

What did the Plantation of Ulster look like

The 1591 Plantation in Monaghan and the 'private' Plantation schemes led by Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton in Antrim and Down in 1606 provided templates for the Plantation of Ulster. This left the other six Ulster counties of Armagh, Cavan, Derry/Coleraine/, Donegal, Fermanagh and Tyrone to be planted.

Plantation of Londonderry

O'Cahan country which covered most of Derry and Coleraine was renamed County Londonderry and assigned to the twelve livery companies (trade guilds) of the city of London in return for their financial support to carry out the Plantation. They established a company, known as The Honourable The Irish Society, to oversee the Plantation and took control of over half a million acres. This was divided into twelve estates assigned to twelve London Companies. The new county was to be secured by two walled citadels, Londonderry in the west of the county and Coleraine in the east. These were chosen as they connected land and sea ensuring a commercial network linking Ireland with England, Scotland, Spain and the New World.

Undertakers, Servitors and Deserving Irish

The Undertakers (received 40% of the allocated lands) were business men who undertook to plant their new lands, which were divided up in units of 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 acres. They had to remove the natives, secure English and Scottish settlers, create small towns and villages and build a castle or bawn (fortified dwelling). Servitors (received around 15% of the allocated lands) were government officials and soldiers who had commanded and served the crown during the Nine years War. The 'Deserving Irish' (retained around 20% of the forfeited lands) were those who had supported the crown.

Generous land grants (around 20 %) were given to the Church of Ireland, Trinity College Dublin and for the creation of six new royal schools at Raphoe, Cavan, Armagh, Dungannon, Newry and Enniskillen. However settlements within the county were scattered and although the Native Irish were allowed to settle on church lands and native freeholds, they were supposed to move off Company lands. However, there were never enough Planters to ensure the Natives were outnumbered.

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Coleraine

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the settlement of Coleraine comprised a few cabins surrounding an old church. But by 1610 the first Planters had arrived, devised the street layout of the new town and had built fortifications in the form of an earthen wall and ditch. The city was granted a charter in 1613 and within ten years almost 200 timber houses had been built.



Londonderry

Extract from Thomas Raven maps, showing Coleraine, 1622; Trinity College Dublin, TCD MS 1209/24 Hardiman Atlas

Londonderry was to be the 'jewel in the crown of the Ulster Plantations'. The city has a great setting, bounded by the River Foyle, with steep embankments on three sides and a bog on the other. The construction of the walls started in 1613 under the supervision of Peter Benson, a Master Builder from London, following plans devised by Sir Edward Dodington of Dungiven. Thick defensive ramparts with angular artillery bastions were built using mainly local materials such as earth, lime and stone, sometimes reclaimed from ruined monastic buildings. The walls were completed in 1618 and cost £10,757; an expense met by the London Companies. A report carried out in 1619 by Captain Nicholas Pynnar, Inspector of Fortifications in Ireland stated that 'the Cittie of London Derry is now compassed about with a verie stronge wall, excellentlie made and neatlie wrought' and within a few years around 250 stone houses had also been constructed. The layout of the city was based on the town of Vitry-le Francois in France and was relatively modern in design compared to existing Irish medieval walled towns. The new walled city of Londonderry was the first major piece of urban planning undertaken in Ireland.

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Document 1

'Provincia Ultoniae' by J. Jansonium, c.1659

Derry City Council, Archive Collection

A print of an engraved map of Ulster with illustrations of towns, rivers and wooded areas

- 1 Why were maps like this one drawn up?
- 2 What specific features has the map maker added to the map?
- 3 Who was the main family in Inishowen as shown on the map?
- 4 Compare this map with a modern map of Ulster and note any differences.

