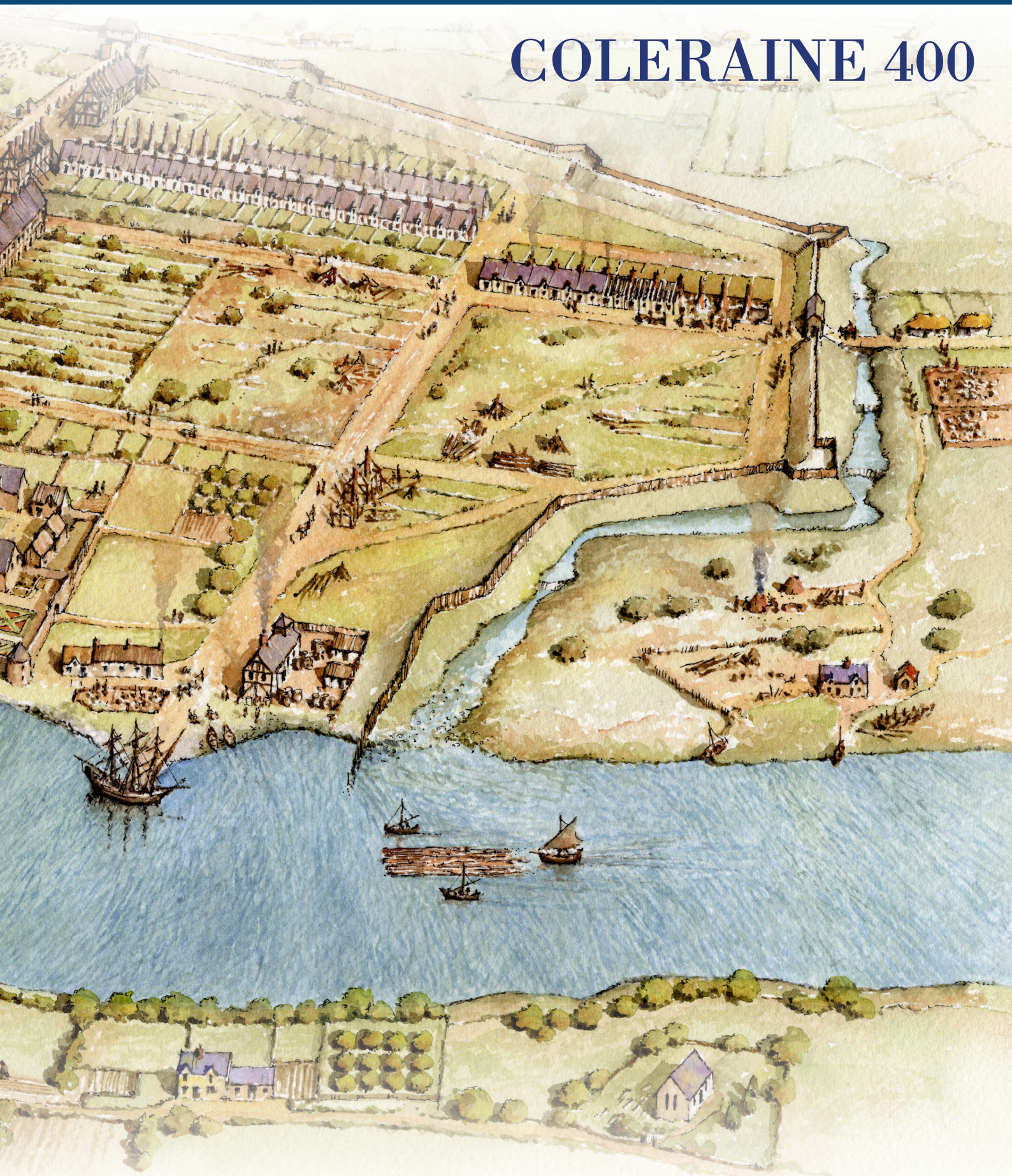




COLERAINE 400



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Department of
Culture, Arts
and Leisure
www.dcalni.gov.uk



COLERAINE 1613-2013 **400**
Celebrating 400 years of Coleraine's town charter



Coleraine 400

On 28th June 1613 King James I granted the town of Coleraine its Royal Charter. In 2013, Coleraine 400 celebrates this anniversary and considers its impact on this ancient town.

Coleraine's Charter allowed the town to hold markets, to trade with the world, set up the local government system modelled on the system in London and it enabled Coleraine to send representatives to Parliament.

Archaeology, artefacts, records, maps and plans allow us to bring 17th-century Coleraine to life. This resource supports learning in the classroom and the Coleraine 400 Heritage Trail which explores the historic town centre.

A handling box with images and maps is available from Coleraine Museum. Please contact Causeway Museum Service for more information
Tel: 028 7034 7234
Email: cms@colerainebc.gov.uk

Key Stage 2 curriculum areas covered include: Language and Literacy, Mathematics and Numeracy, The Arts and The World Around Us.

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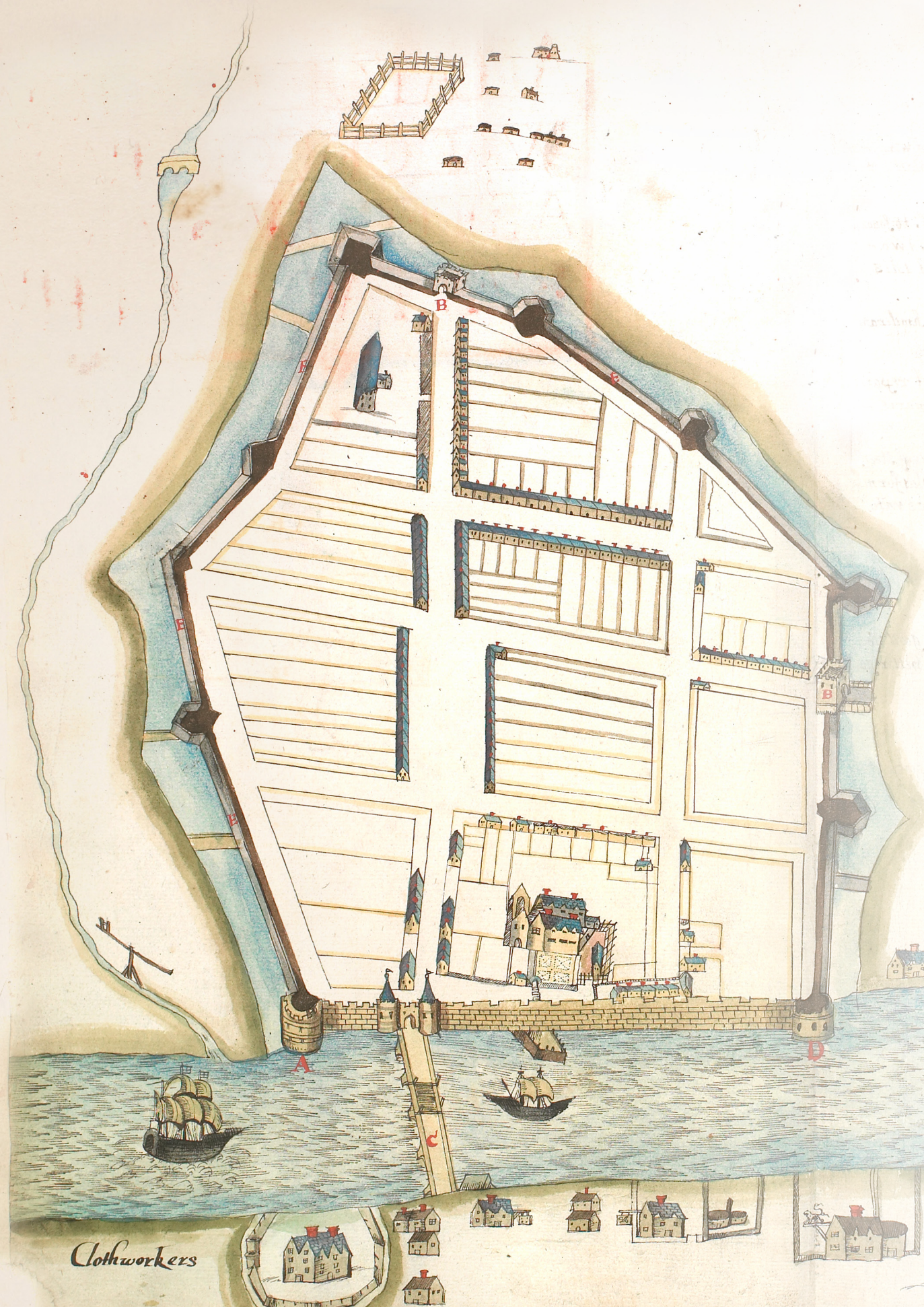
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All images courtesy of Coleraine Museum except where stated.

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Thomas Raven's map of Coleraine, 1622
Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library



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Coleraine before 1613



Nearly 10,000 years ago

Mountsandel – The oldest known settlement in Ireland.



Circa 500AD

Tradition holds that St Patrick founds a Monastery in Coleraine which we now know as St Patrick's Church.

930AD

Vikings sail up the River Bann and attack the town of Coleraine - killing Abbott Airmheadh of the Monastery.

Statue of St Patrick,
Courtesy of the Sam Henry Collection



The Abbey excavation in the late 1990s
Courtesy of D. Girvan

1177

Anglo-Norman John De Courcy invades Ulster, burns Coleraine, then builds a town, a castle and establishes the port.

1213

Thomas MacUchtred builds a castle in Coleraine. In 1221 this Castle was destroyed by Hugh de Lacy and Hugh O'Neill. It was rebuilt in 1228.



Robert the Bruce
Public Domain

1244

Walter de Burgh founds the Dominican Abbey.

1248

A bridge is built across the Bann – in 1315 this bridge is burned and destroyed during the Bruce invasion.

1514

The Castle of Coleraine is once again ruined – this time by Hugh O'Donnell.

1542

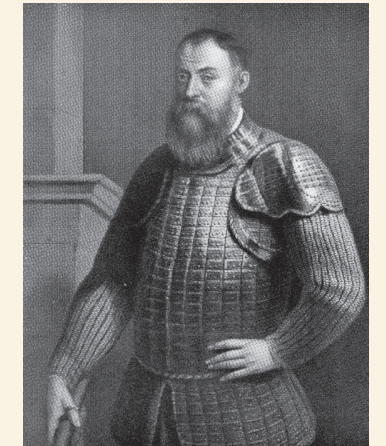
As part of King Henry VIII dissolution of the Monasteries, Prior Shane O'Boyle gives the Dominican Abbey to the King's Commissioners.

1604

Captain Thomas Phillips arrives in Coleraine, taking over the Abbey.

1607

The Flight of the Earls – The Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell (Hugh O'Neill and Rory O'Donnell) and Cuconnacht Maguire (Lord of Fermanagh) with their followers, leave Ulster for Spain.



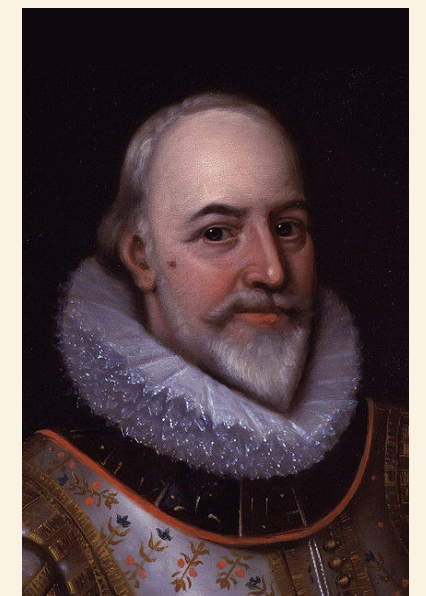
Hugh O'Neill
Public Domain

1610

Sir Thomas Phillips' lands at Coleraine are bought by the Crown – in return he is given land in Limavady.

1611

George Carew arrives in Coleraine from London. He creates a plan for the gridded street layout and the defensive ramparts.



George Carew
Public Domain

Mountsandel

Settlement in Coleraine stretches back much further than 400 years with the oldest known settlement in Ireland at Mountsandel. In the 1970s archaeologists discovered evidence of a Mesolithic community which they dated to 7600 BC – 7900 BC.

Did you know?

Archaeologists' uncovered Mesolithic material in the Ferryquay Street area of Coleraine.

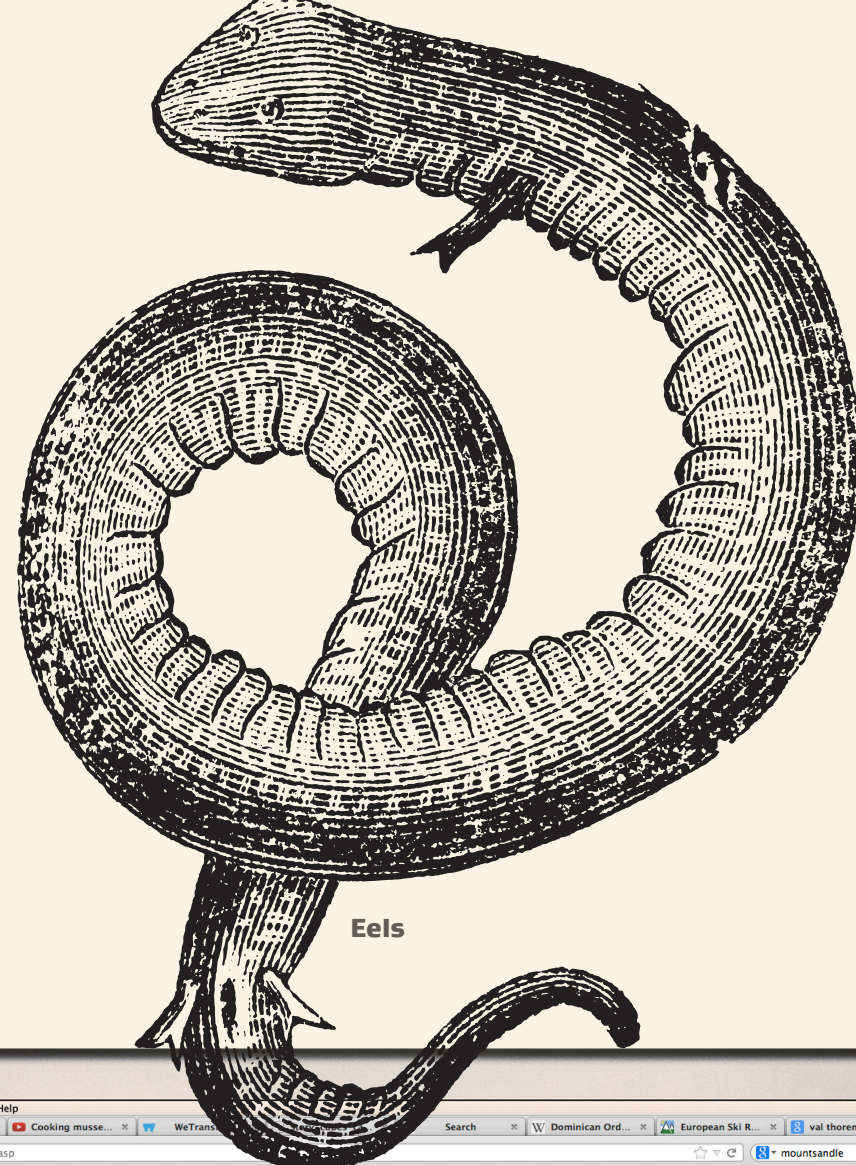
Why settle at Mountsandel?

