



A Directory of the Derrys and Londonderrys Around the World

A Foyle Civic Trust UK City of Culture Project and Companion
to Diaspora Exhibition



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Bishop Street Gate, 1789

Global Derry~Londonderry

Introduction



Water is one of the great connectors of peoples throughout the world. The river Foyle has brought many peoples to our shores but has also sent many away. Indeed the city that lies on a beautiful bend in the Foyle owes its very existence to the ancient waterway.

We know that the earliest human colonists of this land, the hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic Period (c. 7,000 BC to c. 4,000 BC) travelled into the interior of the island on these waterways.

Waves of settlement and colonisation were followed by assimilation and often conflict. In medieval and early modern times the Foyle served as a water highway

into the heartlands of Gaelic Ulster and was one of the avenues by which this territory was eventually conquered by the English during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

The location of the port of Derry~Londonderry so far to the west and in the middle of a huge river catchment, was of immense importance to its growth as a point of embarkation and destination, especially for transatlantic trading and emigration ships of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The city's influence has travelled far and near and not just across the Atlantic but across the globe.

The name has now spread to the four corners of the earth and can be found in the most unlikely of places. But, first the name itself ...

The city has been variously known as Daire Calgach, Dhoire Colmcille, Londonderry and Derry, as well as by a number of other variations of these names. The common element linking them is an Irish word, Daire or Doire (anglicised as Derry) referring to an ancient oak grove. Oak trees probably arrived in Derry about 5,000 years ago as part of the ongoing changes in vegetation and forest cover following the Ice Age. The Derry oak grove gradually acquired ritual significance and this eventually resulted in the naming of Derry after the distinctive oak grove on the hillside overlooking the Foyle.

Indeed one of the first emigrants, Colmcille (also known as Columba), whom many credit with founding the Early Christian monastery, has a strong folk connection with the oak. Speaking from his monastery on the island of Iona in the Scottish Hebrides, Colmcille is supposed to have said : Though truly I'm afraid Of death itself and Hell, I'm frankly more afraid Of an axe-sound, back in Derry.

Many places can claim to be historic but Derry~Londonderry can truly claim to be, given the sheer length of its history and of people coming and going from its riverbank. Derry~Londonderry has been a frontier place throughout its long history, always located on the edge of the territory of one population group or another. This frontier characteristic of the city and surrounding area has always gone with the people who left its shores. Sometimes that transition was not an easy one nor even a positive one as the trade in human beings and displacement of the indigenous peoples tore them away from their communities and robbed them of their sense of place and individuality.





People do follow resources - good agricultural land, timber, the potato, flax and linen, coal and even gold itself are all part of this story. They in turn bring their own resources with them. But the greatest resource is the people themselves and the culture, skills, history and heritage that they brought with them. These skills vary, from the gift of oratory to printing, shipbuilding to aviation, weaving to distillation. This community memory is what



'Hands Across the Divide' sculpture

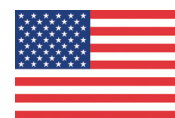
matters most and endures to this day.



Cannons on the city walls

The following selection of Derrys and Londonderrys throughout the world is not exhaustive but gives a flavour of the influence of the name that has flowed out from the banks of the Foyle since earliest times.

Derry~Londonderry can rightly say that it has achieved global status in name and in spirit.



New Hampshire, USA

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 71° 22'
LONGITUDE: 42° 51'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 2,912 miles



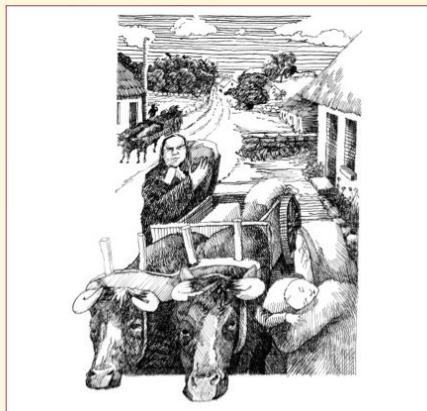
In the spring of 1718 a group of 16 families left Aghadowey in County Londonderry, Northern Ireland to settle in British North America.

They were led by their pastor, Rev James McGregor, whom the Encyclopaedia of Irish History called "the Moses of the Scotch Irish in America." They left the old world to find economic, political, cultural and religious freedom in the New World.

Presbyterians had been deprived of public office by the 1704 Test Act, a galling insult to the defenders of the city of Londonderry after the recent siege.

The British government had decided that only members of the Anglican denomination could hold government office. They were frozen out of political life. They felt bitter that they were not permitted to take their places in the council chamber of the Maiden City, which they had saved from popery and the Stuart monarchs. Another grievance was the imposition of tithes requiring them to pay money or goods in kind to the Established Church.

Their tradition of hard work and frugality on the neat farms that were their pride, gave them an independence of mind that



Rev James McGregor

would eventually find an outlet. The members of McGregor's congregation were mainly weaver-farmers. From 1714 through 1718 there was a series of very bad harvests. Those years also saw a decline in the price of linen. After the siege of 1689, the British government had given the yeoman farmers very cheap rents in the Ulster Plantation.

After 1710, there was a fear that the leaseholders would see their rents doubled, or worse. It was time to leave. But to where?

The prospect of a better life, which had driven their forebears to Ulster in the first place, turned their minds to emigration. Most, but not all, of the 18th century emigrants came from the Ulster

Presbyterian community. They would become known in America as the Ulster Scots. Paradoxically, they brought with them a tradition of "republicanism". They were to play an extremely important role in the struggle for American independence and provided the new republic with many of its early presidents, as well as other leaders.

Historians still debate whether it was essentially religious discrimination or economic depression which caused them to leave – no doubt it was a mixture of both.

Research suggests that two separate streams of emigration were maintained in New England, the Bann company making for the frontiers of Maine and New Hampshire, the Foyle folk swelling the remote settlements of the Massachusetts colony. Between 1718 and 1775 saw the departure of almost a quarter of a million migrants from Ulster's northern shores.

