APPENDICES

Table 1: Macy Burials, Drumhaggart - with Death Notices

Date	Person	Relationship or Place	Approx Birth	Place	Citation
14 Mar 1842	James Macky Esq	'of Gallagh died age 84"	c.1758	Ballinagallagh	Grave marker *Londonderry Sentinel*, 19 Mar 1842
9 Nov 1842	Elizabeth Macky	'of Gallagh' 'youngest daughter" of James Esq	c.1814	Ballinagallagh	Grave marker *Londonderry Sentinel*, 19 Nov 1842
12 Nov 1842	Dorcas Macky	'of Gallagh' 'second daughter' of James Esq	c.1810	Ballingallagh	Grave marker *Londonderry Sentinel*, 19 Nov 1842
1700s	Ann Macky	Wife of James Macky	?	?	Grave marker
1700s	James Macky	Husband of Ann Macky	?	?	Grave marker
1800s	Lydia Macky	Wife of James' son, John Macky	?	?	Grave marker
18 Apr 1831	James Macky	"student who departed this life" "eldest son of James Macky Esq"	c.1812	?	Grave marker *Londonderry Sentinel*, 24 Apr 1831
6 Sep 1834	Ann Macky	'only daughter of John Macky of Gallaugh"	c.1797	Gallagh	Grave marker
1866	Dorcas Macky	"relict of James Macky, Esq."	c.1781	Gallagh	*Londonderry Sentinel*, 4 Sep 1866

DRUMHAGGART

James Esq (c1758- 1842) – hereafter James Esq. - is buried in the same grave as two of his daughters: Dorcas (c1810- 1842) and Elizabeth (c1814- 1842).[1] Both daughters died of smallpox within three months of each other, in the same year that their father died, apparently of old age. Contemporary death notices describe Dorcas as the "second daughter" of James Esq and Elizabeth as the "youngest daughter,"[2] indicating the existence of at least one earlier daughter within the same family, although not necessarily of the same mother.

Figure 1: Drumhaggart, Surveyed 1833

National Library of Scotland, Map Images[3]

Adjacent to the grave of James, Dorcas and Elizabeth, is another co-burial. In this grave there are four people: Ann Macky and her husband James Macky, Lydia wife of his son John, and later, James 'student'.[4] This burial arrangement suggests that, apart from Lydia, the individuals buried together belonged to the same direct family line.

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[1] Monumental inscription, Drumhaggart Cemetery (Fahan Churchyard), recording the deaths of Elizabeth Macky (d. 9 November 1842) and Dorcas Macky (d. 12 November 1842), viewed via macky.net/gallery, accessed 2 May 2026.

[2] *Londonderry Sentinel* (Londonderry, Ireland), 19 November 1842, death notice, Elizabeth and Dorcas Macky.

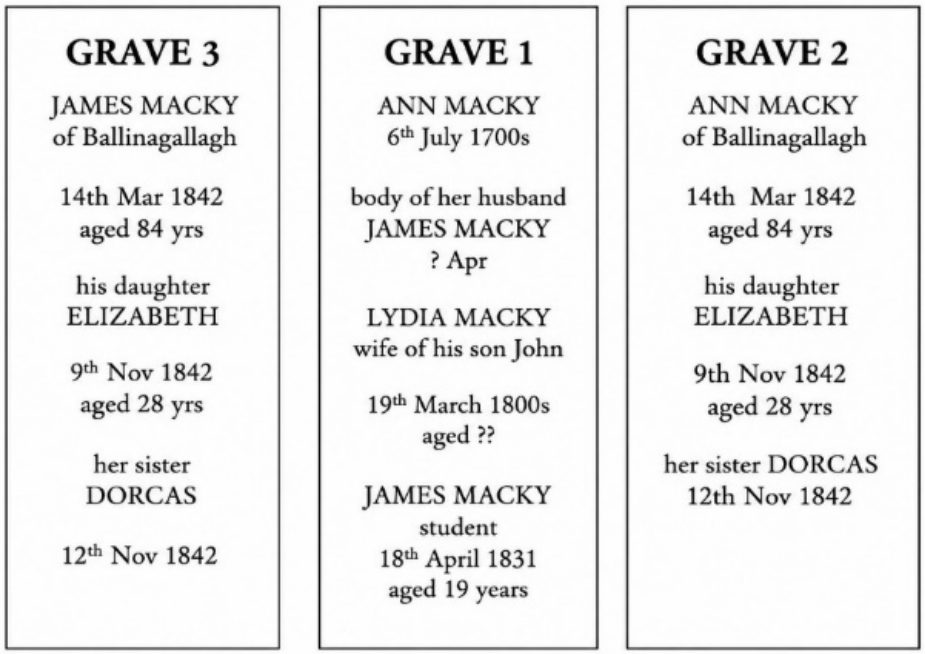
[3] National Library of Scotland, *Map Images*, map showing Drumhaggart townland, https://maps.nls.uk/view/246835076, accessed 26 May 2026.

