

The Red Hand and shield motif on the cover is from *The Latimers: A Tale of the Western Insurrection of 1754*, by Rev. Henry C. McCook (Philadelphia, 1898)

OVER THE CENTURIES, many hundreds of thousands of Ulster-Scots (also known as the Scotch-Irish or Scots-Irish) have left these shores. Today, thousands of people return to this island every year in search of their Ulster-Scots roots.

This pocket history tells the stories of a number of Ulster-Scots individuals and families in America and the great diversity of their experiences. Inside you will find information on places in Ulster that you can visit and discover at first hand the stories of some of those who left these shores to begin a new life on the other side of the Atlantic.

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Follow the Patriots, Pioneers and Presidents trail to discover what made the Scotch-Irish who they are. Visit their ancestral homesteads and the places that they knew, walk round the historic walls of Londonderry that they defended, and stand on the quaysides where they boarded ship for America.

INTRODUCTION

The Scotch-Irish are the bedrock of the United States. Their deeds have shaped the nation, from the Declaration of Independence to the moon landings and beyond. They have provided leadership on all proportion to their numbers, whether as pollsters, soldiers, business people, ministers or clergy. Seventeen out of forty-four Presidents of the United States could claim Scotch-Irish roots.

The contribution of the Scotch-Irish goes far beyond famous deeds and famous people, however. It is their character and ideals, especially their love of freedom, that have had the greatest impact.

It must be remembered, however, that the fundamental character of the Scotch-Irish was forged not in America, but in Ulster (where they are known as Ulster-Scots). The people who secured the liberties of the American Colonies had first secured the liberties of Ulster. The people who denied the right of a King to levy taxes without representation, had already denied the right of a King to tell them how to worship. The people who refused to surrender at the Alamo, were the same people whose cry was "No surrender", when they held out against the odds, at the great siege of Londonderry in 1689. The people who pushed ever westward, opening up the American continent, had first sailed west from Scotland to Ulster and then from Ulster to America.

This verse is believed to have inspired the name of the first Ulster-Scots emigrant ship, the *Eagle Wing*, which set sail in 1636

Exodus chapter 19, verse 4

"Ye have seen what I did to the Egyptians and how I bore you on eagle's wings and brought you to myself."

1 FROM ULSTER TO AMERICA

The Ulster-Scots have always been a transatlantic people. Our first attempted emigration was in 1636 when *Eagle Wing* sailed from Groomsport for New England but was forced back by bad weather. It was 1718 when over 100 families from the Bann and Foyle river valleys successfully reached New England in what can be regarded as the first organised migration to bring families to the New World.

By this time significant numbers of families were also moving to Pennsylvania, which would become the main focus of Ulster emigration for decades. In time the settlement of Ulster families became significant in other areas of the Colonies, including Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. While all religious denominations were represented in the migration stream, Presbyterians were by far the most numerous throughout the 1700s.

If the numbers emigrating from Ulster to America in the 1700s were impressive – perhaps in the region of 120,000–180,000 – these are dwarfed by the figures for the 19th century when possibly as many as 1.5 million people left the province for North America. While the destination for many of these migrants was Canada, a clear majority ended up in the United States. Emigration in this period was more religiously and culturally diverse and no one grouping dominated the outflow of families. Having said that, proportionately, the transatlantic migration of Ulster-Scots in the 1800s remained hugely significant, while numerically it was far greater than in the previous century.

The factors accounting for emigration from Ulster to America have been numerous and complex. The numbers of people crossing the Atlantic has not been constant, with variations depending on economic conditions in Ireland, for instance, as well as other external factors. Chain migration was hugely significant as emigrants followed the routes taken by family members and neighbours from home who had gone before. The story of the relationship between Ulster and America comes right down to the present as the United States continues to hold out the prospect of opportunities for those ready to seize them.



2 ULSTER-SCOTS AND COLONIAL AMERICA

Ulster-Scots played key roles in the settlement, administration and defence of Colonial America.

James Logan plaque, High Street, Lurgan

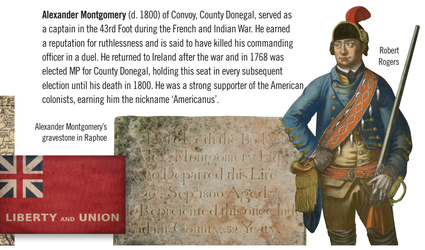


James Logan (1674-1751) of Lurgan, County Armagh, worked closely with the Penn family in the development of Pennsylvania, encouraging many Ulster families, whom he believed well suited to frontier life, to settle there.

Arthur Dobbs (1689-1765) was a landowner and politician from County Antrim. He purchased 400,000 acres in North Carolina and organised ships to carry hundreds of settlers from Ulster. Writing in 1755, he described them as, "a Colony from Ireland removed from Pennsylvania of what we call Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who with others in the neighboring Tracts had settled together in order to have…a minister of their own opinion and choice." Dobbs served as Governor of North Carolina from 1753 to 1765.

Robert Rogers (1731–95) founded an elite military unit, Rogers' Rangers, during the French and Indian War (1754-63) that is regarded as the forerunner of America's elite forces. The modern US Army Rangers were 'activated' at Carrickfergus, County Antrim, in 1942 and a modified version of Rogers' *28 Rules for Ranging* is still in use today. Rogers' father named his New Hampshire property Munterloney, after the district his family came from in the Sperrin Mountains of County Tyrone. On 24 April 1778, the USS *Ranger*, captained by John Paul Jones, scored a historic victory by capturing a British warship, *HMS Drake*, off the coast of Carrickfergus, County Antrim.

Alexander Montgomery (d. 1800) of Convoy, County Donegal, served as a captain in the 43rd Foot during the French and Indian War. He earned a reputation for ruthlessness and is said to have killed his commanding officer in a duel. He returned to Ireland after the war and in 1768 was elected MP for County Donegal, holding this seat in every subsequent election until his death in 1800. He was a strong supporter of the American colonists, earning him the nickname 'Americanus'.



Alexander Montgomery's gravestone in Raphoe

3 THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

The Ulster-Scots/Scotch-Irish contribution to the Patriot cause in the events leading up to and including the American War of Independence was immense. Probably born in County Donegal, Rev. **Charles Cummings** (1732–1812), a Presbyterian minister in south-western Virginia, is believed to have drafted the Fincastle Resolutions of January 1775, which have been described as the first statement in the Colonies promising armed resistance to the Crown.

The signatories of the 1776 Declaration of Independence included three men who had been born in Ulster: **George Taylor**, born in County Antrim, in 1716; **James Smith**, who emigrated to America as a boy around 1719; and **Matthew Thornton**, who was born in the Bann Valley straddling counties Antrim and Londonderry, around 1714.

Two other signatories were the sons of Ulster immigrants: **Thomas McKean**, whose father was from the Ballymoney area of County Antrim; and **Edward Rutledge**, whose father was from County Tyrone. In addition, **John Hancock**, whose flowing signature has gone down in history, is believed to have had County Down ancestors.