They were a fairly prosperous lot who didn't need to become indentured servants in order to pay their voyage to America: they were able to pay the fare of five



McGregor Farm House

pounds with cash. The full fare in 1718 averaged about six pounds, with reductions for children. They were also better educated than most early eighteenth century emigrants.

On the day before the Aghadowey pioneers left, Rev McGregor called together his flock and preached a sermon. His text was from Exodus 33:12, in which Moses prays in the wilderness: "If thy presence goes not with me, carry us not hence." He and his followers felt that they were on a holy pilgrimage but could succeed only if God was their protector.

He told his flock, "We must say farewell to friends, relations and our native land." He elaborated by giving four reasons for leaving :

1. To avoid oppressive and cruel bondage;
2. To shun persecution and designed ruin;
3. To withdraw from the communion of idolaters and
4. To have the opportunity of worshipping God according to the dictates of conscience and the rules of his inspired Word."

They travelled on the British brigantine, the Robert. There were sixteen families. No one knows how long it took them to reach Boston, but six weeks is a good guess. Nor do we know the number of Aghadowey pioneers who were on this voyage. The sixteen families would probably translate into fewer than a hundred individuals. The Robert arrived on 4th August 1718.

The McGregor flock was first offered a tract of land in Casco Bay. They wintered at the mouth of the Androscoggin river. Here they froze and starved until the colony of Massachusetts Bay sent a hundred bushels of meal and a mason to build a fireplace.

For a year they stayed together in Massachusetts before they were given a grant of 117 square miles far

inland and away from interference by the British who controlled the coastal regions. Nutfield had been named by earlier pioneers in New Hampshire. There were huge long meadows that extended for miles through the forests. The grasslands were created by beavers damming streams to make ponds which in time filled in and became grasslands.

The Nutfield settlement - so called because of its abundance of chestnut, butternut and walnut, beech and the famous oak trees - began on 11th April 1719. The following day, under a large oak tree, Rev McGregor preached to the settlers from Isaiah 32:2. "And a man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a shelter from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

This oak tree became a tourist attraction until it fell in the 1840s. Here they could practice their Ulster Scottish culture and worship in their own Presbyterian churches. By 1721 the population of Nutfield had grown to 360 people. In 1722 the royal governor incorporated the town with the name Londonderry

after their former home, and the city that gave them refuge in Ireland.

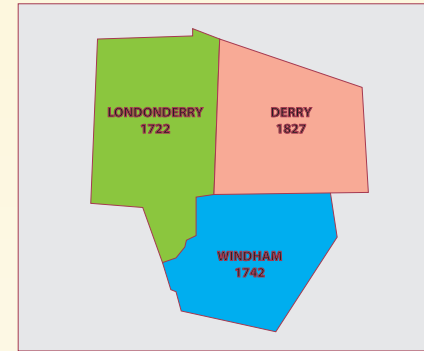
Gradually the settlement increased in numbers and amenities. Grist and saw mills were opened. The Rev James McGregor was called to be the first stated minister. A meeting house was built in 1722.

In 1723 a school house was built of logs: it was just sixteen feet long and twelve feet wide.

The rapid occupation of the province in the next half century owed much to the Londonderry colony from which, after its foundation in 1719, groups of families continually hived off to take advantage of the opportunities speculators were providing in the territory west of the Merrimac. In fact, within twenty-five years of their occupation of the Nutfield colony, they were settling thirty miles beyond the Merrimac, in townships with familiar Ulster names, like Antrim and Hillsborough.

Three towns

In time the town split into separate towns. The three towns of the original 1719 grant of 117



Three Towns

square miles was called Nutfield. It was incorporated as the town of Londonderry, NH in 1722. They slowly became separate towns; Windham in 1742 and Derry in 1827. The town now called Derry was the site of Nutfield's original settlement.

McGregor and family

It has been claimed that Rev James McGregor of Aghadowey, when a boy, discharged from the tower of the cathedral in Derry the large gun which announced the approach of the vessels that brought relief. We are fortunate in having the Aghadowey Session book and the early minutes of the Route Presbytery from 1701 to 1706 and we know that Rev Thomas Boyd was succeeded as minister in Aghadowey by Rev James McGregor. He was the first minister in Aghadowey to be born in Ireland, being the son of a captain

McGregor of Magilligan. Educated in Glasgow, he was ordained in Aghadowey in the summer of 1701 and married Marion Cargill, daughter of David Cargill, a ruling elder in Aghadowey, in October 1706.

McGregor was one of several ministers who could speak Gaelic and was known to have preached in Gaelic in Counties Derry, Antrim and Tyrone. Maghera, Coagh, Dawson's Bridge and Moneymore are specifically named.

Rev Mc Gregor played an important part in the early settlement not only as a minister, but also as a leader in the legal and secular affairs of the township. A tall man of commanding appearance, he was well qualified to be a leader on the frontier. During the first autumn after the settlement, a party of men arrived to mow and carry off the grass of the fine natural meadows as had been their custom. A deputation of settlers was sent out to inform them that they had been given rights of settlement and that the meadows were now their rights. The leader of the Haverhill men walked up to McGregor, shook his fist in his face, and said that only

his black coat had saved him. Rev McGregor threw off his coat and retorted, "Well it shan't save you, sir." He was about to follow words with action when the Haverhill men and their leader beat a retreat. It was the custom of able-bodied men to go to church armed, in case of Indian attacks, and McGregor always marched to the pulpit with his gun loaded and primed.

They also perpetuated the system of metal (pewter or lead) tokens to be issued by the churches as a means of identification for the holder to be fit to worship in that church.

McGregor possessed a robust constitution and enjoyed uninterrupted health in the years during which his exertions had helped to establish the settlement. Then suddenly, at the age of fifty-two, he contracted his first and last illness, an attack of fever. He survived only a few days, died on Wednesday 5th March 1729 and was buried the following Saturday in the burying ground at Londonderry, NH. Five of the men who had been his comrades at the Siege of Derry carried his body from his church to nearby Forest Hill Cemetery. He would have been comforted to know that

in time his wife would marry the Rev Matthew Clark, his replacement pastor in Derry. Rev Clark was also a veteran of the siege and his temple proudly bore a battle wound that never healed.