[4] The designation of "student" may refer to *Belfast Newsletter* (Belfast, Northern Ireland), 5 May 1829, reporting a James Macky of Londonderry under Greek academic distinctions.

The dates of death on the gravestone for Ann and James are worn but appear to be of the 18th century.[5] Lydia, their daughter-in-law, also has a worn gravestone but certainly was buried before 1831, when "the remains of James Macky student" who died age 19, was placed in the grave.[6] A death notice subsequently identifies James as the "eldest son of James Macky, Esq., of Gallagh."[7]

On the other side of and immediately adjacent to that grave is another Macky burial, that of "Ann daughter of John Mackey of Gallaugh" (sic) who died age 37 in 1834. A Londonderry Sentinel death notice (20/9/1834) states she was John's "only daughter."

Figure 2: James MACKY Esq. Family Burials, Drumhaggart



The burials and published death notices connect James Esq., James the 'student' and the older generation of James and Ann Macky. Family lore has it that William is part of this family group.[8] Whilst documentary evidence has yet to be found to support this claim, the naming patterns of William's own children with Susannah Dil (c1812- c1888)[9], daughter of Rev Richard Dill and Grace Cochrane of Gorticross, concurs with this claim (Fig.1).

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[5] Robin Moran, transcription of Drumhaggart grave inscription, Macky.net Gallery, accessed 2 May 2026, https://macky.net/gallery.html. Moran notes: "This one is damaged and more difficult to read ... but if I am not mistaken I see 1700's."

[6] Macky.net/gallery

[7] Macky.net, "Gallery," Drumhaggart grave inscriptions.

[8] Macky.net/tables

[9] Macky.net.tables; Congregation Elders, "Life Story of the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky," 9.

Taken together, the monumental inscriptions, burial placement [Fig.3], contemporary death notices and naming patterns within William and Susannah' Macky's family [Fig.1] allows a construction of William's Macky family tree across three generations:[10]

MACKYs IN THE 1831 CENSUS

Of remarkable good fortune is the survival of 1831 census data for the Gallagh/Coshquin area. [11] Although only fragments of the 1831 Irish census survive nationally, County Londonderry preserves an unusually extensive set of returns recording heads of household. Analysis of these returns corroborates several individuals of interest within the John/James/William/Nancy MACKY families. However, a fuller consideration of all MACKYs in the area, together with the size and composition of known MACKY households, should give us pause regarding the ease with which contemporaneous Williams, Johns, and Jameses may be confused. The data also provides a possible picture of broader MACKY family clusters and settlement patterns within the Templemore Lower Liberties.