The Declaration of Independence was printed in Philadelphia by **John Dunlap** (1746–1812) from Strabane, County Tyrone. Aged 10 he had emigrated to Pennsylvania to work as an apprentice printer to his uncle William Dunlap, and in 1766 John took the business over. John founded the *Pennsylvania Packet* in 1771, which later became America's first daily newspaper. During this time he actively encouraged commercial advertising, placing adverts in specific locations on the page and introducing illustrations and engravings to help draw the reader's eye to the advert.

The printed version of the Declaration of Independence included only two names – those of John Hancock and **Charles Thomson** (1729–1824). Thomson was born at Upperlands, near Maghera in County Londonderry, and arrived in America in 1739 as an orphan. He went on to become one of Philadelphia's leading citizens and was Secretary to the Continental Congress throughout its existence from 1774 to 1789. He also designed the Great Seal of the United States.



4 THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

The Ulster-Scots/Scotch-Irish played important roles in the military aspects of the War of Independence. **General Richard Montgomery** was the descendant of a Scottish cleric who moved to County Donegal in the 1600s. At a later stage the family acquired an estate at Convoy in this county. Montgomery fought for the Revolutionaries and was killed at the Battle of Quebec in 1775.

Another Donegal man, also the descendant of a Scottish minister, to make his mark on the War of Independence was **Gustavus Conyngham** who was the most successful captain in the Continental Navy, capturing 24 ships in one 12-month period alone.

Born near Newtownstewart, County Tyrone, **William Maxwell** emigrated to America with his father in the 1740s and settled in New Jersey. During the War of Independence, he served with distinction and rose to the rank of brigadier-general. Because of his ancestry and accent, he was known to his men as 'Scotch Willie'.

Two of George Washington's closest associates during the war were **Henry Knox** and **James McHenry**. Knox, the son of an immigrant from Londonderry, became one of the most senior officers in the Continental Army – in fact, the most senior officer for a 6-month period in 1783–4 – and was the first Secretary of War in the new United States. Knoxville, Tennessee, was one of several towns named in his honour, as was Fort Knox in Kentucky. Born in Ballymena, McHenry emigrated to America just a few years before the outbreak of the War of Independence. He became secretary and aide to George Washington in 1778. In 1796 he too was appointed Secretary of War. Fort McHenry in Baltimore was named for him.

The divided loyalties of some Ulster-Scots during the War of Independence are reflected in the life of **Alexander Chesney** (1755–1843). Born near Ballymena, he emigrated to America in 1772 and settled in South Carolina. From 1776 to 1779 he fought for the Patriot cause. However, in 1780 he switched sides and fought for the British until 1782, after which he returned to Ireland and lived most of the rest of his long life at Annalong, County Down.



5 FIRST-GENERATION PRESIDENTS

Only four first-generation Americans have been President of the United States. The first three were the sons of Ulster-born fathers (two had Ulster-born mothers), and the fourth, **Barack Obama**, claims Scotch-Irish descent through his grandparents.

The parents of **Andrew Jackson** (1767–1845) left Boneybefore, near Carrickfergus, in 1765, emigrating to America. Jackson's father died shortly before he was born in 1767 and he was raised in modest circumstances in the Waxhaws, on the border between North and South Carolina. He went on to become a successful lawyer and businessman in Nashville, Tennessee, and was a celebrated war hero, defeating the British at New Orleans in 1815. He served as President from 1829 to 1837, and was the first holder of that office not to have come from a privileged background. Though a highly controversial figure, not least because of his treatment of Native Americans, his impact on America was such that the period of his presidency and many years after it was known as the 'Age of Jackson'.

The father of **James Buchanan** (1791–1868), James Buchanan senior, was born at Low Cairn, Ramelton, County Donegal, in 1761. He was raised at Stony Batter, a few miles from Ramelton, on the farm that was owned by his mother's family, the Russells. The homestead still stands, though is in ruins. James Buchanan senior emigrated to America in 1783 and his son, the future president, was born in 1791 at the property in Pennsylvania that he called Stony Batter after his Donegal home. Buchanan was President on the eve of the Civil War. It is said that he once remarked, 'My Ulster blood is my most priceless heritage'.

In 1815 the father of **Chester A. Arthur** (1829–86) left Dreen, Cullybackey, County Antrim, for America. Born in Vermont and raised in New York state, he was elected Vice-President in 1880. Following the assassination of President Garfield in 1881, he succeeded to the presidency. On 4 July 1884 a 'Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Reunion' was held in St Enoch's Church in Belfast. During the reunion a message was sent to President Arthur extending to him the good wishes of those gathered. In reply Arthur wrote, 'Coming from kindred ancestry the kind greetings of the Scotch-Irish assembled at Belfast today are specially pleasing, and are very cordially reciprocated.'



Jackson is currently on the $20 bill

James Buchanan

Chester Alan Arthur

6 OTHER PRESIDENTS

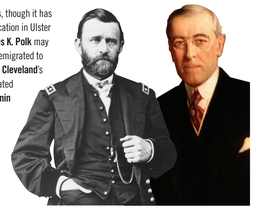
One of the most highly regarded Presidents, '**Woodrow Wilson** was born in the Presbyterian manse in Staunton, Virginia, and grew up very conscious of his Scotch-Irish ancestry. He once said, 'The stern Covenanter tradition that is behind me sends many an echo down the years.' On another occasion, with some humour, he remarked, 'No-one who amounts to anything is without some Scotch-Irish blood.' His grandfather is thought to have been from Dergalt, near Strabane.

Though much happier as a soldier than a politician, **Ulysses Simpson Grant** followed the path of many a war hero in becoming President, serving from 1869 to 1877. Grant's Irish ancestry was through his maternal line. The Simpson family farmed for generations at Dergenagh, near Ballygawley, County Tyrone.

Vice-President to Abraham Lincoln, **Andrew Johnson** succeeded the assassinated president in 1865. His ancestors are said to have been from the Mountchill/Raloo area of County Antrim. The last Civil War veteran to serve as president, **William McKinley**'s ancestors emigrated from Conagher, near Ballymoney, County Antrim, around 1743. He was assassinated in 1901 in the first year of his second presidential term. He was succeeded by **Theodore Roosevelt** whose ancestors are said to have been Irvines, Craigs and Bullochs from Gleno area of County Antrim.

Richard Nixon had several lines of Ulster ancestry and his Millhouse forebears are believed to have lived in Carrickfergus for a time. An 18th-century ancestor of **Jimmy Carter**, Andrew Cowan, was possibly from County Antrim, while **George Bush** also had an 18th-century ancestor, William Gault, possibly from the same county. **Bill Clinton** claimed to have Cassidy ancestors from County Fermanagh. While visiting Belfast in 1995, Clinton declared: 'I am proud to be of Ulster-Scots stock'.