He left a widow and seven surviving children. He is described as a tall, erect man, his complexion rather dark and his countenance expressive. He was strictly evangelical and experimental in his preaching. The Rev EL Parker in his history of 1851 says of him: "He lived to see the vine, which he had brought from his native land into the wilderness, taking firm root and beginning to extend its tender branches. His name and memory were most tenderly cherished by his bereaved flock, and succeeding generations, and the effects of his labours among them were long and widely felt."

After McGregor's death in 1729, his family continued to play an important part in the history of the settlement and further afield. His son, the Rev David Mc Gregor, was the first minister of the West parish when this second congregation was formed. The Rev David's son, Colonel Robert McGregor,

joined the revolutionary forces in the War of Independence and was ADC to General John Stark, a native of Londonderry, NH and described as the most distinguished Scots Irishman in New England. Practically everyone in Londonderry, NH took the American side in the War of Independence against Britain.

No doubt there are thousands of McGregor's descendants in America today. James McGregor's great-great-great-great-great-grandson is Senator John Kerry who ran for president in 2004, and later became Secretary of State.



McGregor Grave Stones

Above: Forest Hill Cemetery in Derry, NH. The centre gravestone is that of Rev James McGregor (1677-1729), the founder of the town. The stone on the left is of his son Rev. David McGregor (1709-1777), the founder of the London-

derry, Presbyterian Church. **Right:**

The Memorial window in Derry's First Parish Church in honour of the Rev James McGregor, the founder of the church and his son Rev. David McGregor.



Schools

Londonderry High school
Windham High school
Pinkerton Academy, Derry, NH

Pinkerton Academy, founded 1814, is the largest such school in America with an enrolment of about 3200 students. The money to start the school was given by the Pinkerton Brothers, who were both Ulster men.

Did you know ?

The most famous crop planted in the common field of colonial Derry was potatoes. They are believed to have been the first ever potatoes grown in North America. The claim that Derry is the home of the potato is supported by many diverse sources including the US Dept of Agriculture and the Potato

Inst of America.

The potato has its origins in the misty Andes mountains of South America. There, as far back as 500 BC, the native peoples of Chile and Peru were cultivating the tubers. In 1565, the Spanish conquistadors brought the potatoes home to Spain. Within a couple of decades, potatoes were being grown all over Europe. According to legend, in 1588, potatoes first appeared when they floated in from the wrecked ships of the Spanish Armada.

The potato soon became the staple food of both native Irish and the Scotch-Irish. Pratties were easy to grow, tasty and very nutritious. The potato became so associated with the Emerald Isle that they are frequently called “the Irish white potato.” In 1718, when the Rev James McGregor sailed to the British Province of New Hampshire, he brought with him a sack of seed potatoes. These he planted in 1719 in the common field of colonial Derry. This, most believe, was the genesis of the massive potato industry in America. There are other claims to being the birthplace of the potato in America – the most publicised being the

state of Virginia. It is said that in 1621 the potato was brought from Berumda to Virginia. Derry has always disputed this, saying that they were not potatoes but yams. Even if they were white potatoes, they were brought to Virginia to be eaten, not cultivated.

The Nutfield colony survived the first season on eels and these snake like animals were sometimes called Derryfield beef. The diet of eels gave the pioneers the time and energy to clear a plot of land they called the common field. Here the first crops could be planted and the bounty shared by all. They watered this first garden from a nearby stream. The river was considered odd because it didn't flow easily to the sea as did all other rivers in the area. These pioneers named this contrary stream as the West-Running Brook. It was later immortalised by Robert Frost in a 1928 book of poetry.

The Rev EL Parker, whose history of Londonderry was printed in 1851, describes their diet as follows: “Subsequently, and for many years, they lived mainly on potatoes, bean-porridge, samp and barley broth. It was long before the use of tea and coffee was introduced. They were happily strangers to



Sign in Londonderry, New Hampshire

those debilitating drinks which now constitute, in most families, an appendage to almost every meal.”

Although Londonderry eventually grew into a town, it was for almost a century just a settlement of farms. Each settler was allocated 120 acres, a home-lot and an out-lot of 60 acres each. Because of the danger from Indians (Native Americans / indigenous people) the settlers decided to make their home lots in long strips, 320 perches by 30 perches, the narrow ends fronting on either side of a small brook. By this arrangement, their houses, originally constructed of logs and covered with bark, were brought together and formed what is called the Double Ridge.

Linen / “ Coleraine “

The prosperity of the settlement came not only from the lands, but also from its linen industry. The settlers and their wives were skilled in the art of spinning and

weaving, and brought from Ireland hand-cards, foot wheels and looms. There is evidence that the process of bleaching had been introduced into the Aghadowey district in the early 18th century and one of the first Bann valley emigrants to land at Boston in 1718, James Gregg, is known to have been a bleacher of linen cloth from Macosquin.

The linen, the thread and other fabrics manufactured in Londonderry were of superior quality, and commanded a readier sale and a higher price in New England than those produced elsewhere. One is reminded of the high quality “ Coleraines ” (a standardized breadth – 31 inches) produced. John Pinkerton, who began trading in linen cloth and thread, accumulated a fortune of 30,000 dollars and endowed the Pinkerton Academy in Derry, NH.



Pinkerton Academy in Derry, NH.



Pennsylvania, USA

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 40° 12'
LONGITUDE: 76° 68'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 3,268 miles



The Dauphin and Lancaster Counties - containing the Derry and Londonderry Townships - were formed in 1729, and comprised all the territory west and north of Chester between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna Rivers.

Derry Township was one of the first Townships formed in the new county. Londonderry Township originally was part of Derry Township, but since the Township was so large and difficult to govern, the residents petitioned the court in 1767 to subdivide the land into two parts, the western section to remain Derry and the eastern to be Londonderry. Lancaster further divided the county in 1785 and

Dauphin County was formed.

The area known as Londonderry was believed to first be inhabited by the Susquehannock. William Penn travelled up the river as far as the mouth of the Swatara Creek and in 1690 proposed locating a city at or above the mouth of the creek. The word Swatara translated from the Indian means "where we fed on eels". Historically the Ulster Scots are accepted as the first settlers.