As well as the high vantage point, the area was rich in terms of food – archaeological excavations revealed that salmon and eels, boar, hare, red deer and birds were hunted and that hazelnuts and berries were gathered. The River Bann gave access to the site, as well as a source of food and water.



For more information on Mountsandel please go to **www.mountsandel.com**

The Mountsandel learning resource complements Coleraine 400.



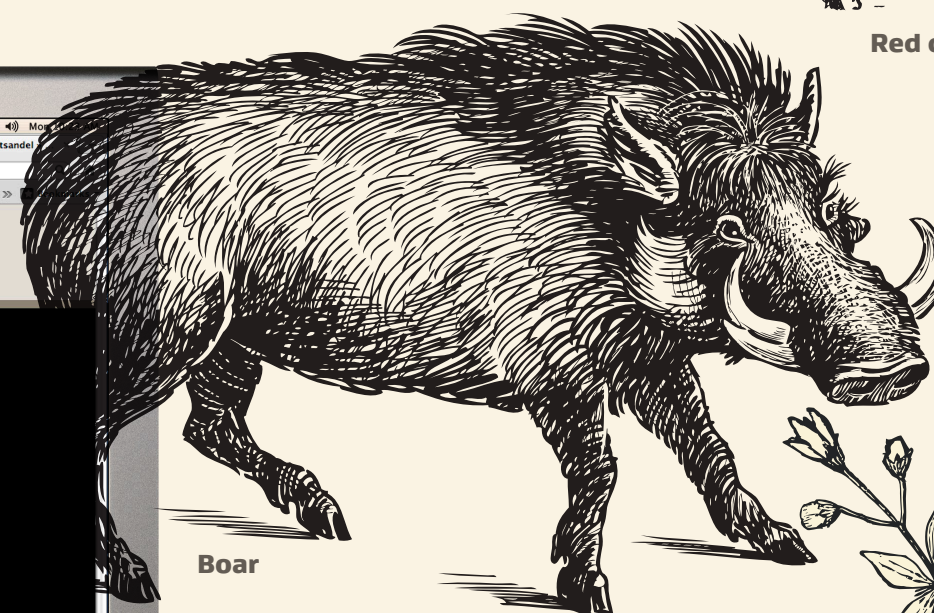
Eels



Hazelnuts



Red deer



Boar



Berries



**Causeway Museum
Service online learning
resource**

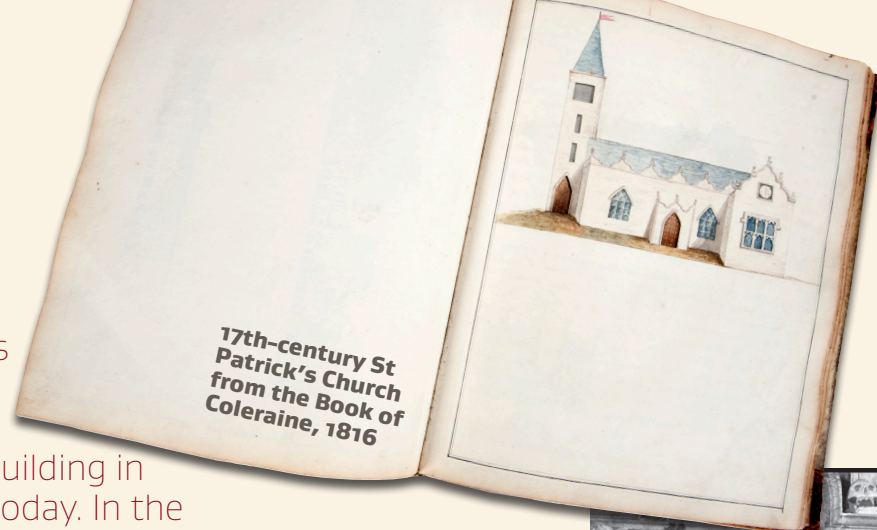
St Patrick's Church



Tradition holds that when St Patrick was travelling around Ireland in the 5th century, he founded a church in Coleraine. It also holds that it was St Patrick who named Coleraine "Cuil Rathain" which is Irish for "the ferny corner".

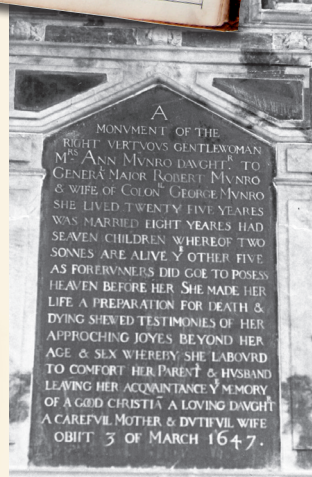
St Patrick's Church is the oldest standing building in Coleraine today. In the 1990s archaeologists discovered its medieval foundations, which can be seen inside today. The Honourable The Irish Society made improvements to St Patrick's by 1613, and presented a communion plate and chalice to the Church. The Church was re-built between 1883 – 1885, with alterations made to the interior in the 1990s.

Both inside and outside the Church are memorials and gravestones which pay tribute to people who lived in Coleraine in the 17th century. These include familiar family names such as Dodington, Rowley, Beresford, Munro and Hamilton.



17th-century St Patrick's Church from the Book of Coleraine, 1816

Chalice presented to St Patrick's Church by The Honourable The Irish Society in 1613
Courtesy of St Patrick's Church



Munro memorial in St Patrick's Church
Courtesy of the Sam Henry Collection



St Patrick's Church

Medieval Coleraine



The development of today's urban Coleraine dates to the medieval period. The Dominican Friary or Abbey – remembered by Abbey Street – was founded in 1244. In 1998, archaeologists' uncovered more than 200 medieval burials – men, women and children – and the Abbey ruins, before the Diamond shopping centre was built. Archaeological digs have uncovered further evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity of the Baptist Church in Coleraine, and large medieval ditches in New Row and Cross Lane.



Dominican Monk
Public Domain



The remains of the Dominican Abbey, 1615
Illustration by Philip Armstrong

The excavation of the Abbey site uncovered over 200 skeletons
Courtesy of D. Girvan

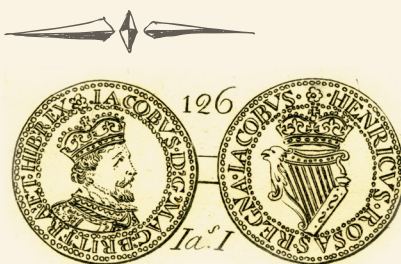
The Project of Plantation

The Plantation of Ulster began in the 17th century. It meant English, Scottish and Welsh people were given land to 'plant' in Ulster. This land had been confiscated from the Irish Chieftains when they fled in 1607 and belonged to the King. The people given land were called 'undertakers' and they were required to bring new settlers over from Scotland, England and Wales.

Scotsmen Montgomery and Hamilton successfully 'planted' areas of County Down as a private enterprise. In County Antrim, the MacDonnell clan, based at Dunluce Castle, planted their lands with Scottish settlers.

Thomas Raven's map of the land division of Co. Londonderry
Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

King James I devised a scheme to plant County Coleraine, which he renamed County Londonderry. He insisted on the involvement of the City of London and the London Livery Companies.



The first Irish coinage of King James 1603-04



King James I
Public Domain



Did you know?

'Plantation' was a way to open up new markets and territories, control resources and trading routes. New laws, landlords, religion, and, in Ulster, urbanisation were introduced. King James I feared Ireland could be used to launch an attack on Britain and his treasury was empty from decades of war.



Did you know?

In 1604 King James I approved the request for a new version of the Bible in English. The translation was completed in 1611 and it hugely influenced religion, society and culture.



London Livery Companies

Some London Livery Companies can trace their origins to before 1066. They were trade associations or guilds representing specific activities, making sure goods met a high-quality standard. They also controlled entry to the trade, through apprenticeships, and prices. The Companies took their name from their trade; if you made fans you would belong to the Fanmakers' Company, or if you worked with cloth you would be part of the Clothworkers' Company. You could only practise your trade if you were a member of or an apprentice to the Company. Members from the Companies would sit on the Court of the Common Council which governed the City of London.

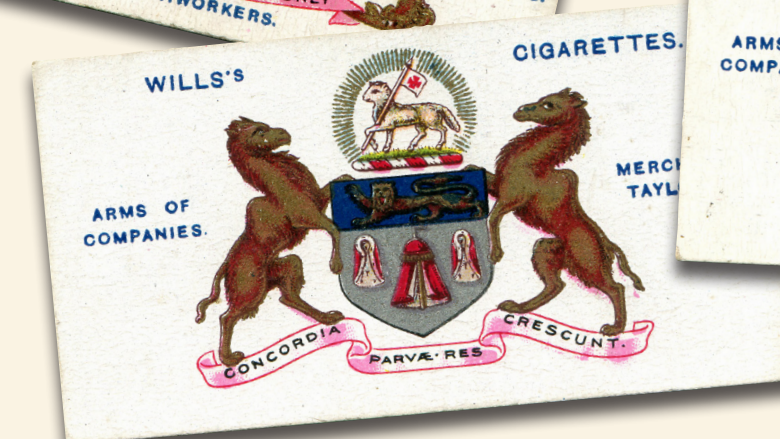
The Companies were very powerful in London and extremely wealthy. King James I knew they had the necessary resources to 'plant' County Londonderry. The County was divided up and the twelve great companies with their associate companies were given land to 'plant'.



The twelve great companies:

The Mercers', Grocers', Drapers', Fishmongers', Goldsmiths', Skinners', Merchant Taylors', Haberdashers', Salters', Ironmongers', Vintners', and Clothworkers'.

The crest of the Clothworkers



The crest of the Merchant Taylors



The crest of the Ironmongers



Did you know?

It took some persuasion to get the Companies to invest.

"It was only when several respectable citizens had been gaoled, fined, and further threatened that the City knew it had no chance of avoiding the will of the Crown, and the City of London was obliged to commit its resources and ingenuity to carrying out colonisation of part of the territory."

The City of London and the Plantation of Ulster by Professor James Stevens Curl

The Merchant Taylors were given land at Macosquin.

The Ironmongers had land in Aghadowey.

The Clothworkers built a castle across the River Bann in the Waterside area of Killowen. They also built the village of Articlave.



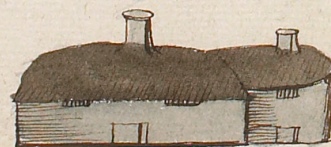
Instructions given to the Companies



Dixon



Charles Williams

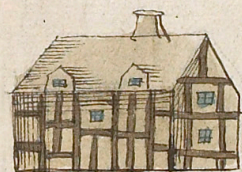


Thomas Bromley

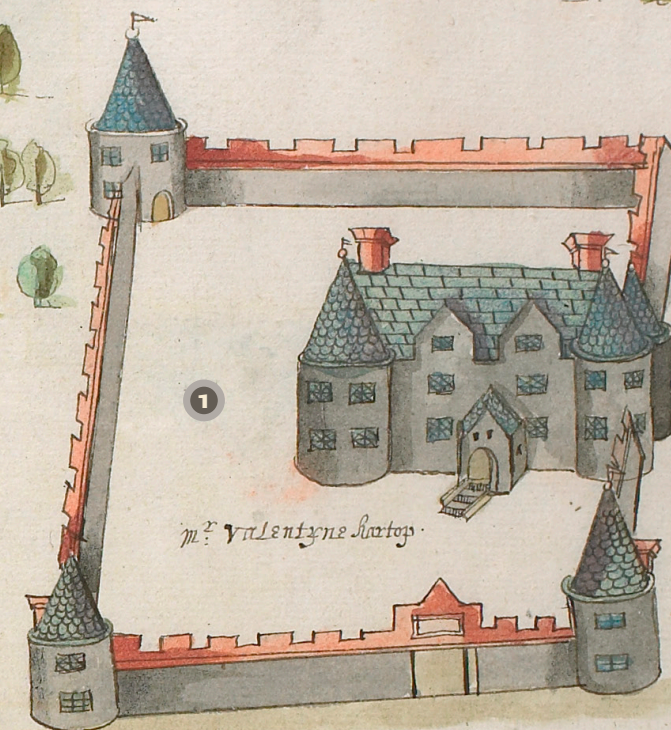


On receiving their land the companies were given instructions:

1. You must build a fortified house or castle.
2. You must build houses in the 'English' style.
3. If there is not a Church you must build one. If there is a Church it must be for the use of the 'Established Church'.
4. You are to have enough settlers on the land.
5. These settlers must speak English, they must attend Church, they must follow English customs and English laws.



m^r madder minister



m^r Valentyne Hartop

Freeholders resident upon their freeholds } 03.
in this proportion
Brittish men present on this proportion } 52.
Natives on this proportion } 145.

Upon this proportion there is a place called * Greeneagh, lower myles from Donaghye - * towards the mountanes whereupon a Plantacon is fitt to bee made for the safetye of that part of the Countrey where many murthers and Roberies haue bene committed, to the greate terror of the poore Inhabitants. /

Did you know?

The trees on the map represent a large medieval forest - wood from the forest was shipped down the River Bann to Coleraine.

Did you know?

The "native" Irish were not to be part of this new society, neither were Presbyterians. While some "natives" were allowed to stay where they lived, they paid higher rents than the British and were expected to speak English, attend the Established Church and follow English customs and laws. So although it was the plan to have no "natives" it was not the actual case - as can be seen from the text on Thomas Raven's map of Movinagher - "natives on this proportion - 145" - nearly 3 times the number of British settlers.

Thomas Raven's map of the Mercer's town at Movinagher, 1622
Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library

The Honourable The Irish Society

The Honourable The Irish Society was established through a Royal Charter in 1613 by King James I. It was responsible for everything to do with the Plantation in Coleraine and in Derry, renamed Londonderry—this included the finances, the building work, the governance and control of the valuable fishing rights and customs. The Society was similar to the Virginia Company – which looked after the English settlement in Virginia, the Newfoundland Company and the East India Company.

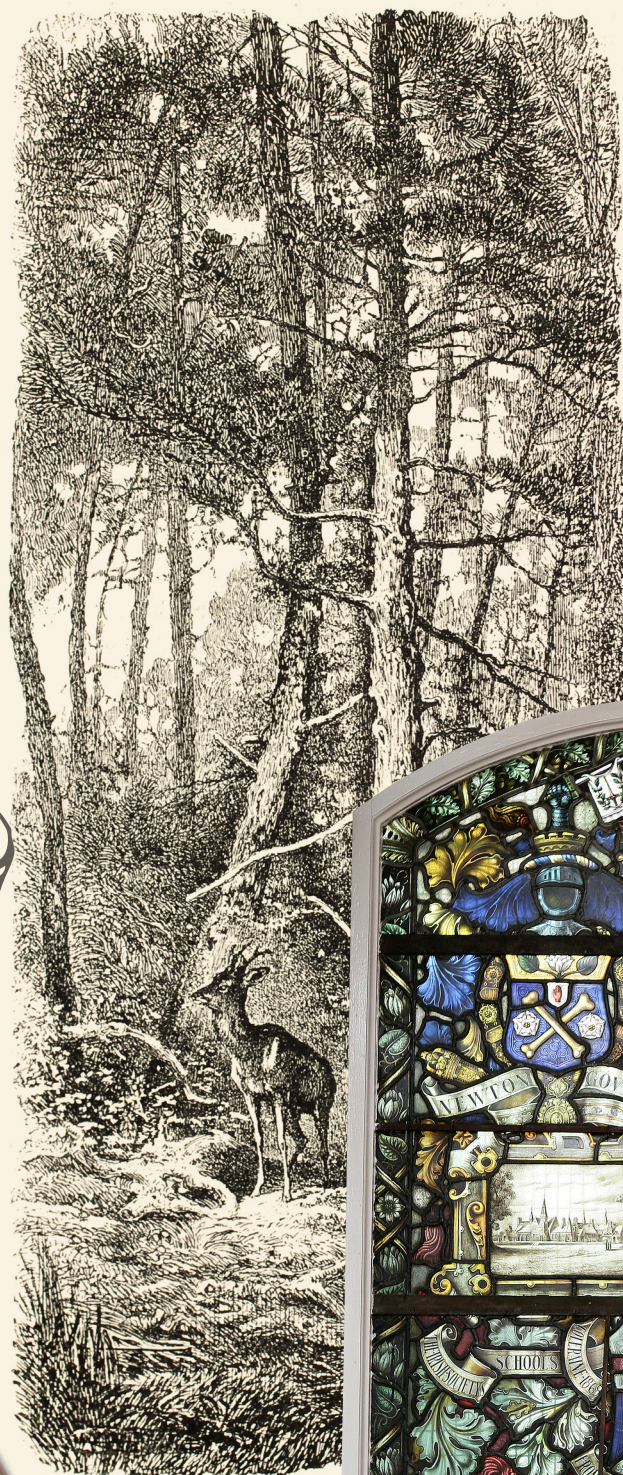


The Honourable The Irish Society crest

Did you know?
John Rowley and Tristram Beresford were the first agents of The Honourable The Irish Society to arrive in Coleraine.



