'Neill was forced to obtain peace from the 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, the O'Neill was induced a second time to surrender his claims to these teritories,—on which occasion the annalists state," he gave *new charters*, [cartaca nuaḋ] to O'Donnell, together with a confirmation of the old ones of Kinel-Moen, *Inishowen*, and Fermanagh." During these contests, as appears from Irish MSS. and Sir Henry Docwra's " Narration," the O'Doherty was obliged to pay chief rent to the party uppermost. It is recorded in one original manuscript that the rent exacted by the O'Neill was 60 milch cows every May-day; that paid to the O'Donnell 60 beeves and 60 milch cows every May-day; and that they were bound to send 60 horsemen and 120 foot soldiers to the field, and entertain his *bonnaghts*, or hired auxiliaries, however 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 60 beeves three times a year, or 180 annually.

A letter in the State Paper Office, addressed to the lord deputy of Ireland, gives the following curious account of the capture near this castle of a body of Spaniards, who belonged to a ship of the Armada, containing 1100 men, which had been wrecked in Lough Foyle, on the coast of Inishowen :—

" Our very good Lo: imedatly after the writing of or last letters to yo^{r} Lp we went wheare we hard the Spaynarde were, and mett them at S^{r}. John O'Dogherty is towne called Illagh: we sent unto them to know who they were, and what their intent was: or why they did invade any pte of the Queenes Ma^{ts} domynion, their aunswer was that they did sett foorth to invade England, and were pcell of the fleete w^{ch} was overthrowen by her Ma^{ts} navy and that they were dryven tether by force of wether. Wherupon we (pceiving that they were in nombre above vj^{c} men) did incampe that night wthin muskett shott of them being in nombre not passing vij^{xx} men [*'A bold attempt of* 140 *against* 600' Lord Burleigh adds as a note,] and the same night about mydnight did skyrmysh wth them for the space of ii houres, and in that skyrmysh did slay their Leuntenant of the feelde and above xx^{ty} more beside the hurting of a great nomber of their men: So as the next day (in skyrmyshing wth them) they were forced to yeld themselves and we lost but one soldio^{r}; nowe O'Donill, and wee are come wth some of them to Dongainne meaning to go wth them wthout companyes to yo^{r} Lp And therfore we humbly besech yo^{r} hono^{r} to graunte warr^{t} for victling of them and the prysone^{rs} are very weake and unhable to travaile we desire yo^{r} Lp: (yf yo^{u} shall so thinke meete) to gyve direcon for levyeyings of horses and garrans to cary them to Dublin. The best of them seemeth to cary some kinde of maiesty and hath ben governo^{r} of thirty thousand men this xxiiij years past the rest of the prysoners are men of great calling, and such as (in o^{r} oppynions) were not amysse to be questioned wth all. So we humbly take our leave from Dongainne, the

xiiijth of September 1588

your most humble,

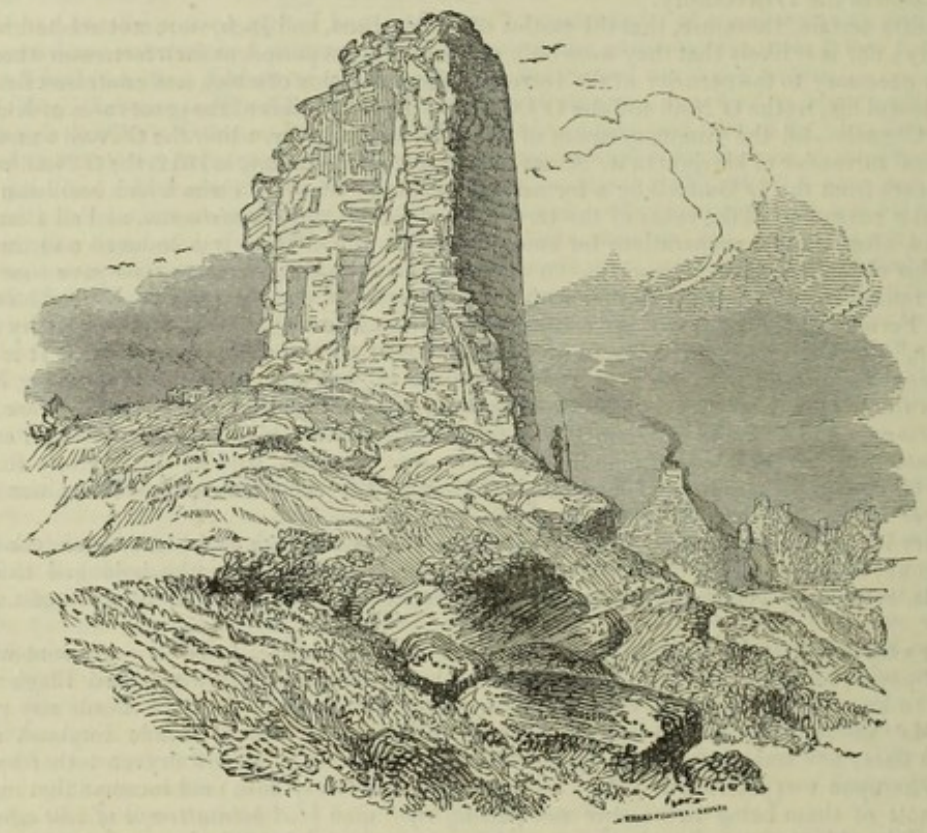
The Lord Deputy of Ireland haste.

RICH HOVENDEN.
HENRY HOVENDEN."

It will have been seen, in the *General History*, that Sir Henry Docwra, previously to his occupation of Derry, and immediately after his landing at Culmore, on the 16th of May, 1600, took the

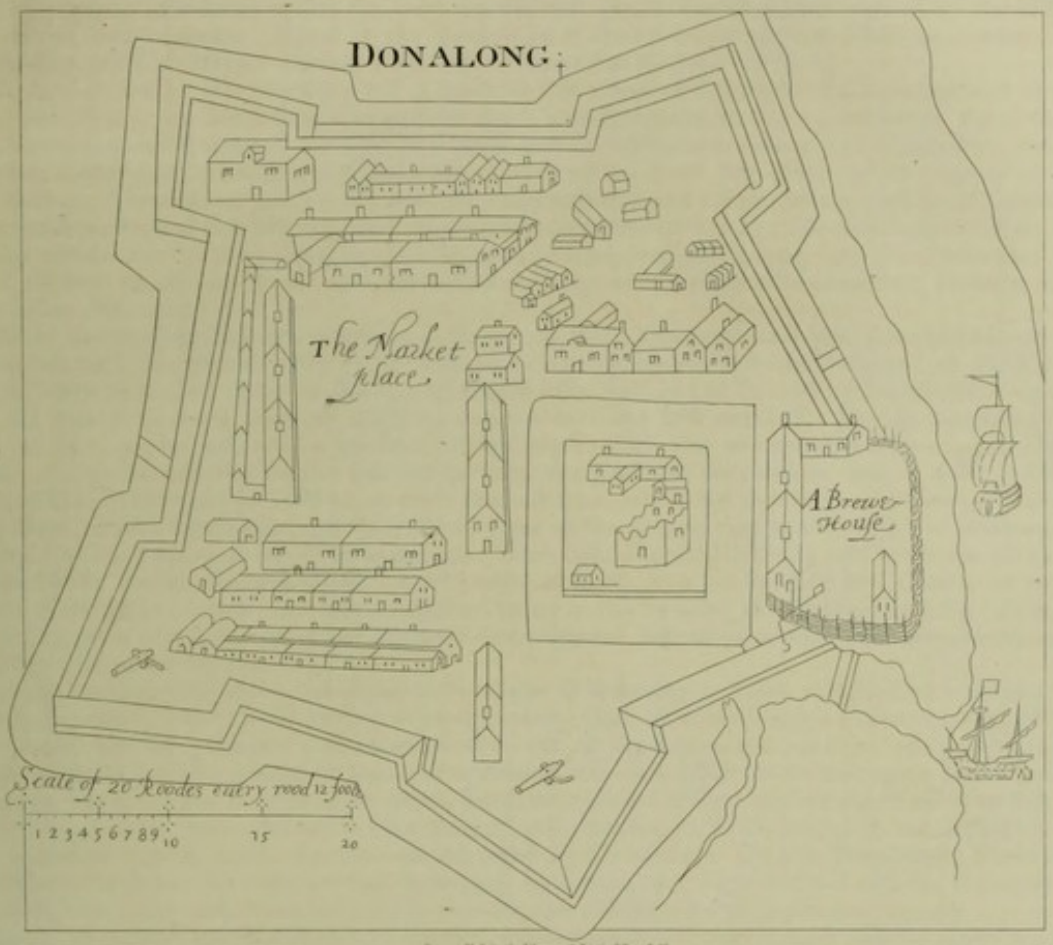
Castle of Elagh, which Sir John O'Doherty "had abandoned, & begunne to pull downe," and garrisoned it with Captain Ellis Floudd and his company of 150 men; and also that this garrison was attacked by the O'Dohertys, on the 28th of June following, on which occasion Sir Henry Docwra and Sir John Chamberlaine, 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'Doherty, in December following, the Castle of Elagh was restored to his son Sir Cahir, who, though not yet arrived at manhood, was appointed chief of his country by Docwra, in opposition to his uncle Felim, appointed by O'Donnell, who—after rendering in return the most signal and important services to the government—in eight years after, in revenge as it appears of a personal insult, rashly entered into that unfortunate rebellion, which deprived himself of life, and his race of property. A view of the ruins of this castle is annexed.

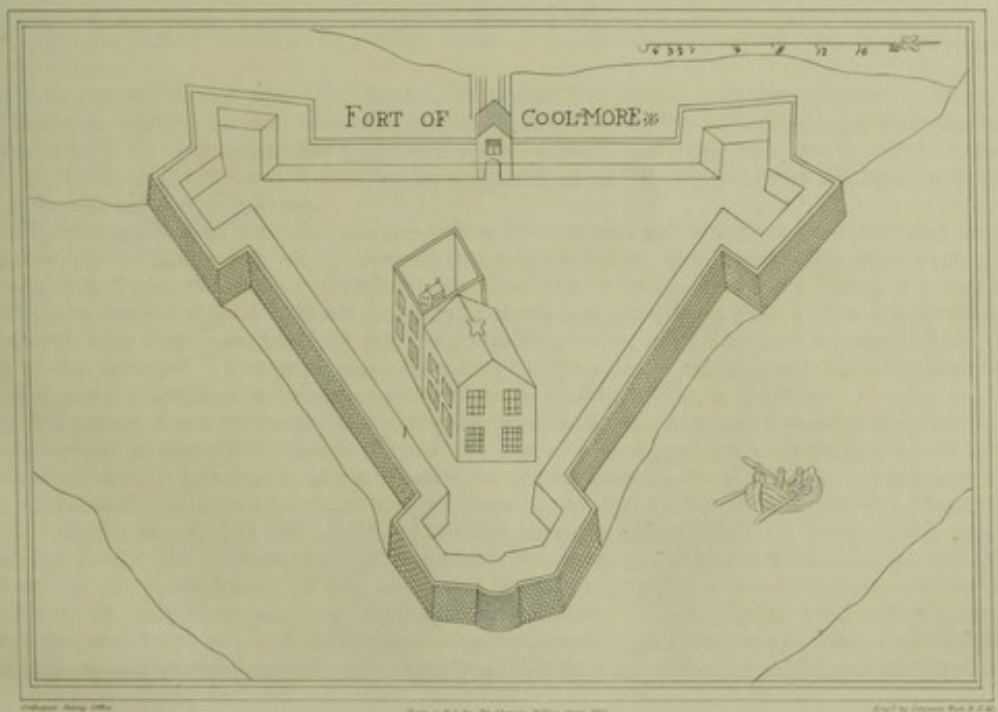


Forts of Culmore and Dunnalong.—The Forts of Culmore and Dunnalong, so distinguished in the history of Ireland during the 17th century, from their connexion with Derry, as "fortresses of Lough Foyle," present in their existing state but little interest, except what is derived from the recollection of 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 of January, 1st of August, and 8th of November. It is situated immediately outside the southern boundary of the parish, in Tyrone.

The Fort of Culmore has not been occupied as a military station for the last 146 years, but it still preserves to some extent its original form and character. The barrack, 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; and 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 feet by 24: the walls are 6 feet thick, and consist of three floors, or stories.



From a M.S. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.



The origin of this fortalice has not been ascertained, but it was probably erected by the O'Dohertys 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, *Mar : f. R.* 3.)

" *Rich. Bethell* and *Wm. Piers*, Gent. } Hereby they had a grant of the offices of Constable of Cragfergus and of the works and customs of the town, and Keeper of y^e^ 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.* sterl. a day for each harquebosher, 6*d.* for each archer, 8*d.* for the porter, and 8*d.* for each bombardier, they paying into the Exchequer the rent of £8 Irish yearly out of the said works and customs of Cragfergus."—(LODGE'S *Patentee Officers : Liber Hiberniæ.*)

After the explosion of the magazine at Derry, in 1567, Culmore must have been abandoned by the English, and was probably destroyed either by them or by Sir John O'Doherty; 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 fforte 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 Lancellott 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 was 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 *Jac :* 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'Doherty, in 1608, the Fort of Culmore was gained by treachery. Sir Cahir, having invited Captain Hart to a conference at Burncranagh (Buncrana), 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'Sullevan states, the bishop offered 100 pounds' weight of silver to Felimy Mac Devitt, who had been placed in command of the garrison by O'Doherty: it was, however, refused, and shortly after, when the fort was besieged by Sir Richard Vincuel, Mac 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." And James I., by charter dated the 29th of March, 1613, and Charles II., by charter dated the 10th of April, 1662, granted and confirmed to the Irish Society :—

"All that our castle and fort of Culmore, otherwise Culemore, with the appurtenances, in our county of Donegal, within the province of Ulster aforesaid, and all those lands, tenements, and hereditaments, containing by estimation three hundred acres of land, with the said castle and fort now or late occupied, used, or to the same belonging or assigned, or to be assigned, with the appurtenances to the said castle conveniently adjoining."

In 1616 Thomas Raven was engaged for two years for measuring and setting out the fortifications at Derry and Culmore; at which period the present castle was erected, as appears from the following notice in Pynnar's Survey (1618-19):—"This Fort or Block-House of Culmoore is now in the hands of Captain John Baker; the Walls are *now* finished, and *the Castle Built;* all which is strong and neatly Wrought, with Platforms for their Artillery; and this is the only Key and Strength of the River that goeth to the *Derry.*" The sum total, disbursed by the Londoners on these buildings and fortifications at Culmore, amounted, according to Sir Thomas Phillips' MS., to £1500.

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 1622, the default of the Londoners in not keeping a proper ward in it, according to their agreement, was made one of the articles of complaint against them by the commissioners Phillips and Hadsor, who stated that "they were, by the 20th Article [of their original agreement], to mainteine a sufficient ward at Kilmore, w^ch^ the allowance of 85^li^ p annum will not doe, And therefore ought to have better Caire had of it." In consequence of this complaint it was ordered in 1624, by the committee of the lords appointed by the king to treat with the Londoners, "That y^e^ ffort of Culmore be sufficently cared for, and furnished with ordenance municon warders & gunners accordin to y^e^ contract." In 1626, a new committee having been appointed to confer with a deputation of the corporation of Lon-

don, they alleged as an exception taken against the Londoners' charter in point of law, that "they have past their charter of the castle and lands of Culmore contrarie to their articles w^{ch} are condicional, and have instead of a condicon obtruded a coven^{t} of their parte upon y^{e} Crowne to maintaine a sufficient ward there, w^{ch} covenant they have apparantlie broken." To this charge the corporation made answer, "that y^{e} castle and Lands of Culmore is noe otherwise past unto them then was intended as may appear by y^{e} articles, betweene y^{r} L^{os} & y^{e} Citty and y^{t} they have not broken y^{e} coven^{t} for they haue ever had (the times considered) a sufficient ward there, and now in theise times of danger, they haue increased y^{e} nomber of the warders according to y^{e} direction of the Lord Blaney."

A new commission having been issued in 1628, to inquire into the defaults of the Irish Society, the commissioners were instructed to inquire "wheth^{r} y^{e} Citty of Derry should haue y^{e} Castle of Culmore & y^{e} lands thereunto belonging in fee ffarme, they maintaining a sufficient ward & officer therein, whether is there any such ward there maintayned & in what man^{r} hath it bin maintayned, by how many men & how furnished." To these inquiries the commissioners made answer:—"Wee find y^{t} not y^{e} Citty of Londonderry but y^{e} Citty of London should haue y^{e} Castle of Culmore, & 300 acres laid thereto in fee ffarme, And wee alsoe find y^{t} acontract was made betweene y^{e} sd London^{rs} and Cap^{t} John Baker deceased, who held y^{e} place till Michaelmas 1626 or thereaboutes only for the stipend of £52 p ann and the said 300 acres valued at £30 p Ann for w^{ch} y^{e} sd Cap^{t} John Baker did couenant to keep safe the said Castle and forth for thLondoners and from the said Michaelmas 1626 untill his death, which was about Christmas following, he had from y^{e} London^{rs} an addition of 10 men, at 6^{d} p diem le piece, for the more keeping of the said ffort and find that time Cap^{t} John Bingham hath charge of the said fforth and Castle, with the same allowance of men, money, and Land."

To the question—"how the Castle of Culmore hath formerly bin guarded with wardes and gunners," the commissioners replied:—"How y^{e} Castle of Culmore hath bin guarded wth warders wee haue shewed in our answ^{r} to y^{e} 7th article, among whome wee doe not find soe much as one Gunner, as for ordnance & oth^{r} pvissions, wee find theise pticulers viz^{t} Two demy Culverings 4 Sacres 2 Minions 2 falcons, all of Iron and none of them mounted upon good Carriages 29 Wormes ladles and spunges 24 Muskets 16 bandoleers 11 muskete rests 15 Muskete moulds 3 Sows of lead 100 w^{te} of lead in muskete bullets 19 Barrells of Corne powder 3 halberts 15 old swords unseruiceable fifteen wormes 14 scourers for muskets 600 iron shot 120 rouls of match 6 pikes Gynne 2 ropes 1 blockhead 1 gynne pole 18 lifters 12 bar^{ls} of wheate 100 pecks of Oatmeale & 10 pecks of oatmeale groats one hogshead of beefe, one barrel of salmon 400 w^{te} of Cheese and 16 empty barrels."—(Phillips' *MS.*)

The subsequent history of Culmore is thus given in the Concise View of the Irish Society:—

1765, November 27.—"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 Donegall, 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 [1665], in consequence of the said surrender, to re-lease 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 castle 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 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."

1832, July 3.—To an order of the House of Commons, "that there be laid before this house a return of all sums paid by the Irish Society to the governor of Londonderry and Culmore," the following answer was given:—

"The Irish Society have paid to the governor of Culmore Fort, for the time being, the sum of £200 (late Irish currency) by half-yearly payments, namely, at Michaelmas and Lady Day, from the year 1665 to Lady Day last. Besides which sums he has been allowed to occupy three hundred acres of land adjoining the fort, or to receive the rents and profits thereof during the same period."

Previously to the memorable siege of Derry, a strong garrison was placed in Culmore, under Captain William Jemmet, who deserted the place by direction of Colonel Lundy, and the government

devolved on William Adair, of Ballymena, Esq. The ordnance consisted of 4 falcon, and four rabonette of brass, and 3 minon, 2 demiculverine, 4 sacker-minion, and 2 falcon of iron. Its garrison did not, however, acquire by its defence an equal distinction with 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 23d 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:—

"Capitulacon between the Honrable Richard Hamilton, Liftennant Gennerall of all his Majesties fforce in Vlster on one pte, & William Adair of the towne of Ballymenoch now Governore of the Castle of Coolmore of the other pte the 23d day of Aprill 1689.

"Imprimis, that his Majestes subjects at present at Kilmore shall by his most sacred Majesties Gracyouse & ffree Pardon enjoy there Liues Religion & Estates Goods & Chattles whatsoeuer, Whereuer they find them and Comand All his Majesties Officers Civill Millitary and otherwise to be Aiding & assisting to them for recovery of the same, And that his Majestie shall vpon Aplication orderr the sd seuerall Pardon or Pardons to be Issued without any expense or Charge.

"2ly. That the said officers and soldiers in the sd Garison on theire submission shall depart the sd Garison with all theire goods & Chattles to there seuerall aboads or dwellings with Gaurds from Garison to Garison and on demand receiue passes to transport themselues beyond seas without Imposition of oathes, together with the full enjoyment as formerly of all theire Estates goods & Chattles whatsoeuer with a full and generall pardon of all offences whatsoeuer Comitted since there takeing vp of Armes.

"3ly. That the sd officers & souldiers in Kilmore shall be allowed to cary out there swords and that the officers shall be allowed to haue theire oune Horses & mares pistols and each of them a Gun for theire oune pleasures behaueing themselues as becometh his majesties Loyal subjects.

"4ly. And if the Gentlemen officers & souldiers of the Citty of Londondery & other his majesties subjects in the Province of Ulster or Elsewhere in the Kingdom of Ireland will accept of the Like feavor of his most sacred Majesties gracyouse and ffree Pardon, that they may enjoy the same if they accept of it within three dayes after the date of these prests and surenderr vp the sd Garison, and haue full ffreedom & Liberty after the said three dayes as they can most conveniently take away there goods and Chattles excepting theire serviceable horses and Arms wch are in Like mar to be surrenderred vp for his Majesties service.

"5ly. That the Greate Gate of the Castle of Kilmore shall Imediately be surrenderred vp to his Grace the duke of Berwicke to putt such Gaurd thereupon as he shall thinke ffitt, All the souldiers of the said Garison haueing before Caryed there fire Armes into such Room of the said Castle as shall be most Convenient where they are to be kept underr Lock & Key wch said Key as alsoe the Keys of all the Amunition & powder shall be deliuered vp unto his Grace the duke of Berwicke at his Arrivall at the Gate.

"Will. Adair.
"Rich. Johnston.
"Benj. Adaire."

The violation of these articles is alleged by Archbishop King, in his State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government (p. 176), as an instance of the general insignificance of the king's engagements with, or protections to the Protestants in Ireland:—"The Fort of *Culmore* near Derry yielded on Articles to King James, by which the Gentlemen that surrendred it were to be indemnified, and liberty allow'd them either to live secure and quietly in the Kingdom, or else go to any other place when they thought fit; but notwithstanding these Articles, they were disarm'd and stript, and several of them seiz'd and put into Prison, nay attainted in their pretended Act of Parliament."

This charge is however indignantly denied by another Protestant writer, Dean Lesly, in his Answer to the archbishop's work (London, 1692):—"Wherein (p. 176,) he charges King James with breach of articles to the gentlemen in the Fort of Culmore, who were disarmed and stript, &c.:—

"I have spoken with some gentlemen who were in that fort upon its surrender, who say—that it is absolutely false; for that they were used with humanity by K. J. and that he preserved the articles to that degree as to give the chief of them his pass to go for *England*, when it was desired, pursuant to the articles. So wicked as well as ignorant is that assertion of this author's, p. 178, that amongst the articles into which K. J. or his officers entered, they never kept any to the Protestants." (p. 161.)

From the settled state of the country after this period the garrison was discontinued, and the castle and fort were suffered to fall into a state of dilapidation, and gradually into ruin. Nevertheless the crown has never ceased to maintain the office of governor, and for a long series of years past it has

been conferred as a reward for distinguished services—the successive governors having held the office as an honourable military sinecure, and enjoyed the anciently established pay annexed to the office, as well as the annuity of £200, paid by the Irish Society, and the profits arising out of the fort-lands, according to the original agreement, made in 1665 between the crown and the Irish Society.

In pursuance of a commission from the crown the fort-lands were surveyed and valued in 1825, and reported by the surveyor to contain by actual measurement 440 acres 3 perches, Irish plantation measure, including 130 acres of bog ground, from the greater part of which the turf has been cut away, and the ground brought into cultivation, the remainder being then occupied in proportional allotments by the tenants of the cultivated lands, according to the values of their respective holdings. The surveyor also reported that the premises were of the estimated yearly value of £600 16*s.* 3½*d.*, late Irish currency.

Governors.

Richard Bethell, and William Piers, Gent.—Patent, Sept. 12, 1556.—(3 *et* 4 *Mar : f. R.* 3.)

Henry Harte, Esq.—Privy Seal, Whitehall, March 31, 1604.—Patent, Dublin, May 30, 1605.—Pleasure.—(3 *Jac :* I. 1ª *pars d. R.* 1.)

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, October 25, 1609,—for life, "with all the lands and hereditaments thereto belonging, and the charge and command of the warders, with the several paies and entertainments already or hereafter to be established for each warder, the fee of 4*s.* 8*d.* English, making 5*s.* 4*d.* silver harpes, current in Ireland, by the day, for a constable; and 2*s.* 6*d.* English, making 3*s.* 4*d.* Irish harpes, for a gunner."—(7. 2ª *pars d. R.* 12; *et* 7. 2ª *pars f. R.* 3.)

"Captain John Baker held the governorship till his death in December, 1626."—(Phillips' *MS.*)

"Captain John Bingham succeeded.—(*Ib.*)

Sir Robert Stewart,—Privy Seal, Westminster, April 11, 1638,—Patent, 1638,—Life.—(14 *Car :* I. 7ª *pars d. R.* 1.)

John Gorges, Esq.,—Captain, Commander, and Governor,—Patent, Dec. 3, 1670,—Behr.—(22 *Car :* II. 2ª *pars d. R.* 49.)

Colonel William Cecill,—vice Gorges,—Privy Seal, Whitehall, Feb. 2, 1673, Patent, Dublin, March 9, 1673,—Pleasure.—(26. 2ª *pars f. R.* 12.)

Colonel William Cecill,—former patent revoked,—Patent, Nov. 16, 1680,—Pleasure,—(32. 1ª *pars f. R.* 36.)

George Phillips, Esq.,—Cecill surrendered 29th,—Patent, June 30, 1681,—Pleasure,—(33. 1ª *pars f. R.* 37, 38.)

Captain Matthew Bridges,—vice Phillips,—Patent, Sept. 13, 1684,—Pleasure. (36. 2ª *pars f. R.* 54.) He was knighted on the 15th of June, 1688, on bringing to Dublin the account of the birth of the Pretender.—(Southwell *MS.*)

Captain William Jemmet,—appointed governor by Colonel Lundy, in 1689.

William Adair, Esq., of Ballymena, succeeded Jemmet.

Colonel John 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 fort, there could be no occasion for a Governor, and, therefore, no obligation upon the Society to pay any stipend or salary."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society.*)

Sir Charles Fielding "was appointed, by his Majesty, governor of Culmore fort [on the 6th of May, 1691]. A warrant was made out, by the Society, for payment of £50 to him."—(*Ib.*)

Sir Matthew Bridges, in December, 1691, "produced her Majesty's commission to him, as Governor of Londonderry and Coleraine [Culmore], and required the usual salary of £200 a year, payable to the Governor of Culmore fort, and the acres belonging thereto, respecting which the Society determined to consult counsel."—(*Ib.*)

1692, April 7. "The Society ordered the salary to be paid, and the acres to be enjoyed by the Governor of Culmore fort in future."—(*Ib.*)

Of the succeeding governors, if there were any distinct from those of Derry, no account has been obtained down to the year 1756, when this governorship was united with that of the city in the person of Henry Cornwall, Esq. [See *Governors*, in *General History.*]

PART III.

GENERAL STATE.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

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,* and *Community.*

PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY.

Section I.—Commercial.

In several of the preceding sections Derry, from the great relative proportion which in population and general interest it bears to the parish in which it is situated, has necessarily stood forward as the prominent object of attention. It has thus 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.

The description of the Geological Structure of the surrounding country, and of the peculiarities of its Botany and Natural History, affords a basis for estimating its natural resources,—and it is desirable to combine with that investigation an inquiry into the extent and consequences of the application of power (through the instrumentality of man), either to promote the first act of production, or to give a useful modification to some of its results. Such an inquiry is not only useful, as affording a proof of the comfort and happiness, which under ordinarily favourable circumstances attend on industry: it does more; it proves that every new excitement to industry, every new motive for exertion, advances not merely the physical, but also the intellectual improvement of mankind. To obtain the bare necessaries of life little exertion is necessary; but a desire so limited is attended with an equally limited chance of amelioration. When comforts are deemed necessaries the motives of exertion are expanded, and in a like degree is the resulting improvement. When luxuries assume the character of necessary comforts a still more powerful stimulus is afforded to industry, and a corresponding elevation given to the physical and intellectual condition of the human race. This is no new opinion; and, were it necessary to resolve the statements of theory into an exposition of facts, nothing more would be required than to stand on the quay of some great commercial city, and, contemplating the canal boats,—the steam-carriages,—the ships,—the steam-boats hourly arriving from home, or foreign countries,—to inquire for what object has this vast exertion of mechanical ingenuity and mental intelligence been made, if not to minister to the wants, either natural or acquired, of mankind.

In pursuing this inquiry it is readily seen that with the first simple division of labour, which separates the producer of the raw material from the mechanic, or manufacturer, who gives it a new form of utility, Commerce in its most enlarged sense commences. This first germ grows in magnitude and importance when the raw materials, or manufactured articles, of one part of a country are exchanged for those of another part; and it attains its full development when the exchanges are of the articles of one country for those of another. The principle in each case is the same, though distance and the difficulty of communication greatly modify the practical systems adopted by different countries. This is well expressed by M. L'Abbé Baudeau in his introduction to the article Commerce, of L'Encyclopédie Méthodique:—

"Deux cultivateurs voisins échangent entr'eux les productions de la nature, qu'ils viennent de récolter.

"Le premier donne ses fruits, il reçoit les légumes du second. Tous les deux consomment les alimens, qu'ils se sont procurés par un service mutuel.

"Voilà certainement le Commerce primitif dans sa plus grande simplicité, mais dans sa perfection.

"Si vous analysez philosophiquement les parties constitutives qui forment son essence, vous y trouverez d' abord deux productions, puis un échange, enfin deux consommations.

"Il en est de même dans toute espèce de Commerce le plus compliqué. La source est toujours productions, l'intermédiaire échanges, la fin consommations."

As a matter of convenience Commerce may be divided into Foreign, or External Trade,—and Home, or Internal Trade. Foreign Trade is first considered, as exercising a most powerful stimulus on the Internal Trade, and being the evidence of enlarged commercial views, and growing wealth and prosperity—premising the inquiry into both by a description of those institutions and arrangements, which are equally essential to each.

Sub-section 1.—*The Port.*

The natural advantages of Derry as a Port were among the motives, which led to its selection as the focus of King James's plantation of Ulster: in the propositions, made by that monarch to the city of London, it is stated that "the harbour of the river of Derry is exceeding good." When, in pursuance of 11 Elizabeth, c. 1, 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.

Placed between the sea and the city, 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, from Greencastle to its opposite extremity at Culmore Point, is above 18 miles, and its greatest breadth about 10½. Generally shallow, its navigation is confined to a narrow channel, 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, and a design being now under consideration for still more extensively inclosing it.

The rocky coast of Donegal, on the W., 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: the port of Derry, situated between Donegal and Antrim, affords ample water at the quays, with safe anchorage in all weathers.

Such are the advantages of the position of the Port in reference to its external relations. It has also another of even greater value, as without it the possession of a harbour would be of little comparative use—that of standing at the outlet of the great pass, or valley, of the Foyle, the natural channel through which the produce of an extensive and fertile district should be brought to the sea: and it can scarcely be doubted that this feature of its position must have influenced the choice of its original founders.

The distance of Culmore Point, where the lough narrows into a river, from Derry being about 4½ miles, the city lies nearly 23 miles above the entrance of the lough. The approach to the latter is made known by the light-house on the island of Inishtrahull, and will be much facilitated by two others, now erecting on Inishowen Head, which are intended to serve as guiding lights past the Great Ton Bank. The mountain of Benyevenagh, opposite Inishowen 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 Inishowen. Its breadth from Greencastle up to Redcastle (a distance of about 7 miles,) is about half a mile. It there widens a little; but it soon becomes more shallow, and continues so to Quigley's Point, a distance of 3¾ 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—a distance of 11¼ miles—where the lough narrows into a river. On approaching Derry it again ex-

pands into what is called *Rosses Bay*, the western and eastern extremities of which are called *Troy* and *The Crook*.

The channel is provided with buoys throughout. Those on the lough are neither sufficiently large, nor disposed in opposite pairs, so as to mark the width as well as the direction of the channel, but 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 buoys, and extensive salmon-weirs.

The lough is in stormy weather rendered difficult of access 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 bounded on one side by a line parallel to the Inishowen 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 one, which is off Magilligan Point, in 4-fathom. The former is attached to a chain, capable of mooring a ship of 400 tons, yet such is the violence of the sea that it is generally worn out in two or three years: the expense of renewal is about £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 fishermen, who are charged with destroying them, as being an obstruction to their nets. Even 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 to 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 to the northward, along the Inishowen 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 fall and change of the moon at 6 H. 0 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 feet at high, and 5 to 6 at low-water; with neap-tides from 12 to 13 at high, and 10 to 11 at low-water.

At the quays of Derry there is high-water at the full and change of the moon at 6 H. 30 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.

The depth of water at the wharfs is from 12 to 14 feet at low-water of neap-tides, but at some of the smaller ones the mud has silted up.

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 the S. W.

Variation—28° W.

That the interests of the Port would be greatly advanced by extending its influence to Lough Swilly, and the surrounding country, cannot be doubted. With this view a junction canal between the loughs has been often contemplated. The question of connecting them ought to be considered not as one of improved internal communication, but rather as one extension of the Port and Harbour of Derry—opening an easy passage to westward-bound vessels, and facilitating, in a similar manner, that of vessels coming from the W. However great, therefore, the difficulties of effecting it may at present appear, there can be little doubt that the future wealth of the city will be well applied to overcome them.

These opinions have been long entertained by the more enlightened inhabitants. It appears from the 13th volume of the Journals of the Irish House of Commons that, on the 9th of November, 1763, "A petition of the principal gentlemen and inhabitants of the county of Donegal, in behalf of themselves and others, inhabiting the said county, and of the traders and inhabitants of the city of Londonderry, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that the Loughs Foil and Lough Swilly, in the

county of Donegal, are so situated, with respect to each other, that a communication between them, by cutting a canal, can easily be effected, so as to make a navigation to the said city, from the said Lough Swilly: That the said city is the market to which the produce, manufactures, and commodities of the said county are chiefly sent for exportation, and particularly linen, yarn, and cloth; and from whence they are supplied with flax-seed, and other commodities imported: That many of the inhabitants of the said county are discouraged, by the great expense of land carriage, from carrying on their manufactures; but by opening said communication, a land carriage from many of the principal parts of the said county will be saved, and thereby the inhabitants will be encouraged to carry on manufactures, and improve their lands by culture, when carriage of their goods will be rendered cheap and easy to them, and will not only be an emolument to said county, but to this kingdom in general. That ships coming from abroad to said city have been often obliged to put into said Lough Swilly, where they have been detained for several weeks, at a time when their commodities, particularly flax-seed, was [were] much wanted; that by opening said communication, such goods from ships so put into said Lough Swilly, may be sent at an easy and cheap rate to said city, and therefore will be a great advantage to the trade and commerce thereof. That many other advantages to the trade, manufactures, and commerce of said places, will arise from said navigation; that the Petitioners have employed skilful persons to take the levels for said navigation, and to form a plan and estimate thereof. But the same cannot be compleated or carried on without the aid of Parliament. And that from the great utility of said navigation, the Petitioners are encouraged to hope for such aid from the House; and praying the House to take the premises into consideration, and to do therein as to the House shall seem meet."

The petition was referred to a Committee appointed to consider another, concerning the quay of Derry, who, on the 16th of the same month, embodied the following resolutions in their Report:—

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the petitioners, the gentlemen, and others of the county of Donegal, have fully proved the allegations of their petition.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that cutting a communication, by a canal, between the loughs Swilly and Foyle, will be of publick utility, and of signal service to the trade of the city of Londonderry.

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said canal, when effected, will be a means of considerably extending the linen manufacture in the north west part of the county of Donegal, where it is now in its infancy, and also a great improvement of land, and encouragement of tillage.

"Resolved, that it appears to this Committee, that the sum of eight thousand pounds will be necessary and sufficient to compleat and finish the said canal, pursuant to the plan laid before the Committee.

"Resolved, that it appears to this Committee, that the said intended navigation merits the aid of Parliament."

This project was again entertained in 1808, and a survey, and a report on the means of effecting it, were made from local subscription.

It was revived in 1831, and the line was surveyed by Mr. Rennie.

In the present year (1836) it is again under discussion, in connexion with projects for reclaiming land in the loughs Foyle and Swilly, under the direction of Mr. Dimsdale.

The details of these several projects will be reverted to further on, under the head *Internal Communications.*

Sub-section 2.—*Port Regulations.*

The success of commercial speculations 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 practicable, against accidents to ships,—and for facilitating their 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. All the accommodations of this nature, which now exist, have of course been created subsequently to the occupation by the English, in 1600. Docwra, with his little armament, ran twice aground on the shallows, which encumber the lough (—see p. 36), and finally marched to Derry, having landed at Culmore. The erection of the Faggot Quay, described at p. 118, is the earliest notice of attention to the Commerce of the port.

It must at first sight appear remarkable that the delegates of the London merchants, coming as they did from a city of commercial enterprise and wealth, should not have remedied these evils, and, by adopting an enlightened system of Port Regulations and Police, have assisted in maturing the natural advantages of the harbour. Such would doubtless be the case were a similar undertaking to be now entered on by the London merchants; but, at that early period in the history of British Com-

merce, when the foundation of the mercantile wealth and influence of London was alone laid, it could not be expected that the money, the talents, and the energies of its merchants should be diverted from the animating pursuit of newly-projected and grand schemes of Foreign Commerce to the comparatively humble object of fostering a remote, and new-born settlement. It was more reasonable to suppose that the Londoners would look to their newly-acquired property as a source of revenue in aid of their commercial projects; and to the influence, therefore, of such circumstances may probably be ascribed the almost total neglect of the port and harbour, as well as the feebleness of the first efforts of the Londoners to develope the natural resources of the country. Left to be the result of growing internal wealth, the improvement of the port advanced but slowly; and a century appears to have passed away before any decided steps were taken to cleanse the channel of the harbour, and to establish a police for its regulation.

Ballast Office.—The first notice of an institution, so essential to the well-being of an extensive port, occurs on the 17th of December, 1729, when the mayor. aldermen, and burgesses of the city of Londonderry petitioned parliament on their own behalf, and that of the merchants, for leave to introduce into a general act, then before the House, a clause for cleansing the channel, harbour, and river of the port of said city, and for erecting a Ballast Office therein: the petition was, however, afterwards withdrawn.

On the 16th of February, 1778, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses again petitioned for the appointment of an admiral and water-bailiffs, to regulate the herring fishery, and to check violence in the destruction of nets, buoys, &c. In this petition the advantage of the herring fishery, particularly in Lough Swilly, was strongly urged.

In 1790, by 30 George III. c. 31, power was given to quay-masters to make room for laden ships, coming into the harbour, by calling on the masters of those which had discharged their cargoes to remove from the quays, and, in case of refusal or neglect, by themselves removing the said ships or vessels "to some convenient berth, near the place where such ship or ships, vessel or vessels, then lay, as they shall judge most proper"; and, on complaint being made by the quay-masters of such neglect, the complaint being confirmed "by the oaths of one or more witness or witnesses," the mayor was empowered to levy and recover such penalty or penalties as should seem fit, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels.

In 1800, by 40 George III. c. 41, a further approximation was made to the form and powers of a Ballast Office. By that act the mayor, community and citizens, in common council assembled, were enjoined to elect and appoint, on the 2nd day of November annually, seven wholesale merchants, resident in the city of Londonderry, who were to appoint pilots, and make rules and orders for the regulation of their conduct, and of the charges to be paid to them, as recompense, by the masters and owners of vessels. The Committee were, however, required to notify each appointment to the mayor, whose duty it was to issue to the pilot the necessary license, and to take security for the faithful discharge of his duty.

On the 23rd of June, 1808, by 48 George III. c. 136, this Committee was extended, and endowed with fuller powers. It was enacted that the mayor, community, and citizens, in common council assembled, should, as before, on the 2nd of November annually, elect and appoint seven wholesale merchants, who, together with the members of parliament for the city and for the county of Londonderry, for the time being, and the collector of the customs of the said city, should constitute and be called The Ballast Office Committee for the Lough and River, Port and Harbour, of Lough Foyle, with powers to carry into effect the provisions of 40 George III., and further to make such by-laws and orders as were necessary to ensure the improvement of the harbour and port, and the erection therein of proper buoys and marks,—as well as for the regulation of the conduct of pilots, bargemen, seamen, &c., the licensing and registering of boats, barges, lighters, and other vessels,—and the determination of the rates of pilotage.

By this act all vessels, boats, &c., navigating Lough Foyle, were required to take out a license under the hand and seal of the mayor, who was enjoined to issue such license on a certificate from the Ballast Office Committee, or their secretary, that the license duty, not in any case exceeding £2, had been paid. The Committee had also the power of levying certain tonnage duties specified by the act. The penalty for breach of the rules, by-laws, and orders of the Committee was by the act not to exceed £20 on any one person for any one offence.

In July, 1832, by 2 & 3 William IV. c. 107 (*Local and Personal*), the 48 George III. was repealed, and the Committee was remodelled. By that act 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 to the amount of £100, during the 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.

The power of fine for breach of the by-laws was reduced to forty shillings on any one person for any one offence; but, at the same time, several distinct fines were by the act attached to particular offences, as will be specified.

PILOTAGE.—The strict discipline, to which the pilots of this harbour have been latterly subjected, has 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 considered already prepared, as regards the management of a ship. The candidates must also write a fair hand, and produce satisfactory certificates from their masters. A strict examination is held before the Ballast Office Committee, by the pilot-master, a branch pilot, and from two to four expert masters of vessels, who are all sworn to do justice. Should their 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 their 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 obviate favour, or partiality.

A registry of conduct is kept by masters of vessels. Intoxication while on duty is punished with dismissal; for a similar offence while off duty the penalty varies generally from £2 to £3. All such cases of delinquency are investigated by the Ballast Office Committee: they are, however, of rare occurrence, not exceeding four or five in a year. The fines are all expended on the general improvement of the harbour.

In consequence of various complaints the pilot regulations were revised in 1826, and the sum of 5 *per-cent.* deducted from the Pilotage, to remunerate the ballast-master for collecting. Since that period the rates of Pilotage have been occasionally revised. By 2 and 3 William IV. c. 107 (*Local and Personal,*) several preceding acts respecting Pilotage and other matters were repealed; the right, however, of making by-laws was reserved for the Ballast Office 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 the latter shall have produced a certificate of good conduct, 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, £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 Office 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 to £2.

Persons in charge of vessels are allowed to change their pilot, on submitting to the clerk of the Ballast Office 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.

The harbour-master is empowered to assign the stations of all vessels; and, in 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.

The following is a specification of the number of pilots and apprentices, licensed in three years:—

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

The number of applicants, who were refused licenses in the several years intervening between 1826 and 1833, was 6.

No pilots, nor apprentices, were deprived of their licenses during the three years ending in 1833, but long suspensions occurred, and several fines.

The following rates of Pilotage, with the various regulations annexed, respecting Pilotage, Ballast, &c., are taken from the Ballast-Office table :—

Pilotage Rates.

Draft of Vessel.	Rate *per* Foot, and Inches in Proportion.			
	British Ships of every Description, or Steam-Boats.		Alien Ships of every Description, or Steam-Boats.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Above 7 feet and under 8 to pay	2 0	1 6	3 0	2 6
8 .. 9	2 2	1 9	3 4	2 9
9 .. 10	2 4	2 0	3 8	3 0
10 .. 11	2 8	2 3	4 0	3 3
11 .. 12	3 0	2 6	4 4	3 6
12 .. 13	3 4	2 9	4 8	3 9
13 .. 14	3 8	3 0	5 0	4 0
14 .. 15	4 0	3 3	5 4	4 4
15 feet and upwards	4 4	3 6	5 8	4 4
The total charge for each vessel drawing 7 feet and under .	14 0	10 6	21 0	17 6

" Vessels of 40 tons' burthen, *per* register, and under, shall pay 10*s.* inward pilotage—and 6*s.* outward pilotage; above 40 tons, and not exceeding 70 tons, if bound coastways, and sailing in ballast, only 8*s.* outwards; boats which have discharged potatoes, under 20 tons, 3*s.* 6*d.* outward pilotage, if British. Wind-bound vessels half pilotage in, and half pilotage out, to or from Moville, or Quigley's Point.

" All vessels laden with bark, under 120 tons, pay 6*d. per* foot extra—120 tons, and not exceeding 150 tons, 9*d.*—exceeding 150 tons, 1*s.* per foot extra. All British ships, from foreign ports, or, if bound to foreign ports, having on board half their registered tonnage of cargo, or with passengers, to pay 4*d. per* foot extra, in addition to the above charges.

" Vessels which have cleared the lough, and by stress of weather obliged to return, it is hereby directed, that as these vessels have paid the full amount of pilotage, they shall 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, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d. per* day—when the measurement exceeds 150 tons, 3*s.* 6*d. per* day—detaining them unnecessarily in Derry, the like amount.

" Lighters or steam-boats employed in the lough or river, discharging or loading, if found within one mile of the public quays, shall pay £1 *per annum*, license duty,* and open row boats, or cots, 5*s. per annum.*

" Pilots' licenses free.

" 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 1*s.* 3*d. per* ton—Sand, or sufficient ballast, at 1*s. 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, Good Friday, excepted,) to be supplied by cars at the public quays, or by lighters.

" Shells not to be considered as ballast, nor stones fit for building or paving.

" Twenty shillings fine for giving a false draft of water—Ten pounds fine, or six months imprisonment, for obstructing any pilot, or other person belonging to the Ballast Office, in the performance or execution of their duty—Twenty pounds fine for maliciously damaging the property of the Ballast Office, and to make good the injury—Ten pounds fine for any person who shall elude or avoid payment of duties.

" Vessels of any size, bound for this port, refusing to take a pilot—fine, Five pounds for every fifty tons burthen, and treble pilotage.

" Receivers may enter ships, seize and distrain, and sell in five days after, if the duties be not satisfied.

" Pilots to produce these regulations to masters of vessels, with their pilot laws."

The amount paid to the pilots in the last year is shown by the annexed return, 5 *per cent.* having been deducted for collection. Of this, if the same proportion hold as in 1832-3, more than one-fourth has been paid by steam-boats. No reductions are made on steam-boat Pilotage, though, as they draw much less water, in proportion to their capacity, than the sailing smacks which they have superseded, they are virtually charged at a lower rate.

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* This charge is not levied, as lighters have been found unprofitable.

The following Pilotage Account, inwards and outwards, with the Ballast-Master is for the year ending on the 1st of November, 1836:—

Dr.				Cr.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To nett Amount, Pilotage inwards and outwards, *per* Pilot Book	1385	0	3½	By Amount paid Pilots inwards and outwards, *per* Pilot Book	1385	0	3½
1st November, 1836.				CHARLES STEWART, *Ballast-Master.*			

The net Pilotage, paid to the pilots in the three years from 1830 to 1832, as returned to the House of Commons, was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1830 . . .	1080	19	10
1831 . . .	1083	14	2
1832 . . .	1202	15	3

There has been, therefore, since the latter period, an increase of rather more than one-seventh of the whole,—and, in consequence, a similar increase either of the number of vessels visiting the port, or of the voyages made by those vessels.

TONNAGE.—There are two descriptions of Tonnage—one levied by the Corporation, the other by the Ballast Office Committee, as already stated [—see *Municipality*].

By 30 George III. c. 31 it was enacted that the following rates of Tonnage should be paid to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of Londonderry, for the purpose of improving and preserving the river, and harbour, and quays of the said city:—

"For every foreign ship or vessel, or such as shall not belong to any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, or to the plantations, those belonging to his most Christian Majesty, excepted, the sum of six pence, for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel, and for every ship or vessel which shall belong to any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain or Ireland, or his Majesty's plantations, his Majesty's ships and vessels, those of the revenue, as also those laden with coals only, and coasters excepted, the sum of three pence for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessel, on every voyage such ship or vessel shall make to the said harbour of Londonderry, and for every ship or vessel arriving in the said harbour, laden with coals, and every coaster, that is to say, every ship or vessel coming and trading from any port of Ireland to Londonderry, the sum of two pence for every ton of the burthen of such ship or vessels, arriving in ballast excepted."

By 5 and 6 William IV. c. 74 (*Local and Personal,*) these Tonnage Duties were lowered respectively to 3*d. per* ton for foreign ships, those belonging to his Most Christian Majesty excepted; to 1½*d. per* ton for ships belonging to Great Britain or Ireland, those laden with coals, and coasters, excepted; and to 1*d. per* ton for vessels laden with coals, and coasters—ships or vessels, arriving in ballast, or taking refuge owing to stress of weather, always excepted: and it was further enacted, that the sums arising from the said Tonnage Dues (the necessary charges for raising and collecting the same being first deducted,) should be applied towards the payment of a sum of £3000, with interest, commencing from the 1st of November, 1833, agreed to be paid to the Corporation by the merchants of Londonderry, in full discharge of all claims of the Corporation on the said Tonnage Dues—the power of the Corporation to levy such Dues ceasing with the completion of that payment.

By the same act the Ballast Office Committee was empowered to raise money on the security of these Dues, in order to pay off the said £3000 and to take the collection into their own hands, applying the receipts to the liquidation of the debt: which being effected, the duties would altogether cease.

The Tonnage Duties payable to the Ballast Office Committee were imposed by 2 and 3 William IV. c. 107 (*Local and Personal*):—

"For every foreign Ship or Vessel, or such as shall not belong to any of His Majesty's Subjects of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or in the Plantations, a sum not exceeding Sixpence for every Ton of the Burthen of such Ship or Vessel;

"And for every Ship or Vessel which shall belong to any of his Majesty's Subjects in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or the Plantations, a Sum not exceeding the Sum of Three Pence for every Ton of the Burthen of such Ship or Vessel;

"And for every Ship or Vessel arriving in the said Harbour laden with Coals, and every Ship or Vessel arriving and trading from any Port of *Ireland* to *Londonderry*, a Sum not exceeding the Sum of Two Pence for every Ton Burthen of such Ship or Vessel;

"Ships or Vessels arriving in Ballast, or taking Refuge owing to Stress of Weather, always excepted."

These duties are referred to in 5 and 6 William IV., but not altered by it. The rates, as at present levied, are, however, somewhat lower, namely:—

"For every Foreign Ship, 5½d per ton. For every Ship belonging to Great Britain, or Ireland, or the Plantations, trading from Foreign or the British Plantations, 2½d per ton; if from Great Britain or Ireland, 1d per ton, and those of 30 tons and under, free.

"Steam-Boats to pay the same rates as other Vessels, according to Trade and Property."

The expenditure of the Tonnage Dues by the corporation has given rise to much complaint. The Select Committee of the House of Commons expresses its opinion thus:—"The Corporation appear from the beginning to have considered the River and Harbour as secondary to the Quays, they therefore expended the whole of the money in erecting new Quays, although to Your Committee it appears that the improvement of the Port and Harbour were the primary objects to which, under the Act, the funds ought to have been applied;" and the words of the act support that opinion:—"shall from time to time be employed in preserving and improving the River and Harbour and Quays of the said City." The advantage to the trading interests of attending to each of the purposes specified by the act is manifest; but, as the size of vessels would increase with the trade, so also would the difficulties of the channel, and it became therefore a primary object to facilitate the approach of ships to the city,—a secondary, though highly important, one to facilitate the landing of their cargoes when there. It is, however, by no means surprising that the corporation should have given the preference to quays, calculated as they were to improve the appearance of the city, and, in the shape of quayage dues, to give a direct pecuniary return for the outlay incurred in their construction. The error was in entrusting the application of such funds to any but a mercantile body; or, taking a more general view, it may be traced to the defective constitution of an ordinary corporation, for the regulation of the affairs of a sea-port. Such a body ought in itself to combine the principle of a court of admiralty with that of civic jurisdiction,—and to embrace qualifications in a portion of its members, similar to those required in members of the Ballast Office.

The amount of these several sources of revenue may be seen by the subjoined tables, the first of which is taken from the Third Part of the Appendix (D) to the Irish Municipal Report of 1836:—

Denomination and Description of Duty, Rate, or Toll.	Upon what Class of Shipping, or on what Articles of Import or Export, charged.	Rate of Duty.	Produce of the Duties in the Years			By what Corporate Body or what Individuals levied.	Under what Authority levied.	How applied.	What Class of Persons, if any, exempt.
			1830.	1831.	1832.				
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Tonnage*.	British, except coasters and colliers. .	3d. per ton.	506 2 0	497 5 3	591 3 7	Corporation of Londonderry.	By lease from the Irish Society.	†Payment of rent to the Irish Society; salaries to officers; and keeping the quays in repair.	
	Coasters and colliers.	2d. do.							
	Foreign.	6d. do.							
Anchorage.	Vessels with one mast.	1s.6d.	37 7 0	34 17 0	39 19 3	Ditto.	By custom immemorial.		
	Ditto two or more.	2s.6d.							
Quayage. .	As *per* schedule, annexed [*in Appendix to Municipal Report*].	...	311 18 11	293 11 0	383 10 0	Ditto, to 31st Oct. 1831, and since that period John A. Smyth.	Ditto.	Ditto.	
Tonnage. .	British from foreign parts.	2½d. per ton.	509 13 7	480 10 8	551 19 10	Ballast-Office Committee.	48 G. III.; 3 W. IV.	To the improvement of the harbour, and payment of officers' salaries.	
	Coasters.	1d. do.							
	Foreign.	5½d. do.							

* Prior to the last reduction. The present rates of Corporation Tonnage have been already given.

† *Note by the Commissioners.*—This is altogether a mistake. There is no rent payable to the Irish Society out of the Tonnage.

JAMES MOODY.
DAVID R. PIGOT.

In this table the Corporation Tonnage is stated at its former rate; but, as it has been reduced nearly one-half, the amount can at present be little more than half of that paid to the Ballast Office. In the second table the expenditure appears to exceed the present amount of Tonnage received

on account of the Ballast Office, and the balance in hand is in consequence gradually reducing. When, however, the trade has paid off its debt to the corporation, a moderate increase of the Tonnage, far less in proportion than that paid on account of the corporation, will be amply sufficient to meet the expenditure of the Ballast Office.

Dr. Ballast-Office, Londonderry, with Thomas Harvey, Treasurer. Cr.

1836.	£	s.	d.	1835.	£	s.	d.
Nov. 1. Amount disbursed in Account Office, ending this date	400	13	2	Nov. 1. By Balance in Treasurer's hands	134	5	5
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	127	16	0	1836. Nov. 1. By nett Tonnage received to this date	394	3	9
	£528	9	2		£528	9	2
1st November, 1836.				By Balance brought down	£127	16	0

THOMAS HARVEY, Treasurer.

December 5th. Examined the above and found it correct.
SMITH OSBORNE.
JOHN LYON.
WILLIAM ASHTON.

On the 1st of November, 1836, there was a balance of £2199 16*s.* 8*d.*, due by the trade to the corporation.

It will not therefore be long before the Tonnage Dues will be reduced to one head, and be controled by the body most deeply interested in their reduction to the lowest rate consistent with the preservation of the buoys, and the necessary improvement of the channel and port. Considering, indeed, the sum received by the corporation on the sale of the quays, the arrangement sanctioned by the House of Commons must be considered highly liberal towards that body; but in all such cases some little compromise must be admitted,—and it should be recollected that whatever tended to improve the city was thus far advancing the public good, and consequently, though not directly benefiting the port, at least indirectly tending to its advantage. In respect, indeed, to the quays this advantage is of a more direct nature, as they are an accommodation of the utmost value to the trade.

QUAYAGE.—It has been already stated that the quays were, in 1831, purchased from the corporation by Mr. John A. Smyth. The former Rates of Quayage have been retained at these quays, which 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. At the quays belonging to 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 Rates are charged as at the merchants' quays.