Port Royal, now known as Royalton, was the first and largest village in the Township. It was one of the main stops for the Union Canal.

The Derry Township is a township in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, United States. The population was 21,273 at the 2000 census.

The Township of Derry was incorporated on 1st August 1729, when Lancaster County partitioned its territory for tax purposes. At that time, the boundaries of Derry Township were much larger and included what are currently three other townships within Lancaster and Dauphin counties.

The first official government in Derry Township was established in 1759. Five officials were elected for one-year terms. The number of elected officials in Derry remains five, however the terms are six years.

As noted above, in 1767 the court ordered the division of Derry Township into Derry and Londonderry. These respective Townships became a part of Dauphin County when it was established in 1785. In 1787, the population of Derry Township was 198.

The Derry Session House and Enclosure and Quarries of the Hummelstown Brownstone

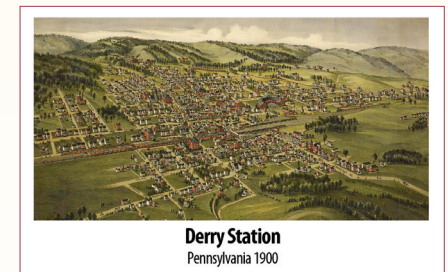


Police Car, Derry Township

Company are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Londonderry Township has extensive water frontage along the Swatara and Conewago Creeks and the Susquehanna River. There are several islands included in the Township. Chief among them are Shelly's Island, Elliot's Island (now called Three Mile Island), and Hill Island.

Three Mile Island Nuclear Generating Station was the location of the largest accident in the history of the American nuclear power industry, which took place in 1979.



Derry Station
Pennsylvania 1900



New Brunswick, Canada

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 45° 35'
LONGITUDE: 65° 24'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 2,910 miles



Londonderry, New Brunswick was settled by Irish immigrants about 1830 and named after Londonderry in the north of Ireland. By 1866 Londonderry was an established farming community with fortyfive resident families, and it incorporated the Anderson Settlement, a farming community with about five families, including the families of Samuel Anderson, Thompson Anderson and William Anderson. It is recorded as having one post office, one store, one sawmill and a population of one hundred in 1898.

“Every year the doors of St. Paul’s Church in Londonderry are opened and parishioners step back in time

by singing the hymns of praise and hearing the words of scripture as did the settlers of years gone by.”

How it was named

After the war of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars and especially after the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, many people left Ireland for settlement in America. The government of New Brunswick was anxious to have settlers in the Province, and advertised and even gave financial assistance to those who would come out. At the same time conditions were becoming so bad in Ireland that large numbers resolved to cross the ocean to start

new lives for themselves and their families.

Many sailed from the ports of Ross, Belfast and especially Londonderry and landed at Saint John in New Brunswick, Boston and other ports on the east coast of America.

The cost of a passage in those days was from \$12.50 to \$25.00 per person, but it was sometimes cheaper if the emigrants travelled in boats which carried lumber to the British Isles and would otherwise return empty across the Atlantic.

The census of 1851 gives the figures for immigrants living in New Brunswick at the time, and we find that of 40,432 immigrants, 28,776 were from Ireland. In King’s County, of 3,493 immigrants, 2,718 were from Ireland.

A group of Irish families arrived into Saint John in the Spring of 1818 from Londonderry. They may have been disbanded soldiers from a regiment that fought at Waterloo.

Leaving their families in lodgings in Saint John, they set out on a journey to the head of the settlement on the Hammond River, walking forty

miles to reach an area where there was land available for settlers and as yet ungranted. The tool they used to cut a road through the woods, along which to settle was hand powered - it was the axe.

They cut a road through the woods and on 3rd June 1818, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, Major General George Stracey Smith, directed the Surveyor General of the Province to lay out the land in one hundred acre plots between the head of Hamond River in King’s County and Hopewell in the County of Westmoreland.

When a man wished to receive a grant of land from the Crown in those days, he had to apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the land he wanted, and to pay certain fees, about £12, for the land. He was expected to cut down and burn the trees, build fences and prepare the land for crops. This was estimated to cost about £2 to £4 for the clearing, and a log house was to be built. A comfortable log house sixteen by twentyfour feet with two floors and a shingle roof would cost £12 to £15 pounds, but much less if the work was done by the immigrants

themselves.

Eleven miles from Sussex, they cleared land for the settlement of Londonderry. The first lots on either side of the Shepody Road were granted to Robert Forsyth and Robert Mills, each of two hundred acres, which indicates that they were married men, since single men received grants of only one hundred acres.

“Every kid enjoys playing in the sand and Cliff and I were no exception. We pretended we were building new highways as we made roads over the mountains and through the valleys of the sand pit. Our cars were not the sophisticated ones that the kids of today play with - we made our own. A block of wood and four bottle caps for wheels and we had a bulldozer to clear a path, of course it was environmentally friendly as it was hand powered.”

The name Shepody is itself an interesting one. It came from the Indian word “Chipoudy” and was the name given to the river and settlement in that part of New Brunswick now known as Albert County, originally inhabited by the

French in the 17th century.

In common with all pioneer settlements, the inhabitants were largely self-sufficient even with the bitter winters that they experienced. Many of the necessities of life were provided from their own resources. Women did their own spinning and weaving, as well as other household tasks. Carding mills and sawmills were built as the community expanded, and men skilled in making boots and shoes were able to supply footwear.

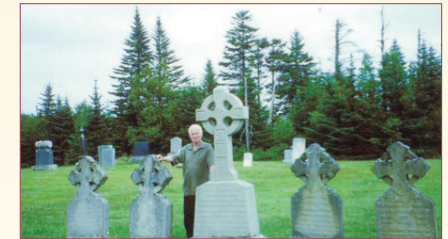
Some of the people who were allotted land on the Shepody Road were not very well satisfied due to the poor quality of the land. The Rev Christopher Atkinson in his visit to Londonderry in 1838 found about forty families who, in his own words, “have to labour very, very hard to support themselves.” The land was poor and the nearest place that the inhabitants could sell their produce was at Saint John some fifty miles away.