Oriens

Occidens



PROVINCIA
VLTONIAE
The PROVINCE of
VLSTER

Scale: 100 Miles, 100 Leagues, 100 Stades, 100 German Miles, 100 Italian Miles, 100 French Miles, 100 Spanish Miles, 100 English Miles, 100 Dutch Miles, 100 Venetian Miles, 100 Turkish Miles, 100 Persian Miles, 100 Arabian Miles, 100 Chinese Miles, 100 Japanese Miles, 100 Siam Miles, 100 Java Miles, 100 Sumatra Miles, 100 Borneo Miles, 100 Celebes Miles, 100 Moluccas Miles, 100 East Indies Miles, 100 West Indies Miles, 100 America Miles, 100 Africa Miles, 100 Asia Miles, 100 Europe Miles, 100 Asia Miles, 100 Africa Miles, 100 America Miles, 100 Europe Miles.

H. BERLIN
Amstelodami,
Apud Joannem, Janssonium

Septentrion

Meridies

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Document 2

'The Plat of the citte of Londonderrie as it stands built and fortyfyed',
Thomas Raven, 1622

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), Carew Mss 634

- 1 What was the purpose of this document?
- 2 Describe the layout shown and list the number of key buildings shown.
- 3 List the persons who live within the walls. How many families are living within the city according to this document?
- 4 Compare this plan with a modern map of the city of Derry. Is the layout still the same? What changes do you notice?
- 5 What are the modern names for these streets?

Gracious

Silver

Queenes

Shambles

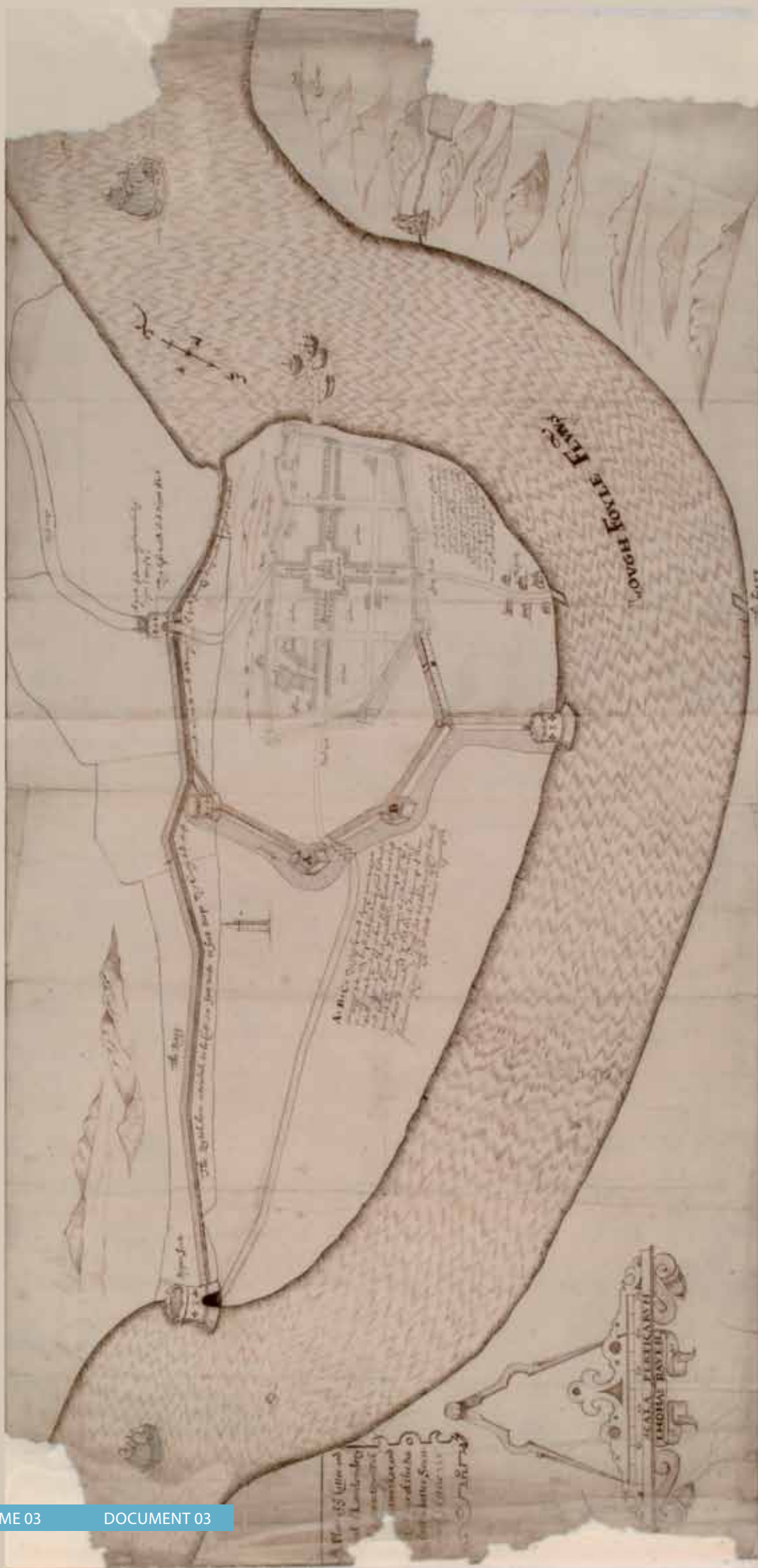
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Document 3