The sale of quays, built exclusively by public funds—namely, parliamentary grants amounting to £4590, and tonnage dues amounting to £12,688—did not escape the notice of the Committee of the House of Commons, who, in their Report, remark that "these Quays, on which have been expended this large sum of public money ... have altogether passed into the hands of a private individual." The loss to the shipping interest is easy of calculation, since it is manifest that the purchaser must have expected to obtain from the Quayage Dues a fund equivalent to the repairs of the quays, and to the interest of the purchase money (£5000). The portion now applied to the latter purpose (at 5 *per-cent.*, equivalent to £250—) might therefore have been expended by the corporation in improving the quays, and in accumulating a fund for their future extension, or have been entirely remitted by a diminution of the Quayage charge. This is, however, only another example of the imprudence of appropriating the public money to any purpose, without ensuring in the first place a due control over the expenditure, and in the next an adequate return to the public for such accommodation.

Quayage Rates for Ships.

	s.	d.
Ashes, *per* barrel,	0	0¾
Do. *per* ton,	0	4
Bark, *per* ton,	0	4
Beef, *per* barrel,	0	0½
Bottles, *per* groce,	0	1
Bricks (*shipped as cargo*), *per* ton,	0	2
Butter, *per* 8 firkins,	0	1
Canes, or Cane Reeds, *per* 1000,	0	5
Coals, *per* ton,	0	2
Deals, *per* 120, 3-inch, under 20 feet,	1	0
Do. *per* 120, do. above do.,	1	3
Earthenware, *per* crate,	0	2
Do. *per* load,	0	8
Flags, *per* ton,	0	3
Flax, *per* ton,	0	5
Flaxseed, *per* hogshead,	0	1
Do. *per* barrel,	0	0½
Flour (*imported*),	0	3
Glass, *per* crate, *or* package,	0	0½
Grain (*imported*), *per* ton,	0	3
Hemp, *per* ton,	0	5
Herrings, *per* barrel,	0	0½
Hides, Dry, *per* ton,	0	6
Do. Raw, *per* 100,	0	9
Hops, *per* pocket,	0	3
Iron, *per* ton,	0	3
Lead, *per* ton,	0	3
Lemons, *per* box,	0	0½
Linen, *per* bale,	0	3
Mahogany, *per* ton,	0	3
Meal (*imported*), *per* ton,	0	3
Oranges, *per* box,	0	0½
Pork, *per* barrel,	0	0½
Potashes, *per* ton,	0	3
Salt, *per* ton,	0	3
Seeds, Clovers and Garden, *per* sack,	0	2
Shells (*shipped as cargo*), *per* ton,	0	2
Slates (*do.*), *per* ton,	0	3
Soap, *per* box,	0	0½
Spirits, and all kinds of Liquor, *per* pipe *or* puncheon,	0	2½
Do. do. *per* hogshead,	0	1¼
Do. do. *per* barrel,	0	0¾
Staves, Pipe, *per* 120,	0	2
Do. Hogshead, *per* 120,	0	1½
Do. Barrel, *per* 120,	0	1
Stones, Paving or Building (*shipped as cargo*), *per* ton,	0	2
Sugar, *per* hogshead,	0	3
Tallow, *per* cask,	0	2
Tea, *per* 6 chests,	0	1
Timber, *per* ton,	0	3
Tobacco, *per* hogshead,	0	5
Wine, *per* pipe, *or* puncheon,	0	2½
Do. *per* hogshead,	0	1¼
Do. *per* barrel,	0	0¾

Bale Goods, in proportion to size, from 3*d.* to 1*d.*
Passenger Ships, 2*d.* *per* ton on register, in lieu of Goods.

"All articles not particularly specified, to pay same as other Goods, of same weight and proportion.

"No Goods 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, six days.—Slates coastwise or from Great Britain, from first delivery, six days.

"Timber—20 Tons, six days, Deals 1,000—six days. Staves—4,000, six days.

"But in all cases where 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 where it is necessary to have a longer period than is stated, an entry is to be made in the Receiver's Office, who is authorised to extend the same, if he sees reasonable grounds for so doing.

"No Goods will be permitted to be taken away until the Quayage is paid, and a receipt will be 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 will be subject to double Quayage, and which is to be ascertained 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 to be discharged on the Quays, but must be put into Carts out of the Boat and drawn away."

Docks.— The complaints urged against the corporation, for neglecting to apply some portion of the tonnage dues to the establishment of Docks, has already been noticed: it is, however, doubtful whether any probable saving effected on these funds would have been adequate to such an object. That the Irish Society should have overlooked them is more surprising; but even now it is not too late to supply the deficiency, by applying a portion of its revenue to this purpose. If, for instance, the proposed inclosure of the Slob were to be undertaken by the Society itself, and combined with the formation of Docks, an immediate benefit would be conferred on the port, and an ultimate equivalent return secured to the Society.

Until about six 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 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 there were 31 vessels of all sizes repaired at the Slip. In 1835 there were 13 repaired, and about 20 open boats: of the vessels 3 were put on the Slip, and 10 into the Dock. In 1836 there were 9 vessels repaired (including 2 steam-packets), and about 20 open boats: of the vessels 6 were put on the Slip, and 3 into the Dock. The Slip 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 been launched: it is a handsome vessel, built of Irish oak, and calculated to carry 259 tons.

Naval Stores are imported from Liverpool and Glasgow. Sails are made on the spot. Both American and Baltic pine are extensively imported. The oak used is chiefly Irish, and procured from Walworth Wood, Killymoon, Learmount, &c. 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 it and Derry.

Chamber of Commerce.—Institutions of this description, when formed on a popular principle, and unsupported by public authority in the possession of exclusive privileges, are valuable as they tend to expand the narrow views of individual interest, and to combine the knowledge of persons engaged in various branches of trade in one common effort to promote its progress. Distinguished from commercial companies they do not appear to claim an ancient origin. In France the first establishment of the kind was that of Marseilles, founded in the latter end of the 17th century. At Dunkerque one was established in 1700; others at Lyons, Rouen, Toulouse, Montpellier, Bordeaux, and Lille, between that period and 1714; and those of Bayonne, Nantes, St. Malo, and Amiens, at a somewhat later date. All these were established by royal edict, and supported at the public expense, being required to send representatives or delegates to the Council of Commerce, established at Paris (also by royal edict) in 1700, being about the date of the first publication of John Law's "Reasons for establishing a Council of Trade in Scotland," and thirty-six years after the actual establishment of a Council of Trade in Ireland, the first meeting of which was held on the 26th of May, 1664, during the lieutenancy of the duke of Ormonde. The office of these Chambers is thus stated in the Encyclopédie Méthodique:—"To provide from time to time the Council of Commerce with faithful and instructive reports on the state of Commerce, and on the measures most fitted to ensure its prosperity in each of the provinces, for which such a Chamber had been appointed—the government being thereby informed where encouragement was called for, or the removal of existing obstructions most urgently required." Though dissimilar in their contracted constitution, and direct dependence on government, to the free character of the institutions of this country, these establishments were doubtless, as auxiliaries, useful to the French government in aiding the attempt then making to spread a commercial taste through France; and it is even worthy of consideration whether the objects of the Chambers of Commerce of this country would not be advanced, in a high degree, by a corresponding system of co-operation,—for example, by a meeting of delegates from the Chambers of out-ports or distant towns, once or twice a year, in Dublin. Such delegates would constitute a Council of Commerce, and, keeping a vigilant watch over the proceedings of the legislature, be able to give advice or caution when necessary, and thus guard against the hasty enactment of injudicious acts.

Chambers of Commerce in England and Scotland are of still more modern date, and it was only on the 6th of April, 1824, that one was established in Derry. According to the laws and regulations, then adopted, the object was defined to be "to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of this City, and to correspond and confer with similar bodies or individuals, for that purpose." The subscription was fixed at a guinea on admission, and a guinea a year, which was afterwards reduced to half a guinea; and it was enacted that an annual assembly should be held on the third Monday in January, for the purpose of electing by ballot a president, vice-president, and 5 other members, to constitute a Council, of which 3 should form a quorum, and not more than 3 should be eligible for re-election; that the Council should meet on the first Thursday in every month, which was afterwards changed to Tuesday, with liberty of adjournment, and elect from among its members a secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year; that special assemblies of the Chamber might be convened by the Council at ten days' notice on the requisition of 10 members, or at any time at the discretion of the Council; that the Council might make by-laws; and that the annual General Assembly of the Chamber should be competent to enact new, or alter the old laws. At a general meeting, held on the 17th of January, 1825, it was also enacted, that a fine of two shillings and six pence should be levied for absence from the meetings of Council; and that it should be imperative on the Council to arbitrate in

all matters of dispute between members of the Chamber, free of expense; that in cases where only one party was a member a charge of one guinea should be levied on the other; and that where neither was a member a reasonable charge should be made, the proceeds to go to the funds of the institution. At a general meeting, held on the 16th of January, 1826, it was further enacted, that three additional general meetings should be held in the third weeks of April, July, and October.

The number of the members was 70 in 1826, which gradually increased to nearly 100, but became again reduced to 79 in 1833, about which period the meetings of the Chamber were discontinued.

Some doubts having been from time to time expressed respecting the use of the Chamber of Commerce, even by members of its own body, a detailed account of its principal operations was published in the Report for 1832, which opens with the following statement:—

"Since its commencement, the Chamber have [has], by its Council, borne a part in every application to Parliament, to his Majesty's Government, or to public Boards, on subjects interesting to the Commerce and Agriculture of the nation at large, or of Ireland in particular: in most of those cases they have followed, but in many important ones have led, public opinion. They have, in a more particular manner, applied themselves to the furtherance of every measure calculated to advance the interests of this City and the surrounding Country. They have accomplished great improvements in our communications by Post, and have reason to expect still greater. If they have not been able to procure full redress for the impositions levied on our trade, previous to their institution, they have at least put an end to them."

The Report then adverts to the disputes between the Chamber and the corporation, already detailed under the head *Municipality*, and closes with the following particulars on the subject of Tolls and Customs, as illustrative of the effects of its exertions in stimulating others to similar efforts:—

"The example of resistance, set by the Chamber, has also been highly serviceable to the City in other respects, by encouraging opposition to unjust claims, which did not properly come within the direct cognizance of the Chamber itself. We need only instance that of the Lessees of the City's Tolls and Customs being obliged to abandon the *taxes* formerly levied on *untaxable* articles, and their being now constrained to collect their Customs in the actual Markets only, in place of, as formerly, in the Streets, on the Bridges, and in the King's Highway, under the monstrous assumption that all parts of the *City*, its *Suburbs*, and *Liberties*, were to be considered a Market,—and agreeably to which pretension they demanded Custom and distrained in default of payment for Goods sold by Dealers in their Shops and Warehouses—held their Cattle Market in the open Streets, to the great danger and annoyance of the Inhabitants, at the same time, charging the Dealers for the *accommodation*.

"These impositions have been put an end to by the exertions of the parties more particularly interested; but it should be recollected that it was the Chamber of Commerce that *first* showed the practicability of successful opposition to illegal demands, though backed with the Power, Influence, and Stock Purse of a Corporation."

It is probable that these doubts, as to the utility of such a body, were partly due to the somewhat narrow constitution of the Council, and the want of some provision for ensuring in it a representation of every leading branch of trade. The high rate of the original subscription may also have operated against it; but, even judging from the fruits of its first exertions, there can be little hesitation in believing, that, with certain modifications calculated to spread its influence over a wider circle, the Chamber of Commerce would have become a vigilant guardian of mercantile interests, and have deserved to be supported by the trading community of Derry.

Brokers.—There are three established brokers—Messrs. Richard Forrest and Co.; Mr. Devitt; and Mr. Mac Leod.

Banks.—The following banking establishments have branches at Derry:—the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank, the Agricultural Bank, the Belfast Bank, and the Northern Bank. The first two were established in 1825, the others subsequently at different periods; but respectable agencies had previously existed. The Report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1827 contains the following observations:—"The facilities afforded by the present system of banking, and the reduced rates of discount, have been highly advantageous."

Insurance Offices.—The following Insuring Establishments have offices in Derry:—the Royal Exchange, West of England, Atlas, Manchester, British and Irish United, Alliance British and Foreign, Sun, British Commercial, West of Scotland, Guardian, Patriotic, York and North of England, Caledonian, Scottish Union, and North British. Of these the Royal Exchange is of oldest date: it commenced issuing fire policies on the 21st of October, 1805. It is, however, said to have been preceded by the Phœnix. In 1803 a life policy was issued, the expense of which, however, was not defrayed until 1821.

Post Office.—On the 29th of April, 1784, the citizens of Derry met to apply for a daily post from Dublin, but it has not been ascertained when the application thus contemplated was made, or granted. It would appear, however, from various complaints, made throughout the Reports of the Chamber of Commerce, that the arrangements respecting the Derry Post Office have been from time to time very unsatisfactory to the mercantile interest. That of 1827 adverts to the "great inconvenience and risk arising from the want of a proper conveyance for the mails between this City and Dublin," which appear to have originated from a dispute between the General Post Office and the contractors, in consequence of which the mails, with the entire remittances of the country, were for some time entrusted to a single guard in a one-horse cart. In that of 1832 it is regretted that no redress had been obtained regarding "the inconvenient hours and tardy progress of the Belfast Mail Coach, and the still more important point of the inefficiency of the Post-Office Steam-Packets on the Scotch and Irish Stations." On the other hand the Report goes on to observe:—"As regards the Dublin Mail, we have been more fortunate in our appeal to Head Quarters. It is now conveyed to us in Nineteen, and, from March next, we shall receive it in Eighteen hours, which is certainly a great improvement on the past system." At present this mail is conveyed in 17 hours in summer, and 18 in winter.

This part of the Report of 1832 is closed with the following remark:—"Whilst on this subject, we have to observe, that an application has lately been made to the General Post-Office, from several towns on the Northern Road, backed by influential individuals, to have the English Mail forwarded on that line immediately on arrival in Dublin, in place of being detained, as at present, till Seven o'clock, P. M. There is no place to which this proposed arrangement would be of more essential service than to the City of Derry, and we should have most willingly joined with the other applicants, had we been made acquainted with their intention." And the Report of 1833, after alluding to the above improvement on the Dublin line, again complains of the old grievance on the Belfast line, which caused the Scotch mail to arrive too late in Derry; and adds an additional complaint respecting the transference of the Sligo mail from a coach to a car, which would also involve the want of fit accommodation for passengers—an inconvenience which has since been remedied. Adverting again on a large scale to the inconvenience of communicating with Scotland, the Report introduces the following paragraph:—"The communication with Scotland for the transmission of the mails being exceedingly defective induced your Council to co-operate with Glasgow, in sending forward a petition for the purpose of effecting some change for the better. We urged, in as strong a manner as possible, the very great irregularity of the packets between Donaghadee and Portpatrick; and stating that, in our opinion, Carn Ryan would be a much better station on the Scotch side, from the superior facility of ingress and egress. It appears, however, that Government, in consequence of the very large sums expended on the improvement of Donaghadee and Portpatrick harbours, are unwilling to make any change; and for so far the mails continue to be forwarded by the same route."

Return of Postage for various Years.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1816, ...	3514	0	0	1833, (from 5th Jan. in preceding year to 5th Jan.)	3479	12	0
1821, (from 5th July in preceding year to 5th July,)	2490	0	7	1834, ditto.	3510	19	10
1822, ditto.	2577	7	11	1835, ditto.	3654	0	0
1823, ditto.	2486	15	3½	1836, (to 14th December), ...	3798	0	0

The following general Rates of Postage have been established by 7 and 8 George IV. c. 21. (See mileage from Derry in the table of *Coaches and Cars*, p. 201):—

Distance in Irish Miles.	0 to 7.	7 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 95.	95 to 120.	120 to 150.	150 to 200.	200 to 250.	250 to 300.
Rates of Postage.	s. d. 0 2	s. d. 0 3	s. d. 0 4	s. d. 0 5	s. d. 0 6	s. d. 0 7	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 0 9	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 1	s. d. 1 2

And for every additional 100 miles, a further sum of 1*d.*

Sub-section 3.—*External Trade.*

When considered in connexion with the home production of the country, the External is manifestly supplementary to the Internal Trade, as it conveys to the final market those articles which in the first instance have been brought for sale to the home market; and in a similar manner it is supplementary to the Internal Trade of other countries, as it brings within reach of the home consumer the return products of their industry, and in so doing assumes the more general aspect of Foreign Trade. It would be a fruitless labour to search in any remote epoch for the origin and first traces of a Foreign

Trade from this port: as, prior to the settlement under Sir Henry Docwra, Derry appears to have been only distinguished as an ecclesiastical establishment. Foreign merchants may occasionally have visited it with wines, receiving in exchange hides—the staple commodity, according to Cambrensis, of the country—but it is probable that the more ancient commerce of the district was through either Lough Swilly, or Coleraine, so long celebrated for its salmon fishery: the condition also of the people and of the country, after the Anglo-Norman settlements, not merely in this but in a much larger portion of the kingdom, renders it improbable that anything more than a very rude and limited commercial intercourse could have been maintained till a comparatively recent period. In the account of King Richard's second voyage to Ireland, in 1399, written by a French officer, and translated by George, earl of Totness (—see HARRIS's *Hibernica:* p. 53), there is a description of an interview between the earl of Gloucester and Mc. Morough, who claimed to be king of Leinster, in which occurs the following passage:—"Between two Woodes, not far from the Sea, Mc. Morough, (attendid by Multitudes of the Irish) descended from a Mountain, mounted upon a Horse without a Saddle, which cost him (as it was reported) four Hundrith Cows. For in that Country they barter by Exchange, Horses for Beasts, and one Commodity for anothir, and not for reddy Money." And in a subsequent passage the same writer, speaking of the sojourn of King Richard and his army in Dublin, gives a very favourable opinion of that city, "which is a good Town, the best in that Realme, seated upon the Sea, and rich in Merchandise, wher wee found such plenty of Victuals to relieve our Army, Horse and Foot, consisting of thirty Thousande or therabouts, that the Prices of the same did not much increase." These two passages, placed thus in juxtaposition, afford a reasonable ground for believing that—whilst the towns on the coast, particularly those within the English pale, then carried on, as indeed since the settlement of the Danes they had done, a considerable traffic—the interior and remote parts of the country were too harassed by the persecuting and desolating conflicts of the times to admit of that steady application to agricultural pursuits, which would have produced to any extent the elements of commercial exchange. The natural woods of the country were fastnesses in which the harassed chieftains sought security from their pursuers,—and extensive herds, which could be driven away on the approach of the spoiler, were a safer possession than crops, which it required time to mature and an armed force to secure from destruction.

To investigate the difficult and truly interesting question of the origin of trade or manufacture in Ireland is, in truth, to enter into an inquiry which involves the evidences of national descent, and of early civilization. Such an investigation, therefore, forms an essential part of the County History, and that portion only of the subject which applies to a period, of which the present time may be considered a part, will here be noticed as having a practical bearing on the commercial progress of the country. Anderson, in his History of Commerce, gives many brief yet highly interesting proofs that Ireland at an early date was not totally devoid even of manufactures. Under the date 1289, he says that in that year, the 17th of Edward I., an act of parliament passed relating to the kingdom of Ireland, the 4th section whereof gives "leave for all kinds of merchandize to be exported from Ireland, except to the King's enemies," adding, that "then as now there were some Irish commodities that interfered with those of the same kind in England, and particularly wool and leather." Had the same liberal policy been adhered to, the country would have been conquered, not by the force of arms but by the gradual inroad of civilization, industry, and commerce. In the year 1360, being the 34th of Edward III., a similar act passed, "giving leave for all kinds of merchandize to be exported from and imported into Ireland, as well by aliens as denizens." Under date 1382 there is an extract from the 7th volume of the *Fœdera*, in which it is stated that the Pope's collector obtained leave of King Richard II. to export custom-free from the port of Bristol a great quantity of woollen goods, &c., for garments, beds, and other household furniture, amongst which are mentioned "Five Mantles of Irish Cloth, one lined with green—another mantle of mixed Cloth lined with green—One Russet Garment lined with Irish Cloth." And to these testimonies Lord Charlemont adds another, derived from a Florentine poet, whose work, giving an account of the several nations of the world, was published prior to 1363, and mentions Ireland as being then renowned for the excellency of her serges.—(See *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy:* vol. 1; Antiquities, p. 18.) At the year 1430 Mr. Anderson quotes from Hakluyt a curious poem, descriptive of the commerce of Christendom at that period—"Ireland's commodities" being enumerated as "Hides and Fish, as Salmon, Herrings, and Hake, wool, linen cloth, and skins of wild beasts," adding his own remark of the antiquity thereby demonstrated of a linen manufacture in Ireland. Fynes Moryson states the exports to have been hides, timber, "particularly wood to make barrells, called Pipe staves, great gain being made thereby," fish, cattle, horses, and corn (when permitted), woollen and linen cloths "in great quantity;" hawks and aqua-vitæ, usquebaugh or whiskey, "which was held the best in the world!" the principal import being, as in earlier times, French and Spanish wines. And to this authority the somewhat later evidence of Ware (1658) may be added, who, after speaking of the fisheries of salmon, herrings, and pilchards, "which, salted and barrelled, are every year exported to foreign parts, and yield a consider-

able return to the merchants," adds, "nor ought we to forbear mentioning here the great number of ships employed every year in transporting out of Ireland into foreign parts, Oxen, Sheep, Beef, Hides, Pelts, Wood, Flax, Lead, *Iron*, Blankets, &c."

In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, by successive enactments, the export trade in wool was either totally restrained, or restricted by heavy impositions in the shape of licenses or of duties. And when the habit of manufacturing the wool at home into coarse cloths, partly for exportation, had become general, the jealousy of the English manufacturers brought about a restriction of that trade also. The result which usually attends such a narrow policy did not fail to follow this, and is thus set forth in the reply to Lord Weymouth's inquiry as to the high rates of wool in Ireland (—see SOUTHWELL *MSS.*), dated Dublin, the 7th of September, 1699:—"As to y^e^ consequence of y^e^ late Act, necessity does not only sharpen y^e^ invention but is the Parent of Industry; it has laid aside in some measure the making of coarse goods, which made a noise by their bulke but amounted to little money, and there being a general agreement amongst y^e^ men here to confine their habit to our own Manufactures, it is very obvious that since the Parliament of England bent their thoughts to depress us, more Spanish Wooll has been imported in one year than in 35 years before, adding all that came in within that time together, and still encouragements are given for y^e^ importing more, and our own wearing consumes it all; before y^e^ Act was on foot no man that could hang an English Cloath on his back would weare an Irish one, now no man will look at an English Cloath except it be black. Our highest cloaths used to be 8*s.* per y^d^, and those exported about 5*s.*, but we are in some months come to make cloth of 14*s.* per y^d^." These unwise interferences with the growing manufactures of Ireland, and restrictions on the trade, were founded, and attempted to be justified on the principle that the woollen was the peculiar trade of England—the linen of Ireland. There are, however, important differences between these two as sources of national wealth. The woollen is connected with one of the most profitable forms of agriculture—sheep-farming—and has no con-generic manufacture to check its powers of extension; the other, deficient in the first point, has now at least to contend at every step against the cotton manufacture.

Dr. Campbell (—see *Historical Sketch:* p. 361,) adduces other proofs of the early establishment and progressive increase of the woollen manufacture, the importance of which as a source both of Internal and External Trade cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. He states that, "before the civil wars commenced in 1641, woollens had been for some years exported, to the amount of £70,000 and upwards." The prohibitory duties laid on woollens by the Irish Parliament, at the instigation of the English government, in 1698, stopped its further growth, and from that period it continued to languish until it finally dropped into decay. These measures were preceded by addresses from both houses of parliament, in England, to the king—that from the lords, dated the 9th of January, 1698, running thus:—

"We the Lords Spiritual and Temporall in Parliament assembled, do humbly represent unto your Majesty that the growing manufacture of Cloth in Ireland, both by the cheapness of all sorts of necessaries for life, and goodness of Materialls for making of all manner of Cloth, doth invite your subjects of England, with their Families and Servants, to leave their Habitations to settle there, to the Increase of the Woollen Manufacture in Ireland, which makes your loyal subjects, in this Kingdom, very apprehensive that the future growth of it may greatly prejudice the said manufacture here," &c. The South, which was the principal seat of this manufacture, suffered severely from its ruin: fortunately in the North the linen manufacture was the favourite, and the blow was therefore the less felt. Dr. Campbell gives as his opinion that linen was manufactured in Ulster "so early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth." The extract from Hakluyt, already cited, shews that it was manufactured in and exported from the kingdom, and therefore probably from Ulster, at a still earlier period. But it is unnecessary on the present occasion to carry the inquiry further, as the annals of the early history of Derry [—see *General History,*] shew too clearly the improbability that it could then have participated in much of the advantages of either of these branches of Foreign Trade. The brief retrospect, however, which has here been taken, may not be without advantage, as affording a stimulating example to the landed proprietors and wealthy merchants of the county and city. It should indeed be remembered that there are extensive tracts of land in the county well fitted for the support of sheep,—that there is an ample supply of water for mechanical power,—and, above all, that a quiet and orderly people offer no obstacle to the introduction and application of productive capital.

In 1607—as appears from extracts made by the Rev. Dr. Reid from MSS. in the British Museum—the trade of the city was still so low that the total customs, received to his majesty's use for *one year* ending on the 1st of June, 1607, amounted only to £35 3*s.* 10*d.*, fees to officers not deducted. A considerable improvement, however, soon took place, as the same manuscript gives, in 1637, the total customs received in Derry for the half year ending on the 1st of October, 1637, as £1258 18*s.* 8½*d.*, namely—Inwards, £449 9*s.* 2½*d.*, Outwards, £809 3*s.* 6*d.*—which, allowing a progressive increase, agrees tolerably with the estimate given by Sir T. Phillips of "the Londoners' receipts of all sorts since y^e^ beginning of y^e^ Plantations in Ulster," viz., from the 28th of July, 1609, to the year

1629, in which the customs of Londonderry and Coleraine are stated to have been, for the first 4 years, £300 *per annum*, and for 15 years following, £700 *per annum*, in all amounting to £11,700.

By the original articles of agreement the customs of all goods imported or exported, poundage, tonnage, &c. were vested in the Irish Society for 99 years, on the yearly payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* to his majesty as an acknowledgment. But this right, not having been so fully established as to be exercised, was relinquished to the crown in 1664, and a compensation of £6000 agreed to be given "in money for the same."—(*Concise View of the Irish Society.*)

The disturbed state of the country interfered with the first steps in trade of the new settlement, and Mr. Springham, in 1614, reported to the common council that "The Larke being at the Derry I tooke inventory of her furniture and tackle, and had sold her at a price, but goeing for Coleraine she was stolen away by pirates and souldiers from Portrush and she is now at Sillie [Swilly]." Before, however, the end of this century Londonderry had made still further advances in commercial importance, and yielded to the public revenue from Christmas, 1692, to Christmas, 1693:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Customs inwards,	908	12	11½
Do. outwards,	187	7	9½
Imported excise,	728	3	10½
Inland excise,	1155	5	10⅜
Ale licenses,	89	5	0
Wine, &c., licenses,	19	10	6
	£3088	5	11⅜

Besides some other sums, proceeding from seizures and other sources not strictly commercial. This information, extracted by Mr. Weale from a MS. quarto, intituled, "The Accounts of His Majesty's Revenue for five years," &c., which had been examined by Bartholomew Van Homrigh, one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and prepared, as it appears, at the instance of Lord Coningsby, then vice-treasurer, is of course strictly authentic, and, when compared with the state of the customs in 1637, tends to show a considerable alteration in the course of trade.

The revenue of all Ireland, from similar sources, was for the same year, 1693:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Customs inwards,	22,980	14	7
Do. outwards,	7,694	11	5⅜
Imported excise,	20,885	7	6
Inland excise,	76,237	9	8⅞
Ale licenses,	6,524	14	3
Wine, &c., licenses,	1,149	8	5
	£135,472	5	11¼

And the gross revenue, including seizures, plantation duty, which was very small, quit and crown rents, hearth money, and the arrears of one preceding year, which were very considerable, &c., was £454,310 12*s.* 7½*d.*

Mr. M'Culloch (—see *Dictionary*: p. 426,) states the amount of revenue derived from the custom duties of England in 1590, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to have amounted to no more than £50,000,—in 1613 to £148,075,—in 1660 to £421,582,—and in 1688 to £781,987—comparing which sums with the amount of the customs of Ireland, it is but too evident that even at that period the trade of Ireland had made no progress corresponding to that of England. The order of commercial importance of the principal towns at this period, as far as it can be judged from the customs paid, stands thus:—

Arranged according to the amount of customs paid inwards.	Arranged according to the amount of customs paid outwards.
Dublin.	Dublin.
Cork.	Cork.
Waterford.	Belfast.
Belfast.	Waterford.
LONDONDERRY.	Ross.
Wexford.	Wexford.
Youghal.	Drogheda.
Galway.	LONDONDERRY.
Limerick.	Youghal.
Coleraine.	Limerick.
Drogheda.	Killybegs.
Kinsale.	Kinsale.
Ross.	Galway.
Strangford.	Strangford.

Which lists suggest reflexions on the localities of the manufactures then existing in the country, and the changes which in part have resulted from an alteration in the character of its exports.

The general revenue of the country seems to have advanced but slowly for many years. In 1703 it amounted to £330,492,—in 1706 to £391,954,—in 1716 to £363,743, exclusive of the produce of additional duties more recently imposed, which amounted to a further sum of £70,523. In 1756 the ancient hereditary revenue amounted to £499,528—the additional duties to £165,539. During this period, however, the linen manufacture, encouraged by the legislature, was making rapid progress, as in 1726 the number of yards exported were only 4,368,395—of value, £218,419 15*s.*,—and in the year ending on the 25th of March, 1757, 15,508,709—£1,033,913 18*s.* 8*d.*,—being in 30 years more than trebled in quantity, and more than quadrupled in value; and in the advantages arising out of this important source of External Trade there can be no doubt, as will subsequently be shown, that Derry fully participated. The growth of a commercial spirit is indeed fully manifest from several incidental particulars, though it is not possible for some years to show the exact proportion of the trade of Derry to that of the whole kingdom.

In 1707 a petition was presented by six merchants of the city, in their own and the names of others, against the exactions of the corporation by impositions laid on all goods exported or imported; it was, however, subsequently withdrawn. In 1763 a resolution of the House of Commons states, that there are upwards of 40 ships actually belonging to the city of Derry, many of which are from 200 to 300 tons' burthen; and in 1767 the following very explicit resolutions on the subject appeared in the Journals:—

"Resolved, that it appears to this Committee, that Sixty-seven Ships, containing near 11,000 Tons, belonging to the Merchants of Derry, are now employed in the Trade of that Port, besides Foreigners; and that the Trade of the said City has increased so greatly within these thirty-eight years last past, that the Receipt of the Revenue is thereby augmented from £7000 or thereabouts yearly, to near £30,000.

"Resolved, that it appears to this Committee, that the Exports from the City of Derry, in Linen Yarn, and Cloth only, amounts to the sum of £250,000 yearly."

From which it is manifest, even allowing for the apparent mistake in the sum quoted, that at that period Derry bore an important part in the great national manufacture. By various detached returns in the Journals of the Irish House of Commons the further character of its External Trade may be tolerably estimated; and it is remarkable that agricultural produce formed no appreciable part of it in the export branch, though a considerable one in that of imports. In the years stated the following quantities of corn, meal, &c., appear to have been imported:—

1753.	1764.	1765.
Barley, qrs. . . . 226	Barley and Malt, qrs. 104¾	Barley, . . qrs. ..
Malt, do. . . . 1825		Malt, . . . do. ..
Oats, do. . . . 400	Oats, . . . do. 0	Oats, . . . do. ..
Pease, do. . . . 39	Beans and Pease, do. 5½	Beans and Pease, do. 27⅛
Wheat, do. . . . 180	Wheat, . . . do. 312½	Wheat, . . do. 153
Oatmeal, brls. . . 3040	Oatmeal, . . brls. 53	Oatmeal, . . brls. ..
Flour, cwt. . . . 3672	Flour, . . cwt. 8184	Flour, . . . cwt. 5154

And from accounts, presented to the house in 1757, it appears that between the 25th of March, 1753, and the same date in 1757, the amount of corn exported from Derry was only 30 barrels of oats.

The quantity of beer and ale imported during the same period was:—

1754, . . 419	barrels, being nearly $\frac{1}{30}$	of the quantity imported to	the whole kingdom.
1755, . . 436½	do. . . . . $\frac{1}{46}$	do.	do.
1756, . . 566½	do. . . . . $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{4}}$	do.	do.
1757, . . 538⅔	do. . . . . $\frac{1}{28}$	do.	do.

The import of ale and beer of the kingdom diminishing by one-half in this period, whilst that of Derry continued to increase.

In 1761 a return of black cattle exported was presented to the House, and, though Coleraine appears in the list, Derry does not.

In 1767, however, she contributed to the supply of Dublin 360 barrels of flour, and 412 barrels of wheat.

From the year 1771 a more correct estimate may be formed of the trade of Derry, copies from

that date having been preserved, in the library of the Royal Dublin Society, of the books of the Custom House. From them, as giving a distinct view of the nature and course of its trade, these portions relating to Derry have been extracted:—

Exportations to Great Britain.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Beef, brls.	60	103	0	0	38	0	240¾	85⅓	144	637⅔	999	182⅔
Bullocks and Cows, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	18
Bread, cwt.	60	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0
Butter, lbs.	994	18984	17892	43708	17752	11200	12180	25788	18802	29113	29491	1652
Cheese, do.	994	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, { Oats, qrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	547	0	0	312	0	0
Corn, { Wheat, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
do. { Oatmeal, brls.	0	9½	35	0	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ground, { Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flaxseed, hhds.	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feathers, lbs.	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	343	0	168	0	0
Fish, Salmon, tierces.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
do. Herrings, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
Hides, Tanned, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	14	0
do. Untanned, do.	10494	4682	2842	2121	1910	1379	838	3733	3860	4087	3656	1026
Horns, Ox, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	0	40	50	0
Kelp, tons.	12	0	45	0	20	0	19	0	0	20	15	3
Linen Cloth, yds.	40724	56079	19296	21509	16602	31038	31201	26421	69685	24357	244779	295347
do. Yarn, cwt.	18620	17779	15306	15320	13750	16243	13293	13913	18528	18935	17346	13059
Oil, Train, hhds.	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, brls.	0	0	0	1	4½	3	70	135	58	60	188	263
Skins, Calves', no.	340	792	117	1044	1180	564	2228	2154	1389	0	2349	1008
do. Rabbits', cwt.	108	0	0	0	118	0	114½	129	85¼	0	0	0
Soap, do.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98¾	40¾	0
Small Parcels, value £	24 15 5	6 9 2	30 16 8	28 15 10	24 0 0	84 1 8	26 18 4	18 8 4	14 6 8	16 11 8	0 0 0	5 0 0

Exportations to France.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Beef, brls.	50	0	0	16	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bread, cwt.	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter, lbs.	0	1792	0	84	1232	0	0	0	0	4480	0	0
Cheese, do.	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish, Salmon, tons.	12	15	0	26½	16½	26	36	0	0	0	0	0
Hides, Untanned, no.	160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, brls.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value £	1 2 8½	0	0	0	0	0	5 0 0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportations to Spain and Portugal.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Beef, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Bread, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395
Butter, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6706	0
Candles, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5306	0
Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Fish, Cod, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
do. Herrings, do.	0	0	0	580	0	0	81	10	0	0	694	0
do. Salmon, tons.	48	0	10	4½	0	3	149½	78⅓	130	0	42⅔	41¼
Linen Cloth, yds.	0	0	0	1260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4114
Pork, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Small Parcels, value £	0	0	0	0	0	20 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	2 3 6

Exportations to the East Country.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Oatmeal, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	570
Linen Cloth, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Small Parcels, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 0 0

Exportations to the Plantations.

Articles exported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Beef,	brls.	584	644	354	522	430	0	175	339	177	42	425	29½
Bread,	cwt.	488	478	354	494	414	0	215	218	263	42	164	36
Butter,	lbs.	7686	9800	5348	7252	15988	0	672	560	3822	5096	7364	910
Cheese,	do.	7686	7672	5348	7252	6692	0	672	560	1134	616	168	448
Corn, Barley,	qrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
do. Oats,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	56	0	54½	0
do. *Ground,* { Flour,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	0	0	30
do. { Oatmeal,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
Fish, Cod,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
do. Herrings,	do.	200	543	608	339	989	683	3594	761	1582	1894	2635	366
do. Ling,	cwt.	0	0	0	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
do. Salmon,	tons.	0	14⅝	0	0	0	0	0½	7⅝	0½	0	1⅝	4½
Iron, Wrought,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
Linen Cloth,	yds.	215595	104718	79234	94854	69835	0	0	0	2008	3600	7913	0
Pork,	brls.	0	0	0	0	2	0	70	250	284⅜	0	23	16
Soap,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1155
Tallow,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26½
Small Parcels, value	£	1 6 10½	3 15 0	3 10 0	6 0 10	4 0 0	20 0 0	0	0	8 10 0	0	0	0

Of agricultural produce, in its simple or primary state (such as the several varieties of grain), the export to Great Britain within the above period was too insignificant to have in any perceptible degree influenced the commercial exchanges. Wheat appears as an article of export for the first time in 1782; and it may be remarked, that Ireland at large had only within this period become a corn-exporting country. Of other articles of provisions, such as beef and butter, the export was somewhat more considerable; and hides, as a collateral product of grazing, were also exported to a considerable extent. The provision trade in the years 1780 and 1781 experienced a great increase, the consequence probably of the heavy duties on salt, levied at that time in England and Scotland, but not in Ireland. These duties were loudly condemned by English and Scotch agriculturists; and Dr. Anderson supports the complaint by a comparative statement of them as paid in England and Ireland, on a barrel of pork or beef, namely:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*			
In England, for one bushel of home-made Salt	0	5	0			
One-half ditto of foreign Salt	0	5	2			
				£0	10	2
In Ireland, internal duty on home-made Salt ..	0	0	0			
One-half bushel of foreign Salt, at 4½*d. per* bushel	0	0	2¼			
				£0	0	2¼
Difference in favour of Ireland				£0	9	11¾

And that at a time when the old protecting duty charged on Irish beef and pork, on importation, had been taken off, leaving it subject only to the duty of 1*s. per* barrel on exportation from Ireland, and the expense of freight, equal to about 1*s.* more.—(*Present State of the Hebrides:* pp. 373, 377.) The great support of the External Trade of Derry with Great Britain was manifestly the manufacture of linen, which, although exhibiting some remarkable fluctuations, supplied in 1782 a quantity for export seven times greater than that of 1771. But this increase must not be supposed to prove a general extension of the manufacture: it was the consequence of the transfer of the export from one channel to another—the Plantations having in the beginning of the period taken more than Great Britain. Summing up all the exports of linen, it appears that 417,116 yards were exported in 1771 and 1772, and 552,183 yards in 1781 and 1782.

Reviewing the exports to France, and to Spain and Portugal, it is remarkable how little either of those countries received of productions calculated to promote the wealth of the country, by stimulating native industry—no considerable quantity of either simple or manufactured agricultural produce having been taken in direct exchange by either. The Export Trade to the East Country commenced late, and was of small extent. Whether the oatmeal included in the exports was the production of the country, or a re-shipment of part of that imported from Great Britain, cannot be now ascertained; the total quantity, however, of the imports of that article so much exceeded that of the exports, that it could not fairly be deemed a home production for the purpose of External Trade. To France, Spain, and Portugal, fish formed an important article of trade; and still more so to the Plantations, which received, it would appear, the great bulk of the produce of the herring fishery. The Plantations, indeed, seem to have rivalled Great Britain during part of the period in question, taking off a very considerable quantity of provisions and of linen; but towards the end of the period this trade merged in that of Great Britain, and continues so even now when the ports of the British Colonies are freely open to the shipping and commerce of Ireland.

The imports for the same period, which have now to be considered, though far more numerous, are also stated in detail, in order to give a distinct view of the trade. They commence with those of Great Britain, no distinction having been made in the Custom House books between England and Scotland prior to the year 1783.

Importations from Great Britain.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Apparel, value £	0	0	3 0	8 13	1 12	0	12 0	9 17	20 18	0	0	7 10
Arms, value £	26 17	15 10	5 0	10 6	5 0	0	19 14	21 14	72 10	22 17	143 0	77 13
Ale, brls.	19	2	0	13½	185½	124	117	65	48	6	0	0½
Beer, do.	699½	1052	1477	492	1378	1197	1224	1234	1168	849	952	1523
Bacon, flitches.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bark, brls.	1913	1601	1620	1624	1263	1888	3827	3490	3520	1383	3809	3213
Battery, lbs.	259	56	21	546	119	105	294	441	133	168	14	21
Books, Bound, value £	10 0	0	0	0	1 8	0	0	0	0	0	3 14	0 18
do. Unbound, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
Brimstone, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	917	0	0	0	1484
Building Materials, Bricks, no.	500	1000	0	3000	0	1500	0	1500	7000	4000	3500	4000
Building Materials, Slates, do.	12000	10000	0	20000	0	0	12000	0	0	0	0	0
Building Materials, Tiles, do.	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bullion, Silver. oz.	0	0	0	0	0	21	23	31	6	0	16	14
Calico, Stained, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
Candlewick, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0
Cards, Wool, pairs.	288	0	528	972	3564	4692	4680	2124	480	0	2136	3384
Chalk, cwt.	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	70	0	0	0
Cheese, do.	80½	106	40	6½	21	27	56	38	18	41	12	47½
Cider, gals.	6457	2667	1785	0	0	1197	5512	10920	483	2268	1890	7890
Coaches, Chariots, &c., value £	0	60	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Coals, tons.	1214	1591	1784	1043	1412	1442	2029	1648	1479	851	1038	5414
Coffee, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	196	0	420	0	0	0	0
Copper Plates, do.	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	336	0	476	4382	0
Cork, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	0
Corn, Barley and Wheat, bushels.	4638	1413	13	28	0½	7	729	788	1206	63	853	238
do. Oats, qrs.	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
do. *Ground*, Oatmeal, brls.	5929	7494	310	0	242	0	0	5392	16557	1409	406	3664
do. *Ground*, Flour, cwt.	1455	0	653	698	907	0	960	0	50	0	0	0
Cutlery Ware, Knives, no.	12272	1676	2378	2640	12212	16234	29602	15494	8564	6480	9281	25576
Cutlery Ware, Razors, do.	0	0	0	0	600	288	0	0	1344	0	0	432
Cutlery Ware, Scissors, doz. prs.	300	18	20	16	114	210	113	103	110	20	66	132
Cutlery Ware, Swords, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 2	3 18	1 16
Drapery, yds.	16217	8825	8013	7565	24369	15206	17126	22724	7229	5248	6023	73459
Drugs, value £	28	0	1 5	0	0 10	1 6	0	0	11 4	42 4	2 5	5 3
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	314	295	216	294	327	288	413	450	255	536	590	976
do. Small Parcels, value £	28	0	0	105 12	500	300	100	100	350	207 10	163 6	126 2
Earthenware, value £	230 16	226 18	283 13	181 8	421 16	227 9	394 12	285 4	196 14	214 18	321 16	613 18
Fish, Herrings, brls.	309	195	74	127	50	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Ling, cwt.	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Flax, Undressed, do.	0	160	640	300	126	0	475	162	75	169	377	0
Flints, no.	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit, Raisins, Currants, &c. cwt.	314	29	216	294	327	288	413	450	255	536	0	976
do. Almonds, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	291
do. Aniseed, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0
do. Oranges and Lemons, do.	0	0	0	0	0	448	0	0	6888	2800	0	272
do. Walnuts, &c. brls.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fustians, yds.	190	166	165	274	786	269	362	614	369	263	432	377
Glass, Bottles, doz.	7091	2973	2091	1509	1820	4200	1787	4696	294	2403	979	2263
do. Cases & Drinking Vessels, no.	8949	10312	3842	5610	9501	13618	16625	6032	1481	4946	2839	111
Grindstones, chald.	0½	0	0½	2	0	1	0	4	0½	6	1	0
Groceries, Small Parcels, value £	3 18	1 8	0 6	0 12	1 0	2 10	1 14	8 0	1 11	11 4 0	36 1	2 18
do. Hulled Barley, lbs.	0	56	0	2240	1232	0	0	168	4480	1400	0	0
Gunpowder, do.	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	1099	3206	1211	12985	7875
Haberdashery, Thread, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
do. Small Parcels, val. £	17 12	16 0	26 4	27 0	68 18	95 10	57 1	91 10	69 13	80 3	77 17	169 10
Hair, Camels', lbs.	0	86	0	3	0	0	58	0	0	0	10	0
do. Goats', do.	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hats, no.	122	186	42	72	21	0	0	0	60	18	0	0
Hemp, Undressed, cwt.	76	300½	426	544	230	487	44	42	0	1058	200	115
do. Oakum, do.	0	26½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Twine, do.	0	0	0	15½	1½	4½	0	12½	0	0	5	6½
do. Cables, do.	42	156	56	12	0	105	0	13¾	0	0	0	0
do. Cordage, do.	117	162	62	20	84	93	0	0½	0	41	17½	0
Hops, lbs.	12257	10220	18858	10381	26376	16072	32697	10948	28735	9362	33327	54929
Iron, cwt.	1858	3368	2284	2916	1887	228	22	15	260	1947	3742	4034
do. Steel, do.	42½	61½	35	11	18	51½	32	62	22	9½	34	72½
Ironmongery, Small Parcels, val. £	254 16	155 13	230 18	294 18	334 8	459 13	614 3	692 1	363 16	268 13	441 18	1138 7
do. Mermits, no.	53	393	980	672	1228	5147	1132	1034	736	516	0	1651
do. Hardware, value £	174 8	91 16	78 6	70 15	321 7	207 14	264 15	320 18	155 19	192 7	393 15	419 10
do. Pots, no.	0	0	4	0	0	227	28	42	10	16	36	36
do. Scythes, do.	2872	1812	2028	2376	2340	2124	2604	2016	1272	216	252	0
do. Wire, lbs.	0	0	0	0	4	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wire Lattice, do.	0	91	0	28	0	28	0	4480	21	0	0	0
Ivory, Wrought, do.	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	4	2	2	2	6
Lace, Threadbone, yds.	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	81	0	0
Lampblack, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	28
Lead, Pig, Sheet and White, cwt.	75	97½	167	72	130	183	241	328	155	121	469	655
do. Ore, do.	40	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	69	49
do. Red, do.	0	0	3	0	0	0	29½	0	0	0½	3	20
Linen, British, yds.	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	99	0	0	0	55
do. Canvas, do.	15686	12269	12652	22973	10592	22393	7548	7594	6047	7634	8912	12154
do. Kenting, do.	0	0	0	0	0	1920	825	5102	0	2450	14113	1189
do. Muslin, do.	0	0	150	0	223	238	165	353	56	0	0	0
do. Ticken, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
do. Cotton & Silk, Brit. Man. val. £	20 3	26 11	0	0	141 10	144 9	225 10	681 17	311 8	71 18	32 3	2045 14

Importations from Great Britain. (Continued.)

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Millstones,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1
Millinery, value	£	0 15	4 0	2 16	2 19	23 14	0	2 5	0	18 0	69 10	5 6	3 18
Oil, Linseed and Train,	gals.	246	93	190	321	147	210	0	94	94	20	960	285
do. Sweet,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	421	140	432
Painting Stuff, value	£	23 15	12 9	8 10	9 19	10 14	6 16	9 18	9 7	4 11	7 10	12 15	65 3
Paper Hangings,	leaves.	0	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pewter,	lbs.	0	112	0	0	0	0	112	7	0	0	0	0
Pictures, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	3 18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pins and Needles,	thous.	7	0	12	8	112	0	12	0	22	72	2	0
Pitch,	brls.	0	0	11½	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	12	0
Potashes,	cwt.	179	1445	1594	80	879	0	53	215	278	581	655	0
Printing Letters,	do.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rosin,	do.	22	6½	13	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Saddlery Ware, value	£	0	0	0	0	3 16	17 12	12 9	0 8	26 7	0	14 1	9 18
Salt, Foreign,	bushels.	0	2325	0	0	0	0	0	1100	0	0	0	637
do. Rock,	cwt.	8790	5222	8230	2380	5840	4200	5080	4410	5320	4040	2800	4920
do. White,	bushels.	47918	45650	50766	40653	34485	53316	38414	48385	52358	35433	35651	73610
Saltpetre,	cwt.	0	15	0	5	5	0	12	25	2	0	0	3
Seeds, Grass and Garden,	lbs.	1613	459	560	1035	579	1014	1049	610	528	212	1669	753
do. Clover,	do.	0	336	3920	616	553	1904	2583	336	1008	224	1764	3626
do. Hemp,	gals.	0	0	72	9	63	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Linseed,	hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	6	125½	0	403½	131
Silk, Manufactured,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	11½	0	6	0	29	52½	38
do. Thrown and dyed,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16½	0	0
Skins, Buck,	no.	26	0	0	0	0	20	32	135	0	0	0	0
Soap,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spices, Pepper, Cinnamon, &c.	do.	358	2162	2583	3159	1469	2891	3202	3793	1295	1013	3620	2017
do. Ginger,	do.	1491	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	224	1673	1663	124
Spirits, Brandy,	gals.	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	3027	0	0
do. Rum,	do.	125342	95739	7568	22457	13789	3602	5710	9020	18278	12183	12128	10859
Stationery Ware, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
do. Blue Paper,	rms.	0	0	31	15	0	28½	7	18½	0	0	0	0
do. Printing do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
do. Writing do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockings,	pairs.	444	156	50	96	656	78	12	180	0	0	36	60
Sugar,	cwt.	7506	5634	7669	5223	10845	7020	6452	4914	8803	4334	8260	5399
Tar,	brls.	0	22	23	8	204	0	30	0	0	4	134	0
Tea, Bohea and Green,	lbs.	29696	25531	37515	30072	34561	31862	26882	20096	23716	25088	27497	22560
Thimbles,	no.	0	0	900	0	2500	432	2072	144	500	0	500	0
Thread, Listen,	lbs.	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Tin Plates,	brls.	32¼	58½	21	17¼	48½	42	31½	39	13½	34	30	60½
Tobacco,	lbs.	292034	240347	281617	477232	227271	293342	270897	198537	365646	498179	394526	344747
Toys, value	£	22 7	0	0	0 5	8 11	15 3	11 3	12 8	0 10	0 15	13 4	19 7
Upholstery Ware, value	£	87 0	30 0	78 0	152 13	319 2	181 19	175 3	303 10	57 0	37 9	31 4	47 19
Wine, French,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1323	0	0
do. Port,	do.	126	0	0	157	32	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
do. Spanish,	do.	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Timber,	tons.	8	0	3	17	0	4	14	18	0	0	24	9
do. Clap boards,	no.	0	500	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Deals,	do.	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
do. Hoops,	thous.	2	0	13	0	0	33	15	14	42	51	45	78
do. Planks, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38 6
do. Staves,	hund.	0	30	5	0	0	60	0	60	0	80	277	30
do. Wainscots,	no.	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
do. Wooden Ware, value	£	15 18	6 15	12 6	34 6	17 13	84 19	40 12	26 12	19 9	16 0	17 0	16 0
Wool, Beaver,	lbs.	0	22	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Cotton,	do.	0	1533	511	5558	1694	4648	616	994	0	253	5852	56
Yarn, Worsted,	do.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
do. Linen and Cotton,	do.	0	0	28	2	351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Parcels, sundries, value	£	195	147	191	201	133	294	210	284	253	252	142	250

Importations from France.

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Anchovies,	brls.	2	1	3	2	11	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon,	lbs.	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cider,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0
Cork,	cwt.	10	27	10	20	53½	38	20	14½	0	16½	0	0
Drugs, value	£	3 0 0	1 15 0	0	15 0	1 1 0	86 10 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit, Capers,	lbs.	34	24	70	7	45	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Olives,	gals.	4	14	6	6	36	5	7	0	0	0	0	0
do. Plums & Raisins,	cwt.	152	16	203	54	264	442	83	37	0	74	0	0
do. Succards,	lbs.	0	302	0	0	67	68	30	30	0	0	0	0
do. Walnuts,	brls.	3	0	19	3	11½	57	29	3	0	15	0	0
Liquorice,	lbs.	115	0	1066	0	373	317	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, Sweet,	gals.	0	3½	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Linseed,	do.	0	0	0	0	31½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paper, Printing,	reams.	115	119	230	100	28	200	20	120	0	0	0	0
Rosin,	cwt.	99	64	160	71	300	368	135	88	0	118	0	0
Salt,	bushels.	0	0	240	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed, Linseed,	hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	36	2	153½	0	0	0	0
Spirits, Brandy,	gals.	4876	6449	7082	17966	8823	15411	5407	6202	0	10993	0	0
Toys, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 1 8	0	0
Vinegar,	gals.	2394	1974	3822	2646	4956	3906	2058	1008	0	3528	0	0
Wine, French,	do.	8725	13482	15351	12374	20622	15262	8253	7308	0	4221	0	0
do. Port,	do.	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Canes,	no.	0	33000	2000	2000	10000	0	0	23000	0	0	0	0
Hoops,	do.	0	0	4000	0	22000	5000	9000	5000	0	0	0	0
Staves, Barrel,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	4500	0	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value	£	25 14 8	15 15 10	47 6 8	5 12 0	23 0 0	20 17 6	9 10 0	7 10 0	0	41 5 0	0	0

Importations from Spain and Portugal.

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Anchovies,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Brimstone,	cwt.	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	7½	0	0	0
Cork,	do.	0	0	10	0	0	0	30	25	0	0	0	50½
Cordage,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuffs,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Fruit, Capers,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0
do. Olives,	gals.	0	0	31½	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
do. Oranges and Lemons,	cwt.	0	0	55	23	35	110	75	40	20	0	0	104
do. Raisins, Figs, &c.	do.	0	9	4	6	0	31	1½	0	172	1½	9	13½
do. Walnuts,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	50	0	0
Groceries, Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 15
Oil, Sweet,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	1160
Potashes,	cwt.	0	500	0	0	0	0	240	900	460	0	0	0
Rosin,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0
Salt, Foreign,	bushels.	0	1500	2400	0	0	6782	2866	200	735	0	0	9080
Spirits, Brandy,	gals.	0	1162	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0
Sugar, White,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Vine, Lemon, & Orange Juice,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1092	100	0	0
Vinegar,	tuns.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3
Wine, Spanish,	gals.	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0
do. Port,	do.	0	630	315	252	0	5250	7213	5134	0	0	0	11350
Wood, Barrel Staves,	no.	0	0	0	0	1500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Canes,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	3000	16900	0	0	0	0	2500
do. Hoops,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5000	0	5000	0	0
Wool, Cotton,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 0	0	2 11	0	0	18 15

Importations from the East Country.

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Fish, Herrings,	brls.	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	12	0
Flax, Undressed,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	380	0	0	33	0
Gunpowder,	lbs.	0	0	336	0	1568	2611	2401	3388	0	0	0	0
Hemp, Undressed,	cwt.	118½	0	0	70	235	428	992	703	255	0	871	698
do. Cables,	do.	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Cordage,	do.	0	0	6	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Iron,	do.	3281	0	2462	0	6555	3599	4785	5574	4027	2815	3356	2993
Oil, Train,	gals.	0	0	252	0	756	819	0	157	0	0	0	0
Potashes,	cwt.	750	766	2206	666	5110	3023	3433	2540½	2170	6486	1006	2680
Seed, Hemp,	hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	5½	10	5	27½	0	0	0
do. Linseed,	do.	700	0	0	0	0	487	1864	6449	1049	1009	741	1462
Soap,	lbs.	0	896	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0
Starch,	do.	0	0	0	0	1764	2205	0	0	1680	0	0	0
Tar,	brls.	0	30	139	60	89	16	153	470	658	1196	674	0
Wheat,	qrs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	204	1698	420	0	0
Wood, Clap Boards,	no.	0	0	0	250	200	0	135	175	0	100	50	50
do. Deals,	hund.	518	477	323	508	840	698	642	536	373	462	510	112
do. Masts,	no.	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oars,	do.	75	35	125	0	255	60	150	135	100	85	200	75
do. Planks, value	£	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	33 15	0	0	0
do. Spars,	no.	60	5	70	0	2	10	95	0	5	200	5	25
do. Staves,	hund.	23	0	5	0	43½	0	249	683	598	278	205	200
do. Timber,	tons.	189	4	480	10	645	6	321	71	530	41	311	20
do. Wainscots,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	35	50	0	0	0
do. Balk,	do.	0	655	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wooden Ware, value	£	4 15	1 10	2 0	0	6 5	1 10	0 15	3 17	6 0	15 17	6 14	0 10
Small Parcels, value	£	17 7	0	0 0	0	0 0	162 11	1033 1	733 5	743 11	4 16	0 0	206 0

Importations from the Plantations.