The truth is that when the tide of emigration from Ireland began about 1818 there was very little good land along the rivers left ungranted. In 1826, a number of the

settlers petitioned to have the Shepody Road improved. They complained of its condition and the choice of taking it over the tops of some mountains nearly perpendicular and so very stony that no labour ever could make it a good turnpike road. The petition states there were thirty-five families making in all one hundred and thirty-three souls and they had cleared and had under cultivation three hundred and eighty acres of land. They spoke of their various hardships and how it was very difficult for them to get enough money to pay for their land grants. The petition was signed by: James Elliott, Henry Douglas, Hugh McCarter, James Alexander, Arthur Robson, Edward Robson, Robert Mills, James Dunne, Thomas Duffield, Frederick Emerson, John Patton, George Crow, Charles Campbell, Thomas Schoals, John Smith, Ephraim Smith, John Wiley, Robert Nethery, Thomas Gregory, James Nethery, William Marshall, William Scott, Joseph Emerson, James Crow, Samuel Campbell and William Barber. This gives us some idea as to the heads of families living on the Shepody Road in 1826.

The settlers were mostly of

Presbyterian or Anglican faith, with a number of Roman Catholics who seem to have gone further along the Shepody Road to form their settlement. The Anglicans and Presbyterians both wanted to build churches and both began to collect money, but as it was slow to come in, they joined together so that there could be at least one church.

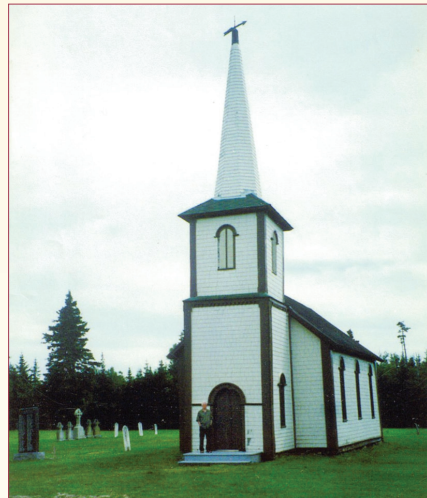


The Anglican settlers of Londonderry were served by travelling ministers and missionaries until St. Paul's was built in the early 1850s. Rev WH Deveber reported to the Church Society in 1851 that “a neat norman structure, consisting of a tower, nave and chancel of pleasing proportions had been built. It will hold about 159 people and will, it is hoped prove a blessing to the settlers in that comparatively poor district. With the Society's help, the Missionary hopes to finish the church next summer.”

The settlers of Londonderry did get their house of worship but one by one they left the Shepody Road until the farm land was taken over by the forests. Many left Londonderry for better land elsewhere or to be nearer to the railways, which were built through Sussex and to other areas within the Province and beyond. The descendants of the settlers who came to Shepody Road named it Londonderry in 1818 and now live in many places all over the North American continent. Many residents around Sussex number among their ancestors one of those men who broke a road through the wilderness, so that they could have their own land and new homes for their families.

After the cessation of regular services in St Paul's, Londonderry the building began to deteriorate and in the 1930s it was found that lumbermen travelling past on their way to work in the woods were using the church as a stopping place, so a lock was placed on the door and the stove removed. But at this time it was decided to institute the custom of having a memorial service once a year and in the early 1960s a programme of renovation was approved and the present-day

members continue to maintain this little wooden church. With the land now taken over again by the forests, and the old Shepody Road in poor condition this is no easy task. The Ulster Scots have never had an easy time, their toughness and love for their church shows again in their descendants as they labour to keep the building intact,



just as their forefathers laboured to have the church erected.

This year, as in years past, on a Sunday in August, they will travel the dusty narrow Shepody Road to open the doors of St Paul's Church in Londonderry and step back in time by singing the hymns of praise and hearing the words of scripture

as did the settlers of years gone by.

What makes it tick ?

Timber / linen

At the beginning of the 19th century as the Napoleonic Wars raged, the demand for timber, not least to build warships, grew but could not be met from the traditional source, the Baltic states, due to a blockade imposed by Napoleon's navy. The vast forests of maritime Canada filled the void and the trade in timber, and return trade in migrants, continued to flourish after peace was established in 1815. The contraction of cottage based linen production during this period left many impoverished



Lumberjacks

weavers and their families with little option but to migrate.

Did you know ?

In contrast to the United States the greatest numbers of Irish came to Canada in the pre-Famine period. By 1871 the Irish-born and their descendants made up 24.3% of Canada's population. In the same year the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick, with 35% of their population of Irish origin, had the highest concentration of Irish persons outside of Ireland.

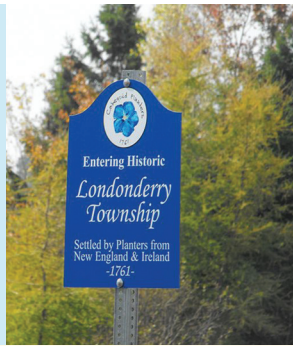


Nova Scotia, Canada

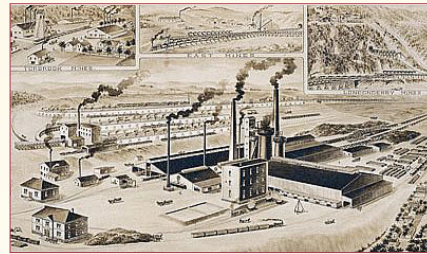
Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 45° 28'
LONGITUDE: 63° 36'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 2,497 miles



Londonderry is a dispersed rural community located in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, Canada, formerly called Acadia Mines. A bustling iron ore mining and steel making town of some 5,000 in the late 19th century, the population today stands at around 200.



Londonderry Iron & Mining Company

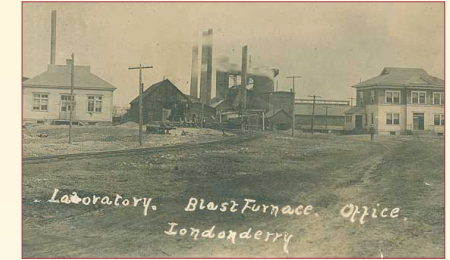
Nova Scotia (“New Scotland”, French: Nouvelle-Écosse; Scottish Gaelic: Alba Nuadh) is one of Canada’s three maritime provinces and is the most populous province of the four in Atlantic Canada. Located almost exactly halfway between the Equator and the North Pole (44° 39’ N Longitude), its provincial capital is Halifax.