'A plot of ye cittie and lland of Londonderry', Thomas Raven, 1625

Trinity College Dublin TCD MS 1209 Hardiman Atlas, no 22

- 1 How does this document differ from document 2?
- 2 What do you think Raven wanted to show with this plan?
- 3 How might a plan like this one have been used?



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Document 4

A table showing the division of land between the twelve London Companies

This table is taken from 'The Londonderry Plantation 1609-1914', by James Stevens Curl, 1986

The lots were allocated in a draw. In addition The Irish Society held 29,900 acres; Sir Thomas Phillips had 13,100 acres at Limavady and 6,300 acres at Moyola; the Church owned 116,400 acres of Glebe land and Bishop's lands and the Native Freeholders 52,050 acres making a total of 508,750 acres for the whole County of Londonderry (excluding water).

- 1 Name four of the twelve main Companies who were given land.
- 2 Which Company and its Associates had the largest acreage?
- 3 Which Company paid the highest levy in Pounds Sterling?
- 4 What trades did the Haberdashers and Vintners have?
- 5 Name two of these trades that are still in operation today.

Lot number given to each Proportion	Companies	Order of Precedence now and (in 1619)	Levy per Company in Pounds Sterling	Acreage of Proportion	Title of the Manor, Date of Conveyance Name of first farmer and (date of the agreement to farm)
8 Movanagher (destroyed in the 17th century and replaced by Kilrea)	MERCERS Masons Innholders Cooks Broderers	1 30 32 35 48 (50)	3,920 150 300 300 233	21,600	Manor of Mercers 17 October 1618 No farmer as direct control was retained.
2 Muff (renamed Eglinton in the 19th century as it was confused with Muff in Co Donegal)	GROCERS No Associates as the full levy was raised by the Company	2	5,000	15,900	Manor of Grocers 17 October 1618 Edward Rone (2 May 1615. 61 years from 1615 for £116 13s 4d. Rent per annum)
11 Moneymore (second settlement of Draperstown developed in the 19th century)	DRAPERS Tallow- Chandlers (bought out soon after)	3 21 (20)	4,608 380	38,800	Manor of Drapers 20 July 1619 Sir Thomas Ropler (7 May 1619. 55 yrs from 1619 for fine of £450 and £230 per annum for 21 years. £260 after)
3 Ballykelly	FISHMONGERS Leathersellers Plaisterers Musicians Basketmakers Glaziers	4 15 46 (47) 50 (52) 52 (54) 53 (55)	3,390 1,450 60 30 48 48	24,100	Manor of Walworth 24 October 1618. James Higgins (10 February 1617, 60 years from 1617 for fine of £400 and £167 p.a.)
1 NewBuildings	GOLDSMITHS Armourers Cordwainers Painter-Stainers	5 22 (21) 27 (26) 28	4,459 60 370 66	11,050	Manor of Goldsmith's Hall. 10 Sept 1617. (26 January 1615. 20 years from 1616 for £106 p.a.)
12 Dungiven (with second bawn at Brackfield, also known as Crosalt)	SKINNERS Whitebakers Girdlers Stationers	6 19 (18) 23 (22) 28	2,930 720 570 800	49,000	Manor of Pellipar 22 March 1618 Sir Edward Doddington (July 1616. 58 years 6 months from 1616 for £112 p.a.)
6 Macsoquin	MERCHANT TAYLORS No Associates	7	5,000	18,700	Manor of St John the Baptist October 1618. Valentine Hartopp (18 July 1617. 51 years from 1617 for £500 fine and £150 p.a. from 1619)