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Buck Skins,	no.	0	0	151	216	268	84	9	0	0	0	0	0
Cider,	gals.	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Wheat,	qrs.	553	959	719	356	100	502	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Flour,	cwt.	17240	7464	3132	6001	6248	3683	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuffs,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2
Groceries, Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	0	0 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 0
Iron,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Mermits,	no.	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potashes,	cwt.	0	0	360	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds, Clover,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Linseed,	hhds.	14835	3612	13535	5952	9580	1582	328	0	963	444	0	0
Spirits, Rum,	gals.	7462	1176	123553	14972	14693	47568	34644	53654	144	0	0	5070
Sugar, Muscovado,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1321
Tobacco,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38631	77888
Wax, Bees',	do.	0	0	0	707	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine, Port,	gals.	567	157	189	63	189	535	724	63	0	0	0	0
Wood, Deals,	no.	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hoops,	do.	0	0	0	2600	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Planks, value	£	0	0	898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Staves,	hund.	2545	660	2455	1075	1410	255	100	30	0	0	10	18
do. Timber,	tons.	21	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wainscots,	no.	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wooden Ware, value	£	6 13	62 12	109 0	75 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	40 0	0
Small Parcels, value	£	118 15	117 19	122 0	42 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0

Importations from Holland.

Articles imported.		1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Cork,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Corn, Oats,	qrs.	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs, value	£	0	0	1 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuffs,	cwt.	23	0	59½	24	0	28	16	18	0	98	127	1
Earthenware, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	2 15	0	5 0	0	8 0	0 6	0
Flax, Undressed,	cwt.	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38¾	0
Glass Ware, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 0	0
Groceries, Rice,	cwt.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Liquorice,	lbs.	182	0	2884	2005	0	6361	4502	1900	356	839	8316	2100
do. Hulled Barley,	cwt.	2	0	11	23	0	10	0	3	1	7	8	0
Gunpowder,	do.	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haberdashery, Thread,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0
do. Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iron,	cwt.	0	0	106¾	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Steel,	do.	0	0	0	1	0	5½	0	1½	0	0	1	0
Ironmongery, Pots,	no.	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
do. Mermits,	do.	277	0	422	144	0	38	117	395	0	0	0	0
do. Wire,	cwt.	0	0	11¼	8¾	0	6	0	20	0	3½	21½	0
do. Small Parcels, value	£	19 17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0	0	17 0	0	0
Lead, White,	cwt.	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Oil, Linseed,	gals.	80	0	495	84	0	546	0	210	0	94½	462	0
Pictures, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 0	0	0
Potashes,	cwt.	0	0	20	4	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0
Saltpetre,	do.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Seeds, Clover,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1736	0
do. Garden,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	474	475	448	0	453	470	0
do. Linseed,	hhds.	365	0	0	0	0	1154	1711	1249	0	2131	1560	2124
Soap,	cwt.	6	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Spirits, Geneva,	gals.	758	0	1248	0	0	60	59	0	0	0	1336	0
Starch,	cwt.	0	0	28½	7	0	27½	29½	20	0¼	40	67	0
Stationery, Brown Paper,	rms.	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Printing do.	do.	105	0	140	42	0	0	15	36	0	36	42	0
do. Writing do.	do.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toys, value	£	0	0	6 0	0	0	7 0	0	0	0	4 10	5 0	0
do. Glass Beads,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0
Vinegar,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	588	0
Whalebone,	lbs.	112	0	168	56	0	84	0	0	588	609	0	0
Wine, Rhenish,	gals.	0	0	42	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Hoops,	no.	10000	0	6000	4000	0	0	15000	5000	0	14000	0	0
do. Oars,	do.	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Planks, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31 15	0	0
do. Staves,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1800
do. Timber,	tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0
Wooden Ware, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 11	24	0

The feeling on glancing over the imports from Great Britain is that of surprise at the multiplicity of articles it supplied, being either the products of its own agricultural and manufacturing industry, or the results of that widely extended commercial intercourse with all parts of the world, which in itself is a signal exemplification of success attendant on well directed energy, when persevered in for even a very limited period, most of the great branches of English External Trade, viewed in an extended sense, having been founded towards the end of the 16th century—the epoch of the plantation of America, and of the establishment as a corporate body of the Governor and Company of Merchant Adventurers trading to the East Indies. Of agricultural produce, corn was imported at the beginning of the period in considerable quantity, but continued, with occasional vacillations, to decrease; and in a manufactured state, as meal, it exhibits a similar falling-off, proving the advancing growth of a home supply. Beer maintained its quantity, notwithstanding an increasing importation of hops; though ale, after a temporary augmentation, declined to a mere nominal import. The increase of bark shows a similar extension of tanning, and accounts for the stationary, and indeed diminishing, export of untanned hides, at a time when the provision trade was at its *maximum*. The great increase of the import of dye-stuffs points also to an advance in the productive resources of the country. Of earthenware, the value of the import in 1782 was more than double that of 1771. Of haberdashery, and hardware also, the import was very greatly augmented; and, as the articles comprehended under these heads enter into the comforts of the lower as well as the higher classes, the condition of the people may be assumed to have improved within the period. The quantity of lead imported in 1782 was eight times that received in 1771. Turning, however, from these articles, which bear on the more necessary comforts of life, to those which are in some degree luxuries, it is remarkable, that neither sugar, spices, nor even tobacco, experienced any progressive augmentation, whilst tea exhibits a decline. The quantity of rum imported was also on the whole diminished. The imports from Great Britain tend to show, that Derry had acquired some eminence as a commercial city, though they do not exhibit that extension of mutual intercourse, which might perhaps have been expected.

The Import Trade from France, prior to the American War, appears to have been on the increase. The proportion of French wines consumed greatly exceeded that of the wines of either Spain or Portugal; and its brandies were also largely consumed, the average of three years, 1774, 1775, 1776, amounting to 14,067 gallons. The dried fruits and other articles of a similar nature swell the amount

of luxuries, whilst the importation of wood canes contributed to the home manufacture, which was the chief source of the wealth which either directly or indirectly purchased them.

The imports from Spain and Portugal were less in quantity and value. As, however, the use of French wine diminished, the use of that of Portugal increased,—the quantity in 1772 being only two tons, in 1782 forty-five. Potashes, soap, wood canes, &c. were useful articles of import, but very irregular in their amount. This trade, indeed, does not appear to have been of much local advantage, and neither it nor that with France could be expected, at that period, to experience any very considerable augmentation.

The disproportion between the export and import trade to the East Country is very great in favour of the latter. Amongst the articles imported were some of great utility. Hemp, though increasing on the whole, was very variable in quantity. Iron was equally uncertain, though the quantity was large. The same observation applies to potashes, deals, and linseed, the last mentioned having amounted in the year 1778 to 6449 hogsheads, a year in which there was no import of linseed from the Plantations. In 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, no linseed appears in the imports from the East Country; but in that from the Plantations large quantities appear for those years. The American war stopped the importation from the Plantations after 1776, and yet the quantity from the East Country continued to diminish. This deficiency was in part supplied from Holland, but it is also probable that much seed was saved at home, great exertions having at that period been made, particularly by the Dublin Society, to encourage the practice. For four years there was an import of wheat, the whole quantity amounting to 2463 quarters. In 1777 and 1778 there was also an importation of undressed flax, which, together with that imported from Great Britain, proves that, within this period, the raw material grown in the country was occasionally insufficient for home manufacture.

The trade with the Plantations, as has already been seen in the Table of Exports, was of much importance until interrupted by the disputes and war growing out of the disaffection of the colonies to, and their ultimate separation from, Great Britain. Amongst the imports, the most considerable were flour, linseed, and rum. Wheat was also an article of import, and barrel staves; but the timber trade with America, now so important, had not then commenced.

The import trade with Holland contributed only a small proportion of the more useful articles. Of linseed, a considerable quantity was received during several years, and served to make up in part the deficiency of the supply from the Plantations, already remarked upon. For the spirits of Holland the demand appears to have been small, as the import is insignificant compared to that of either brandy or rum. The quantity of liquorice was large, though exhibiting great variations. Rhenish wines were not a successful import, as they appear only in the years 1773, and 1776. Printing paper and starch were frequently imported, and deserve notice as showing the great changes which have taken place even in minute commercial exchanges. Of other articles, none, except linseed oil, were in any great quantity, or calculated materially to affect the trade of the country.

The original tables contain several other articles of very trifling amount, when viewed only in connexion with one country: some of these have been omitted in the foregoing tables, but to render the statement given of the trade of Derry perfect in all its parts an abstract of the articles is here inserted.

Articles Imported.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1774.	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.
Beans and Pease, qrs.	26½	12½	6½	10½	0½	7	3	4½	3	0½	11¼	9½
Calico, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
Corn, Barley, & Malt, qrs.	3783	1409	7	18	0	0	333½	624	1205	0	682	229
do. Wheat, do.	829	0	0	0	0	0	433	464	1698	483	160	0
Cotton, cwt.	0	13½	4½	43½	15	41½	5½	9	0	2	52	0½
Groceries, Rice, do.	0	3	4½	82½	0	4½	0	25½	4½	6½	0	51
Glass Ware, Vials, no.	600	2550	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. value £	0	13 4	16 17	0 3	27 3	1 14	8 3	15 1	10 0	59 11	2 14	20 11
Flax, undressed, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	380	0	0	33	0
Hemp, dressed, do.	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saltpetre, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Seed, Linseed, hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328
Steel, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Wood, Hoops, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17600	0	1000	2300

Of these the corn, including wheat and malt, came from England; the undressed flax from the East Country, and the linseed from America.

The claims of Derry to be considered an important commercial town, during the period embraced by this first series of tables, has, by the evidence they afford, been fully established. Postlethwayt who published his Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce in 1776, thus describes it:—"Londonderry, the capital of the county, is the centre of trade for this part of the country, and is a good port; for ships of the greatest burden go up without interruption, which renders it one of the

most commodious harbours in Ireland. There is abundance of shipping belonging to this city, where merchants not only drive a great trade in the herring fishery, but have a considerable share in many other branches of foreign trade, especially to the West Indies, for which they are very advantageously situated, being open to the Northern and Western Ocean: and, with regard to the city of London itself, 'tis judged, that Londonderry is more than halfway on the voyage to the West Indies, but especially to Newfoundland, or New England, considering the difficulty of the passage, the uncertainty of winds, the hazard of shoals and shores, the danger from enemies in time of war, the waiting for convoys, and other accidents; so that, considering such almost unavoidable remoras, a ship from Londonderry bound to America, supposing it to set out exactly at the same time as another bound from London, shall often arrive there before the London ship is got clear of the soundings, and arrive in the latitude of Londonderry: for from here a ship is no sooner out of the river, but she is immediately in the open sea, and has but one course to the banks of Newfoundland, or to New England, and so to any other part of North America, with very little variation." This paramount importance of a western position, in reference to the American trade, has hitherto been thrown into the shade by the overpowering magnitude of the trade with Great Britain, and other countries situated to the eastward. The preference given to the east cannot, however, be much longer maintained, as the elements of the comparison on which it rested are approaching a change. The old countries of Europe have more nearly attained their maximum of commercial consequence than the new countries of America, the productive powers of which have only begun to germinate; and, as the means of trade in America increase, the advantages to be derived from the position of Ireland, at the western extremity of the British dominions, will be more clearly perceived and acted on. This truth, indeed, is at the present moment strongly felt by many, and it cannot be doubted that Derry will share in the benefits derived from a change of the course of commercial intercourse from east to west, and regain much of the direct External Trade it has lost. Lord Sheffield, in 1785, states that the general import trade of Ireland is carried on at Waterford, Dublin, Belfast, Derry, and Limerick; Cork not having "her proportion of the import trade."—(*Observations on the Manufactures, &c., of Ireland:* p. 272.) But though these authorities are sufficient to support the view taken of the trading condition of Derry, the tables do not confirm the resolution of the House of Commons of 1767, "that linen and linen yarn, to the amount of £250,000," were annually exported from Derry. In fact, in the year 1771, the first of this series of tables,—the total export of Ireland, in linen, was 25,376,808 yards, in linen yarn, 34,166 cwt. not probably much exceeding £2,000,000 in value; the proportion, therefore, of quantity, as exported from Derry, does not support so high an estimate of its value: at the same time it may be premised, that a considerable portion of the product of the linen manufacture of the county of Derry, was probably exported through Belfast, as is even now the case, and other ports. This, indeed, may be almost demonstrated by a reference to the quantities exported from each port, taking for example the year 1782:—

Dublin, exported of Linen . . .	15,786,162 yards.	Dundalk, ...	16,797 yards.
Belfast, ...	4,196,714	Waterford, ...	8,082
Newry, ...	2,955,575	Coleraine, ...	5,046
Drogheda, ...	1,242,514	Sligo, ...	2,482
LONDONDERRY, ...	299,491	Wexford, ...	2,245
Strangford, ...	184,938	Ross, ...	447
Larne, ...	23,094	Boyle, ...	300

The small quantity imported of articles tending to show an increasing refinement of taste will doubtless attract attention; this defect was, however, general—the value, for instance, of pictures imported to Ireland in 1782, amounting only to £844 3*s.* 8*d.* from Great Britain, and to £76 5*s.* 6*d.* from Holland; total £920 9*s.* 2*d.* And here it may not be out of place to point out the valuable deductions which would naturally flow from well arranged tables of trade, provided the data for their construction had been collected and recorded with industry and fidelity. If arranged on a principle similar to that adopted in the tables of production appended to this work, they would afford a clue to the varying habits, and to the progressive changes in the physical and moral condition of a people, which could scarcely be derived from the consideration of historic facts alone. The results of legislation—the consequences of domestic or of foreign policy—expressed in the characters of this commercial or political analysis, would cease to be involved in mystery, and be intelligible to every inquirer. The sole cause, indeed, of the perpetuation of error is often the absence of any means to estimate the amount of evil it has produced. It may be known in a general way, that a country has prospered or decayed from the epoch of certain events; but such a crude knowledge is insufficient for the purposes of philosophic inquiry. Tables, therefore, which shew the growth of industry in, and the spread of comforts, of luxuries, and of refinement over, a nation, at all the stages of its political existence, are essential to the correct understanding of its history, and are calculated to remove the glare of that false light, which brilliant external events often throw over the most ruinous policy.

The long and interesting period of 41 years, included in the next series of tables, deserves to be carefully studied. In 1783 Scotland ceased to be classed with England under the general head Great Britain, and the East Country was also subdivided in a similar manner. This subdivision might with advantage be carried still further; for were the sea-ports of England, as also those of Scotland, divided into commercial districts, a new light would be thrown on the proper direction of both external and internal communications.

Exportations to Scotland.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Beef, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	101	126	0
Butter, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	42½	0	0¾	6½	2¼	0	0	8
Bacon, Flitches, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hams, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bricks, thous.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Barley, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oats, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wheat, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. { Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ground, { Oatmeal, do.	0	0	0	0	40	1600	0	0	0	1161	0	0	0	0
Eggs, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, undressed, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	2½	0	1	0	0	0	1¼
do. dressed, do.	0	0	0	0	20	60	0	0	0	0	10	17	0	0
Hides, untanned, no.	0	0	1064	193	954	2477	520	1929	2061	1551	262	592	54	830
do. tanned, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0
do. Calf skins, do.	0	0	4116	816	0	702	943	1828	1580	2805	2880	0	20	0
Linen Yarn, cwt.	16½	0	12	199	271	494	847	413	809	338	75	268	584	1066
do. Cloth, plain, yds.	325	0	0	0	2104	1000	1440	275	5558	2340	719	1324	1030	18210
Pork, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Bacon, Flitches, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hams, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Beef, brls.	200	100	109	231	170	40	137	75	22	18	0	95	43	385
Butter, cwt.	18	0	0	0	10	8	185	155	182	200	194	228	125	525
Bricks, thous.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Barley, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1254	0	0
do. Oats, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1166	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wheat, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. { Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ground, { Oatmeal, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1620
Eggs, value, £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, undressed, cwt.	0	14½	0	0	0	1284	0	0	0	0	33	38	4677	3
do. dressed, do.	0	0	0	6	0	5	100	1553	196	19	16	415	6	0
Hides, untanned, no.	1951	1079	1909	865	386	97	17	122	298	212	761	681	541	1320
do. tanned, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	5
do. Calf skins, do.	516	2568	652	120	0	393	156	48	0	540	3468	276	2352	216
Linen Yarn, cwt.	1614	2639	1663	891	1891	2470	1203	634	1289	846	1593	1572	4163	2520
do. Cloth, plain, yds.	18868	27736	35200	18361	14966	18007	15430	31900	27737	26451	8152	1159	38001	13321
Pork, brls.	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	132	15	0	0	94	0	229
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	692	43

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1811.	1812	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Beef, brls.	215	516	888	738	819	95	235	1455	751	187	740	1088	438
Butter, cwt.	540	762	2932	536	381	481	402	515	1485	1139	2040	1943	1946
Bacon, Flitches, no.	504	0	230	68	0	108	128	0	0	21	105	3117	1290
do. Hams, cwt.	0	131	15	69	118	133	0	98	70	15	88	321	201
Bricks, thous.	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	53½	47	51	55
Corn, Barley, brls.	0	0	0	0	259	30	0	33	212	616	695	0	0
do. Oats, do.	0	0	337	1345	2	25	12	16	1057	1524	46	43	0
do. Wheat, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	0	0	198	1066	29
do. { Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	148	2	12	117	130
ground, { Oatmeal, do.	860	166	0	6335	0	1463	0	58	100	494	438	819	35
Eggs, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Flax, undressed, cwt.	172	1012	14819	12580	4419	5583	10146	11140	11983	4531	11802	13092	9065
do. dressed, do.	0	4½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides, untanned, no.	1017	394	2075	863	286	1073	1088	5002	2314	369	170	179	828
do. tanned, do.	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	1796	0	0	0	0	0
do. Calf skins, do.	5376	1668	6564	4584	1200	5172	4752	2232	3978	948	1428	38712	4188
Linen Yarn, cwt.	1540	2054	4130	4068	2783	2825	5945	9544	3379	1966	3643	2496	973
do. Cloth, plain, yds.	22895	12019	17805	13447	18042	41539	66019	21019	25256	14669	92323	844894	1327744
Pork, brls.	495	348	1001	1240	620	881	831	1483	355	375	983	1731	1474
Soap, cwt.	95	16	0	11	0	6	0	16	10	2¾	2½	0	0

Exportations to England.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Beef,	brls.	228	35	6	0	0	249	96	0	0	12	0	1182	1184	647
do. Tongues,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter,	cwt.	9¾	29¾	50	0	0	76½	115	46½	3½	3	257½	116	105	10½
Bacon, Flitches,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hams,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Barley,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	0	0
do. Oats,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900
do. Wheat,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oatmeal,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9773
ground Flour,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eggs, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, undressed,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0¾
do. dressed,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides, untanned,	no.	1678	3320	275	1819	818	1357	735	1447	1905	3195	1755	1602	2118	565
do. tanned,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Calf Skins,	no.	98	1269	456	972	882	384	666	2976	3714	3986	5922	4568	2130	3558
Linen Yarn,	cwt.	17257	14086	12893	12772	12207	11839	13702	12380	6833	3824	3177	6458	7386	5881
do. Cloth,	yards.	390574	300573	365989	406726	487796	649860	604896	807884	917130	1152529	1156172	1016944	1368402	1944143
Pork,	brls.	41	20	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	38	4	314	652	160
do. Hogs' Lard,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Beef,	brls.	1758	2538	4260	2247	3339	728	41	20	110	0	111	186	1309	3108
do. Tongues,	no.	0	1131	4032	684	1332	0	0	0	504	396	0	0	204	756
Butter,	cwt.	86½	623	61	0	0	106¾	1440	1150	619	143	220	223	251	529
Bacon, Flitches,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hams,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
Corn, Barley,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462
do. Oats,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2118	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Wheat,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oatmeal,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2987	0	623	235	220
ground Flour,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	2800	0	0	0	0
Eggs, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, undressed,	cwt.	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	20	160	13445	2644
do. dressed,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	1206	0	0	3593	0	0
Hides, untanned,	no.	2598	1565	2674	3637	4531	5115	2198	1683	4635	4514	6318	8306	9996	6411
do. tanned,	lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1201	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
do. Calf Skins,	no.	4892	13900	5010	4584	10356	9408	11268	6936	3888	6408	10632	19284	28716	11460
Linen Yarn,	cwt.	2741	5309	4590	3571	5524	6242	1201	834	1203	793	1287	1150	4463	2344
do. Cloth,	yards.	1675063	2309162	2603009	2376902	2383326	3332144	2329689	2622976	2907135	9009	2742141	2971275	2870594	1845120
Pork,	brls.	2464	5274	2168	1500	1265	831	0	116	0	18879	601	1112	2166	2065
do. Hogs' Lard,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1576	2307
Spirits,	gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.		1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Beef,	brls.	737	0	2270	2632	2582	892	1067	3790	4353	4764	3948	3362	2817
do. Tongues,	no.	468	1236	1332	240	324	312	696	1692	2676	5412	11160	7716	3780
Butter,	cwt.	322	0	869	830	441	431	147	246	711½	6660	8934	9308	6631
Bacon, Flitches,	no.	484	0	1189	3010	4004	318	84	2027	2912	1967	3120	4387	2960
do. Hams,	cwt.	1044	0	297	476	458	376	651	539	424	547	233	682	288
Corn, Barley,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1073	0	0	0	0
do. Oats,	do.	0	0	2827	1405	0	0	0	2	4946	5019	23	130	762
do. Wheat,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1490	0
do. Oatmeal,	do.	60	0	900	0	0	917	0	10	5591	8397	2203	242	104
ground Flour,	do.	0	0	0	366	0	0	668	0	0	0	0	0	472
Eggs, value	£	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 10
Flax, undressed,	cwt.	0	2219	0	4493	2495	3928	4576	3422	5280	6341	16091	7847	0
do. dressed,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	177	226	78	0	0
Hides, untanned,	no.	6591	2782	0	2140	2916	3476	8951	13226	5549	1496	239	1207	4796
do. tanned,	lbs.	777	180	0	1306	0	685	168	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Calf Skins,	no.	22896	11412	15096	14556	12456	16956	16740	11052	7698	5544	3348	5376	9480
Linen Yarn,	cwt.	1661	1931	1455	1464	1458	2392	1314	1671	1358	546	725	1417	560
do. Cloth,	yards.	2049632	2602962	2563127	2847889	3242176	3230496	3089683	3759406	3445687	3885956	4430713	3720623	2752695
Pork,	brls.	1685	3189	2494	3201	1541	2292	1582	2854	1750	3556	6611½	4949½	4004
do. Hogs' Lard,	cwt.	0	0	0	248	37	35	81	107	151½	57	162	459½	0
Soap,	do.	1297	0	0	21	0	0	0	49	0	163	3	0	0
Spirits,	gals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4291	5410	18591

Exportations to the United States.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Apparel, value £	0	272	19	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef, brls.	0	0	0	164	0	8	48	0	0	0	674	411	249	120
Bread, cwt.	0	0	0	120	43	0	60	0	0	0	340	296	310	180
Butter, do.	0	0	0	1	17½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calico, &c. yds.	0	170	1159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper & Brass, mf. cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17½	0	0
Corn, *grd.* Oatmeal, do.	0	0	0	70	96	0	0	0	0	0	670	700	732	220
Drapery, yds.	0	7746	3989	0	0	0	142	0	363	0	1773	4857	169	0
Flax, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	2	0
Glassware, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0	0	0	0
Gloves, prs.	0	0	2436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Hats, no.	0	3487	1319	0	0	36	180	0	0	247	165	0	0	0
Ironmongery, cwt.	0	19	25	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hardware, val. £	0	161	0	0	0	13	0	0	1	63	2	2	0	0
Linen Cloth, yds.	0	176075	189954	123271	155987	194388	92903	54247	78835	129122	203145	144139	183487	159428
do. and Cotton, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
do. do. & Silk, val. £	0	89	170	0	0	33	476	0	117	21	18	70	9	0
Molasses, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	49	115	43
Pork, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	40	88	35
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	1299	120	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Silk, do.	0	195	142	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockings, prs.	0	4919	4010	53	0	1344	0	0	391	5369	5675	537	24	0
Woollens, Flannel, yds.	0	0	1760	0	0	5200	0	1854	12219	2475	6871	0	0	0
do. Frieze, do.	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Apparel, value £	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Beef, brls.	435	130	0	0	155	513	141	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bread, cwt.	610	110	0	0	180	713	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calico, Fustian, &c. yds.	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, *grd.* Oatmeal, cwt.	620	210	0	0	180	965	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drapery, yds.	870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, cwt.	0	8	0	0	0	0½	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glassware, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	54
Haberdash. Thread, lbs.	10	0	0	672	0	0	0	0	187	0	420	0	0	195
Hats, no	0	0	0	48	0	0	441	0	24	0	0	0	0	0
Ironmongery, cwt.	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hardware, val. £	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	27
Linen Cloth, yds.	358196	171082	145688	71829	85905	172154	128556	151914	163688	218902	255926	100281	76859	62926
do. and Cotton, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1929
do. do. & Silk, val. £	22	0	0	0	313	1565	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1075
Molasses, cwt.	0	8	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, brls.	151	102	0	0	54	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt, bshls.	960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Stockings, prs.	612	0	0	360	0	1899	300	515	288	0	384	0	0	552
Woollens, Blankets, prs.	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Flannel, yds	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	1540	0

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Apparel, value £	47	0	0	0	0	324	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef, brls.	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bricks, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50000	22000	0	0
Butter, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Calico, Fustian, &c. yds.	0	0	0	0	0	3259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coals, British, tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	140	50
Corn, *grd.* Oatmeal, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Drapery, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish, Herrings, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	5
do. Salmon, tons.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2½	0	5	308	80½
Gloves, prs.	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haberdash. Thread, lbs.	217	0	0	0	0	747	871	112	0	0	0	0	0
Ironmongery, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linen Yarn, do.	1	0	0	0	0	20	13	12	41	11	4	3	3
do. Cloth, yds.	60031	0	25261	0	0	157037	82819	45275	21176	18898	33203	25858	19968
do. Cotton & Silk, v. £	298	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, brls.	266	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	28	248	35	75
Salt, bshls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1280	0	8000	18900	37914	1200	9041
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2611	4996	6582	4217
Stockings, prs.	3526	0	0	0	0	18443	3235	6	0	6	1932	2561	6573
Woollens, Blankets, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0	0	0
do. Flannel, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportations to British America.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	CANADA.			NEW BRUNSWICK.				NEWFOUNDLAND.				NOVA SCOTIA.			
	1820.	1821.	1823.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1812.	1817.	1819.	1823.	1810.	1818.	1819.	1821.
Apparel, value £	0	0	10 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90 0	0	0	0
Bacon, Hams, cwt.	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beef, brls.	50	0	0	30	0	0	37½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bricks, no.	20000	0	0	15000	22000	28000	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calico and Muslin, yds.	0	0	126	334	827	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	62
Candles, cwt.	0	0	0	0	33	0	15¾	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2½
Coals, tons.	0	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordage, cwt.	0	0	0	0	118	0	129	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Drapery, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	607	0	0	0	0	407	0
Glassware, value £	0	0	0	18 0	11 0	56 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haberdash. Thread, lbs.	0	0	0	0	144	96	0	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0
Hardware, value £	0	0	30 0	0	7 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 19	0
Hats, no.	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	448	110	0
Leather, tanned, lbs.	0	0	0	619	138	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161
Linen, yds.	680	0	6667	6959	9383	3624	4479	0	803	12230	0	3111	17587	57	1132
Paper, Brown, reams.	0	0	0	0	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Writing, do.	0	0	154	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Hangings, sq. yds.	0	0	0	0	2700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork, brls.	0	160	80	150	142	0	285	65	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
do. Lard, cwt.	0	19	0	0	37	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt, bshls.	4000	671	4000	3203	2920	3880	6800	0	0	9820	2000	0	0	0	0
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	672	0	0
Skins, calves', no.	0	0	0	0	1032	84	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	23	158	0	0	311	232	270	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	2½
Spirits, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockings, pairs.	0	0	4080	0	33	2028	0	0	0	480	0	360	0	0	0
Woollens, Flannel, yds.	0	0	352	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Exportations to the West Indies.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.													CUBA.	
	1783.	1785.	1788.	1790.	1791.	1810.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1819.	1822.	1810.	1812.
Apparel, value £	0	0	0	0	0	80 0	201 0	0	0	171 5	0	0	0	0	0
Bacon, Hams, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	369	0	619	330	0	223	0	0	0
Beef, brls.	0	0	307	0	0	0	830	0	240	705	124	584	0	0	0
do. Tongues, doz.	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	44	90	272	0	98	0	0	0
Bread, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	372	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter, do.	24	0	64	164	0	0	32	79	0	68	0	6¼	0	0	0
Candles, do.	16	0	0	3½	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	3½	0	0	0
Cordage, do.	0	0	0	60	0	0	106	20	227	101	0	0	103½	0	0
Corn, Oats, brls.	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oatmeal, do.	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ground Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1336	744	105	0	0	0	0	0
Fish, Herrings, brls.	700	360	170	256	367	0	0	89	0	31	0	5	0	0	0
do. Salmon, tons.	0	0	1⅓	0	0	0	4	0½	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Glassware, value £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129 14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haberdash. Thread, lbs.	0	0	1032	0	0	0	18	224	121	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hides, tanned, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	727	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hogs' Lard, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	110	52	31	10	0	0	0
Linen, yds.	7200	0	20640	29238	0	15368	94546	63159	81477	134026	79780	12495	0	26838	12854
do. and Cotton, val. £	0	0	0	0	0	854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	852 12	0
Pork, brls.	50	0	249	189	0	0	997	0	971	756	81	53	0	0	0
Potatoes, tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	60	0	0	0	15	0	10	0
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	0	0	224	0	0	297	0	0	2702	429	814	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	5	0	0	4¾	8	0	221	57	0	0	73	0	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value £	0	0	0 12	14 10	0	30 5	107 0	329 0	319 5	73 8	0	72 6	0	0	25 0

Exportations to Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, and Africa.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	GIBRALTAR.				SPAIN.		PORTUGAL.						AFRICA.
	1789.	1792.	1810.	1819.	1793.	1811.	1786.	1789.	1800.	1814.	1819.	1821.	1819.
Beef, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	241	0	0	0
Butter, cwt.	20	0	9	21	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	89	0
Corn, Wheat, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	1045	0	0
do. *ground*, Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linen, yds.	454	6527	0	0	0	3432	3875	5093	0	1431	0	0	11258
do. and Cotton, val £	0	0	0	0	0	110 0	0	7 12	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, tons.	0	0	0	50	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value £	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39

Exportations to Denmark and Norway.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1783.	1786.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1792.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Butter, cwt.	0	0	1	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	2½	0	0	0
Calico, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3109	932	200	1501	1988	370	923
Corn, Barley, qrs.	300	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
do. Wheat, brls.	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. ground, { Oatmeal, cwt.	0	10	0	0	121	0	0	0	100	1079	0	0	794	12	0	0
ground, { Flour, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	34	2	10	42	2	0	0
Drapery, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	40	0
Hats, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	56	0	18	0	0	0	0
Linen, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6229	0	0	3033	3130	768	1650	697	540	332
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	2	4	0	8	0	12½	4	22
Stockings, pairs.	0	0	0	0	0	84	98	0	0	84	60	0	0	15	0	0
Small Parcels, value £	0	0	10 0	0	408 0	5 0	55 15	27 9	0	1 16	78 0	9 10	0	0	0	0

Distinct tables have not been given of the small export trade carried on with several minor ports, for one, two, or more years, but in order to give a fair view of the actual effect on the trading interests of Derry of those branches of its External Trade an aggregate table is here appended.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1795.	1807.	1814.	1819.	1820.	1823.
Beef, brls.	0	0	112	37	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	60	0	0
Bread, cwt.	0	0	35	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butter, do.	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	12	125	23½	0	0
Cordage, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0
Corn, Oats, brls.	0	0	207	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. { Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ground, { Oatmeal, brls.	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish, Herrings, do.	0	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Salmon, tons.	67	44	0	73	13	36	31	17	20	0	0	0	0	0
Hats, no.	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	260	0	0	0	0
Linen, yds.	0	0	30821	2778	1007	7420	0	1475	0	31739	7685	11258	0	0
Pork, brls.	0	0	3	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Salt, bshls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4000	2000
Shoes and Boots, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1078	0	84	0	0

The export of butter in 1814 was to the isle of Jersey; the salmon was exported to Venice, and other Italian ports; and the linen to Russia, France, and the isle of Jersey.

The separation of the general head, Great Britain, into those of Scotland and England, allows an estimate to be formed of the extent of commercial relations maintained with each respectively. It appears that very little of the linen exported from Derry went to Scotland for several years after the commencement of the period now under consideration. In 1796 the quantity was suddenly and greatly augmented, rising from 1030 yards to 18,210 yards, a quantity nearly three and a half times greater than the highest of preceding years. In 1799 the quantity had risen to 35,200, but in 1800 it dropped again to 18,361, and the mean of the three following years was only 16,134. In 1804 the quantity rose to 31,900, and the mean of that and the two subsequent years was 28,696. In 1807 and 1808 the quantity was very small, but in 1809 it amounted to 38,001, being the highest quantity up to that year. The mean of the next six years was 16,255, when, in 1816, another great rise occurred, the quantity amounting to 41,539, and in 1817 to 66,019. The mean of the three next years was 20,315, when, in 1821, the quantity rose to 92,323, in 1822 to 844,894, in 1823 to 1,327,744. These recurring intervals of high and low quantities were natural in a trade between two countries, both of which manufactured linen, and shows the insensible struggle between them, until each had adopted its own peculiar branch. Lord Sheffield (p. 300) has a very judicious remark on this subject: he says:—"Notwithstanding Scotland is so great a linen country, it appears that the value of the linens she takes from Ireland is above half of all her imports from that country. On the other hand, Ireland takes not much less of other sorts of linen from Scotland; kenting, alone, amounting to £40,235, and lawns to £11,175, in the year 1783. This should remove jealousy: it shows that different fabrics of the same manufacture may flourish in neighbouring countries to the advantage of both." And in another place (p. 62) he states, that from Ireland twenty-five millions of yards were exported in 1782, whilst in Scotland the total quantity of linen stamped for sale was 17,074,777 yards, value £866,983 10*s*. Yet, notwithstanding the growth of its home manufacture, an increased demand for finer linens of Irish make at length sprang up, being a necessary consequence of the rising commercial character of its great cities. By degrees much of the foreign trade of Derry was absorbed by Glasgow, and its linens then went, naturally, to that city, to form part of assorted cargoes. Similar fluctuations do not

appear in this branch of trade with England; it appears, on the contrary, to have preserved a steadily advancing pace. The mean of the first seven years, ending 1789, was 445,202 yards; of the next ten years, ending 1799, was 1,495,049; of the next six years, ending 1805, was 2,658,695—the year of maximum up to that date being 1802, when 3,332,144 yards were exported to England. The quantity of the year 1806 was exceedingly small, but the mean of the next eight years, ending 1814, was still 2,561,592 yards, and of the nine years, ending 1823, 3,506,382—the quantity exported to England in 1821 having been 4,430,713, whilst the joint export to England and Scotland in that and the subsequent years exceeded 4½ millions of yards. It is evident, therefore, that up to this recent period the linen manufacture of this part of the country, as proved by the supply afforded to its port, had struggled successfully against those natural impediments to its unlimited extension, which have hitherto rendered the rivalry of the cotton manufacture so formidable and successful.

Of other commodities, undressed flax became a regular article of export to Scotland in considerable quantity from the year 1813, the average annual quantity being about 10,000 cwt.; whilst linen yarn rose to 1066 cwt. in 1796, and continued an important though vacillating article of export up to the end of the period—the greatest quantity, 9544 cwt., having been exported in 1818.

The trade to Scotland in the several articles of provisions acquired regularity and some degree of importance only at late dates, namely, beef in 1797, butter in 1803, pork in 1810, and eggs in 1822—the annual averages having been :—

Names of Articles.		Period.	Annual average Quantity.	Period.	Annual average Quantity.	Period.	Annual average Quantity.
Beef,	brls.	From 1797 to 1806	110	From 1807 to 1816	379	From 1817 to 1823	699
Butter,	cwt.	.. ..	..	„ 1803 „ 1813	466	„ 1814 „ 1823	1087
Pork,	brls.	.. ..	..	„ 1810 „ 1816	688	„ 1817 „ 1823	1033
Eggs, value	£	.. ..	..	.. ..	..	„ 1822 „ 1823	2 0 0

The export trade also in grain continued small and irregular, even to the end of the period. Wheat first appears in 1818, then again in 1821—the annual average of that and the two following years being 431 barrels, the quantity of 1823 being only 29 barrels. Barley appears in 1808, then in 1815, and 1816; and the annual average from 1818 to 1821 is 389 barrels—the quantity of 1818 being only 33 barrels. It does not occur in either 1822 or 1823. Oats appear in 1804, then in 1813, and are equally irregular as to quantity—46 barrels and 43 barrels having been entered for 1821 and 1822 respectively, and none for 1823. Flour can scarcely be noticed before 1819, when 148 cwt. were entered, being the largest quantity of the period—the annual average from 1819 to 1823 being only 82 cwt.; and oatmeal, though appearing in 1787, 1788, and 1792, attains no stability till 1810, and even then is irregular, the quantities varying from 0 to 6335 cwt. (in the year 1814)—the actual annual average from 1810 to 1823 having been 885 cwt.

Of other agricultural products, hides untanned were extensively and regularly exported from 1785, and the annual averages were, from 1785 to 1797, 1111; from 1798 to 1810, 638; from 1811 to 1823, 1204; and in like manner calves' skins were exported with occasional vacillations in considerable quantities—the annual average of the last ten years, the most steady period, being 560 dozen. These summaries lead to the conclusion, that whilst the export trade to Scotland acquired steadiness and magnitude, such was rather the result of the increasing demands growing out of the extension of Scotch foreign trade than of any augmented home demand for the products of Ireland.

Of the exports to England, undressed flax did not form a part deserving notice till 1808, the quantity even of that year being 160 cwt. It appears, however, in very small quantities, under the years 1796, 1799, 1805, 1807. The annual averages from that time (none appearing under the years 1811, 1813, 1823,) are from 1809 to 1815, 3614 cwt.; from 1816 to 1823, 5936 cwt. The annual averages of linen yarn are from 1783 to 1792, 11,779 cwt.; from 1793 to 1802, 5088 cwt.; from 1803 to 1812, 1687 cwt.; from 1813 to 1823, 1305 cwt., exhibiting a striking and progressive decrease—partly due to the cessation of the use of linen yarn in the cotton manufacture, and partly to the establishment in England and Scotland of spinning machines for linen as well as for cotton yarn. This example has been followed at Belfast, and at Newtown Limavady, and will doubtless be ere long adopted with spirit in the neighbourhood of Derry, one being now nearly ready for work in the city, and others projected or contemplated at Strabane, Buncrana, and on the Faughan. Much indeed as the philanthropist must regret the failure of a home manufacture, such as spinning, which, by employing the women and children of his family, adds to the domestic comforts of the peasant, it is impossible not to see that the success of the linen manufacture can be maintained alone by a reduction of the expenses of its various preparatory and accessory processes; and further, that whilst the demand for home-spun

yarn must necessarily be diminished by the multiplication of spinning machines, the farmer is encouraged, to an equal or greater extent, by the increased demand for the raw material.

In the provision trade the annual averages were as follows, much irregularity appearing in the earlier years:—

Names of Articles.		Periods.			
		From 1783 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1802.	From 1803 to 1812.	From 1813 to 1823.
Beef,	brls.	63	1788	562	2952
Butter,	cwt.	33	137	504	3201
Pork,	brls.	10	1463	2981	3221

The export of eggs commenced in the year ending January, 1823, the value being £14 10*s.*; that of hogs' lard in 1814, from which year to 1823 the annual average was 134 cwt. Of barley there was an occasional export in isolated years; and that of wheat was equally rare, and even more insignificant. Oats were exported in 1796 and 1804, and again in 1813, 1814, the annual average of the two last years being 2116 barrels. The annual average from 1819 to 1823, though still very fluctuating, the last three years being much below the two first, was 2169 barrels. In meal an advance may be traced equally late and tardy: for instance, oatmeal appears (9773 cwt.), as oats did, in 1796, and again in 1806, from which time, though there were several deficient years, the annual averages may be thus stated—from 1806 to 1814, 558 cwt.; from 1815 to 1823, 1940 cwt; whilst of wheaten flour the export was too small and irregular to require notice. Of untanned hides, the annual averages were from 1783 to 1792, 1655; from 1793 to 1802, 2616; from 1803 to 1812, 5343; from 1813 to 1823, 4000; and there was also an occasional export of leather, though at too distant intervals to be particularized. It is, indeed, as will be shown hereafter, almost impossible that a country importing bark for its tanning should do more than participate in the supply of the home market. Of calves' skins the annual averages were from 1784 to 1792, 128 dozens; from 1793 to 1802, 536; from 1803 to 1812, 1107; from 1813 to 1823, 896—the falling-off occurring here, as in the hides, towards the end of the period, and showing a revival of the tanneries trade due to the diminution of the price of bark.

The preceding summary is sufficient to establish the fact, that, during the whole of the long period now passing under notice, the export trade to England was in a healthy and progressive state, both as relates to linen and to those other productions of agriculture, which up to this time had principally occupied the attention of the farmer. It may indeed be added, that the most judicious mode of farming, which could be united to the cottage manufacture of linen, would be the home feeding of one or two cows on green and turnip crops, and hence that butter would become the most prominent article of export.

Of the exports to foreign countries little requires to be said, as they were generally of trifling amount, though the variety of places enumerated proves that the External Trade of Derry was at this period widely diffused. Shortly after the conclusion of the war of American independence, a trade commenced both with the United States and with the British West Indies; but the small extent of the export branch of the latter can readily be estimated by a glance at the tables, whilst that even of the trade with the United States was of little comparative importance. The annual combined averages of linen, the principal article exported direct, to all the States, were, from 1784 to 1793, 139,792 yards; from 1794 to 1803, 162,046; from 1804 to 1813 (including two years of war), 111,585; from 1814 to 1823, 40,234; of which quantity Pennsylvania received during the first ten years nearly two-thirds, during the next ten nearly one-half, and then dropped in quantity below New York. At present the intercourse with both these important places is principally maintained by emigration. Of the exports to other countries, those to Greenland in 1787—consisting merely of ships' provisions or stores, and, therefore, not entered in the detailed table—deserve especial notice, as bearing testimony to the interesting experiment, tried about that time, of carrying on the whale fishery in connexion with the port of Derry. The wholesome political enthusiasm, which preceded the epoch in question, without doubt stirred up a general activity, and led to much commercial enterprise; and though the Greenland speculation failed, the causes of that failure were independent of any defects in the scheme itself, being fully pointed out in the following petition, abstracted from the Journals of the Irish House of Commons. On the 19th of February, 1787, a petition of the merchants and traders, associated under the name of the Greenland Fishing Company of Londonderry, was presented to the House—setting forth, that the petitioners, relying on its countenance and support for an attempt to extend the fisheries of Ireland, did in the month of November, 1785, form themselves into a company for the purpose of carrying on the Greenland Whale Fishery from the port of Londonderry; that they purchased and fitted out the ship Neptune, of 400 tons burden, at an expense of £6000, last season; that she caught

three whales; but, as there was no bounty granted by the parliament of Ireland for ships employed in that trade, the petitioners were obliged to send the said ship to Liverpool, to discharge her cargo in order to entitle them to receive the British bounty, and in returning from thence she was lost in the bay of Ballycastle; that notwithstanding this loss the petitioners have bought and are now fitting out another ship for the Greenland Fishery, at nearly the same expense as the former, trusting that the House will grant a bounty on ships discharging in this kingdom equal to the English bounty; that, as the petitioners are the first Company who have attempted that trade from this kingdom, the expenses have been greatly increased by their being obliged to bring from England experienced artificers, officers, harpooners, and seamen, and also all the materials necessary for carrying on the fishery, which expense will be in a great measure saved to future adventurers; that the petitioners, in order to receive a bounty in Ireland, must land and refine their oil in this kingdom, for which purpose a refining-house and stores must be erected, which from an estimate they have had will cost £2500; that these expenses will fall very heavy upon the petitioners, unless assisted by the House; and they therefore pray the House to grant them effectual aid for building a refining-house and stores, and towards defraying the extraordinary expense of this first undertaking, to which future adventurers will not be subject.

The selection of the Greenland fishery as a branch of External Trade was natural, as it required little aid from the productive resources of other countries, either as outfit or as cargo. That the experiment should have failed is greatly to be regretted, as its success would have encouraged similar efforts, and, probably, led to a more general cultivation of the home as well as of foreign fisheries. For most other branches of foreign External Trade cargoes of a varied nature are indispensable, and on that account a non-manufacturing country enters upon them with some disadvantage. In respect to Derry its linen is of course available, but, as that article forms only a small portion of assorted cargoes, and for most of the other numerous articles required, recourse to the markets of Scotland or England is unavoidable, it is easy to see why the latter countries have absorbed so much of its foreign trade. This consideration, alone, should be sufficient to direct attention to the establishment of home manufactures, and, in addition to so powerful a motive, others, in a social and political sense, of equal weight may be also with propriety urged. Nor do these remarks merely apply to extensive manufactories which require an accumulated power of commanding labour—that is capital—but with equal force to those local, and, in some degree, domestic manufactures, which create wealth by adding value to the raw product. Such manufactures are of inestimable importance, as they facilitate the mutual accommodation of minor wants, relieve many small articles of the additional cost of transport, which, perhaps, their intrinsic value would scarcely bear, create increased demand for agricultural produce, and spread habits of industry through all classes of society. An inspection of a list of the towns of England such, for instance, as that given by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (see *Political Geography*—) would fully confirm the position here laid down—few of the number being without some description of local manufacture, calculated to bring into active and useful employment the women and children of the rural population, and thus to augment the means of procuring comforts, or even luxuries. It is to be hoped, that the want in Ireland of such modes of applying productive industry will engage the attention of those, who shall hereafter regulate the national system of education as well as that for the relief of poverty, as no surer means can be devised to remove distress than a multiplication of the sources of production.

The comparative importance of the export and import trades will be further illustrated, and some ambiguities elucidated, by the following table, compiled from the Tenth Revenue Report, of 1824:—

Countries.	No. of Vessels Outwards and the Nature of their Cargoes.		No. of Vessels Inwards and the Nature of their Cargoes.	
Great Britain,	4	With cargoes subject to duty.	112	With cargoes subject to duty.
Do.	60	In ballast.	81	Coals.
Do.	108	Laden with free goods.	27	Laden with free goods.
Coastwise,	32	Do.	71	Do.
Do.	6	Salt.	4	Salt.
North America,	16	Salt, cordage, linen cloth, &c.	6	Timber, deals, staves, and spars.
United States,	5	Spirits, potatoes, coals, linen.	6	Flaxseed, and staves.
Russia,	2	Ballast.	2	Tallow, hemp, timber, and hides.
Prussia,	5	Salt.	8	Timber, deals, staves, and ashes.
Norway,	9	Haberdashery, tobacco, and soap.	9	Deals, battens, tar, and ashes.
North Seas,	.	.	1	Ice.
Spain,	.	.	3	Barilla, raisins, and oranges.
Portugal,	.	.	1	Wine, and cork.
Sicily,	.	.	2	Sumach, barilla, and oranges.
Holland,	.	.	5	Flaxseed, smalts, hides, &c.

Importations from Scotland.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Books, unbound, cwt.	0¼	0	0	0	2	2	0	18	0¼	2¼	5¼	7	9	0
Carpets & Carpeting, yds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2423	2889	2390
Coals, tons.	155¾	144	173	227	96	254	202	792	464	420	535	475	518	276
Cotton, Yarn, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	44	1475	1861	217	953	1791
do. Calicoes, &c. yds.	0	0	0	0	1441	855	935	772	2542	1019	94	206	0	0
do. manufactured, val. £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	85	52
Drapery, yds.	0	472	0	0	925	36	144	162	752	481	331	466	199	412
Dye-stuffs, value £	430	1337	167	648	202	55	432	78	495	600	480	0	0	0
Fish, Herrings, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	707	1569	1930	1973	8194
Glass, Bottles, &c. no.	0	120	12516	23626	0	43725	36077	46465	15995	35070	10996	101120	34452	0
Iron, cwt.	50	0	63	0	10	0	0	2½	2	0	2	0	0	0
do. Hardware, value £	17 10	9 16	127 0	11 0	180 3	155 10	374 13	98 15	102 18	193 3	0 6	0	443 6	12 0
Linen, Kenting, &c. yds.	27330	27320	18519	25192	18478	14678	19405	18301	30228	23146	16678	1310	1136	1032
do. Cotton & Silk, val. £	36	229	113	103	71	86	102	247	366	252	353	0	0	0
Seed, Linseed, hhds.	0	0	0	350	0	676	0	0	0	40	53	0	0	0
Silk, manufactured, lbs.	74	48	29	79	69	27	36	84	40	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	1558	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5944	5242	0	0	0
Stockings, pairs.	0	0	456	264	36	96	132	444	486	792	386	192	228	258
Sugar, raw, cwt.	224	916	2876	1418	613	1831	135	399	1735	2064	2401	1016	203	170
do. refined, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	0	132	43	0	6	8
Tobacco, lbs.	0	63845	10240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146634	191287
Vitriol, Oil of, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	198770	50000	0
Small Parcels, value £	0	65 3	80 0	19 10	12 0	0	73 17	64 9	75 1	18 0	68 15	5 0	14 0	26 16

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Apparel, value £	13 11	0	75 10	120 12	76 0	24 0	80 17	386 12	79 19	67 15	98 5	100 8	77 12	125 8
Books, unbound, cwt.	0	1¼	0¾	1	1¼	0	8¼	5	2	31	7	3	8	7
do. bound, value £	0	39 13	11 11	0	31 14	0	12 18	2 14	1 18	33 9	115 7	80 14	66 8	147 0
Carpets & Carpeting, yds.	2080	1701	3079	3646	1915	4060	2192	1100	1487	2214	2883	2967	3129	2947
Coals, tons.	293	297	305	647	945	871	209	861	2028	853	835	1173	3519	1810
Cotton, Yarn, lbs.	0	1059	0	2923	2398	4365	4159	3908	7300	6823	6125	4917	3665	4331
do. Calicoes, &c. yds.	0	0	648	9	0	478	0	344	0	0	14	0	0	0
do. manufactured, val. £	0	66 0	129 2	95 4	0	0	344	0	174	174 10	86 11	223 6	25 13	46 2
Drapery, yds.	1138	836	3590	1556	487	11604	446	3004	265	0	1082	2447	1178	1026
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	0	0	16	40	16	60	2	98	58	0	0	540	437	200
Earthenware, value £	0	0	0	0	6 0	329 15	10 4	41 1	55 8	2 0	7 16	167 13	187 13	148 9
Fish, Herrings, brls.	11815	5455	10522	14619	8982	3739	6199	4427	833	1549	1684	5396	2754	3865
Glass, Bottles, &c. no.	67644	37011	3003	29942	20044	23520	44778	32702	62643	33616	1259	60745	92859	35722
Iron, cwt.	0	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	0	121	541
do. Hardware, value £	0	390	31	18	100	281	13	60	286	301	549	189	612	441
Linen, Kenting, &c. yds.	1020	1113	567	308	422	965	1096	756	661	661	1881	1832	591	3273
Potashes, cwt.	0	217	434	426	620	1665	730	210	181	321	432	156	558	1099
Seed, Linseed, hhds.	344	421	1008	833	0	0	697	1049	138	928	447	323	1405	158
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	548	1124	0	16407	22248	5669	5433	891	0	0	18601	3238	0
Stockings, pairs	390	660	840	408	216	250	96	1056	948	570	398	1692	402	636
Sugar, raw, cwt.	753	268	692	1068	991	1571	6679	1040	4087	1763	2463	2341	1746	0
do. refined, do.	47	0	0	0	0	47	139	0	393	254	42	56	68	92
Tobacco, lbs.	205859	546623	551526	73744	40591	160353	272743	109291	156160	273691	123360	288304	146769	60279
Vitriol, Oil of, do.	56000	4950	55500	57000	69429	34500	97020	7344	38500	11400	28680	23400	15081	116421
Small Parcels, value £	19 14	11 12	32 10	8 11	62 4	47 9	0	0	99 4	107 12	211 8	276 4	246 6	333 3

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Apparel, value £	724 16	147 7	166 17	1999 0	394 4	249 4	149 8	122 16	168 17	230 6	312 19	268 19	390 11
Books, unbound, cwt.	2¼	11¾	10	11	1	5	0	3	1¾				
do. bound, value £	108 0	63 12	132 12	40 6	4 10	63 0	24 0	5 0	3 0				
Carpets & Carpeting, yds.	4100	1203	2786	3942	2419	2075	2239	1667	3178	3400	2303	3743	3491
Coals, tons.	2305	2324	3160	1906	2943	5155	6466	6677	5683	6318	5763	7273	7959
Cotton, Yarn, lbs.	2277	2060	4012	5089	0	0	2261	1405	0	1620	988	1023	1805
do. Calicoes, &c. yds.	0	597	100	1303	444	1819	1892	3686	1467	4336	4911	2268	3914
do. manufactured, val. £	193 9	67 1	93 13	124 19	57 18	27 13	198 16	114 19	126 3	40 13	224 11	442 9	183 7
Drapery, yds.	2372	2416	786	2735	440	677	4	634	778	7	621	3451	2253
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	35	31	184	208	157	183	208	352	383	396	122	337	286
Earthenware, value £	183 13	32 15	178 18	76 16	42 18	144 17	224 1	151 16	186 11	50 9	118 19	228 9	221 18
Fish, Herrings, brls.	6177	10145	10284	4676	5465	7484	4755	4097	6518	6836	2086	7102	4069
Glass, Bottles, &c. no.	22420	664	43238	13034	5480	65988	43572	28188	57456	56736	24840	11784	44640
Grocer. hulled Barl. cwt.	10	20	85	105	108	255	165	395	196	785	122	121	269
Iron, do.	0	0	0	300	1004	600	100	630	1072	531	520	734	2775
do. Hardware, value £	370 14	309 10	309 12	534 5	310 7	216 18	194 19	306 6	259 9	666 15	718 5	754 4	1300 4
Linen, Kenting, &c. yds.	4721	2358	2624	950	0	0	12	0	4797	2113	1560	1854	2476
do. Cotton & Silk, v. £	175	133	422	232	114	1 15	0	51 4	13 16	0	0	0	0
Molasses, cwt.	506	409	905	498	455	331	269	189	254	288	214	286	100
Oil, Train, gals.	0	567	1660	2928	1107	5612	1764	2415	2816	2502	2534	1175	5163
Pot & Pearl-ashes, cwt.	0	0	0	0	292	1342	46	714	893	137	142	0	160
Seed, Linseed, hhds.	3130	1876	0	4901	4369	950	707	1223	2959	47056*	248†	9172†	2567†
Soap, cwt.	34	0	34	72	30	45	67	69	20	34			
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	6817	4888	2999	0	0	1245	0	2341	4	0	0	126
Stockings, pairs.	2358	474	1875	564	0	12	190	262	96	0	389	732	632
Sugar, raw, cwt.	0	1563	1813	2399	2176	302	1569	0	1628	1967	2052	4356	6315
do. refined, do.	190	261	318	223	140	158	70	83	77	147	106	182	359
Tallow, do.	0	72	0	281	450	789	396	0	153	441	415	227	73
Tobacco, lbs.	0	221328	29017	58816	0	67307	31132	12244	12061	45762	0	8601	21093
Vitriol, Oil of, do.	0	25000	78760	15900	87292	7566	0	8400	57680	28000	16100	33450	66000
Small Parcels, value £	302	1037	1522	1635	433	453	628	2613	1903				

* cwt. † bushels.