Table 2: 1831 Census – MACKY Ballynagalliagh [12]

Surname	Forename	Barony	Parish (1831)	Townland/St	H	M	F	MS	FS	total	RC	PR
MACKY	John	NW Liberties of L'derry	Templemore	Ballynagalliagh	1	4	2	1	2	9	3	6
MACKY	James	NW Liberties of L'derry	Templemore	Ballynagalliagh	1	6	5	1	2	14	2	12

H [Households] M [Male], F [Female], MS [Male Servant], FS [Female Servant], RC [Roman Catholic], PR [Presbyterian]

The 1831 census returns contain only two MACKY households in the townland of Ballynagalliagh, those of John and James. It is reasonable to conclude that these represent our brothers James ID176 and John ID283. The returns suggest that the MACKY households at Ballynagalliagh were comparatively substantial establishments.

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[10] This figure includes only individuals for whom evidence has been identified. Additional spouses or children may have existed but are not included due to the absence of evidence.

[11] 1831 Census of Ireland: County Londonderry Census Returns, Transcribed by Bill MacAFee, PDF database and index, available at Bill MacAfee Family and Local History website, https://www.billmacafee.com/1831census/1831derrycensusnames.pdf (accessed 1 May 2026).

[12] *1831 Census of Ireland.* https://www.billmacafee.com/1831census/1831derrycensusnames.pdf (accessed 1 May 2026).

John MACKY's household comprised nine persons, including one male and two female servants, while James MACKY's household contained fourteen persons, likewise including resident servants. As the census separately distinguished servants from the general male and female household counts, the remaining occupants likely consisted primarily of family members and other non-servant residents, potentially including extended kin. The size and composition of these households may indicate multi-generational or economically established farming units rather than simple nuclear families.

At the time the census was taken, James ID176 was about 62 years old and his wife Dorcas about 49–50 years old. Their children were approximately: John, 45–46 years old (married and probably living elsewhere); Mary Ann, 38–39 years old (probably married and living elsewhere); Dorcas, about 20–21 years old; Elizabeth, about 16–17 years old; and William, about 17–18 years old. James, born in 1812, would have been about 18–19 years old, but had died on 24 April 1831, shortly before the census of 30 May 1831.

The likely known individuals within the James MACKY household of Ballynagalliagh account for only two males and three females, whereas the census records six males and five females (excluding the one male and two female servants). Any of these unnamed occupants could represent extended MACKY family members or in-law relations, and may include additional Williams, Jameses, Johns, or Dorcases who appear elsewhere in surviving records and are assumed to be the unique and already identified individuals within our family trees. The potential for such confusion is only increased when working with the fragmentary and often indirect evidence surviving from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For this reason, it is useful to consider the complete surviving MACKY/MACKAY census returns for the Barony of the North-West Liberties of Londonderry as a whole.

MACKYS OF NW LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY

Several important patterns emerge from the complete set of 1831 MACKY/MACKAY census returns for the Barony of the North-West Liberties of Londonderry. Most fundamentally, the data appears to divide into two distinct geographic and social groupings: an urban cluster associated with Derry city streets within the Templemore Upper Liberties and city wards, and a rural cluster centred upon Ballynagalliagh and Coshquin within the Templemore Lower Liberties.

The table of data is presented of the next page, followed by analysis.

Table 3: 1831 Census – MACKYS of NW LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY

Name	Parish 1831/c.1860	Townland/Street	House No.	"Shared Houses"	Males	Females	M Servants	F Servants	EC	RC	PR	Notes
Wm.	Templemore [City] [L.L.]	L/Derry, Ship Quay [outside] [S. Ward]	160									**Uninhabited.**
Wm.	Templemore [City] [L.L.]	L/Derry, Shipquay Street [inside] [S. Ward]	8		2	3	2	2		2	7	
Saml.	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, Bishop Street [inside] [Bi. Ward]	6		3						3	
Jas.	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, Fountain Street [outside] [F. Ward]	37		5	3					8	
Widow	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, Fountain Street [outside] [F. Ward]	47	S.H.3	1	6			7			
Widow	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, Orchard Lane [outside] [F. Ward]	8	S.H.3		2			2			
Mrs	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, Priest's Lane [outside] [Bi. Ward]	2	S.H.3	1	1				2		
James	Templemore [City] [U.L.]	L/Derry, The Diamond [inside] [F. Ward]	3		1	1		1	1		2	
James	Templemore [L.L.]	Ballynagalliagh	53		6	5	1	2		2	12	
John	Templemore [L.L.]	Ballynagalliagh	50		4	2	1	2		3	6	
James	Templemore [L.L.]	Coshquin [Cosquin]	13		5	5	1				11	
John	Templemore [L.L.]	Coshquin [Cosquin]	16		7	4	1				12	
John	Templemore [L.L.]	Coshquin [Cosquin]	17									Uninhabited.
Josh.	Templemore [L.L.]	Coshquin [Cosquin]	14									Uninhabited.
Mary	Templemore [L.L.]	Coshquin [Cosquin]	18		1	3					4	

MACKYS OF NW LIBERTIES OF LONDONDERRY (CONT)

Several important patterns emerge, fundamentally, the data appears to divide into two distinct geographic and social groupings: an urban cluster associated with Derry city streets within the Templemore Upper Liberties and city wards, and a rural cluster centred upon Ballynagalliagh and Coshquin within the Templemore Lower Liberties.

The urban households are generally smaller, more fragmented, and more economically modest in appearance, although at least one urban branch appears to have belonged to a considerably more prosperous commercial and civic family network. Several households are headed by widows or women ("Widow", "Mrs"), and a number occur within shared houses ("S.H.3"), suggesting subdivided urban accommodation or lodging arrangements. Ross Macky's 1949 letter identifies "old Mr Macky the banker of Derry" as William Macky (1769–1849) ID 775, later associated with Belmont House, and describes his son James Thompson Macky as a prominent figure within nineteenth-century Derry society.[13] This broadly accords with independent historical material concerning the Belmont House MACKYs and suggests that at least part of the urban MACKY group belonged to a commercially successful mercantile and banking branch of the wider family.

Figure 3: 1831 LONDONDERRY (Shipquay St and Bishop St)[14]

By contrast, the rural Lower Liberties households at Ballynagalliagh and Coshquin are markedly larger and structurally more substantial. The Ballynagalliagh households of James and John MACKY contain fourteen and nine persons respectively, both including

[13] Ross Macky, letter of 1949, reproduced as "Letter 69," Macky.net Family History Website, [accessed 17 May 2026], https://macky.net/letter69.html

[14] Ordnance Survey. C. Londonderry – Sheet 20. Surveyed 1830, engraved 1831, printed 1837. National Library of Scotland Maps. Accessed 17 May 2026. https://maps.nls.uk/view/246838565

resident servants. Likewise, the Coshquin households of James and John contain eleven and twelve persons respectively, with male servants present. These were comparatively large households for the period and suggest establishments extending well beyond simple nuclear family units. The household structures strongly indicate comparatively substantial agricultural households, potentially incorporating extended kin, unmarried adult relatives, dependants, and resident labourers. The presence of servants is particularly significant, implying farms of sufficient scale or productivity to support hired resident labour.

The rural returns also demonstrate an unusually dense clustering of MACKY households within adjoining properties. At Coshquin, James (house 13), Joshua (house 14, uninhabited), John (house 16), another John (house 17, uninhabited), and Mary (house 18) appear in immediate sequence. Such adjacency strongly suggests a territorially concentrated kin network rather than unrelated tenants coincidentally sharing the same surname. The two uninhabited properties may indicate recent death, migration, tenancy transfer, inheritance transition, or retained family holdings awaiting occupation.

Not shown in the Table 2 are the five MACKY households in the Templemore Lower Liberties, of the Townland of Mullennan. appear somewhat detached from the Ballynagalliagh/Coshquin/Gallagh grouping. Their associated forenames — particularly Moses and Robert — do not recur within the known Gallagh/Lisfannon MACKY family naming patterns and may represent either a collateral or separate MACKY branch within the wider Templemore district.