Nova Scotia is Canada’s smallest province in area after Prince Edward Island. The province’s mainland is the Nova Scotia peninsula surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, including numerous bays and estuaries. Nowhere in Nova Scotia is more than 67 km (42 miles) from the ocean.

How it was named

The Township of Londonderry, including the Port of Londonderry (now present day Great Village), was first settled by two groups of Ulster Scots emigrants. The first group came from the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire in 1761 whilst a larger contingent who had arrived in Halifax in October 1761 on the ship Hopewell, out of Londonderry in Ireland, settled a few years later once land grants were secured. Both arrangements were made by former British Army Captain Alexander McNutt, who was formerly stationed at nearby Fort Cumberland and was originally from Ireland.

Nova Scotia means New Scotland and is the recognized English-language name for the province. In French it is called “Nouvelle-Écosse,” which is a literal translation from Latin to French. The province was first named in the 1621 Royal Charter granting the right to settle lands including modern Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and the Gaspé Peninsula to Sir William Alexander in 1632.



Londonderry saw the pouring of some of the first steel made in Canada, and the first Canadian installation of the Bessemer process for making steel. Mining for limonite (iron ore oxide) began in 1849 and eventually three mines - East Mines, Old Mountain Mine, and West Mines - were operated. Over two million tons of ore were produced. In 1852 the first charcoal blast furnace in Nova Scotia was constructed at Londonderry and in 1870 the first steel mill in Nova Scotia was constructed in Londonderry.

The iron ore seams that encouraged development, originally thought to be enormous, proved to be small, shallow, and very expensive to mine. That, coupled with poor management decisions and failed experiments with rotary type ovens as well as low world steel prices, spelled the demise of the iron and steel industry in Londonderry.

In 1908, the iron works closed for good, while the fatal blow to the community came with a fire in 1920 which destroyed a large portion of the town.

The mine operations were closed in 1924 and the town never recovered thereafter. The once vast ruins of the former steel mill were torn down and sold as scrap during the scrap metal drives of World War II.

The story of Siemens in Canada began on 8th May 1867, when the first link was established by Sir William Siemens (1823–1883), Werner von Siemens' younger brother. William, a pioneer in his own right, sent a contractual letter outlining a business agreement, indicating he was seriously committed to establishing commercial connections between the British firm Siemens Brothers and Canada. That letter was sent to the manager of the Acadia Iron Mines in Londonderry, Nova Scotia (also known as Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia), not far from the Bay of Fundy. The town name was popularized to Acadia Mines, before being officially renamed Siemens Town by the Nova Scotia government in

1877. Eventually the town name reverted to Londonderry in 1903.

Did you know?

Senator David Warke, a native of Derry, N Ireland, died in 1905 aged 101 years in Halifax, Nova Scotia. At the time he was the oldest legislator in the world. He was still working every day when he died suddenly. He had crossed the Atlantic in his early teens and first represented New Brunswick in the Canadian Senate.



Coolgardie, Western Australia

Global Derry-Londonderry

LATITUDE: 31° 05'
LONGITUDE: 121° 07'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 9,277 miles



Londonderry is a ghost town in Western Australia, located 14 km South West of Coolgardie in the Goldfields-Esperance region of Western Australia. It is in the eastern goldfields, just west of the Coolgardie-Norseman railway.

Gold was discovered here in early 1894 by a party of six prospectors who named the find after the home town in Northern Ireland of one of the prospectors. It was a rich find which was taken over by Lord Fingall in September 1892, but the gold soon petered out.

A townsite was gazetted in 1895. The townsite is now abandoned.



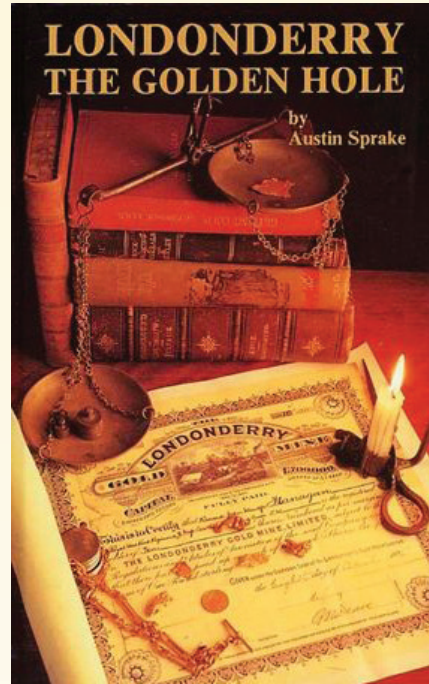
The Londonderry Hole

The great sensations of 1894 were, however, the discovery of the Londonderry and Wealth of Nations mines and the district of Menzies. The Londonderry find was made in May by a prospecting party consisting of Messrs Carter, Dawson, Mills, Gardiner, Elliot and

Huxley, who had been out many months without a find, and were on their way back to Coolgardie thoroughly disillusioned. Quite by accident, rich quartz was picked up by one of the party, John Mills. He returned to the camp carrying several good specimens and next morning they moved to the site of his discovery, losing no time to peg the ground. This was done on the 7th May and the tenement was named Londonderry after Mills' home town in Ireland; for it was the custom to give a name to every lease.

When the party returned to camp they took the precaution of pegging two extra leases (a pegged area was approx 400 by 400 feet), one at the north of the find and another at the south, these they called Londonderry North and Londonderry South. After a brief search the outcrop of a reef was exposed, from which during the first three or four days they took between 4000 and 5000 ounces. Over the course of three months what became known as the Golden Hole yielded about 8000 ounces, worth about £30,000.