Importations from England.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Bark, brls.	3270	2310	2735	4285	4393	5416	4882	2452	4006	5012	3941	4114	4517	5565
Beer and Ale, do.	1049	1440	1124	1272	2053	1790	1668	1918	2005	1643	2565	1743	1942	983
Cards, Wool, pairs.	3270	4836	2052	2448	2306	265	1740	2091	4152	5604	9090	4710	6108	5388
Cheese, cwt.	62	194	45	82	69	143	72	83	91	68	47	39	89	26
Cider, gals.	2667	3654	1025	9206	3055	882	1900	4788	5250	2967	2646	4945	2436	2425
Coals, tons.	1203	1125	1606	1891	14800	1771	1917	2982	2313	2064	3064	3430	2061	2596
Copper, cwt.	22	44	19	69	5	25	56	25	53	46	40	6	109	78
Cotton, manufac. yds.	0	168	0	56	455	4812	1272	301	0	785	1315	774	0	336
Cutlery, value, £	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107 8	175 8	273 2
do. Knives, no.	13278	7848	3820	5506	25364	18554	8570	11306	17409	36516	10256	0	0	0
do. Razors, do.	72	0	30	0	385	424	725	144	604	144	24	0	0	0
do. Scissors, prs.	5252	720	216	288	3720	2520	1944	696	1824	4122	1632	0	0	0
Drapery, new & old, yds.	5075	12976	11061	20422	43780	32025	28589	29362	25903	28477	26673	31122	21552	33361
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	395	782	519	837	797	491	305	325	322	271	361	259	461	683
Earthenware, value, £	209 7	452 3	361 19	477 10	769 17	727 0	565 17	803 2	561 18	587 2	988 16	762 1	561 5	1178 0
Glass, Bottles, &c. doz.	3632	1983	514	3117	1980	871	636	2647	2074	3340	2148	2780	1569	621
do. Cases, no.	125	77	70	164	89	80	87	59	85	136	70	126	126	27
Gunpowder, cwt.	78	25	50	16	44	37	51	38	67	36	27	2	0	0
Haberd. Sm. Parcels, v.£	53 10	212 11	65 16	173 6	102 9	141 7	121 0	181 3	66 3	90 4	105 18	93 7	132 4	165 8
Hops, cwt.	52	168	96	186	277	10	126	174	78	92	272	11	190	88
Ironmong. Hardware, £	909	2483	2018	2255	2387	2515	2359	1730	1021	2100	1821	1199	1146	2167
do. Iron, cwt.	1358	1872	825	400	680	393	526	908	0	335	0	0	713	2217
do. Mermits, no.	664	4039	1404	732	1761	1755	1785	421	0	1044	0	0	0	0
do. Scythes, no.	480	180	588	744	720	972	900	144	216	216	0	0	0	0
do. Steel, cwt.	17	26	33	58	22	57	69	41	84	93	10	15	32	62
Lead, pig, shot, sheet, do.	154	272	367	352	278	483	177	505	276	210	322	300	95	1011
Linen, Canvas, yds.	4810	4633	1278	5892	13026	9644	9931	8702	8341	14599	13224	13273	6809	7885
do. Cotton & Silk, man. £	1345	3231	1592	2997	3550	2115	1370	2394	1814	1504	2341	1896	1441	2385
Oil, Linseed & Train, gls.	229	41	5	0	91	47	689	107	68	63	92	0	123	57
Pot & Pearl-ashes, cwt.	2903	0	49	20	806	2	0	146	20	0	2	62	0	170
Salt, rock, do.	5016	8720	5300	6320	4640	5860	8320	7040	9900	12160	8160	7640	6920	8050
do. white, bshls.	27350	59919	44776	14837	28160	35083	27689	27073	31151	29806	31769	31684	42543	37029
Spices, Ginger, &c. lbs.	3615	4233	2696	9992	6350	7279	4763	5755	8792	5704	4105	4972	4876	5764
Spirits, Rum, gals.	1615	45744	16810	10366	9812	25925	32922	23439	8732	5110	19674	9299	26353	5091
Stockings, pairs.	468	0	36	330	2610	3033	2089	1040	1737	2124	5669	2628	2901	3959
Sugar, raw, cwt.	4562	6118	6227	8173	4761	8879	2468	6046	5514	7143	6356	9415	12089	11243
do. refined, do.	512	478	179	524	337	618	496	448	158	181	123	0	25	0
Tea, Bohea & Green, lbs.	36359	44542	42674	57496	88281	84147	130256	62013	67947	51899	60512	68294	72617	99583
Tobacco, do.	17339	51247	5230	0	0	0	0	0	10952	113386	12712	493248	177060	127700
Wood, Hoops, thous.	33	37	5½	5	33	16	0	4	0	21½	44	61	146	48
do. Woodenware, val. £	364 18	29 0	0	65 15	53 7	15 10	47 18	63 4	39 7	39 17	45 19	5 12	36 13	12 6

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Bark, brls.	7451	5498	4770	7369	10632	980	4221	4930	8483	4824	5412	6354	6367	3169
Beer & Ale, do.	1702	1818	1126	1756	2043	1382	1666	0	379	106	121	91	34	78
Blankets, no.	412	440	545	469	151	435	417	1368	3686	1470	374	1576	1878	338
Cards, Wool, pairs.	2316	1644	2412	10404	6468	3516	11292	5580	6840	18396	7488	5484	1320	720
Carpets & Carpeting, yds.	0	50	20	40	12	2220	1911	3262	2391	884	2320	3875	4012	3341
Cheese, cwt.	31	37	104	207	132	32	130	105	180	75	122	103	220	117
Cider, gals.	2968	15	392	2401	252	406	3276	0	5607	0	3801	7686	3402	3150
Coals, tons.	2090	2990	3642	3839	4002	2309	3528	2019	3119	2139	1460	2568	3885	1459
Copper, cwt.	165	30	66	215½	62	74½	32	153	129	133	153	547	94	191
Cotton, Yarn, do.	152	0	0	74	870	1580	3260	4899	7544	10307	12108	3716	9176	4439
do. manufac. yds.	0	446	1000	530	2297	2138	648	895	868	1030	1405	589	1320	455
Cutlery, value £	174	35	161	362	302	166	407	328	369	479	448	710	506	1239
Drapery, new & old, yds.	22032	23738	27810	65998	38249	40011	53861	26355	44082	41216	45583	96737	97262	86922
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	463	688	501	964	580	432	750	528	897	1109	715	867	1111	567
Earthenware, value £	1340	670	1177	1976	1264	1257	1922	1741	2205	2331	2039	2189	3242	2055
Glass, Bottles, doz.	616	894	2404	876	24	73	5607	2463	612	2426	2194	6	1741	545
do. Cases, no.	47	116	77	141	105	42	110	176	137	92	110	0	23	0
Gloves, leather, pairs.	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	60	540	612	1356	2376	3735	5324
Haberd. Sm. Parcels, £	110	177	68	241	165	343	847	522	657	1024	1507	1747	1844	2353
Hats, no.	68	66	156	386	132	448	1416	978	522	1512	1884	3343	2009	2431
Hops, cwt.	0	261	75	55	8	98	100	29	239	104	0	239	132	511
Ironmong. Hardware, £	1445	941	1439	2821	2364	4031	4542	3962	5014	5154	5574	8979	7243	10798
do. Iron, cwt.	400	4214	2376	1623	1557	2058	256	1724	2334	1082	0	470	3797	2270
do. Steel, do.	23	1	3	12	19	18	37	6	16	61	2	9	5	17
Instruments, musical, £	108 10	2 10	0	58 14	15 0	15 10	40 8	502 14	569 1	126 0	172 18	269 19	440 13	49 3
Lead, pig, shot, sheet, cwt.	0	20	158	246	269	284	614	166	634	792	553	364	944	306
Linen, Canvas, yds.	8234	13580	1486	4562	0	7058	6022	5943	5213	7917	6470	15959	7012	2967
do. Cotton & Silk, man. £	3184	1205	2984	5386	2823	2129	4596	1958	3242	4650	5274	5913	8124	9601
Oil, Linseed & Train, gls.	689	1695	210	274	997	564	1583	2068	1797	1504	2223	1806	4069	1652
Pot & Pearl-ashes, cwt.	0	114	1325	933	1177	980	1454	1267	844	0	557	317	4213	2652
Salt, rock, do.	7280	3040	5220	3110	4000	2200	9940	13700	19020	7780	8940	8860	9600	4260
do. white, bshls.	37029	12047	36103	12158	17615	6010	27924	13964	23473	7432	7228	7754	27382	6051
Seeds, Grass & Gard. lbs.	3633	3918	3223	4358	2403	12056	17049	10111	11431	8758	1636	5526	18152	18642
Silk, manufactured, do.	0	0½	1	5	9	76	121	93	230	204	357	465	286	478
Slates, tons.	32	32	0	26	59	100	7	65	48	0	141	212	158	42
Spices, Ginger, &c. lbs.	6129	7229	4361	14010	11144	2565	18897	4342	18102	4026	3027	18178	10034	8969
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	2470	6914	17340	52904	45371	31993	6896	13787	4095	15026	6203	17661	10438
Stockings, pairs.	2916	4974	6023	7323	4819	2700	6498	7020	4510	8240	12902	18501	20383	11413
Sugar, raw, cwt.	9842	11373	88382	12136	13150	9174	9379	8451	12577	9113	8828	13824	13810	8665
do. refined, do.	0	0	87½	89	59	0½	158	196	223	207	312	596	708	409
Tea, Bohea & Green, lbs.	68858	79741	98174	97353	75314	101868	91132	86191	77992	112609	55424	159931	131698	118345
Tobacco, do.	361906	382908	173054	465122	316449	94615	203315	70180	122317	103659	36388	35798	149760	114693
Whiting, cwt.	363	373	170	765	425	493	567	456	583	892	10	497	1457	236
Wood, Hoops, thous.	68	151	89	122	56	38	12	15	10	30	69	25	66	82
do. Woodenware, val. £	23	15	2	13	9	42	185	389	118	1260	133	709	1017	275
Wool, Beaver, lbs.	0	0	110	171	40	93	46	52	48	0	0	70	75	130

Importations from England. (Continued.)

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Bark, brls.	5239	4626	6137	3275	7278	4560	4443	3914	4568	6025	2060	cwt.7160	24189
Beer and Ale, do.	50	46	6	47	38	17	18	44	103	97	27	0	83
Blankets, no.	1468	1214	1475	899	553	535	227	197	282	108	198	0	96
Bricks, thous.	2636	8800	7000	14000	2000	15000	24000	5000	11500	2800	7500	6250	16900
Carpets & Carpeting, yds.	1081	2940	2110	2149	59	1539	338	973	1563	1066	530		1124
Cheese, cwt.	126	289	268	141	160	73	38	53	107	44	42	52	57
Cider, gals.	3024	441	0	63	252	0	0	0	0	2702	0	476	434
Coaches, value, £	107 3	208 5	100 0	0	162 13	194 5	642 15	0	101 3	225 14	56 18		150 6
Coals, tons.	1498	1898	3168	4301	2528	3589	5081	4774	3669	4398	3370		3195
Copper, cwt.	110	134	126	190	175	108	88	58	96	9	121	75	93
Corn, Barley, brls.	0	0	0	1	0	0	427	6808	1121	0	0	0	6748
do. Malt, do.	0	0	0	0	245	307	346	100	934	200	100	0	224
do. *Ground*, Flour, cwt.	50	0	0	0	42	0	338	8284	1686	286	0	120	200
Cotton, Yarn, lbs.	2597	330	2703	2340	764	0	0	2136	0	2837	15083	13079	17419
do. manufac. yds.	81	1084	943	735	448	961	521	374	752	28636	10012		6449
Cutlery, value, £	1689	716	1014	878	497	971	700	1210	716				652 12
Drapery, new & old, yds.	65284	57684	97903	89820	76102	33820	19405	13577	26367	29043	24167		35577
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	211	311	830	132	176	213	148	212	62	124	46	119	46
Earthenware, value, £	2521 8	2012 4	3711 10	3150 10	2412 15	2777 16	1639 11	1413 7	1947 16	2498 18	1671 19		1519 0
Fish, Herrings, brls.	434	0	2	600	400	420	264	40	0	863	54	2	0
Fruit, dried, cwt.	138	124	80	5	27	75	37	5	64	56½	59	72	17
Glass, Bottles, &c. doz.	812	2720	8	7	247	8	31	0	45	59½			
Gloves, leather, prs.	552	2716	477	2148	741	1040	1050	492	678				1380
Haberdash. Small Par. £	893 18	711 13	965 9	1734 13	1644 6	882 3	827 10	768 14	768 3	1589 8	704 5		
Hats, no.	1736	480	2483	1579	1304	869	60	133	220	48	248		505
Hemp, cwt.	885	300	307	796	200	0	22	65	483	1027	322	617	119
Hides, tanned, no.	70	298	449	649	464	233	141	1211	96				
Hops, cwt.	65	39	183	0	265	135	167	20	51	206	51		76
Ironmongery, Hardw. £	9637 0	6439 0	9712 14	9834 15	9583 19	9613 14	6362 11	4770 10	6253 1	8327 8	8723 5		5622 7
do. Iron, cwt.	2348	1563	6927	6883	2395	1940	3728	4079	8148	7298	12027	17132	10182
do. Steel, do.	171	2	52	48	32	35	23	30	52	89	21	154	136
Instruments, musical, £	248 0	301 0	228 1	467 17	212 10	478 13	126 5	254 18	423 12	260 0	312 18	119 8	440 0
Lead, pig, shot, sheet, cwt.	436	327	621	699	640	614	400	422	393	806	565	578	933
do. white, do.	90	33	0	26	38	12	5	27	42	102	37	61	3
Linen, Canvas, yds.	12915	2473	5078	89879	0	1733	3209	0	1578	318	333	2987	3792
do. Cotton & Silk, val. £	7883	3434	8574	6602	5524	3514	3689	2314	3480	950	2334		2662
Mats, no.	924	790	856	107	288	106	36	1600	420	0	1200	1820	540
Molasses, cwt.	251	262	331	40	222	266	62	177	197	350	47	126	55
Mustard, lbs.	5300	3736	4162	442	8052	252	1188	72	324	216	5846	1242	2278
Oil, Linseed & Train, gals.	3711	1929	1703	1737	2859	2558	4244	3611	1860	4614	2412	1235	822
Painting Stuff, value, £	115 1	154 8	144 4	218 0	126 8	261 7	150 4	131 10	217 5	170 11	285 9	184 1	173 18
Perfumery, value, £	10 3	19 9	24 0	4 4	0 8	14 12	14 5	23 2	9 10	5 12	3 6	12 14	20 4
Pot and Pearl-ashes, cwt.	551	4681	2180	1494	910	326	1165	2136	1719	1251	1464	1818	1625
Rosin, do.	215	303	243	0	21	290	212	19	88	281	188	240	228
Saddlery Ware, value £	322 7	78 1	178 16	38 9	71 9	91 17	6 7	25 13	54 15	267 13	18 17		27 18
Salt, rock, cwt.	18850	12340	21880	12640	24500	26580	29380	26840	27460	16180	34080		63520
do. white, bushels.	9654	12454	32860	3737	1608	7396	5504	23875	2524	8231	4400		7588
Seeds, Grass & Garden, lbs.	4826	11860	23434	6874	5836	35660	27937	5176	25268	22302	8171	39018	15828
do. Flaxseed, hhds.	1216	433	599	3472	1755	2084	116	100	627	174		18406*	13279*
Silk & Cot. manufac. £	277 3	127 13	71 11	99 11	0	36 10	83 5	12 12	175 14				
Silk, manufactured, lbs.	263	316	255	313	160	119	80	126	128	729	368		1186
Silk & Worsted. mfd. £	35 9	125 12	226 8	95 17	76 6	117 8	102 5	146 18	188 8				
Slates, tons.	47	60	79	72	58	65	80	97	123	228	159	281	171
Spices, Ginger, &c. lbs.	1140	9356	1746	8967	1486	5253	2113	7520	8843	3450	2973	1861	1193
Spirits, Rum, gals.	1805	3085	5081	1836	238	107	930	3124	1358	1742		2371	2751
Stockings, prs.	10458	7506	9170	3977	2908	4052	1530	1393	9349	6138	2690		5745
Sugar, raw, cwt.	5936	10877	7212	5205	5104	3864	7053	6721	9205	7855	3925	4606	3830
do. refined, do.	518	611	212	329	105	89	170	251	464	245	264		237
do. Liquorice ball, lbs.	168	2810	597	1714	817	1606	7104	7407	9577				
Tallow, cwt.	2356	1749	0	0	920	1163	329	227	558	2140	713	2179	1037
Tea, Bohea & Green, lbs.	61097	70694	53133	75092	39437	74692	48776	71754	109260	72203	67134	47014	75499
Tin Plates, brls.	2	6	184	78	75	57	98	29	78	0	0	0	3
Tobacco, lbs.	0	347371	280445	190514	34471	213769	146990	183821	233565	169653	48485	71044	97751
Turpentine, do.	834	760	504	456	341	1178	1280	748	1000	624	80	37	50
Upholstery ware, val. £	365 1	488 7	89 17	442 15	286 14	161 18	146 12	710 5	86 16				
Watches, &c. value £	288 3	198 5	221 0	212 0	222 0	60 12	40 10	0	33 2			42 0	0
Whiting, cwt.	26	679	794	240	32	616	0	520	873	530	240	500	103
Wines, general, gals.	119	0	1379	0	0	946	2653	2751	4978	2604	1369	2310	6747
do. Madeira, do.	161	483	0	0	0	56	105	105	399	315	0	105	385
do. Port, do.	1743	0	0	1316	735	1050	140	4053	4340	1757	133	1134	71
Wood, Canes, no.	3940	4000	5000	3625	0	0	12950	0	0	31100	0	16400	12300
do. Hoops. thous.	15	137	10½	164	154	263	114	82	214	198	435	258	172
do. Woodenware, v. £	179 18	124 3	5 19	81 12	6 8	4 3	72 1	204 0	4 3	28 12	15 15	105 1	6 3
Wool, Beaver, lbs.	90	80	152	105	50	0	0	0	8	0	0	694	330

* bushels.

Importations from France.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.
Anchovies, brls.	8	3	6½	2	2½	18	9½	5	0	2	0
Cork, cwt.	91	7	4½	17	5	40½	6	0	5	0	0
Fruit, dried, do.	123½	0½	208½	95½	138	406	86½	189	8	214½	0
do. Walnuts, brls.	13½	39½	5	24	31½	72	59	41½	0	26½	0
Rosin, cwt.	186	176	140	126	73	333	73	145	4½	464	0
Spirits, Brandy, gals.	16170	5704	7981	7879	5966	10901	3541	236	316	0	0
Vinegar, do.	2772	2646	5042	1638	3276	6924	2772	4515	0	4872	0
Wine, do.	8699	5073	2898	3780	8072	19183	7938	7155	630	12936	126
Wood, Canes, no.	5000	15000	25500	22000	28000	12000	32600	27000	0	10600	0

Importations from the United States.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Bark, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	255	1575	340
Bees' wax, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	212	20	0	0	0	0	224	224	532
Cider, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	735	1291	4830	220	31	0
Corn, *Ground*, Flour, cwt.	0	8	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuff, Indigo, lbs.	0	371	0	9	300	100	1100	220	215	112	0	0	131	0
Fruit, Apples, bushels.	0	0	0	0	0	15	8	1	2	30	49	57	12	0
do. Nuts & Walnuts, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0½	0½	0	2	4	0
Groceries, Rice, cwt.	0	0	0	0	15	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	0
Iron, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	200	0
Oil, Train, gals.	0	0	0	3024	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0
do. Turpentine, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	93
Pot and Pearl-ashes, do.	0	200	6	506	151	275	22	107	160	9	414	366	521	145
Rosin, do.	0	0	0	0	0	5	132	0	15	0	0	93	629	123
Seeds, Clover & Grass, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	49	1232	56	154	0	0	0	0	0
do. Linseed, hhds.	0	3913	7605	6963	9250	7664	10417	7842	11846	6769	13054	7656	11754	5023
Skins, Deer & Buck, no.	0	105	0	80	6	5	43	24	109	337	154	62	416	0
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	0	100	919	10590	22977	4760	488	0	3450	0	0	0	402
Tar, brls.	0	0	95	720	112	21136	50	0	233	24	0	336	561	894
Tobacco, lbs.	0	498101	242305	847456	66231	0	398413	0	41654	0	0	22490	529159	147601
Wine, Madeira, Port, gals.	0	0	0	126	0	0	378	0	0	126	126	63	0	0
Wood, Hoops, no.	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0	7100	2000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000
do. Mahogany, tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1½	0	0	0	15	0
do. Plank, value £	0	0	0	0	302 2	3 9	62 10	26 0	30 7	158 8	0	18 15	0	80 0
do. Staves, hund.	0	320	1420	3576	2158	1953	1565	713	1957	776	1841	1753	3456	1278
do. Timber, tons.	0	0	0	241	9	8¾	1	440	1136	110	0	0	0	0
do. Woodenware, v. £	0	4 5	30 0	450 12	35 8	77 19	123 0	323 15	477 7	131 13	322 12	2 0	0 5	2 1

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Bark, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	277	104	0	152	0	0	0
Bees' wax, lbs.	0	0	3468	392	420	1071	966	4957	560	782	10607	230	1740	194
Cider, gals.	0	189	63	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Indian, brls.	0	0	0	0	1125	19457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. *Ground*, Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	9	0	2914	14	2257	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuff, Indigo, lbs.	0	0	0	139	700	0	0	0	0	600	329	0	0	0
Fruit, Apples, bushels.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0
Groceries, Rice, cwt.	9	0	77	84	141	0	0	20	198	10	167	8	53	414
Oil, Train, gals.	0	4599	0	3024	0	0	0	320	810	0	0	0	0	0
do. Turpentine, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	13	0	16	82	0	10
Pot and Pearl-ashes, do.	834	388	45	1344	556	500	305	3212	1015	2148	21142	2203	535	3462
Rosin, do.	135	1114	334	228	230	299	76	1644	453	1498	794	632	86	1016
Seeds, Clover & Grass, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	896	784	4256	8512	784	0	9856
do. Linseed, hhds.	11801	6233	6750	12494	6006	11788	5599	9610	9771	34503	10038	7499	1839	4793
Skins, Buck & Deer, no.	53	45	0	977	98	334	249	588	543	30	0	800	0	0
Spirits, Rum, gals.	0	0	0	5171	1534	544	3108	471	496	0	0	0	293	0
Tar, brls.	0	294	4	298	50	0	93	768	396	440	544	4	0	570
Tobacco, lbs.	0	394690	211071	436204	369837	454792	87556	503256	96094	106378	508712	134791	14282	934031
Turpentine, cwt.	0	0	277	14	196	0	103	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Canes, no.	0	0	8000	0	0	0	0	3000	5735	0	0	2500	0	0
do. Hoops, do.	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	14500	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Mahogany, tons.	0	12	0	18	22	0	0	1	10	0	20	10	0	20
do. Plank, value £	0	108 8	0	28 2	0	0	0	63 14	0	5 1	52 6	0	0	102 15
do. Staves, hund.	2668	1904	2093	2621	1818	3054	1223	1892	1870	1428	3598	1751	432	3249
do. Timber, tons.	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	26	0	0	296
do. Woodenware, v.£	2 1	0 15	2 0	0	20 0	1 12	17 0	29 12	77 3	100 0	272 4	2 9	0	13 10
Wool, Cotton, cwt.	0	0	29	59	12	100	22	275	109	57	91	94	0	389

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Bark, brls.	0	38	0	0	0	0	21	0	120	0½	0	0	0
Bees' wax, lbs.	132	12708	300	0	0	0	484	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, *Ground*, Flour, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2980	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuff, Indigo, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit, Apples, bushels.	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	20	205	9	73	263	3
do. Nuts & Walnuts, brls.	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	31½	15	40½	0
Groceries, Rice, cwt.	374	56	0	0	0	11	443	0	32	0	5	102	27
Oil, Turpentine, do.	0	4	3	0	0	0	8	0	20	0	0	0	0
Pot and Pearl-ashes, do.	1519	1922	2705	0	0	953	1504	132	1633	1334	678	418	209
Rosin, do.	667	305	62	0	0	29	603	123	104	47	0	0	0
Seeds, Clover & Grass, lbs.	1456	0	0	0	0	0	4256	1456	168	2800	243	0	4144
do. Linseed, hhds.	15394	6952	11320	5680	0	9038	15213	8422	7833	7223	51807	44626	26307
Tar, brls.	1097	640	616	0	0	0	159	513	553	0	69	53	105
Tobacco, lbs.	829962	109724	237995	0	0	44367	209733	12563	122499	37270	36849	60672	60935
Turpentine, cwt.	67	212	127	0	0	90	88	960	2029	359	255	0	0
Wood, Canes, no.	0	3000	500	0	0	0	6850	8000	0	0	0	1000	12700
do. Hoops, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0
do. Plank, value £	0	52 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Staves, hund.	3286	2698	3572	0	0	1578	3207	127	1229	2473	2104	702	778
do. Timber, tons.	109	714	121	0	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Woodenware, v. £	38 5	0	0	0	0	4 5	14 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool, Cotton, cwt.	551	31	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	10	25	0	1

Importations from the West Indies.

FROM 1783 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1795.
Dye-stuff, Logwood, cwt.	0	0	0	160	0	0	48	0	0	0	0
Rice, do.	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spices, Ginger, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Spirits, Rum, gals.	3741	1412	10374	4585	1241	6967	17035	3064	0	8½	996
Sugar, cwt.	506	88	1075	2373	900	3399	1455	0	21	145	392
Wool, Cotton, do.	27	26	0	0	0	29	36	0	0	0	0

Importations from Spain and Portugal.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Cork, cwt.	0	0	23	4½	0	25	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	7
Dye-stuffs, lbs.	0	0	5	3378	0	0	0	450	1232	560	1200	0	0	0
Fruit, Figs & Raisins, do.	0	0	25	5½	224	0	0	61½	89	61	150	4	0	0
do. Lemons & Orang. do.	0	0	84	98	174	55	240	129	154	303	111	125	10	0
do. Walnuts, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	20	10	20	0	0	0
Oil, gals.	0	0	765	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions, brls.	0	0	0	0	8	2	1	2	7	0	0½	0	0	0
Potashes, cwt.	0	0	1010	800	480	0	0	70	540	0	0	0	0	1360
Salt, bushels.	0	0	492	2002	2360	24	0	500	620	0	600	4000	0	0
Wine, Port, gals.	0	189	13992	2570	1344	23127	16878	11466	18190	22435	22848	16616	17325	567
do. Spanish, do.	0	0	42	3990	7300	0	0	5355	2927	4032	3990	679	0	0
Wood, Canes, no.	0	0	4000	9000	9000	14500	9000	7800	5000	16000	0	15000	0	0

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Cork, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2½	0	100	0	35	0	78
Fruit, Figs, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0½	0	0	0	0
do. Lemons & Orang. do.	115	0	28½	0	0	0	100	48	0	17	0	0	0	0
Salt, bushels.	2227	0	0	3734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine, Port, gals.	17041	0	15246	67882	59941	26782	82341	65506	1292	87535	4844	16131	574	6923
Wood, Canes, no.	2000	0	0	6500	1200	10000	4000	0	0	2000	0	0	0	0
Wool, Cotton, lbs.	336	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Cork, cwt.	100	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	127
Fruit, Lem. & Oran. do.	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt, bushels.	15715	769	3756	0	5124	0	0	0	5757	2400	10439	3626	0
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	0	0	0	1490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine, Port, gals.	23883	0	0	0	0	7385	5544	0	0	567	0	0	7301

Importations from Russia.

FROM 1783 TO 1801.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1799.	1800.	1801.
Flax, undressed, cwt.	0	0	0	160	400	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	980	80	500	200
Hemp, do. do.	240	1337	1336	2733	1240	2380	3360	1360	2240	2199	2320	3309	1700	800	240	1800	1260	2180
Iron, unwrought, do.	2073	3948	4354	5045	4319	3740	4568	3480	2679	5630	4560	2640	1935	1471	2962	2222	1499	2513
Potashes, do.	0	0	0	0	3	33	140	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	1498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	605	0
do. Hemp, do.	0	0	0	4	347	0	0	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	773	0	0	0
Tallow, cwt.	0	0	0	392	504	768	822	552	402	311	303	656	777	630	1427	1082	1268	2128
Tar, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, lbs.	0	0	6000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Deals, no.	275	425	400	745	990	695	990	260	675	1773	135	810	440	105	220	895	100	650
do. Spars, do.	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	10	18	10	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Staves, hund.	10	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
do. Timber, tons.	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value, £	400	240	54	0	0	67	102	5	0	29	291	0	25	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1802 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1811.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Bees' wax, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	4393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, undressed, cwt.	300	0	1368	40	20	0	200	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemp, do. do.	1000	800	258	2290	2180	2000	1600	60	1660	0	2162	692	410	0	291	405	503	554
do. Mats, no.	0	0	0	0	0	2050	0	0	500	0	1248	700	0	0	2110	1250	300	280
Iron, unwrought, cwt.	258	2265	1682	1545	2903	2476	1308	0	0	0	1876	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potashes, cwt.	0	0	0	102	0	29	8	0	400	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	0	609	1368	7186	807	6360	2198	610	1791	0	3439	561	0	1235	46245*	30309*	7470*	4781*
do. Hemp do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow, cwt.	174	1687	1228	3281	4732	3084	2891	0	2083	0	2494	2764	590	0	1136	1048	1507	1266
Tar, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Deals, no.	550	0	600	200	200	400	300	0	75	0	3000	100	0	195	408	210	675	0
do. Lathwood, fath.	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	3	10	0	10	0	0	3	0	1	0
do. Spars, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	70	0	0	12
do. Staves, do.	0	0	500	200	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400
do. Timber, tons.	0	0	42	4	0	25	0	0	0	153	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Small Parcels, value, £	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

* bushels.

Importations from Denmark and Norway.

FROM 1783 TO 1796.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.
Bark,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, Train,	gals.	0	504	400	0	413	1260	378	2314	1575	3424	3685	567	2457	3591
Tar,	brls.	181	413	38	46	5	0	0	7	154	120	80	5	0	6
Wood, Deals,	hund.	503	258	359	638	553	472	248	1082	852	455	1264	678	334	932
do. Hoops,	no.	2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oars,	do.	0	0	68	63	425	545	45	100	42	0	75	0	0	0
do. Staves,	do.	2000	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Timber,	tons.	100	0	40	100	0	10	0	80	0	34	0	0	0	0

FROM 1797 TO 1810.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
Bark,	brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	833	0	0	0	0
Fruit, Nuts,	do.	0	0	2	78½	22	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Iron,	cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Oil, Train,	gals.	1984	0	252	2772	1092	1596	1291	708	823	0	0	87	0	0
Seed, Flaxseed,	hhds.	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tar,	brls.	0	0	226	95½	36	241	23	22	9	0	21	52	0	0
Wood, Balk,	no.	735	0	0	725	175	0	1125	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
do. Deals,	hund.	355	0	937	797	832	1166	1469	1975	1086	1337	1294	1200	183	95
do. Hoops,	thous.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
do. Oars,	no.	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	100
do. Timber,	tons.	90	0	0	75	75	0	0	0	0	13	0	17	0	0
Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	25 0	400 10	15 0	21 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1811 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	[1822.	1823.
Bark,	brls.	0	0	0	908	1500	0	0	0	3	8*	0	0	0
Fruit, Nuts,	do.	48	0	0	0	0	29	8	0	5	0	0	0	0
Hemp, Mats,	no.	0	0	720	300	0	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron,	cwt.	256	59	58	34	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch,	brls.	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seed, Flaxseed,	hhds.	0	0	24	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Caraway,	cwt.	0	2	32	2	60	21	18	0	1½	13	0	1½	1
Skins, Goat,	no.	1500	729	0	650	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow,	cwt.	0	0	100	232	0	49	0	0	4¾	2¼	0	0	7½
Tar,	brls.	48	48	236	48	24	318	54	37	18	9	7		
Wood, Deals,	hund.	1851	729	1526	376½	174	1876	284	166	409	857	128	191	266
do. Masts,	no.	0	0	12	2	20	49	0	18	1	6	0	0	0
do. Oars,	do.	300	25	500	300	2	400	100	300	380	75	190	74	20
do. Spars,	do.	10	75	115	5	0	100	150	20	100	280	116	150	118
do. Timber,	tons.	0	40	0	0	0	24	0	42½	0	0	0	6	0
Small Parcels, value	£	0	0	2 14	0	0	7 12	0	0	0	36 16	9 3	8 5	20 9

* cwt.

Importations from Sweden.

FROM 1783 TO 1801.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1783.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.
Fish, Herrings,	brls.	0	10	25	0	0	0	0	360	348	600	650	483	0	0	5	0	0
Iron,	cwt.	877	500	522	1000	2863	3680	1992	1215	2201	686	1772	1470	1414	544	666	794	794
Oil, Train,	gals.	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	0	300	534	0	0
Tar,	brls.	66	218	100	0	0	99	0	0	8	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0
Wood, Deals,	no.	150	100	200	300	845	3515	2150	2643	1654	2545	1045	1805	300	625	1440	500	500
do. Oars,	do.	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1802 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1820.	1821.
Fish, Herrings,	brls.	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemp, Mats,	no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0
Iron,	cwt.	994	6931	2141	1837	3130	858	7760	8498	2851	409	0	3960	10487	3054	60	0	860	657
Seed, Flaxseed,	hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	614	0	0	0	0
Tar,	brls.	0	0	0	0	11	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	87	44	0	0	0	0
Wood, Deals,	no.	1275	3925	0	2300	2500	600	9400	8100	6100	3550	0	0	15500	15000	1600	1040	2046	1486
do. Masts,	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	0	0	0
do. Timber,	tons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	124	93	0	60	0	152	80	8	23	0	0

Importations from Holland and Flanders.

FROM 1783 TO 1795.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.
Bark, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	600	0	0
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	110	155	369	111	162	51	76	197	236	0	108	99	433
Groceries, Liquorice do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	116	214
do. Succus Liquoritiæ, do.	54	37	34	7	36	55	23	161	119	16	89	0	0
do. hulled Barley, do.	12	29	31	6	15	26	29	52	0	6	18	15	120
Oil, Linseed, gals.	420	210	210	294	168	294	252	399	0	0	63	126	186
Paper, Painted, rms.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
do. Printing, do.	0	10	24	0	124	35	161	50	62	0	50	29	70
do. Writing, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	20	0	105
Seeds, Clover, cwt.	3	16	8½	93	14	6	5	0	8⅛	7¼	8	2½	8
do. Flaxseed, hhds.	2048	3120	3661	3040	2001	2060	0	100	385	6	148	126	220
do. Garden, lbs.	284	556	56	562	127	40	0	343	32⅝	0	100	84	981
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	30	8	0	7	5	0	40	9	18
Spirits, Brandy, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5	0	1743	0
do. Geneva, do.	150	17	336	0	783	1837	8	2697	3720	480	1766	0	3613
Starch, cwt.	0	75	159	74	111	103	41	147	137	9	255	137	308
Tobacco, lbs.	0	8581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tiles, no.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17000	0	7500
Vinegar, hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	22	17	113
Whalebone, cwt.	4	3	0¾	4	3	3½	1	0	3	0	1¾	0	1½
Wine, Rhenish, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Wood, Hoops, thous.	10	36	51	0	6	12	0	30	12	0	0	33	185
do. Staves, hund.	0	0	20	0	0	0½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FROM 1796 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1796.	1798.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1819.
Bark, brls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	778	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	0	12
Dye-stuffs, do.	0	0	0	0	85	285	0	253	0	103	173	40	0	176
Groceries, Liq. Ball, do.	1¾	0	0	0	19	135	0	0	9½	0	0	0	0	36½
do. hulled Barley, do.	0	0	0	0	2⅛	12	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil, Linseed, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	630	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Turpentine, lbs.	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds, Clover, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	13	21	0	73	99	0	68
do. Flaxseed, hhds.	0	614	500	657	200	1020	600	0	230	124	441	1827	440	1271
do. Garden, lbs.	0	0	0	0		534	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	0
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits, Brandy, gals.	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
do. Geneva, do.	642	0	0	0	13120	764	0	0	0	0	0	343	0	134
Starch, cwt.	13	0	0	0	9¾	43	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vinegar, hhds.	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	69	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Hoops, thous.	0	0	10	15	0	115	0	12	0	0	0	56	0	15

Importations from the East Country including Germany.

FROM 1783 TO 1792.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1783.	1784.	1785.	1786.	1787.	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.
Bark, brls.	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
Corn, Wheat, qrs.	75	1072	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0	0
Iron, do.	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
Potashes, do.	1113	3000	5440	6345	9348	4463	9378	11387	6256	10306
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	650	1501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	5	0
Starch, do.	0	0	30⅛	0	0	0	12½	0	14	61¾
Wine, Rhenish, gals.	0	31	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Clap boards, hun.	20	0⅛	3⅛	0	4¾	5	3¼	10¾	2½	5⅛
do. Deals, do.	1¾	1⅛	3⅛	1¼	2¾	4	0⅛	1¼	0	0¼
do. Staves, do.	85	140	0	31	48	11½	24	40⅛	23	0
do. Timber, tons.	70	139	159	140	97	615	97	323	55	266

FROM 1793 TO 1823.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1807.
Bark, brls.	4060	0	0	0	0	0	2912	2912	0	135
Corn, Wheat, qrs.	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	1251	0
Dye-stuffs, cwt.	0	0	0	0	85	0	18	0	0	0
Groceries, Liquorice, lbs.	0	0	0	0	6666	0	1742	0	0	0
Haberdashery, thread do.	0	0	0	0	2493	0	0	0	0	0
Potashes, cwt.	5144	5723	10696	12494	6226	12533	10606	5836	12940	0
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	0	0	0	0	246	600	0	0	0	0
Soap, cwt.	0	3	0	3	13	2	0	2⅛	3	0
Starch, do.	9	19	38	82	83	48	0	33⅛	10¼	0
Vinegar, gals.	0	0	0	0	840	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Clap boards, hun.	13	0⅛	6	5¼	2	5	8	0	7	0
do. Deals, do.	7	0	0⅛	0	3½	1	3	12⅛	8⅛	0
do. Staves, do.	31	18	29	32	30	123	57	109	52	27
do. Timber, tons.	1019	0	190	27	445	246	85	339	358	0

In the tables of imports many articles occurring at irregular periods, and in such small quantities as not to have materially influenced the commercial exchanges between Derry and the countries from which they were imported, have, therefore, been omitted in the foregoing tables, *viz.*:—

Articles imported.	Countries.
Apparel,	England.
Arms,	do. United States.
Bacon,	France, do. Russia, Holland.
Bark,	Scotland.
Beer and Ale,	do.
Bees' wax,	England, East Country.
Books,	Holland.
Brimstone,	Spain, Portugal, Holland.
Cork,	Holland.
Corn, Barley,	Russia, East Country.
do. Beans & Peas,	England, East Country.
do. Oats,	do. United States.
do. Rice,	Scotland, England, France.
do. Rye,	United States.
do. Wheat,	England, United States, Russia, Holland.
do. { Oatmeal, ground, { Flour,	do. East Country.
Brooms,	United States.
Candles, Wax,	do. Spain, Portugal.
Cheese,	France, United States, Spain, Portugal.
Confectionery,	Scotland.
Copper,	France, Holland.
Cotton, Wool,	do.
do. Yarn,	United States.
Cucumbers,	do.
Drapery,	France.
Drugs,	do. United States, Russia, Holland.
Dye-stuff, Galls,	Spain, Portugal.
do. Indigo,	France, Spain, Portugal.
Earthenware,	Holland.
Fish, Anchovies,	Spain, Portugal, East Country.
do. Herrings,	France, East Country.
do. Salmon,	Holland.
Flax,	do. East Country.
Flower Roots,	United States.
Fruit, Almonds,	Spain, Portugal.
do. Aniseed,	do. do.
do. Apples,	France.
do. Capers,	do. Spain, Portugal, East Country.
do. Cocoanuts,	do. do. do.
do. Cranberries,	United States.
do. Grapes,	Spain, Portugal.
do. Nuts,	do. do.
do. Olives,	France, Spain, Portugal.
Furs,	England, France, United States, Sweden.
Glass, Plates,	do.
do. Ware,	Scotland.
Gloves,	do. France.
Gunpowder,	Holland, East Country.
Hemp,	East Country.
do. Cables,	Russia, East Country.
do. Cordage,	do. do.
do. Mats,	Spain, Portugal.
do. Oakum,	Russia.
do. Twist,	do.
Hides, untanned,	England, Spain, Portugal.
do. tanned,	Scotland, United States.
Hops,	United States.
Horns, Stags',	Denmark, Norway.

Articles imported.	Countries.
Iron, Steel,	Denmark, Norway, East Country.
Instruments, Math.	Scotland, England, Holland.
Lampblack,	Sweden, Holland.
Lead,	United States, do.
Liquorice Ball,	Scotland, do. East Country.
Needles,	England.
Oils, Rape & Seville,	do. France.
do. Sweet,	France, United States, East Country.
do. Turpentine,	Holland.
Painting Stuffs,	France, United States, Holland.
Paper, Printing,	do.
do. Writing,	do.
Pictures,	Scotland, England, Holland.
Pins,	England.
Pitch,	United States.
Plants,	Scotland.
do. and Trees,	United States.
Plate, wrought,	England.
Plated Ware,	do.
Pork,	United States.
Potashes,	France, Sweden, Holland.
Potatoes,	Scotland.
Printing Types,	do.
Salt, white,	do.
Saltpetre,	England, Holland, East Country.
Seed, Clover,	East Country.
do. Hemp,	United States, Holland, East Country.
do. Lucern,	do.
do. Onion & Garden,	Scotland, United States, East Country.
Skins, Calf,	England, do.
do. Seal,	Denmark, Norway.
Soap,	France.
Spirits, Brandy,	England, West Indies, East Country.
do. Geneva,	do.
Succards,	France, United States, East Country.
Tar,	East Country.
Thimbles,	England.
Thread,	Holland.
Tortoise Shell,	United States.
Toys,	Scotland, England, France, W. Indies, Holland.
Upholstery,	do. United States, Holland.
Vitriol, Oil of,	England.
Watches,	Scotland.
Whalebone,	United States.
Whiting,	Scotland.
Wine, Port,	do.
Wood, Balk,	Sweden, Denmark, Norway, East Country.
do. Hoops,	France, Portugal, East Country.
do. Lathwood,	United States, Sweden, Denmark, Norway.
do. Masts,	do. East Country.
do. Oars,	do. Russia, Holland, East Country.
do. Plank,	Russia.
do. Spars,	France, United States, Sweden, East Country.
do. Staves,	West Indies, Spain, Portugal.
do. Wainscot,	Sweden, East Country.
do. Woodenware,	Scotland, France, Russia, Sweden, Holland.
Woollens, Shawls, &c.	do.
Yarn, Mohair,	England.
Yeast,	Scotland.

The effect of duties on the import trade may be estimated by a reference to the following list of leading articles, either admitted free of, or subject to custom duties. The rates are those given in a Parliamentary Paper, printed by order of the House of Commons, on the 29th of March, 1803, one of the central years of the period which has been under consideration:—

Names of Articles.	Custom Duties.		Names of Articles.	Custom Duties.		Names of Articles.	Custom Duties.	
	British Produce.	Foreign.		British Produce.	Foreign.		British Produce.	Foreign.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Apparel, per cent.	10 0 0	...	Cutlery, per cent.	10 0 0	27 10 6½	Seed, Garden,	free.	...
Bark,	free.	free.	Drapery, new, per yard.	0 0 2¾	0 6 9	do. Grass,	do.	...
Beer and Ale, per brl.	0 4 6	...	do. old, do.	0 0 8¾		do. Flaxseed,	...	free.
Blankets,	free.	...	Earthenware, per cent.	10 0 0	33 17 7	Spirits, Brandy, in Foreign ships, per gal.	...	0 8 2¾
Books, bound, per lb.	0 0 2	0 0 3	Glass Bottles, do.	10 0 0	...	do. in British ships, do.	...	0 7 3¾
do. unbound, do.	0 0 2	...	and 3*d.* per doz.			Tallow, per cwt.	free.	0 0 8
do. do. per cent.		14 6 5	Fish, Anchovies, per brl.	...	0 2 1¼	Tar, Foreign, per last.	...	*0 4 7½
Bricks, do.	10 0 0	...	do. Herrings, do.	free.	0 4 10½	do. Colonial, do.	...	0 13 1
Cards, Wool,	free.	...	Iron, per ton.	do.	0 12 8½	Tobacco, per lb.	...	0 0 7¾
Carpets,	do.	...	do. Hardware, per cent.	10 0 0	27 10 6½	Wine, French, per tun.	...	59 12 0
Cheese, per cwt.	do.	0 1 5	Salt, rock, per ton.	3 0 0	...	do. Madeira, do.	...	38 14 0
Coaches, per cent.	10 0 0	...	do. white, per bushel.	0 2 0	...	do. Port, do.	...	38 14 0
Coals, per ton.	0 1 9	...	do. foreign, do.	...	0 2 0	do. Spanish, do.	...	38 14 0
Cordage, per cwt.	free.	0 15 0½	Seed, Clover, per cwt.	free.	0 2 10			

*[0 14 7½ ?]

To estimate the growing magnitude and relative value of the import trade with Scotland, England, and other countries, it is only necessary to tabulate the annual averages of some of the leading articles. Taking those of Scotland first, they stand thus:—

Names of Articles.	Annual Averages. From 1783 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1802.	From 1803 to 1812.	From 1813 to 1823.	Names of Articles.	Annual Averages. From 1783 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1802.	From 1803 to 1812.	From 1813 to 1823.
Carpeting, yds.	0	2418	2335	2834	Herrings, brls.	0	6880	4303	5761
Coals, tons,	293	507	1592	5391	Sugar, cwt.	1221	914	2168	2458
Drapery, yds.	297	2061	1423	1126	Tobacco, lbs.	7408	191662	165194	26276
Hardware, value £	127 0	128 0	313 0	507	Vitriol, Oil of, do.	0	52614	36284	39914

Some of these exhibit an increase, others a decrease: an inspection of the general table will, however, show that in various years new and important articles came in to supply the defect of others; and on estimating the great quantity of dye-stuffs, glass, &c., as well as the number of minor and fluctuating articles—which, though not included in the tables, are noticed in the nominal list, appended as a sequel to the general importations—that Scotland had within the period made rapid advances as a commercial country, and that it had obtained a very high rank amongst the mercantile correspondents of Derry, a rank which it still maintains. Looking at the articles sugar and hardware, which form a portion of the first comforts attained by the lower classes, they exhibit a very great increase; and, though the value of the hardware is not great, it must be recollected that the immense reduction of the prices of the numerous articles comprised under that head renders a sum, small in itself, equivalent to the production of a vast proportion of comfort. In oil of vitriol the nearly stationary quantity during the two latter sections of the period indicates a corresponding equality of demand. This steadiness of the demand was probably due in part to improvement in the system of bleaching, the manufacture itself also approaching its final limits.

But perhaps the article, which most deserves attention, is the large though decreasing import of herrings. The former magnitude of the Lough Swilly fishery has already been incidentally noticed, and it is thus alluded to by Lord Sheffield (p. 131):—"The principal herring fishery of Ireland is from Lough Swilly to Broad Haven." The importance of this fishery may be inferred from the following statement, extracted from the Commons' Journals:—

Number of Vessels belonging to Londonderry which received bounty from 1771 to 1773,		26
Tonnage, ...		1472
Men employed, ...		270
Amount of bounty, ...	£1472	10*s.*

and also from that of Lord Sheffield, who states that in 1782 and 1783, 197,610 maize, or barrels, were taken by the bounty and red-herring men from Lough Swilly. Some portion of the decay of this fishery, manifest in the large importation of herrings, may, perhaps, be ascribed to want of discipline, an evil complained of in the following petition, presented to the House of Commons in 1778:—

"A Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Londonderry, in Common Council assembled, in Behalf of themselves and many interested in the Herring Fishery, was presented to the House and read, setting forth several Inconveniencies and Evils attending the Herring Fishery, which Inconveniencies and Evils the Appointment of an Admiral, with Bailiffs proportioned to the Extension of his District, would contribute to remove, and praying the House to take the Premisses into Consideration."

The persevering energy of the Scotch fishermen was, doubtless, the chief cause of this extraordinary success, not only in the north, but also in the south of Ireland, in effectually competing with the native fishermen in supplying herrings, even for export to foreign countries. Superior care and cleanliness had also their effect. "Herrings caught and cured by the Scots in the same seas are much preferred, and sell at a considerably higher price in the Irish market. No small part of the herrings exported from Cork are imported from Scotland, although they are not entitled to any bounty on re-export; but the great bounties on exports from Scotland enable them to go to Cork to be sent abroad, notwithstanding that disadvantage."—(Lord Sheffield's *Observations, &c.* p. 130.) It ought, however, to be stated in extenuation, that then, as now, many local difficulties, due to

the poverty of the people, and to the want of co-operation in the more wealthy classes, operated against the Irish fishermen. "There are not at present the necessary buildings and conveniences on the coast. Holes are dug in the earth, in which the fish is salted, then covered with earth; and the people are surprised to find that snow and rain hurt them in that state. The want of proper establishments and stores has subjected the fisheries of Ireland to great inconveniences; in particular, it has been severely felt in the enormous price of salt occasionally, when the take of fish was great. In 1771 salt was at £10 10*s. per* ton. The ordinary price is about £3 10*s.*"—(*Ib.* p. 130.) And it is further remarkable that this want of adaptation of means to an end prevails to the present day. To render this fishery—in its nature periodical, and therefore not requiring the constant employment of fishermen—productive and locally beneficial, depôts of salt, of boats, and of nets, are alone required, which at the proper season might be hired by the local fishermen, and paid for by part of the produce. Might not such a system be advantageously connected with the coast guard, and a revenue vessel be sent to collect the proceeds of the season, and to convey them to a general depôt or mart for sale? It may be well, after the numerous extracts from his work, to state, that Lord Sheffield, who writes with a manifest desire for the good of Ireland, was the bosom friend of the historian Gibbon, and in every respect a most enlightened man.

In the few last years of the period, small, but characteristic, imports of plants, &c. occur—the Scotch gardeners beginning then to extend their supplies to Ireland, as they now do, even to its extreme western districts.

The imports from Great Britain exhibit, in the demand for the more extensively useful articles, an increase proportionately greater than that of the population. The annual averages are as follows:—

Names of Articles.	Annual Averages.				Names of Articles.	Annual Averages.			
	From 1783 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1802.	From 1803 to 1812.	From 1813 to 1823.		From 1783 to 1792.	From 1793 to 1802.	From 1803 to 1812.	From 1813 to 1823.
Bark, brls.	3876	5483	5362	4695	Hardware, value £	1977	1937	6734	7879
Beer and Ale, do.	1596	1806	257	48	Hops, cwt.	125	105	144	128
Coals, tons.	3257	3002	2357	3807	Iron, do.	728	1515	1584	7339
Earthenware, v. £	551	1117	2225	2274	Sugar, raw, do.	5989	18316	10146	5861
Haberdashery, v. £	120	160	1210	1098	Yarn, Cotton, lbs.	174	326	5897	5305

These numbers lead to some useful and interesting conclusions. Combining the bark imported in the first and second divisions of the period, and, in like manner, that imported in the third and fourth—and, allowing for the increased consumption of valonia, or foreign acorn cups—it is evident that this source of production was nearly stationary in its results. The reason of this is not to be sought in fanciful political causes, but will be readily understood on an inspection of the relative values of the raw materials and manufactured article, as detailed in the tables of production, under the head *Manufactures* and *Manufacturing Processes.* It will be again referred to.—[See *Section* II.] The import of beer and ale, after maintaining its ground for some time, suddenly dwindled to the small average of 48 barrels; whilst that of hops continued constant in amount during the whole period. These two circumstances, taken in connexion, prove, that as yet the taste for beer had made little progress in supplanting that for ardent spirits. The diminution in the quantity of raw sugar imported in the last division, as compared with that of the second and third, is explained by the failure of the sugar-refining establishment.—[See *Ib.*] In earthenware and hardware, which include so many articles essential to the comfort, and almost to the existence, of the middle and lower classes, the increase is great; whilst in iron, an article of equally extensive utility, the import during the last division exhibits a still more remarkable increase, and must have been accompanied by a great augmentation in the amount of productive labour applied to its manufacture. The great number and variety of other articles, including many of either luxury or refinement, might also be adduced as so many proofs of the prosperous condition of this great branch of the trade of Derry,—and, in an equal degree, of the progressive improvement of its inhabitants. It is, indeed, worthy of remark, that during the latter half of this period coach-makers' wares, musical instruments, and perfumery, became articles of regular import.

The necessarily limited extent of the table of French imports during this period renders it unnecessary to abstract its statements in the form of averages. Between 1784 and 1793 the trade appears to have been almost stationary in wine and vinegar, but to have fallen off in brandy and some other articles.

In the import trade with the United States, flaxseed may be considered the article of most intrinsic value. Its averages were high, and progressively increasing: *viz*:—from 1784 to 1792, 8030 hogsheads; from 1793 to 1802, 9256; from 1803 to 1812, 10,600; and from 1813 to 1823, 17,042;—the quantity of the last three years of the period being, indeed, greatly above the average. In tobacco, the staple of America, the result is different, as the averages at first advanced with comparative slowness, and subsequently declined to a great extent: *viz*:—from 1784 to 1792, 232,684lbs.; from 1793 to 1802, 256,575; from 1803 to 1812, 332,479; from 1813 to 1823, 74,807.

The quantity of wine imported from Portugal was for many years considerable; the averages being—from 1784 to 1792, 12,243 gallons; from 1793 to 1802, 24,425; from 1803 to 1812, 28,894. It then suddenly declined, and, though the import was indirectly continued through Great Britain, the quantity was greatly diminished.

In the Russian trade, hemp, iron, and tallow, occupy the first places as articles of import. Of hemp, the averages were, from 1783 to 1792, 1842 cwt.; from 1793 to 1802, 1461; from 1803 to 1812, 1145; from 1813 to 1823, 474. Of iron, from 1783 to 1792, 3984 cwt.; from 1793 to 1802, 2006; from 1803 to 1808, 2030. Of tallow, from 1786 to 1792, 536 cwt.; from 1793 to 1802, 827; from 1803 to 1812, 1916; from 1813 to 1823, 982. Flaxseed also was imported in 1783 to the extent of 1498 hogsheads, and in 1799 and 1800 in much smaller quantities. In 1803 it again appears as an import, and the annual average quantity from that year to 1819 was 1245 hogsheads. From 1820 to 1823 the annual average was 22,201 bushels, the quantities having been given in that measure. Without doubt the preceding imports were much influenced by war, which not only interferes with the actual current of commercial intercourse, but often changes altogether its direction.

The only imports from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which require especial notice, are iron and timber. The annual averages of Swedish iron are—from 1783 to 1792, 1485 cwt.; from 1793 to 1802, 913; from 1803 to 1812, 3441; from 1813 to 1821, 2118—which, allowing for frequent interruptions, prove that the demand for Swedish iron was considerably augmented, partly owing to the diminution of the Russian supply. The quantities of timber were very variable, but do not, on the whole, exhibit any material alteration in the average. It may also be remarked, that train oil was imported in considerable quantity from Denmark and Norway up to the year 1805, when the import (with the exception of 87 gallons in 1808,) ceased.

Many articles of an interesting character, as affecting local production, were imported from Holland, such as garden and other seeds; but their quantities, being variable and irregular, may be better studied in the table than by averages. Flaxseed, may, however, be exhibited in the latter form: *viz.*:—from 1783 to 1792, 1642 hhds.; from 1793 to 1802, 246; from 1803 to 1812, 197; from 1813 to 1819, 568; and to the quantity of this valuable article it may be observed, that the East Country (including Germany) occasionally contributed a large addition, as also to that of bark; but the irregularity of such imports renders it unnecessary to do more than refer to the fact.

The imports from other countries are sufficiently clear in the tables, without the aid of abstracts.

A general review of the exports and imports, whether viewed in their averages or in their variety, is sufficient to establish a very great advance in the commercial condition of Derry during the preceding period, and a corresponding improvement in its social relations. It may, indeed, be safely asserted, that, taking both into consideration—that is, the prosperity of the trading interest, and the spirit of gay and social intercourse of its principal inhabitants—the latter years of this period were amongst the brightest the city had yet enjoyed. It must not, however, be supposed, because a sober shade has been cast over the city, as respects society, that its trade has become similarly clouded. Such would be a great, though a very common mistake. The merchants of Derry, like those of other great cities, seek (as they prosper in their pecuniary speculations) the comforts and healthy enjoyments of rural life, and have become the possessors of villas adjacent to the city. This change has tended to render dull and dreary those streets they formerly inhabited. But it is not in such localities that evidence of the prosperity of a commercial city should be sought: it is on the quays, and in the warehouses, in the mills, breweries, and distilleries, that the question would receive in Derry, as in other rising cities, a satisfactory reply.

