Plantation Underway

As the fleeing Gaelic Earls were expected to return with foreign armies to reclaim their lands, time was of the essence and planning for the Plantation quickly got under way. Originally Sir Arthur Chichester, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, had only intended a small scale Protestant settlement, but Sir Cahir O’Doherty’s rebellion in 1608 changed this. The Crown decided to take more extreme measures and settle six of the nine counties of Ulster; Donegal, Tyrone, Coleraine, Cavan, Fermanagh and Armagh. Parts of counties Down and Antrim had already been settled by a large number of Presbyterian lowland Scots under the private plantation undertaken by Hugh Montgomery and James Hamilton in 1606. A further 300 Scottish Presbyterian families had been settled by Randal MacSorley MacDonnell on his lands in Antrim in 1607.

Design

The design for the Plantation, consisting of almost four million acres of land, was endorsed by King James I in April 1610. Confiscated lands were carved up into precincts, which were further subdivided into estates of 2,500, 1,500 and 1,000 acres. Land was granted to three distinct groups, Undertakers, who were English and Scottish landowners, the Servitors, comprised of career soldiers such as Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir John Davies and Sir James Ley, and approximately two hundred ‘deserving’ Native Irish who had fought for the English in the Nine Years War. Strict conditions detailed the responsibilities of the grantees. A castle was to be built on the largest estates, a smaller fortified stone house or Bawn was to be constructed on medium sized estates, a market town and at least one free school were to be established in each county, and planned villages of the ‘English type’ were to be created across the planted region.

Sir Arthur Chichester
Conditions

On the lands allocated to English and Scottish Undertakers, the native Irish were to be expelled; however they could remain as tenants on the lands of Servitors. Twenty-four British men, either English or lowland Scots, were to be brought to Ulster for every 1,000 acres granted to the undertakers. They were expected to build themselves a dwelling house, and in addition to maintaining arms and attending an annual military ‘muster’, it was stipulated that settlers had to maintain English laws, speech and conduct and observe the Protestant religion. Each estate had to have a Parish Church, either an existing building re-consecrated in the Established Anglican faith, or one newly built; furthermore one townland in every 1,000 acres was to be set aside as ‘glebe’ or church lands. Building and settlement was to be completed within three years, however the 1608 survey of confiscated lands was so imperfect that on their arrival in Ulster, Undertakers and agents found their task to be considerably greater than anything they had been led to believe.

Londonderry

Londonderry was unique among the settlements as it was granted to the Guilds of London who created a dedicated organisation to oversee the development of the city and surrounding area. The Honourable The Irish Society was similar to other contemporary companies that had been established for trade and colonisation, such as the East India Company, and had full responsibility for raising and administering all funds needed to support the Londonderry venture. Initially, the London Companies
were very reluctant to engage in a scheme they considered troublesome and a serious financial burden. It was only after the Crown had fined, threatened and imprisoned some of their most highly regarded members that the Guilds relented and four ‘four wise, grave and discreet citizens’ travelled to Ulster to examine the land.

The Crown was careful to showcase only the most fertile and secure areas of the country, away from the rocky, barren Sperrin Mountains where the dispossessed Irish and bandits known as Woodkerne lurked. The Guilds demanded the best territories east of the River Bann, and on the West bank of the River Foyle, both rivers being abundant with fish, in addition to land in County Tyrone which was covered in a great forest from which timber could be extracted. As these wealthy merchants were vital in providing the additional investment required to implement the Plantation, the Government agreed to their demands and the Guilds were assigned a substantial portion of land, the new county of Londonderry. This totalled some 38,520 acres which included the towns of Derry and Coleraine and coastal regions which were crucial for the economic development and security of the Plantation. For each of the twelve companies concerned, the terms of their settlement were similar to those of the Undertakers, and the sum of £20,000 was set aside for building works.
Two engravings from John Derricke’s ‘The Image of Irelande’, published in London in 1581 by John Day

John Derricke was an English engraver who took part in the campaign to defeat the Irish leader Hugh O’Neill in the 1570s. His engravings are known as woodcuts and also give us an insight into Irish manners, customs, clothing, events and landscape.