This box is made of the 17th century timber used to build houses in Coleraine
Courtesy of The Honourable The Irish Society



Why Coleraine?

The River Bann provided a source of wealth for whoever owned the fishing rights. In the 17th century the River was bursting with salmon and eels. These could be sold and exported to other countries. Salmon from Coleraine were shipped to countries as far away as Spain. The River Bann was also an important route into Lough Neagh and the wider hinterland at a time when roads were poor or non-existent.

Natural ancient woodlands provided timber for building houses, repairing and building ships, making barrel staves and other wooden products. A natural basalt slab at the Salmon Leap near Mountsandel was first cut in the early 17th century to allow logs to be shipped down-river to Coleraine. When the timber was exhausted, the Cutts were converted into traps for salmon.

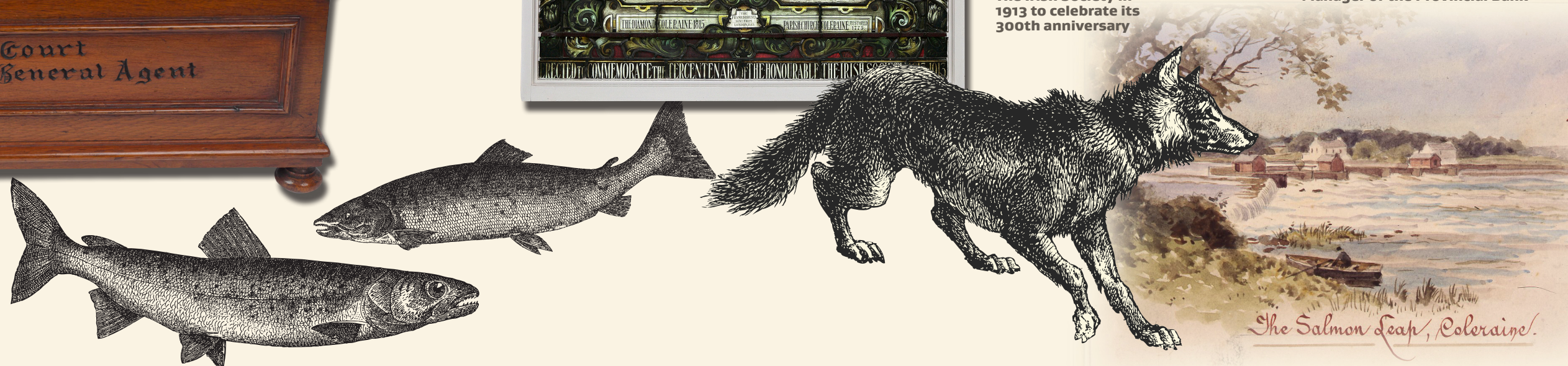
This window in Coleraine Town Hall was presented by The Honourable The Irish Society in 1913 to celebrate its 300th anniversary

Did you know?
There were wolves in Ireland in the 17th century - they lived in the forests and woodlands.

"...and the rivers great stores of fresh fish, more than any of the rivers of England."

Motives and reasons to induce the City of London to undertake plantation in the north of Ireland, 1609

The Salmon Leap, Coleraine, from an illuminated address presented to Mr Canning on his retirement from the position of Manager of the Provincial Bank



Ferrara sword
presented to
Coleraine in
1616



Coleraine Corporation
Measure, 1826

Did you know?

The Coleraine sword was presented to the Corporation in 1616. It is the work of Spanish sword maker Andrea Ferrara. The sword is supposed to be so flexible that you can bend the tip of the blade to the hilt without it breaking!

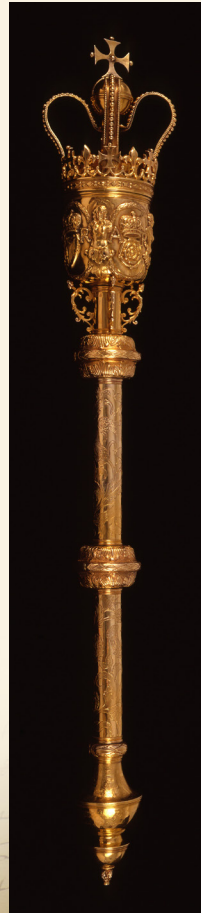
Coleraine's Town Charter

The town of Coleraine was granted its Charter on 28th June 1613 by King James I. The Charter came with instructions; here are some of them –

1. Coleraine was to have a Corporate Body. This body was to be made up of the Mayor, 12 Aldermen and 24 Burgesses.
2. Tristram Beresford, agent of The Honourable the Irish Society, was to be the first Mayor.
3. The Mayor had to live in the town of Coleraine. He had to have a Chamberlain, a Recorder, a Sword Bearer and 2 Sergeants-at-Mace.
4. Coleraine was to hold a market on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and a 9 day fair once a year. There was to be a clerk to look after the Market.

The Charter also allowed the town to send representatives to sit in Parliament.

The Coleraine
Mace, 1702



Coleraine Common Council

The Common Council met in a room of the Courthouse on the corner of Church Street and Bellhouse Lane.

The only regular meeting of the Court of Common Council in the 17th century was on the 25th December.

In 1677 the Mayor, William Godfrey, decided that the Aldermen were to wear purple gowns and that the burgesses were to have black gowns.

The Mayor would often fine members of the Common Council. He would fine them for

1. Using indecent behaviour or language.
2. If they did not accompany the Mayor to church.
3. If they did not attend a meeting, even a meeting called at very short notice.

Spectacular 1928 version
of the Mayor's Chain



The Mayor could also fine people living in the town. In Market Street (the Diamond now) anyone who didn't clean outside their house every Saturday afternoon would be fined 12 pence.

In order to practise your trade inside the walls of the fortified town of Coleraine you had to be a freeman. You could become a freeman by invitation, or by paying a fine. The fine was a monetary value and a silver spoon.

This Court Minute Book records meetings held in Coleraine, it dates from 1675 – 1690
Courtesy of London Metropolitan Archive



Coleraine's crest

Copy of the Coleraine Charter
from the 28th June 1613

Courtesy of London Metropolitan Archive

Building a Town

The Honourable The Irish Society built a fortified town at Coleraine in the early 17th century. The town's defensive fortifications were an earthen rampart bank crowned by a timber palisade. A shallow, water-filled moat ran outside the ramparts and a series of dams filled with water. These ramparts, in theory, were to defend the town if attacked, but there were too few Coleraine residents to make it practicable! There were two gates in these ramparts – the Kingsgate and Blindgate – which controlled who could get into and out of the town. The curfew bell was located on Bell House Lane. It rang as a signal to anyone who should not be inside the town walls to leave and as a call to arms at turbulent times.

Houses were built in the 'English' style. They were made of timber frames from logs shipped down the River Bann. The first row of these houses was constructed in New Row. The timbers were joined on the ground in one long row, and then hauled up onto their stone foundations.

Did you know?

The Book of Coleraine, which dates from 1816, contains the only visual record of 17th-century houses surviving into the 19th century. This unique book is part of the Coleraine Museum Collection.



Coleraine in 1615
Illustration by
Philip Armstrong

From the Book of Coleraine, 1816, featuring 17th-century houses amongst later buildings

1. Bridge Street
2. New Row
3. Church Street
4. Hanover Place



2

1

3

4

1

The gridded town plan of Coleraine, established by George Carew, remains largely the same today.



Treasured Possessions

William Boyd lived at Dunluce. Here are some of his belongings that he left to relatives and friends in his will:

Thomas Boyd -

"best silver piece and best saddell and bryddell."

Adam Boyd (his son) -

brewing kettle and whisky still - though Adam's mother was to keep them until Adam came to the "perfect age".

John Wallace -

a shooting piece of Williams, which John already has.

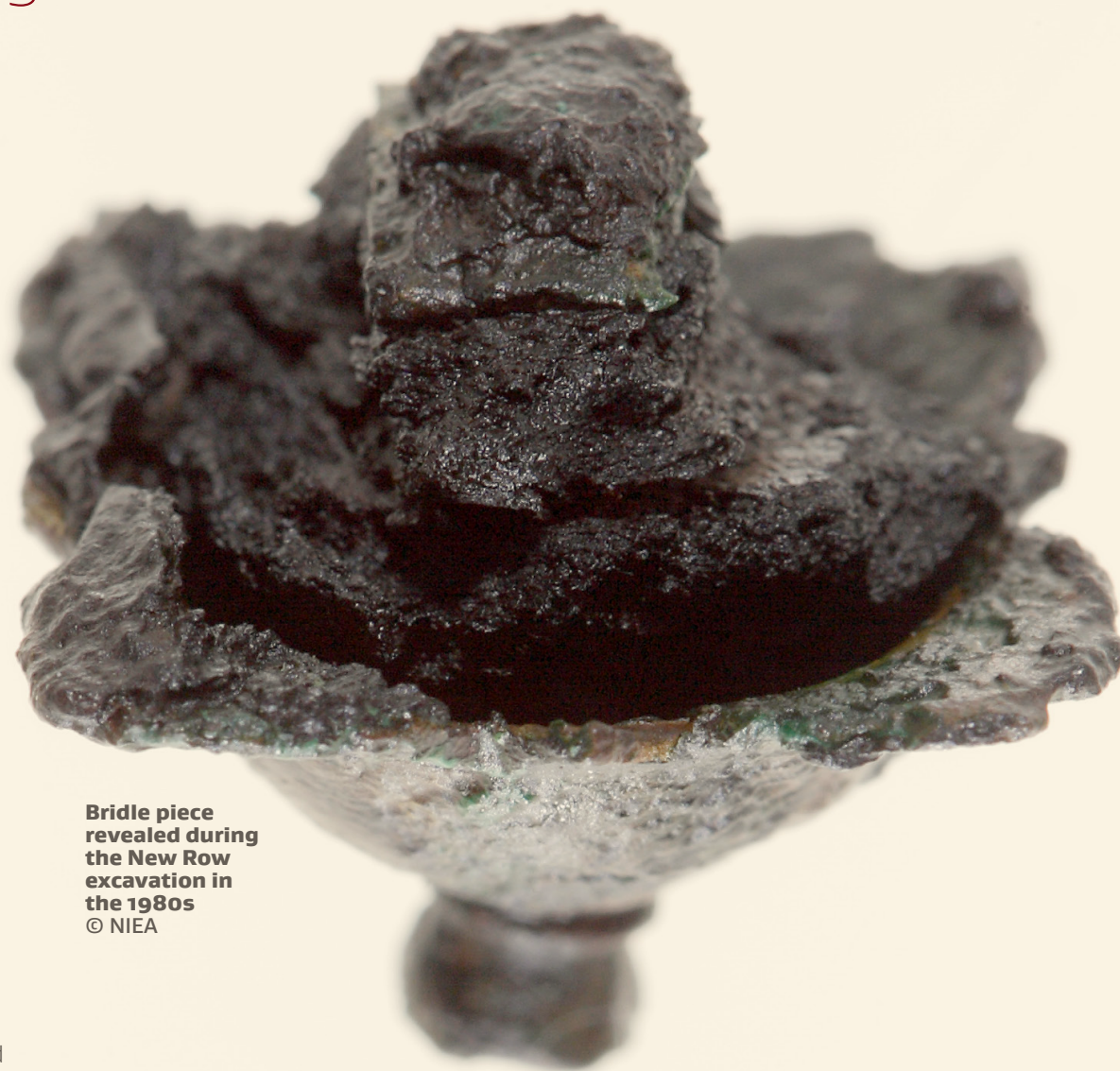
Margaret (William's sister) -

silver goblet which she has had for some time.

He left stockings, a suit, garters and shoes to various friends.

Dame Anne Cooke (nee Beresford) divided up her money, her land and her property in her will. She left the Manor House and town of Dungiven to her nephew Edward Cary of Coleraine. She left her double house on the south side of Market Place in Coleraine to Edward Cary Esq for the use of her nephew Michael Berisford. Dame Anne Cooke was a very affluent and powerful woman.

Bridle piece revealed during the New Row excavation in the 1980s
© NIEA



Did you know?

"The first Tristram Beresford, Mayor of Coleraine, had a daughter Anne, who married Sir Edward Doddington, of Dungiven. After Doddington's death in 1617, his widow married Sir Hercules Francis Cooke, a Norwich gentleman. Lady Cooke refused to give him her property and they separated. Meeting by chance in London, Sir Francis made fresh overtures about the estate. His quondam wife made a sporting offer that the property should belong to the first who should reach Dungiven Castle. Off they started on their separate ways, and Sir Francis urged every means to win the race, but when he arrived at Dungiven, Lady Cooke had the flag flying to symbolise her triumph. She lived in Dungiven with 24 in her family (i.e., her friends and retinue). Her father and her brother in law, George Carey, obtained a lease as Trustees of Lady Cooke in 1627 and there she continued to live."

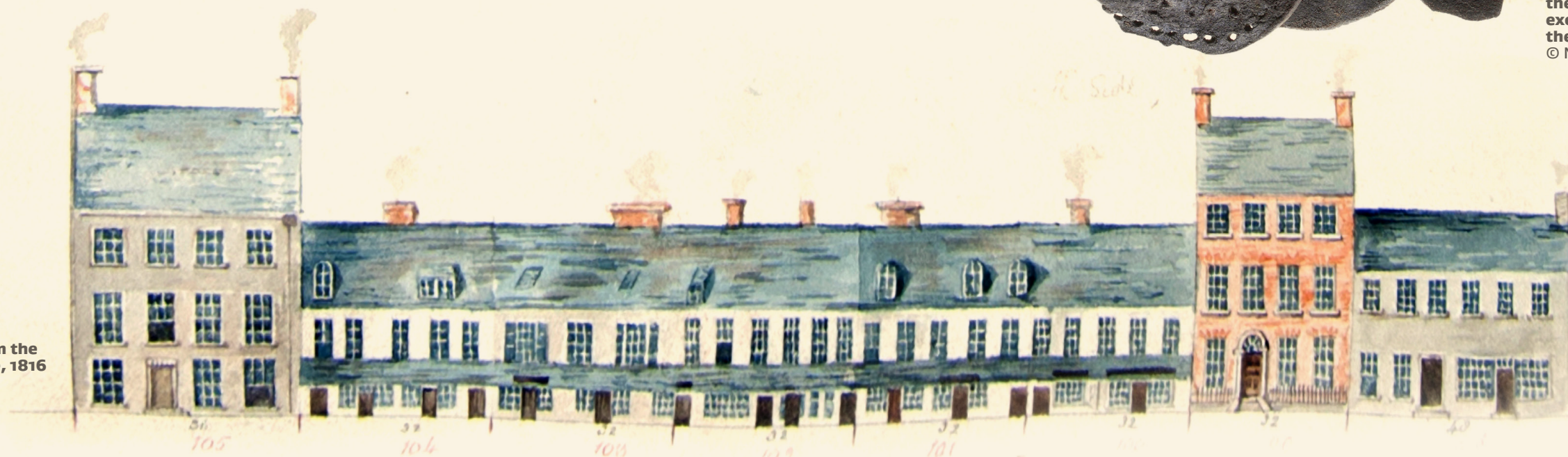
The Story of St Patrick's Church, Coleraine - Its History, Heraldry, Sculptured Stones, Stained Glass, Old Families and Alliances, Architecture and Traditions
By Sam Henry



Leather pieces revealed during the New Row excavation in the 1980s
© NIEA



Market Place from the Book of Coleraine, 1816



River Bann – Gateway to the world!