The copies of the Custom-House books, from which the preceding tables have been compiled, end on the 5th of January, 1823; and as the old books of the Derry Custom-House were, on the introduction of an improved system, destroyed, a comparative view of the commercial relations of the port cannot be continued with certainty beyond that period. The first of the following tables, extracted from the new books of the Custom-House at Derry, gives a succinct and useful view of the present state of the foreign trade of Derry, and strongly supports the view which has been already taken of the transition of several of its branches from a direct to an indirect trade. This is particularly the case in wine and tobacco, and, in a lesser, though still important degree, in many other articles of commerce, which are now brought principally to Derry in coasters, the result—first, of the multiplied sources of production and consequent means of purchase possessed by England and Scotland in their manufactories; and, secondly, of

the easy transmission by steam-boats from those countries of foreign goods, which renders it unnecessary to compete with them in foreign markets. In the timber trade, on the other hand, there is a direct communication from the port of Derry, both with Norway and with British North America.

Foreign Importations compiled from the Custom House Books.

Articles Imported.	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.			1835.			1836.		
	Direct.			Direct.			Direct.			Direct.			Direct.			Direct.			Direct.		
	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.	British Ships.	Foreign Ships.	Coasters.
Ashes, Weed, cwt.																					
Prussia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1578	645	773	2142	0
Barilla,																					
Canaries,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1610	0	0
Naples and Sicily,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1799	0	0	854	0	0
Spain,	9517	0	768	0	0	2592	499	0	623	1746	0	128	2857	0	1240	1867	0	703	0	0	454
Coffee, cwt.																					
British West Indies,	6	0	77	3	0	216	0	0	297	0	0	209	0	0	165	0	0	104	0	0	108
East Indies,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	42
Columbia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fruit, dried, lbs.																					
Spain,	0	0	8288	0	0	0	0	0	4480	0	0	812	3920	0	0	1538	0	28	0	0	0
Hemp, tons.																					
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	110	0	0
Hemp Mats, no.																					
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	3847	0	0
Indigo, lbs.																					
East Indies,	0	0	0	0	0	1056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1245	0	0	0
Iron, unwrought, cwt.																					
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	123	0	0
Molasses, do.																					
British West Indies,	285	0	0	0	0	0	850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds, Clover, cwt.																					
Holland,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	141	0	0	0	0	47
Seeds, Flaxseed, qrs.																					
Holland,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	987	0	0	2374	0
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1191	0	0	7491	0	0
United States,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1246	3460	0	0	1810	0
Spices, Pepper, cwt.																					
East Indies,	0	0	77	0	0	123	0	222	0	0	0	69	0	0	186	0	0	78	0	0	192
Spirits, Brandy, gals.																					
France,	0	0	52	0	0	56	0	0	622	0	0	1943	0	0	375	0	0	775	0	0	627
do. Geneva, do.																					
Holland,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	6
do. Rum, do.																					
British West Indies,	1599	0	6	0	0	328	2786	0	984	322	0	1613	0	0	697	629	0	1571	0	0	2121
Sugar, tons.																					
British West Indies,	449	0	361	377	0	454	184	0	707	135	0	819	173	0	824	130	0	948	197	0	917
East Indies,	0	0	11	0	0	1½	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallow, cwt.																					
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1498	0	1287	6919	0	0
Tea, do.																					
China,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	563	0	0	1314	0	0	1277
Tobacco, do.																					
United States,	0	0	1682	0	0	2449	0	14	1188	0	146	1847	0	0	2694	566	0	2311	0	0	3027
Wine, gals.																					
	0	0	1711	0	0	2278	0	0	3011	0	0	4309	0	0	3323	0	0	5787	0	0	6219
Cape,	0	0	109	0	0	414	0	0	196	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	27	0	0
Canaries,	0	0	396	0	0	365	0	0	588	0	0	312	0	0	167	0	0	671	0	0	478
France,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	43	0	0	0	12	0
Holland,	0	0	22	0	0	491	0	0	89	652	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madeira,	0	0	1093	8176	0	2463	6341	0	2329	6073	0	2206	3568	0	2233	0	0	1603	0	0	1227
Portugal,	0	0	187	0	0	230	692	0	478	0	0	0	594	0	0	396	0	725	0	0	766
Sicily,	2460	2172	1568	0	0	2744	1214	0	3348	9432	0	5039	3365	0	2384	0	0	5349	0	0	2138
Spain,																					
Wood, Deals, hund.																					
British America,	308	0	0	284	0	0	154	0	0	309	0	0	241	0	0	830	72	0	769	0	0
Norway,	0	293	0	2	83	1	331	292	0	0	142	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prussia,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wood, Timber, loads.																					
British America,	221	0	0	336	0	0	362	0	0	1482	0	0	638	0	0	2296	0	0	646	0	0
Prussia,	229	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	607	0	27	0	0	0	157	0	0	505	0
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, Staves, hund.																					
British America,	585	0	0	222	0	0	263	0	0	408	0	0	326	0	0	1249	0	0	889	0	0
United States,	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holland,	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
Prussia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	11	0
Wood, Lathwood, fath.																					
British America,	0	0	0	9½	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2½	0	0
Prussia,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3½	0	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	9½	0
Russia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6¾	0	0

Exportations to Great Britain.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.	FROM 1826 TO 1834.									1835.		
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	Steam Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
Beef, tierces.	130	103	108	831	2485	1428	1219	2781	2357	2399	787	3186
do. Tongues, kegs.	0	0	0	26	28	74	77	61	43	0	0	0
Bacon, bales.	0	20	70	189	2773	634	92	200	150	496	363	859
do. hhds.	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	38	46	223	5	228
Bones, tons.	0	0	0	0	3	29	28	8	15	12	9	21
Butter,* firkins.	34510	51970	48759	36982	24096	26576	39821	42554	46494	65645	768	66413
do. crocks.	0	0	0	732	1436	350	0	0	0	8787	0	8787
Corn, Barley, tons.	573	1339	1732	1661	1698	1665	621	538	673	0	0	0
do. Oats, do.	8467	11253	19725	21262	18710	19819	14192	16649	18536	4119	14194	18313
do. Wheat, do.	88	83	79	33	83	224	301	348	536			
do. Oatmeal, do.	1084	558	923	786	468	1008	846	2280	3170	998	1150	2148
ground, Flour, do.	49	0	37	4	3	64	1	15	0	51	0	51
Cotton, yds.	0	0	0	7442	0	0	0	0	0	0	968	968
do. bales.	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	1
Eggs, boxes.	2	0	6	315	1414	1813	2533	1211	2343	8264	0	8264
Fish, Herrings, brls.	0	0	0	20	60	170	456	330	0	0	714	714
do. Salmon, boxes.	0	0	0	0	268	60	0	864	756	0	3996	3996
do. do. casks.	0	0	0	0	415	12	5	0	0	0	0	0
Flax, bales.	0	96	10	0	1519	0	0	382	457	0	0	0
do. tons.	0	79	4	155	0	0	0	0	0	1753½	2302½	4056
Fruit, Ir. crates or hhds.	8	0	29	50	96	507	166	30	170			
Hides, bundles.	0	114	240	1500	2614	2381	1292	0	0	1139†	514†	1653†
Linen, Yarn, bales.	0	12	2	7	58	6	0	8	0			
do. Cloth, yds.										1546992	58772	1605764
Lard, firkins.	0	12	0	116	431	155	75	7	130	391	38	429
Lead Ore, tons.	0	249	347	267	306	160	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oysters, casks.	0	0	0	42	126	150	324	0	465	0	1400	1400
Pork, brls.	200	411	331	1391	5909	3176	1699	2629	2573	3309	5655	8964
Salt, tons.	0	0	0	87	55	1	112	0	0	0	693	693
Seed, Flaxseed, hhds.	0	299	108	0	84	231	373	670	436	0	1088	1088
Skins, Calves', tierces.	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spirits, Whiskey, punch.	5	41	20	7	9	352	293	125	110	0	529	529
Tallow, casks.	0	0	0	0	10	313	123	60	0	0	2	2

* From weigh-master's account. † hogsheads.

Importations from Great Britain.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	FROM 1826 TO 1834.									1835.		
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	Steam Vessels.	Sailing Vessels.	Total.
Barilla and Kelp, tons.	15	0	48	62	64	272	110	10	47	0	158	158
Bark, do.	20	0	0	150	118	176	613	235	321	0	700	700
Beer & Ale, brls. or casks.	87	32	157	81	13	5	26	0	130	706	0	706
Coals, tons.	12335	7378	16291	10060	16011	11497	13834	14966	15476	0	13966	13966
Coffee, bags & brls.	27	53	60	91	84	189	110	42	60	0	0	0
Cork, cwt.	20	40	67	110	80	37	20	104	0	50*	40†	
Corn, Wheat, qrs.	200	0	36	155	39	35	91	38	0	0	0	0
do. *ground*, Flour, bags.	109	226	188	1417	2069	3035	2691	1559	1634	0	5955	5955
Cotton, manufac. bales.	37	113	210	97	81	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dye-stuffs, Copperas, cks.	6	8	7	10	14	8	5	7	9	34	0	34
do. Indigo, chests.	12	24	31	23	12	17	9	1	5	0	12	12
do. Shumac, bags.	4	12	45	30	35	61	42	35	43	0	416	416
Fruit, dried, boxes.	511	750	1046	784	1021	1112	525	651	452	0	600	600
do. Lemons, Orang. boxs.	148	170	246	206	97	148	121	247	167	176	510	686
do. Nuts, bags.	28	44	52	70	112	12	47	35	19	0	26	26
Fish, Herrings, brls.	0	0	0	4233	4338	0	1949	7079	8456	0	10811	10811
Glass Bottles, mats.	390	235	1050	0	0	0	20	0	15	0	0	0
do. Crates, no.	186	194	495	7	0	0	0	683	537	28	648	676
Hemp, tons.	30	36	40	59	42	17	92	4	0	60	40	100
Hides, bundles.	1500	980	2229	1147	648	630	3308	4220	3576	0	484	484
Hops, pockets.	0	22	18	11	6	3	11					
Iron, tons.	16	40	44	79	42	129	4	18	130	536	1102	1638
Malt, bags.	304	685	655	197	190	74	100	32	14	0	0	0
Oil, casks.	28	59	92	136	64	114	120	161	136	160	154	314
Potashes, brls.	1098	351	323	248	320	294	325	304	430	0	408	408
Potatoes, tons.	80	150	210	320	523	428	153	712	653	0	1259	1259
Salt, do.	0	0	0	422	624	640	750	1455	1346	0	3640	3640
Seed, Clover, tierces.	0	0	32	0	0	83	57	49	39	0	151†	151
do. Flaxseed, brls.	500	2318	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	2842	24424	27266
do. do. hhds.	187	393	1130	1004	0	727	1004	876	1085	0	0	0
do. Garden, sacks.	0	0	0	30	0	154	78	30	44	163	23	186
do. Vetches, bags.	26	0	0	0	32	157	30	0	14	0	0	0
Slates, tons.	575	439	749	550	695	640	638	504	590	0	1032	1032
Spices, Ginger, brls.	14	28	21	39	10	10	27	27	24	0	67	67
do. Pepper, bags.	149	69	285	149	116	254	380	170	275	292	66	358
Spirits, Rum, puncheons.	22	14	11	22	14	26	14	23	18	24	15	39
do. Whiskey, do.	429	710	518	1028	800	783	603	475	530	1031	60	1091
Sugar, bags.	104	56	114	194	143	0	17	31	0	0	0	0
do. hhds.	1085	689	720	763	554	511	1035	1173	1234	1598	429	2027
do. tierces.	170	40	49	52	41	58	60	52	76	0	0	0
Tallow, casks.	673	164	238	120	45	456	95	160	139	0	741	741
Tar, brls.	125	57	79	256	183	543	6	73	90	146	283	429
Tea, chests.	689	971	1134	1205	863	1547	1253	1125	1357	1248	953	2201
Tobacco, hhds.	78	237	163	135	149	284	103	170	153	230	9	239
Valonia, tons.	100	70	71	55	58	99	8	10	14	0	201	201
Wine, hhds.	169	190	210	141	79	211	151	197	224	107	292	399
Wood, Hoops, bundles.	0	0	0	170	230	300	1133	31	1000	0	900	900
do. Mahogany, logs.	81	91	30	38	100	48	24	18	22	88	16	104
do. Staves, hund.	0	70	198	40	58	47	39	25	34	0	17396	17396

* bundles. † cwt.

Of the general trade with Great Britain a very imperfect view can alone be obtained, as entries in the Custom-House books of articles not subject to duties are only partial and irregular. This is an evil operating powerfully against the correct estimation of the progress of Commerce, and should be remedied by the introduction of a more complete system of entry, embracing all articles whether subject to or free from duties. The numbers in the columns of 1835, are those of a table compiled by Messrs. Haslett and Skipton, for the use of the subscribers to the projected railway between Derry and Enniskillen, and have, after undergoing a re-examination, been supplied by those gentlemen, whose zeal for the promotion of the commercial interests of the city is well known. They cannot, of course, be considered the absolute totals of the several articles named, more particularly as less attention was paid to such as were not expected to pass over the line of the intended road; but still, when compared with preceding years, they afford satisfactory proofs of the increasing commercial importance of the city. The division also of the last columns into transport by steam-boats and transport by sailing vessels, illustrates the several remarks which have already been made on the change of the direct foreign into an indirect trade, resulting in part from the gradual absorption of the carrying trade by steam-boats, and leads to a correct estimation of the facilities of exchange they afford.

The preceding tables require little further comment, except to point out the changes which have in some respects taken place. Linen, for instance, once the most important article of the import trade, has sunk far below the quantities it once exhibited, whilst grain (both raw and manufactured) has risen in importance. The trade in eggs, also, in consequence of the ready means of export afforded by the steam-boats, has so much increased, that in the year 1835, 8264 boxes were exported. In summer the weekly exportation often exceeds, very considerably, 100 tons, and in winter it is 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 supply fluctuates considerably, and with it the price: in summer they are about 2*s.* 6*d.* 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 4*s.*, and at Christmas sometimes to 7*s.*; the average price throughout the year is 3*s.* 6*d.* The dealers expect the eggs to produce from 8*d.* to 10*d.* 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 1*s.* 2*d.* The eggs are brought from the same counties as the other provisions, and the market is every day supplied. The boxes sent to Liverpool average in size 25 cubic feet, those sent to Glasgow 20. In the abundant season the sum of £2000 a week is often expended on eggs.

Mr. M'Culloch (—see *Dictionary of Commerce*,) states the first value of eggs imported from France at £76,388 *per annum*, and their value to the consumer as £190,972; and a comparison of those sums with the value of the weekly export, as stated above, or with the value of the export of 1835—which, if correct in quantity, cannot be less than £60,000—will show, that this rising trade has already assumed a respectable aspect, and is a source of considerable wealth to the small holders of land in the rural districts. If, indeed, a further extension were contemplated in connexion with more enlarged farms, some doubt might, perhaps, be entertained of the ultimate resulting benefits, or of the balance of good and evil of such a trade; but when connected, as here, with very small holdings, of which grain crops can occupy only an insignificant portion, there can be no doubt that poultry are supported at little cost, and, being under the immediate charge of the females, adds to those funds for purchasing minor cottage comforts, which were once sufficiently supplied by cottage spinning.

The quantity of linen exported in 1835, is, as nearly as possible, an estimate in yards of the contents of the boxes exported. The Custom-House entries do not afford data for preceding years, but the following return of linens sold in the Linen-Hall, in some degree supplies the deficiency:—

Linen.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Number of Webs,	23324	23130	22040	19900	19893	16837	17445	18694
Yards in do.	1212848	1202760	1146080	1034800	1034436	875524	907140	972088

The quantity, therefore, had declined to about one-fourth of that actually exported in the more abundant years of the preceding period, *viz.*,—1818, 3,844,055 yards; 1820, 3,928,812; 1821, 4,567,451; and 1822, 4,595,539. Much, however, of the linen exported in the years referred to, may not have entered the Linen Hall of Derry; since, on reference to the accompanying return, there appears a much smaller variation than that above stated in the quantities from 1822 to 1834; and, further, it may be presumed that much of the supply of this article has of late years been drained off to Coleraine and Belfast.

Linens sold in Derry Market.

Linen.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
No. of Webs,	21333	22932	24960	25386	22550	A falling-off of one-tenth in each year from 1826.		A falling-off of one-fifth in each year from 1826.		A falling-off of one-third in each year from 1826.			
Yards, in do.	1109316	1192464	1297920	1320072	1172600								
Value £	66799	71805	78156	79490	70930								

Michael Ross.

But, if the export of linen has thus diminished, that of grain has risen in a very striking manner, as may be seen on a comparison of the tables of the earlier periods with the following, which has been compiled partly from the reports of the Chamber of Commerce, and partly from the books of the Custom-House. It is probable that in the latter the quantities are less than the real quantities, the shippers generally putting on board a larger cargo than that returned to the Custom-House:—

Description of Grain.	From Reports of the Chamber of Commerce.					From Custom-House Books.			
	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Oats, tons.	16981	17920	16877	16727	19960	13136	16838	14161	11459
Wheat, do.	61	31	129	169	113	303	2946	914	501
Oatmeal, do.	941	744	332	929	1051	2172	2622	1301	2255
Bere, do.	807	367	648	626	291	224	1036	675	53
Total, do.	18790	19062	17986	18451	21415	15835	23442	17051	14268
Value, . £	136500	155900	147950	164500	125502	90418	178253	150526	136628

Flax and yarn are also important agricultural articles of export. Of the first the return, prepared by the clerk of the grain-market for the use of the projected rail-road company, gives, in 1833, 3500 tons; in 1834, 4000 tons; and in 1835, 4500 tons—the average prices in each year being £2 8*s.* 6*d.*, £2 16*s.* 0*d.*, and £2 14*s.* 0*d.* *per* 124lbs: and Mr. Gilmour states the probable export of linen yarn, during the year ending on the 5th of January, 1837, to have been 100 bales, containing 600 cwt. Of hides, also, Mr. Gilmour states, that about 9000 were exported in 1836. On the whole, therefore, it may be fairly concluded that, whilst the old, and for a long time almost the only source of wealth has declined, new resources have been found in the increasing produce of improving agriculture; and, further, it may be reasonably anticipated, that the multiplication of spinning machines will hereafter revive the linen manufacture, and at the same time give a powerful stimulus to agriculture by extending still more the cultivation of flax.

The only remaining branch of export trade, which requires notice, is that of emigrants, the numbers of whom are detailed in a previous section of this Memoir (pp. 203, 204).

The emigrants in 1834 were conveyed by about 44 vessels; and it is a remarkable fact, that $\frac{1}{17}$ of the whole number alone exceeded 40 years of age. Prior to the end of July, 1835, about 3628 persons had emigrated, and of that number even a still smaller proportion exceeded 40 years of age. The great bulk, therefore, of the emigrants were productive agents, in the full vigour and exercise of all their physical powers. This view of the case justifies a few brief remarks on emigration as a means of relieving pauperism, now so frequently advocated by philanthropists. First, then, it should be premised, that no restriction ought to be placed on voluntary emigration, which may be viewed exactly as the export of any other redundant article—more particularly so, as the means of export must have been procured by the previous exertion of productive energy, and, consequently, have so far advanced the public good; but, that admitted, it seems very doubtful whether the same objections do not apply to bounties on emigration, which have been so often and justly urged against such bounties, when applied to force forward any other branches of trade—or even a still more powerful one, since in such cases some exertion must have been made to produce the article in order to claim the bounty, whereas in this, whatever is paid by the public relieves the intended emigrant from the necessity of so much exertion: but the most powerful of all objections is its probable inefficacy—since it is reasonable to suppose, that the greater the demand for an article, or the greater the facility of conveying it to a profitable market, the more it will be produced; encouragement, therefore, to emigration is encouragement to propagation, and tends to augment that carelessness about the results of improvident marriages which has always been considered a national evil, whilst, to produce any marked effect on the social system, it would be necessary to withdraw from the country masses of the population, and to devote for the purpose funds

in extent far beyond what has yet been contemplated by the government. It would certainly be wisdom in America, requiring augmented population, were she to offer such a bounty, but it can scarcely be so in England, as she is thus paying for the production of an article intended solely for the use and benefit of another country.

The remarks which have been here made apply to the question of emigration, viewed as one of profit or loss to the country which supplies the emigrants, and, in so doing, withdraws from home application a certain portion of its productive resources. The great philosophical question of benefiting the human race by transplanting a certain portion from an unfavourable to a favourable position, or by opening new fields for the exercise of productive agencies, has been already adverted to under *Community* (pp. 201—206); but, even in that enlarged sense, the question is intimately connected with those of home production and prosperity. For instance, colonies such as those of the ancients, which in numerical strength bore a large proportion to the parent community, carried with them at once the habits, feelings, and powers of the mother country, and became, therefore, merely an extension of its original space; they at once operated as a relief to the old country, and as an augmentation of its resources. Colonies, on the contrary, such as those of the moderns, being sent forth in small numbers and to distant countries, effect little relief to the old country, and often become estranged from it by the necessity of giving up old habits and feelings, and assuming new as more suited to the altered circumstances surrounding them. Whilst, therefore, it is the interest of the country requiring augmented population to encourage immigration, even by premiums, the well-peopled country should remain passive—allow, indeed, its surplus population freely to remove, but not, by bounties, render itself a nursery for the labour of other countries. The right mode of interference would, if any, be this—to raise by the sale of crown lands, in the Canadas or other colonies, a fund to facilitate the settling of those emigrants, who had, by their own exertions, raised the means of paying for their outward passage and support. The knowledge of such facility would be sufficient to induce the active and industrious man, anxious to change his condition, to labour for the required means of transport; and none but industrious persons would be enabled to emigrate to countries, in which the want of active habits must inevitably lead to misery.

The cheering view of the gradual advancement of Derry in commercial prosperity and consequence, which has been taken in the preceding estimate of its External Trade, is fully supported by the following extracts from the Reports of the Chamber of Commerce (1827—1833), as well as by the statement of its revenue, which closes this sub-section:—

"It now only remains for your Council, in pointing your attention to some of the comparative imports and exports, to express the pleasure which they feel at the very great encrease that has taken place in several articles of much importance. The average quantity of butter brought to market for the seven years preceding the present, was 17,800 firkins—the largest quantity was, in 1822, 23,350. For the year ending the 1st January, 1827, the quantity is 34,600, being an encrease upon the largest year of 50, and upon the seven years average of 95 per cent. The encrease in our grain trade is still more extraordinary; until the last few years there were no exports of that article—we were, on the contrary, regular, and sometimes extensive, importers. So lately as the year ending the 5th July, 1822, our imports of grain amounted to nearly 4000 tons—our exports only to 50. In the last year, that ending 1st January, 1827, our imports are under 1000, while upwards of 10,000 tons of grain have been shipped from the port of Derry! As was naturally to have been expected, this improvement in our exports has had a very considerable effect upon our imports, as well by encreasing the number of purchasers coming to our markets, as by affording additional facilities for receiving goods, reducing the freights, and consequently the prices of many heavy articles, and thereby enabling our sellers to meet the purchasers upon more favourable terms; and, although in this respect much remains to be done, still we are happy to state, that our imports participate in the improvement. So far as we have been able to collect from the Custom-house books, the encrease upon timber, since 1822, is fully 100 per cent. In iron it cannot be ascertained, but in this it must also be considerable. In sugars fully one fifth; and in coals, notwithstanding the decreased quantity used by distillers, the encrease is also one fifth, and the price of this very important and necessary article is reduced fully 20 per cent."

"The grain trade of the Port has increased beyond the most sanguine expectations, the total export for the year ending 31st December [1829], being upwards of 18,000 tons. It must prove gratifying to the North-West Society, and to the Farmers in this neighbourhood, to learn that their exertions to improve the quality and increase the quantity of their produce, have been attended with the happiest results, particularly as regards Oats, which this season cannot be surpassed in quality by any in Ireland. It is to be hoped that the rapid increase in this branch of our export, will shew the necessity of procuring for it more extended accommodation. The present markets are found to be quite inadequate to the wants of the trade.

"The quantity of Butter exported has not been so great as at the corresponding period last season; a similar, or even greater falling off, has been felt in almost every Port in Ireland. Here

the deficiency, till 31st December [1829], was 3,200 firkins; whereas, in many of the Southern markets, the decrease bears a greater proportion to the export of former years.

"Our Imports, both direct and coastwise, have continued on the increase, which is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the remunerating prices obtained for almost every description of produce coming to market, and to the improved export."

"The quantity of Butter, which has passed the Inspector's crane, exceeds by more than a tenth that of the former year, and our Crane Inspection now stands in fully as high estimation, in the British Markets, as that of any Port in Ireland. Of the quantity exported without inspection, or self-inspected by Repackers, Rebranders, and other petty dealers, in all sorts of packages, we can form no estimate, but have good reason to believe that, under the disguise of this protected and uninspected trade, prohibited goods frequently find their way to Market."

"The return of Butter, as passed by the Inspector in the past year, was 39,820 firkins; while the return of the previous year shows but 26,576 firkins, being an increase in favour of 1832 of 13,245 [13,244]. This increase is, of course, in a great measure owing to that abominable system of private inspection being almost entirely done away with, not more than 200 to 300 firkins having been shipped under private brands this season; Derry butter, consequently, now ranks nearly, if not altogether, equal to that of any other port in Ireland.

"The system of agriculture, in this part of the country, has within these last few years been steadily and rapidly improving. Great tracts of waste ground have been annually brought into cultivation, and we are happy to see that there is scarcely a farmer, to any extent, who has not been able to appropriate part of his land to the cultivation of wheat; a crop which almost invariably remunerates him better than any other he can put down, and is, therefore, calculated to improve the condition of the agriculturist and the country in general."

*Return of the Gross Produce of Custom and Excise Duties.**

FROM 1820 TO 1829.				FROM 1830 TO 1836.				Comparative increase within ten years.
Year.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.	Year.	Customs.	Excise.	Total.	
1820	55000 15 5½	40269 8 0	95270 3 5½	1830	72911 11 4½	70542 5 10½	143453 17 2½	48183 13 9
1821	61756 17 8½	47567 10 0	109324 7 8½	1831	73792 2 1	80696 9 4½	154488 11 5½	45164 3 9
1822	69613 9 10½	46122 8 4	115735 18 2½	1832	73702 19 2	72142 7 3½	145845 6 5½	30109 8 2½
1823	60819 6 4	52912 17 8	113732 4 0	1833	72526 18 6	58504 15 7½	131031 14 1½	17299 10 1½
1824	64244 19 8½	63750 3 11	127995 3 7½	1834	87022 18 2	64458 7 11	151481 6 1	23486 2 5½
1825	77336 12 11	51918 18 2	129255 11 1	1835	100088 1 9	78667 2 7	178755 4 4	49499 13 3
1826	77172 14 11	55721 17 10	132894 12 9	1836	99652 3 7	79775 0 7	179427 4 2	46532 11 5
1827	78118 13 2	64133 7 3	142252 0 5					
1828	73887 19 9	74945 8 1	148833 7 10					
1829	74369 18 2	73797 9 11	148167 8 1					

* Ballyraine is here included. The excise collection of Strabane has been united with that of Derry, since the 6th of January, 1826.

Sub-section 4.—*External Communications.*

A facility in exchanging commodities is so essential to the improvement and prosperity of all countries, and to the full development of their internal resources, that it might be reasonably inferred, that the means of transport should, as a necessary consequence, increase in the same ratio as the supplies requiring to be conveyed to market: such is, doubtless, the general case at the present day, but it has not been always so—trade having often laboured long under the pressure of exorbitant freightage before new means of transport could be brought forward, to remedy, or, at least, to reduce the evil. The reason of the comparative ease with which demand and supply, as relates to transport, are now proportioned to each other, is to be found in the vast extension of the principle of joint-stock companies, which so strikingly characterizes the present age—such institutions, however subject to occasional abuse, ranking amongst the most powerful of modern instruments for extending commercial relations, and thereby increasing national wealth. The difficulties and the chances of loss, which attend on the transfer of individual capital from one channel of employment to another, are so great as to be hazarded only on the inducement of large, and nearly certain, profits; whereas the advantages of the most well-founded speculation may not, for many years, become so palpable in the growing wealth of those connected with it as to tempt other adventurers to risk the preliminary dangers, and to contend for a portion of the profits. With companies the case is different, as the abstraction of a portion of individual capital is neither so difficult nor so dangerous as that of the whole, and hence the inducement to try the experiment need not be so powerful, nor the prospect of success so certain; and, further, by such arrangements numbers are enabled, in money matters, just as in the application of physical power,

to supply the defects of individual weakness—the small proprietor combining with the great capitalist to produce one common effort: and if, in such a system, loss may occasionally fall on those least able to bear it, the evil is far more than counterbalanced by the spread of wealth it occasions amongst classes and persons, who would otherwise be shut out from any participation in the advantages of commercial speculations. Perhaps the benefits of such companies have in no port been more strikingly illustrated within a few years than in Derry, as, for example, is manifest in the superior condition of its External Steam Communications with Great Britain. In this respect, indeed, it probably equals Belfast, though, after the remarks which have already been made in reference to the change of a direct into an indirect foreign trade, it is scarcely necessary to add, that Belfast, having itself a considerable foreign trade, requires comparatively less means of commercial intercourse with Great Britain: but, though such be the case, the ease and certainty of transport afforded by steam vessels has had its effect on Belfast, as well as on Derry—a large proportion of its exported linens being now sent to British ports for ultimate foreign shipment, as parts of assorted cargoes. The extent and the kind of External Communications may, therefore, be taken as indications of the mode, and of the degree of growth of commerce. It is unnecessary to repeat what has been said on the state of commerce in the earlier period of the settlement of the Londoners, the means of transport having been, without doubt, as limited at that time, as the supplies, whether internal or external. The rapid progress of Derry since then in commercial importance, has, however, been fully shown, and the increase of its means of External Communication is also sufficiently proved by a statement in the resolution of the House of Commons already quoted, that there were in November, 1763, "upwards of 40 ships actually belonging to the said city, many of which are from 200 to 300 tons." That the number and size of ships must have augmented with the general improvement of its internal resources and external trade, so strikingly displayed in the various tables of imports and exports, is certain; and it is, therefore, without surprise that the following extract from the Londonderry Journal of September, 1816, is read, though it records one of the earliest instances of British steam navigation:—"A steam-boat from Glasgow plied on the river, towing the Marcus Hill, a ship of 700 tons, from Culmore to Greencastle, and carrying, besides passengers, 15 tons of goods." After this period the number of vessels belonging to the port appears for a time to have declined, though the tonnage arriving and departing must have necessarily increased with the imports and exports. This was, perhaps, in part due to the shortness of the voyage to Great Britain as compared with foreign voyages; it is, however, remarkable, that the number has again increased, notwithstanding the virtual multiplication afforded by the frequency and regularity of returns of steam-boats. See the following return:—

Return of Sailing Vessels, belonging to the Port, for Nine Years.

Vessels, &c.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.
Number of Sailing Vessels,	28	26	24	30	33	31	41	41	42
Tonnage, ...	3198	3278	3358	4305	4314	4141	5563	5750	5677
Number of Men, . . .	200	204	198	259	257	241	336	344	338

The vessels at present belonging to the port are 19 under 100 tons burthen; 10 between 100 and 200 tons; 6 between 200 and 300 tons; and 5 above 300 tons; making a total of 40 vessels, a number identical with that of 1763. There has, however, been a considerable increase, since each steam-boat may fairly be considered equivalent in the coasting trade to four vessels of equal tonnage, and hence the increase by steam-boats alone, as stated in the annexed table, may be estimated thus, in 1829, 544 tons; in 1837, 4252 tons—giving an increase of 3708 tons, equivalent to more than the whole tonnage of the year 1828, and more than half that of the year 1834.

Return of Steam-boats, belonging to the Port, for Nine Years.

Vessels, &c.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Number of Steam Vessels,	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	5	6
Tonnage, ...	136	136	309	516	516	741	840	893	1063
Number of Men, . . .	12	12	27	42	42	59	70	72	74

The actual state of the shipping interest, as well as of the trade, of the port may be further estimated from an inspection of the following table, in which the tonnage is stated in full of all vessels, whether home or foreign, arriving at, or departing frnm the port.

*Account of Vessels employed in the Foreign and Coasting Trade.**

Vessels, &c.	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1836.		1837.	
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
FOREIGN.																						
Vessels,	59	21	59	24	39	11	48	14	64	13	37	10	59	16	57	22	57	16	53	16	46	15
Tonnage,	16450	5559	9961	6132	6686	2553	7537	3865	10989	2689	6286	1989	10310	4321	11294	6845	10106	4869	10255	5153	8385	4886
Men, .	549	273	514	310	351	128	412	189	591	144	326	109	553	219	572	321	561	223	458	217	397	216
COASTWISE.																						
Vessels,	422	307	481	393	628	521	574	508	612	515	694	547	637	555	607	540	649	646	697	591	678	543
Tonnage,	32632	20498	42165	34233	50243	45083	48912	43347	51088	42986	58955	44351	62032	50303	63879	52952	63726	62502	77082	62213	79935	66260
Men, .	2347	1684	3402	3018	3741	4098	3763	3346	3875	3354	3458	3381	4251	3510	4343	3901	4502	4511	5087	4750	5345	4646

* The numbers for the year 1835 could not be obtained.

Sub-section 5.—*Internal Trade.*

The increasing produce of well-cultivated rural districts, or of extensive manufactories, flowing to the markets of a sea-port by means of its Internal Trade, gives the first and most effective impulse to its growth, by creating a necessity of providing external markets for the surplus. Without, indeed, such internal sources of supply, the most favourable natural position will be found insufficient to advance a port to eminence, whilst, on the contrary, the possession in a very high degree of those advantages has often counterbalanced the greatest defects in natural position. Derry does possess them, being the natural port of export for the rural productions of a large space of fertile country, extending far into the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, and still also the market for a considerable quantity of linen; nor can there be a doubt, that, with the future improvement of internal communications, its Internal Trade will go on progressing in extent, and, by rendering necessary a further extension of External Trade, lead to a general enlargement of all the commercial relations of the port. The neglect of these considerations in the selection of harbours has often led to projects, which have only resulted in wasteful expenditure and useless establishments, as might be proved by examples taken from various parts of Ireland. But, as regards Derry, the advantages of its position, in connexion with both External and Internal Trade, are obvious; and, as the emergencies of the one have now been fully provided for, it is time that those interested in the prosperity of the port should direct all their energies towards the expansion of its internal intercourse, and the augmentation of its home supplies.

In describing, under *External Trade*, the various articles of export an indirect view has necessarily been taken of the progress of Internal Trade—a very large proportion of the commodities thus embarked at Derry for foreign markets having been produced beyond the precincts of the parish—and it is, therefore, here only necessary to take a brief review of some of its more important branches.

The increase of the grain trade, which has changed Derry from a grain-importing to a grain-exporting port, is the more interesting as it cannot be considered the result of any refined system of agriculture, and, therefore, demonstrates the fitness of both soil and climate for the production of grain crops, and justifies the anticipation of an increased supply under improved management. The present extent of this trade may be estimated by the number and tonnage of the barges employed on the Foyle, between Strabane and Derry, the cargoes of which are principally grain: for the year ending on the 12th of August, 1836, they are thus stated by Mr. O'Brien, a clerk in the office of the agent of the Marquis of Abercorn:—

Lighters, or Barges,	583
Number of Men, .	1166
Tonnage, . . .	10535

and this, it must be remembered, is only one, though an important, channel of supply. Butter, hides, flax, yarn, and linen, are also in a great measure the products of Internal Trade. The quantity of butter exported in 1835, as shown by the table, was very considerable, namely 66,413 firkins and 8787 crocks. In 1836, 9000 hides; about 3000 tons of flax; and 100 bales of linen yarn, containing 600 cwt. were exported, as stated by Mr. P. Gilmour. And, though linen can no longer be considered the principal pabulum of the trade of Derry, it is manifest from these particulars, and from the great

importation of flaxseed, that the growth of the raw material is now experiencing the stimulating effects of the recent increase of spinning factories. The quantities of flaxseed imported have been variously stated (—see preceding Tables), but they are thus estimated by a respectable merchant: *viz.* :—in 1833, 8100 hogsheads; 1834, 12,024; 1835, 16,600: and the proof such large importations afford of the extensive cultivation of flax is confirmed by the statement contained in the annexed circular, sent in July, 1835, by one of the most respectable merchants, to those interested in the trade :—

"I hope it will not be unacceptable to you to be informed of the state of our Flax Market, and the prospect we have of a supply for the next season. The quantity latterly brought into market has been but trifling, not more than ten to fifteen tons weekly, and it was readily bought up for needy manufacturers, at prices nearly as high as my last advices.

"The quantity of Flaxseed sold in Ireland this year, for sowing, has been very large—in this market alone upwards of 14,000 hogsheads, or 28,000 barrels, which, with the home-saved seed, would cover 36,000 acres of land, calculating at the average of 5 cwt. to the acre; the produce (if equal to last year's crop,) would amount to 9000 tons of Flax. Now, allowing 4000 tons for home consumption, Derry will have to spare 5000 tons for export. I have no means of ascertaining the quantity of seed sold for sowing in Belfast and other places, but formerly, when regular returns were made to the Linen Board, Londonderry sold about one-fourth of the whole seed brought into Ireland, and I think it has fully kept up that proportion; now, taking that for the rule to go by, there has been 56,000 hogsheads of Flaxseed sown in Ireland this year, covering 144,000 acres of land; the produce thereof would amount to no less than 36,000 tons of Flax. There are many people that would not exactly agree with me, some reckoning the produce more and some less; but I have used all the means in my power, and taken all the pains possible to come at the truth, and I believe my statement will not be found much in error.

"During the time of sowing, the weather was dry and favourable for putting down the seed: rain and warmth succeeded, and there could hardly be a greater promise of an abundant crop. The farmers are improving in the management of Flax; they clean it better than formerly; and, as large quantities will be brought forward in the course of the season, we hope that there will be a corresponding demand, and that the manufacturers will resort to the Irish markets for a supply, instead of importing Flax from foreign countries."

With the revived cultivation of flax, and through the reduction of the price of yarn, due to machine spinning, the manufacture of linen may be expected to assume new vigour; and as, under the present highly improved condition of its external communications, there can be no reason to divert its produce to other ports, the Internal Trade of Derry ought to benefit in an equal degree.

The supply of eggs forms also a very interesting branch of Internal Trade, and it is not a little curious to find so insignificant an article becoming already a rival in value to many of the more important products of agriculture. Such other articles of trade, as are obtained by the application of productive power within the parish, will be treated of in Section II.; and these remarks on Internal Trade may, therefore, be closed by an earnest repetition of the necessity of directing the most serious attention to its improvement and extension, as the best, nay only, means of augmenting the commerce of Derry: for the more agricultural or manufactured products flow to its markets the more will be its foreign returns,—and again, by a necessary reaction, the more will its Internal Trade be advanced, by the necessity of spreading the productions of foreign countries to the remotest points of the country connected with it by the bonds of commercial intercourse.

Sub-section 6.—*Internal Communications.*

The application of steam to locomotion on land, which has within the last few years produced such stupendous results, and laid the foundation for others of even greater magnitude, may justly be considered a natural consequence of, and sequel to, the previous successful application of the same power on water; for it will readily be conceived that the triumph over sea, winds, time, and space, effected by the invention of the steam-boat, would appear imperfect, if, after having conquered the most fickle of elements, and reduced to certainty the most uncertain of modes of conveyance, there had yet remained a lingering land journey, to neutralize the advantages obtained on the sea. This vast and vital improvement is, therefore, only a restoration of the land journey to its previous pre-eminence, and an exemplification of the growing appreciation of that great commercial truth, that "Time is Wealth." That the necessity of watching over the development of this new principle of Internal Communication, and guiding its advancing progress into the channels most calculated to promote the general good, should have been so long unfelt may well excite surprise. But, that the government should at length have undertaken the task, by either committees or boards of commissioners, of regulating the forward movements of this great engine of internal improvement, can only be looked upon as the tardy though proper exercise of a sound judgment. It is, indeed, only necessary to contemplate the waste of property which is manifest on some of the great leading roads of England—where, under recent improvements and alterations of the lines, towns which had risen to importance, as halting places on the old roads, are seen at a distance from the new, gradually sinking into decay—to feel the absolute necessity of regulating the great lines of rail-road with a view to permanency of position, and national rather than local benefit. This necessity has been ably urged by Lieut. Col. Mudge, R. E.,

(*Observations on Railways with reference to Utility, Profit, and the obvious Necessity for a National System*); but here, as in some other great moral improvements, the United States have taken the lead—the state of Georgia having introduced a government supervision in undertakings, which, as by their very nature they expand the limits of local separation, should neither be instituted nor carried on under the influence of narrow or local conceptions. This curious fact is thus mentioned :—"The State of Georgia has undertaken a series of rail-road improvements, traversing the whole length of that great state, from the eastern parts of the Chatahouchee River and the Tennessee line, hardly less extensive than those of South Carolina. The policy of this state seems to have been, to grant to private corporations the right of constructing rail-roads in the eastern, more settled and less expensive parts of the state, with such encouragements as are necessary to enable them to proceed with those works, and to undertake, on account of the state, such works in the newly-settled and more difficult parts of its territory as are necessary for extending the lines of communication, until they shall meet others beyond the limits of the state. The legislature, accordingly, at its last session, passed an act directing that a rail-road communication, as a state work and with the funds of the state, shall be made from some point on the Tennessee line, near the Tennessee River, to some point on the south-eastern branch of the Chatahouchee River; and providing that 350,000 dollars shall be appropriated annually to the prosecution of the work."—(*North American Review :* no. 95 ; p. 459.) The Board of Commissioners, appointed in Ireland to inspect and report on the several schemes brought before them, have already made one report, and will, doubtless, give every possible attention to the subject before them; but, as Derry is no indifferent party to the results of Irish rail-roads—much of its future interests, and the station which it is likely to hold amongst the commercial cities of the empire, depending on the direction hereafter to be adopted with respect to the great leading lines—it seems desirable to advance a few remarks on the subject, in a general as well as in a local point of view. The wisdom of providing efficient means of Internal Communication was strongly felt by the ancients, and more especially by the Romans, who, in the construction of their great military roads, were probably influenced as much by the desire of spreading civilization and refinement amongst the conquered, as by the necessity of ensuring a speedy and certain communication amongst the conquerors ; for this at least is certain, that such civilization did follow the steps of the conquerors, whilst experience has fully demonstrated that the want of ready means of communication must lead to the physical, and ultimately, moral deterioration of those who are cut off from the sources of either bodily or mental supplies. The course of this degradation is natural and easy. The difficulty of procuring articles of luxury, or comfort, induces an effort to dispense with their use, whilst the cessation for a time of that use is followed by a diminished desire to obtain them, and, ultimately, by the decay of those habits of refinement which had rendered them necessary—a retrogression in civilization being thus effected by the difficulty of ministering to its necessities, just as an advance is promoted by facilitating their supply. It is in this manner, indeed, that ancient colonies, such as those of Ireland, may have lost all traces of the refinements which once distinguished their parent states; and it is also in consequence of this want of ready communication with the sources of supply, that many of the more remote parts of Ireland have remained in comparative barbarism. Internal Communications should, therefore, be considered not only as affecting commercial convenience, but also as operating either to retard or advance the moral and intellectual improvement of mankind, and, such being the case, they should enter as an essential element into every well-devised scheme of government, and be regulated on principles similar to the following :—

1st. All lines of communication should be laid out with a view to the ultimate as well as the present wants of the country they pass through, or, in other words, to their future as well as to their present condition ; common roads would then be succeeded by canals, or by tram-roads, or by rail-roads, without inconvenience, and in proportion to the growing wants. When agricultural produce alone was to be conveyed, and where time and personal labour had acquired no great value, common roads, and caravans, or long lines of cars, as in Ireland—each accompanied by its own special driver—might be found sufficient to convey to market within the season the produce of that season; when personal labour and time had begun to acquire value, the necessity of avoiding such misapplication, both in horses and in men, of productive and consuming agents, would be felt, and canals and tram-roads take the place of common roads ; and, finally, when new and more complicated agencies had been adopted in manufactures of various kinds, and the value of the merchant's time, as well as the importance of personal inspection in the purchase and sale of his wares, had been fully appreciated, the necessity of effecting the greatest possible saving in the one, and facilitating to the utmost the other by connecting together distant markets, would lead to the establishment of rail-roads and locomotive engines. This last stage of improvement the Internal Communications of England have nearly attained ; and it only seemed necessary that a plan should be devised, by which the engine could at any time be proportioned to the load requiring conveyance. This great object seems now likely to be attained; for if the plan of applying the power of men to work a locomotive engine—projected by Mr. Bergin, clerk of the Dublin and Kingstown Rail-road, and now under trial—prove practically successful, it will

no longer be necessary to drag along a useless (or disproportioned,) weight of machinery; and it might even be possible to resume individual competition, the roads or rails being kept in repair by government and supported by tolls, whilst the engines and moving power might be supplied by inn-keepers or others on the road.

2nd. One great object of a government should be to equalize the advantages of all parts of the country; and, keeping this in view, it is not sufficient to inquire whether the quantity of produce, or the number of travellers, on any route, be at this moment greater than on any other, but also whether such superiority is not due to encouraging circumstances rather than to natural advantages. In this way, for instance, the eastern portion of Ireland, in the absence of direct foreign trade, has had a vast preponderance of encouragement over the west—the current of trade having been to the east, and much money aid having also been afforded in the construction of several expensive harbours: the west, therefore, has now every claim to its share of public assistance to restore the balance. And again, one portion of the west may, by the establishment of military depôts, &c., have had more stimulating aid than another, and hence have become more productive. Any inquiry, therefore, to form the basis of determination as to the great leading lines of communication, should embrace an examination of the capabilities of all parts of the country, and the possibility of more speedily developing them by such communications—the less improved requiring more the aid of stimulus than those which have already overcome the preliminary difficulties, and brought their productive powers to a successful course of operation. Immediate profit is the primary consideration in individual speculations, as those engaging in them must either stand or fall by their immediate result; it should be a secondary consideration with the government, who, taking the whole of the communications into their own hands—just as they do the post—would be enabled to set the loss on one line against the gain on another, and thus to introduce a general system of improved communication at once, instead of waiting for its imperfect and lingering completion by individual agencies.

3rd. A national system of Internal Communications should be so regulated as to include within its range not one, but all, of the great sources of production or of supply. In the case of Ireland, presuming that it is to be interposed between the present sites of manufactures and the great western port for external trade, that port and the leading lines should be selected with a view to keep up a connexion with Glasgow, as well as with Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham; and, consequently, should admit of an easy junction with the port of Dublin for Liverpool,—with the port of Belfast for the north-west of England and Glasgow,—with the port of Derry for the north of Scotland, and even for Glasgow, the passages from Belfast and Londonderry to Glasgow being nearly the same. These considerations, therefore, should induce some reflexion as to the propriety of fixing upon any great junction line, or upon any port, as the great western port, which might in the end render a second port and second line necessary, to enable the manufactures of one part of the kingdom to contend on equal terms with those of other parts: the projected line from Derry to Enniskillen deserves then, as likely to form part of a general or national system, the consideration of the government.

The preceding remarks, it is hoped, have been sufficient to impress on the merchants of Derry, Belfast, and Glasgow, the importance to their interests and to the interests of Scotland, and of the northern portion of Ireland and England generally, of ensuring an effectual and easy communication between those ports and the port selected as the point of departure for ships engaged in the great western trade. That port, indeed, and the main trunk rail-road connecting it with Dublin, should, as has been urged, be so located as to facilitate, by branch lines, a sufficiently easy communication between it and the leading northern cities, or they will lose their character of nationality; the determination, therefore, of a proper location should be carefully watched by those connected with the trade of Derry.

The modes of Internal Communication of a more local character deserving attention, are—the Bridge, as connecting the city and the county of Derry; the River Foyle, and the projected Canal to Strabane, as connecting it with Tyrone and part of Donegal; and, finally, the projected Canal between Loughs Foyle and Swilly, as at once expanding the port, and opening to it new sources of supply in the county of Donegal. The peculiarity of the position of Derry, separated by a wide and deep river from the county of which it is the chief town, and the history of the bridge by which a communication is effected between them, have already been detailed (pp. 117, 128, 130): it is sufficient, therefore, here to observe, that any obstruction, arising out of an imperfect mode of connexion between the city and the county, or attendant on high tolls, must tend materially to cripple the internal trade. Indeed, this truth is so manifest, that, were it not for the unfavourable position of the Waterside, cramped as it is by the narrow space between the hill above it and the river, that village would quickly acquire importance from the desire of the farmers to avoid the necessity of passing the bridge. The estimates of Sir John Rennie, for a new bridge of a more permanent description, are, it is true, high—namely, of stone, £126,663; cast-iron, of three arches, £81,917; suspension bridge, having a single clear opening of 670 feet, £56,960; or an improved wooden bridge,

£46,120; the three first alone meriting any serious attention—and it might be difficult to raise funds for such a purpose. Yet surely some effort should be made on the part of the Irish Society and of the London Companies, as well as by the Government, to achieve this most desirable object. Nor should any existing debts be allowed to impede the progress of so great an improvement, as the liquidation of their full amount could scarcely be considered an extravagant contribution, on the part of the public, towards the convenience and prosperity of one of the most valuable ports of the north of Ireland.

As a principle, indeed, it seems desirable that all pecuniary gain, consequent on such undertakings as the embankment or enclosure of the Slob of Lough Foyle, should be expended in completing this and other improvements; and if it be expected that any actual profit is to result to the Irish Society, or other proprietors, that such profit should be realized at the second or third step rather than at the first, or even as a sufficient return merge in the resulting improvement of property. The benefit which must attend on the extension of the commercial facilities of Derry, both in its internal and external trade is, in fact, general; and were it made clear to the great London Companies, there can be little doubt that they would advocate and support every practicable improvement,—whilst the effect of such powerful aid would be soon felt in the rapid diminution of the difficulties, which at present retard the advancement of so many useful projects.

2nd. The Communication between Derry and Strabane. As this is one of the most fertile channels of supply, it deserves to be watched over and improved with diligence—the more particularly as the rivalry at some future day of Strabane, even as a port, may be brought about by difficulties existing in this communication. In 1807 the merchants of that town met in the town-hall, to consider the possibility of uniting the River Foyle to Lough Swilly by a canal at Carrigans, and thus securing a direct sea passage to the town. And again, within the last year, they have inquired into the expense of constructing a ship canal, so as to enable ships to come up by the Foyle to Strabane. Mr. Cubitt's project is, to leave the Foyle at Dunnalong, and reach Strabane in a single level of 8 miles; the canal being 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep. The expense (£100,000,) may at the present day appear great; but it must be remembered that Strabane is on the advance in the acquisition of wealth, is backed by a very rich and fertile country, and is the key to the minor navigations of the rivers Mourne and Finn. The profits of the present small canal for barges, which leaves the river only $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles below the town, are stated at £1000 per annum. The merchants of Derry should, therefore, consider it an object to promote to the utmost of their ability the improvement of the river navigation, and thus to combine the interests of the producers with their own. The small steam-boat for towing barges, lately established, is a step towards this end, but much yet remains to be done; and it is here right to remark, that an inquiry instituted to ascertain the productive resources of those parts of the country capable of connexion with the river, and of the best means of bringing the produce to its banks, and there shipping it, would be a most desirable preliminary step. By suggestions to the proprietors, founded on accurate information, they would be induced to form roads and landing places: and, means of bringing the produce to the river banks having been thus provided, and quays and depôts established, it would be the duty and interest of the proprietors of the steam-boats to ensure regular calls at the several quays, either to tow the barges, or, should a more suitable description of steam-boat be contrived, to ship the produce. Such a system of branch country roads, quays, and steam-boat transport, at convenient, and above all certain, intervals of time, would render the river a most truly valuable adjunct to the commerce of Derry.

3rd. The Connexion of Derry with Lough Swilly. At an early period, as already stated, this project engaged the attention of the gentlemen of Londonderry and Donegal—a petition to parliament having been presented, on the 9th of November, 1763, and again on the 11th of November, 1765, for aid towards the expense of carrying it into effect: a resolution also of the House of Commons affirmed its propriety. The true light, in which such an undertaking should be viewed, has been previously stated; but it may be well to repeat, that the port of Derry would gain by a ship canal, not merely additional supplies for the maintenance of its external trade, but also the advantage of a second entrance, by which it could be approached from the W. without the necessity of weathering the headlands of Inishowen. A ship canal, therefore, would be equivalent to an actual extension of the limits of the port; and, as respects additional supplies, the progress made at Rathmelton, within the last few years, in corn stores, proves that production is advancing in the adjoining districts of Donegal, whilst there can be little doubt that for many years to come, the produce would be sent to external markets, were there no difficulties in the way, through the medium of the port of Derry.

In the petition of 1765 the great expenses of land carriage are stated as a reason for making the canal; and the objection, thereby implied, may still be fairly urged, against the roads either to Buncrana or to Letterkenny, however improved they may have been since that period: and further, though the actual distance across the neck of land which separates the loughs Swilly and Foyle, is only 3 miles, and is traversed by the road to Buncrana, it is remarkable that nothing has been done to facilitate the approach of barges to the shore at the Burnfoot, or the subsequent discharge of their cargoes. To ren-

der, indeed, the road in any degree an efficient channel of communication, it would be necessary to do away with all intermediate agencies, as the transfer in carriage from one hand to another must increase both the expense and risk of transport. The quantity of produce to be conveyed is at the present time insufficient to support the establishment of a separate carrying company: but it deserves the consideration of the proprietors of steam-boats, whether it would not be wise in them to act on the principle already laid down, that Lough Swilly should be considered, as well as Lough Foyle, a part of the port; and to provide quays and store-houses at or near the Burnfoot, keeping up on Lough Swilly their own lighters, to collect and bring to the quays the agricultural or other produce of the lake shores, and country adjoining them; and, subsequently, by contract to convey in carts the produce to the steam-boats for shipment. Such a plan would simplify the transport, by connecting the producer at once with a responsible organ of conveyance; and, by rendering the access to market easy, would doubtless soon cause an augmentation in the quantity of goods requiring conveyance. Even the resolution of the House of Commons arrives at some of those results, as the encouragement of tillage, the great improvement of land, and the extension of the linen manufacture in the N. W. of Donegal, are all enumerated as consequences of the completion of the Lough Swilly Canal.

Respecting the mode and expense of carrying the canal into effect, it may be said—notwithstanding the resolution to employ an engineer, proposed at a meeting of the corporation assembled in Common Hall, W. Walker, mayor, in the chair, on the 26th of November, 1807—that, prior to the estimate made by Sir John Rennie, nothing had been advanced beyond rude and vague conjecture: for instance, in the resolution of the House of Commons, the probable expense is stated at £8000; and in July, 1783, in the Londonderry Journal, the sum of £5000 is named as sufficient; but neither of these sums, it will be seen from Sir John Rennie's estimate, was adequate to any efficient object.

The estimate of Sir John Rennie embraced three distinct modifications of the proposed canal. The plan may be thus described:—The summit level to be 10 feet above high-water mark, extending without lockage 4 miles 5 furlongs; on the Foyle side it would descend by a single tide lock, having its cill level with the low-water of spring-tides; on the Swilly side it would first descend by a lock of 10 feet rise, and be then continued to the lake, which it would enter by another lock having its cill sufficiently below low-water mark, to enable vessels to enter at the first of the tide, and to arrive at Lough Foyle by the time the water over the lock cill had deepened sufficiently to allow them to proceed to Derry. By deeper cutting the summit level might be lowered and extended in length: this Sir John Rennie recommends, so as to have only a single entrance lock at each end.