Document 1a
‘An Irish Lord feasting in the open air’
This engraving shows a number of scenes based around an Irish Lord and his wife, alongside another man and a friar eating at a wooden table.

Document 1b
‘The submission of Turlough Luineach O’Neill to Sir Henry Sidney’
This engraving shows two scenes.

1. Describe the scenes shown in documents 1a and 1b.
2. In your opinion how are the Irish represented in both drawing?
3. Do you think these are reliable eyewitness accounts?
4. Do you think the images shown here would have influenced the English people who looked at this book?
Document 2

‘The Iland and forte of the Derry’, 1600

TNA PRO SP63/207, pt IV, no 84 (1)

This plan describes Derry as ‘an island made with the river on one side and a bog on the other. It lies in form of a bow bent, whereof the bog is the string, and the river the bow.’ It was sent by Sir Henry Docwra to Sir Robert Cecil on 19 December 1600. Docwra was an English commander sent to establish a base in the city in 1600 as part of the military operations against High O’Neill.

1 Why do you think Sir Henry Dowcra sent this plan to London?
2 Look at the key provided with the plan, what buildings are marked on it?
3 Using the key can you work out what C, H, N and Q stand for?
Theme

Implementation

Document 3

Letter from Sir John Davies (Irish Attorney General) to Lord Salisbury, 12th September 1607

This letter from Davies informed Lord Salisbury of the sudden departures of the Earls of Tyrone, Tyrconnell and the Maguires from the County of Donegal.

1. Describe O’Neill’s journey from Slane to Lough Swilly.
2. What is described as O’Neill’s ‘impediment’?
3. Do you think that the description of O’Neill’s treatment of his wife is accurate?
4. According to Davies, what is the prophesy associated with the young son of Cathbarr O’Donnell’s son?
5. Summarise the events reported by Davies.
My most honorable good Lord, your Lord hath receiv'd a despatch from you to Deputy & commissary of the Department of the Earls of Tyrone & Tyrconnell out of this Kingdom, with being an accident extraordinary. I conceive your Lord will accept of good part from relations thereof, 2 Sundays more notes & observations there upon. 8 if for my part do the better trouble in 290 with my letters at this time, because the occurrence of all the circumstances thereof be now with respect the first report and brought into the desired state & cross my command or the next term of interrupting the business wherein I should have been employed.

For the accident, doubtless as is true, that they are in Garwood & gone, with the most part of that company of men, women & children, and as named in the proclamation, it is true they look skipping the fifth of the present September, that the Saturday before, the Earl of Tyrone was with his Deputy at Shanklin where he had speech with his Lord of his returning into England; told him her word for him about the beginning of Michaelmas Term, according to his white directions. 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My most honorable good Lord, your Lordship hath received advertisement at large from the Lord Deputy and Council of the departure of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell out of the kingdom, which being an accident extraordinary I conceive your Lordship will accept in good part divers relations thereof, and sundry men's notes and observations thereupon. And I for my part, do the rather trouble your Lordship with my letters at this time, because this occurrence (if all the circumstances thereof be true with upon the first report are brought unto the slate) doth crosse my coming over this next term, by interrupting the business wherein I should have been employed.

For the accident, doubtless, it is true that they are embarked and gone with the most part of that company of men, women, and children, who are named in the proclamation; it is true they took shipping the 5th of this present September; that the Saturday before the Earl of Tyrone was with my Lord Deputy at Slane, where he had speech with his Lordship of his journey into England; told him he would be there about the beginning of Michaelmas term, according to His Majesty's directions; that he took his leave of the Lord Deputy in a more sad and passionate manner than he used at other times; that from thence he went to Mellifont, Sir Garret Moore's house, where he wept abundantly when he took his leave, giving a solemn farewell to every child and every servant in the house, which made them all marvel, because it was not his manner to use such compliments.

From thence, on Sunday, he went to Dundalk; on Monday he went to Dungannon, where he rested two whole days; on Wednesday night, they say, he traveled all night with his impediments, (I mean his women and children) and it is like-wise reported that the Countess, his wife, being exceedingly weary, slipped down from her horse, and, weeping, said she could go no farther; whereupon the Earl drew his sword, and swore a great oath that he would kill her in the place, if she would not pass on with him, and put on a more cheerful countenance withal.