“Coleraine was believed by 1637 to have been the ‘port of the greatest consequence in the kingdom for coast business’”

Report of the Surveyor General of Customs in Ireland 1637

The town Charter enabled Coleraine to sell and export goods to places around the world. Having goods to sell meant the town was able to make money and therefore sustain the economy. Ships leaving Coleraine went to Glasgow in Scotland, Chester and London in England but also to places as far away as Bilbao in Spain and France. These ships were carrying salmon, beef, sheepskins, tallow, oats, barrel staves, pipe staves, tanned hides and more.

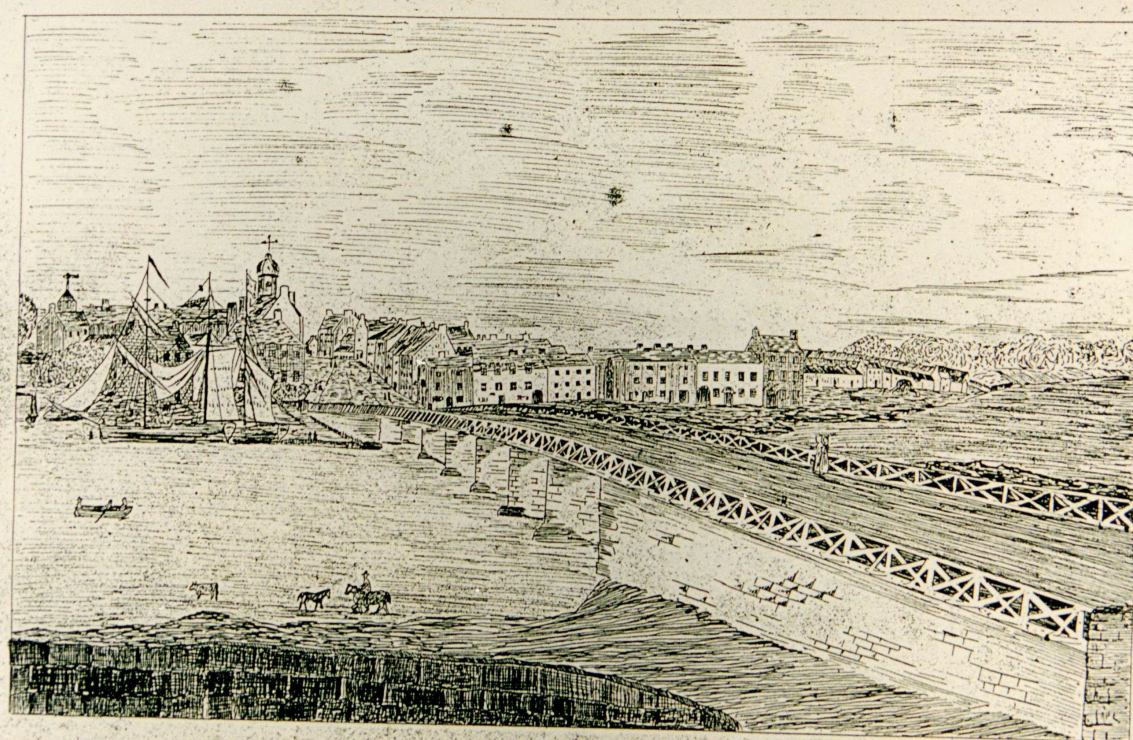
Coleraine also imported or brought in luxurious goods such as tobacco, French wine, silks, lace, spices, dried fruit, white sugar and more. These items came from or via Scotland, England and France. Importing such extravagant goods indicate people who enjoyed the finer things in life!



Did you know?

A customs house was opened to control and tax what was coming in and going out. The Customs House was initially located in the middle of the town but had been built on Bridge Street by the 1660s.

With no bridge across the River for most of the 17th century, people got across using a ferry. The ferry was no more than a rowing boat and there was a charge to use it. The ferry quay, located near Hanover Place is marked today by a Coleraine 400 heritage trail plaque.



VIEW of the OLD BRIDGE at COLERAINE. ERECTED, A.D. 1716. TAKEN DOWN 1843.

ENGRAVED BY W. LAYY FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING BY C. CAMPBELL Esq. MADE 1817 IN POSSESSION OF THE DUCAL OF COLERAINE

Published July 1845

View of the Old Bridge at Coleraine, erected 1716, taken down 1843

Customs House from the Book of Coleraine, 1816



Map of East Ulster, c. 1595
© National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, UK

Lifestyle

What we know about how people lived in Coleraine in the 17th century has been revealed through archaeology.

Archaeologists dig under the ground to find material evidence. Often they find remains of older buildings and items such as pottery, leather, animal bones, glass, and coins. What they find tells us a great deal about what life was like in the past.

Roof of the 1674 town house
Courtesy of National Museums Northern Ireland



In Coleraine there have been several digs. The archaeologists have found artefacts such as pottery from Devon and Stoke on Trent, leather pieces, Venetian glass, clay pipe fragments and a colourful slipware chamber pot.

These finds give us a glimpse into life in 17th - century Coleraine. They reveal the kinds of houses people lived in, what their houses were made of, what people ate and drank, consumerism, where their possessions came from and what they did for entertainment and fun. Archaeologists at Dunluce revealed a bowling green, gardens and discovered gaming pieces and a harp tuning peg.

Did you know?

In the 17th century the water was not safe to drink so instead people drunk light ale.

Chamber pot revealed during the New Row excavation in the 1980s
©NIEA



In the 1980s, archaeologist Nick Brannon and his team discovered the oldest known town house in Ulster, on New Row in Coleraine. The house dates from 1674. It was dismantled and can now be seen at The Ulster Folk and Transport Museum at Cultra.



17th century clay pipe fragment



Venetian beer glass fragments revealed during the excavation of a warehouse at Hanover Place in 1979
©NIEA

Pottery revealed during the New Row excavation in the 1980s
© NIEA

Archaeologist, Nick Brannon, shows some of the finds from the New Row Dig
Courtesy of Coleraine Chronicle



Rebellion in 1641

Some of the Native Irish started a rebellion in 1641. At this time Coleraine became a refuge centre. Disease spread with thousands of people crammed inside the town walls. The plague killed nearly two thousand people.

It is thought that the plague pit – the place where these 2000 bodies are buried – is located on Brook Street, just outside the ramparts.



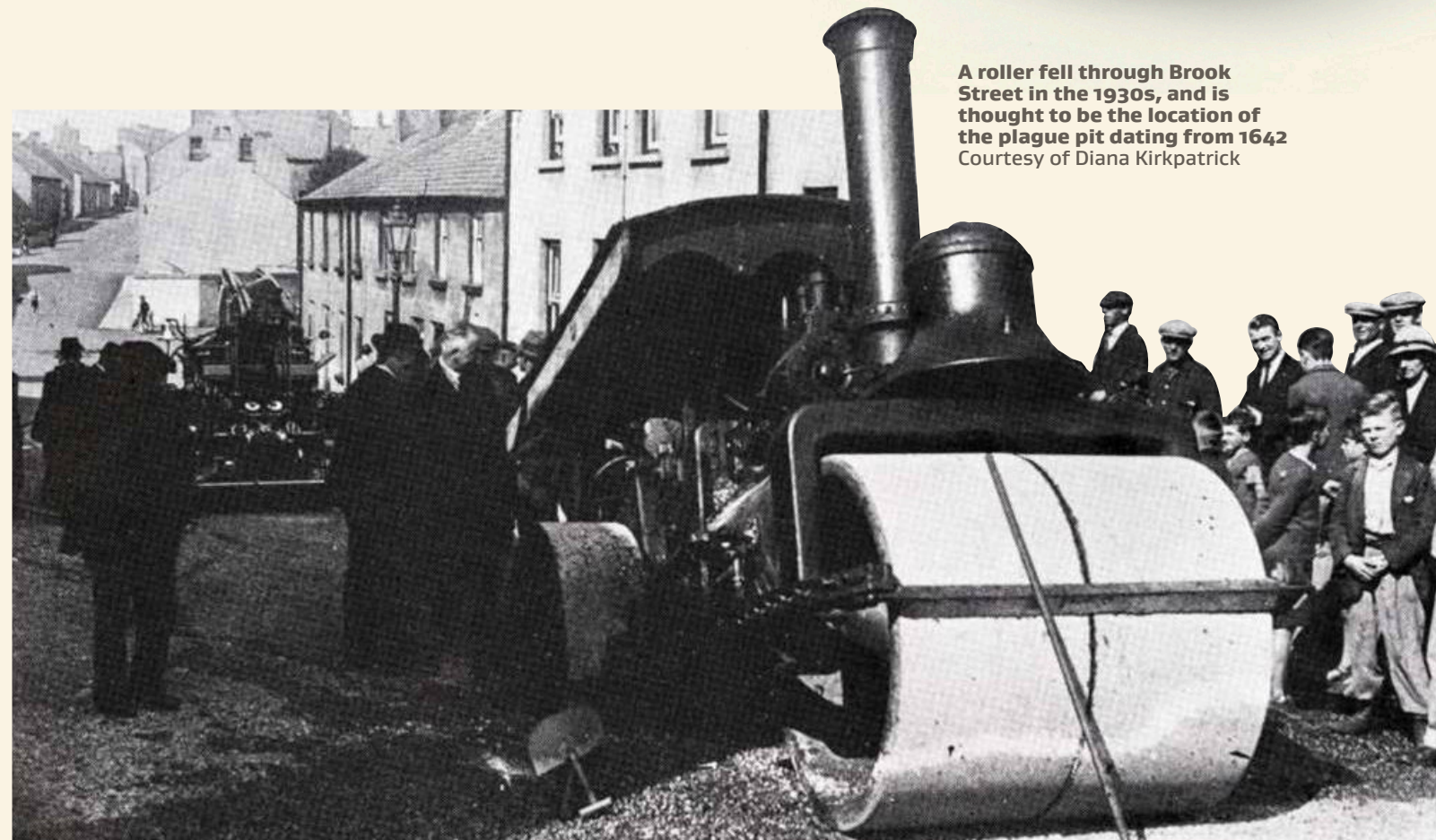
Did you know?

It is thought that in a shebeen (an unlicensed drinking establishment.) in New Row West, the Irish plotted how they would attack Coleraine.

St Patrick's Church bears evidence of the 1641 seige, where a canon ball like this, hit the building



A roller fell through Brook Street in the 1930s, and is thought to be the location of the plague pit dating from 1642
Courtesy of Diana Kirkpatrick



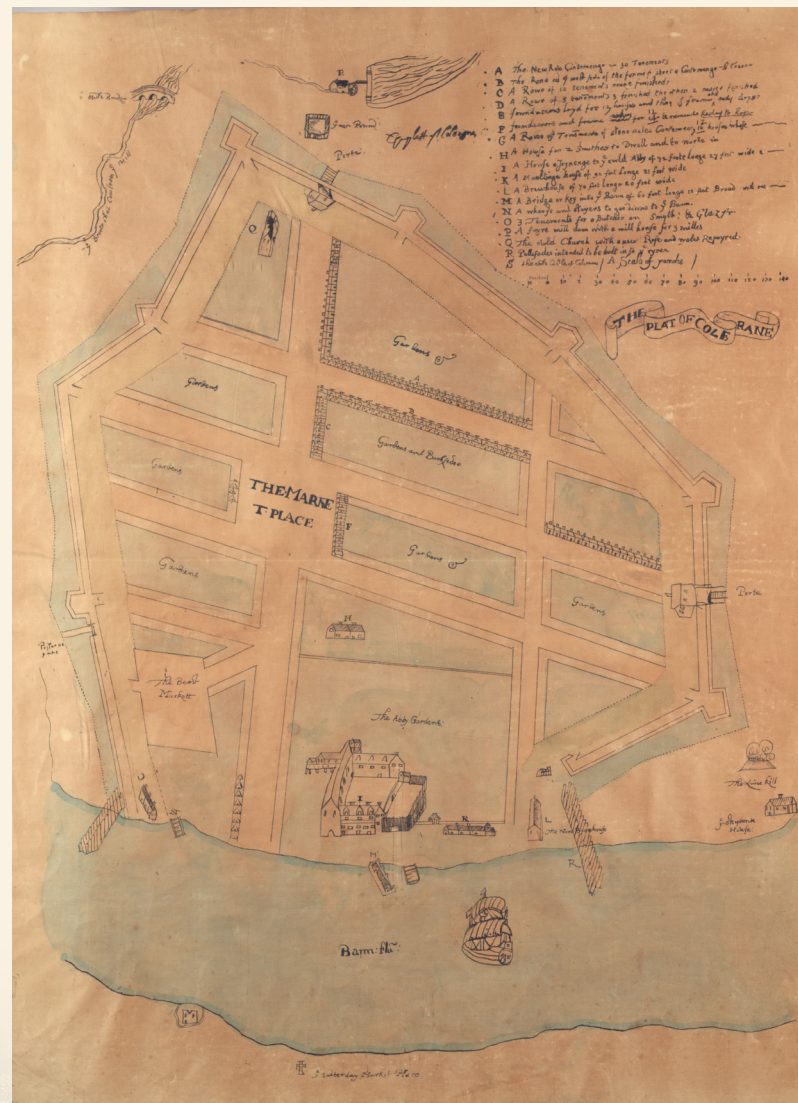
Depositions



After the 1641 Rebellion, officials took statements from witnesses. These have been digitised and can be found online – <http://phaedrus.scss.tcd.ie/1641/about>. This website allows us to find out about some of the people living in Coleraine in the 17th century.

George McLaughlin was an innkeeper in Coleraine. On the 11th Feb 1641 he fled Coleraine and escaped being killed by the Irish – he guessed that about 500 or 600 people were killed. That night he tried to return to Coleraine but saw a large party of Irish blocking his way. George thought they had seen him and so walked on toward them. He knew someone in the crowd and they made him change out of the clothes he was wearing into other clothes. George stayed with this acquaintance through the night to the next morning. The next day he went to a barn in Ballymoney where Sir James McDonnell, James McHenry, James McSorley, Allester McColl, Kittagh McDonnell were. James McHendry asked George about the strength of the forces in Coleraine and what guns they'd made.

