

Abercrombie
Acheson
Achmootie
Adair
Adams
Agnew
Aicken
Alexander
Algeo
Allen
Anderson
Andrews
Arkles
Arnett

Austin
Baillie
Barbour
Barkley
Barr
Barry
Bauld
Bell
Black
Blackwood
Blair
Boyd
Boyle
Bozwell
Brackley
Brisbane
Brown
Bruce
Bryce
Buchanan
Burke
Burne

Burns
Buthill
Cahoon
Calte
Calwell
Campbell
Carcott
Carlile
Carmichael
Carothers
Carr
Carshaw
Carson
Cathcart
Catherwood
Cawder
Chambers
Clapham
Clendinning
Cloggie
Coch
Colquhoun

Colville
Cooper
Cooper
Craig
Crawford
Creighton
Creire
Crosby
Cunningham
Cuthbertson
Danielston
Davidson
Davyson
Deans
Deinbone
Demstar
Dewar
Dick
Dickson
Doning
Dougal
Douglas

Dowling
Drum
Drummond
Dunbar
Dunlop
Dunne
Dunsayer
Dykes
Echlin
Edmonston
Edwards
Ekin
Elliott
Ellis
Elpinstone
English
Erving
Ewart
Fenton
Ferguson
Ferly

Ferry
Forester
Fingleton
Finlay
Flack
Fleming
Forecheade
Forsith
Frazer
Freeborne
Fullerton
Fulton
Futhie
Fyieff

Gaate
Galbraith
Galt
Gamble
Gemmil
Gibb
Gibson
Gillaspie
Gilmore
Glass
Glen
Glye
Gordon
Graham
Granger
Grant
Gray
Greenshields
Greer
Grindall
Gryme
Grynney

Haldane
Hall
Hamill
Hamilton
Harne
Harper
Harvey
Hatriek
Heigate
Henderson
Hendrie
Henry
Henrison
Henry
Hepburn
Highgate
Hilton
Hogg
Holmes
Honis
Hood
Hope

Howell
Howie
Hudson
Hudson
Huggin
Hunter
Hutchine
Johnson
Johnston
Julius
Karns
Keeland
Kelso
Kennedy
Kernes
Kilpatrick
Kinnear
Knox
Kuning
Kyd
Kyle
Laderdeill

Laine
Lauder
Laws
Lawson
Laycock
Lecky
Leech
Leitch
Leslie
Lindsay
Livingstone
Lockhard
Lodge
Logan
Loy
Lother
Love
Luke
Lutfoot
Lynn
Lyon

Machell
Machen
Macintyre
Mackeson
Macklelland
Magee
Maghan
Martin
Mathysin
Maxwell
McAlexander
McAula
McAulay
McAuld

McBurney
McCamuel
McCartney
McCashin
McCassick
McCausland
McCawley
McClairne
McCreaghan
McCrery
McCullough
McDonnell
McDougall
McDowell
McErly
McEve
McEwen
McFarland
McGee
McGern
McGowan
McLellany

McMurry
McIlveyne
McIlwrath
McKauly
McKay
McKearne
McKee
McKernan
McKilmun
McKinney
McKittrick
McKym
McLellan
McLintagh
McLoughery
McLorman
McMakene
McMath
McMillin
McNaughton
McNeill
McNilly

McPhedrish
McVegany
Means
Meen
Melvin
Mikell
Miller
Miller
Mitchell
Moffatt
Molsed
Moncrieg
Monett
Moneyppenny
Montgomery
Moon
Moore
Moorhead
Morgan
Morne
Morrison
Morrow

Morton
Mowlane
Muntreeth
Murdogh
Murduff
Mure
Murray
Musgrave
Nelson
Nesbit
Nevin
Newburgh
Niven
Norris
Orr
Paddin
Parke
Parker
Paton
Patoun
Patterson

Peacock
Peebles
Peere
Petticrew
Plowright
Pollock
Pont
Pooke
Power
Price
Pringle
Purveyance
Rae
Ralston

Ramsay
Rankin
Read
Redgate
Reid
Richardson
Ritchie
Robb
Robert
Robin
Robinson
Robson
Rodgers
Roger
Rose
Rudd
Russell
Sare
Saunderson
Savage
Saver
Sayne

Scott
Semple
Seton
Sharpe
Shaw
Shirloe
Simpson
Skinegor
Smelley
Smellham
Smith
Smyth
Somervell
Spence
Spier
Spottiswood
Stanehouse
Stanton
Steele
Stephenson
Stevenson
Stevin

Stewart
Strawbridge
Sturgeon
Sutherland
Symington
Symonson
Synne
Tate
Taylor
Tees
Thomas
Thompson
Thomson
Todd
Trail
Trane
Trench
Trimble
Tullis
Udny
Valentine
Vance

The Scots in Ulster

The First Scottish Migrations to Ulster, 1606-1641

SURNAMES MAP



SOURCES:
The information on this map was compiled from a number of sources including George Hill, *An Historical Account of the Plantation of Ulster* (1877), David Stewart, *The Scots in Ulster* (1954), Michael Perceval Maxwell, *The Scottish Migration to Ulster in the reign of James I* (1973), denization and naturalisation records, Ulster inquisitions and various other records.