Yet, the next day, when he came near Lough Foyle, his passage that way was not so secret but the governor there had notice thereof, and invited him and his son to dinner; but their haste was such that they accepted not that courtesy, but they went on, and came that Thursday night to Rathmullan, a town on the west side of Lough Swilly, where the Earl of Tyrconnel and his company met him. There they took some beeves from one Francis Whyte, an Englishman, and killed them for their provision. There the Earl of Tyrconnel sent for the foster-father of his brother Caffar O'Donnell's son, willing him to bring the child with him. He presently repaired with the child towards the place where the Earls lodged, but being met by the way by the Baron of Dungannon and Caffar O'Donnell himself, they took the infant violently from him, which terrified the foster-father, so that he escaped by the swiftness of his horse, their horses being tired with travelling. Of this child they have a blind and superstitious prophecy, because he was born with six toes upon one foot; for they affirm that one
of their Saints of Tyrconnel hath prophesied that when such a one, being of the sept of O'Donnell, shall be born, he shall drive all the Englishmen out of Ireland.

But now the great question is, whither those travelers have directed their course. The common voice and opinion is that they are gone into Spain. The reasons and presumptions are these: - First, Sir Cormac M’Baron O’Neill, the Earl of Tyrone’s brother, brought the first news of their departure, and reported that the Earl his brother sent one O’Hagan unto him, who persuaded him to accompany his brother into Spain, but he would not be moved by his persuasion, but presently made his repair to the State, to acquaint the Lord Deputy with this accident; howbeit it was noted that Sir Cormac had his private end in this, for withal he was an earnest suitor to have the custodian of his brother’s country, which, perhaps, might be to his brother’s use by agreement between them; and, therefore, for this and other causes of suspicion, the constable of the Castle of Dublin has the custodian of him. Next it is said, that McGuire, who hath been lately in Spain, came in the ship wherein they are embarked, disguised like a mariner; and that Florence O’Mulconnor, the Pope's titular Bishop of Tuam, and a pensioner of Spain, came also in that ship from the coast of Flanders. If this be true, it is to be presumed that these men brought some message out of Spain, whereby the Earls are invited to come thither.
Document 4

Extracts from the Articles of Agreement, 28 January 1609

From ‘Londonderry and the London Companies 1609-1629, being a survey and other documents submitted to King Charles I by Sir Thomas Phillips’, printed Belfast, 1928.

1 How much money did the City of London agree to provide at first and what was it to be used for?
2 How many houses were built in Derry?
3 Articles 7 and 14 refer to natural resources. Why was this important to the London Companies?
4 What does article 18 refer to and who was put in control of this trade?
5 What do you think the City of London thought about this agreement?
Extracts from the Articles of Agreement, 28 January 1609

From ‘Londonderry and the London Companies 1609-1629, being a survey and other documents submitted to king Charles I by Sir Thomas Phillips’, printed Belfast, 1928

Articles agreed upon 28 Jan. 1609 between the Lords Of The Privy Council on the King’s Majesty’s behalf on the one part and the Committees appointed by Act of Common Council on behalf of the Mayor And Commonality Of The City Of London on the other part concerning a Plantation in part of the province of Ulster:

Imprimis. It is agreed by the City that the sum of £20,000 shall be levied whereof £15,000 is to be expended upon the intended Plantation and the other £5,000 for the clearing of private men’s interest in the things demanded.

2 It is agreed that at the Derry 200 houses shall be built and room to be left for 300 more and that 400 acres lying on the Derry side next adjacent to the City of Derry shall be laid thereunto, bog and barren mountain to be no part thereof but to go as waste to the City; the same to be done by indifferent commissioners

3 It is agree that the Bishop and Dean of the Derry shall have convenient plots for the seat of three houses at the Derry.

7 It is agreed that the woods and the grounds and the soil of Glanconkyne and Killetra extending from the County of Coleraine to Ballinderry be wholly to the city, in perpetuity, the timber trees of those woods to be converted for the furtherance of the Plantation and all necessary uses in Ireland and not to be made merchandize.