Several other presidents have Ulster roots, though it has not been possible to identify a specific location in Ulster for their forebears. The ancestors of **James K. Polk** may have been from County Londonderry and emigrated to America in the early 18th century. **Grover Cleveland**'s maternal grandfather, Abner Neal, emigrated from County Antrim in late 1700s. **Benjamin Harrison** also had forebears of Ulster ancestry (Irwins and McDowells).



Presidents Grant and Wilson. Their ancestral cottages still exist in Ulster.

7 PIONEERS AND ADVENTURERS

Families of Ulster birth or descent contributed to the westward expansion of America. At the birth of the new United States they were one of the dominant groups in the interior of the new Republic. Famous pioneers such as **Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, Jim Bowie** and **Daniel Boone** were all of Ulster-Scots descent.

While most farmed, some worked as fur traders, such as **James Adair** (d. 1783), who is believed to have been from County Antrim. In 1775 he published, *The History of the American Indians*, in which he demonstrated a keen awareness of the Native American way of life. The recent film, *The Revenant*, is based on an incident in the life of **Hugh Glass** (d. 1833), a Scotch-Irish fur trader and explorer. **William Clark** of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition that began in 1804 was Scotch-Irish, as were some of the others on the expedition.

The contribution of Ulster-Scots to the founding and development of new towns and settlements can be observed at numerous locations in America. Taking Nashville, Tennessee, as an example, both of the men credited with founding the modern city, **James Robertson** and **John Donelson**, are reputed to have sprung from families originating in east County Antrim. According to one source, Donelson was from the Carnmoney area. Robertson's Antrim associations are less certain. However, it is clear from what we know of the earliest inhabitants of Nashville that there was a very strong Scotch-Irish element to the population and businessmen with Ulster connections contributed greatly to its development.

Bringing the story up to more recent times, Ulster-Scots pioneers have made it as far as the moon. **Colonel James B. Irwin** flew on the Apollo 15 mission in 1971. This fourth manned lunar mission was distinguished by the first utilisation of the famous lunar rover. Irwin's grandparents came from Altmore and Turnabarson, Pomeroy, County Tyrone. In September 1979 Col. Irwin travelled to Northern Ireland to make a personal visit his ancestral home.



The Robertson and Donelson monument in Nashville

8 PRESBYTERIANS AND PREACHERS

The Ulster-Scots/Scotch-Irish contribution to religious life in America, especially across the various strands of Presbyterianism, has been immense. As far as Presbyterianism is concerned, it could be argued that settlers from Ulster made the key contribution. The distribution of Presbyterian churches has even been used as an indicator of westward expansion.

Donegal-born **Francis Makemie**, emigrated to Maryland in 1683. In 1706, he was instrumental in founding the first presbytery in America and has become known as the 'Father of American Presbyterianism'. Presbyterian ministers from Ulster made a significant contribution to the movement of Ulster-Scots families to America. As the natural leaders of their communities they were often the drivers of emigration. Examples include **Rev. James McGregor** of Aghadowey, County Londonderry, in 1718, **Rev. Thomas Clark**, minister of Cahans Presbyterian Church, County Monaghan, in 1764 and the Covenanter **Rev. William Martin**, who led large numbers of Covenanter families to South Carolina in 1772.

The migration of ministers from Ulster to America continued in the 19th and 20th centuries. **Rev. Thomas Campbell** (1763–1854), was minister of Ahorey in County Armagh, before emigrating to America and founding what became the Disciples of Christ denomination. **Rev. Dr John Hall** (1829–98), who was born in Ballygorman, Loughgilly parish, County Armagh, served the Presbyterian Church in Ireland for more than a decade (in the cities of Armagh and Dublin), before, in 1867, becoming minister of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York City. In 1889 he was one of the founders of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

Over the centuries Scotch-Irish people became Baptists, Methodists and other denominations and made a great contribution to all of them, and still do to this day.



Statue of Rev. Francis Makemie, Philadelphia



Medal of the Scotch-Irish Society



Rev. Dr John Hall

9 SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Educational establishments across America owe their origins to Ulster-Scots. The College of New Jersey was founded in 1746 by Presbyterians who wanted to train ministers dedicated to their views. The college has been called the educational and religious capital of Scotch-Irish America. It 1896 it was renamed Princeton University.

Princeton's origins have been traced to the 'Log College' which was founded at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania, by **Rev. William Tennent**. A native of Linlithgowshire, Scotland, Tennent had moved to Ulster and married a daughter of Rev. Gilbert Kennedy of Dundonald, County Down, before emigrating to America in the 1710s.

In 1761 **Rev. Samuel Finley** from County Armagh became principal of the College of New Jersey. He was awarded an honorary doctorate by Glasgow University, the first Presbyterian minister in America to be acknowledged in this way by a European university. His great-grandson was the inventor **Samuel Morse**.

Francis Alison (1705–79) was born into a Presbyterian family near Letterkenny, County Donegal. He received his higher education in Scotland, and was deeply influenced by the views of **Francis Hutcheson**, an Ulster-Scot from Saintfield, County Down, who held the Chair of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University. Alison emigrated to America in 1735 where he was ordained a Presbyterian minister. He was also as an excellent teacher and has been called the 'greatest classical scholar in America'. Among his pupils was **Charles Thomson**, the future Secretary of the Continental Congress. Alison's ideas are regarded as having a profound influence on political thought in America.

In 1861 **William Barton Rogers**, the son of Omagh parents, founded Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1889 **Agnes Scott** College was founded in Georgia, named after a Newry woman. The Scotch-Irish also pioneered education for African-Americans. **Rev Joseph McKee** from Anahilt founded what would become Fisk University in Nashville, while **Rev John G. Fee** founded Berea College in Kentucky.



Rev. Francis Alison



Agnes Irvine Scott

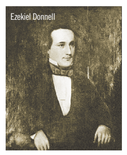


William Barton Rogers



John Gregg Fee

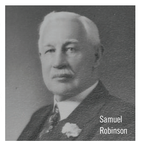
10 REFORMERS AND PHILANTHROPISTS



Ezekiel Donnell

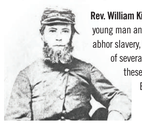
Within the ranks of America's leading philanthropists were a number of Ulster-Scots. Among those who made an outstanding contribution to the betterment of their fellow citizens was **Ezekiel Donnell**, born at Ballee, Strabane, County Tyrone, in 1822. Donnell initially settled in Alabama before moving to New York and was a hugely successful cotton merchant. A strong believer in the importance of education, he gave $1m towards the building of a library in New York, which would be open to the public, free of charge.

Samuel Robinson (1865–1958) was born near Cloughmills, County Antrim, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1888, going into the grocery business. He went on to become president of the American Stores Co., formed in 1917, which was reckoned to be the largest food retailer in the world. Robinson used his vast wealth to support a broad range of causes. These included scholarships for Presbyterians to attend academic institutions with Presbyterian associations. He provided the funds to construct and equip a hospital in Ballymoney – the Robinson Memorial Hospital, which opened in 1933 and was named in memory of his parents.