Smelly Coleraine



Carew's plan showing the Beast Market
Courtesy of P.R.O.N.I

17th-century Coleraine was a smelly place! The animals, brought into the town for the market, went to the toilet when and where they liked, leaving behind an awful mess and a terrible stench! There were no flushing toilets in the houses, not even a toilet at the bottom of the garden; instead, people used chamber pots and threw out their own waste. There was no-one to take away rubbish and dispose of it; instead, some people just threw it out over the Ramparts. Add to all these aromas the smells coming from the Tannery and you're starting to get a vivid sense of what Coleraine smelled like.

Tanning is a process which turned an animal's hide to leather. In the 17th century this involved a number of steps or processes.

The hide had to be left soaking in several pits— one of these contained a lime or urine solution to remove fat, hair and flesh, another contained dog poo to de-lime the hide which would then be combined with oak, beech or willow bark to preserve and give the hide its colour. Normally the Tannery was not allowed inside the town walls but in the case of Coleraine they managed to sneak it in. The Tannery was on Stone Row.

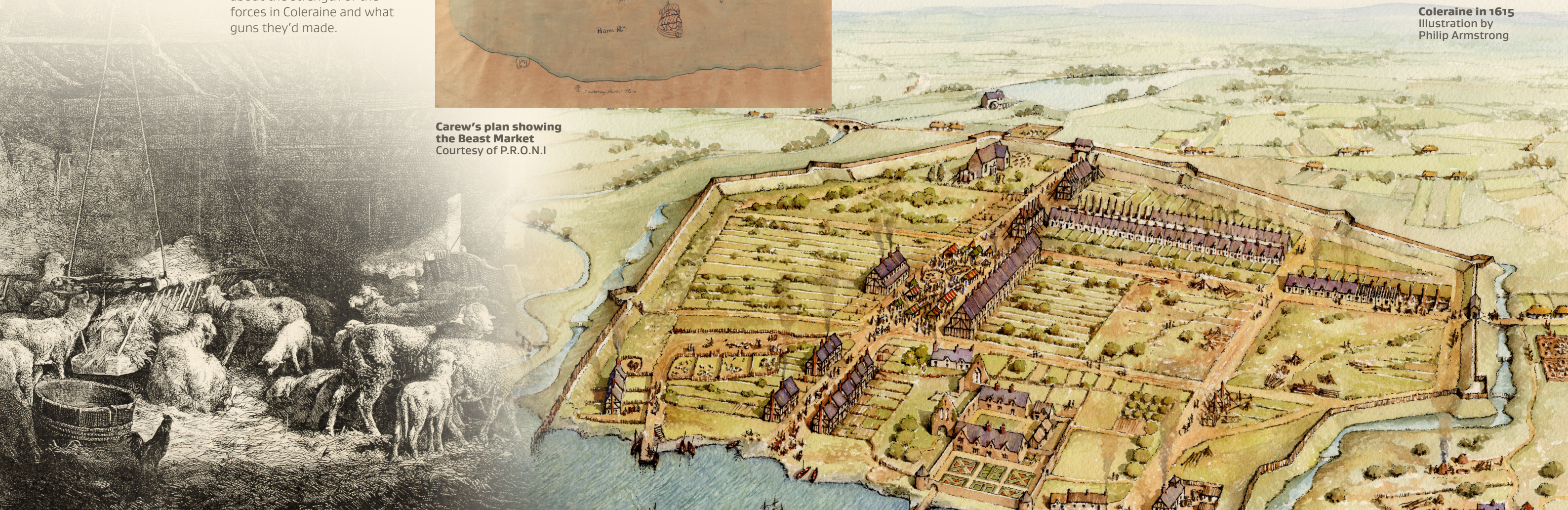


Tannery in Coleraine
© NIEA

Chamber pot revealed during the New Row excavation in the 1980s
©NIEA



Coleraine in 1615
Illustration by Philip Armstrong



Introducing Coleraine's 17th - century celebrity...



A Woman Seven Foot High
taken from James Paris du Plessis
Drawings of Human Prodigies
1730 © The British Library

Mary Murphy, also known as the 'Portrush Giantess', was nearly seven foot high. She was very beautiful and many men wanted to marry her. Mary turned them all down but one. . . a French sea captain whose ship

stopped in Portrush. They married and Mary's husband quit his job to exhibit her at side shows. Sadly, it is thought that Mary's husband abandoned her. She was last seen at a show in Paris, on her own.

Mary sang and danced for King William III and Queen Mary II in London—she paid a guinea for the pleasure.

James Paris drew this picture of Mary when he saw her in London in 1696. She was 23 years old.

A Wild and Hairy Irish Man
taken from James Paris du Plessis
Drawings of Human Prodigies
1730 © The British Library



Illustration taken from John Speed's Map of Ireland 1605 – 1610
Courtesy of Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Memorial Library and Archive

...(and some everyday people)

John Craig, a carpenter, was granted freeman status in 1673. He paid forty shillings and gave a silver spoon worth 13sh and 4d.

Gawin Hamilton - From Ayrshire in Scotland drowned in waters near Coleraine about 1670. He had been trying to take his boat out of the Harbour after delivering goods to the town.

George McLaughlin - Owned an inn in Coleraine.

Marmaduke Hegarty - In 1676 he was "bound and enrolled as an apprentice to Patrick Hegarty, Butcher, for 7 years."

Joshua Crewe - Was the official Baker of Coleraine. His wheat was destroyed one year and he sold loaves 3 ounces short of what he said they weighed.

Edward Glover - Was the Keeper of the Town Clock.

Thomas Cavanagh - Had a business as a Wigmaker in Coleraine.

Hercules Heyland - Lived at Castleroe Castle. when Rebellion broke out in 1641, Hercules fled but a loyal housekeeper, named Kane, extended such kindness to the rebel troops that they didn't destroy the Castle.

Israel Breathwright - A shoemaker in Coleraine in 1691, was made Seal Master of the hand leather for the Town and Liberties.

Any Names you recognise?

In 1662 the Irish Parliament decided to introduce a tax on hearths. This meant that people had to pay 2 shillings for each hearth in their house. In 1663 a list of people in Ireland with hearths was compiled. From this list we can find out who was living in Coleraine. Here are some of the family names:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Adams | McKee |
| Aldridge | McLaughlin |
| Baker | McPherson |
| Bellas | McQuilly |
| Beresford | Miller |
| Brown | Mitchell |
| Campbell | Osborne |
| Carr | Patterson |
| Connor | Pollock |
| Cox | Reid |
| Davidson | Rowan |
| Eaton | Smith |
| Elder | Steele |
| Fisher | Taylor |
| Fulton | Thomas |
| Gault | Thompson |
| Glover | Turner |
| Godfrey | Vesey |
| Harper | Walker |
| Hughes | Watson |
| Kelly | Wilson |
| McCullough | Young |
| McGuiness | |

Killowen

For the most part of the 17th century there was no bridge across the River Bann. The Clothworkers developed the Waterside area of Killowen. The rest of Killowen belonged to the Church. The Rowleys and then the Heylands leased this land from the Church.

The Clothworkers built a castle or fortified house across the River Bann on the waters edge. This can be seen on Raven's 1622 map and is remembered today by the Clothworkers' building.



Did you know?

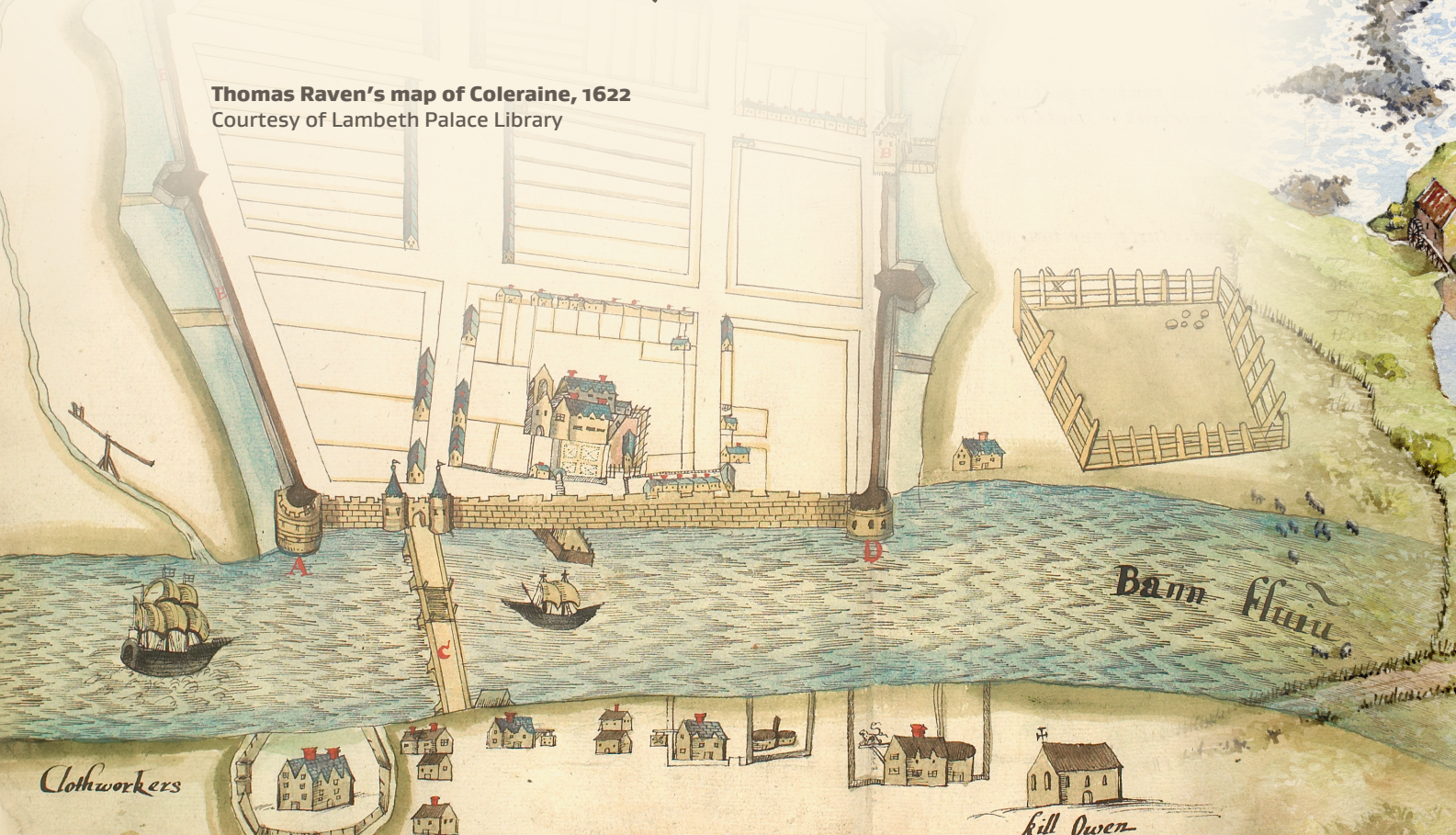
John Rowley, one of the first agents of The Honourable The Irish Society in Coleraine, managed lots of different businesses including a malthouse, tannery and brewhouse. He took money from renting his Church lands and he set up a market in Killowen—where he put up a large cross with his initials, J.R., on top. In 1613 Alderman Smiths and Mr Mathias Springham who were visiting the town on Society business commanded that the market be moved to the town centre.

Rowley got in trouble for not fulfilling the instructions of the Society and for keeping money which belonged to the Society.

John Rowley was the first Mayor of the city of Derry. He died in 1617.



Thomas Raven's map of Coleraine, 1622
Courtesy of Lambeth Palace Library



Dunluce

The MacDonnells, from the island of Islay, controlled much of Co. Antrim in the 17th century. Archaeology has revealed that by 1611 Randal MacDonnell had established a town at Dunluce which was comparable in size to the plantation town in Coleraine. He 'planted' this town with Scottish traders and merchants. In the 1641 rebellion the town was attacked and burned.



Gravestone set in the ground at St Cuthbert's graveyard opposite Dunluce Castle. It reads "Heir lyeth the childrin of Walter Ki / d Marchant/ in Dunluce Burges of Irvin He made Th/ is stone the 12 of March in Anno Domn 1630."



Dunluce town in the 17th century
Illustration by Philip Armstrong
© NIEA



Finds from the Dunluce excavation
(Left to right) Tile fragment, buckle and gaming piece
© NIEA



Legacy of the Plantation

Today The Honourable The Irish Society maintains a strong presence in Coleraine based at The Cutts as a charitable organisation, with a number of schools, grants for community groups as well as holding the fishing rights of the Bann.

Coleraine Common Council, established in 1613 by the Royal Town Charter and based on the system used in the City of London, was the forerunner to Coleraine Borough Council as we know it today.

The Market was moved from The Diamond to the newly built Market Yard in 1829. Today the Causeway Speciality Market brings the market back into the Diamond once a month.

Right
The Coleraine Mace, 1702

Trade and industry developed in the town during the nineteenth century with the Gribbon Linen industry and Taylor's Distillery.

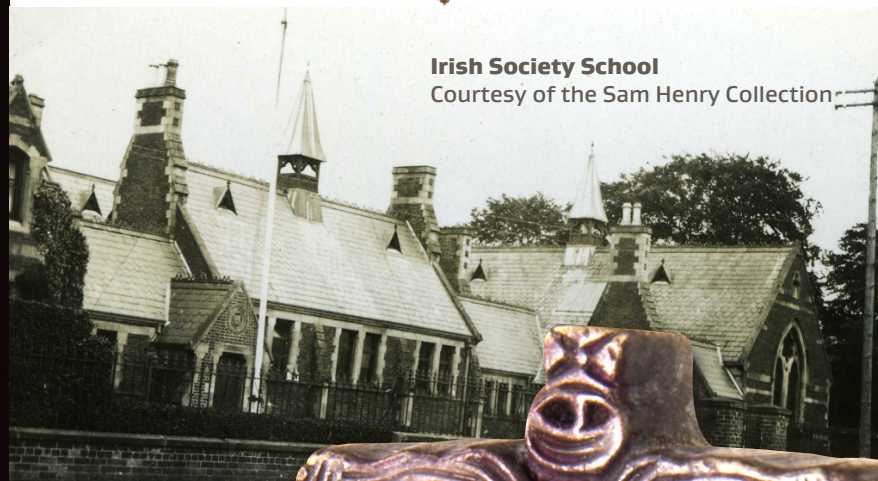
St Patrick's Church is the oldest standing building in Coleraine. Memorials inside and outside the Church tell the stories of the people living in 17th-century Coleraine. Today the Church has a thriving congregation.