14 That the Salmon and the Eel Fishings of the River of Bann and Lough Foyle, and all other kind of Fishings in the River of Lough Foyle so far as the river doth flow and in the Bann to Lough Neagh shall be in perpetuity to the City.

18 It is agreed that no Flax Hemp or Yarn unwoven be carried out of the Ports of the Derry and Coleraine without licence of the City officers and that no hides be transported without licence out of those parts.

20 That the City shall have the Castle of Culmore and the lands thereunto belonging in Fee Farm they maintaining a sufficient Ward and officer therein.

21 It is agreed that the Liberties of the Derry and Coleraine shall extend three miles every way.

26 It is agreed that the City shall have time during the term of seven years to make such other reasonable demands as times shall shew to be needful but cannot prudently be foreseen.

27 It is lastly agreed that the City shall with all speed set forward the Plantation in such sort that there be 60 houses built in Derry and 40 houses in Coleraine by the first of November next following with convenient fortifications and the rest of the houses to be built and perfected by the first day of November which shall be in the year of our Lord God 1611.
Document 5

Extracts from the correspondence between Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, to the Londoners (Lords of the Council), and their response, 1612

From ‘Londonderry and the London Companies 1609-1629, being a survey and other documents submitted to King Charles I by Sir Thomas Phillips’, printed Belfast, 1928.

1 What is the Lord Deputy unhappy about?
2 Who is the Tyrone he refers to in paragraph 3?
3 In their reply to point 1 what do the Londoners say they have achieved?
4 What does the correspondence say about the “natives” living in the planted lands?
5 What is the Lord Deputy’s opinion of Sir Thomas Phillips? What do the Londoners say in response to this?
Extracts from the Correspondence between Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord Deputy, to the Londoners (Lords of the Council), and their response, 1612

From 'Londonderry and the London Companies 1609-1629, being a survey and other documents submitted to king Charles I by Sir Thomas Phillips', printed Belfast, 1928

1612, April 29. Dublin Castle. - The last time is now expired at May Day next that the Natives should be generally removed from under the British Undertakers into their own allotment elsewhere, if any they have, or else into the Church lands or those other of the Servitors, as they were appointed to be by directions from his Majesty. And your Lordships’ letters therefore were now ready to be sent away unto the Sheriffs of the Escheated Counties requiring every of them to put our former decree of the last summer into execution presently to that effect without any more of those contradictions and delays which have hitherto made that princely action imperfect, to his Majesty’s great displeasure and your Lordships’ no doubt...

Among all the Undertakers there is none yet more backward for sending over of Tenants than the best able to accomplish it, which are the Londoners themselves, who besides their workmen have brought never a man to inhabit. An argument that they are not yet sensible enough of the great favour and benefit they have received of his Majesty. Their Ministers here (as I am credibly advertised) do usually recall back and constrain many of the Natives to stay upon their lands that would gladly remove and settle themselves elsewhere out of the Country and, which is more insufferable, they do invite the Irish, who willingly flock thither out of all other parts of Tyrone into the Barony of Loughinshelin to inhabit in greater numbers than hath been yet usually known to our memory.

That Country is so divided from the rest with very high Mountains and Waters on the east and west sides and of so great Fastness within elsewhere and for rivers, woods and bogs, it was Tyrone’s last and surest retreat in the latter end of his rebellion, when he was no longer able to stand or with small forces to subsist in all the rest of the Province...

Before the City’s Agents came thither Sir Thomas Phillips was appointed to look into the Government of that Country and carefully to attend the same by Commission from me. As also of the Town of Coleraine within the County of Antrim and my Government Carrickfergus, in both which he hath been since very timorous to intermeddle for giving offence or colour of complaint unto the agents. Now I think it expedient for his Majesty’s service furtherance of the Plantation specially to continue him still in that trust for the good experience I have had of his Discretion and Integrity for so long time, at least as the works may be finished in Coleraine and the Town Peopled and some form of Civil Government established...