The modifications of the plan refer solely to the Lough Swilly end, or to the mode of arriving at the deep water of Foreland (commonly called Farland) Point. The first supposes an embankment extending direct to Foreland Point, the entrance lock being transferred to that point and the Burt mill-stream crossed by an aqueduct,—the total length being 7 miles 3 furlongs. The second continues the canal along the shore, and crosses, as the first, the Burt stream by an aqueduct,—the total length being 8 miles. The third terminates the canal at Trady Point, and connects its entrance with the deep water, by dredging a low-water channel to Foreland Point. This plan Sir John Rennie characterizes as simple, and less expensive by £1500,—though it may be doubted whether the ultimate cost would not counterbalance the original saving. The expense of the canal with four locks (which seems to imply two at each end)—of dimensions sufficient to pass coasting vessels drawing 6 feet water, and having from 12 to 14 feet breadth of beam—if extended to Foreland Point, would be £38,462, if terminated at Trady Point, £36,962. The debouche on the Foyle side would be three quarters of a mile from Derry; and an additional sum of £3100 would be required to bring it nearer to the city.

These plans do not appear to take into account the great difference of rise in the tides of the loughs Swilly and Foyle, and the different times of high water,* nor to provide for a sufficiently long-continued power of entering Lough Foyle. If, for instance, the summit level be estimated as 10 feet above the high-water mark of Lough Swilly, it would be 19 feet above that of Lough Foyle, and hence require a second lock; or, if estimated above the high-water of Lough Foyle, the high-water of Lough Swilly would rise to within one foot of the summit level. And again, as the mean rise of spring-tides in Lough Foyle is only 8 feet, vessels drawing 6 feet of water would only have the time equivalent to a rise and fall of 2 feet to enter and quit the entrance lock. These remarks will, doubtless, shew the

* These curious facts may be thus explained. The Atlantic wave flowing from W. to E. is, when obstructed by the projecting head of Inishowen, swept into Lough Swilly, but passes the narrow entrance of Lough Foyle. When about half-flood upon the shore it counters back from Rathlin and Fair Head, and runs westward from half flood to half ebb, till it reaches Lough Foyle, which is thus filled by the refluent tide, the true tide in the offing flowing and ebbing six hours in each direction. The different rise in the tides is increased by the different shapes of the two estuaries—Lough Swilly wide at its mouth, and narrowing rapidly—Lough Foyle narrow at its mouth, but spreading into a large expanse within; from these causes combined, the rise and fall of spring tides is 18 feet in Lough Swilly and from 7 to 9 in Lough Foyle. And this circumstance is a good proof of the necessity of using the low, rather than the mean tide, as a general zero for the interior levels of the country.

necessity of a reconsideration of the whole subject; and it may also be suggested, whether a retaining wall could not be constructed at moderate expense on the Foyle side, so as to form a reservoir or wet dock, communicating by a lock with the deep water, and thereby extending the period of entrance and departure. Some similar arrangement might also be required on the Lough Swilly side. The expense of a smaller canal, having 5 feet depth of water, and locks 40 feet long and 12 feet wide, Sir J. Rennie estimates at £28,500; and adds, that a rail-road would be as expensive and less satisfactory.

As the primary object of a canal to combine together the two loughs is, to do away with the necessity of various modes of carriage, and consequent transfer from one to another, it has undoubtedly a great advantage over a rail-road: and, further, it may be premised that—unless the canal be of such dimensions as to allow the passage of large vessels, and thus to secure to the port the benefit of a western debouche by means of Lough Swilly—the smaller size might answer all other purposes; as it would then be necessary simply to secure by lighters, or boats, a cheap and easy transport of produce to the city of Derry for shipment, and not to constitute other ports of shipment or departure on Lough Swilly.

The remarks which have been made on Internal Communications, though extended, are only commensurate with the importance of a subject, which, it is hoped, they may aid in emancipating from the trammels of narrow policy and contracted views. Whilst, indeed, the public attention in Ireland has for some years been flickering, as it were, around the consideration of a few partial schemes, the whole surface of the United States of America has been spread over with a continuous net-work of lines of rail-road, either completed or in active preparation—evidencing a spirit of simultaneous cooperation, which has more the air of a magical illusion than of the result of correctly calculating policy.

Such magnificent undertakings, embracing lines of two, six, or even eight, hundred miles in length, are the more remarkable when effected in a country which, like America, has not been for ages accumulating capital, and throw a strong light upon that ordinarily ambiguous and misunderstood term. The cost, it is true, may not be equal to that of similar schemes in Europe—some single tracks having been laid for from 15,000 to 20,000 dollars per mile, and a double track at 70,000 dollars per mile being considered expensive. There is, indeed, a less expenditure in the purchase of land, and probably a less wasteful expenditure in the preliminary surveys and legal formalities; for, as the government often participates in the schemes, and, in proportion to the capital advanced, shares in the management, such sources of waste are obviated. But yet, when it is seen that for some of these schemes capitals of 2,000,000 dollars, 5,000,000 dollars, and even of 12,000,000 dollars, are required and confidently anticipated, it must be manifest that the power of commanding labour (which is real capital,) is inherent to the possession of land; and it may be added, that if it exists, as it does, in America, so does it also in Ireland. Let, therefore, land be received as subscription by canal or rail-road companies, and taken into their management, and the want of capital will cease to be the cry which now so often, by discouraging the timid and unthinking, baffles the best-devised speculations.

Section II.—General.

When the mind first enters on the great field of natural inquiry, it is arrested by the contemplation of phenomena, resulting from causes which it has yet to fathom and to understand. And it is thus also with the first perceptions of the phenomena of the social system. The moving scene of men, hurried on by the tide of business or of pleasure, and the splendid aggregate which has resulted from the continued pursuit of political or of commercial eminence, are the objects which first rivet attention; and it is only at a later period that the mind seeks to trace up those complicated effects to their first causes. When arrived at this important step, it is at once felt that 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 essential to the right estimation of the present state and future prospects of society,—and further, that it is directly useful as tending towards the amendment of imperfect systems, and as leading to a knowledge of the comparative values of raw and manufactured articles, which will materially assist the financier in predicting the effects likely to follow imposts, proposed to be laid on production in any of its stages.

To render such an investigation fully effective, it is necessary to keep constantly in view this important principle, that application of external power to production, whether it be exhibited in mere manual labour aided only by implements of husbandry, or in the more compound state in which it is developed in manufactures, is still a form of one and the same thing—the term *manufactory* implying a work not distinct from primary production, but 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 corn—a sound and wholesome principle calculated to remove those obscurities and preju-

dices, which at present perplex the inquirer in his estimate of the relative importance of agriculture and manufactures, and lead him to consider them two distinct things, though they are really parts of one.

The principle here laid down does not terminate with manufactures; it may be continued even into trades, which can be thus allocated to their respective heads of production. The baker follows the miller as the miller succeeds the farmer,—the shoemaker the tanner, the tanner in like manner the farmer: and, if the system be pursued to its full extent, the 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 this Memoir; and the simplicity which results from its use, is abundantly manifest in the series of Tables which close the present section.

Sub-section 1.—*Distribution of Land, its Features and general Characters.*

In the First Table a condensed view is given of those qualities, advantages, and circumstances of the land, for which it is indebted alone to Nature, and also of its mode of distribution, which, though the result of human arrangement, is anterior to the operations of Man in production. This Table, therefore, may be considered a classified commentary on the Maps; and, as it brings within a convenient space for comparison what in them is spread over a large surface, must greatly aid an intended purchaser in acquiring a correct knowledge of the intrinsic value of the property he wishes to obtain. Aspect, exposure, and elevation, are the three great conditions which, by modifying climate, either add to or detract from the value of other natural advantages—such as surface, soil, and subsoil. On the whole they are here favourable, and the appearance of much of the parish is such as to hold out to the farmer every prospect of success.

The soils, as has been stated [—see *Geology:* sec. 2; p. 7], approach to uniformity in appearance and quality—a necessary consequence, as they result from the decomposition of one class of rocks. The further the soils are removed from the rocks, of which they are the comminuted particles, the more free they will be from silex in grains—the quartz of primitive rocks resisting disintegration, and remaining as sand behind, whilst the alumine and earthy silica are hurried down to the low grounds to form clays, more or less tenacious as they are less or more mixed with particles of quartz, or sand. It is thus that in the higher grounds of a few districts they are stony, sandy, and meagre, and in the very low grounds stiff, though not to an injurious degree,—whilst generally they consist of light productive clays, or loams. The subsoil is more commonly a coating of gravel, resting on the rock, than the rock itself. 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. This agglutinated gravel is called *till*, generally *red till*, from its prevailing colour. Too much of it is injurious to vegetation, and it is consequently dreaded by the farmers: in small quantities, however, particularly when mixed with lime and clay, it could do no harm, and would be probably beneficial; moderately deep trenching might, therefore, be occasionally adopted with advantage. For effective draining, also, it is of course necessary to penetrate this consolidated subsoil. The subjacent rocks have been described under *Geology;* but it is right here to add, that, in examining rocks with a view to practical objects, it is always necessary to remember, that their present surface and that of the soils are still constantly undergoing changes, consequent on atmospheric agencies, similar to those of past years,—and hence that, unless a new rock surface be constantly exposed, capable of supplying by its disintegration the alumine and earthy silica removing from the elevated soils, the range of the meagre or sandy soils will be gradually extended downwards, until a total separation shall have taken place, leaving sand above and pure clay below.

The proportion of bog and waste is very variable in the several townlands. Of arable there is generally a fair proportion, but of meadow and pasture the quantity is small. Pasture is added to extraneously, by grazing on the Inishowen mountains, where pasture for a cow during six months is rated at from 10*s.* to 15*s.*; and—comparing these sums with the rents of land—they are equivalent to about an acre in TEMPLEMORE, which parish, therefore, gains an acre by each cow grazing from home. The system is, indeed, subject to the objection—that the manure, which would result from home-feeding, is lost to the farmer: but in a parish situated, as TEMPLEMORE is, within a short distance at all points from the city, and having, therefore, a great command of manure, this objection has less weight; and, whilst the removal of the cattle allows a larger space to be devoted to tillage, the manure they furnish might, by management, be rendered available to the better cultivation of the poorer lands of Inishowen.

As a supply of water, the Foyle, circling round the parish, is a great resource for the important objects of communication, and there are several brooks, and many useful springs. In farms—the small, as in most parts of Ireland, greatly preponderate over the large. Manures are readily attainable:—dung, either resulting from the home-keep of cattle, or bought in Derry; the spent wash

from the distilleries, which is thus used as well as for feeding hogs; lime, burned in the city, the stone having been brought from beyond the limits of the parish; shells, procured at Shell Island, in Lough Foyle; and occasionally kelp, purchased in Derry. With several of these—namely, dung, lime, and shells—bog earth is mixed, and forms a compost in general use. In estimating the distances—that of dung is considered 0 miles when it is the produce of the farm, and it is measured to the centre of the townland when purchased in the city: the distance of carriage of shells in the same manner is estimated from the point on the shore where it is loaded in the cart. Of communications it is unnecessary to say more—the Table explaining the nature and quality of the roads, whilst the advantages to be derived from improved modes of communication have been already fully enforced.

Sub-section 2.—*Cultivation, its Mode and Results.*

In the Second Table the mode and results of cultivation are methodically arranged, so as to facilitate a comparison of the natural and artificial condition of the country. This Table is, therefore, auxiliary in its object to the First. It enables a purchaser to judge how far the advantages of nature have been turned to account, and in what degree the present value of property could be enhanced by improvements in the system of agriculture: in this estimate the depth of soil requires consideration, and it appears so small as strongly to support the propriety of seeking to deepen it, by occasional and judicious trenching. The quantity of manure applied is considerable, though by the length of the rotation, and the frequent repetition of grain crops in the poorer parts of the parish, its good effects are not rendered permanent. The price in the field is composed of the cost price, the expense of carriage, and an allowance for loading. Of dung the cost price is assumed 0, it being the product of the farm; but where the city manure is purchased, and carted for use to the farm, as is the case in some of the farms near Derry, the cost of the manure for an acre, if carried on land one mile, may be estimated at £6 16*s.*, if two miles £8 4*s.*, if three miles £9 12*s.*: and it will readily be understood, that so great an augmentation of price, consequent upon the carriage of a manure so bulky, must limit the possibility of its profitable transport from one place to another, and render the keep of a sufficient stock of cattle essential to the prosperity of a farm. Lime, from its comparatively small bulk, is less augmented in price by transport than other manures, and deserves, therefore, if fitted for the soil, a preference; in this parish it is chiefly used as an ingredient in composts. Shells, as a substitute for lime, have, from their small original cost, an advantage wherever they can be conveyed by water; but, on the contrary, in case of extensive land carriage the advantage is evidently in favour of lime. Composts are very general, bog manure being mixed in nearly equal proportions with dung, and also with lime and shells: these mixtures are, indeed, more common than the separate use of either. The rotations exhibit a great variety of combinations, partly due to the careless manner in which the poorer farmers regulate their field operations, or take account of their results, and partly to the distrust, which unfortunately still leads them to imagine that every inquiry is made with a view to the augmentation of their burthens. The same causes render it difficult to ascertain with precision the amount of crops; but, allowing for some uncertainty, improvement in farming may still be deduced from the statements of the Table. Wheat, for instance, which formerly was considered unsuited to the soil and climate—the one being considered too light, and the other too cold for its growth—has gained a footing in the parish, and is advancing in estimation, whilst green crops are also occasionally adopted. The improvement, however, of cottage husbandry is still a desideratum: and it would, perhaps, tend to promote it, were the agricultural societies to keep in view, that the great majority of farms are small, and that premiums, to affect them, should be such as would apply to very small spaces—for instance, for a single cow stall-fed, for a certain quantity of cabbages, &c.—and should always be accompanied by an announcement, that the seed of the particular sorts of vegetables recommended might be procured for reasonable prices, at named establishments,—a very great point in bringing about improvements being the removal of the small difficulty at the beginning, to overcome which a much greater share of resolution is often required, than to surmount infinitely greater difficulties at a more advanced stage of the experiment. Were this principle also extended to horticultural societies, so as to induce an improvement in the taste of the cottager, the greatest benefits might be confidently anticipated; since it may be fairly asserted, that the repetition of moral injunctions, or precepts, would effect far less towards the civilization of the peasantry than the introduction of that refinement of mind which is a consequence of floriculture.

The natural meadows are few, and have been described in the botanical notices of the parish. Pasture is limited. Forced or sown meadows are far from general: when intended to be cut 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, including *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, even on light sandy, and more on damp boggy, ground, they are rather disliked by cattle, particularly by horses, as is remarked by Mr. Sinclair (*Hort. Gram. Woburnensis:* p. 164), who recommends, that hay made of these grasses should be sprinkled with salt, cattle preferring such grasses as have either a subacid or a saline taste.

Nurseries, as a branch of production, are on the increase, and it may be therefore hoped that the parish will, at a future day, be more generally ornamented by plantations. That in *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 chestnut, Spanish chestnut, with spruce, silver, balm of Gilead, larch, and Scotch, firs—all of which are sold at from 13*s.* to 15*s.* a thousand, after having been two years transplanted from the seed-bed, being in fact three years old. The fruit trees are sold at about 6*d.* each (i. e. pears and apples); and among the apples, the kind called 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.

The Nursery belonging to Mr. Hart, in *Shantallow*, is next in size, and contains a large collection of forest trees, which are sold at the prices above stated: there is also a small collection of flowering shrubs, but the grounds are very rudely kept.

Reid's Nursery, in *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, and the ground is neatly kept.

Besides the trees sold at the nurseries, it is customary for the nursery men to send in trees to Derry on the market days, which are generally sold to the farmers, when the largest, or those which experienced planters would reject, find the readiest market. Some also are brought from the neighbourhood of Strabane, in the county of 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 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 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, at from 10*s.* to 15*s.* a thousand, and are only used for planting on the level ground without any ditch. With the exception of thorns, the nursery men 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 hardwood, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* a thousand; spruce and silver firs, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* a thousand; Scotch and larch firs from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* a thousand: and such seedlings, when no agreement has been made with the Scotch nursery men to free their charges to Derry, will cost in expenses of carriage, &c., from Edinburgh to Derry, from 7*d.* to 9*d.* a thousand.

It is the general practice, when a considerable quantity of different kinds of trees has been ordered, to give all kinds, without exception, at the above stated prices; but when single thousands of good oaks or Spanish chestnuts are ordered they are charged at higher rates—the oaks generally at from 17*s.* to 18*s.*, the Spanish chestnuts from 21*s.* to 25*s.*

Most of the wood in the 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, the inhabitants of the parish have little taste for collecting the choicer flowers, as ornaments to their dwellings, although within the last few years more has been displayed than heretofore, and some few of the gentry have, at considerable trouble and expense, formed 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.

In live stock there appears the usual abundance of horses, and in many of the townlands a deficiency of sheep. Sheep-farming is, indeed, discouraged, the common breed being restrained with difficulty within ordinary fences; the climate, however, and moderate elevation of the rougher parts of the parish would allow a finer breed to be kept. Cattle have been little improved: it is, indeed, a received opinion, and not an unreasonable one, that on the small farms, where grazing cannot be much attended to, the common Irish breed is best suited to the indifferent food it obtains. Hogs are not in proportion so numerous as in other parts of Ireland—the high price of potatoes in the Derry market, and the comparative low price of pork, rendering the feeding of pigs unprofitable. Poultry, under the influence of the egg trade, have become very numerous, and bee-hives are also a minor source of production. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the possession of a market like Derry, ready of access on all sides, is a vast advantage to the parish, and will, doubtless, hereafter produce much more striking effects in the improvement of cultivation than it has hitherto done.

Combining together the natural qualities of the land and the results of cultivation, a basis is obtained for judging of the due relation of the rent to the possible returns—taking, however, the precaution to remember, that though the positive return from the portion cultivated may, even in some of the ruder lands, be in proportion much nearer that from the more promising than at first sight would be supposed probable, that portion itself is so much smaller a share of the whole as materially to diminish the general profit of a farm. The rent of the best land is from £2 to £2 10*s.* an acre; of second rate from £1 to £1 10*s.*; and of some no more than from 5*s.* to 10*s.*—this specification not including the town parks, many of which let very high.

The following notices respecting rent, extracted from ancient documents, afford an interesting contrast with the preceding. It appears from Phillips's MS., already frequently referred to, that the rents for the lands in TEMPLEMORE of the best description were, for the first 4 years, 6*d.* an acre; for the next 3 years 1*s.* 6*d.*, an acre; and for the next 12 years, ending in 1629, 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. And it is stated in the Concise View of the Irish Society (p. 59,) that in 1638 the bishop let five acres and a half of meadow near St. Columb's Wells to Nathaniel Houslock for 60 years, at 33*s.* 4*d.*

FISHERIES.—As a primary source of production, the immediate gift of nature, and not involving the compound application of power, a Fishery stands in the same relation to man as uncultivated land, and may, therefore, fairly be considered as an adjunct to it.

Before entering on the consideration of the Salmon Fishery more peculiarly connected with the city, it is desirable to recall to recollection a principle already alluded to, as one bearing materially on Fisheries as sources of national wealth and local benefit, namely—the distinction between temporary or periodical, and permanent or constant, fishermen.

In the first, the calling of a fisherman may be connected with agricultural pursuits, and his boats and implements with advantage supplied by others possessing greater money capital, at a fixed rate of hire for the short period they are in use. In the second, the habits of life, the skill and nautical intrepidity required, render the fisherman a creature *sui generis*, convertible into no other except it be of a maritime character; his boats and tackle are, therefore, in constant use, and it is an advantage that he should possess them as the stock of his trade. There are also differences equally remarkable in the Fisheries themselves. The periodical are the result of those seasonal appearances near the shore, or on banks, of particular fishes in immense shoals; and, as great numbers can be taken with little labour and in a short time, there is an accumulation for future use, or, in other words, a creation of so much wealth. In the constant Fishery there is a frequent struggle against scarcity, and hence, unless the market be such as will always afford a price equivalent to the risk and labour bestowed, the trade can never become a profitable one, or tend much to promote human happiness. This, of itself, is a sufficient explanation why the inhabitants of many parts of the coast of Ireland are so little disposed to fish, whilst the frequent wretchedness of the fishermen of Galway illustrates the extent of market required. The constant fisherman, however, whenever he takes a more general view of his trade, and, instead of confining himself to any one locality, shifts with the season, shares in the advantages of the periodical Fisheries, and profits by the wealth they produce. This is peculiarly the case with the Dutch fishermen and with the Scotch fishermen, even on the coast of Ireland; and some little foresight and arrangement only are necessary to induce a similarly beneficial system amongst the Irish fishermen—an effect which the establishment and operations of companies will doubtless advance. On such a system the number of fishermen would be smaller, the remuneration of each greater.

The Salmon Fishery is in these respects of a peculiar and mixed character. It is in its nature periodical, and yet, from the necessity of preserving the fry and spent fish from depredation, it requires a constant care and watchfulness. Such a Fishery is better carried on by a company, as in the case of the Foyle fishery; for, were it left to individual competition, the advantages of the periodical shoals would indeed be reaped, but, as the sources of future supply in the fry and spent salmon returning to the sea would be dried up by their premature destruction, the Fishery itself would speedily be brought to an end. The right of fishing the River Foyle, so far as Lifford, is vested in the Irish Society by the charter of Londonderry, granted by James I. on the 29th of March, 1613, but at present the Marquess of Abercorn and the Earl of Erne hold fisheries below that town. The bishop formerly exercised a right to some small fishings, and claimed a tithe of the whole, which led to disputes between the see of Derry and the Irish Society: these were settled by an act of 3 and 4 Anne, the bishop renouncing his right to the fishery, &c. and accepting a compensation of £250 a year. This right was assumed by the see as succeeding to the original rights, vested before its suppression in the ancient monastery of Derry.

The Salmon Fishery of the Foyle and Bann was early celebrated. In Phillips's MS. it is stated, that the Fishings let for the first 4 years, from 1609 to 1612, at £666 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and for 3 years at £860 (which sum is raised to £866 13*s.* 4*d.* in the Concise View of the Irish Society, p. 33); for 11 years at £1060 a year; and for the 12 years ended at Easter, 1629, at £800.

The following additional notices are taken from the Concise View of the Irish Society:—

1691. "The fishings were let to Lord Massareene, for two years, at £1050 per annum."

1707. "During the last twenty years, the fisheries had been let for £1600 a year."

In 1724 the Society agreed with Mr. William Richardson to let the Fishings to him at £1200 a year, for twenty-one years—an engagement which Mr. Richardson declined to complete. In 1729 they were, however, let for the same period and sum, payable in London, to Alderman Richard Jackson.

In a MS. Account in the Library of Trinity College, relating to the Salmon Fisheries of Derry, drawn up for Sir William Petty about 1682, the then lessee states, "for the Fishing below the Leap and all Lough Foyle, I paid this 7 years near £1600 per ann."—a sum which is remarkably high when compared to the rent now paid (viz. £1250,) for the Fisheries of the Foyle and Bann.*—This proportion is, indeed, still higher, when a comparison is made between the value of money expressed in produce at the two periods. In 1613, for instance, "the prices of provision in Ulster were, for a cow or bullock, 15*s.* (about one halfpenny per pound;) a sheep from 16*d.* to 2*s.*; a hog, 2*s.*; barley, 11*d.* a bushel; oats, 4*d.* a bushel; strong beer, 16*s.* a barrel;"—(*Concise View*); prices not more in most cases than one-seventh of the present prices. Hence, it might be inferred that the salmon bore, in proportion to flesh meat, a value in 1613 seven times greater than at present; or, in other words, as the price of a pound of salmon in the Derry market is now nearly the same as that of a pound of beef, and the proportion of the price of beef in 1613 and the present period is nearly 1 to 7, that the price of salmon has during that time experienced little variation. This reasoning is on the supposition that the rents are a fair test of the value of the Fishery; but some modification is manifestly necessary, on account of the increased and more expensive protection now required.

In July, 1616, "The Commissioners declared the markets were well supplied with fish, and a very long salmon could be procured for 4*d.* 6*d.* or 8*d.*"—*Ib.*; p. 46). Unfortunately no weight is here given; but as the salmon of the Foyle are seldom large, averaging about 5lbs. or 5½lbs., the price by this estimate would be about 1½*d.* per lb., or somewhat less than one-half of its present price: hence, the money value of fish has risen in a proportion of between 1:2 and 1:3, and that of meat 1:8. Using, therefore, this estimate, it is still a curious result that—whilst the one source of production, namely, the Fishery, was in itself limited, admitting of only a very moderate degree of augmentation, and the other, the land, has been brought to yield for the market a very great increase—the price of the latter should have gone on augmenting in so much higher a ratio than that of the former. To understand this, it is only necessary to remember that then, as now, the salmon was principally exported as an article of luxury to external markets, whereas the ordinary produce of the soil was the common support of all classes; the consumers, therefore, of such produce increased probably in a greater proportion than the produce itself, whilst those of such an article as salmon have, taking account of modifying circumstances, probably remained nearly constant. In 1721 the value of salmon was in London £18 per ton (*Ib.* p. 97)—not much below the price for which the Foyle salmon has sold on an average in the Liverpool and home markets. In June, 1722, "The Society disposed of all their salmon in London, at the rate of £14 11*s.* per ton," by contract (*Ib. Ib.*); and in that year it is stated that "The charges attending the fishery of Lough Foyle exceeded

* In the evidence of Mr. Buist in the Second Report of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries, in 1835, it is incorrectly printed, that the rent of the three Fisheries of the Bann, Foyle, and Moy, is only £1250. Mr. Buist, has since stated, that the rent of the Moy, alone, is nearly £1100.

the value of the fish taken."(*Ib. Ib.*) In 1723, the salmon was sold at £15 per ton; in 1724, at £16 5*s.*; these extracts confirming the remarks made on the singular constancy in the money value of the Fisheries, and of the fish sold.

The quantity of salmon taken seems to have undergone little permanent change. In the MS. report made to Sir William Petty, before referred to, there is the following account of the produce at that period:—"The greatest quantity of fish taken at a draught any time this 7 years, was about Eight hundred, and that but once or twice, in that time, and in a place where the river is contracted, for the common taking it is no way certain. Sometimes, but 10, 20, 40, 100, just as the schoole comes into the river. The quantity formerly taken were from 170 tons to 250, accounting 6 barrels into the ton but these four years past vastly decayed, and that successively." In 1721, 121 tons were taken, and in 1740 it is stated that, one year with another, it was estimated that the quantity taken amounted to 120 or 130 tons.—(*Ib. Ib.*). This was the produce of the Bann and Foyle together; but taking one-half (about 1250 cwt.) as that of the Foyle, it may be compared with the following returns of the quantities taken before and after the introduction of stake-nets, given in evidence by Mr. Buist, manager of the Fisheries, to the Commissioners of Inquiry, in 1835. Each hundred weight being equal to 120lbs.

Previous to the introduction of Stake Nets.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	Annual Average.
Number of Fish.	14837	14413	17145	9601	19285	14375	18434	20630	17624	16644	17860	23334	18939	11490	22816	20384	17363
Weight of do. cwt.	742	720	857	480	964	719	922	1031	881	832	893	1167	946	574	1141	1019	868

Subsequent to the introduction of Stake Nets.	1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		Total Annual Average.
	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	Stake Nets.	Draught Nets.	
Number of Fish,	13911	32090	13070	37536	9770	23000	30957	35096	23267	39293	31497	32956	20757	29580	20575	33173	22344	33562	53603
Weight of do. cwt.	939	1605	789	1867	551	1150	1741	1855	1122	1965	1795	1747	1084	1532	1037	1678	1164	1705	2814

It is stated, in the MS. report to Sir William Petty already quoted, that about 1682 the Salmon were exported to Leghorn, Venice, and Bilboa, and the tables of commerce, in the preceding pages, show, that a direct export of Salmon to Venice was continued to a very recent period.

The greater part of the Salmon of the Foyle is now sold, fresh, in the Liverpool and Manchester markets, some also in Glasgow, and some occasionally in Bristol; a part is pickled in vinegar and sent in kitts to the London market. The price in 1835, at Liverpool, averaged 6*d.* per lb., and in the Derry market 4*d.* per lb. If the whole fish taken be supposed to sell at the same price, which, allowing for the probable loss, the ice, and the freight, is a high estimate, the money returns of the Foyle Fishery would amount to about £5600, free from all deductions, excepting those for rent, management, protection, and for fishermen. Mr. Buist states the number of water keepers to be, two head keepers, one at £50, the other at £40 *per annum*, and 120 regular keepers at salaries varying from £2 to £8; which would occasion an expense of about £500 *per annum*. Mr. Little states it as averaging from £300 to £400 a year. To this if the charge for management, fishermen, repairing boats, tackle, &c., be added, the annual expenses cannot be less than £1500; a large proportion of the sum which remains after deducting the rent, (£600), and the interest of the capital vested in boats, nets, and other necessary contingencies. This consideration should remove the prejudice which induces many to believe, that little local benefit is derived from the Fishery, because the fish is principally sold at external markets, and the proprietors are nonresidents. On the contrary, of all fisheries of this class it may fairly be said, that the local benefit bears a higher ratio to the national than in most others.

The Salmon intended for exportation to Liverpool are packed with ice in boxes; 15 Salmon weighing together 90lbs. being put into each. When pickled the kitt weighs about 45lbs. gross, and is sold in London at from 16*s.* to 18*s.* per kitt. For some years, also, about 10 or 12 tons were preserved in tin canisters and sent principally to Liverpool for foreign consumption. This practice was not followed in 1835, but it is intended to resume it. The ice used for packing had usually been obtained in the neighbouring district; when on account of the mildness of the winters of 1832, 1833, 1834, the lessees were obliged to import ice from Norway and the North Seas, the cost having been, for the Foyle proportion, at least, £600 per season. To guard against a similar evil the lessees stored at Perth, in Scotland, about 450 tons for the use of the season of 1835, but the vicinity of the fishery furnished so much that only 50 tons were imported by the month of August.

In the report to Sir William Petty it is stated, that "the Fishing for Salmon in the Bann river, and so in all Salmon Fishings in the North, begins with boat the 1st May and ends the last July."

The necessity of limiting the period of Fishing was early recognized by the legislature, and an act was passed by the Irish Parliament, in 1634, to regulate both the Salmon and Eel Fisheries. By law the season now commences on the 1st of February and ends on the 1st of September, 7 months being open and 5 close. On the Foyle the nets are removed the day after the prescribed period, but the fishing rarely begins before April, few early or spring fish appearing in the river.

In the evidence adduced before Committees of the House of Commons there is a singular variety of opinion as to the nature of the Salmon appearing in different rivers, many contending, that each river has a variety of its own. The subject is one rather of natural history than of production, yet it may be remarked, that such opinions are commonly the result of local comparisons, such as that between the fish of the Foyle, the Bann, and the Bush, and, the probability that fishes of various ages frequent different streams is overlooked; the young fish, for instance, keeping within range of the estuary of the Foyle, and after their first spawning proceeding further to sea, when perhaps, by following the currents they arrive, towards the next breeding season, at the mouth of some other river. If this view of the case be correct, the statement should be, not that distinct species, or even varieties, frequent different rivers, but simply, salmon of different ages.

By the two tables extracted from Mr. Buist's evidence it appears, that since the establishment of stake nets the Fishery has been much more productive than before, but though such be the fact it must not be supposed, that the increase is a consequence of that establishment, it is only a co-existing circumstance. The latter table, shows, that the increase was rather a consequence of the use of draught nets in places where they had not been used before, and that the supply was neither increased nor diminished by the stake nets.

Enough has been said to show, that though a valuable auxiliary to other sources of production, the Salmon Fishery would of itself be a very feeble resource, and, that its powers of increasing national wealth are far smaller than is usually believed.

Although from the position of the city, other fisheries, such as those of plaice, soles, &c., carried on in Lough Foyle, can scarcely be considered sources of production belonging to the parish, and still less the Herring Fishery, once so celebrated, of Lough Swilly, they may be incidentally alluded to. Early in summer plaice of very fine quality are brought to market, and soles also at a somewhat later period. These are taken by dredging or trawling nets, a system of fishing condemned by Mr. Buist in his evidence, as tending not only to take the fish when coming to their spawning grounds, but also to disturb, by raking up, the ground itself. This objection, however, if valid, applies to all fisheries of the kind—the trawling net being constantly used in England for the capture of such fish. On the Devonshire coast the trawling nets are very large, being from 30 to 36 feet in beam; and, in fact, trawling seems to be the most appropriate mode of taking flat fishes, which, by their habits and structure, are essentially ground fish. Some regulations are perhaps desirable as to the times of fishing, so as to allow a sufficient interval of quiet for spawning; but, beyond this, it would be very unwise to interfere with a supply of fish at once cheap and good. Such a precautionary enactment might form a part of a general Fishery Act, should the suggestion of Mr. Buist, to reduce into one code, or law, all existing acts affecting the Fisheries, meet the attention it appears to deserve—a suggestion, indeed, quite in accordance with the present principles of legislation.

Finally, it may be hinted, that the advantages of the local Fisheries could be secured, and all the existing impediments removed, by establishing a home fishing company at Derry. Such an institution would comprehend within its sphere of operations, Lough Swilly, and the whole northern coast, and, as a part of its system, form depôts of salt, and erect fishing villages, as rendezvous for boats and men, (—see *History of the Hebrides, by Dr. Anderson*). A body of efficient fishermen might thus be rendered available for the various fisheries in succession, secured as individuals from the remotest chance of distress, and placed at reasonable intervals of time within reach of their families,—whilst the company directing them would be enabled to meet the demands of the several markets, to arrange for each succeeding fishery, to keep a vigilant superintendence over the conduct of the men, and to ensure the preservation of the permanent stock. Nor can it be doubted, that the vigorous resumption of this source of production, would lead to a considerable accession of wealth.

Sub-section 3.—*Application of Power.*

In the table of this sub-section it is endeavoured to bring within reach of calculation the quantity of Power, whether of man, as a physical agent, or of machinery, applied to the purposes of production, and especially agricultural production.

The necessity of such a consideration of the subject is abundantly obvious, as without it, no just opinion can be formed of the amount of labour necessary for the production of a given effect; and still less any comparison drawn between the rural systems of different countries. Were the produce

alone to be consulted and the cost of production lost sight of, two countries might appear equally flourishing, though in one there remained an ample surplus of the produce, and in the other little, if any, after the necessary deduction for the support of labourers, and for stock. In Ireland, for instance, the rural population, per acre, greatly exceeds that of England, and of the better cultivated parts of Scotland; if, therefore, the produce of an acre were the same, and an equal quantity per individual deducted for the maintenance of the labourers, a much smaller surplus would remain applicable to rent, and to the payment of labour of other descriptions; or, if the proprietor receive the same surplus, a much smaller quantity must have been appropriated to the payment of labourers—hence, a diminution of their comforts, and a deterioration of their condition. Nor is the reasoning of philanthropists, that a greater number of human beings are supported, even if a larger share of the produce were divided amongst them, conclusive as to the advantage of applying an excess of human power to cultivation, since it should be remembered, that the surplus produce is neither thrown away, nor wasted, but becomes the means of commanding the labour of other countries, supporting an equal portion of human beings, and securing a supply of articles, not the growth or manufacture of the original country though essential to the comfort of its inhabitants. And, in addition to this natural view of the subject, the remarks already made on the principle of the tables, having shewn, that to withdraw a portion of the labouring class from tillage, and to add a portion to manufactures, is, in fact, not to remove them from one class of production to another, but to apply them to different stages of the same, it is the more desirable to consider how many may be advantageously applied to the one, and how many to the other.

The subject, however, becomes complicated by the diminution of the size of farms—the farmer and the members of his family then becoming to a certain extent labourers, though by no means so effective as those subject to discipline and control. The want also, amongst this class, of any regular record of occasional labour adds to the difficulty. Leaving out of consideration, the working members of the families, the quantity of days labour afforded by hired assistants varies exceedingly,—namely, from 7 per acre, equivalent to about one constant labourer for 45 acres, to 38, equivalent to about one constant labourer for 8 acres, or 7 for 56 acres. And, taking into account the family labour, the average per acre varies from 20 to 59, equivalent, in the one case, to a constant labourer for 16 acres, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ for 56; in the other, to one labourer for 5 acres, or 11 for 56. The latter is manifestly a high estimate, and when the calculation is made, not merely in reference to the gross acreage of each townland, but to that of land under tillage, it rises still higher, namely, to 80, 82, 89, 98, and even 105 per acre, equivalent to 1 constant labourer to $3\frac{9}{10}$, 1 to $3\frac{8}{10}$, 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to $3\frac{3}{10}$, 1 to 3 acres, or $14\frac{4}{10}$ for each 56 acres in the first case, and nearly 19 for each 56 in the last; a method of consideration which shews the great amount of labour on small farms, compared to the resulting productive effect.

The preceding remarks are made on the supposition, that all the domestic labour is applied to the primary operations of farming: in general, however, some portion of it is directed to other purposes, such as spinning, &c., where the manufacture of the article produced is carried forward one or more steps, that it may be sold with the additional value derived from this superadded amount of labour. Refinements on the principle of division of labour necessarily lead to the introduction of factories and machinery, and by degrees supplant the domestic manufacturer in his occupation; efforts should, however, be made to replace such manufactures, when lost, by others, and to preserve the means of productive labour for the wives and children of the husbandmen—an object which, perhaps, could, in no way, be so well attained as under the influence of a well arranged national system of practical education. In other kinds of labour, such as quarrying, &c., some few are employed, viz.:—21 raising stones for the roads, or rough buildings. The application of the physical force of man is in most cases laborious, in some impracticable, without the auxiliary aid of tools, or implements; and the improvement of the latter, whilst it facilitates labour, is an evidence of a growing judgment in its employment. In this respect the number of horse-hoes, and the appearance of thrashing machines, are good symptoms, whilst the great abundance of carts and horses seems incommensurate with the demand for them. This, indeed, is one of the greatest evils of small farms,—each proprietor considering it necessary to have in his own possession the means of conveying his produce to market, and, therefore, keeping for a whole year a consuming agent, in order that he may, perhaps, employ it for a month—an evil sufficiently great, even were it not morally augmented by the temptation it affords to attend fairs, and markets. More cattle, more cows, or more sheep, and fewer horses, should be the maxim.

But it is not by the aid of simple implements alone that agricultural labour is assisted or augmented, compound power is here also available, and, though generally overlooked as playing a part in rural operations, does in reality effect as much, in total amount, as such power applied to ordinary manufactures. There is, however, this difference: the mill, in some of its forms, is to be found in almost every rural district, and produces, therefore, little of that condensation of the population, which is the result of other manufactories. To estimate the gain by compound power it is necessary not merely to compare the mechanical power with some physical standard of force, but to consider also the facility

or difficulty of applying the power of man to the particular kind of work. For instance, the rudest mode of reducing grain to flour is by the quern, as used anciently in Ireland, or by a hollowed tree stump, as used by the native American; and it is evident, that the disadvantages of this mode of pounding, as compared with grinding, are much greater than those of scutching flax by hand, as compared with the same operation by mill. In one case, the operations compared are distinct, in the other, two forms of the same; and hence the gain by the corn-mill is much greater than by the scutching-mill. Taking, as a standard the quantity of flour which could be made by a man in a day, by pounding with a pestle weighing ten pound and a half, the power gained in this parish, by corn-mills, is equivalent to 3407 men: and, in like manner, taking the quantity of flax, which could be scutched by hand in a day, the gain by the flax-mills is equivalent to 65, or the total gain by compound power is equivalent to 3472 persons, or more than half the productive portion of the population of the parish. The hackling effected by Mr. Schoales' mill, being a recent experiment, cannot be fully estimated; but it is satisfactory to see machinery brought to bear on that, or on any other process, connected with the manufacture of linen.

The preceding statements are sufficient to show, that the power of man is multiplied, in ordinary farming operations, to an extent almost equal to the augmentation which it experiences in the processes commonly denominated *manufactures*. This is, a novel, but assuredly a most important, view of the subject, and calculated to lessen those injurious prejudices against machinery, which the ignorant often entertain to their own and to their employers' injury.

Sub-section 4.—*Manufactures and Manufacturing Processes.*

In the preceding sub-section the application of power was considered, only so far as it tended to bring the natural product into a state fitted for its final manufacture. In the present that ultimate application which gives a new form, new character and properties to the product, is the subject of consideration. Such a change is directly effected in some cases on the natural product, whilst in others a preliminary operation is necessary, such as spinning, &c. As primary manufactures, lime and bricks are both made within the parish. Of these, lime was, in 1818, brought from Larne, and the stone is still procured beyond the parish, though it is burned in the kilns of the city; but, notwithstanding the abundant supply of coals as fuel, the selling price of lime would scarcely repay the charges, had not the profit been ingeniously augmented by the union of salt-pans for refining salt, with the lime-kilns. The brick manufacture is too limited to require any particular comment.

Of secondary manufactures little need be added to what is stated in the Tables. The total neglect in Ireland of domestic brewing, so common in England, is curious, and quite in unison with a similar comparative neglect of public brewing. The latter, however, is reviving; and, when it is considered that the result is a wholesome and nutritious beverage, well fitted for the support of strength under labour, it will be admitted that the extension of breweries is a national advantage, and that a return of the number existing in successive years would be a very interesting public document. The revival, or institution, of private breweries would also be desirable, as the occasional dram to the labourer might be then replaced by a more useful beverage. A domestic brewery, though now discontinued, existed for some time at Brook-Hall. Of the product of distillation the same favourable opinion cannot be advanced, though, as a source of revenue, it is, perhaps, unrivalled. The Table supplies a clue to this fact, as it shows that the proportion of 1 to 2 between the raw material and the manufactured article exists in this, as in several other manufactures, whilst the intermediate drawbacks of fuel and attendance, are comparatively small; hence, a large annual money capital being employed there is a certainty of a large return. The duty lessens the profit, leaving the ultimate ratio undisturbed; and, whilst it is so regulated as to allow a surplus sufficient to remunerate the distiller, the selling price retaining the same ratio to the raw material as in other manufactures,—it cannot be considered excessive. The Table shows, that according to the rate of work, 292,000 gallons of spirits are made within the year, requiring 140,800 bushels of grain and malt, or the produce of about 3600 acres of tillage land, being equivalent to the due proportion under grain crops of about 18,000 acres of tillage land: hence the influence of the manufacture of spirits on the agriculture of the country is most important and striking. Mr. Alexander Halliburton, the late collector, has obligingly furnished a statement of the Londonderry collection, for the year ending on the 5th of January, 1836, viz.—In TEMPLEMORE, 288,855 gallons; in CLONDERMOT, 66,709; in ALL SAINTS, 19,358; in LOWER BODONEY, 2630; giving a total of 377,552 gallons. Duty, was paid during the same year on 387,017 gallons. This confirms the accuracy of the calculation by which the number of the table was obtained, and adds to the general result about one-third, so that in this collection the produce of 4800 acres of tillage is absorbed in the production of ardent spirits. It may be added, that the revenue gains also by the retail licenses—174 persons being licensed in TEMPLEMORE to sell spirits.

Salt-refining, which has been already referred to, forms a useful adjunct to lime burning, the pans being connected with the kilns, and, therefore, worked by the same heat, or fuel. The crude salt is imported from Liverpool, and the profit being added to that of the lime enables the latter manufacture to be carried on.

Analogous in their relations, as sources of production, two manufactures may be here cited, which were formerly established but have since been abandoned, namely, sugar-baking and glass-making.

The Sugar-house was built in 1762, by the late Mr. Robert Alexander, in a lane off Foyle-street, still called Sugar-house Lane. In 1790 he disposed of it to Hugh Young and Co. A few years afterwards the name of the firm was changed for that of Herman, Verdenhelm 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 10*s*. 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, converted the buildings of the sugar establishment into a glass-house. This business he conducted on a small scale, in connexion with his son; but, abandoned it in 1825, the government having determined to place this manufacture under the excise.

That these manufactures failed at the time they were undertaken can occasion little surprise, since the home consumption must have then been far below the quantity necessary for their support, and it could scarcely be expected that they should maintain their ground in foreign markets. The time, however, will doubtless come, when as population and wealth increase they may be resumed, more particularly the glass manufacture, as it will have the advantage of a supply of very pure sand from Donegal.

The rope-making, as shown by the tables, is carried on by individuals of small means in the rudest manner, and limited to rope of small size. The profit is, doubtless, so lowered by the easy importation of cheap foreign-made rope, as to render rope-making a speculation not at present likely to engage the attention of capitalists.

The next important manufacture, that of leather, strongly illustrates the advantage of a tabular view in correcting erroneous opinions, either as regards the impositions of duties or the causes of decay. An examination of the Tables shows, that in the case of the various forms of agricultural produce, there exists an approach to a regular proportion between the value of the raw and of the manufactured article, though, as a rule, it applies only to such products as are in general use, since in others the demand being limited, the price will be regulated rather by caprice than by actual value; nor does it apply to other than cases of simple labour, or labour aided by simple auxiliary power, since the application of machinery destroys the balance, by substituting cheaper and more abundant labour, and reduces the manufactured article to a price so much nearer to that of the raw material, that were the principle mentally carried to its utmost limit, the article might be considered grown, as it were, in a finished state, and society benefited by possessing it without the application of labour, except in preparation for ultimate use. Tanning, in this respect, exhibits a striking contrast to distilling. The proportion between the raw and manufactured article is nearly the same in both, but, whilst the one can bear a heavy duty, the returns of the other are so much reduced by the necessary expenses of collateral materials, as not to leave a remunerating profit. At present the manufacture is upheld by the union of the retail trade in leather with the business of the tanner, and, were it attempted to increase the duty on bark, the manufacture would at once be ruined. If, therefore, it has revived of late, the principal cause is the reduction of the duty on bark; and if it failed before, no political reasons were necessary to explain the failure,—such a manufacture being maintained with difficulty in a country which obtains its bark by importation. The price then of bark being a principal element of expense, the most important step towards a reduction of the price of leather, would be a reduction of that of bark, or the substitution of some equivalent for it.

The woollen manufacture is limited to the making of a few blankets. Of the linen manufacture so much has been said in treating of the commercial relations of the city, that little of a general nature can be here added. There are, however, some points worthy of observation. The price, for instance, of linen as compared with prepared flax is greater than in some other agricultural products, and shows the necessity of introducing economical arrangements. This is in part effected by the introduction of the factory system—the independent weavers being changed into weavers connected with, and working for, establishments. This is a curious fact, entirely analogous to that occurring in the course of the cotton manufacture, as detailed by Mr. Baines, (*History of the Cotton Manufacture,*) and may be considered a great and most important improvement, as it saves that time, which, in the independent mode, is lost by each weaver in his visits to market for the purchase of his yarn, or for the sale of his web. The diaper manufacture was established by Mr. Patterson in 1775: Mr. Gore, his grandson, added to it, in 1824, the manufacture of damask, and produces a very respectable article. In the cotton manufacture nothing has yet been done with power-looms, but hand-looms in this parish

(as also in the adjoining parish of CLONDERMOT) are extensively employed by Glasgow manufacturers in weaving cotton—it being an interesting circumstance, that it should have been found advantageous to employ the simple labour of the Irish weaver in producing cotton goods. The price of manufactured cotton, though so low, bears a higher proportion to the raw material, than linen does; there can, therefore, be little doubt, that should mechanical aid be afforded the linen weaver, so as to reduce the price of his article, cotton would also undergo a still further reduction.

The gas factory, as connected with the subject of manufactures, may be here mentioned. It was established in 1830, at an expense of £7000. The manufacture has been most carefully conducted, and the gas is now used in some private houses. There are 5 workmen and an engineer employed; and, as the price of shares has risen—the undertaking may be considered successful.

Of manufacturing trades.—There are two coach factories, and two founderies and copper works. As the latter exercise an influence over production, by facilitating the purchase and distribution of machinery, they deserve more detailed notice. In the foundery and copper works of Mr. Cooke, during the year 1835, 326 tons of pig and bar iron, and 14 tons of copper were consumed; the articles manufactured being mill machinery of various descriptions, as well as metal pipes, and pillars and grates. This foundery was established in 1821, and gives employment to 49 men, or, including labourers and apprentices, 70. The demand, Mr. Cooke states, for machinery for flour, corn, and flax mills, as well as for plough mountings, &c. has considerably increased, and his market now extends to the counties of Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, Sligo, Roscommon, Fermanagh, Armagh, and Monaghan. —In Mr. Craig's establishment 130 tons of iron, and 18 tons of copper, were consumed in 1835—the articles cast being machinery, for mills, and of various other descriptions. This foundery has existed about nine years, and gives employment to 30 men, or including labourers and apprentices, 60. The market for metal castings extends forty miles around the city; and in the copper trade Mr. Craig supplies the breweries and distilleries in and near Derry, and 16 similar establishments in the surrounding country. Mr. Craig has also experienced an increased demand in both mill-work and copper-work. There are two other founders of brass articles—who make brass cocks, candlesticks, bells, &c. the joint consumption of metal being about 14 cwt. in the year. Both have experienced a falling-off in the demand.

The copper is imported direct from South Wales, and the price varies from 11½*d.* to 13*d.* a pound; the iron, from Wales and Scotland. Bar iron averages about £7 a ton, pig iron £4 10*s.*

In addition to the manufactures on a large scale there are about 13 stocking frames. Woollen shirts and drawers are also made. The price of cotton yarn is about 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb., of woollen 2*s.* 10*d.* The cotton stockings sell at from 12*s.* to 24*s.* per dozen; a woollen shirt at 5s.; and a pair of drawers at 5*s.* In the drawers and shirts 1lb. of wool is expended for each, and it is woven in a day; the proportion of the price of the raw material to that of the manufactured article is in these cases below 1 to 2.

The preceding summary of the manufactures of Londonderry is sufficient to shew that it stands, as yet, low in the scale of manufacturing towns, which is in part owing to the facility and cheapness with which the manufactures of Scotland and England are now transmitted to its market. The growing demands of its agricultural district, will, however, create powerful inducements for its capitalists to share in the advantages of supplying articles of home manufacture.

Sub-section 5.—*Trades and Professions.*

In the preliminary observations to this section it was stated, that the same principle which connects the manufacturer with the agriculturist, connects, also, the tradesman with the manufacturer,—or, in other words, that, as the application by the farmer of labour and skill to the cultivation of the land produces the raw material, so the application of the same elements by the manufacturer advances that material a step forward, and, finally, a similar application by the tradesman perfects it for use. But the necessities of a refined social system introduce other agencies, for the purposes of facilitating distribution and selection. Hence, a class of persons, such as wholesale and retail shopkeepers, who, although not themselves directly or indirectly producers, economize time in those who are, and, thereby, allow the same quantity of productive means to produce a greater result. And, further, it has been justly urged—that every one who relieves the mind of the producer from attention to extraneous business, or saves the time which he might otherwise be forced to bestow upon it, does, in fact, contribute to production. Hence, the magistrate and policeman who ensure tranquillity and protect property, as well as the physician and surgeon who restore health and strength to the primary source of power, as the carpenter or smith does to the secondary one, or machine, may well claim a place in a summary of productive agents. A bad machine may require more frequent repairs, and a sickly or feverish population may require more medical aid, or more forcible restraint; and it is desirable, therefore, even as a test of comparative qualities, to know the proportion of all such auxiliary agents to those of a more decidedly productive character.

On these principles the trades are arranged in the Tables of this sub-section, which show, therefore, at a glance, the several proportions of those which are auxiliary to production by supplying implements, or in any other way facilitating its operations,—of those which are supplementary to production by perfecting manufactures, or, in other words, reducing the products of agriculture to their final form,—and of those which assist production by bringing within reach of the consumer its various resulting commodities. Such are the great leading divisions of trades, whether manufacturing or distributing; and, in addition to these, the professions are also tabulated—some directly contributing to production, and others indirectly, by their several influences on the moral, and, generally, on the intellectual condition of the producers.

Before referring to the Tables, it is right to notice briefly a union which has recently been formed amongst the trades. It has existed about four years, having been established first by the fitters-up of machinery, popularly called engineers, on the model of those of Manchester and Glasgow. By the rules, master workmen cannot employ more than one apprentice to three journeymen, by which means the supply of working mechanics is limited: and as none, however bad, who have gone through their apprenticeship, are refused admission to the unions on paying their fees, it often happens, that on occasions of great pressure, the master prefers inducing his workmen to labour extra-hours, at an advanced rate, to an application to the union for additional hands—the uncertainty of obtaining from the trades skilful workmen co-existing with the probability that those disposable, or out of employment, are the least skilful, or the most worthless. The principle of allowing a small daily sum to those out of work, who have, whilst employed, subscribed to a relief fund, is founded on right feeling; but any compulsory restraint on employment must ultimately injure trade, by raising prices and driving the customers, in consequence, to places less fettered by arbitrary restraints: and in this way it is, that such unions, in the end, defeat the very object of their institution, namely—the furtherance of the interests of the working mechanics.

In the Tables of this sub-section, the principles adopted in the preceding tables lead to a classification, which fully explains the whole system of productive agency; whereas the vague classification adopted under the term of handicraft, in the population returns of 1821 and 1831, throws no light on the connexion existing between one producer and another, or on the mode and direction in which power is applied to production. An inspection, for instance, of the numbers of tradesmen employed in adapting foreign articles for use, under the head "Supplementary to External Production," is sufficient to show the importance of effecting such operations at home, and, consequently, has a powerful bearing on the question of absenteeism. And in like manner the Trades of Distribution, Auxiliary to External Production, lead to a similar train of reasoning. It is not the purchase of the raw material in a foreign country which constitutes the evil complained of, (the moral evil not being here under consideration,) but the diminution by its manufacture and purchase abroad, of the trades, both manufacturing and distributive, supplementary or auxiliary to external production. These few words in illustration, will, probably, be sufficient to induce, prior to the census of 1841, an improvement of the classification hitherto adopted.

On comparing the summary and tables of trades, with the population return of 1831, several considerable differences may be noticed; some of these are probably due to the difficulties which attend on such inquiries in a city, when not conducted under the authority of a special act of parliament; for instance, the Population Return of 1821, gives 1179 persons employed in agriculture, that of 1831, 1082, and the summary of this sub-section, 1996, including, however, the wives and a portion of the children beneficially employed in assisting their parents. To omit the wives of farmers, would manifestly lead to an under estimate of the amount of physical power applied to agriculture, as they are invariably employed in operations, either directly, or indirectly, instrumental to its progress. Again, it is possible, that some portion of the female servants of the Return may belong to the agricultural department, but this is, in like manner, a defect, as such servants are manifestly, in farmers' families, productive agents, of a different class from ordinary domestic servants. The labourers employed in labour not agricultural, exceed considerably the number of this summary, but, without doubt, some are included, which by the classification here adopted, appear under another head; fishermen, for instance, who are considered manufacturing tradesmen auxiliary to internal production. The number of capitalists, bankers, professional, and other educated men, given in the Population Return, is 455. The term is too vague to admit of any distinct estimate being formed of the degree in which they can be considered productive. In the summary the professions amount to 171, hence the difference, 284, may be considered persons not coming distinctly under the term productive. These remarks will, it is believed, confirm the general opinion, that much improvement is required in the arrangement of the Population Returns to render them effective statistical documents; and, further, it may be remarked, that one of the most important distinctions, that of distribution, is totally lost by merging the retail dealer and the handicraftsman, in one common division. Allowing for shopmen (exclusive of apprentices,) the trades of distribution amount to about one-seventh of the whole productive agency of the parish.

The Population Return affords some results which it is desirable to notice, namely, 1st, the near approach to an equality of the numbers of men and women; 2ndly, the number of men above 20 are very nearly one-half the total number of males, and one-fourth of the whole population differing but little in these respects from similar statements in England; and what is more remarkable, these proportions are nearly constant in town and country. It is to be regretted, that the Return does not give the number of women above 20, or some other definite age, and, also, that some other and earlier limit of age has not been introduced as well as 20 years. At present it is impossible to say, whether the early ages at which the Irish marry (sometimes 17) influence the proportion of male and female children, yet how interesting a subject of philosophical reflection would the Population Returns have been, had they contained data for estimating, in a form of society like that of Ireland, such particulars, as well as the proportion of deaths in early and advanced life, the mean epoch of marriages of males and females, and the number of married persons of both sexes.

Sub-section 6.—*Valuation.*

Great, as unquestionably the advantages of a topographical survey, even in its simplest form, are to the proprietor and to the civil engineer, they are vastly enhanced when such a work is viewed as the basis of other operations tending to practical improvement. The knowledge, for instance, of space, even when combined with that of some of the modifying peculiarities of elevation, supply of water, roads, markets, &c., all which may be learned from the maps, is, of itself, insufficient to enable the public functionary to applot the necessary burthens in equitable portions amongst the several townlands of a parish or barony. As a preliminary step, it is necessary that these, and all the other circumstances particularized in the tables of this section, should be combined together by experienced persons and reduced into the form of a distinct and detailed valuation, an operation of no small difficulty, when it is considered that the proportionate value is not to be deduced in reference to the parts of a small space, such as a townland, but in reference to a large space, such as a county, in which the several modifying circumstances which influence natural value are combined in a great variety of ways, producing as great a variety in the resulting modifications of value.