The famous hole itself was usually



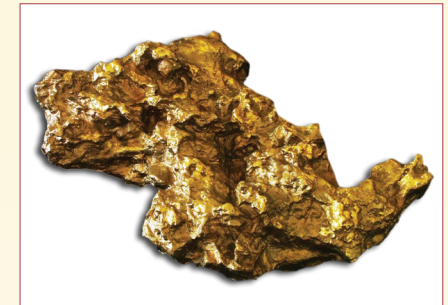
'Londonderry The Golden Hole' publication

described as being two and half to three feet deep with a length of seven feet and a width of five feet. The largest lump of quartz which came out of it weighed 252 lbs, and was estimated to contain 700 ounces of gold worth £3,500. It was called "Big Ben". After working in secret as long as was safe, some of the party remained on guard while the others returned to Coolgardie, and after lodging 4280 ounces at the Union Bank applied to the Registrar for a lease of the Londonderry mine.

There was tremendous excitement, especially when further work on the mine seemed to prove its fabulous wealth. In September the discoverers sold the mine to Lord Fingall for £180,000 and a sixth interest. Unfortunately the subsequent development of it did not realise the expectations formed. There was presumption in the press at the time that the six miners had made no attempt to investigate the ground directly below the hole. We shall never know. Having been floated for £700,000 the company had difficulty at the start owing to the mine being jumped through, failing to comply with the regulations. When this was overcome and work actually started, the rich stone cut out very quickly and left ore of only very inferior grade.

What makes it tick?

Reef gold is gold contained within the reef or rock and alluvial gold is the word given to nuggets of any size, but usually they are no larger than raisins, and often as small as grains of rice.



Did you know?

The party had been storing the treasure in their tent, taking it in turns to stay up all night, suitably armed in case of robbery. By the end of the third week of June 1894, they decided the risk was becoming too great, and arranged to take the treasure into town, covered with a load of firewood. On 23rd June, the Union Bank in Coolgardie weighed 4280 ounces of gold from the mine and some of the finest specimens were put on display. The quantity of gold would now be worth in excess of £10,000,000. Imagine keeping that in a tent! It was the kind of discovery which is the dream of every prospector, but the reward of very few.



Cape Londonderry, Western Australia

Global Derry-Londonderry

LATITUDE: 126° 47'
LONGITUDE: 130° 44'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 8,724 miles

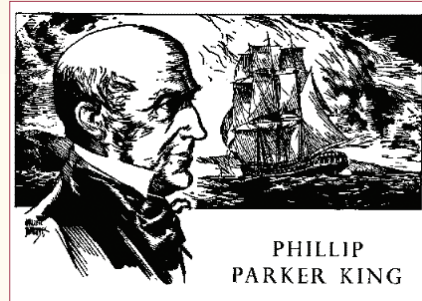


Cape Londonderry is the most northerly point in Western Australia bounded by the Indian Ocean.

How it was named?

Named after Robert Stewart Londonderry (1769-1822), 2nd Marquess of Londonderry, British Statesman, known as Lord Castlereagh, born on 18th June, went to St John's College, Cambridge, but left after one year. He took his seat in the Irish House of Commons at the age of 21 and played a dominant role in English history. He cut his throat with a penknife on 22nd August 1822.

The explorer and rear admiral,



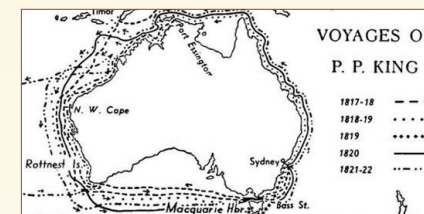
PHILLIP
PARKER KING

Phillip Parker King (1791-1856), who was the eldest son of Philip Gidley King, the 3rd Governor of New South Wales, began an exploration of the coast of Australia on 22nd December 1817. He charted a course from Sydney and had arrived at Cape Londonderry (and presumably then named it) on 30th September 1818. He returned to Sydney on 12th January 1820.

He had succeeded in surveying 540 miles of the northern coast in addition to the 500 he had previously examined. Besides this a running survey of the 900 miles on the east coast between the Percy Isles and Torres Strait had been made and a much safer route had been discovered.



(the nephew of the 2nd Marquess of Londonderry), published in 1839.



Did you know ?

Western Australia is the second largest county sub-division in the world but there is a connection too between Captain King and Londonderry Island in Chile. In 1825 he was appointed to the command of the Adventure sloop with instructions to survey the southern coasts of the peninsula of South America. The voyages began in November 1826 and in November 1830 Captain King was paid off, having done excellent work. An account of the South American voyages will be found in *Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle* by King and Robert Fitzroy



Dominica, Caribbean

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 15° 33'
LONGITUDE: 61° 18'

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: **3,939** miles



Londonderry Bay, St Andrews, Dominica, officially the Commonwealth of Dominica, is an island nation in the Lesser Antilles region of the Caribbean Sea, south-south-east of Guadeloupe and northwest of Martinique. Londonderry in Dominica is a plantation on the north east coast of the island.

Dominica has been nicknamed the “Nature Isle of the Caribbean” for its unspoiled natural beauty. It is the youngest island in the Lesser Antilles, still being formed by geothermal-volcanic activity, as evidenced by the world’s second-largest hot spring, Boiling Lake. The island features lush mountainous

rainforests, home of many rare plant, animal, and bird species.

How it was named

When possession of Dominica was ceded to Britain by France in 1763, Britain had not had any new real estate in the West Indies for over a hundred years, since it captured Jamaica from the Spanish in 1655. So investors with new money rushed to buy land in Dominica. Many English landlords in Ireland invested in Dominica in the 1770s and so there are several Irish place names: Antrim, Belfast, Londonderry, Connor, O’Hara River, Cork as in Cork Street. There are several surnames in Dominica

which are based on a combination of Irish influence and arrivals from Montserrat such as Irish, Dublin, Drigo, O’Garro, O’Brien and Murphy.

Christopher Columbus named the island after the day of the week on which he spotted it, a Sunday (dominica in Latin), 3rd November 1493. In the hundred years after the Columbus landing, Dominica remained isolated, and even more Caribs settled there after being driven from surrounding islands as European powers entered the region. Great Britain established a small colony on the island in 1805.