In all these things I humbly desire and expect your Lordships’ graver advice for my proceedings and warrant, and that with the more expedition because our lenity and long delay of reformation do daily increase those evils that are pernicious to the intended Plantation, so referring the more ample relation of these particulars unto the bearer Sir Thomas Phillips whose garrison is Coleraine and knoweth what is done in those parts.
The POINTS in the Lord Deputy’s letter of the 29th of April 1612 which concern the Londoners and to which they are to make answer.

The LONDONERS’ ANSWERS to the Points of the said Letter delivered to the Commissioners accordingly.

1. That they are backward in sending over Tenants (and besides the workmen) have brought never a man to inhabit their lands.

   [Answer] We presume his Lordship meaneth not the Londoners alone are backwards in the Plantation but the whole British Undertakers, because none have performed in their proportion like us, for we have built above our number of 100 houses in Coleraine besides the Fortifications, and have now in our works a great number of workmen at the Derry and Coleraine. Notwithstanding we have yet no assurance by reason his Majesty hath not (to our knowledge) compounded with the inhabitants of the Derry. Sir Toby Caulfield and Brian Cossogh O’Neale and others now demand great sums of money for the land they hold, the greatness and Charge of the Work being such as we have expended £25,000 besides all the rents received, and our Articles enjoin us to the spending of £15,000 in all.

2. That their Ministers usually recall back and constrain many of the Natives to stay upon their lands....

   [Answer] We doubt his Lordship is aggravated against us by those who desire the Natives, for we neither invite the Irish Tenants nor seek to retain them but by the petitions of our Agents there to his Lordship, and ours here, for that we are assured that the Natives shall not be otherwise removed out of those parts but from our Lands to the Church and Servitors, which giveth discontentment to the Natives, alleging that we turn them from us: we desire them not in Perpetuity but for a small time of 2 or 3 years till we have performed the Great Works in the Town and City, or otherwise we shall not be able to feed our number of Workmen and Soldiers.

3. Sir Thomas Phillips thought fit by the Lord Deputy to be continued in that Trust to look into the Government of that Country that was committed to him before...

   [Answer] For Sir Thomas Phillips his superintendency we hope according to the Articles to see the country governed and none there to have that power but such as we shall think fit and they to join in Commission with our Agents by us appointed, yet we deny not Sir Thomas Phillips to have the care of the Martial Affairs and Government of his Soldiers, but for the Civil Government we hope not to need his help.

4. That the Agents of the City desire of the Lord Deputy the Continuance of the Natives but he thinketh not their reasons worthy of consideration.

   [Answer] We pray that as the nature of the work proveth greater and of more charge than could be apprehended at the first, that we may have all favourable Construction of our Actions, we may never expecting any reciprocal profits, but the good of the Kingdom and his Majesty’s gracious acceptance.
Document 6

‘Conditions to be observed by the British Undertakers of the Escheated Lands in Ulster’, printed by Robert Barker, Printer, 1610

In April 1610, a document was issued detailing the terms and conditions for grantees in the ‘Plantation of Ulster’. Commonly known as the ‘Printed Book’, it formally launched the Plantation of the lands of six entire counties – Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, Donegal, Tyrone and what would become Londonderry.

1. What are the three areas that this document deals with?
2. How was the confiscated lands given to the Undertakers divided up?
3. What sort of goods can be imported into Ireland?
4. What must the Undertakers agree to in return for this land in terms of rent, people and buildings?
5. What is the Oath of Supremacy and who had to take this oath?
6. How many years did the Undertakers need to commit to living on their lands for initially?
7. The last part outlines the timescale in which this was to be carried out. Using this information work out the dates by which the Undertakers must get to Ireland, take possession of their portions, organise tenants and build houses and villages.
8. Can you identify individual written letters that look different from today’s script?
CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED
by the British Undertakers
of the Escheated Lands
in Ulster,
Consisting in three principal points, viz.

1. What the British Undertakers shall have of his Majesties gift.
2. What the said Undertakers shall for their parts performe.
3. In what manner the same performance shall be.

Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie.
Anno Dom. 1610.
CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY the British Undertakers of the Escheated Lands in Ulster, &c.

1. What the British Undertakers shall have.

Ist. The Landes to be undertaken by them, are divided into sundry Precincts, of different quantities.