Samuel Robinson

While it would be wrong to give the impression that Ulster-Scots were uniformly hostile to slavery – many of them did own slaves – it is true that Ulster-Scots were frequently to the fore in antislavery movements. For example, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, which was largely drawn from Ulster settlers, maintained a consistent line that no slaveholder could be a member of the denomination. Many members of this Church were involved in the Underground Railroad which helped runaway slaves escape to Canada, including **Rev. Armour McFarland**, a native of Plumbridge in County Tyrone, who sheltered fugitive slaves in a secret room under the front steps of his house.



Rev. William King was born near Limavady in 1812, emigrated to America as a young man and eventually settled in Louisiana. Though he grew increasingly to abhor slavery, he himself owned a number of slaves and came into the possession of several more on the death of his father-in-law in 1846. In 1848 he took these slaves to Ohio and set them free. A year later he established the Elgin settlement in Canada for former slaves.

11 BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

Many Ulster-Scots contributed the commercial development of America. A largely forgotten figure is **Oliver Pollock** (1737–1823), who was born in the Bready area of County Tyrone, and emigrated to America in 1760. He became involved in business which eventually took him to New Orleans where he became of one of the most prosperous merchants in America.

Pollock used his wealth to finance the activities of the American Revolutionaries in the Mississippi Valley, an important but little known campaign. It is reckoned that he spent the modern equivalent of $1 billion of his own money on the war effort. Perhaps even more remarkably, Pollock is credited with inventing the dollar sign ($), one of the most recognisable symbols in the world.

Alexander Brown (1764–1834) was born in Ballymena and emigrated to Baltimore in 1800, founding the Irish Linen Warehouse. His business interests expanded and in his lifetime his company became the second largest foreign exchange dealer in America – behind the Second Bank of the United States.

Alexander Turney Stewart (1803–76) from Lissue, near Lisburn, emigrated to America in his youth and went into business in New York, opening what is considered to be the first department store in the world – the 'Great Iron Store'. He was also responsible for the development of Garden City on Long Island. Another Lisburn man who made a significant contribution to business in America was the railroad magnate **Samuel (Sam) Sloan** (1817–1907), described as 'one of the monarchs of the land . . . the actual rulers of the United States'. Sloan was also a founder of what is now Citibank.

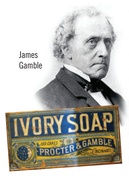
In 1818 **Andrew and Rebecca Mellon** left Castletown, near Omagh (now the location of the Ulster American Folk Park), with their 5-year-old son **Thomas** to join the Mellons already settled in Pennsylvania. Thomas Mellon (1813–85) went on to have a successful career in banking and the family became one of the wealthiest in America. His son **Andrew William** was Secretary to the Treasury from 1921 to 1932 and founded the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC.





Sam Sloan

12 MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS



James Gamble

In manufacturing we find that Ulster-Scots made their mark, and in ways that can still be seen today. Born near Enniskillen, **James Gamble** (1803–91) emigrated with his family to America in 1819, settling in Cincinnati. Apprenticed to a soap-maker, he subsequently established his own business.

In 1837 Gamble formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, **William Procter,** a candle-maker. (It is said that their father-in-law encouraged the two men to consider working together.) The company, Procter & Gamble, has gone on to become one of the most successful firms of its kind in world history.

The opening up of the American Midwest provided many opportunities for manufacturers, especially those in the meat-processing business. **Samuel Kingan** (1824–1911), who was from near Ballynahinch, County Down, founded Kingan & Co. in 1852 and had factories in Brooklyn and Cincinnati. After both of these burned down, a plant was opened in Indianapolis in 1862. This facility adopted the most advanced manufacturing techniques and pioneered the use of refrigeration. In the 1860s members of the **Sinclair** family of Belfast expanding their pork processing business to America, initially to New York and later to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where one of the world's largest meat-packing plants was established. In 1875 the Kingan and Sinclair businesses merged.

A native of Ramelton, **Charles Knox** (1817–95) founded in New York City what became the largest hat manufacturing company in the world. Among the many customers of the Knox Hat Company were more than 20 US Presidents. Abraham Lincoln's well-known 'stovepipe' hat was made by the firm.

Francis Torrance (1816–86), born near Letterkenny, County Donegal, into a family that traced its ancestry to Kirkintilloch, Scotland, established the Standard Manufacturing Co. in Pittsburgh in 1875, which pioneered the development and manufacture of plumbing and sanitation goods. Under his son, also named Francis, the business, renamed the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., became the world's largest producer of sanitation products.



13 NOVELISTS, JOURNALISTS AND HISTORIANS

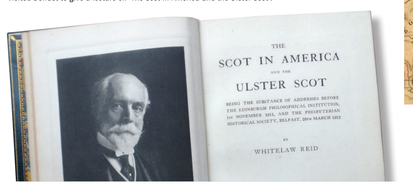
Some of America's leading writers have been Ulster-Scots / Scotch-Irish. From **Edgar Allan Poe** and **Mark Twain** to **John Steinbeck** and **Stephen King**, their work has spanned multiple genres and has defined the story of America.

David Ramsay (1749–1815), the son of parents from Ulster, possibly County Donegal, has been called the 'father of American historical writing'. Among his many works was *History of the American Revolution* (1789), in which he was able to draw on his own personal experience of the events about which he was writing, and *History of the United States* (1816–17).

One of the most successful novelists of his day was **Thomas Mayne Reid** (1818–83). The son of the minister of Ballyroney Presbyterian Church, County Down, he emigrated to America and while in Philadelphia befriended **Edgar Allan Poe**, himself of Ulster ancestry. Reid was a prolific writer of adventure novels. Donegal-born **John Wallace 'Captain Jack' Crawford** became an adventurer, famous performer, poet and master storyteller. These romantic depictions of life on the range kindled America's love affair with the Wild West.

A largely forgotten literary figure is **James McHenry** (1785–1845), a native of Larne, who is considered the first Irish-American novelist. In 1817 he emigrated to America, eventually settling in Philadelphia where he was the founding editor of the *American Monthly Magazine*. In 1842 McHenry was appointed US Consul in Londonderry, bringing him back to Ireland, and he died in his hometown of Larne.

The *New York Tribune* was founded by 'the conscience of America', **Horace Greeley**, whose ancestors, the Woodburns, moved from Ulster to New England in the early 18th century. Of them, he wrote: 'whose store of Scottish and Scotch-Irish traditions, songs, anecdotes, shreds of history &c, can have rarely been equalled.' After Greeley's death the newspaper was purchased by **Whitelaw Reid**, the descendant of immigrants from Tyrone, who was US Ambassador to France (1889–92) and the United Kingdom (1905–12). In April 1912 he visited Belfast to give a lecture on 'The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot'.

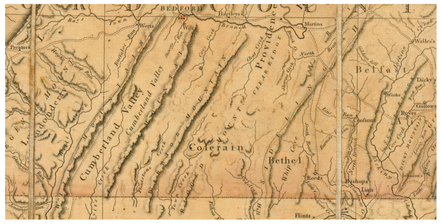


14 ULSTER PLACE-NAMES

Settlers from Ulster frequently named their new homes after the places they had left behind. Since 1718 Ulster place-names have been applied to farms, townships, villages, counties, towns and cities all over America.