Taken together with Ross Macky's letter, the census data *may* reflect the three principal MACKY branches remembered within later family tradition: James ID176 and John ID283 of Gallagh, and William ID 775 of Derry. Ross explicitly states that William's branch became commercially successful through banking and civic advancement, while the John and James branches remained associated with the farming districts of Ballynagalliagh, Gallagh, Coshquin, Carnamoyle, and Lisfannon.[15] The 1831 census aligns strikingly with this tradition, showing both a prosperous urban MACKY presence within Derry city and a substantial, territorially concentrated farming network in the surrounding Lower Liberties.

The recurrence of identical forenames across neighbouring households — particularly James, John, William, Mary, Dorcas, and Anne — is genealogically significant. The census demonstrates how easily contemporaneous individuals may be conflated when working

[15] Macky Family letters, letter 69.

backwards from fragmentary nineteenth-century evidence. The surviving returns strongly caution against assuming that later documentary references to “William MACKY” or “John MACKY” necessarily refer to a single known individual within reconstructed family trees. The data also demonstrates how likely it is that multiple individuals of the same name were living contemporaneously within the same extended kin network and even within the same immediate locality.

Marriage to Susannah Dill

William Macky married Susannah Dill, though no direct record of the marriage has yet been identified. The relationship is confirmed by the death registration of their son, Dr James Macky (b. 1844), which records his parents as William Macky and Susannah.[16] Taken together with the social and religious context of the Dill family and the consistent identification of Susannah as William Macky’s wife in later narrative sources—most notably in an account by their son, the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky—this evidence makes it highly probable that the couple were formally married. [17]

The parentage of Susannah Dill cannot yet be established with certainty, but it can be assessed on the balance of probabilities from a combination of genealogical compilations, later narrative sources, chronological analysis, and contextual evidence. A Dill family genealogy compiled by the Rev. W. J. Young in the early twentieth century identifies “Susan Dill” as the daughter of the Rev. Edward Dill and records her marriage to “Mackey.”[18] The same identification appears in later published compilations, including *Burke’s Irish Family Records*, indicating that this interpretation achieved wider circulation within printed family history. [19] However, these sources do not cite underlying primary records or explain the evidentiary basis for the relationships asserted and should accordingly be treated as significant derivative evidence rather than conclusive proof.

However, the attribution of Susannah Dill as a daughter of Edward Dill presents significant chronological difficulties. Susannah must have been of childbearing age by the early

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[16] New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, death index entry for James Macky, registration no. 13331/1909 (Grafton), recording parents as William Macky and Susannah.

[17] *The Watchman* (Sydney), 12 December 1907, pp. 9–10, “The Life Story of the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky, D.D.”

[18] Rev. W. J. Young, *The “Dill” Genealogical Tree*, compiled early twentieth century; copied by Rev. W. J. McConnell and recopied by A. E. W. Rutherford, 1968; PDF reproduction, RootsWeb Freepages, accessed 12 April 2026, https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~dill/genealogy/Young-McConnell-Rutherford.pdf.

[19] Burke, Bernard, *Burke’s Irish Family Records* (London: Burke’s Peerage Ltd., 1976), p. 360, Dill entry.

1840s, whereas Edward Marcus Dill, as independently documented, was born in 1813 and would therefore have been too young to be her father.[20] This inconsistency indicates that the genealogical tradition, while preserving a correct association with the Dill family of Knowhead, has misidentified the precise line of descent.

Contemporary and later narrative sources instead indicate that Susannah Dill was closely connected to the household of the Rev. Richard Dill of Knowhead. In particular, an account by her son, the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky, describes his mother as “a daughter of the manse” and explicitly as a daughter of the Rev. Richard Dill, minister of Knowhead Presbyterian Church.[21] These sources are not contemporary to her birth and may compress or simplify generational relationships, but they are nonetheless significant in preserving a consistent family tradition linking her directly to the Knowhead household.