The emancipation of African slaves occurred throughout the British Empire in 1834 and, in 1838, Dominica became the first British Caribbean colony to have a legislature controlled by a black majority. In 1896, the United Kingdom reassumed governmental control of Dominica, turning it into a Crown colony. Half a century later, from 1958 to 1962, Dominica became a province of the short-lived West Indies Federation. On 3rd November 1978, Dominica became an independent nation.

The film “Pirates of the Caribbean” was filmed at Londonderry Bay and Kalinago/Carib tribes were actually cast in the film. They can be seen



Johnny Depp

chasing Johnny Depp’s Captain Jack Sparrow in a memorable scene. The film was shot in an area known as Cabana Beach in Londonderry Bay, which is joined by a river that was also used in the movie.



Sugar Cane plantation



Saint Lucia, Caribbean

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 15° 33' 00"
LONGITUDE: 61° 18' 00"

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 4,032 miles



Saint Lucia is a sovereign island country in the eastern Caribbean Sea on the boundary with the Atlantic Ocean. Part of the Lesser Antilles, it is located north/northeast of the island of Saint Vincent, northwest of Barbados and south of Martinique.

Saint Lucia is the sort of island that travellers to the Caribbean dream about - a small, lush tropical gem that is still relatively unknown. St. Lucia is only 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, with a shape that is said to resemble either a mango or an avocado.

Did you know

One of the Windward Islands, Saint Lucia was named after Saint Lucy of Syracuse by the French, the island's first European colonisers. They signed a treaty with the native Carib people in 1660. England took control of the island from 1663 to 1667; in ensuing years, it was at war with France fourteen times and rule of the island changed frequently (it was seven times each ruled by the French and British). In 1814, the British took definitive control of the island. Because it switched so often between British and French control, Saint Lucia was also known as the "Helen of the West Indies."



Chile, South America

Global Derry~Londonderry

LATITUDE: 71° 22' 26"
LONGITUDE: 42° 51' 54"

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 2,912 miles



Londonderry Island is located in the archipelago Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire) in southernmost Chile at the western end of the Beagle Channel and Darwin Sound. Politically, the island is located in the Commune of Cabo de Hornos, which belongs to the Magallanes y la Antártica Chilena Region, Chile. It has an area of 591 sq km. The highest point of the island is at 1548 metres. It has an area of 643 sq km (248 sq miles). Nearby islands include Gilbert Island and Stewart Island to the northwest, O'Brien Island to the north, and Cook Island (or London Island) and Thompson Island to the east. Captain Fitzroy surveyed the Beagle



The construction of the HMS Beagle Full Size Replica by locals

Channel and Londonderry Island, Tierra del Fuego.

How it was named

In the first Beagle Expedition 1826–1830, the ship was under the ultimate command of Phillip Parker King – the namer of Cape Londonderry, Western Australia. Part way through its journey, its direct commander changed from

Captain Stokes to Captain Robert Fitzroy, whose uncle was Lord Castlereagh (2nd Marquess of Londonderry). Fitzroy surveyed the Beagle Channel and then presumably also Londonderry Island.

Did you know?

The English Cherokee-class brig-sloop “Beagle” charted the Tierra Del Fuego on two expeditions. The second Beagle Expedition 1831–1836 (returning to Tierra Del Fuego) was again under the command of Fitzroy, with Charles Darwin accompanying. Captain Fitzroy had found a need for expert advice on geology during the first voyage, and had resolved that if on a similar expedition, he would “endeavour to carry out a person qualified to examine the land; while the officers, and myself, would attend to hydrography.” Command in that era could involve stress and loneliness, as shown by the suicide of Captain Stokes, and Fitzroy’s own uncle Lord Castlereagh had committed suicide under stress of overwork. His attempts to get a friend to accompany him fell through, and he asked his friend and superior, Captain Francis Beaufort, to seek a gentleman naturalist as a self-fi-

nancing passenger who would give him company during the voyage. A sequence of inquiries led to Charles Darwin, a young gentleman on his way to becoming a rural clergyman, joining the voyage.



Yorkshire, England

Global Derry-Londonderry

LATITUDE: 71° 22' 26"
LONGITUDE: 42° 51' 54"

DISTANCE FROM
DERRY-LONDONDERRY, NI: 2,912 miles



Londonderry is a village near the Yorkshire Dales, situated about 4 miles south-east of Bedale, almost on the A1 road. It is part of the Hambleton district of North Yorkshire and is in the historic North Riding.

It is named after the Londonderry family, who took their name from County Londonderry, Ireland and were colliery owners in this area of England.

Marquess of Londonderry

Marquess of Londonderry, of the County of Londonderry is a title in the Peerage of Ireland. It was created in 1816 for Robert Stewart. He had



Marquess of Londonderry

earlier represented County Down in the Irish House of Commons. Stewart had already been created Baron Londonderry in 1789 and Lord Castlereagh in 1795.

On 3rd April 1819 a marriage took place in London which was to have

a profound effect on the ancient Saxon settlement of Seaham. An Ulsterman, Lord Charles Stewart, a widower of forty-one with a fourteen year old son, took as his second wife Lady Frances Anne Vane Tempest, a nineteen year old coal heiress whose pits were in the Penshaw and Rainton districts of her native County Durham. The bride was given away by the Duke of Wellington, a Napoleonic War comrade of the bridegroom. Her family business was the second largest coal exporter on the River Wear behind Lord Lambton and had an annual income of £60,000, a colossal sum in those days.

Lord Stewart himself was far from penniless and though he currently ranked only as a humble baron he expected one day to inherit a much higher title, a marquessate, from first his father and then his childless half-brother Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons and Prime Minister in all but name, the man actually in charge of the British Empire. On his marriage Lord Stewart adopted the surname Vane and henceforth would sign himself as Vane Londonderry. Before the marriage Lord Charles Stewart had

never visited County Durham and knew nothing whatsoever about his young bride's business, coal.

Lord Stewart was a General in the Army and like his elder half-brother a prominent politician and diplomat. He served as Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies from 1807 to 1809, fought in the Napoleonic Wars and was Ambassador to Austria from 1814 to 1823. Estates in County Durham came into the Stewart family. He was created Viscount Seaham, of Seaham in the County Palatine of Durham, and Earl Vane, with remainder to the male issue of his second marriage.