For example, when the **McFaddens** arrived in Maine in 1718 they called their new home **Somerset** as it reminded them of Somerset on the River Bann in Ulster. **Alexander Porter** (d. 1833), who is credited with having helped to build much of downtown Nashville, named his house there '**Tammany Woods**'. Porter was a native of County Donegal, growing up on the family farm at Tamnawood, near Ballindrait.

Londonderry and **Derry** appear with regularity in those areas where Ulster-Scots settled in some numbers. This was a reflection not only of the city as a place of origin of many emigrants and as an important port of departure, but also of the symbolic value of Londonderry as the city that had withstood the siege of 1689. Arguably the best known Londonderry in America is the settlement established in New Hampshire by migrants from the Bann Valley. Originally known as **Nutfield**, the name of this settlement was changed to Londonderry in 1722. Many of the early families in this Londonderry had been involved in one way or another in the siege, including their minister, Rev. James McGregor.



A small section of *A Map Of The State Of Pennsylvania* by James Phillips (1792), showing places called Londonderry, Colerain and Belfast. The rest of the map features places called Strabane, Donegal, Rostraver, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Greencastle, HamiltonsBan, Mountjoy, Lisburn, Rapho, Drumore, Tyboine and Derry.

PATRIOTS, PIONEERS AND PRESIDENTS

STORIES *of the* SCOTCH-IRISH

FROM ULSTER TO AMERICA

PRESIDENTIAL HOMESTEADS



1) Andrew Jackson Cottage, Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim
The Andrew Jackson Cottage is housed in a mid 18th-century house at Boneybefore on the outskirts of Carrickfergus. The original Jackson home, from where Andrew Jackson's parents and older brothers left for America in 1765, was just a short distance away, but was demolished in the 19th century to make way for a railway line. The exhibition tells the story of the Jackson family and the life of the 7th President. In the grounds of the cottage is the US Rangers Centre, a museum dedicated to the first battalions of this elite American army unit which was first 'activated' in Carrickfergus in 1942.
2 Boneybefore, Carrickfergus, BT38 7EQ



2) Grant Homestead, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone
Ulysses S. Grant's ancestor in his maternal line, John Simpson, left the family farm at Dergenagh, near Ballygawley, around 1760. Today the ancestral homestead is open to the public. The exhibition tells Grant's life story, looking at the career of the Union hero of the Civil War who went on to become the 18th President. In 1879 Grant visited Ireland, stopping at a number of places, including Londonderry and Belfast. Afterwards he wrote, 'There are no more thrifty, self reliant & contented people in Europe today than the people of north Ireland'.
45 Dergenagh Road, Ballygawley, BT70 1TW



3) Arthur Cottage, Cullybackey, Co. Antrim
Located in the townland of Dreen at the western end of the village of Cullybackey, this cottage was the ancestral home of Chester A. Arthur, 21st President. In 1815 Arthur's father left Cullybackey for America. Chester was born in Vermont in 1829, the last president before Barack Obama to be a first-generation American. The thatched cottage has been carefully restored to reflect rural Ulster life of two centuries ago. The exhibition tells the story of the Arthur family and follows Arthur's life from childhood to the White House.
21a Dreen Road, Cullybackey, BT42 1EB



4) Wilson House, Strabane, Co. Tyrone
Dergalt, near Strabane, is said to have been the birthplace of James Wilson, whose grandson was Woodrow Wilson, the 28th President. The homestead, which was for many generations in the possession of the Wilson family, is now owned by the Ulster American Folk Park. It is fairly typical of the home of a Tyrone farming family of the 1800s. Whitewashed, it is thatched apart from a single upper room, which is slated.
28 Spout Road, Dergalt, Strabane, BT82 8NB



5) ULSTER AMERICAN FOLK PARK

The Ulster American Folk Park, near Omagh in County Tyrone, opened in 1976. The only building in its original location is the Mellon Homestead. In 1818 Andrew and Rebecca Mellon left here with their 5-year-old son Thomas to join the Mellons already settled in Pennsylvania.

They sailed from the port of Londonderry to St John's, New Brunswick, and from there to Baltimore, before travelling overland to western Pennsylvania. The Mellons went on to make their mark in America in banking, business and politics, and became one of the wealthiest families in the United States.

In August 1882 **Thomas Mellon** paid a return visit to the homestead. He afterwards wrote: 'I was at home again, and preferred to be left alone with my thoughts. My heart was full. There was no spot on the place or its surroundings which I did not remember and know where to find.'

Connecting the Old World and New World sections of the Folk Park is a reconstruction of an early 19th-century sailing ship, which provides an impression of the conditions in which migrants crossed the Atlantic. A reconstruction of the Mellons first home in Pennsylvania, a single-room log cabin, is on display on the New World side of the Folk Park. Also on display is an exact replica of the 6-room, 2-storey house, subsequently built by the Mellon family.

Among the other buildings in the Folk Park is the **Campbell House**. Originally standing at Aughalane to the east of Plumbridge in the Glenelly Valley, this substantial dwelling was built in 1786. Born here in 1804 was Robert Campbell who went on to have a career in America as a fur trader before settling in St Louis where he enjoyed success in business. His home in St Louis has been preserved as a museum.

The Mellon Centre for Migration Studies is located at the Folk Park. The Centre includes an extensive reference library and has been responsible for creating the Irish Emigration Database, which contains transcriptions of some 32,500 documents on all aspects of Irish emigration from the early 1700s to the 1900s.

2 Mellon Rd, Omagh, BT78 5QU www.nmni.com/uafp



Virginia Kyle Campbell, whose family came from Tyrone, wife of Robert Campbell



Charles Thomson's 1782 sketch which became the Great Seal of the United States. Developing earlier drawings by other people, Thomson introduced the eagle, holding both an olive branch and arrows, and the slogan 'E Pluribus Unum'.