Independent documentary evidence further situates the Dill family within the same regional context. A marriage notice published in the *Londonderry Sentinel* records the marriage, in October 1838, of Jane Dill, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Dill of Knowhead, to Dr Andrew Thompson of Londonderry.[22] This establishes the Dill family as a locally prominent Presbyterian household and provides a documented context for the Dill family with which Susannah was associated.

Further evidence places the Macky and Dill families within the same local and administrative landscape in the 1830s and 1840s. Tithe Applotment Books for 1837 record the Rev. Richard Dill at Ardmore, while contemporaneous entries place John Macky at Carnamoyle and James Macky, Esq., at Lisfannon and James i.[23] Later records describe William Macky as “of Lisfannon and Ardmore,” reinforcing his association with the same district.[24] These locations—Ardmore, Carnamoyle, Lisfannon, and the neighbouring townlands of Ballynagalliagh and Coshquin—form a closely connected geographic corridor in the Burt and Muff area of County Donegal. The convergence of Macky and Dill family members within this area provides a strong contextual basis for associating Susannah Dill with this family network, independent of later genealogical claims.

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[20] Dictionary of Irish Biography, “Dill, Edward Marcus (1813–1862),” and “Dill, Richard (1807–1858).”

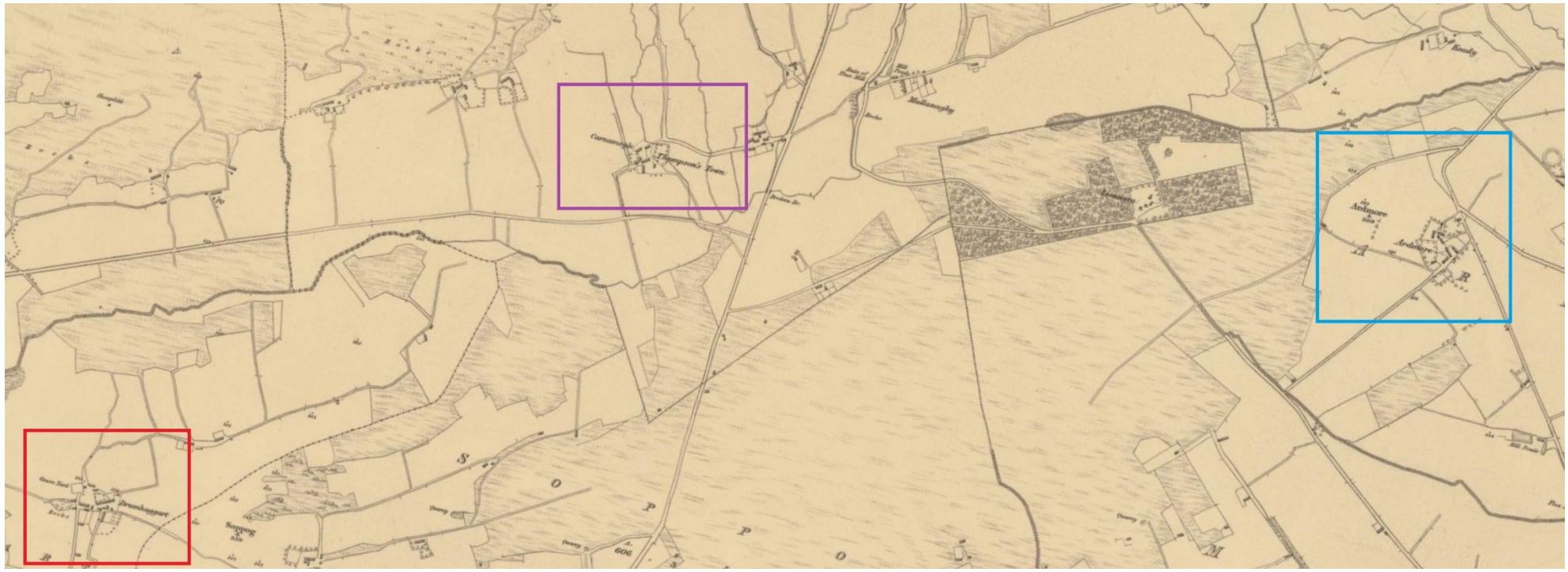
[21] *The Watchman* (Sydney), 12 December 1907, “The Life Story of the Rev. W. M. Dill Macky, D.D.”