The standard assumed for the present valuation is fixed in the following clauses of the 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 84.

"IX. And be it further enacted, that the valuation of all lands for the purposes of this act shall be made with reference to the average prices, as herein-after specified, of the several articles following, (that is to say)"

		s.	*d.*			*s.*	*d.*
Wheat per cwt. of 112lbs.,		10	0	Butter per cwt. of 112lbs.,		69	0
Oats	ditto,	6	0	Beef	ditto,	33	0
Barley	ditto,	7	0	Mutton	ditto,	34	6
Potatoes	ditto,	1	7	Pork	ditto,	25	6

"X. And be it enacted, that for the purposes of this act all houses comprised in the valuation hereby directed to be made shall be valued at the sum, or rent, for which each such house could be let by the year, deducting therefrom one third part of such sum, or rent: provided always that no house for which a greater sum, or rent by the year than five pounds could not be obtained shall be included in the said valuation.

"XIII. And be it enacted, that all flour, corn, flax, or other mills, or buildings erected for manufacturing or other purposes, shall be included in such valuation; provided that the water power of any such mill or manufactory be only valued so far as it may be actually used, and that such valuation shall not extend to or include the value of any machinery contained within such mill or manufactory."

The 14th clause enacts, that the value of all houses, lands or tenements of a public nature, or used for charitable purposes, shall be exempt from all assessments so long as they continue to be used for such purposes.

The gross annual value of the parish, compared with that of former periods, exhibits the same augmentation which has already been deduced from other comparisons. In 1687, an old document, entitled "The County Value," signed by the treasurer, and now in possession of Mr. John Ross of Newtownlimavady, states the value of Londonderry and Liberties at £900. In 1836 it is given by Mr. Griffith, after deducting one-third from the value of the houses, as £25,522 8*s.* 0*d.*; as, however, the standard on which the first value was founded is not known, no exact comparison can be made between the two.

The proportion in value which the City and its N.W. Liberties bear to the whole county is very great, compared with their relative extent, for instance, the area of the City and Liberties is to that of the county, as 1 to 40, whilst their values are nearly as 1 to 8; and hence it is evident that the City and Suburbs bear a very large proportion of the burthens of the whole county. This appears the more striking, when the nature and amount of the assessments, as well as the mode of apportioning them, are considered—those of a more general character being levied on the county at large, and therefore affecting

the city as a part. The following comparative list furnished by Sir Robert A. Ferguson, Bart., shews that the former have increased in a greater ratio than those levied on the rural baronies, and consequently, that the county in proportion to the increase of its general expenses, has a direct interest in the advancement of the city, which pays so large a proportion of them; suggesting, therefore, the propriety of considering harbour expenses and improvements in a more general light than hitherto has been done.

Years.	County at large.	Baronies.	Years.	County at large.	Baronies.	Years.	County at large.	Baronies.	Years.	County at large.	Baronies.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1801	5992 14 3	10054 16 5	1810	14276 19 10	9587 19 11	1819	9838 6 9	9692 11 9	1828	16692 10 9	12762 13 4
1802	5593 14 4	11562 5 4	1811	12182 1 3	15830 19 10	1820	9186 0 6	9690 17 11	1829	13023 4 3	14182 7 7
1803	4913 12 7	10205 0 9	1812	11713 4 10	15877 11 4	1821	12641 13 3	13514 18 3	1830	16049 5 3	11647 4 7
1804	5676 17 4	11490 0 7	1813	17217 0 9	17910 1 11	1822	9539 14 0	11828 9 9	1831	13719 13 0	10382 10 1
1805	5394 4 4	10072 11 4	1814	18111 3 8	18108 13 9	1823	11335 4 0	13088 10 1	1832	14147 8 0	9453 19 7
1806	6101 0 4	11788 2 8	1815	17881 9 5	18398 8 0	1824	10297 14 3	14075 15 11	1833	15905 19 9½	6422 7 6
1807	6731 7 8	12952 15 1	1816	10647 7 10	9792 7 5	1825	12527 6 5	13960 12 0	1834	13973 16 10	8353 0 3
1808	7324 9 4	14662 19 9	1817	13055 18 0	16011 0 2	1826	13388 16 1	9234 1 7	1835	16034 12 1½	7960 3 11
1809	8011 10 6	16789 17 5	1818	12967 19 10	17185 11 7	1827	15140 18 3	11058 4 11	1836	14340 6 10	10147 9 10

The following table exhibits the appropriation of the sum of £24,587 16*s.* 8*d.*, levied by Grand Jury Presentments in 1836:—

Heads of Expense.	County at large.	City and Liberties.	Coleraine and N.E. Liberties.	Keenaght.	Loughinsholin.	Tirkeeran.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roads and Bridges,	2393 3 0	1522 0 0	2306 19 7	1208 5 8	3322 0 1	1696 10 1	12448 18 5
Benevolence, . .	3577 0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3577 0 8
Justice, ...	7429 0 10	20 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7449 0 10
Incidental, . . .	941 2 3	0 0 0	43 11 6	16 11 6	11 11 6	0 0 0	1012 16 9

The diminution in the assessments on the rural baronies, consequent on the increasing value of the city, is strikingly shewn by the following comparison between the proportions in which they respectively contributed to the sum of £13,719 13*s.* 0*d.* levied off the county at large, in 1831, and the proportion in which they would have contributed under the new valuation:—

	City and Liberties.	*Coleraine.*	*Keenaght.*	*Loughinsholin.*	*Tirkeeran.*
Old Valuation,	£ 709 6 4	£3905 0 11	£2991 0 0	£3893 7 7	£2220 18 2
New do.	1612 18 7	3178 10 6	2693 6 6	4153 19 0	2080 18 5

The average annual value per acre of the whole county, on the standard assumed in the present valuation, does not exceed 8*s.* 6*d.*; the average per acre of the county cess is, about one shilling, to which the tithe adds, on an average, about 8*d.*

Valuation is in principle, as difficult and complex, as it is in execution; and is either calculated to stimulate or to retard improvement, according as it is, or is not, judiciously adjusted to the circumstances of such improvement. For example, the knowledge that increased value would lead to an increased amount of cess might be expected to lessen the desire to improve, whilst, on the other hand, were natural value alone considered, the burthen would sometimes fall so heavily on imperfectly improved land as entirely to stop its advance. To meet both cases it is, perhaps, necessary that the revisions of valuation should be frequent, but, that no changes in proportionate assessment should be made, until the improvement or deterioration of value had existed for a space of time sufficient to remunerate the expenses of the one, and to hold out a warning against the continuance of the other.

In respect to houses, even more caution is necessary than as regards land, the state of rural, and even of town habitations, being, in most parts of Ireland, much below what it ought to be. The limit of exemption, which was formerly £3, is now £5, but even this increased limit, when the rural condition of the people shall have taken a decidedly forward movement, will require the same protective retardation of assessment to secure it from acting injuriously on the progress of improvement. In fact farm buildings are, in reference to ordinary houses, just what farm horses are, in reference to hunters, racers, or carriage horses, and deserve the same favourable consideration.

These remarks may be extended to mills, or generally to manufactories, which require in Ireland every encouragement. The meaning of the clause which refers to them, doubtless, is, that a person possessed of a mill stream, and inclined to erect a mill upon it, should only be assessed for such portion of the stream as shall be applied as water power, and for the empty buildings, as houses. It is evident, however, that much discretion must be here exercised by the valuators, since the value of the buildings virtually depends on the purposes to which they are applied, and that of the water power, not merely on its magnitude at any given time, but on the total result of its exercise during the whole year. These considerations are referred to in the table of Sub-section 3, in which the total work performed and the time employed are both set forth, being essential elements of valuation.

Section II.

Sub-section 1.—*Distribution of Land,*

	Townlands. Names.	Estates. Proprietors.	Estates. Tenants in chief Tenure.	Acreage. A.	R.	P.	Aspect. General.	Aspect. Exposed to Winds.	Aspect. Shelter from Winds.	Level. Highest.	Level. Lowest.	Level. Average.	Surface. B1, bare. B2, boggy. H, hilly. L, level. M, mountain. R1, rocky. R2, rough. S1, smooth. S2, stony. U, undulating. W, woody.	
1	City and Suburbs .	Irish Society.	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 19, in perpetuity :—2, 4, 23, partly on building or improving leases of sixty-one years, partly on leases of fourteen, twenty-one or thirty-one years :—10, 13, 16, at will :—11 upper, twenty-one years :—11, lower sixty-one years and one life :—9, 12, 21, 22, twenty-one years :—17, old leases, sixty-one years and lives—new leases, twenty or thirty-one years :—18, 20, sixty-one years from 1819 :—24, forty-one years and two lives.	199	3	30	E.	S. to N. E.	N & N. W.	119	Foyle.	50	S1. H.	1
2	Ballougry	ditto.		670	3	0	S. & E.	Exposed.	Very little.	325	do.	180	R2. R1. H. S1. U. L.	2
3	Ballyarnet	Marquess of Donegal.		603	2	27	S.	N. E.—S. W.	N. W.—S. E.	290	100	160	S1. summit rocky, B1.	3
4	Ballymagowan . .	Irish Society.		381	3	3	E.	S. & E.	W. & N.	400	F. 28	200	S1. U. H.	4
5	Ballymagrorty . .	ditto.		648	3	21	N.	Northerly.	Southerly.	450	66	200	S1. U.	5
6	Ballynagalliagh . .	Marquess of Donegal.		647	0	37	S.	S. to N. E.	N. W.	259	36	140	South S1. North R2. Top R1. B2.	6
7	Ballynagard	Irish Society.		424	3	22	E.	Variable, E—N.	Slight.	164	Foyle.	100	S1. U. on top, R1. saddle shaped, W.	7
8	Ballynashallog . .	ditto.		523	0	18	E.	East.	West.	145	do.	100	S1. U. W.	8
9	Cloughglass	ditto.		87	0	13	N.	Northerly.	Southerly.	135	50	80	S1. U.	9
10	Coshquin	Lord Templemore.		833	1	31	N. E.	do.	do.	700	32	250	Upper R2. middle S1. lower L. B2.	10
11	Creevagh, Up.&L.	Irish Society.		723	2	13	S.	High and generally exposed.		645	140	400	R2. R1. summit U. B2.	11
12	Creggan	Bp. of Derry and others.*		342	3	36	N.	Northerly.	S. but high.	464	140	300	R2. U. B1.	12
13	Culmore	The Crown.		708	1	12	E.	East.	West.	184	Foyle.	60	S1. U. some level, B1.	13
14	Edenballymore . .	Bp. and Irish Society.		567	1	33	N.	Northerly.	S. but high.	378	do.	200	S1. U. partly W.	14
15	Elaghmore	Marquess of Donegal.		512	0	34	S. E.	S. and S. E.	N. W.	354	32	150	R2. R1. H. S1. U. L. B1.	15
16	Killea	Irish Society.		381	1	33	W.	Westerly.	Easterly.	527	100	250	R2. R1. on North, S1. U. on South, B2.	16
17	Mullennan	ditto.		829	3	18	S.	S. and E.	N. & N. E.	243	Foyle.	100	R2. part, part gravelly bog, S1. B1.	17
18	Pennyburn	ditto.		123	0	19	N. E.	W. and E.	N. & S. low.	90	do.	40	S1. part U. part L. part W.	18
19	Shantallow	ditto.		1178	0	27	W.	Westerly.	S. & S. E.	284	do.	150	S1. U. W.	19
20	Sheriff's Mountain	ditto.		408	1	38	N.	N. W.	South.	593	320	400	R2. U. in part, some bog,	20
21	Spring Hill	ditto.		55	1	25	S.	Southerly.	West.	522	410	450	U. B1.	21
22	Spring Town . . .	ditto.		227	2	34	N. E.	Northerly.	South.	200	57	90	S1. U. part L. B1.	22
23	Termonbacca . . .	ditto.		464	0	3	S. E.	S. and E.	W. a ridge.	422	Foyle.	220	U. steep slope to river, W.	23
24	Whitehouse	Lord Templemore.		1072	0	1	N.	Exposed.	Very little.	860	50	250	R2. R1. M. U. B2. bottom level.	24

* In part also, heirs of Sir James Bruce and Connolly Lecky, Esq.

Sub-section 2.—*Cultivation,*

Soil: Depth (Feet. From / To); Kind (B, boggy. Bc, boggy clay. B1, do. loam. C, clay. Cl, do. light. Cg, do. gravelly. G, gravel. L, loam. M, moor. S, sand.)

Manures: Cost per Acre in the Field. Meaning the cost when brought to the field of the quantity used to manure an acre. Quantity per Acre. Estimated in tons. (Dung. Lime. Bog. Shells. Kelp.)

Modes of Rotation of Crops. B, barley. B O, barley or oats. B W, do. or wheat. B O W, do. oats or wheat. F, flax. F H, flax or hay. F O, do. or oats. F W, do. or wheat. G, grass. G T, grass or turnips. G W, grass or wheat. H, hay. H T, do. or turnips. O, oats. O P, do. or potatoes. O W, oats or wheat. P, potatoes. R, rye. T, turnips. W, wheat.

	Townlands. Names.	Soil. Depth. From	Soil. Depth. To	Soil. Kind.	Manures. Cost per Acre in the Field. Dung. s.	d.	Lime. s.	d.	Bog. s.	d.	Shells. s.	d.	Kelp. s.	d.	Manures. Quantity per Acre. Dung.	Lime.	Bog.	Shells.	Kelp.	Modes of Rotation of Crops. First Mode. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Second Mode. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Third Mode. 1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	City and Suburbs .		2	C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Ballougry		1	M. L. G. Cl. B.	15	6	31	9	25	6	14	5	..	..	21	3½	23	9	..	O	O	F	O	P	B W	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	Ballyarnet		1½	C. G. B.	22	6	36	1	25	6	12	3	50	3	30	4½	33	6½	8½	O	P	B W	O	H	F	G	G	..	O	F	O P	W	H T	G	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	Ballymagowan . .		1½	M. Cl. C.	18	11	24	0	8	6	14	4	..	..	25½	3½	11½	9½	..	P	W	F H	H	O	P	..	..	O	O	O	G	G	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
5	Ballymagrorty . .		1½	L. Cl. C.	11	0	19	9	15	1	14	6	..	..	14½	2½	16	7½	..	O	W	F O	P	B	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6	Ballynagalliagh .		1	M. S. G. Cl.	37	6	25	9	22	6	16	0	33	5	50	3½	55	6	5½	O	B O W	F	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7	Ballynagard	..	1½	G. Cl. C.	22	6	42	0	30	0	9	0	..	..	30	5	35	6	..	O	F	F O	P	B W	G H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8	Ballynashallog . .	½	2	C. Bc.	25	0	49	0	39	8	6	3	..	..	33½	7½	36	5	..	O	P	O	O	P W	G H	..	..	O	P	O W	P	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
9	Cloughglass		3	C.	11	3	19	5	..	..	11	6	..	..	15	2½	0	9	..	O	P	F	O	P W	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Coshquin		1	M. L. Cl. C. B.	16	10	31	9	16	9	12	9	..	..	22½	3½	22	8½	..	O	P	F	O	P	B O W	T	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Creevagh, Up.& L.	3	4	M. L. C. B.	11	6	23	10	10	7	13	3	..	..	12½	3½	13½	9	..	O	P	F	W	H	H	..	..	O	O	P	O	F	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Creggan		1	L. Cl. C.	12	0	..	..	16	6	..	..	..	..	16	..	17½	..	..	O	P	W	F	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Culmore		2	S. G. Cl. L.	16	6	37	10	52	9	11	6	..	..	22½	4½	68	7	..	O	P	F	O	P	O	H	G	..	O	F	P	W	..	..	..	P	O	O	G	..	..	..	13
14	Edenballymore . .		1	B. L. C.	30	0	12	8	48	0	22	3	..	..	40	1½	44	15	..	O	P	B W	H	O	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Elaghmore		1½	M. L. Cl. C.	15	0	31	9	17	0	17	3	35	8	20	3½	22½	8	5½	O	P	B W	O	F	G H	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	Killea		1	M. G. Cl. C.	15	0	18	6	8	6	25	11	..	..	20	2½	11	15½	..	P	O	F	O	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	Mullennan		2	G. Bl. C.	23	7	33	6	26	9	28	6	..	..	31½	3½	34½	18	..	O	P	F	O	P	O	W	T	..	O	F	O	P	W	O	..	P	O	O	P	..	..	17
18	Pennyburn		2	G. L. Bc. Cl.	22	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	0	..	..	O	P	F	W	H	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
19	Shantallow		3	Cg. L. B.	10	3	30	0	11	6	8	6	..	..	12½	3½	13½	5	..	O	P	W	F	B	H	..	..	O	F	O	P	B	W	T	H	P	B	F	P	..	..	19
20	Sheriff's Mountain		1	M. Cl.	19	10	81	8	22	5	28	5	..	..	26½	10	26	16	..	O	P	O	F	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
21	Springhill		1	Cl.	30	0	45	11	12	0	36	9	..	..	40	6½	17	24	..	O	P	O	F	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
22	Springtown		1½	G. C.	18	9	20	6	21	3	9	10	..	..	25	2½	27	6	..	P	B	H T	G	O	F W	T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
23	Termonbacca . . .		2	Cl. C.	19	10	21	0	22	5	16	0	..	..	26½	3½	26	7	..	P	O W	F O	O	P	W	..	..	O	P	W	B	O	H	G	..	P	W	H	G	W	O	O	23
24	Whitehouse		1	M. L. Cl. C.	20	9	30	8	17	0	14	10	..	..	25	3½	22	7½	..	O	F	O	P	W	T	G	..	O	F	P	B	T	G	G	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

General.

its Features and general Characters.

	Soil. Depth. From (Feet.)	Soil. Depth. To (Feet.)	Soil. Kind. (B, boggy. Bc, boggy clay. Bl, do. loam. C, clay. Cl, do. light. Cg, do. gravelly. G, gravel, L, loam. M, moor. S, sand.)	Subsoil. (C, clay. Cg, do. gravelly. Cb, do. blue. G, gravel. Gh, do. hard or till. R, rock. S, sand.)	Land. Proportion in thousandth parts. Bog and Waste.	Pasture.	Meadow.	Arable.	Supply of Water. Rivers.	Brooks.	Lakes.	Springs.	Farms. Under 10 Acres.	Under 20 Acres.	Under 50 Acres.	Above 50 Acres.	Manures, Fuel, &c. The distances are estimated in Miles from the Quarry or other locality to the centre of Townland. Dung.	Lime.	Bog.	Shells.	Seaweed.	Kelp.	Communications, &c. Kind and Quality.	Markets. Distance from Derry in Miles.	
1	2		C.	R. G.	..	..	..	..	Foyle.	1	..	7 or 8	All gardens, &c.				0	..	..	..	..	..	Principal roads.	0	1
2	1		M. L. G. Cl. B.	R. Cg.	100	166	142	592	Foyle.	2	..	8	11	5	8	3	0	3	0½	2	..	..	Derry to N.T. Cunningham & St Johnstown, good.	3	2
3	1½		C. G. B.	R.	100	100	100	700	..	1	1	6	2	7	2	4	0	4	0	1½	..	4	do. Greencastle, &c. good and sufficient.	4	3
4	1½		M. Cl. C.	R. G.	25	52	65	858	Foyle.	1	..	10	13	4	4	2	0 1	1	1½	0 1	..	..	do. N. T. Cunningham, good. Foyle.	1	4
5	1½		L. Cl. C.	Cg. on R.	40	50	20	890		4	..	5	2	16	7	1	0 2	2	1½	2	..	..	do. Buncrana & Letterkenny, cross-roads, good.	2	5
6	1		M. S. G. Cl.	R. Gh.	175	105	25	685	..	2	..	11	..	..	8	4	0	2½	0	2	..	2½	do. do. old and new cross-roads, all good.	2½	6
7	..	1½	G. Cl. C.	R. and Gh.	145	50	50	755	Foyle.	1	1	5	5	2	9	1	0	4½	1½	1	..	..	do. Muff & Greencastle, do. do. Foyle.	4½	7
8	½	2	C. Bc.	R. Cb.	20	264	264	452	Foyle.	2	..	7	..	1	4	3	0	3	0	1	..	1	do. do. good. do.	3	8
9	½	3	C.	R. and Cg.	..	130	200	670	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	0	1	0	1	..	1	do. Buncrana branch-roads, good.	1	9
10	½	1	M. L. Cl. C. B.	R. G.	260	65	55	620	..	2	..	12	..	..	10	6	0	3½	3½	3	..	..	do. do. and Letterkenny, cross roads, good.	3½	10
11	3	4	M. L. C. B.	R. Cg.	170	75	75	680	..	6	..	20	3	4	12	3	2½	2½	0	1½	..	..	do. Letterkenny, good. cross roads middling.	2	11
12	½	1	L. Cl. C.	R. Cg.	80	60	30	830	..	5	..	7	1	4	2	3	0	1½	1½	..	1½	..	do. Buncrana. old road good.	2	12
13	½	2	S. G. Cl. L.	R. C. G.	140	40	14	806	Foyle.	7	Foyle.	9	31	6	6	..	0	4	½	0	..	..	do. Muff and Greencastle, good. Foyle.	4	13
14	½	1	B. L. C.	R. and G.	125	125	8	670	Foyle.	7	Pond.	9	33	4	2	1	0	½	2½	0	½	..	do. Buncrana, Muff & Greencastle, good. Foyle.	0½	14
15	½	1½	M. L. Cl. C.	R. and Cg.	340	100	35	525	..	5	..	6	..	1	7	3	0	4	4	3	..	4	do. do. (branch from). cross roads good.	4	15
16	½	1	M. G. Cl. C.	R. and G.	340	125	25	500	..	8	..	8	..	1	5	3	0	3	3	3½	..	..	do. Letterkenny, good.	3	16
17	½	2	G. Bl. C.	R. G. C.	175	105	45	675	Foyle.	8	..	16	7	7	7	4	0		4	1	..	..	do. St. Johnstown, old and new, good. Foyle.	4	17
18	½	2	G. L. Bc. Cl.	C. G.	..	50	168	782	Foyle.	3	..	2	1	..	..	2	0	1	..	..	..	..	do. Greencastle & Buncrana, do. do.	1	18
19	½	3	Cg. L. B.	R. Cg.	160	45	35	760	Foyle.	8	..	14	14	14	14	6	0	2½	..	1½	..	..	do. do. cross roads good. do.	2½	19
20	½	1	M. Cl.	R. and Gh.	200	85	25	690	..	5	..	7	8	2	5	..	0	2		2½	..	..	do. Letterkenny and branch roads good.	2	20
21	½	1	Cl.	R. Gh.	..	150	100	750	..	3	..	7	..	2	1	..	0	2		2	..	..	do. do. (branch from) & cross roads, bad.	2	21
22	½	1½	G. C.	R. Cg.	33	100	100	767	..	3	..	2	1	..	1	2	0	1½			..	1½	do. Buncrana, old & new. cross roads, good.	1½	22
23	½	2	Cl. C.	R. Gh.	25	100	65	810	Foyle.	6	..	11	6	5	8	2	0	1½	1		..	..	do. St. Johnstown, good, branches tolerab. Foyle.	1½	23
24	½	1	M. L. Cl. C.	R. Gc.	697	33	20	250	..	2	..	9	..	7	4	7	0	2½	2½	0	½	2½	..	..	do. Buncrana, old & new. cross roads, all good.	2½	24

its mode and Results.

	Time of Sowing and of Harvest. Price of Seed and of Produce. Quantity of Seed and of Produce per Acre. Wheat. Oct. 31. Aug. 15. Bushels. Seed. 4s. 8d.	Wheat. Produce. 3s. 8d.	Barley. April 20. Sept. 1. Bushels. Seed. 3s. 2d.	Barley. Produce. 3s. 7d.	Oats. Mar. 20. Sept. 1. Bushels. Seed. 2s. 10d.	Oats. Produce. 2s. 1d.	Potatoes. April, Nov. Bushels. Seed.	Potatoes. Produce.	Flax. April 30. Aug. 15. Seed. Bushel 11l.	Flax. Produce, lbs. 55s. 120lbs.	Hay. Tons. Produce.	Turnips. Seed, lbs.	Turnips. Produce, Tons.	Mangel Worzel. Seed, lbs.	Mangel Worzel. Produce, Tons.	Woods. Kind. When first planted. Present Return.	Stock. Horses.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Poultry.	Bee-hives.	Markets. Distance from Derry in Miles.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		222	..	169	..	12	311	744	12	0	1
2	3½	40	4	54	7	52	27	340	3½	600	..	2	40	..	..	Plantings of alder, ash, fir, and willow, 1813.	40	..	114	..	..	18	490	..	3	2
3	3½	50	3½	39	6½	65	28	400	3½	800	3	..	..	..	..	do. fir, alder, and sycamore, 1815.	29	..	50	8	..	12	200	..	4	3
4	3½	39	..	..	6	52	36	390	3½	840	3	..	..	..	..	Woods.—Larch, ash, and oak, 1780 to 1800. A nursery.	26	..	40	..	..	..	197	..	1	4
5	3½	50	..	..	6	52	27	430	3½	600	3	..	44	..	..	Plantings of fir, alder, ash, beech, and oak, 1810.	40	..	110	20	..	12	339	..	2	5
6	4	40	4	50	7	55	28	260	3½	750	2½	..	..	..	..	do. do. do. do. sycamore, elm, and willow, 1813.	32	..	69	25	3	1	193	5	2½	6
7	3½	50	..	..	6½	70	28	295	3½	660	3	..	..	..	..	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. 1806, 1830.	19	..	28	1	2	9	124	..	4½	7
8	4	45	..	..	6	70	24	320	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	Woods on Foyle, (forest trees,) 1780 to 1790.	26	..	67	87	..	20	119	..	3	8
9	3½	50	3½	60	6½	48	25	480	3½	720	3	2	40	..	..	Plantings of beech, firs, ash, and oak, 1816.	13	..	14	..	..	..	18	..	1	9
10	3½	40	4	57	7	45	28	390	3½	540	2½	..	..	..	..	do. alder, firs, ash,—2200—1824.	43	..	129	49	1	21	160	..	3½	10
11	4	43	..	..	6½	40	24	380	3½	600	2 to 7,*	3	40	3½	27	do. elm, beech, firs, ash, and oak, 1816.	30	..	100	52	..	26	159	2	2	11
12	3½	35	..	..	7	44	35	320	3½	550	..	..	..	..	..	A few trees about the houses.	23	..	50	..	..	3	80	..	1	12
13	3½	47	..	..	6½	76	30	295	3½	600	..	..	..	..	..	do. do. fort and village.	43	1	84	18	3	24	539	4	4	13
14	3½	50	3½	60	6	62	29	360	..	..	3½	3	..	..	..	Plantings of fir, alder, &c. 1830.	38	..	97	50	..	17	78	..	0½	14
15	3½	57	4	60	7½	44	27	384	3	660	2½	..	..	..	..	A few scattered trees.	38	..	80	50	..	12	98	..	4	15
16	4	35	3½	57	6	48	27	315	3½	540	3	..	20	..	..	No trees.	13	..	50	2	..	6	69	..	3	16
17	3½	45	..	..	6	56	24	300	3½	600	3	..	..	..	..	Plantings of ash and beech, 1830, some old oak, 1780 to 1790.	48	..	150	21	6	19	829	..	4	17
18	3½	42	..	..	6	52	28	420	..	..	3½	..	..	..	..	do. alder, ash, and sycamore, 1800.	9	..	6	..	..	17	30	..	1	18
19	3½	60	4	48	6½	52	24	252	3	650	3	..	..	..	..	Fir, alder, &c.—1000 trees—2 nurseries.	89	..	181	32	5	25	612	20	2½	19
20	..	..	..	..	6½	36	38	340	3½	540	..	..	..	..	..	No trees.	23	..	60	7	..	..	219	..	2	20
21	..	..	..	..	6½	40	30	220	3½	400	..	..	..	..	..	No trees.	3	..	5	1	..	1	30	..	2	21
22	3½	55	3½	60	6½	48	27	430	38	720	3	2	40	..	..	A few trees.	12	..	36	6	..	3	92	..	1½	22
23	3½	50	3½	48	5	50	31	360	3⅜	600	3, Clover.	..	..	3	45	Plantings of alder, ash, beech, oak, poplar, 1790 to 1805.	27	..	64	11	1	10	303	..	1	23
24	3	45	3½	70	6	56	28	380	3½	660	2½	..	..	..	..	do. firs, alder, ash,—10,000—1806 to 1824.	29	..	84	20	2	5	189	..	2	24

* 7 Extreme case.

Sub-section 3.—*Application*

Townlands.	Simple or Direct Labour in Farming operations.												Simple Labour in Quarrying.	Auxiliary Power.—Simple.												
Names.	Working Farmers, including small Subholders.	Farmers' (working) aid from Family.	Servants, Domestic. M.	Servants, Domestic. F.	Servants, Farming, or general. M.	Servants, Farming, or general. F.	Labourers, occasional. M.	Labourers, occasional. F.	Days Labour. Farmers & Family.	Days Labour. Farming Servants and occasional Labourers.	Days Labour. General Total.	Average per Acre on the Townlands.	For Roads, Lime, or Building	Spades.	Shovels.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Horse-Hoes.	Rollers.	Reaping Hooks.	Cars.	Carts.	Horses.	Threshing Machines.	Spinning Wheels.	
1 City and Suburbs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 quarries, 9 men, 513 days; roads and ballast.	The usual Irish description.	The common kind with some Scotch toys and grasses.	..	..	..	..	All scythe hooks or sickles.	..	182	..	..	1
2 Ballougry	20	39	25	12	9	0	123	19	18467	17209	35667	53	1 do. 6 men, 100 days; roads.			19	36	1	..		3	36	40	..	50	2
3 Ballyarnet	2	5	8	11	12	0	26	10	2191	11757	13948	23	1 do. not in use, flags, building.			9	26	..	4		..	15	26	..	34	3
4 Ballymagowan	10	17	25	12	12	0	74	23	8451	8322	16773	44	1 do. not in use; flags, building.			13	17	..	..		..	18	26	..	40	4
5 Ballymagrorty	23	41	21	9	6	0	55	8	20032	12488	32520	50	1 do. seldom used; building.			23	38	3	..		2	35	26	..	60	5
6 Ballynagalliagh	13	24	20	7	4	0	45	0	11581	10153	21734	34	2 do. do. do. do.			14	29	3	..		4	23	32	..	50	6
7 Ballynagard	11	14	2	1	6	0	19	25	7825	2837	10662	25	5 do. not in use; flags, do.			10	14	..	1		1	15	19	..	19	7
8 Ballynashallog	11	22	17	20	25	0	55	62	10329	11213	21542	41				7	13	..	..		..	12	26	1	1	8
9 Cloughglass	..	..	..	..	4	0	45	7	..	3270	3270	37	1 do. occasionally used; building.			2	2	..	..		0	4	4	..	..	9
10 Coshquin	16	20	28	15	8	0	44	12	11268	16523	27791	33	1 do. seldom used; building.			16	35	3	..		10	26	43	1	50	10
11 Creevagh, Up. & L.	17	32	5	1	17	0	30	11	15337	9719	25256	34	2 do. 4 men, 156 days; building.			19	19	..	..		2	24	30	1	50	11
12 Creggan	7	11	11	5	1	0	44	24	5634	7872	13506	39	2 do. seldom used; building.			8	11	2	..		1	13	23	..	40	12
13 Culmore	43	64	12	7	8	0	50	0	33491	8337	41828	59				30	38	1	..		19	17	43	..	83	13
14 Edenballymore	2	3	3	1	33	0	163	33	1565	17237	18802	33	1 do. not in use; building.			7	10	2	..		3	21	38	..	20	14
15 Elaghmore	8	11	11	5	7	0	27	11	5947	7965	13912	27				9	15	2	..		5	15	25	..	14	15
16 Killea	6	11	4	2	3	0	19	3	5321	3020	8341	22				7	16	..	..		0	13	13	..	20	16
17 Mullennan	21	31	17	10	21	0	150	34	16276	17441	33717	40	1 do. limestone, not in use.			22	35	3	..		3	32	48	..	60	17
18 Pennyburn	..	..	1	2	8	6	32	19	..	4706	4706	38				3	3	..	..		1	8	9	..	6	18
19 Shantallow	32	56	24	27	38	0	127	61	27544	22488	50032	42	1 do. 2 men, 156 days, building, 9 not in use.			48	50	..	..		8	71	89	..	80	19
20 Sheriff's Mountain	21	31	8	4	0	0	47	0	16276	6799	23075	56				16	22	1	..		1	18	23	..	40	20
21 Spring Hill	3	4	1	2	0	0	4	0	2191	1019	3210	58				3	3	..	..		0	3	3	..	6	21
22 Spring Town	..	..	9	4	2	0	30	24	..	5686	5686	25				5	4	2	..		0	9	12	..	8	22
23 Termonbacca	17	22	13	9	7	0	124	14	12207	11708	23915	51	4 do. not used; building, flags.			15	21	27	..		0	9	12	..	44	23
24 Whitehouse	15	23	7	9	9	0	43	8	11894	9571	21465	20	1 do. occasionally used; roads, &c.			16	25	..	..		2	19	43	..	83	24

Sub-section 4.—*Manufactures and*

Townlands.	Manufactures, (the materials being natural products), Primary.																	Manufactures, (The											
	Lime.											Bricks.					Brewing.						Distilling.						
					Fuel.			Object.		Quantity.							Power.		Materials.			Product.		Power.		Materials.		Product.		
Names.	Kilns.	Men, average No.	Time employed, Months.	Time of Process.	Coals. C.	Turf. T.	Price per Ton.	Manure. M.	Building. B.	Barrels.	Value, £	Kilns.	Men.	Time employed.	Time of Process, Days.	Quantity, thous.	Value, £ per thous.	Men.	Auxiliary, Horse Mills.	Hops, lbs.	Malt, bushels.	Val. of Hops, £	Val. of Malt, £	Beer, brls.	Value, £	Men.	Steam Engines, Horse Power.	Malt & Grain, bushels.	Value, £	Spirits, gals.	Value, £	
1 City and Suburbs	4	14	9	..	C.	..	16s.	M.	B.	42012	1750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2 Ballougry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3 Ballyarnet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4 Ballymagowan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
5 Ballymagrorty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6 Ballynagalliagh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
7 Ballynagard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
8 Ballyna-hallog	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
9 Cloughglass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10 Coshquin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
11 Creevagh, Up. & L.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12 Creggan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13 Culmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	20	25	15s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
14 Edenballymore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	8200	14560	1800	5400	5200	9100	20	20	64000	20000	132000	39000	14
15 Elaghmore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
16 Killea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
17 Mullennan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
18 Pennyburn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	76800	24000	160000	44000	18
19 Shantallow	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
20 Sheriff's Mountain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
21 Spring Hill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
22 Spring Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
23 Termonbacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
24 Whitehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

of Power.

AUXILIARY POWER.—COMPOUND.

MILLS.—GRAIN.

	Wind Mills.	Water Mills. Kind. Number. Overshot.	Water Mills. Kind. Number. Undershot.	Water Mills. Diameter of Wheel in feet.	Steam Mills. No. of Engines.	Steam Mills. Horse Power.	Grain—Quantity ground. Oatmeal. lbs.	Grain—Quantity ground. Flour. lbs.	Grain—Quantity ground. Maximum Quantity.	Average Time worked, in Weeks.	Attendants, including Miller.
1	..	..	..	..	3	58	22668800	15142400	Full quant.	52*	30
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	1	12	..	..	197520	..	..	8	3
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	1	..	14	1	20	322560	..	370944	24	3
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	1	..	1	14	..	..	1164800	1513200	..	30†	8
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	1	12	..	..	112900	..	225800	8	4

MILLS.—FLAX.

	Water Mills. Kind.—Number. Overshot.	Water Mills. Kind.—Number. Undershot.	Water Mills. Diameter of Wheel in Feet.	Raw, Quantity. lbs.	Tow, Quantity. lbs.	Average Time worked, in Weeks.	Attendants. M.	Attendants. F.
1	..	..	..	‡ 14 cwt. in 11 hours, ½ tow.		52	29	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1	..	12	82640	20160	14	4	1
7	..	1	11	60480	15120	14	2	1
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	1	12	99840	24960	16	3	1
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	1	12	69120	17280	24	3	1
17	..	1	11½	54720	13680	16	2	1
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	1	12	25272	6318	13	3	1
24	..	1	11	84480	21120	22	3	1

* 16 hours *per diem*. † The Water Mill 34; the Wind Mill 26. ‡ Hackling Machine connected with the Oat Steam Mill of Mr. Schoales.

Manufacturing Processes.

materials being products of cultivation, or resulting from previous application of Power.)

SECONDARY.

	REFINING SALT. Pans connected with Lime-Kilns.	REFINING SALT. Crude Salt, value £	REFINING SALT. Refined do. do.	ROPE MAKING. Power. Walks.	Power. Men.	Power. Boys.	Materials. Hemp, cwt.	Materials. do. value £	Product. Rope, value £	TANNING. Power. Pits.	Power. Men.	Materials. Hides. Cow.	Hides. Calf.	Hides. Horse.	Hides. Value £	Bark value £	Product. Leather, value £
1	5	570	780	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	22	4267	4116	300	3719	2603	8000
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	8	2000	1200	..	1680	840	3516
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2100			..	..	..
14	..	..	..	7	20	13	2427	3276	4948	79	10				1800	990	3900
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	1	1	1	69	93	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WEAVING.

	Woollen. Looms.	Woollen. Materials, lbs.	Woollen. Value £	Linen. Power. Looms, independent.	Linen. Power. Looms, dependent.	Linen. Materials. Yarn, lbs.	Linen. Materials. Value, £	Linen. Product. Yards.	Linen. Product. Value, £	Cotton. Power. Looms.	Cotton. Power. Men.	Cotton. Power. Women and Boys.	Cotton. Materials. Yarn, lbs.	Cotton. Materials. Value, £	Cotton. Product. Yards.	Cotton. Product. Value, £
1	..	..	..	1	6	1292	129	3920	490	8	8	8	4304	179	23384	584
2	..	..	..	12	..	3530	225	8610	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	3	..	1296	65	2880	168	2	2	2	1076	44	5846	146
4	..	..	..	3	..	630	31	1140	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1076	44	5846	146
6	..	..	..	..	3	1296	65	2880	168	1	1	1	538	22	2923	73
7	..	..	..	3	..	1070	54	2400	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	8	4	5304	265	11505	672	3	3	3	1614	67	8769	219
11	1	335	25	2	4	1310	142	4077	328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1614	67	8769	219
14	..	..	..	..	1	432	21	958	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	..	..	..	7	..	3430	171	7224	391	4	4	4	2152	89	11692	292
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	12	..	2040	145	5310	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	4	5472	104	7088	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	2	..	910	45	2064	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	2	..	1632	54	2655	110	2	2	2	1076	44	5846	146
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1614	67	8769	219
24	..	..	..	1	..	342	6	443	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sub-section 5.—*Trades and*

TRADES,

LOCALITY.	SUPPLEMENTARY TO INTERNAL PRODUCTION.														SUPPLEMENTARY TO										
	Bakers.	Basket-makers.	Brush-makers.	Chandlers.	Confectioners.	Hat-makers.	Masons.	Plasterers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Stocking-makers.	Stonecutters.	Thatchers.	Total.	Blacking-makers.	Bonnet-makers.	Cabinet-makers.	Carvers & Gilders.	Cork-cutters.	Cutlers.	Dyers.	Founders in Brass and Iron.	Glovers.	Gunmakers.	Jewellers, Working.	Milliners.
City and Suburbs,	43	4	2	37	4	8	36	6	16	133	7	10	..	306	..	13	33	3	3	5	5	82	2	2	1	42
Rural Townlands,	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	29	..	..	6	43	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total, . .	43	4	2	37	4	8	44	6	16	162	7	10	6	349	1	13	34	3	3	5	5	82	2	2	1	43

TRADES OF

LOCALITY.	AUXILIARY TO INSTRUCTION.			AUXILIARY TO INTERNAL PRODUCTION.											AUXILIARY TO									
	Printsellers.	Stationers.	Total.	Auctioneers and Appraisers.	Butchers and Poulterers.	Coach Owners and Assistants.	Egg-sellers.	Flax and Flour Storers & Sellers.	Leather-sellers.	Milkmen.	Provision Shops and Sellers.	Sellers of Fish.	Sellers of Vegetables.	Spirit-sellers.	Total.	Carpet-sellers.	China and Delf Sellers.	Coal Yards.	Grocers and Spirit Dealers.	Haberdashers.	Hat-sellers.	Ironmongers.	Jewellery-sellers.	Linen Drapers.	Old Clothes Shops.
City and Suburbs,	3	3	6	2	55	30	10	22	6	3	121	9	26	153	437	2	5	1	64	26	2	9	2	4	27
Rural Townlands,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, . .	3	3	6	2	56	30	10	22	6	3	121	9	26	179	464	2	5	1	64	26	2	9	2	4	27

GENERAL SUMMARY OF

IN SIMPLE OR DIRECT LABOUR IN FARMING OPERATIONS.				SIMPLE LABOUR IN QUARRYING.	SIMPLE LABOUR AUXILIARY TO TRADES.	IN AID OF COMPOUND LABOUR IN MILLS.				IN MANUFACTURES PRIMARY.			IN MANUFACTURES SECONDARY.								
													BREWING, &C.					WEAVING.			
Farmers and Family.	Servants.	Cottiers.	Total.			Grain, Miller and Attendants.	Flax, Miller and Attendants.	Equivalent to Machinery.	Total.	Lime, including Salt-refining	Bricks.	Total.	Brewing.	Distilling.	Ropemaking.	Tanning.	Total.	Woollen Looms.	Linen Looms.	Cotton Looms Men and Women.	Total.
779	693	524	1996	21	95	48	56	3472	104	14	5	19	11	60	21	40	132	1	78	56	135

Sub-section 6.—

TOWNLANDS.	QUANTITY.	ANNUAL VALUE OF LAND.	ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES DEDUCTING ONE-THIRD.	TOTAL.	EXEMPTIONS.			
					QUANTITY.	ANNUAL VALUE OF LAND.	ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES DEDUCTING ONE-THIRD.	TOTAL.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City and Suburbs, ...	197 1 21	226 15 0	14452 10 0	14679 5 0	2 2 9	3 1 0	2141 9 0	2144 10 0
Ballougry, ...	664 2 20	447 18 0	49 8 0	497 6 0	6 0 20	5 7 0	3 14 0	9 1 0
Ballyarnet, ...	603 2 27	349 18 0	52 14 0	402 12 0	..	..	..	..
Ballymagowan, ...	381 3 3	391 0 0	66 4 0	457 4 0	..	..	..	..
Ballymagrorty, ...	648 3 21	470 0 0	21 16 0	491 16 0	..	..	..	..
Ballynagalliagh, ...	647 0 37	313 4 0	34 8 0	347 12 0	..	..	..	..
Ballynagard, ...	424 3 22	251 2 0	43 10 0	294 12 0	..	..	..	..
Ballynashallog, ...	523 0 18	592 11 0	202 12 0	795 3 0	..	..	..	..
Cloughglass, ...	87 0 13	111 10 0	..	111 10 0	..	..	..	..
Coshquin, ...	833 1 31	414 9 0	58 0 0	472 9 0	..	..	..	..
Creevagh, Upper and Lower,	723 2 13	356 15 0	4 6 0	361 1 0	..	..	..	..
Creggan, ...	342 3 36	246 4 0	4 6 0	250 10 0	..	..	..	..

This table of Valuation is compiled from the Supplement to

Professions.

MANUFACTURING.

EXTERNAL PRODUCTION.											AUXILIARY TO INSTRUCTION.				AUXILIARY TO INTERNAL PRODUCTION.																
Nailors.	Painters and Glaziers.	Paviers.	Plumbers.	Slaters.	Smiths.	Statuaries.	Tailors.	Tin smiths.	Watchmakers.	Total.	Bookbinders.	Engravers.	Printers.	Total.	Blockmakers.	Carpenters.	Car and Coach Makers.	Carriers.	Cattle Dealers.	Coopers.	Last-makers	Lath-cutters.	Reed-makers.	Sail-makers.	Salmon Fishery, Fishermen.	Sawyers.	Scavengers and Chimney Sweeps.	Shipwrights.	Wheelwrights.	Wool-card makers.	Total.
51	40	6	16	6	63	3	113	19	8	516	8	3	28	39	4	94	8	..	1	27	..	3	8	3	..	17	5	23	1	8	202
..	1	..	..	..	9	..	13	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	232	..	..	..	1	..	249
51	41	6	16	6	72	3	126	20	8	543	8	3	28	39	4	108	8	..	1	28	1	3	8	3	232	17	5	23	2	8	451

DISTRIBUTION.

PROFESSIONS AUXILIARY TO

EXTERNAL PRODUCTION.								AUXILIARY TO BENEVOLENCE.	AUXILIARY TO LUXURY.	INSTRUCTION.			BENEVOLENCE.			JUSTICE.			COMMERCE.						INTERNAL PRODUCTION.
Paint, Oil and Colour Men.	Seed-sellers	Sellers of ropes and rags.	Timber and Stave-sellers.	Timber, Slate and general sellers.	Toymen.	Woollen Drapers.	Total.	Apothecaries.	Pawnbrokers.	Divines.	Teachers.	Total.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Total.	Lawyers.	Officers.	Total.	Bankers and Clerks.	Brokers and Clerks.	Insurance Clerks.	Coach Agents.	Steam-boat Agents.	Total.	Farriers.
1	2	3	13	1	3	5	170	3	3	17	44	61	7	3	10	11	39	50	19	7	7	3	4	40	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	3	13	1	3	5	170	3	3	17	52	69	7	4	11	12	39	51	19	7	7	3	4	40	1

PRODUCTIVE AGENTS.

IN TRADES, MANUFACTURING.						IN TRADES OF DISTRIBUTION.							PROFESSIONS.								
SUPPLEMENTARY TO		AUXILIARY TO				AUXILIARY TO							AUXILIARY TO								
Internal Production.	External Production.	Instruction.	Internal Production.	Apprentices.	Total.	Instruction.	Benevolence.	Luxury.	Internal Production.	External Production.	Apprentices.	Total.	Instruction.	Benevolence.	Justice.	Commerce.	Internal Production.	Total.	Domestic Servants, City and Suburbs.	General Total.	Equivalent to Machinery.
349	543	39	451	291	1673	6	3	3	464	170	45	691	69	11	51	40	1	172	548	5586	3472

Valuation.

TOWNLANDS *Continued.*	QUANTITY.	ANNUAL VALUE OF LAND.	ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES DEDUCTING ONE-THIRD.	TOTAL.	EXEMPTIONS.			
					QUANTITY.	ANNUAL VALUE OF LAND.	ANNUAL VALUE OF HOUSES DEDUCTING ONE-THIRD.	TOTAL.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Culmore,	707 3 12	383 16 0	52 0 0	435 16 0	..	..	..	..
Edenballymore,	534 3 10	635 4 0	1599 10 0	2234 14 0	32 2 23	41 1 0	503 8 0	544 9 0
Elaghmore,	512 0 34	259 6 0	27 2 0	286 8 0	..	..	..	..
Killea,	380 2 13	176 5 0	3 10 0	179 15 0	0 3 20	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Mullennan,	829 3 18	511 5 0	57 1 0	568 6 0	..	..	..	..
Pennyburn,	123 0 19	174 12 0	150 0 0	324 12 0	..	..	..	..
Shantallow,	1178 0 27	907 0 0	171 8 0	1078 8 0	..	..	..	..
Sheriff's Mountain,	408 1 38	155 2 0	..	155 2 0	..	..	..	..
Spring Hill,	55 1 25	45 13 0	..	45 13 0	..	..	..	..
Spring Town,	227 2 34	227 19 0	21 2 0	249 1 0	..	..	..	..
Termonbacca,	464 0 3	417 16 0	67 5 0	485 1 0	..	..	..	..
Whitehouse,	1072 0 1	297 11 0	21 1 0	318 12 0	.	..	..	..

ERRATA.

Page 1, line 24,	*for* " including"	*read* excluding.
—— 4, —— 6,	— " mere"	—— more.
—— 29, —— 37,	— " 1112"	—— 1122.
—— 29, —— 55,	— " 1150"	—— 1195, p. 22.
—— 36, —— 5,	— " 16th April"	—— 16th May.
—— 52, —— 12,	— " Fathenroch"	—— Fathen which.
—— 55, —— 39,	— " 1615"	—— 1616.
—— 60, —— 31,	— " 14th Oct. following"	—— 14th October, 1615.
—— 63, —— 34,	— " 1627"	—— 1676.
—— 68, —— 41,	— " 1725"	—— 1745.
Page 102, line 23,	*for* " hexagonal"	*read* octagonal.
—— 104, —— 18,	— " Irish Society"	—— corporation.
—— 111, —— 7,	— " 1824"	—— 1814.
—— 117, —— 52,	— " £16294 5*s*."	—— £16594 6*s*.
—— 119, —— 51,	— " £4200"	—— £1200.
—— 124, —— 3,	— " 20 *per cent*."	—— 5 *per cent*.
—— 135, interest column, 1825,	*for* " £8522 5*s*. 4½*d*."	—— £3522 5*s*. 4½*d*.
—— 187, line 4,	*for* " 10 Geo. IV. c. 10."	—— 10Geo.IV.c.34.
—— 243, —— 51,	*insert* " merely" *before* " as".	
—— 276, ——	*for* " Cotton, Yarn, do."	—— Cotton, Yarn, lbs.

CORRIGENDA.

By a careful examination of the MS. Survey, preserved at Lambeth, it would appear that the Market-House, figured at page 114, was not actually erected, but proposed by Sir Thomas Phillips, as " desyred to have beene in liewe of that is now made ;" and, it is probable, the Market-House really erected resembled that shewn in Raven's plan.

In the tables of Exports and Imports from 1771 to 1823, which accompany the sub-section, External Trade, the periods are the years which ended on the 5th of January of each year inserted in the headings of their respective columns.

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ORDNANCE SURVEY.

NOTICES.

THESE notices of new and interesting facts, are published for the more speedy information of men of science, in anticipation of the parochial memoirs, in proper connexion with which the subjects will be ultimately described.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

NOTICES.

GEOLOGY.

Remarks on the geological position and circumstances of the Fossil Fishes of the red Sandstone of Tyrone, and of Fossil Shells found in the same formation.

At the meeting of the British Association in Dublin, during the year 1835, the Ordnance specimens of Fossil Fishes obtained in a red sand stone near Killyman, in the county of Tyrone, were produced at the Geological Section, and thus, for the first time, brought under the notice of geologists. The locality being correctly marked on the specimens, they served as guides to the curious, and, in consequence, the place was visited by some of the eminent men present at the meeting, and a brief notice of it communicated to the Geological Society of London, by Mr. Murchison. The specimens were placed in the hands of M. Agassiz, the celebrated Ichthyologist, who having examined and drawn them for his great work, gave as his opinion, that they belonged to an entirely new species of the genus *Palæoniscus*—Agassiz. He named it, therefore, *Palæoniscus Calopterus*, using, as the specific name, the name of a genus remarkable as having the caudal fin divided, apparently, into two lobes, though, in this case, such division is, in many of the specimens, by no means apparent. The part of M. Agassiz' work, which will contain the figures of these fishes, and the details of their characters, not having yet appeared, the present observations will be confined to the geological position of the rock containing them, and some peculiar circumstances connected with it.

1st. As regards its relation to other rocks. The great deposit of mountain limestone appears to the S. and to the N., superficially intervening, in the latter position, between this sandstone and the coal grits of the great coal formation of Tyrone, and thence, rounding the coal formation, it occurs on the N. of it; so that the coal deposit in part occupies a trough in the limestone. The coal grits where quarried, as at Edendork and Coal Island, contain numerous impressions of lepidodendrons and calamites. The dip of the coal sandstones is about, N. E., 47°, and in amount 18°. The dip of the limestone is more to the N. and less in amount, the conformability in direction not being perfect, except, probably, at points of direct contact; none of which had been discovered or examined.

The bulk of the sandstone, more immediately the object of consideration, is situated to the S. of the coal grits, The dip of the strata is somewhat variable; it may, however, be taken on an average as due east, and in amount, 17°. This dip is affected by the limestone on the S. W., but, as at the fish quarry there is no disturbing contact, the strata may be there considered in natural position, and would, if laterally continued, abut obliquely against the edges of the coal grits; and, that they are continued the features of the country and the sandy detritus seem to indicate, though the rock itself is not visible. This sandstone would appear, therefore, to come in contact with the carboniferous limestone and the coal grits, and to be posterior in formation to the latter, and, consequently, referrible to the new red sandstone, with which location the characters of the fossil fish were considered by M. Agassiz to agree, the genus, having, in Great Britain, been found in the magnesian section of that formation; though, in this instance, it probably belongs to a more recent, or higher section. The abundance of vegetable impressions in the coal grits, their absence in this sandstone, and the occurrence of the fossils mentioned in the next paragraph, afford marks of distinction which it would here be difficult to derive from position alone.

2nd. Local circumstances. Originally the fish were found in the quarry which has up to this day been worked, but, though abundant in a small space of a few square yards, none were met by the quarrymen in sinking to the west of that spot. A new cut has now been made on the east of it, and another on the north, but hitherto without success, so that the fishes would appear to have been crowded into a very small space, and there suddenly destroyed. The eastern section exhibits the following stratification :—

		Feet.	In.
1	Detritus of clay and pebbles,	8	0
2	Soft schistose sandstone,	1	0
3	Red sandy clay,	4	2
4	Soft sandstone,	0	10
5	Do. do.	1	5
6	Harder do.	0	10
7	Do. good for building,	2	0
8	Layer of micaceous sandstone, splitting into very thin laminæ,	1	6
9	Do. do.	1	5
10	Schistose sandstone, containing fossils, minute bivalves, and an involute fossil not recognized,	0	9
11	Hard layer,	0	4
12	Do. good for building,	0	5
13	Do. do.	1	0
14	Not quite so hard ;—springs of water here penetrated,	1	4
15	Much harder and good for building,	1	4

At or near this depth the fossil fishes should have been found, some impressions of the bivalves having occurred on layers marked by the fishes. The minute bivalves occurring in the layer 10, can scarcely be referred to their proper genus as they are merely external impressions; but the analogy and probable identity between them and a small bivalve found in a portion of the new red sandstone of England, described by Mr. Murchison and Mr. Strickland, (*Proceedings of the Geological Society of London*, vol. 2. p. 594.), deserves to be pointed out.* Mr. Murchison considers the bivalves to resemble a cyrena in form, and the stratum he refers to the keuper, or upper section, of the new red sandstone. Those of the sandstone here described, have strong tranverse striæ; they are inequilateral, and rather wider than long. The involute bodies which accompany them have a remote resemblance to scaphites, but they are too soft to be examined by sections, and it may be doubted whether they are organic.

3rd. Structure. This sandstone is rather earthy and fine grained, and is thus distinguished from the coal grits which are far more rough and siliceous. It has also a much higher tint of red colour. The micaceous coating of some of the layers has, when first taken up, almost a metallic appearance ; some of the marly or shaly layers are variegated, and many have blistered, and others waved surfaces, very strongly marked. The partings are, occasionally, a red ochreous clay.

4th. Detritus. In Mr. Murchison's paper, the fragments of sienite, abundant in the clay covering of this quarry, as well as in the neighbourhood, are assumed to have come from Antrim. The primitive sienite, however, of Slieve Gallion and the adjacent Tyrone mountains is quite different from the trap sienite of Antrim. It is the sienite of Slieve Gallion, or of the neighbouring mountains, which has supplied the fragments referred to, and the fragments of other rocks also found in the detritus, may be traced to a similar source, such as the several varieties of hornblende rock. This is confirmed by the co-existence of fragments of flint and chalk, and also specimens of galerites, which have, doubtless, come from the lower chalk, or green sand of Slieve Gallion, or the adjacent chalk range. This detritus extends, indeed, to the Blackwater, galerites and large fragments of the hardened chalk having been there also found in the gravel. In reference to the detritus, it is only further necessary to notice several large masses of hornblende rock, very similar to some of the varieties of basalt, which occur on the Killyman road, and which, if not remnants of an ancient overlying bed, or portions of a dyke, are remarkable as boulders of an extraordinary size. The dimensions of the most striking are as follows :—

	Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.		Feet.	In.	
The 1st,	5	6	long,	5	0	broad,	3	8	thick.	The 3rd,	16	6	long,	15	0	broad,	8	0	thick.
2nd,	12	9	——	9	4	——	6	6	——	4th,	12	9	——	8	0	——	4	6	——

These have an angular rather than a rounded form, and are in part imbedded in the present superficial soil.