Londonderry's historic walls – the 'Maiden City' played a major role in the Ulster-Scots' migrations to America

Fanad Known as the 'Father of American Presbyterianism' for his pioneering ministry, Rev. Francis Makemie (d. 1708) was born in the Fanad peninsula

Ramelton The father of President James Buchanan, James Buchanan senior, was born at Low Cairn, Ramelton, in 1761

Birthplace of Charles Knox (1817–95), who founded in New York City what became the largest hat manufacturing company in the world

Birthplace of Robert Bonner (1824–99), the owner of the New York Ledger and first President of the Scotch-Irish Society of America in 1889

Letterkenny Gustavus Conyngham (d. 1819), described as the most successful commander of the Continental Navy during the War of Independence, was born near Letterkenny

Leck Birthplace of Rev. Francis Alison (1705–79), Presbyterian minister and educator, introduced the Scottish Enlightenment to America

Glenveagh Glenveagh castle was built by John George Adair (1823–85), who at one time owned more land than anyone else born in Ireland

Raphoe Alexander Montgomery (1720–1800), MP for Donegal and strong supporter of the Patriots, earning him the nickname 'Americanus', buried in the cathedral churchyard where his tombstone survives

Convoy The family of General Richard Montgomery (1738–75), who fought for the Patriots and was killed at the Battle of Quebec, owned an estate at Convoy

Killyhegs Rev. Thomas Wilson ministered here before emigrating to America in 1681, the first Presbyterian minister from Ireland to do so

Newtownstewart Birthplace of William Maxwell (d. 1796), Patriot general during War of Independence known to his men as 'Scotch Willie'

Omagh William Barton Rogers (1804–82), whose ancestral home was at Edergole, near Omagh, founded the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1861

James Buchanan (1772–1851), British Consul in New York and a promoter of emigration, was born at Strathroy, near Omagh

Ballindrait Alexander Porter (d. 1833), who developed much of downtown Nashville, was born at Tamnawood, Ballindrait

Taughboyne Rev. William Boyd (d. 1772), key figure in the 1718 migration story, afterwards minister of Monreagh, buried in Taughboyne churchyard where his gravestone can still be seen

Brady Oliver Pollock (1737–1823), wealthy merchant, Patriot and deviser of the dollar sign, born near here

Strabane Birthplace of John Dunlap (1746–1812), printer of the American Declaration of Independence

Dergalt Dergalt, near Strabane, is said to have been the birthplace of James Wilson, whose grandson was Woodrow Wilson, the homestead is open to the public

Plumbridge Robert Campbell (1804–79), a fur trader in the Rockies and businessman in St Louis, MO, was born at Aughalane, near Plumbridge; the family home is now in the Ulster American Folk Park

Ulster American Folk Park Thomas Mellon (1813–85), judge and banker in Pittsburgh, born in the Camphill Cottage in what is now the Folk Park

Dergenagh Ulysses S. Grant's maternal ancestor John Simpson left from Dergenagh around 1760; today the ancestral homestead is open to the public

Carndonagh Birthplace of John Wallace 'Captain Jack' Crawford, a close friend of the entertainer Buffalo Bill Cody. Crawford's war exploits and poetry made him a household name in America

Ballykelly John Steinbeck's maternal grandfather, Samuel Hamilton, was from Mulkeeragh, Ballykelly, following a visit, Steinbeck wrote that here was 'the seat of my culture and the origin of my being and the soil of my background'

Limavady Rev. William King (1812–95), teacher, missionary and antislavery activist, was born near Limavady

Londonderry David Baird (1839–1927), Senator for New Jersey, was born near Londonderry

Munterloney The father of Robert Rogers (1731–95), the founder of an elite military unit during the French and Indian War (1754–63), gave the name Munterloney to his home in New Hampshire, presumably after the region in the Sperrin Mountains

Maghera Rev. John Glendy (1755–1832), minister of Maghera Presbyterian Church, fled to America after the 1798 Rebellion; offered the chaplaincy of both the US House of Representatives and the Senate, but declined each

Articlave Led by Rev. James Woodside, a section of the congregation of Dunboe, Articlave, emigrated to New England in 1718, many of them ending up in Maine

Boveagh Birthplace of Rev. John Haslett (d. 1778), a Presbyterian minister in Ballykelly before emigrating; fought for the Patriot cause during the War of Independence and killed in battle

Aghadowey In 1718 Rev. James McGregor (1677–1729) of Aghadowey led part of his congregation to New England; settled in New Hampshire

Coagher President William McKinley's ancestors emigrated from Coagher, near Ballymoney, around 1743

Ballymoney The son of an immigrant from Ballymoney, Rev. George Duffield (1732–90), a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, became chaplain to the Continental Congress

Cloughmills Samuel McClure (1857–1949), who founded the first newspaper syndicate in America and was a pioneer of investigative journalism, was born at Frocess (Frosses) near Cloughmills

Ballymena Birthplace of James McHenry (1753–1816), who became secretary and aide to George Washington in 1778, and Secretary of War in 1796

Cullybackey In 1815 President Chester A. Arthur's father left Dreen, Cullybackey, for America; the Arthur Cottage is open to the public

Kellswater In 1772 Rev. William Martin, whose meeting house was at Kellswater, led a major exodus of Covenanter families, mainly from County Antrim, to South Carolina

Portglenone Rev. John Black (1768–1849), Covenanter minister in Pittsburgh and author of The Bible Against Slavery, was born at Brackmanuckly, near Portglenone

Glenarm The family of David McGavock (d. 1838), surveyor and Register of the Land Office in Nashville, came from near Glenarm

Ballyboley The forebears of Sam Houston, the President of the Republic of Texas, lived at Ballyboley/Ballybracken, plaque at Ballyboley Forest

Larne Birthplace of James McHenry (1785–1845), who is considered the first Irish-American novelist; headstone in St Cedma's churchyard

Glenoe Theodore Roosevelt's ancestors said to have been Irvines, Craigs and Dunlops from the Glenoe area; he is the subject of a plaque in the village of Glenoe

Ballygarry Birthplace of John Neilson (d. 1827), United Irish exile in America who was employed as an architect by Presidents Jefferson and Madison

Ballymore John Gordon Macomb, who founded a dynasty of entrepreneurial businessmen and military leaders, was from Dunturkey, Ballymore; his grandson Alexander Macomb, a hero of the War of 1812, was commanding general of the US Army

Carrickfergus In 1765 Andrew Jackson's parents and older brothers left Boneybefore on the outskirts of Carrickfergus

Belfast Lough On 23 April 1778, the first sea battle of the US Navy took place in the mouth of Belfast Lough when an American ship, the Ranger captained by John Paul Jones, defeated the Royal Navy vessel HMS Drake

Carrmoney Possible place of origin of John Donelson (1718–85), one of the founders of Nashville, TN; his daughter Rachel married Andrew Jackson

Antrim Probable birthplace of William Paterson (1745–1806), Attorney General, Senator and Governor of New Jersey, and member of the United States Supreme Court

Belfast Birthplace of Thomas McElderry Sinclair (1842–81), founder of one of the world's largest meat-packing plants in Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Birthplace of John M. C. Smith (1853–1923), lawyer and businessman, Congressman for Michigan

Dundonald Rev. William Tennent (1673–1746), the founder of the 'Log College', the forerunner of what became Princeton, married a daughter of the minister of Dundonald

Greyabbey Alexander Porter (1785–1844), Senator for Louisiana, grew up here; his father Rev. James Porter was executed for alleged complicity in the 1798 Rebellion

David Bailie Warden (1772–1845), a United Irishman who went on to become US Consul in Paris, was born at Ballycastle, near Cuyabbey

Lisburn Birthplace of railway magnate Samuel (Sam) Sloan (1817–1907), who was also a founder of what is now Citibank