Lot number given to each Proportion	Companies	Order of Precedence now and (in 1619)	Levy per Company in Pounds Sterling	Acreage of Proportion	Title of the Manor, Date of Conveyance Name of first farmer and (date of the agreement to farm)
4 Ballecaslan (Ballycastle, not to be confused with the town in Co. Antrim)	HABERDASHERS Wax Chandlers Founders Turners	2 20 (19) 33 51 (53)	4,724 120 90 102	23,100	Manor of Freemore. 15 April 1617 Sir Robert McClelland (6 August 1616. 51 years from 1617 for a fine of £1,000 and £350 10s 0d. P.a. from 1620)
10 Magherafelt (with another settlement, castle and bawn at Salterstown)	SALTERS Dyers Cutlers Saddlers Joiners Woolmen	9 13 18 (17) 25 (24) 41 43	2,914 900 345 590 246 30	23,250	Manor of Sal. 12 February 1619. William Finch et al. (May 1616. Subsequently leased to Ralph Whistler for 51 years from 1627 for £400 fine and £100 p.a.)
7 Agivey	IRONMONGERS Brewers Pewterers Barber- Surgeons Carpenters Coopers Scriveners	10 14 16 17 (27) 26 (25) 36 44 (45)	2,230 700 360 350 300 420 570	19,450	Manor of Lizard 17 November 1618. (14 August 1617. 41 years from 1617 for £150 p.a. from 1619).
9 Bellaghy (called for a brief period Vintnerstown)	VINTNERS Grocers Curriers Plumbers Poulters Tylers and Bricklayers Blacksmiths Weavers Woodmongers Fruiterers	11 2 29 31 34 37 40 42 _ (44) 45	3,120 874 66 120 120 120 96 150 320 96	32,340	Manor of Vintners. c October 1618. John Rowley and Baptist Jones. (9 May 1616. 57 years from 1619 for £120 p.a.)
5 Killowen (with a second settlement at Articlave)	CLOTHWORKERS Merchant Taylors Butchers Bowyers Fletchers Brownbakers Upholders	12 7 24 38 39 _ (48) 49 (51)	3,390 1,186 230 30 30 130 66	13,450	Manor of Clothworkers. June 1618. Sir Robert McClelland. (unknown but probably 1618. 51 years from 1618 for £600 8s 4d for first three years in toto and £250 p.a. thereafter).
TOTAL	55		60,000	291,000	

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Document 5

A General Plat of the Lands belonging to the City of London (Companies)

Carew Mss. 634 f.2, courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

- 1 Compare this map with a modern map of the region. What is different or similar?
- 2 List the different professions of people who received portions of lands.
- 3 List the main towns or settlements that are still in use today.

The Countie of Antrim

THE MAINE SEA

Part of Lough Neagh

Part of the Countie of Tyrone.

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Dunmurry

Green
Castle

Red
Castle

White
Castle

Staff
Culmon

London
Dunmurry

Carrick
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Strabane

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