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* Though difficult of identification, this shell is most probably the *Posidonia minuta* of Goldfuss, Plate 113, figure 5 ; which is given by that author as a keuper fossil.

Remarks on a fossil crustacean found in the county of Tyrone.

Resting against the primary rocks of the eastern portion of Tyrone, occurs an ancient schistose deposit, with alternating beds of limestone, referrible to the greywacke period. In the coarse schists of this deposit occurs an abundance of *Trilobites*, of which family five species, at least, may be distinguished. But in addition to those of ordinary forms, a remarkable fossil occurs, which, at first sight, recalls the caudal extremity of *Limulus*, (*Polyphemus*, LAMARCK), and suggests an intermediate link between it and the *Trilobites*. It is however, more probably, the head of a distinct species, or even genus, terminated anteriorly by a long spine. The threelobed division of the head corresponds with that of several of the *Trilobites*, and more particularly approximates it to *Asaphus nasutus*, as figured in Bronn. To shew the distinction between this fossil and the caudal extremity of *Asaphus longi-caudatus*, a figure of the latter is given from a specimen obtained near Ludlow, and obligingly presented for this purpose by Mr. Duppa. The figure of a *nasutus*, from BRONN, is also copied, to shew the striking resemblance to that species, and figures are also given of heads of *Trilobites*, abundant in this locality, to shew the general threelobed division. One of the latter species, it is believed, Mr. Murchison has also figured.

It would be premature to attempt to allocate this deposit to its right position in the silurian system of Mr. Murchison, until the publication of his forthcoming work has made fully known the evidences (both mineral and organic) on which his subdivisions are founded. The genus *Graptolithus* (*Lomatoceras*, BRONN.) occurs here, as well as *Orthocera*, *Bellerephon*, *Lingula* and many other characteristic fossils ; but it is, probably, more from analogy than direct identity of fossils, that the deposit can be referred to its type in the silurian system. There is a fact also connected with this deposit which deserves more attention than is generally given to it. The fossils are here found in the schists, not in the limestone, and it is certainly quite consistent with the analogies of nature, that sands, clays, or calcareous deposits, should contain their peculiar fossils, even independent of any circumstances of temperature or epoch. The illustrations on Plate 1 are numbered as follows :—

1. Specimen in relief of the new *Crustacean*.
2. Second specimen differing in some respects from the preceding. This, from a favourable cleavage in the stone, is shewn in relief, and impressed.
3. *Asaphus longi-caudatus*.
4. *Asaphus nasutus*, from BRONN. The upper figure shewing the head, as seen from above, the lower figure the tail closed against the abdomen, and the extremity of the head seen from below.

5 and 6. Heads of *Trilobites*. Corresponding to those figured by Brongniart, (Crustacés Fossiles, Plate 4—Fig. 7, A. B. C.), and on which the genus *Cryptolithus* has been subsequently founded by Green. Brongniart's specimens were from the Llandello slates.

A Plate (No. 2) is also given of some of the other species of *Trilobites* found in this deposit ; and as in the course of this work monographs of the Irish organic fossils will be given, it is hoped that persons possessed of specimens from known localities will either lend or present them for this purpose.

The family of *Trilobites* especially requires a most careful consideration, for, although one of the most interesting in fossil zoology, it is also one of the most obscure ; neither its relations to other bodies, nor its generic divisions, having been satisfactorily defined. The existence or non-existence of a connecting margin at the extremity of the segments of the side lobes, seems to afford a satisfactory character for a primary division ; and the form of the head, one equally satisfactory for further subdivision, as it seems quite inconsistent with the analogies of nature to include in the same genus, animals exhibiting widely different forms of that essential organ. Of the Trilobites figured in Plate 2, figures 1, 2, 3 and 3a, are from specimens of the same species though of different sizes, and probably various stages of growth, the tails represented by fig. 3 and 3a, corresponding in size to the head represented by figure 2. This species has affinities with *Asaphus Hausmanni* of Brongniart ; *Asaphus Micrurus* of Green. *Asaphus Astragalotes*, *ib.* Of the latter species, Green had only seen fragments, but the rather abrupt termination of the central lobe, and the short prolongation by which it supports the central part of the membranaceous margin, correspond very well with the slightly raised centre of the margin of the Irish specimens. The middle lobe is also in both strongly prominent, forming in some of the Irish specimens a pseudo-ridge, the whole body is also covered with minute granulations ; provisionally therefore, this will be called *Asaphus Astragalotes*.

Its specific characters are as follow :—Extreme length of a medium sized specimen $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; extreme breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; general form oval, flattened ; buckler, divided as in the genus *Calymene ;* the retral portion of its central lobe being subdivided by two longitudinal and two transverse furrows, into minor lobes or protuberances, and the front expanded into a broad rounded lip. The cheeks are triangular, prolonged downwards at the sides, and bearing very large oculiferous protuberances which

extend very nearly to their edge. Abdomen, segments and lateral costæ double, in number, 10—11. Post-Abdomen or tail, segments simple, in number, 17—18. The first five or six of the lateral costæ of the post-abdomen are slightly furrowed down their centres, those following are more slightly so, and the last of all are quite plain. Body, generally covered with granulations, those on the costæ producing an appearance of rough striæ. Breadth of centre lobe, about one-half of that of the lateral lobes, margin confined to the caudal extremity, and gently bent up at the centre, so as to give it the appearance of truncation. This is one of the most abundant species in the deposit. Fig. 4. This *Asaph* is remarkable for the equality of its lobes, the portion figured is the tail, and consists of six distinct segments, those of the centre are round, whilst the lateral costæ are flat and slightly bifurcated at the extremities. Fig. 5. This is probably a variety of fig. 4, the number of the caudal segments being the same, though they are flatter and broader, they are also bifurcated at the extremities. A small portion of the abdomen of this species is preserved, and shews that the lateral costæ are bent nearly at right angles, and much expanded at their extremities. Figs. 6 and 9, are probably the same species, and belong to the genus *Hemycrypturus* of Green, *Asaphus cornigerus* of Brongniart. In fig. 9, no divisions are visible on the central lobe as in fig. 6, but this is probably an imperfection in the specimen. There is an appearance, as if the shelly coverings of the tail had extended also over the costæ of the abdomen. The membranaceous margin bordered the abdomen as well as the tail. Figure 7. This species is remarkable for the great number of segments of its central lobe, there being two to each lateral costa; they are, as well as the costæ, round and quite distinct, the partial curvature of the central lobe in a longitudinal direction seems to allocate this species to the genus *Calymene*, and it may be called *Calymene multi-segmentatus*. In the small portion of the central lobe preserved, there are at least, twenty-five segments. Figure 8. Of the genus *Cryptolithus* of Green, there are probably in this deposit three species. A head corresponding to that of *tesselatus* is given in Plate 1. The present species is remarkable for its great breadth as compared to its length. It may be therefore called *Cryptolithus latus*. Abdominal segments, six; caudal segments, six, the last being very broad and flat.

Some other remarkable fossils of this deposit are given in a separate plate, (No. 3.) particularly the *Graptolithus*, and a circular impression which is presumed to be a fish scale.

BOTANY.

VASCULARES, OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

Order. Gramineæ.

1. Calamagrostis *lapponica*. Arundo lapponica. Wahlenberg.—This species of grass, which is new to the British Islands, was discovered on a small island in Lough Neagh, in July, 1836, and in several localities along the shores of the Lough near Antrim, in July, 1837. A specimen from the former habitat was sent to Sir W. J. Hooker, who, having kindly examined, referred it to the species Lapponica of Wahlenberg, (Flora lapponica, Page 27,) and published the discovery in his Compendium to the Botanical Magazine, No. 18, p. 191.

The Irish specimens correspond pretty well to the following description:—*Root* perennial and creeping. *Stems* erect, from 1 to 2½ feet high, round and slightly striated, leafy, with 2 joints. *Leaves* narrow, involute, and tapering to a sharp point on barren shoots, broader and more expanded on flowering stems, furrowed and rough on the upper surface, light green colour. *Ligule* rather long, frequently bifid, or torn. *Panicle* erect, ovate, close, from 1 to nearly 4 inches long, of a yellowish brown colour, the branches spreading considerably when in full flower, before and after which they are closer. *Florets* somewhat clustered, secund, on short stiff stalks, which are rough as well as the rachis. *Calyx-glumes* ovate, acute, yellowish brown, bronze towards the edges and upper half, greener at the base, with a rough keel, and 2 faintly marked short nerves. *Corolla* 2 valved, the largest nearly equal to the *Calyx* in length, with 4 purplish nerves, 2 on each side of the dorsal awn, which is inserted below the middle, and equals the *Calyx* in length; the shorter valve is torn at the point and rather more than half the length of the larger, and surrounded by hairs as long, or longer than itself.

This appears a species intermediate to C. *epigejos* and C. *stricta*, agreeing with the former in its erect close panicles, and especially its *secund* florets; while in the size of the plant and microscopic character of the florets it very closely agrees with the latter, except, that (judging from the figure in *Eng. Bot.*) the smaller valve of the *corolla* is shorter and the hairs which surround it longer, and the larger valve has the *awn* inserted nearer its base. See Plate 4.

2. BROMUS *giganteus*, variety β, or *triflora*. *Festuca triflora*. *Eng. Bot.* t. 1918. *Bromus triflorus*. LINN.—This variety occurs abundantly on the limestone rocks near Garron head, and demesne of Drumnasole. Sept. 1836.

Order. CYPERACEÆ.

CAREX *buxbaumii*. WAHL. (*Buxbaum's Carex.*)—"Spikelets about four, rather distant, erect; nearly sessile, elliptical; the upper one sterile at the base; stigmas three, which are short; fruit elliptical, substipitate, slightly downy, bicuspidate; scales ovato-lanceolate, longer than the fruit, in the male having a short, in the female a long awn; stem triangular, much longer than the leaves, the edges roughish upwards; bracteas leafy, little exceeding the stem; sheath, none." This plant was found by the ordnance collector on a small island in Lough Neagh in 1835, and sent to Sir W. J. Hooker, by whom it was described as above for Mackay's *Fl. Hib.* (Part 1, p. 328). See Plate 5.

Order. CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

3. SILENE *noctiflora*. LINN. (*Night flowering catchfly.*)—"Panicle forked, petals bifid, calyx with long teeth, fruit oblong with 10 connected ribs, leaves lanceolate, lower ones spathulate." *Eng. Bot.* t. 291. *E. Fl.* Vol. 2, p. 295.

Found in the parish of Drumbeg, where the new line of railway is making, near the base of one of the Drumlins, where the earth had been recently disturbed. Sept. 1837. And again in an old sand quarry, at the cross roads, about half a mile from Lisburn, on the road to Lurgan.

Order. ELATINEÆ.

ELATINE *hydropiper*. LINN. (*Small Octandrous Water-wort.*)—"Leaves opposite spathulate, flowers alternate, sessile, erect, octandrous tetrapetalous, calyx shorter than the petals, segments ligulate, capsule roundish, depressed, 4 celled, seeds 16 in each cell; pendulous much curved." *Lin. Sp. Pl.* p. 526. *Hooker* in *Engl. Bot. Sappl.* t. 2670.

Found in the Lagan canal, a little above the first bridge from Lough Neagh, and more abundantly from the bridge to the lough.—Sept. 1837. The first discovery of this interesting addition to the Irish Flora, is due to Mr. W. Thompson, of Belfast, who observed it in the Newry canal, in 1836. At the same time and within 200 yards of the *Elatine*, was found, the rare and singular aquatic plant, *Subularia aquatica*, in the identical place where Sherrard first discovered it, considerably more than a century ago, as recorded by Threlkeld, who published his *Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum*, in 1727; thus affording a proof of the accuracy of the older botanists, and a remarkable instance of the permanency of botanical habitats.

Order. GERANIACEÆ.

4. GERANIUM *pratense*. LINN. (*Blue Meadow Crane's-bill.*)—"Peduncles 2-flowered, leaves 5-partite, lobes multipartite, all the segments acute, stamens glabrous, dilated at the base, capsules hairy, not wrinkled." *Eng. Bot.* t. 404. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 309.

Found abundantly on the limestone rocks in White Park, parish of Ballintoy, in June, 1836. This is probably the species taken for GERANIUM *sylvaticum* in *Fl. Hib.* which has not been found in the course of these inquiries in the neighbourhood of the Giant's Causeway, nor in the county of Antrim, except in the woods at Glenarm Castle.

Order. COMPOSITÆ.

5. HIERACIUM *cerinthoides*. LINN. (*Honey-wort-leaved Hawkweed.*)—"Stem corymbose, hairy, glandular above; leaves hairy, very slightly toothed, radical ones oblongo-obovate, petiolate, cauline ones oblong, semi-amplexicaul; involucre hairy." *Eng. Bot.* t. 2378. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 346.

Found on the limestone rocks near Garron-head, and rocks in Glenarif, in July, 1836.

Order. Amentaceæ.

6. Salix *Andersoniana*. Smith. (*Green Mountain Sallow.*)—"Leaves elliptic, oblong, acute, faintly crenato-dentate, the upper ones chiefly subpubescent, all glaucous beneath, stipules small, subovate, branches minutely downy, germens stalked, linear, subulate, glabrous, style elongate, bifid at the extremity, stigmas bifid, scales fringed with a few long silky hairs." *Eng. Bot.* t. 2343. *Salictum Woburnense*, p. 217. t. 109.

In marshy ground, and by the road side leading from Larne to Antrim, in *Lowtown*, Kilwaughter, and near Glenoe, in Raloo, in June and July, 1837.

There are also several species belonging to the latter genus in the Ordnance Herbarium, which have not as yet been satisfactorily identified, and are, therefore, only here alluded to as probable additions to the Irish Flora.

CELLULARES, OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

Order. Musci.

1. Encalypta *ciliata*. Hedwig. (*Fringed-Extinguisher Moss.*)—"Stems more or less elongated, leaves oblongo-acuminate, their nerve produced considerably beyond the point, capsules cylindrical, smooth, calyptra with a distinct fringe at the base." *Encalypta ciliata. Hedwig's Species of Musci*, t. 61. *Turner's Musc. Hib.* p. 18. *Eng. Bot.* t. 1418.

Not rare on moist basaltic rocks, throughout the county of Antrim, where it attains a height of 1000 feet or upwards, as on Lurgethan near Cushendall, Sillagh Braes, and Agnew's Hill, near Larne. 1836-7.

As Doctor Taylor does not include this species in *Fl. Hib.*, he, perhaps, does not consider the reference in *Turner's Musc. Hib.*, sufficient authority for the Irish habitat, or does not think the species one really distinct from *E. vulgaris*.

2. Orthotrichum *rupincola*. Funck. (*Rock Bristle Moss.*)—"Stems erect or procumbent, leaves suberect, straight, rigid, broadly lanceolate, capsule furrowed above, teeth 16 patent, calyptra very hairy." *Greville's Scott. Crypt. Fl.* t. 105. *Drummond's Musc. Scot.* v. 1. n. 59. *Gardener's Musc. Brit.* p. 16.

On rocks near Doneygregor-head.—Ballycastle, June, 1836. Doctor Taylor (to whom specimens have been sent) doubts whether it may not prove only a rock variety of *Orthotrichum affinea*, Schrader.

Order. Lichenes.

1. Lecidea *lurida*. Ach. L.—"Crusta imbricata viridi-fusca, lobulis orbiculatis crenatis, subtus pallidioribus; apotheciis planus demum convexiusculis atris.

"Habitat ad rupes supra terram Sveciae, Angliae, Germaniae, Helvetiae.

"Crustae color luridus. Lobi parvi subangulosi non profunde crenati flexuosi passim imbricati. Apothecia per aetatem confluentia tuberculosa marginem amittunt." *Ach. Lichenis Universalis*, p. 213.

This would rank under the genus Psora *Hoffman*. It occurs in the shady crevices of maritime rocks, along the coast of Island Magee. It has also been found in the south of Ireland by Dr. Taylor since the publication of the Fl. Hib.

2. Lecidea *pineti*. Ach. (*Waxy shielded Pine Lecidea.*)—"Crust very thin, sordid greenish grey; apothecia sessile, minute, waxy, urceolate, yellow flesh-colour, with an entire border." *Lichen effusus, Eng. Bot.* t. 1863, *lower figure.*

On the scales of Scotch Fir bark, which are growing round the place called The Dhu Hole, in Kilwaughter demesne. February, 1837.

3. Sticta *crocata*, variety β. Taylor.—This variety merely differs from the common form of the plant, by having the powdery buds on the surface as well as the globules on the underside, of a light grey 'colour. It, however, seems constant in those characters, as they are exhibited by plants collected both at Fairhead and near the head of Glenarif. June and July, 1836.

4. Collema *plicatile*. Ach. (*Plaited Collema.*)—"Thallus orbicular, imbricated, all the lobes thick, rounded, plaited, ascending, entire; apothecia reddish brown, concave, crowded." *Ach. Synop.* p. 314. *Eng. Bot.* t. 2348.

Found on a wet clay bank in Collon-glen, in Sept. 1837. The specimens were not then in fruit.

5. Collema *dermatinum*. Ach. (*Skinny Collema.*)—"Lobes of the thallus between gelatinous and coriaceous, rounded, with ascending sinuated edges; upper surface sprinkled with granules; apothecia somewhat stalked, the border narrow, entire, and slightly raised." *Acharius Lichenis Universalis*, p. 648, *Synopsis*, p. 322. *Dill. Musc.* t. 19, f. 22. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 212.

On calcareous rocks near Cushendall and Glenarm, in 1836. Doctor Taylor states, that he has observed this species in the south of Ireland since the publication of *Fl. Hib.*

6. Collema *Schraderi*. Ach. (*Schraderian Collema.*)—"Thallus cæspitose, erect, branched, the branches linear, forked, compressed, wrinkled here and there, constricted, obtuse, apothecia lateral, reddish with a pale border." *Ach. Synopsis*, p. 238. *Eng. Bot.* t. 2284. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 213.

On the ground, among mosses, near Cushendall, in July, 1836. Dr. Taylor has also found this in the south of Ireland since the publication of *Fl. Hib.*

7. Peltidea *scutata*. Ach. (*Target Fruited Peltidea.*)—"Thallus ash-coloured, white and veiny beneath, the lobes, oblong, rounded, sinuated, and cut, powdery, fertile ones very short; apothecia small, orbicular, ascending, dark brown, the border nearly entire." *Ach. Synopsis*, p. 237. *Eng. Bot.* t. 1834. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 215.

On rocks among mosses, Sillagh Braes near Larne, in Nov. 1836.

Order. Algæ.

Algæ Inarticulatæ.

1. Asperococcus *vermicularis*. Griffith, MSS. (*Worm-like Asperococcus.*)—Frond cylindrical, filiform, and somewhat flexuose, tapering at the base and slightly acuminate towards the apex, thin and membranaceous, of a light olive-green colour, from 2 to 4 inches long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 line in diameter.

Growing parasitically on other Algæ near the old castle, Cushendall, in May, 1837.

Mrs. Griffiths, the discoverer, having kindly supplied English specimens of this new species, it was soon after detected growing on this coast. As it is believed that no description has hitherto appeared of it, the above may be considered its principal characters. The specimens in the Ordnance Herbarium are abundantly covered with fructification, which indicate it to be, as all the other species of the genus are, annual.

2. Laminaria *fascia*. Agardh's *Species of Algæ*, Vol. 1, p. 122, *System*, p. 273. *Fucus Fascia, Turner's Synopsis*, p. 126.

Found in several places along the Antrim coast, near Dunluce Castle, in May, 1836, and abundantly near Larne in 1837. In general appearance this cannot be distinguished from *Punctaria plantaginea*, Grev., though it is decidedly a distinct plant, and has the close cellular structure of the *Laminariæ*. Its fructification has not yet been discovered.

3. Enteromorpha *percursa*. Hooker. (*Conferva-like Enteromorpha.*)—"Frond very slender, capillary, compressed; marked with spurious reticulations, and a central longitudinal line." *Br. Fl.* p. 315.

4. Solenia *percursa*. Agardh's *System of Algæ*, p. 187.

On the shores of Larne lough in the autumn of 1836, and more abundantly during the present season, (1837.)

5. Codium *adhærens*. Agardh's *System of Algæ*, p. 178. *Harvey* in *Hooker's Botanical Journal, for October*, 1834. "Frond sessile, crustaceous, irregular."

This singular plant (which in its recent state, more resembles an animal production than a plant,) was found creeping over the limestone rocks in Church Bay, Island of Rathlin, in August, 1837. The fronds cover the rocks in large patches, from 6 to 18 inches in diameter, with a dark green, spongy substance, half an inch or more in thickness, having more resemblance to *Vaucheria terrestris* than to any other plant. Hitherto it seems only to have been found in Devonshire, Cadiz, and the Mauritius.

6. Vaucheria *sessilis*. De Cand. (*Sessile-fruited Vaucheria.*)—"Fronds entangled in floating masses, vesicles oval, sessile, in pairs, with an intermediate little horn-like process." *Grev. Eng. Bot.* t. 1765. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 320

Found in ditches in Island Magee, near Brown's Bay, in February, 1837.

7. Vaucheria *geminata*. De Cand. (*Twin-fruited Vaucheria.*)—"Fronds dichotomous,

very slender, forming dense floating masses; vesicles ovate, opposite, laterally pedunculated on a horn-shaped process or receptacle." *Grev. Eng. Bot.* t. 1766. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 320.

Found in ditches near the Curran of Larne, in February, 1837.

Algæ Confervoideæ, *or* Algæ *whose filaments are really or apparently articulated.*

8. Conferva *centralis.* Lyngbye. (*Radiating green Conferva.*)—"Filaments elongated, forming broad somewhat starry tufts, of a full green colour, much branched, branches straight, crowded, erect, ramuli sub-appressed, opposite or alternate, articulations twice as long as broad." *Lyngbye's Hydrophytologia Danica*, p. 161, t. 56. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 358.

Abundant all along this coast, especially near Carnlough, where it has been noticed also by Dr. Drummond. The specimens in the Ordnance Herbarium were collected in May, 1836-7. This species was first noticed in Ireland, by Miss Ball, in the south, in 1834.

9. Conferva *uncialis.* Ag. *System of Algæ*, p. 111. *Fl. Dancia*, 771, f. 1. *Harvey* in *Hooker's Botanical Journal, for October*, 1834.

On the limestone rocks near Doneygregor-head, Ballycastle, in June, 1836, and again in Church Bay, Island of Rathlin, in the same season.

This species is best known from its close and generally matted habit, bearing some resemblance to *Ectocarpus tomentosus.* The filaments are slender, flexuose and slightly branched; the ramuli near the base of the filaments are singularly recurved, so as to form a kind of hook or claw. In the Herbarium it fades to a dirty olive green. Mr. Thompson, of Belfast, observed it in the County of Down about the same time.

10. Polysiphonia *fasciculata.* Harv. MSS.—This species, which has not yet been described, was found on the limestone rocks in the island of Rathlin, in August, 1836; and while this list was preparing a number of rare Algæ were received from Mr. Harvey's Herbarium, among which was an English specimen bearing the above name, and identical with the Irish specimen. The name, which was precisely that proposed for the Rathlin specimen, is therefore adopted, as being very expressive of its general appearance.

The following is the description taken from the dried specimens in the Herbarium. *Filaments* from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, gelatinous, setaceous, bi-striated; the *striæ* frequently appearing more numerous by being occasionally spiral, especially in the main filaments; *ramuli* in dense fascicles, mostly towards the apices of the branches; *axillæ* slightly patent below, more so among the ultimate ramuli, which are subdichotomously divided; *articulations* of the main filaments about 6 times as long as broad, those of the branches twice, and those of the ramuli very short; of the *fructification* only the embedded granules have been found, which are abundant in the ultimate ramuli, and uncommonly large for the size of the plant, which circumstance alone, would afford a strong reason for removing it from every other British species. *Colour* of the Irish specimens in the Ordnance Herbarium rich claret, a shade lighter in the English specimens.

This, which appears a very distinct species, (as is also the opinion of Mrs. Griffiths, to whom specimens were sent,) bears a considerable resemblance to very small specimens of *Polysiphonia Brodiæ. Br. Fl.*, from which it is at once distinguishable by the filaments being jointed throughout. In microscopic characters it is nearly allied to *Pol. fibrata, Br. Fl.*, and ought to follow that species in the arrangement of a Flora.

It is supposed that Mrs. Griffiths was the original discoverer of this species. Her specimens are marked "Ilfracombe, 1834."

11. Polysiphonia *atropurpurea.* MSS. (*Dark Purple Polysiphonia.*)—This species, which is considered synonymous with *Pol. Violacea, Grev. in Fl. Hib.*, is certainly very distinct from the authenticated specimens in *Wyat's Algæ*, or those which have been kindly supplied by Mrs. Griffiths; nor does it well agree with the detailed description in *Br. Fl.* of that species, though its characters are much in common with it. *Filaments* thick, and somewhat woody at the base, very finely attenuated, and flaccid upwards, varying from 8 to 12 inches in length; *branches* bearing numerous corymbose fascicles of sub-dichotomous ramuli which are regularly disposed and erect, forming nearly square tops; *axillæ* slightly rounded; *articulations* above the middle of the main filaments, and those of the branches from 3 to 5 times longer than broad, those of the ramuli twice; *colour*, when recent, dark purple, changing in the Herbarium to a dull brown. No *fructification* has been observed.

This, which is one of the finest Irish species of *Polysiphonia*, is, with difficulty, distinguished by words from *Pol. violacea*, or the *affinis* of this list; though in appearance it is strikingly different from both. It is a much larger plant than *violacea*, with the filaments more robust at the base, of a much darker colour, having more regularly corymbous fascicles of ramuli; when small specimens are found, after being battered about on the shore for some time, they are rough, with broken branches,

and in that state bear some resemblance to *Pol. nigrescens*, which it is also most like in colour. Found cast ashore abundantly at Ballymacarret strand, by Dr. Drummond, in April, 1836, and since found at Brown's Bay, near Larne, during the winter of 1837. From its long flaccid appearance, when cast ashore, it seems to grow in deep water; there is not the least appearance of either capsules or granular fruit, on any of the specimens in the Ordnance Herbarium. See Plate 6.

12. Polysiphonia *affinis*. MSS. (*Allied Polysiphonia.*)—This pretty species, which Mrs. Griffiths considers very different from any other she is acquainted with, and which Mr. Harvey doubtfully referred to a variety of *Pol. violacea*, *Br. Fl.*, is assuredly very distinct from that species, or any other described in *Br. Fl.* The following characters may be considered applicable to it. *Filaments* elongated, flaccid, and much entangled, from 4 to 8 inches long, much and fasciculately branched; *branches* mostly alternate, bearing crowded fascicles of sub-alternately branched ramuli, which mostly occur towards their extremities, leaving them naked at the base; *axillæ* very slightly rounded; *articulations* of the main filaments 4 to 6 times longer than broad, those of the ramuli twice, polystriate; *capsules* ovate, and somewhat acuminate, inclined, sessile; *colour*, when recent, dark red, changing in the Herbarium to a dark brownish lake. See Plate 7.

Found, during the summer months, in considerable abundance cast ashore in Red Bay near Cushendall.

In habit this species appears intermediate to *Pol. violacea*, and *Pol. nigrescens*, differing from the former in not being so much branched, in having shorter and stiffer ramuli, and in being of a darker colour; from the latter, in being much more flaccid, with differently shaped capsules, and of a lighter colour. Specimens of this species are in Dr. Drummond's Herbarium, and were collected near Carnlough, in 1836.

Callithamnion *arachnoideum*. MSS. (*Cobweb Callithamnion.*)—This plant, at the suggestion of Mrs. Griffiths, is called *Arachnoideum*, from the supposed resemblance it bears in a dried state to a spider's web.

The following are its leading characters; *stem* obscurely if at all jointed, appearing under the glass as if striated like a *Polysiphonia*, slender and somewhat setaceous, 2 to 3 inches high; *branches* long, flaccid, and much divided into plumules of simply pinnated ramuli, which are exceedingly slender; the ultimate pinnæ either simple or once forked; plumules lax, linear, or oblong, more abundant towards the upper parts; *articulations* of the ramuli 3 to 6 times longer than broad, of the pinnæ 2 to 3 times; *capsules* seated on the inner sides of the pinnæ near the axils, either solitary, or two and even three together, sessile, and of an oblongo-ovate form; *colour*, when recent, dull red, changing in the Herbarium to a brownish olive; *substance* flaccid, and adhering firmly to paper when dry.

Found near the mouth of the Bann, among *rejectamenta*. This, which is given with some hesitation, as a species distinct from any described in *Br. Fl.*, could only be compared with *Cal. byssoides*, which it closely resembles in character, though not so much in general appearance. The plant in the Ordnance Herbarium is of a much duller olive colour, with more plumulate ramuli, and certainly the capsules are not constantly solitary but oftener 2 or 3 together. Both being placed under a microscope no very material distinction can be observed, except in the more obvious and longer joints of *byssoides*. But, as there is no present opportunity of studying that plant in a recent state, it is here given as a new species on the authority of Mrs. Griffiths.

14. Mougeotia *cærulescens*. Ag. (*Bluish Mougeotia.*)—"Filaments slender, fragile, inosculating, without tubes, genuflexed, globules green, cruciform." *Ag. System of Algæ*, p. 83. *Eng. Bot.* t. 2457. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 360.

Found in a boggy pool adhering to withered stalks of grasses, and on the moor between Trostan mountain, and Tievebulliagh, in July, 1836.

15. Tyndaridea *bicolor*. Harvey. (*Variegated Tyndaridea.*)—"Filaments simple, slender, straight, bright green, joints thrice as long as broad, white edged, even, several of them together, here and there empty, white and pellucid." *Conferva bicolor*, *Eng. Bot. Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 361.

This plant occurs near the small cascades of most of the mountain rivers in the county of Antrim. It has been carefully compared with the figure in *Eng. Bot.*, with which it perfectly agrees, especially with the magnified portion, but the filaments are generally more curved in the Irish specimens.

16. Scytonema *ocellatum*. Harvey. (*Beaded Scytonema.*)—"Filaments long, gelatinous, pale brown, flexuose, branches solitary, slightly constricted at the base, obtuse, divaricating." *Conferva ocellata*, *Dilwyn's Synopsis*, p. 60, t. *D*. *Eng. Bot.* t. 2530. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 364.

Found on a boggy bank near Torrhead, in June, 1836.

17. Lyngbya *Ferruginea*. Ag. (*Rusty Lyngbya.*)—"Filaments slender, flaccid, forming a lax stratum of a verdigris green colour, which gradually changes to a pale colour." *L. ferruginea* β *versicolor*, *Ag. System of Algæ*, p. 73. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 370.

In muddy pools on the shores of Larne lough, in July, 1837. The specimens agree perfectly with Harvey's description, except that they have not assumed a ferruginous appearance.

18. Lyngbya *speciosa*. Carmichael. (*Beautiful Lyngbya.*)—"Filaments long, thick, flaccid, straight, at length curled; the margin crenate, freely floating in the water, and forming bright green strata." *Harvey* in *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 371.

Found in Carnlough bay attached to small rocks, in May, 1836. When the *Endochrome* in this species begins to separate, it frequently assumes a spiral arrangement similar to the genus *Zygnema*, though never so perfect; while in the same filament it may also be observed, forming transverse lines like the genus *Bangia*. The deep, glossy, yellow green colour, in its dry state, (noticed by Harvey), is a very good mark to know it by in the Herbarium.

19. Rivularia *granulifera*. Carmichael. (*Granuliferous Rivularia.*)—"Frond large, convex, becoming hollow underneath, fleshy, lubricous, brownish olive, often including stony particles, (never petrified)." *Linkia dura, γ. crustacea, Lyng. Hydroph. Dan.* p. 197. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 393.

Frequent on moist rocks, and near small cascades in the mountain rivulets, about Cushendall, July, 1836.

20. Rivularia *calcaria*. Sm. (*Stony Rivularia.*)—"Fronds large, orbicular, convex, aggregating into a broad spongy crust, zoned within, at length petrified." *Eng. Bot.* t. 1799. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 392.

Abundant on the stony bottoms of the mountain rivers in the county of Antrim, especially Glenmakeeran river, near Ballycastle, July, 1836.

21. Palmella *rupestris*. Lyngbye. (*Yellowish Rock Palmella.*)—"Frond shapeless, rugose, yellowish-olive, granules globose, associated in fours, sometimes scattered." *Lyng. Hydroph. Dan.* t. 69. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 397.

Abundant on the conglomerate, or red sand stone rocks, near Red Castle, Cushendall. This plant covers the rocks over the cave, where the old woman well known as its inhabitant lives, with a dirty yellowish gelatine. July, 1836.

22. Nostoc *sphæricum*. Vaucher. (*Small Globose Nostoc.*)—"Fronds densely aggregated, minute, globose, solid, smooth, and olivaceous." *Ag. System of Algæ*, p. 20. *Ulva Pisiformis, Hudson, Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 400.

Found on moist rocks, with water trickling over them, in Glenariff near Cushendall, in July, 1836; and in Glenarm in September, 1836.

23 Nostoc *cæruleum*. Lyngbye. (*Bluish Nostoc.*)—"Frond minute, globose, solitary, solid, smooth, pale blue, subpellucid, filaments simple, curved, moniliform." *Grev. Lyng. Hydroph. Dan.* t. 68. *Grev. Cryptagamic Flora*, t. 131. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 400.

Found near the mouth of the Bush river, Bushmills, in a marshy place adhering to *Hypnum scorpioides*, in April, 1836.

Algæ Diatomaceæ.

24. Fragilaria *aurea*. Carmichael. (*Golden Fragilaria.*)—"Mucose filaments very fine, gradually attenuated, the joints 2 to 3 times broader than they are long, often punctated in the centre." *Carm.* MSS. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 403.

Found growing parasitically on other Algæ, near Port-Ballintrea, in April, 1836.

25. Diatoma *unipunctatum*. Ag. (*One Spotted Diatoma.*)—"Filaments transversely striated, the joints equal in length and breadth, bearing a central rose-coloured spot." *Agardh's System of Algæ*, p. 6. *Fragilaria unipunctata, Lyng. Hydroph. Dan.* p. 133. t. 62. *Achnanthes unipunctata, Grev. Scottish Cryptogamic Flora*, t. 287.

Found at *The Curran*, near Larne, growing parasitically on Ectocarpus *littoralis*, in August, 1837.

26. Diatoma *tenue*. Ag. (*Slender Diatoma.*)—"Filaments of an uniform structure, (not striated), the joints 3 to 4 times longer than they are broad." *Grev. Cryptogamic Flora*, t. 354. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 406.

Abundant in the small river which runs into Carnlough Bay, near the south side; adhering to stones, &c. in the bottom; also in Glenarm river, September, 1836.

27. Gomphonema *geminatum*. Ag. (*Twin Gomphonema.*)—"Densely tufted, pale, tawny, stipes elongated, dichotomous, frustula somewhat urn-shaped." *Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl.* t. 244. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 410.

This curious plant occurs very abundantly in the bottoms of most of the shallow rapid running rivers through the county of Antrim; covering the stones with a soft cottony mass of filaments. Ballycastle, June, 1836. Found also by Dr. Drummond the same season.

28. Gomphonema *ampulaceum*. Grev. (*Flagon Gomphonema.*)—"Densely tufted, stipes elongated, dichotomous, frustula in pairs, but distinct, rounded at the apex." *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 410.

Found in a very shallow sub-alpine streamlet near the head of Glenariff, Cushendall, July, 1836.

29. SCHIZONEMA *obtusum*. GREV. (*Blunt-pointed Schizonema.*)—"Filaments robust, laxly tufted, branched, axils of the branches rounded, the extremities obtuse, frustula oblong, geminate." *Monema obtusum, Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl.* t. 302.

Found on Corallines, near Ballycastle, in June, 1836; again, more abundantly, in the neighbourhood of the Curran, near Larne, May, 1837.

30. SCHIZONEMA *quadripunctatum*. AG. (*Four-dotted Schizonema.*)—"Filaments branched, tufted; frustula oblong, at first in fours, afterwards scattered, distinct." *Monema quadripunctatum, Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl.* t. 286.

Found very sparingly near Curran, growing on *Zostera marina*, May, 1837.

31. SCHIZONEMA *Dilwynii*. AG. (*Dilwyn's Schizonema.*)—"Filaments tufted, dichotomous, capillary, acuminated; frustula linear-oblong, with a longitudinal line." *Monema Dilwynii, Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl. Conferva fœtida, Dilwyn's Conferva*, t. 104.

Found on the limestone rocks, Island of Rathlin, in August, 1836.

32. SCHIZONEMA *comoides*. AG. (*Tufted Schizonema*).—"Filaments in lax tufts, capillary, branched, nearly simple, elongated." *Ag. Conspect. Crit. Diat.* p. 19. *Conferva comoides, Dillw. Conf.* t. 27.

Found abundantly on all the limestone rocks along the coast of Antrim, especially where they are covered with a slight coating of mud. As Harvey refers to this species with uncertainty in *Fl. Hib.* it is here inserted to show it is not rare on this coast.

The following belong to Genera not known to grow on the Irish Shores or Lakes at the time of the Publication of FLORA HIBERNICA.

33. DESMIDIUM *Swartzii*. AG. (*Swartzian Desmidium.*)—"Filaments triangular, the angles of the joints bicrenate." *Grev. Scot. Crypt. Fl.* t. 292. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 403.

Found in a shallow ditch between Coleraine and Dunluce Castle, in January, 1837.

34. ACHNANTHES *brevipes*. (*Short-stalked Achnanthes.*)—"Joints with two coloured spots, very short." *Ag. Syst. Algæ. Grev. Crypt. Fl.* t. 295. *Hooker's Br. Fl.* p. 404.

Found growing abundantly on ENTEROMORPHA *percursa*, on the shores of Larne lough, in December, 1836, and January, 1837.

35. CYMBELLA *minor*. AG. (*Lesser Cymbella.*)—"Frustula simple, lanceolate, and acute at each extremity, with a narrow band." *Frustulia minor, Ag. Syst. Alg. Frustulia lanceolata, Berkley's British Algæ*, p. 13, t. 4.

Found on the bottoms of gently running rivulets near Larne, during the winter months, 1837.

36. CYMBELLA *cymbiformis*. AG. (*Corricle Cymbella.*)—"Frustula binate, cymbiform, obtuse, somewhat curved, with a dorsal and central yellow globule." *Ag. Conspect. Crit. Diat.* p. 10.

Found on moist rocks, over which water was trickling, in Island Magee, in December, 1836.

The specimens collected are, with some hesitation, referred to this species, the only described one, with which they in any way agree.

Besides the species here enumerated, the Ordnance Herbarium contains many more which cannot be satisfactorily identified at present, but, there can be little doubt, that some of them will also prove additions to the British and Irish Floras.

ZOOLOGY.

PISCES OSSEI.

ACANTHOPTERYGII.

CATAPHRACTUS *Schonoveldii*. FLEMING. ASPIDOPHORUS *Cataphractus*. JENYNS. (*Common Pogge.*)—It has been stated, page 16 of the memoir of TEMPLEMORE, that this fish is now common in Lough Foyle. In the catalogue of Irish vertebrate animals, by the late John Templeton, Esq.,

recently published in *Loudon's Magazine of Natural History*, by his son, Robert Templeton, Esq., there is the following note: "The only specimen which I have known of this, caught on our shores, was received by Dr. M'Donnell, of Belfast, from Carnalloc Bay, and presented by him to Dr. James Drummond." (Vol. 1, New Series, page 409.)

GASTEROSTEUS *pungitius*. (*Ten-spined stickle back.*)—One specimen of this species, not given by Yarrell as Irish, is in the collection.

BLENNIUS *gattorugine*. (*Gattoruginous Blenny.*)—Mr. Yarrell observes of this fish, "it is said to have been taken at Belfast." Two specimens are now in the collection, one from Carnlough the other from Portrush.

CALLYONYMUS *Lyra*. LINN. (*Gemmeous Dragonet.*) CALLYONYMUS *Dracunculus*. LINN. (*Sordid Dragonet.*)—Two specimens of the first, and one of the second species, were procured in the neighbourhood of Larne, in the spring of 1837. It may be remarked in respect to the doubt which exists, whether these species are really distinct, or merely male and female, that, in the specimen of the *Sordid Dragonet* here cited, the rays of the first dorsal fin are shorter than those of the second; and, as in the specimens of *Lyra*, four in number; the rays of the second dorsal are as in the *Lyra* eight simple, and one double. The second dorsal of this specimen of *Dracunculus* is striped, in which it differs from Mr. Yarrell's description, but the form of the head is as described by him. The *Lyra* occurs in Mr. Templeton's catalogue.

CRENILABRUS *microstoma*. This fish was first announced as a distinct species by W. Thomson, Esq. of Belfast, and described by him in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society. Specimens from Lough Foyle and Carnlough are in the collection.

MALACOPTERYGII.

Of the CYCLOPTERIDÆ the following species are in the Survey collection:—

1. LEPIDOGASTER *cornubicusis*. (*The Cornish Sucker.*)—Several specimens were received (October, 1837) from Portrush. The colour of these specimens is a rich blue, the spots behind the eyes being of a deeper tint. The spatula shape of the snout is very remarkable.
2. LEPIDOGASTER *bimaculatus*. (*The bimaculated Sucker.*)—From Larne.
3. CYCLOPTERUS *lumpus*. (*The Lump Sucker.*)—From Lough Foyle, Portrush, and Larne.
4. LIPARIS *vulgaris*. (*The unctuous Sucker.*)—Lough Foyle and Larne.

LEPTOCEPHALUS MORRISII. (*Anglesey Morris.*)—The Survey collection contains a specimen of this rare fish, from the Antrim coast.

LOPHOBRANCHII.

SYNGNATHUS *æquorius*. LINN. (*Æquorial Pipe-fish.*)—Specimens of this fish, in various stages of growth, have been obtained during this season (1837) from Larne and Carnlough, on the coast of Antrim. Mr. Templeton remarks, that the great pipe-fish, *Syngnathus Acus*, is rather a scarce fish. In Lough Foyle, however, as stated in TEMPLEMORE memoir, it is abundant towards the end of summer, and it is taken also on the Antrim coast.

PLECTOGNATHI.

ORTHOGORISCUS *mola*. (*Short Sun-fish.*)—In Mr. Templeton's catalogue this fish is said to be "a very doubtful native." Mr. Yarrell speaks of it as taken at Londonderry, and also refers to Dr. Jacob's description, in *The Dublin Phil. Journal*, of a specimen taken on the eastern coast. There can be no doubt that this fish has been long known at Londonderry, as a drawing of it appears on an ancient map of the City and Lough Foyle. One specimen was procured on the Magilligan coast in the winter of 1836-7.

CHONDROPTERYGII.

GALEUS *vulgaris*. FLEMING. SQUALUS *Galeus*. LINN.—Mr. Templeton speaks of one caught in Belfast lough. The Ordnance Survey collector obtained one which had penetrated into Lough Foyle, in pursuit of salmon, in the summer of 1835.

RADIATA.

Asterias *placenta*. Pennant. Ast. *cartilaginea*, Fleming. Ast. *rosacea*, Lamarck. Ast. *membranacea*. Lamk.—Lamarck describes two species closely approximating to each other, of Star-fishes, with very short or obsolete rays, both remarkable for extreme thinness, and a membranaceous structure; and in those particulars the description of Pennant is in accordance with that of Lamarck, though it is too vague to admit of minuter comparison. Lamarck distinguishes his two species thus: *Membranacea*, rays acute. *Rosacea*, rays blunt. *Membranacea*, dorsal disc covered by scales. *Rosacea*, dorsal disc without scales. Distinctions which, it is probable, are not sufficient for specific separation.

Fleming's description is the best, and with some slight modification is here adopted. Diameter 4 inches; the sides slightly emarginate, giving the indications of the rays; rays blunt, the surface on both sides like shagreen, from small granular tubercles, which at the dorsal edges are supported by scales; dorsally the small tubercles terminate in a brush of very short, sharp, and nearly equal spines; on the oral disc the spines of the tubercles are unequal and more produced. The specimen here described was taken off Carnlough, on the coast of Antrim, having been fished up by a hook from a depth of 14 fathoms. Its general colour was a pure white, having on the oral side a margin of red. The colour of the species is not mentioned by the authors cited.

MOLLUSCA.

Cephalopoda.

Octopus *octopodia*. Flem.—This rare species of the family of *Sepiadæ*, seems to be more frequently met with on the coast of Ireland than elsewhere, four specimens having been procured in 1836, near the entrance of Lough Foyle, another in 1837, and a very large one near Carnlough in September, 1837. Mr. Robert Ball has also specimens obtained in the south of Ireland, and Mr. Thompson has noticed it in the vicinity of Belfast. Of the *Sepiadæ*, therefore, the following species have fallen under the notice of the Ordnance collectors:

1. Octopus *octopodia*. 2. Loligo *vulgaris*.—Noticed in the memoir of Templemore. 3. Loligo *Sepiola*, of which several specimens were obtained in Lough Foyle. 4. Sepia *officinalis*.—Bones of this species have been washed on shore at Larne.

CRUSTACEA.

In the catalogue of the late intelligent and indefatigable Mr. Templeton, there is a copious list of Irish Crustacea, but, as the Survey collection contains some species not there mentioned, a list of the species collected, and now in the cabinet, will be given, of which this is a part.

Decapoda Brachyuri.

1. Corystes *cassivelaunus*. Cancer *cassivelaunus*. Pennant. (*Long-clawed Crab.*)—Frequent in Lough Larne, and also from the shore of Magilligan.

2. Portumnus *variegatus*. Cancer *latipes*. Pennant. (*The broad-foot Crab.*)—Found on the shore of Magilligan.

3. Carcinus *mænas*. Cancer *mænas*. Pennant.—Common round the northern coast.

4. Portunus *puber*. Cancer *velutinus*. Pennant. (*The velvet Crab.*)—Abundant on the Antrim coast.

5. Portunus *corrugatus*. Cancer *corrugatus*. Pennant. (*The wrinkled Crab.*)—From Carnlough; rare.

6. Portunus *depurator*. Cancer *depurator*. Pennant. (*The Cleanser.*)—Common on the northern coast; abundant in Lough Foyle.

7. Cancer *pagurus*. Cancer *pagurus*. Pennant. (*Black-clawed Crab.*)—From Carnlough; Common.

8. Xantho *florida*. Cancer *floridus*. Pennant. (*Purplish-brown Crab.*)—Abundant near the Curran of Larne, and has been found also (October 1837) at Carnlough. It is remarkable, that Pennant describes this *Crab* as an *octopode*, an error probably due to an imperfect specimen, as the fourth pair of legs are so immediately, at their origin, under the fifth, that, when lost by accident, their sockets may readily be overlooked.

9. Pilumnus *hirtellus*. Cancer *hirtellus*. Pennant. (*The bristly Crab.*)—From Carnlough.

10. Hyas *araneus*. Cancer *araneus*. Linnæus. (*The spider Crab.*)—From Magilligan, Carnlough, and Larne.

11. Macropodia *phalangium*. Cancer *phalangium*. Pennant. (*Slender-legged Crab.*)—Abundant in Lough Foyle and Larne Lough.

Decapoda Macrouri.

12. Pagurus *bernhardus*. Cancer *bernhardus*. Pennant. (*Soldier Crab.*)—Abundant in Lough Foyle, Larne Lough, &c.

13. Palinurus *locusta*. Astacus *homarus*. (*Spiny Lobster.*)—From Magilligan and Donegal coast.

14. Galathea *strigosa*. Astacus *strigosus*. Pennant. (*Plaited Lobster.*)—Abundant near Larne.

15. Porcellana *platycheles*. Cancer *platycheles*. Pennant. (*Great clawed Crab.*)—From Larne; tolerably abundant.

16. Porcellana *longicornis*. Pisidia *longicornis*. Cancer *longicornis*. Pennant. (*Long horned Crab.*)—Larne, but not common.

17. Astacus *fluviatilis*. Astacus *astacus*. Pennant. (*Craw Fish.*)—Abundant in the rivers east and west of Lough Neagh.

18. Crangon *vulgaris*. Astacus *crangon*. Pennant. (*Shrimp.*)—Abundant in Lough Foyle and elsewhere.

19. Palæmon *serratus*. Astacus *serratus*. Pennant. (*Prawn.*)—From Lough Foyle and Portrush.

To the preceding zoological lists might be added many other interesting species, which are reserved for future elucidation. This is particularly the case in the *Gobioidæ*, &c. The range in Ireland of the *Lesser Weaver* (Trachinus *draco*. Fleming), is extended by the Survey specimens northward to Portrush; and in future lists it will be endeavoured to perfect, as far as possible, the range of each species known to the Irish Fauna.

November, 1837.

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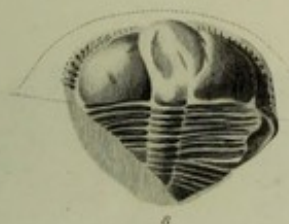
6

1857

FOSSIL CRUSTACEA.

N°1 Supposed head of a Trilobite.
N°2 Smaller head, though differing in proportions from the preceding.
N°3 Caudal extremity of Amphion Longicaudatus.

N°4 Amphion nucleus, Dragon Dalman, from Brown.
N°5 Head of a Trilobite, see Plate 2. Fig 8.
N°6 Head approximating to that of Cryptolithus tessellatus.

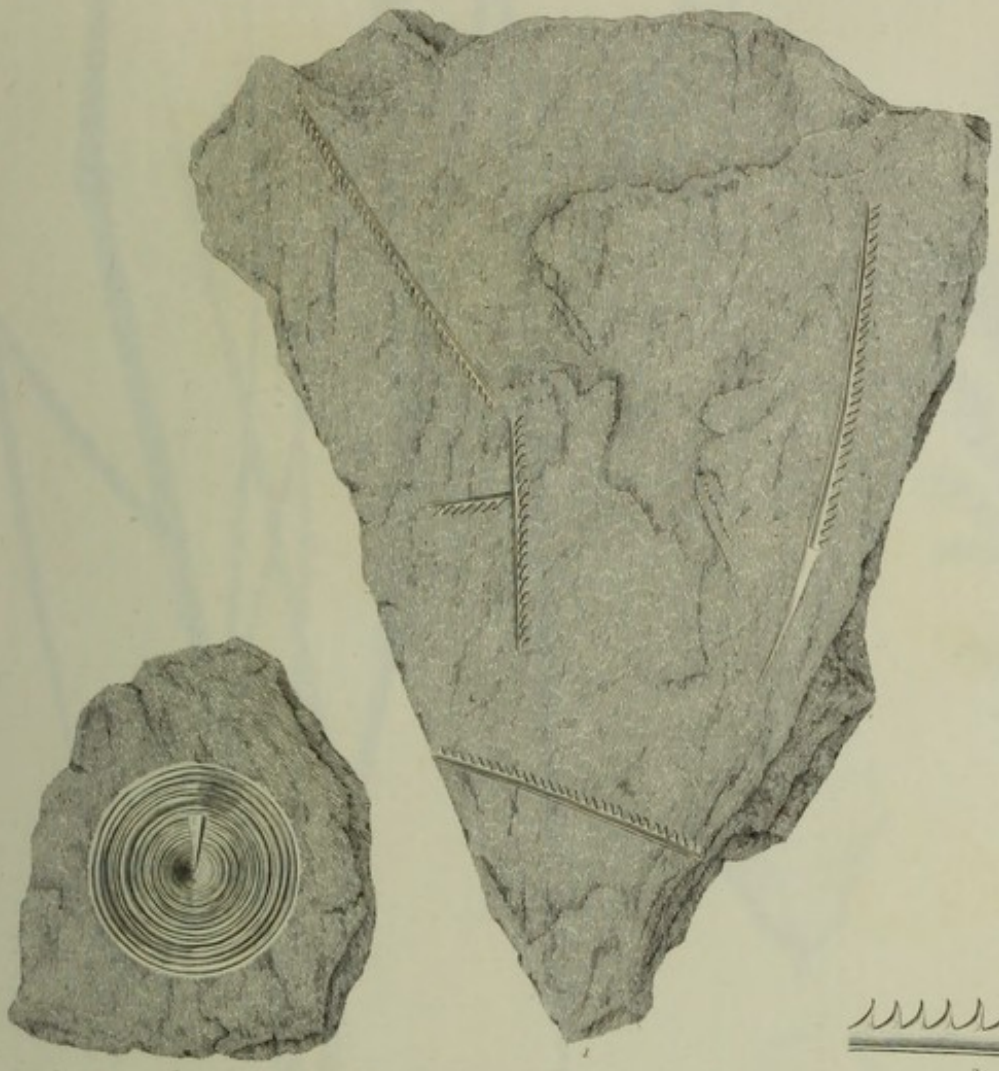


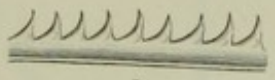
1837

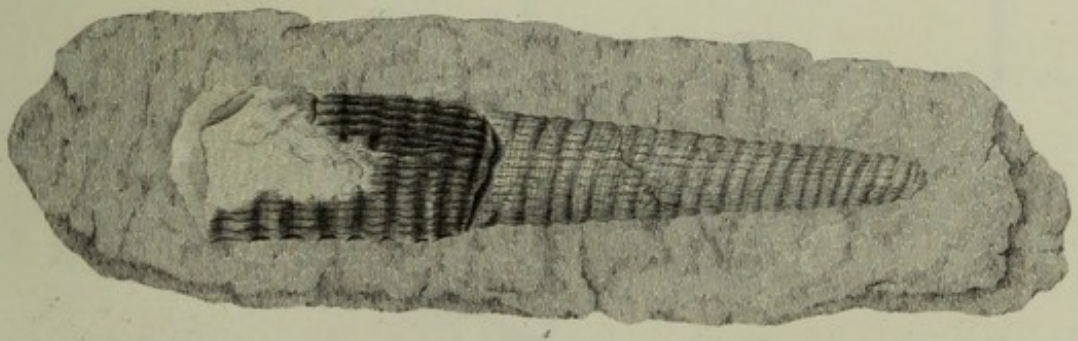
FOSSIL CRUSTACEA.

1 Asaphus extenuatus T. Green.
" " Buchii Brongniart.
2 Head of a larger individual of the same species.
3 & 3 a. Side of the same species.
4 Asaphus.
5 Asaphus.

6 Tail of Asaphus extenuatus Brongniart.
Remopterus, Green.
7 Calymene multi-segmentata.
8 Cryptolithus latus.
9 Asaphus Cornigerus Brongniart.
Basicephalus, Green.







1837

FOSSILS

Associated with the Crustacea figured in Plates 1 and 2.

1837.

CALAMAGROSTIS LAPPONICA.

WAHLENBERG.

Nº 1 Part of the plant with panicle natural size

Nº 2 Flower magnified

Nº 3 Flower without the Calyx Glumes magnified with third power of compound microscope

Nº 4 Calyx Glumes magnified with third power

1837

CAREX BUXBAUMII.

WAHLENBERG

Fig 1 Plant with flowering stems cut off reduced to half the natural size.
Fig 2 Part of the flowering stems natural size
Fig 3 Part of leaf natural size

Fig 4 Fruit & Scale magnified with natural power & compound Microscope.
Fig 5 Male flower with Scale magnified with natural power.

1837.

POLYSIPHONIA ATROFURFUREA.

M. S. S.

N° 1 Part of Plant natural size.
N° 2 Portion of the terminal ramuli magnified with third power of compound Microscope.
N° 3 Portion of main branch magnified with third power of compound Microscope.
N° 4 Section of the main filament magnified with fourth power.

1837.

POLYSIPHONIA AFFINIS.

N. S. S.

Nº 1 Branch of plant natural size
Nº 2 Part of terminal ramuli bearing fruit magnified with third power of compound Microscope.
Nº 3 Part of main filament magnified with third power.
Nº 4 Section of main filament magnified with fourth power of compound Microscope.
Nº 5 Capsule magnified with third power.