Below
Market Yard built in 1829



Irish Society School
Courtesy of the Sam Henry Collection



Right
Linen seal from the Gribbon's Factory. The Factory made the finest of Irish Linen



Left
Spectacular 1928 version of the Mayor's Chain



Left
'Taylor's whisky' bottle – drink of choice in the House of Commons



Below
This trowel was used to lay the foundation stone of the Irish Society School in 1867

Web Resources

CMS Plantation virtual tour -
www.niarchive.org

The Project of Plantation
www.niarchive.org

Excavations in Ireland -
www.excavations.ie/Pages/HomePage.php

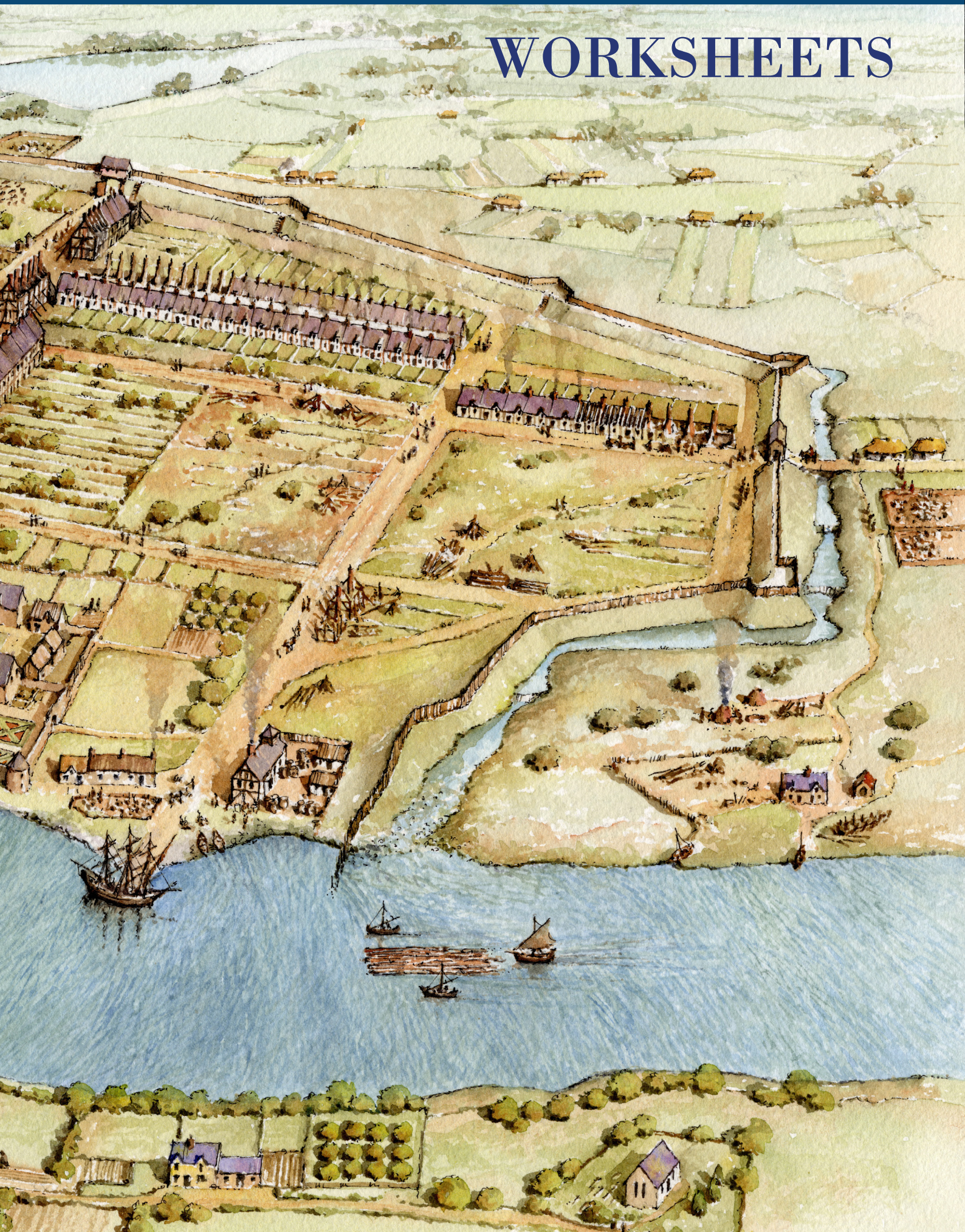
Muster Rolls and Hearth Money Rolls, compiled from primary sources by Bill McAfee -
www.billmacafee.com/1630musterrolls.htm

1641 depositions -
phaedrus.scss.tcd.ie/1641/about

Index of 17th century jobs -
rmhh.co.uk/occup/index.html



WORKSHEETS



Artefact



Your Name

1. Measure your artefact –
- How long?
- How wide?
- What colour is your artefact?

2. Circle what you think your artefact is made of?
- Leather Wood Clay Silver Cloth Stone Gold Suede Metal

Other

3. Is your artefact a whole object? Or part of an object?
If part of an object, what could the whole object be?

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4. What do you think your artefact was used for?

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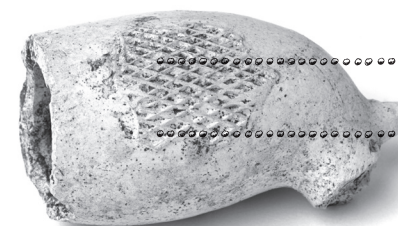
5. Could your artefact still be useful today?

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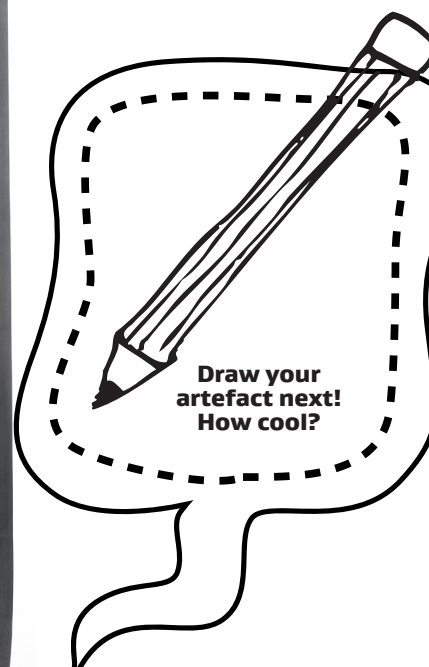
Teachers Notes!

- You will need:**
- Replica artefacts
 - Plastic trays
 - Play sand
 - Spoons
 - Paint brushes
 - Rulers
 - Pencils
 - Lollipop sticks
 - String
 - Card (A4)

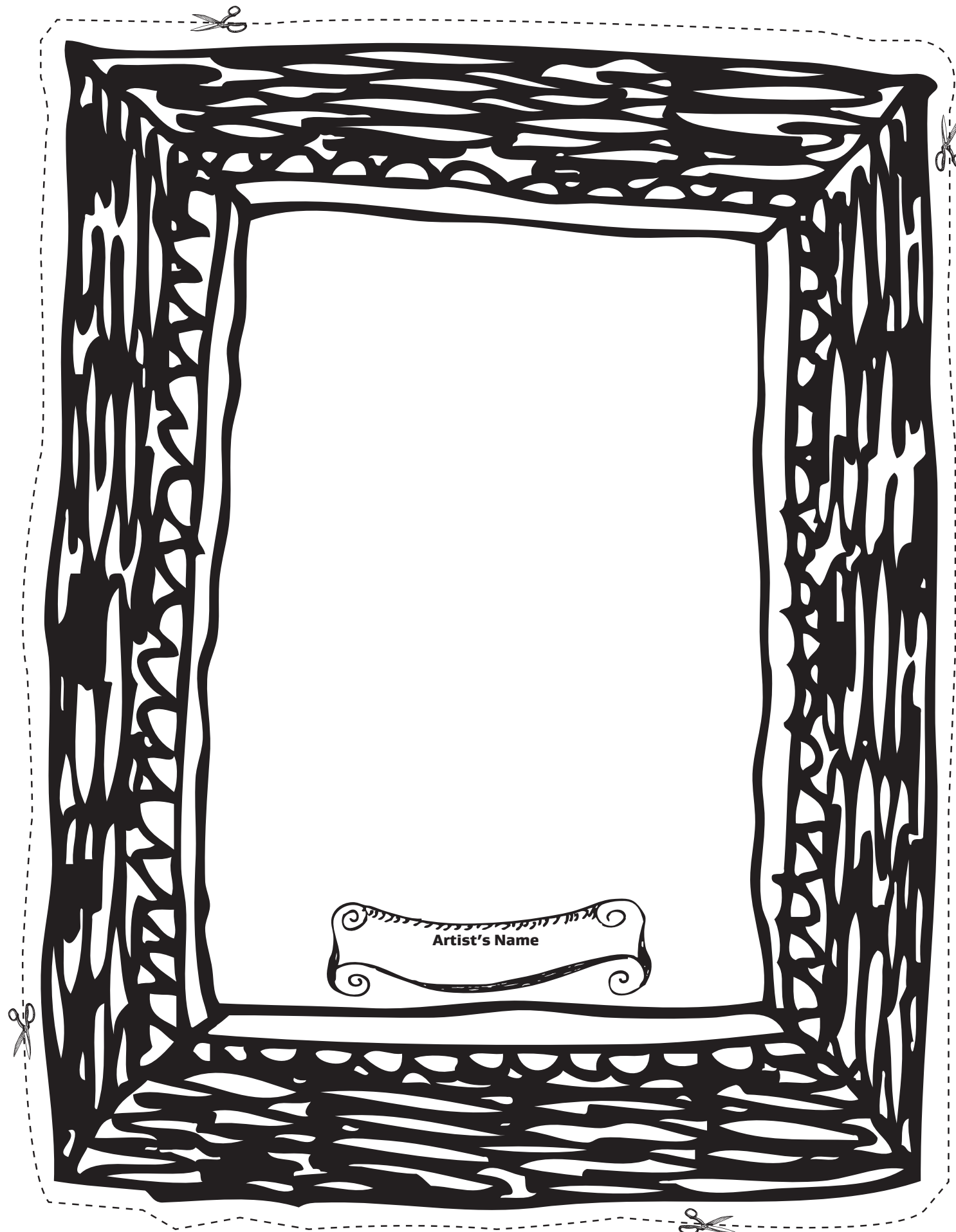
Directions:

1. Fill the trays with play sand and bury all the artefacts.
2. Divide the class into small groups (4-6)
3. Give out the spoons (trowels) and brushes.
4. Ask the pupils to divide their tray into the number in their group – so that they each have their own section to dig – using the lollipop sticks and string.
5. Using their spoons ask the pupils to carefully excavate their tray, using their brushes to clean the sand of their 'artefacts'.
6. Get them to place all the artefacts they find onto pieces of card.
7. Ask each pupil to select an artefact to measure and record using this worksheet.

Good luck!



Draw your artefact in the frame,
cut it out and pin it up!



Coleraine's 17th - century celebrity?

Your Name

Mary Murphy, also known as the 'Portrush Giantess', was nearly seven foot high. She was very beautiful and many men wanted to marry her. Mary turned them all down but one... a French sea captain whose ship stopped in Portrush. They married and Mary's husband quit his job to exhibit her at side shows. Sadly, it is thought that Mary's husband abandoned her. She was last seen at a show in Paris, on her own.

Mary sang and danced for King William III and Queen Mary II in London—she paid a guinea for the pleasure.

James Paris drew this picture of Mary when he saw her in London in 1696. She was 23 years old.

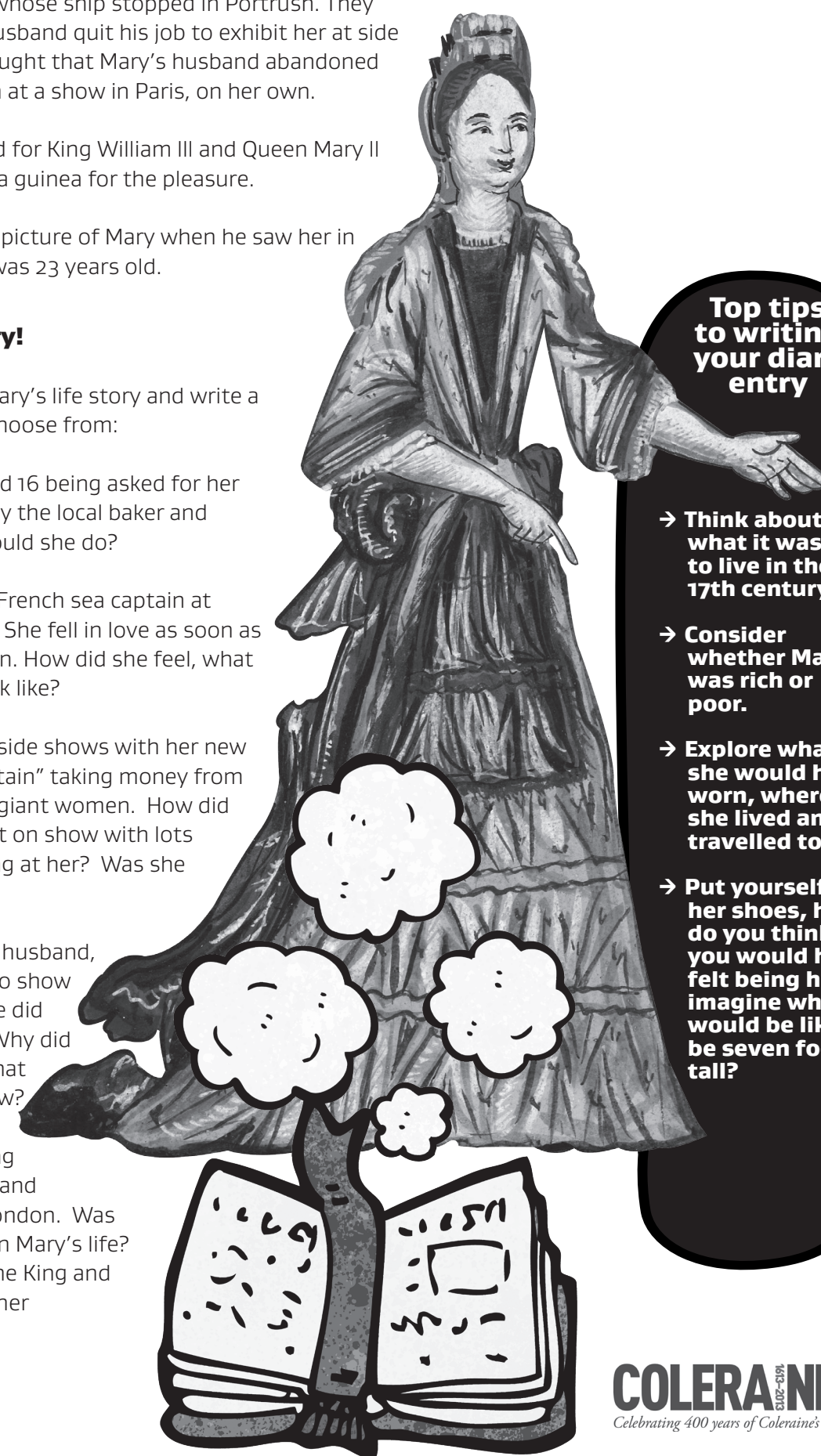
Write a diary entry!

Choose one part of Mary's life story and write a diary entry. You can choose from:

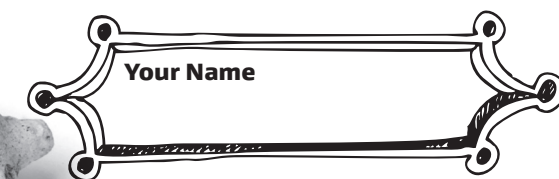
- Beautiful Mary aged 16 being asked for her hand in marriage by the local baker and butcher. What should she do?
- Mary meeting the French sea captain at Portrush Harbour. She fell in love as soon as she saw the captain. How did she feel, what did the captain look like?
- Being exhibited at side shows with her new husband, "the Captain" taking money from people to see this giant women. How did Mary feel being put on show with lots of strangers looking at her? Was she happy?
- Abandoned by her husband, going from show to show on her own. Where did her husband go? Why did he leave Mary? What should Mary do now?
- Singing and dancing for King William III and Queen Mary II in London. Was this a happy time in Mary's life? Did she speak to the King and Queen? What did her future hold?

Top tips to writing your diary entry

- Think about what it was like to live in the 17th century.
- Consider whether Mary was rich or poor.
- Explore what she would have worn, where she lived and travelled to.
- Put yourself in her shoes, how do you think you would have felt being her, imagine what it would be like to be seven foot tall?