Alexander Turney Stewart (1803–76), who opened what is considered to be the first department store in the world – the 'Great Iron Store' in New York City, was from Lissue, near Lisburn

Spa Birthplace of Samuel Kingan (1824–1911), whose meat-packing plant in Indianapolis was one of the largest in the world and pioneered the use of refrigeration

Killyleagh Birthplace of Thomas Lowry Young (1832–82), Governor of and Congressman for Ohio

Cookstown William Robinson (1814–92), newspaperman and Congressman for the state of New York, born at Unagh near Cookstown

Stewartstown William Beatty (1787–1851), veteran of the War of 1812 and Congressman for Pennsylvania, was born near Stewartstown

Coalisland Birthplace of William Robinson (1840–1921), who, when resident in Pennsylvania, invented a track circuit system for signalling which has been used in railways across the world

Dungannon James E. Boyd (1834–1906), businessman, mayor of Omaha, Governor of Nebraska, promoter of opera and theatre, was born near Dungannon

Pomeroy The grandparents of Colonel James B. Irwin (1930–91), who took part in the fourth manned lunar mission, came from Altmore and Turnabarson, Pomeroy

Cappagh Birthplace of Major General Robert Patterson (1792–1881), veteran of the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the American Civil War

Lurgan Birthplace of James Logan (1674–1751), who worked closely with the Penn family in the development of Pennsylvania, encouraging many

Ahoey Rev. Thomas Campbell (1763–1854) ministered here before emigrating to America and founding what became the Disciples of Christ

Hillsborough Benjamin Franklin visited here in 1771 as a guest of the Earl of Hillsborough; it is said that he left convinced that independence from Britain was the only option Americans could take

Dromore Birthplace of Samuel McMillan (1850–1924), businessman in New York City and Congressman for the state of New York

Ballyroney The father of Thomas Mayne Reid (1818–83), author of adventure novels set in the American West, was Presbyterian minister here

Rostrevor Major General Robert Ross (1766–1814), who commanded the British forces that burned the White House in 1814

Kilkeel Alexander Chesney (1755–1843), who fought on both sides during the American War of Independence, buried at Mourne Presbyterian Church

Enniskillen William Irvine (1741–1804), veteran of the War of Independence and Congressman for Pennsylvania, was born near Enniskillen

The Graan Birthplace of James Gamble (1803–91), soap manufacturer who co-founded Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati in 1837

Brookeborough Birthplace of John Armstrong (1717–95), who represented Pennsylvania on the Continental Congress, and served as a brigadier general in the Continental Army

Emyvale Birthplace of Thomas Taggart (1856–1929), successful hotelier, mayor of Indianapolis and Senator for Indiana

Ballygorman Birthplace of Rev. Dr John Hall (1829–98), minister of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, and one of the founders of the Scotch-Irish Society of America

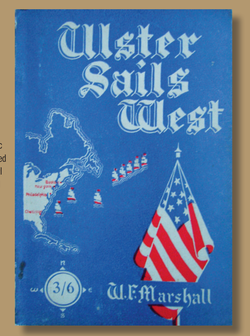
Mullaghbrack Possible birthplace of Rev. Samuel Finley (1715–66), principal of the College of New Jersey; great-grandfather of the inventor Samuel Morse

Cahans In 1764 Rev. Thomas Clark (1720–92), minister of Cahans Presbyterian Church, led 300 Presbyterians to New York

Shantonagh Birthplace of Robert Gregg (1867–1948), educator who created a widely used system of shorthand

Ballieborough William James (1771–1832), businessman in Albany, NY, and grandfather of the American novelist Henry James, was born at Corkish, Ballieborough

Rev. W. F. Marshall's 1943 book *Ulster Sails West* tells the story of our transatlantic connections. It was published to coincide with American GI servicemen being stationed in Northern Ireland during World War Two.



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OTHER SITES



6) Pogue's Entry Historical Cottage, Antrim, County Antrim
Located off Church Street, this was the childhood home of Alexander Irvine (1863–1941). After working in Scotland and then serving in the Royal Marines, Irvine emigrated to America in 1888 where he worked as a missionary, minister and campaigner for social justice. He was the author of *My Lady of the Chimney Corner* (1913), which tells us much about life in Antrim in the mid 19th century. In 1946 Irvine's ashes were buried in the churchyard adjoining Antrim Parish Church where his headstone may be seen.
Church Street, Antrim, BT41 4BA



7) Cahans, Co. Monaghan
Cahans Presbyterian Church was established around 1750, and was originally a Secession congregation. In 1751 Rev. Thomas Clark, from Paisley, was ordained its first minister. In May 1764 he led 300 Presbyterians, mainly from Cahans, to New York. In 1786 Clark relocated to South Carolina where he died in 1792. The former meeting house, rebuilt in the 19th century, has been restored. In the churchyard is an overgrown and crumbling vault that was erected by Clark to his wife who died in 1762.
Lisnaveane, Ballybay, Co. Monaghan



8) Discover Ulster-Scots Centre, Belfast
The Corn Exchange in Victoria Street was built by a company of grain merchants and opened in 1852. It was described in 1855 as 'a substantial structure in the best Scotch stone and is regarded as one of the most elegant specimens of architecture in the town'. In 1859, a soiree was held here to mark the centenary of the birth of Scottish poet Robert Burns. In 2014 the Corn Exchange became the Discover Ulster-Scots Centre. The exhibition highlights the contribution of Ulster-Scots individuals and families to the United States.
1-9 Victoria St, Belfast, BT1 3GA www.discoverulsterscots.com



9) Glenveagh Castle, County Donegal
A figure of some notoriety, John George Adair acquired a landholding in north Donegal in the late 1850s and built Glenveagh Castle on a spot overlooking Lough Beagh. From the late 1860s Adair spent an increasing amount of time in the US where he became a major landowner. He financed the creation of the JA Ranch in Texas, which at its height extended to more than 1.3 million acres. Adair died in St Louis, Missouri, in 1885. Glenveagh is now in the care of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and open to the public.
Churchill, Letterkenny, County Donegal www.glenveaghnationalpark.ie



10) Groomsport, County Down
Now a picturesque seaside village, Groomsport is generally regarded as place from where the *Eagle Wing* set sail for America in the autumn of 1636 with 140 men, women and children on board. The ship had been built for a group of Presbyterian ministers who wanted to emigrate to New England where they hoped to enjoy religious freedom. They had written to the Puritans in New England and received an encouraging response. Frustratingly, the ship never made it to America. After 8 weeks at sea, severe storms forced the ship to return to Ireland.
Groomsport, Bangor, BT19 6JR



11) Martin Memorial, The Vow, Co. Antrim
In 1757 Rev. William Martin was ordained the first Reformed Presbyterian minister in Ireland at The Vow, near Ballymoney. In 1772 he led a major exodus of Covenanter families, mainly from County Antrim, to South Carolina at a time when unrest was threatening the stability of the north of Ireland. Something of a maverick, Martin won fame for his courage during the American War of Independence. In 2007 an inscribed memorial stone was erected close to the old graveyard in this townland, commemorating Martin's ordination and his subsequent emigration to America.
Vow Road, Ballymoney, BT53 7NU