Every Precinct is subdivided into Proportions of three sorts, Great, Middle, and Small.

The great Proportion containeth 2000 English Acres at the least.

The middle Proportion containeth 1500 Acres at the least.

A 2 The
The small Proportion containeth 1000 Acres at the least.

Unto every of which Proportion land, bogge and wood shall be allowed, as lieth within the same, for which no Rent shalbe required.

The Precincts are by name distinct, part for the English, and part for the Scottish, as appeareth by the Table of Distribution of the Precincts.

Every Precinct shalbe assigned to one, principal Vindtaker, and his coniion, as will appeare by the Table of Assignati

The chief Vindtakers shall be allowed two middle Proportions, if they desire the same; otherwise no one Vindtaker is to be allowed above one great Proportion.

They shall have an estate in Fee Simple to them and their heirs.

They shall have power to create Manours, to hold Courts Baron twice every yeere, and not oftner, and power to create Tenures in Socage to hold of themselves.

They, their heires and assignes, for the

space of 7 yeeres next ensuung, shall have libertie to export out of Ireland all commodities growing or arising upon their owne Lands under taken, without paying Custome or Impostion.

They, their heires and assignes, for the

space of 5 yeeres next ensuung, shall have freedom to import into Ireland out of Great Britaine, victual, and utensiles for their Houshold materials and tooles for their buildings and Husbandry, and cutt to stocke and manure the Lands under taken, without paying any Custome or Impostion; which shall not extend to any commodities transported by way of Mer-

chandise.

They shall have allowance of Timber for their buildings to be erected upon the

space of 2 yeeres, the same to be taken in any of the Precincts, by the Assignment of the Commissioners, without paying any thing for the same for the space of two yeeres; and after that time expired, every Vindtaker to hold to his owne caste the Timber and Woods remayning upon his owne

Propotion.
The principal Undertaker shall have one Aduowfion within his Precincts to him and his heirs.

2. What the said Undertakers shall for their parts performe.

Their Rent.

Hey shall yeerely yeeld unto his Majestie for every Proportion of 1000. Acres, five pound sixe shillings eight pence English, and to rateably for the great Proportions; The first halfe yeeres payment to begin at Michaelmas 1614.

Every of the said Undertakers shall hold the Lands so undertaken in Free and common Socage, as of the Castle of Dublin, and by no greater Service.

Every of the said Undertakers of a great Proportion, shall within 3. yeeres to be accompted from Easter next, build thereupon a stone house, with a strong court or bawne about it; And every Undertaker of a middle Proportion, shall within the same time build a stone or bricke house thereupon, with a strong court or bawne about it; And every Undertaker of a small Proportion, shall within the same time make thereupon a strong Court or bawne at least.

Every Undertaker shall within three yeeres, to be accompted from Easter next, plant or place upon a small Proportion, the number of 24. able men of the age of 18. yeeres or upwards, being English, or In-land Scottish; And to rateably upon the other Proportions; Which numbers shall be reduced into 10. families at least, to be settled upon every small Proportion, and rateably upon the other Proportions in this manner; Viz. The principal Undertaker and his family to bee settled upon a Demesne of 300. Acres; Two Fee-servours upon 120. Acres a piece; Three Leaseholders for three lives or 21. yeeres upon 100. Acres a piece; And upon the residue being 160. Acres, four families or more of Husbandmen, Artificers or Cottagers; their Portions
Portions of Land to be assigned by the principal Undertaker at his discretion.

Every of the said Undertakers shall draw their Tenants to build houses for themselves and their families, not scattering but together, near the principal house or bawne, as well for their mutual defence and strength, as for the making of villages and Townships.

The said Undertakers, their heires and assigns, shall have ready in their houses at all times, a convenient store of Armes, wherewith they may furnish a competent number of men for their defence, which may be viewed and mustered every halfe yeere, according to the manner of England.