An open, blank, lined notebook with decorative borders and lace. The left page has a "Date:" label and a small lace bow. The right page has a small lace bow and a white feather. The notebook is surrounded by a lace border.



A large, dark, spherical meteorite specimen, likely a chondrite, showing a rough, textured surface. The sphere is dark grey to black with a mottled, granular texture. It is set against a plain white background, casting a soft shadow on the surface below it.

1. In groups of four, each group member cuts out one of the four cubes.
2. Cut out the cubes. Fold along the dotted lines and glue the tabs to make your history cube.
3. Take a look at all the pictures on your cube. In your group discuss what you think each picture is?
4. Each person holding their cube throws it into the centre of the table.
5. Now can you tell a story that connects all 4 images. Remember you must stay in Coleraine and your time line is from 10,000 years ago to the present day.

Top tips for History Story Cubes.....

→ The more random and different the image usually the better and more unusual the story.

→ **A good story will always make the reader react in some way. Think of something funny, or maybe sad, even odd. Just be creative!**

→ **Take a little time to think about your story before you write, remember the four images must link together.**

COLERAINE 400
1613-2013
Celebrating 400 years of Coleraine's town charter

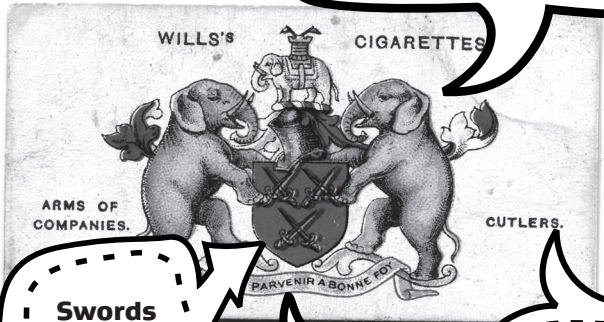


Coat of Arms

Your Name

There are different types of Coats of Arms. Here are some:

A company Coat of Arms:



Elephants
What part of the elephant could be used to make cutlery or weapons?

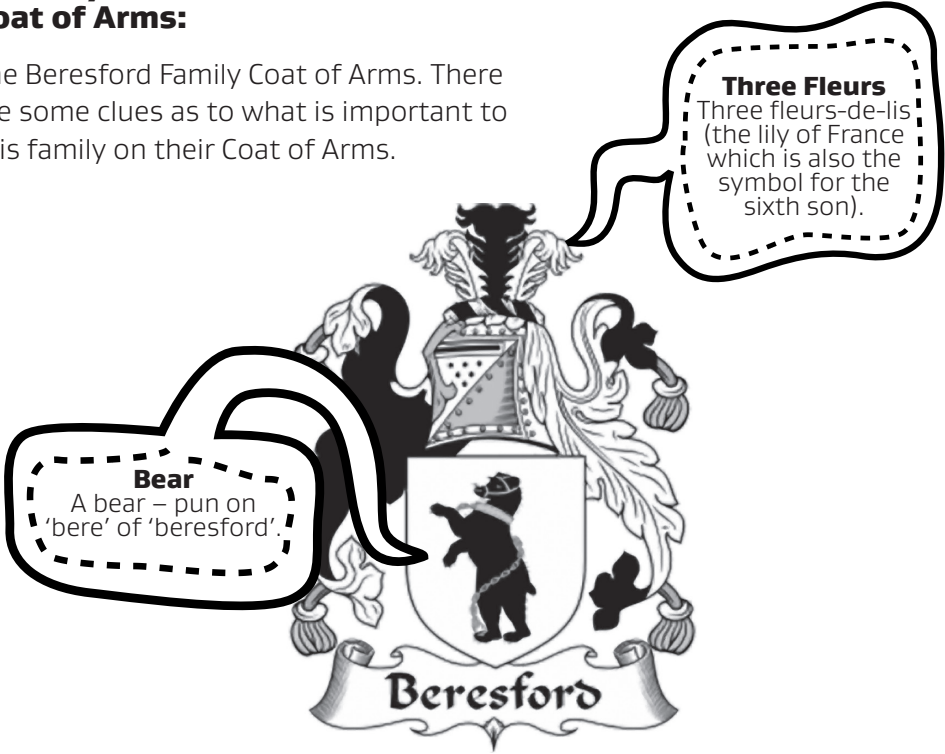
Swords
The cutlers make swords, weapons and cutlery – knives forks and spoons.

Moto
"To succeed through good faith".

Cutlers
Sometimes there is a clue in the name – Cutlers - cutlery.

A family Coat of Arms:

The Beresford Family Coat of Arms. There are some clues as to what is important to this family on their Coat of Arms.



Bear
A bear – pun on 'bere' of 'beresford'.

Three Fleurs
Three fleurs-de-lis (the lily of France which is also the symbol for the sixth son).

Teachers Notes!

You will need:

- White card or paper
- Pencils
- Felt tips
- Rulers

Before starting this activity you could ask pupils to bring in a coat of arms – e.g their family crest, the crest of a sports team they support or the crest of an organisation or club they are part of (e.g. Brownies or Girl Guides, Boys Brigade, etc. . .)

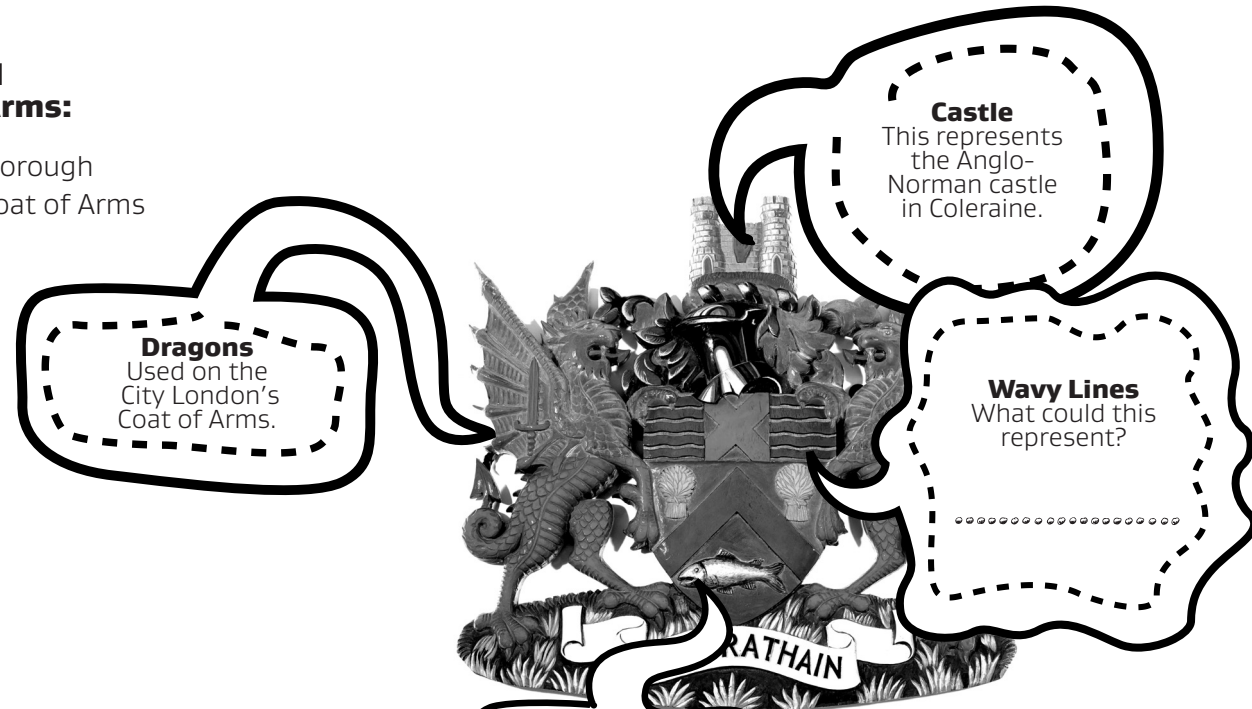
Directions:
Encourage your pupils to think about coats of arms using the examples overleaf.

Give out the worksheets, pencils and felt tips and ask your class to draw their own coat of arms.

Good luck!

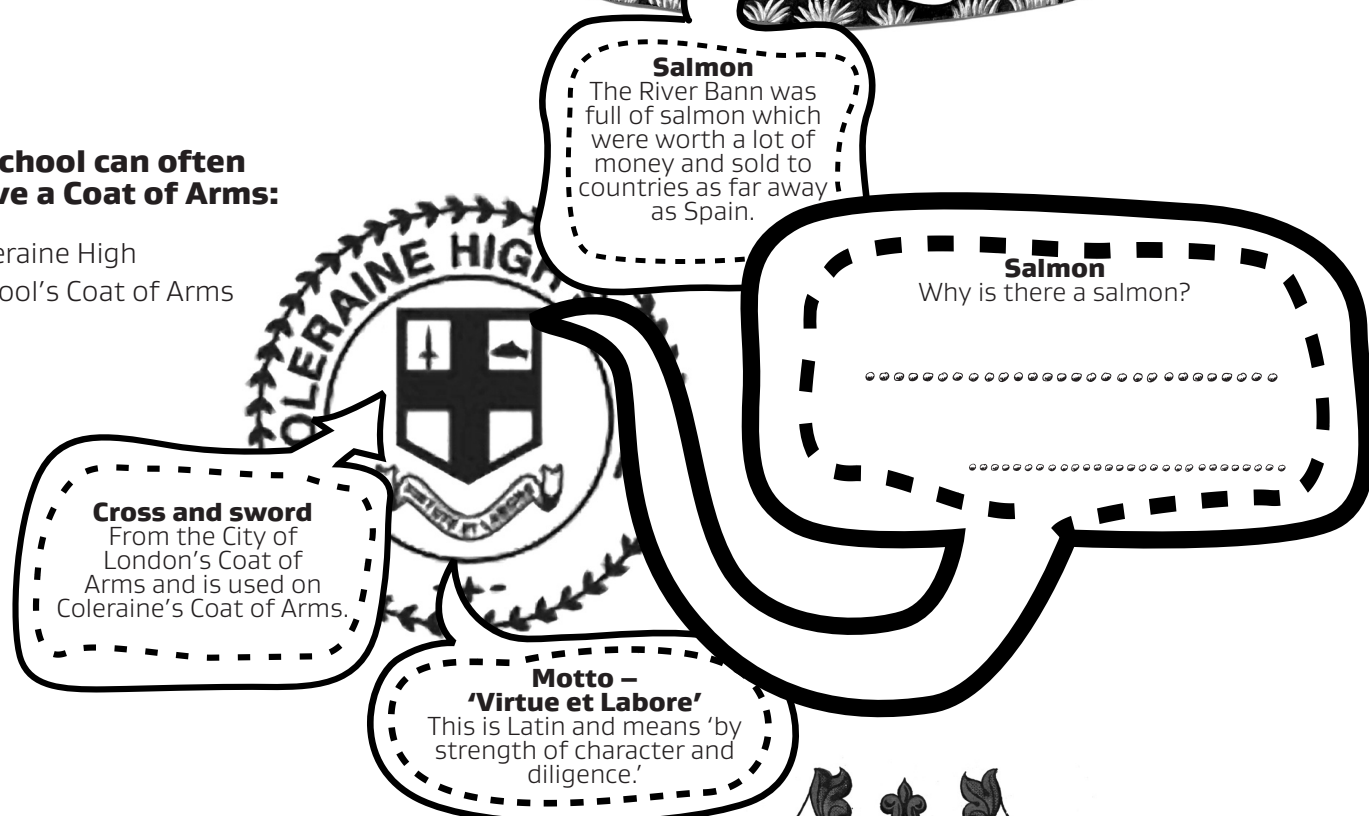
A Council Coat of Arms:

Coleraine Borough
Council's Coat of Arms



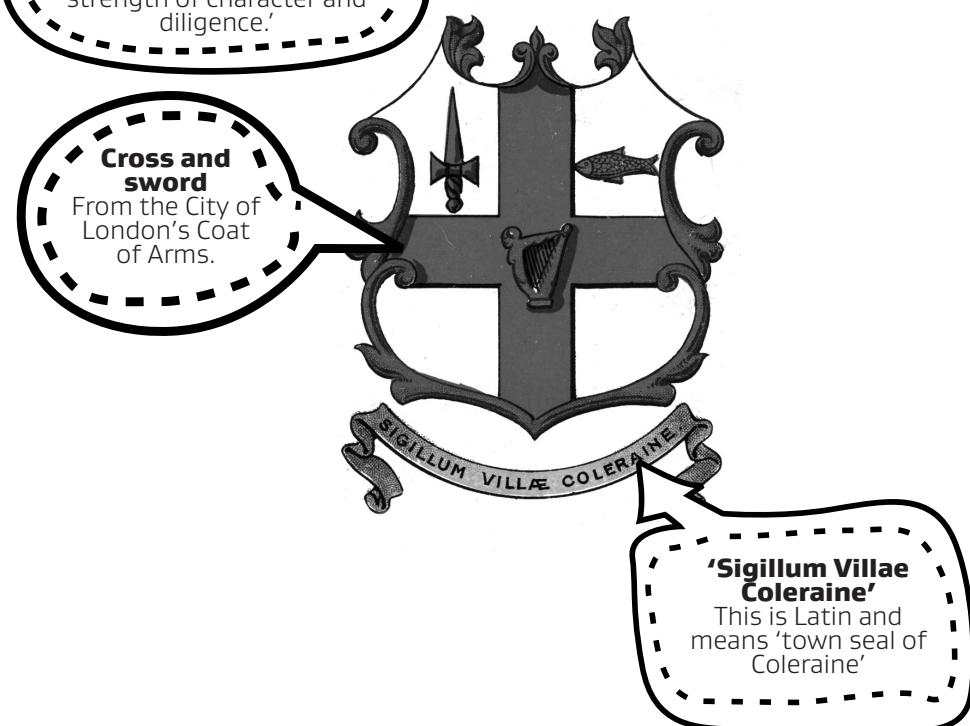
A school can often have a Coat of Arms:

Coleraine High
School's Coat of Arms



A Town will have its own Coat of Arms

Coleraine's Coat of Arms



In groups discuss
where else you
would find a Coat
of Arms.

Write down your answers here!

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Clues to finding Coat of Arms...

- The Royal Family
- Uniforms
- Armed Forces
- Certificates

Check out these
Coat of Arms
photographs. We
snapped these
around Coleraine.
Say cheese!



If I was Mayor for the Day...

Your Name

On 28th June 1613 King James 1 granted Coleraine its Charter. The Mayor had to live in the town and he had to have a Chamberlain, a Sword Bearer and 2 Sergeants-at-Mace. He was a very important person and could pass laws in the town or fine people if they did not do what he wanted.

Here are some of the things members of the council could be fined for:

1. Using indecent behaviour or language
2. For not accompanying the Mayor to church
3. If they did not attend a meeting

If you lived on Market Street you could be fined 12 pence if you didn't clean outside your house every Saturday afternoon.

How would you like to be Mayor for the day?
What would you fine people for?

Imagine you are the Mayor of Coleraine. Write below five rules with the cost of the fine if the rule is broken.

Top tips to being a Mayor for the day...

- Remember the town elects a Mayor, you need to keep on people's good-side. So don't be too strict!
- Think about ways you could help other people. The elderly, shop keepers, or maybe people who live near you.
- Think about rules you might set in school. Could you imagine fining your teacher because they were late? That's funny!