Landowners

A total of 59 Scottish landowners (or undertakers as they were known) received lands in the Plantation of Ulster. Most were minor lairds, though others, such as **Ludovic Stewart, Duke of Lennox**, and **James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn**, were aristocrats and held important positions in the Scottish government. Many of the original grantees sold out early on. Some never even made it as far as Ireland. Others took their responsibilities seriously and built fortifications and introduced the required number of settlers to their estates. Brief outlines of the activities of two undertakers are given below.

Sir George Hamilton of Greenlaw was a younger son of Lord Claud Hamilton of Paisley, near Glasgow. In 1610 he and two of his older brothers, the Earl of Abercorn, and **Sir Claude Hamilton of Shawfield**, received grants of land in Strabane barony in north-west County Tyrone. Right from the start Sir George proved to be an energetic planter. He differed from most of the settlers who came to Ulster from Scotland in the early 17th century in that he was a Roman Catholic.

Sir Robert McClelland of Bombie was born about 1592 in Kirkcubright in south-west Scotland. He was still a teenager when he was appointed the chief undertaker in the barony of Boylagh and Banagh in the west of County Donegal. These lands were mainly mountainous and Sir Robert showed little interest in developing them, selling out in 1616. He did not abandon his interest in Ulster, however, for within a couple of years he was leasing two estates in County Londonderry (right) and had introduced over 200 settlers to these lands.

Ministers

Many Scottish ministers came to Ulster in the early 17th century and played an important role in religious life in the province. Some were here for only a few years before returning to Scotland, while others spent most of their lives in Ireland. Among the Scottish bishops was **George Montgomery**, (left) brother of **Sir Hugh Montgomery**, who was bishop of the dioceses of Clogher, Derry and Raphoe, all at the same time.

The next bishop of Raphoe after Montgomery was **Andrew Knox**. He was minister in a number of parishes in Scotland before becoming Bishop of the Isles. Knox converted a former monastery in Rathmullan, County Donegal, to his own private house. He died in 1633 and was succeeded by **John Leslie** who lived to be 100 years old. Leslie built a large castle in Raphoe, the ruins of which can still be seen today. In 1621 **James Spottiswood** became bishop of Clogher. He rebuilt the cathedral and tried to establish a town at Clogher.

Dozens of Scottish ministers served in Ulster in the early seventeenth century. **Archibald Adair** was dean of Raphoe. In 1622 he was described as 'an eloquent scholar and good preacher of God's Word'. Men such as **Robert Blair of Banagar** and **John Livingstone** (right) of Kilinchy were ministers with Presbyterian convictions. For a time they were tolerated within the Church of Ireland, but in the 1630s were forced out by less sympathetic bishops.

Settlers

Most of the people who came to Ulster in the early 17th century were not lords and sirs, but ordinary folk who were hoping for a better life through farming or trade. They mainly came from places such as Ayrshire, Dumfries and Galloway, and Lanarkshire. Surnames associated with this area include **Crawford, Cunningham, Hamilton and Montgomery**. Other settlers came from the Borders area of south-east Scotland including the **Armstrongs, Beatts, Elliots, Grahams and Johnstons**. Here are brief biographies of two men who lived quite close to each other near Strabane.

Hugh Hamilton of Lisdavin was from Priestfield in Blantyre near Glasgow. In the early stages of the Plantation, he, together with his brother William, moved to the Strabane area where he worked as a merchant. In 1615, he was granted the townland of Lisdavin by the Earl of Abercorn. His rent was to be either 2s in cash or a cask of French wine, one pound of good pepper, four pounds of loaf sugar and a box of marmalade.

Ultimately of Italian origin, the **Algeo** family lived in Paisley near Glasgow. **Robert Algeo** (gravestone left) came to Ulster in the early years of the Plantation and helped Sir George Hamilton of Greenlaw manage his estates. In 1622 Robert Algeo prepared a report of Sir George's estates for government officials investigating the Plantation. Robert Algeo was a Catholic, making him different from most of the Scots coming to Ulster.