12) Monreagh, County Donegal
The Monreagh Heritage Centre in County Donegal tells the story of the Ulster-Scots community in East Donegal over the centuries. There is a strong emphasis in the centre on the history of Presbyterianism in the region, and on the links between East Donegal and the wider world. Nearby in Taughboyne churchyard is the tombstone of Rev. William Boyd who was a leading figure in the story of the 1718 migration to New England. Boyd returned to Ireland in 1719 and in 1725 was ordained minister of Monreagh, remaining minister of this congregation until his death in 1772.
Monreagh, Carrigans, County Donegal www.monreaghulsterscotscentre.com



13) Ross Monument, Rostrevor, County Down
During the War of 1812, Major-General Robert Ross, whose family owned the Rostrevor estate, commanded the British forces that burned the White House in Washington DC in August 1814. A few weeks later Ross fell during an attack on Baltimore. Just outside Rostrevor is a tall obelisk (*c.* 100 feet in height) that was erected as a monument to General Ross in 1826. It was designed by the leading architect William Vitrivius Morrison and its inscription pays tribute to Ross's military successes.
Warrenpoint Road, Rostrevor, BT34 3EB

BLUE PLAQUES

Mainly through the efforts of the Ulster History Circle, a number of blue plaques have been erected across Ulster to individuals who for one reason or another deserve recognition for their contribution to story of the Ulster and America.

JAMES MCGREGOR 1677–1729

14) Aghadowey, Co. Londonderry
A blue plaque on Aghadowey Presbyterian Church commemorates Rev. **James McGregor**, who, in 1718, led part of his congregation to New England. McGregor and most of those who travelled with him settled in New Hampshire, founding a town they renamed Londonderry.

JAMES HOLMES 1753–1832

15) Belfast, County Antrim
The first United States Consul in Belfast was appointed in 1796, making Belfast the second oldest continuously operational US Consulate. The first Consul was **James Holmes**, a Belfast merchant involved in trade with America. The blue plaque is on McHugh's Bar and Restaurant, close to where Holmes had his office in Chichester Quay.

THOMAS J 'STONEWALL' JACKSON 1824–1863

16) The Birches, County Armagh
A blue plaque was placed at The Birches, in north Armagh, at what was believed to be the ancestral home of **Thomas 'Stonewall' Jackson**, the distinguished Confederate general of the American Civil War (private property).

OLIVER POLLOCK 1737–1823

17) Bready, County Tyrone
From the Bready area of north Tyrone, **Oliver Pollock** became a successful merchant in America and is credited with devising the dollar sign. A blue plaque to Pollock was placed at the Sollus Centre in Bready.

ROBERT ADRAIN 1775–1843

18) Carrickfergus, County Antrim
An outstanding scholar who became one of the most influential mathematicians in America, **Robert Adrain** was born in Carrickfergus and left for America following the 1798 Rebellion in which he had taken part. A blue plaque has been placed on the town's library.

JAMES BUCHANAN 1791–1868

19) Deroran, County Tyrone
In the late 1600s a Buchanan family moved from Scotland to Deroran near Omagh. The US President **James Buchanan** sprang from this family. A blue plaque has been placed on one of the gate pillars of his ancestral home (private property).

FRANCIS MAKEMIE 1658–1708

20) Ramelton, County Donegal
Francis Makemie, regarded as the father of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was born in the Fanad peninsula, north of Ramelton, *c.* 1658. A blue plaque has been placed on the Old Meeting House in Ramelton.

JOHN DUNLAP 1747–1812

EZEKIEL DONNELL 1822–1896

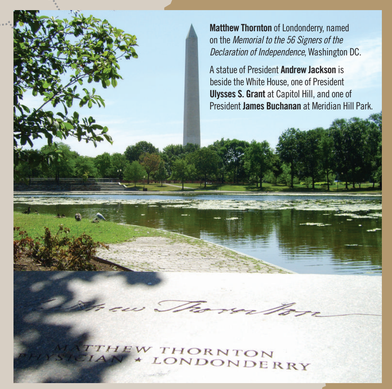
21 & 22) Strabane, County Tyrone
John Dunlap, the printer of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Meetinghouse Street, Strabane, where a blue plaque has been placed. **Ezekiel Donnell**, who gave $1m towards the founding of a library in New York is the subject of a blue plaque at Strabane's library.

CHARLES THOMSON 1729–1824

23) Upperlands, County Londonderry
Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789, was born at Gorteade, Upperlands, in 1729. A blue plaque was placed on Gorteade Cottage (private property).

JOHN WALLACE CRAWFORD 1847–1917

24) Carndonagh, County Donegal
Birthplace of **John Wallace 'Captain Jack' Crawford**, a close friend of the entertainer Buffalo Bill Cody. Crawford's war exploits and poetry made him a household name in America.



Matthew Thornton of Londonderry, named on the *Memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, Washington DC.

A statue of President **Andrew Jackson** is beside the White House, one of President **Ulysses S. Grant** at Capitol Hill, and one of President **James Buchanan** at Meridian Hill Park.

EMIGRATION PORTS

As a port, **Londonderry** has played a huge role in Ulster's emigration history. Ships were sailing from the city to America as early as the second half of the 17th century. By the end of the 1600s **Belfast** was the premier port in Ulster and one of the largest in Ireland. From the 18th century it was a major port of departure for emigrants travelling to the New World.

As a port, **Coleraine's** history stretches back centuries. However, it is worth bearing in mind that transatlantic vessels frequently used **Portrush** even if the port of origin was listed in the records as Coleraine. The old harbour in Portrush has the so-called 'Pilgrim Steps', which are said to be the stone steps that emigrants used when boarding the small boats that took them out to the larger ocean-going ships anchored off the Skerries.

Larne was an important emigration port in the 1700s. Located in Curran Park in Larne is the Emigrants Memorial, which was unveiled in 1992. It was erected in memory of the ship *Friends Goodwill* which sailed from Larne to Boston in 1717 with 52 passengers on board. **Newry** was also an important port in transatlantic trade and many thousands emigrated from here to America and elsewhere. Its catchment area included much of south Down, south Armagh, Louth and Monaghan.

Other Ulster ports of embarkation for emigrants to the New World included Ballyshannon, Ballycastle, Donegal Town, Killybegs, Portaferry and Ramelton. In addition to these locations, many Ulster migrants departed from ports outside of the province, such as Dublin and Sligo.

In the nineteenth century ports in Britain, especially Liverpool, became increasingly important with many Ulster migrants crossing the Irish Sea to Merseyside before embarking upon ships bound for America. From the 1860s through to the Second World War, transatlantic liners sailing from Liverpool and Glasgow stopped at Moville in Lough Foyle, where emigrants boarded, having been brought from Londonderry on paddle steamers.



25) Larne, County Antrim
Emigrants Memorial,
Curran Park, Larne

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