Every of the said Undertakers, before he be received to be an Undertaker, shall take the Oath of Supremacie, either in the Chancerie of England or Scotland, or before the Commissioners to be appointed for the establishing of the Plantation, and shall also conform themselves in Religion according to his Maiesties Lawes; And every

Every of their Undertainers being chief of a family, shall take the like Oath before the said Commissioners, or the Justices of Assize comming into the Countie, wherein the said Tenants shall be placed at the next Assizes, after they shall sit downe and inhabite in the said several Counties. And they and their families shall be also conformable in Religion as aforesaid.

Every of the said Undertakers for the space of five yeeres, to be accounted from Michaelmas next, shall be resident himselfe in person upon his Portion, or place some such other person thereupon, as shall be allowed by the State of England or Ireland, And shall take the Oath of Supremacie, and likewise be himselfe with his family conformable in Religion as aforesaid, who shall be resident during the said five yeeres, unless by reason of sickness or other important cause, he be licensed by the Lord Deputie and Councell of Ireland to absent himselfe for a time.

The said Undertakers, their heires and assigns, shall not Alien or demise their Portion.
Portions or any part thereof to the meere Irish, or to such persons as will not take the said Oath of Supremacy; And to that end a penalty shall be inserted in their Letters Patents, that the parcell of land so aliened shalbe forfeited.

The said Undertakers shall not alien their Portions during five yeares, to be accounted from Michaelmas next; but unto their Undertakers, in the forme before expressed in the fourth Article.

The said Undertakers shall not resell any uncertaine Rent, but the same shalbe expressly set downe without reference to the custome of the Countrey.

3. In what maner the said performance shall be.

The said Undertakers either in person, or by such Agents as shall be allowed by the Councile of Estay of England or Scotland respectively, shall before Midsummer day next, repair into the Realme of Ireland, and offer themselves to the Lord Deputies and Commissioners for the Plantation; who shall take order with the said Undertakers for the distribution of the Proportions within every Precinct, either by Agreement or Lot; So as every Undertaker shall know his Portion, if the same be not distributed here in England before.

The said Undertakers by themselves or their said Agents, shall take possession of their several Portions, and set downe upon the same before Michaelmas next.

The said Undertakers shall bring over into Ireland, and plant and place upon their several Proportions, the several numbers of men and families aforesaid, viz. One third part before the feast of All Saints next, an other thirde part before the first day of May then next ensuing, and the other third part before the feast of All Saints in the yeere of our Lord God one thousand six hundredth and eleven.

The said Undertakers shall take out their Letters Patents either in England or in

Time of placing their Tenants, To set downe before Michaelmas next.

Time of taking out their Patents.
in Ireland, at their election, before Midsummer day next.

The said Undertakers shall before the feast of All Saints next make their several Courts or Bawmes upon their Proportions, and erect habitations for one third part of the men and families which they are to plant thereupon; and before the first day of May then next ensuing, they shall erect habitations for one other third part, and provide and bring in place all the materials for building of their Stone houses; and before the feast of All Saints 1611, following, they shall erect habitations for the residue of their men and families, and in the meantime proceed in the building of their Stone houses, so as they may be fully finished within three yeeres as aforesaid.

Every Undertaker before the ensealing of their Letters Patents, shall enter into bond or recognizance with good sureties to his Maiesties use, in the Office of his Maiesties chief Remembrancer in England or Ireland, or in his Maiesties Exchequer or Chancery in Scotland, to perform the aforesaid Articles according to the several distinctions of Building, Planting, Residence, Alienation within five yeeres, and making of certaine estates to their Tenants, viz. The Undertaker of the greatest Proportion to become bound in four hundred pounds; of the middle, in three hundred pounds; and the least, in two hundred pounds: which bonds or recognizances shall be delivered up after five yeeres upon Certificate of the L.Deputy and Council, that the true meaning of the conditions thereof hath bene performed.
Documents 7a
Surveying the land

Document 7b
Building the city walls -
Two Drawings by Sean O’Brogain

Document 7c
Illustration showing the ‘Four Wise, Grave and Discreet Citizens’ from London on a visit to Derry - stained glass window in the main hall of the Guildhall

1 Look at both drawings what do they tell you about the plans to create a new settlement at Derry?
2 Who do you think the people in the drawing represent?
3 Describe the scene shown in the stained glass window.
4 Why was this window commissioned?