Life

The government wanted the settlers to live together in villages on each estate and not scattered here and there. It was thought that the settlers would be safer if they lived close to each other. However, in reality most of the settlers did not live like this. Most of the farmers preferred to live on their farms rather than in a village. They did not want to have to spend time each day walking several miles from a village to their farms, perhaps having to cross a river or boggy land.

One of the big changes brought about by the Plantation was the establishment of towns. In County Tyrone the **Earl of Abercorn** established a town at **Strabane**. Many of the landowners were not wealthy enough to establish a town and so founded a village on their lands instead. In County Armagh the **Acheson family** founded a village that was later to become **Market Hill**.

Those granted land were required to build a fortification on their lands. The simplest type of fortress was known as a 'bawn' (from the Irish for 'cow fort'). A bawn was a courtyard surrounded by strong walls and was usually square or rectangular. The most important of the new landowners were expected to build a strong castle as well as a bawn. Scottish settlers needed places to gather for public worship. Some times they repaired an existing church and on other occasions they built a completely new church.

The early Scottish settlements and plantation

In the early seventeenth century thousands of Scots moved to Ulster. Many of these men came as part of the **Plantation of Ulster**, an official settlement affecting six counties - Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. Others moved to Ulster as part of the privately sponsored settlements of **Sir Hugh Montgomery** and **Sir James Hamilton** in north-east County Down or to north Antrim under **Sir Randal McDonnell** (later Earl of Antrim). Though Sir Randal was a Catholic Scot from the Highlands, he encouraged Lowland Protestant Scots to become farmers on his vast 333,000 acre estate.



Presbyterian ministers in Ulster around 1660

In the early seventeenth century a number of ministers with Presbyterian convictions moved to Ulster from Scotland and were particularly active in counties Antrim and Down. In 1642 at Carrickfergus the first Irish presbytery was established and in the following decades the Presbyterian Church in Ireland began to emerge as a denomination distinct from the Church of Ireland. This map shows the location of Presbyterian ministers in Ulster around 1660. In 1661 each of these men was expelled from his church for refusing to accept the episcopalian government of the Church of Ireland.



CAN'T FIND YOUR FAMILY NAME HERE? VISIT:
www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

	1600	1603: Treaty of Mellifont ends Nine Years' War	1606: Hamilton and Montgomery settlements in County Down	1610: Plantation of Ulster gets underway	1641: Outbreak of rebellion	1689: Siege of Derry	1690: Battle of the Boyne		1700	1718: Large-scale migration of Ulster-Scots to America begins	1778: Irish Volunteers formed	1781-82: Catholic and Protestant Dissenters Relief Acts	1787: Robert Burns' poems published in Belfast	1791: Society of United Irishmen formed	1798: United Irishmen Rebellion	1800: Act of Union passed
SCOTLAND	1603: King James VI of Scotland becomes King James I of England and Ireland	1638: Scotland's National Covenant	1643: Solemn League and Covenant	1638-1688: The "Killing Times"	1698: The attempted Darien settlement of Panama	1707: The Act of Union of England and Scotland	1723: John Witherspoon born	1745: Jacobite Rebellion	1747: John Paul Jones born	1759: Robert Burns born	1786: Robert Burns' poems first published	1797: United Scotsmen Rebellion				



1 Monea Castle [COUNTY FERMANAGH]
Built by Malcolm Hamilton, a Scottish minister, who later became the Archbishop of Cashel. Monea is generally regarded as the finest surviving Plantation castle and has many Scottish architectural features.

2 Rathmullan Church [COUNTY DONEGAL]
In the early seventeenth century Andrew Knox, bishop of Raphoe, converted part of the former monastic buildings in Rathmullan to a private house. He left his mark on the building through the corbelled corner turrets, the tall chimneys and the doorway with its carved stone frame.

3 Derry's Walls [COUNTY LONDONDERRY]
Begun in 1613 in the same year that the town of Derry was renamed Londonderry, the walls were completed in 1618. Today the walls survive almost intact and are the most important surviving 17th-century fortifications in the British Isles.

4 Dunluce Castle [COUNTY ANTRIM]
Built over a lengthy period, the man who left his mark on it more than any other was Sir Randal MacDonnell who became the 1st Earl of Antrim. He built an English-style manor house within the walls as well as other important additions.

5 Springhill [COUNTY LONDONDERRY]
Home to the Lennox-Corningham family for more than 250 years. It was built in the 1690s by William Corningham in a style that represented a break from the defensive buildings of the past. Today it is managed by the National Trust and is one of the most popular homes in Northern Ireland open to the public.

6 Killyleagh Castle [COUNTY DOWN]
Built by Sir James Hamilton in the early 1610s. In 1614 it was described as 'one very strong castle, the lyk is not in the north'. In 1666 a second tower was added to give the front of the castle a more symmetrical appearance.