[22] *Londonderry Sentinel* (Londonderry), 13 October 1838, marriage notice of Dr Andrew Thompson and Jane Dill.

[23] Tithe Applotment Books, 1837, Parish of Muff (County Donegal), recording Rev. Richard Dill at Ardmore; and Tithe Applotment Books, 1837, Parish of Templemore (County Londonderry), recording Macky households at Carnamoyle and Lisfannon.

[24] *Derry Journal* (Londonderry), 20 May 1846, “Burnfoot Petty Sessions,” describing William Macky as “of Lisfannon and Ardmore.”

From C. Donegal - Sheet 39 [with inset 39A] Surveyed: 1831,



Additional chronological considerations support this interpretation. Susannah Dill appears to have been broadly contemporary with William Macky and was certainly of childbearing age during the early 1840s. This places her more plausibly within the earlier household of the Rev. Richard Dill of Knowhead and his wife Grace Cochrane than within the next generation represented by Edward Marcus Dill.[25]

Care is required, however, because the Dill family included multiple ministers named Richard Dill across successive generations. The younger Rev. Richard Dill (d. 8 December 1858), later associated with public prominence and the establishment of Magee College, belonged to a later generation and is unlikely to have been Susannah's father. Contemporary notices and his grave inscription indicate that he died in his fifty-second year, placing his birth in or about 1806–1807.[26] Chronology alone is sufficient to exclude him, as Susannah was already an adult by the early 1840s.

Naming patterns within the Macky family may also be relevant. The repeated use of "Dill" as a middle name among several of William and Susannah's children—including Grace Dill Macky, Richard Dill Macky, and William Marcus Dill Macky—reflects a consistent practice of preserving maternal family identity.[27] This pattern, combined with the simultaneous use of names associated with the Macky line, suggests a deliberate recognition of both paternal and maternal connections within the naming of the next generation and provides supporting, though not conclusive, evidence of Susannah's association with the Dill family.

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[25] Dictionary of Irish Biography, "Dill, Richard (1807–1858)" and "Dill, Edward Marcus (1813–1862)," describing the family of the Rev. Richard Dill of Knowhead and his children.

[26] *Belfast Newsletter*, December 1858, death notice of Rev. Richard Dill, minister of Ormond Quay Presbyterian Church, Dublin; and grave inscription, Mount Jerome Cemetery, Dublin, recording death 8 December 1858 "in his 52nd year."

[27] The use of "Dill" as a middle name is attested in several of William and Susannah Macky's children. Grace Dill Macky is recorded in [insert marriage record citation]; the Rev. Richard Dill Macky is documented in [insert ministerial or biographical source]; William Marcus Dill Macky is identified in *The Watchman* (Sydney), 12 December 1907. The name Dorcas Macky is attested in [insert best available source—e.g. family correspondence, genealogical compilation, or later narrative], though direct contemporary documentation has not yet been identified. Taken together, these sources demonstrate a consistent pattern of naming within the family, though the evidentiary basis varies between individuals.

Taken together, the evidence indicates that the identification of Susannah Dill as a daughter of Edward Marcus Dill cannot be sustained. While no surviving contemporary record explicitly names her parentage, the convergence of chronological, geographical, and narrative evidence instead places her most plausibly within the earlier Knowhead household of the Rev. Richard Dill and his wife Grace Cochrane. This conclusion remains provisional, but it rests on a consistent and mutually reinforcing body of evidence.