By order of the mayor rule number 1

Fine 1

By order of the mayor rule number 2

Fine 2

By order of the mayor rule number 3

Fine 3

By order of the mayor rule number 4

Fine 4

By order of the mayor rule number 5

Fine 5

1. If I was caught and fined for one day for all of your rules how much would I owe?

Fine 1

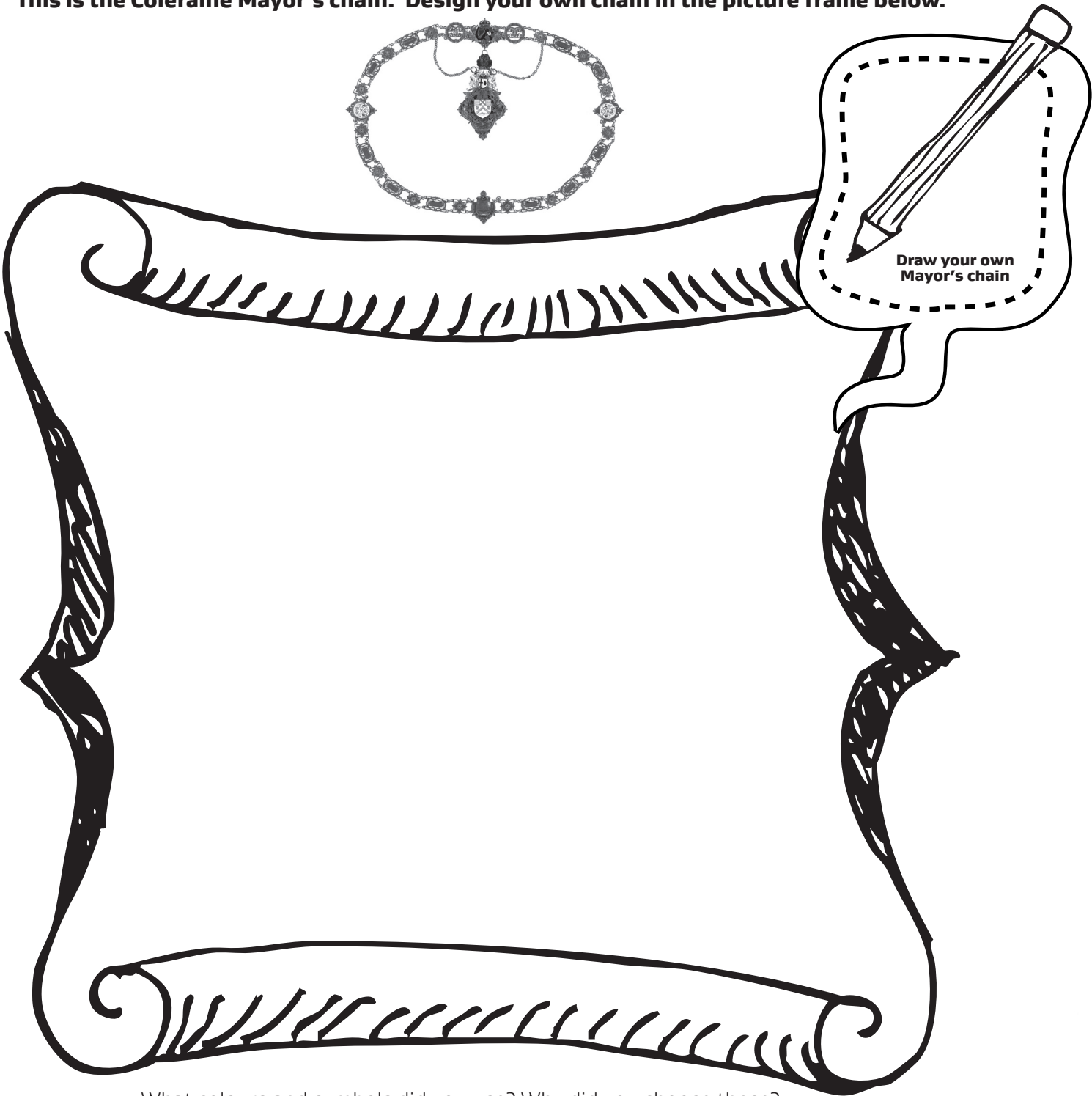
2. If I was caught 7 times for your highest fine and 12 times for your lowest fine how much would I owe?

Fine 2

3. What would the total fine be of fine one and two?

Total Fine

This is the Coleraine Mayor’s chain. Design your own chain in the picture frame below.



What colours and symbols did you use? Why did you choose these?

.....

Time to discover.....

Can you find out what the jobs of a Chamberlain, Sword Bearer and Sergeant-at-Mace were?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Teachers Answers

Coat of Arms

What symbols can you see on this memorial? Can you find out what these symbols mean?

- Skull represents death.
- Crossed bones are a symbol of mortality or death.
- Crossed spades are also a symbol of mortality or death.
- Upright Hourglass – time is up or the passing of time. It contains a similar message to the Latin phrase - ‘Memento Mori’ - ‘Remember you must die’
- Bell is also a symbol of mortality or death.

There are other examples of these in St Patrick’s Church.

If I was Mayor for the Day...

Chamberlain

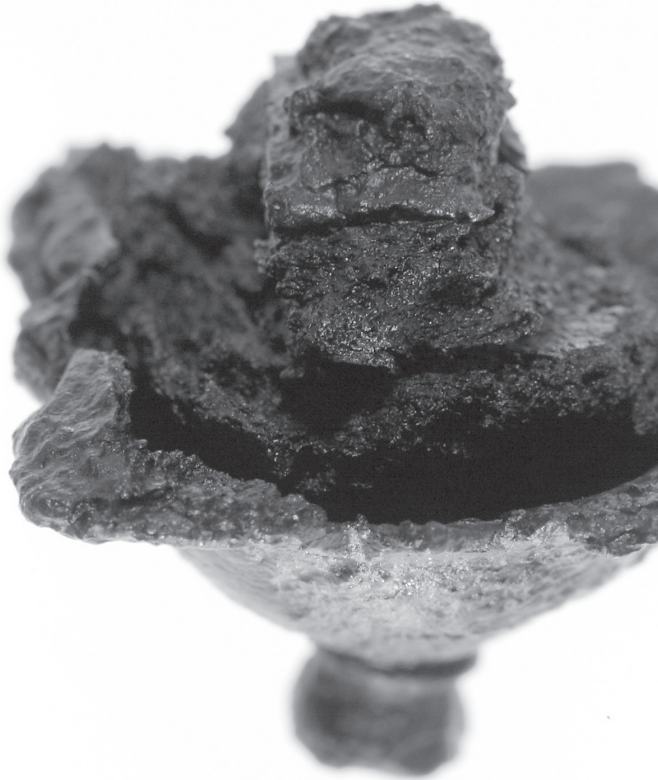
A Chamberlain was in charge of the administration of the household of Royalty or Nobility. He was one of four main officers in court and he controlled who got access to the King or head of the household – in the case of Coleraine, the Mayor.

Sword Bearer

A Sword Bearer is an official who carries the sword of the state (in this case the Coleraine sword) in a procession on ceremonial occasions.

Sergeant – at – Mace

A Sergeant – at - Mace is a minor official who carries a mace in a procession on ceremonial occasions.

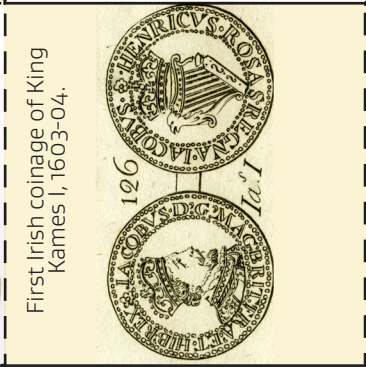




Flints found at Mountsandel, nearly 10,000 years old.



Venetian glass discovered by archaeologists in Coleraine, 17th century.



First Irish coinage of King James I, 1603-04.



Coleraine Borough Council's Mayor's Chain, 1928.



Mary Murphy – The Portrush Giantess, 1696.



Skeletons found at the site of the Dominican Abbey in Coleraine, 1990s



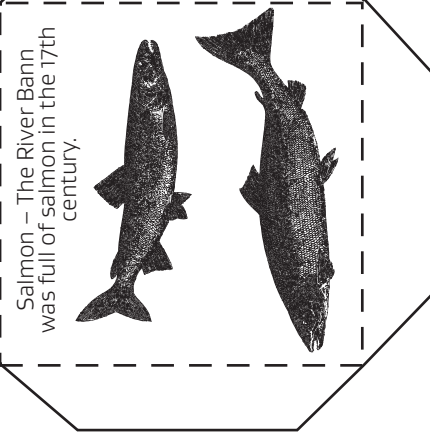
The Clothworkers' Crest – The Clothworkers' were given land in the Waterside area of Coleraine which stretched back to the village of Articlave.



Leather shoe piece found by archaeologists at New Row, Coleraine, 18th century.



Coleraine Corporation official measure – used in the markets, 1826.



Salmon – The River Bann was full of salmon in the 17th century.



Crest of The Honourable The Irish Society.



'The wilde Irish man and woman' – illustration taken from John Speed's Map of Ireland, 1605 – 1610.



Chamber pot discovered by archaeologists at New Row, Coleraine, 18th century.



Coleraine's Queen Anne Mace, 1702.



Comunion cup gifted to St Patrick's Church by The Honourable The Irish Society in 1613.



'Taylor's Whisky'



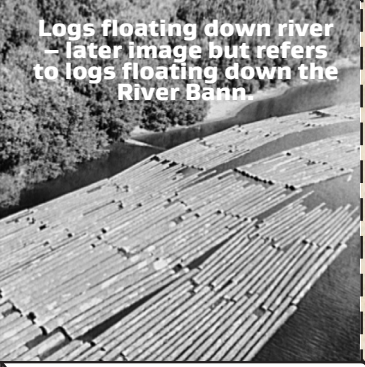
Coleraine's Ferarra sword, 1616.



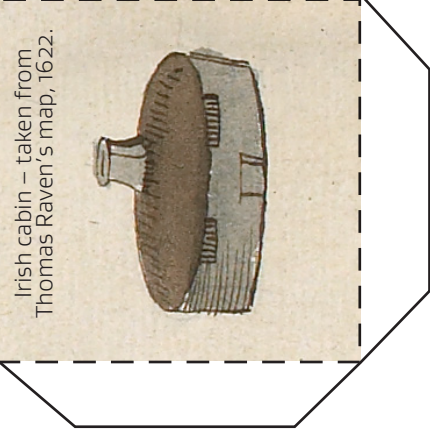
Thomas Raven's map of Coleraine, 1622.



Canon ball – St Patrick's Church bears the mark of a canon ball which hit its wall in the 1641 Rebellion, 17th century.



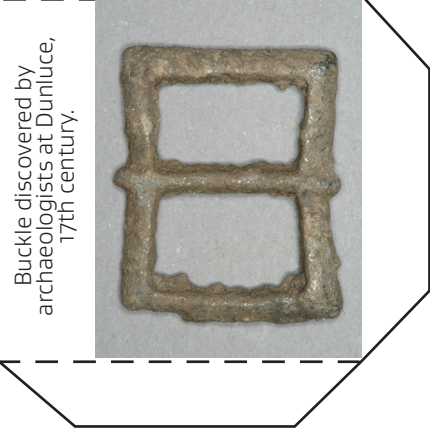
Logs floating down river – later image but refers to logs floating down the River Bann.



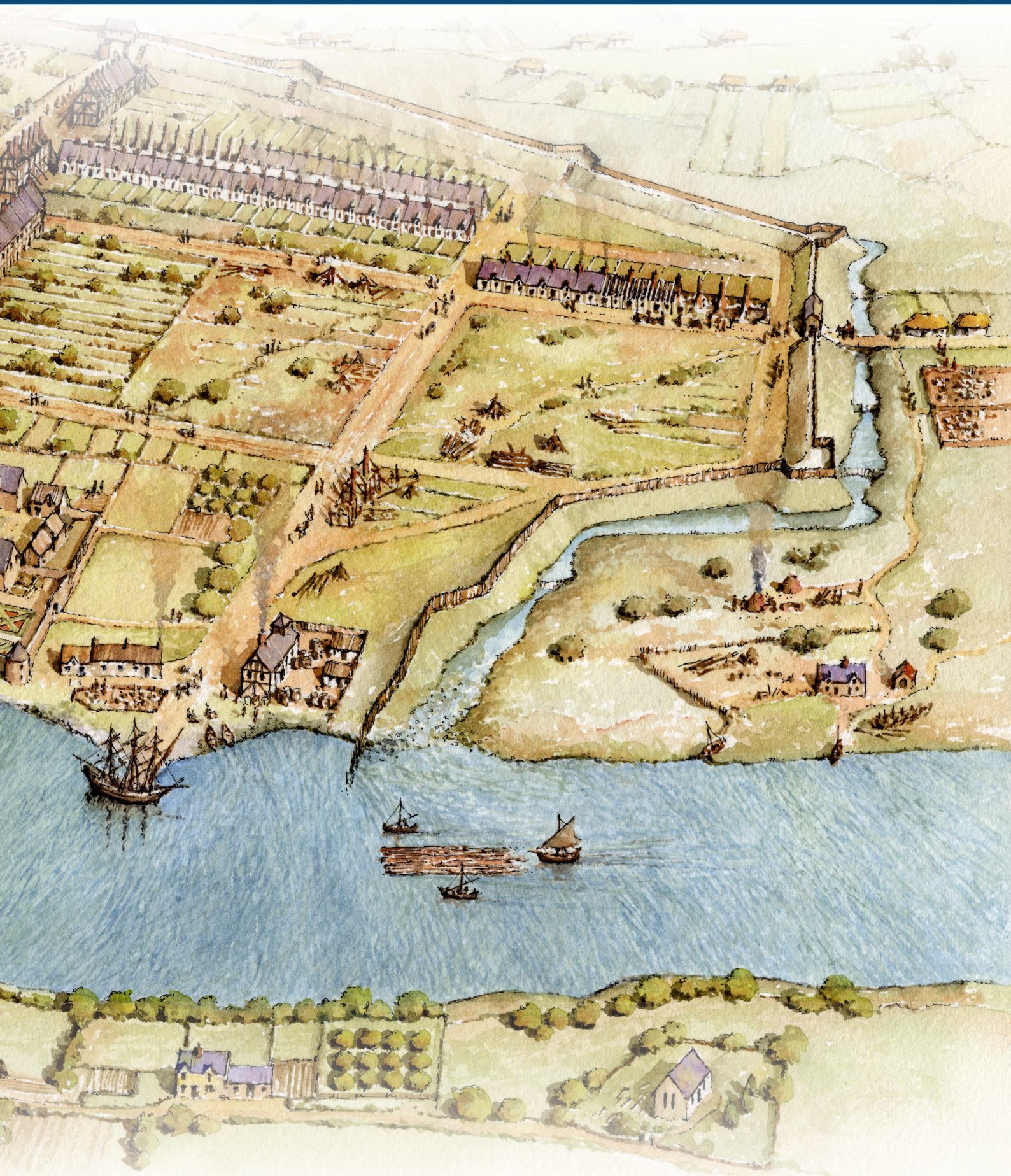
Irish cabin – taken from Thomas Raven's map, 1622.



Coleraine Town Hall stained glass window – this window was presented by The Honourable The Irish Society in 1913 to celebrate their 300th anniversary.



Buckle discovered by archaeologists at Dunluce, 17th century.



Coleraine Borough Council gratefully acknowledges the generosity of:

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(MAG) Ulster-Scots Academy



COLERAINE¹⁶³⁻²⁰¹³
Celebrating 400 years of Coleraine's town charter

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