

Abercrombie Ferry
Acheson Forester
Achmootie Fingleton
Adair Finlay
Adams Flack
Agnew Fleming
Aicken Forecheade
Alexander Forsyth
Algeo Frazer
Allen Freeborne
Anderson Fullerton
Andrews Fulton
Arkles Futhie
Arnett Fyieff

Austin Gaate
Baillie Galbraith
Barbour Galt
Barkley Gamble
Barr Gemmil
Barry Gibb
Bauld Gibson
Bell Gillaspie
Black Gilmore
Blackwood Glass
Blair Glen
Boyd Glye
Boyle Gordon
Bozwell Graham
Brackley Granger
Brisbane Granton
Brown Gray
Bruce Greenshields
Bryce Greer
Buchanan Grindall
Burke Gryme
Burne Grynney

Burns Haldane
Buthill Hall
Cahoon Hamill
Calte Hamilton
Calwell Harne
Campbell Harper
Carcott Harvey
Carlile Hatriek
Carmichael Heigate
Carothers Henderson
Carr Hendrie
Carshaw Henry
Carson Henrison
Cathcart Henry
Catherwood Hepburn
Cawder Highgate
Chambers Hilton
Clapham Hogg
Clendinning Holmes
Cloggie Honis
Coch Hood
Colquhoun Hope

Colville Howell
Cooper Howie
Cowper Hudson
Craig Hudstone
Crawford Huggin
Creighton Hunter
Creire Hutchine
Crosby Johnson
Cunningham Johnston
Cuthbertson Julius
Danielston Karns
Davidson Keeland
Davyson Kelso
Deans Kennedy
Deinbone Kernes
Demstar Kilpatrick
Dewar Kinnear
Dick Knox
Dickson Kuming
Doninge Kyd
Douglas Kyle
Douglas Laderdeill

Dowling Lainge
Drum Lauder
Drummond Lawes
Dunbar Lawson
Dunlop Laycock
Dunne Lecky
Dunsayer Leech
Dykes Leitch
Echlin Leslie
Edmiston Lindsay
Edwards Livingstone
Ekyne Lockhard
Elliott Lodge
Ellis Logan
Elpinstone Logy
English Lother
Erving Love
Ewart Luke
Fenton Lutfoot
Ferguson Lynn
Ferly Lyon

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.

Machell Peacock
Machen Peebles
Macintyre Peere
Mackeson Petticrew
Macklelland Plowright
Magee Pollock
Maghan Pont
Martin Pooke
Mathysin Power
Maxwell Price
McAlexander Pringle
McAula Purveyance
McAulay Rae
McAuld Ralston

McBurney Ramsay
McCamuel Rankin
McCartney Read
McCashin Redgate
McCassick Reid
McCausland Richardson
McCawley Ritchie
McClairne Robb
McCreaghan Robert
McCrery Robin
McCullough Robinson
McDonnell Robson
McDougall Rodgers
McDowell Roger
McErly Rose
McEvene Rudd
McEwen Russell
McFarland Sare
McGee Saunderson
McGern Savage
McGowan Sawyer
McLlchany Sayne

Mcllurry Scott
Mcllveyne Semple
Mellwrath Seton
McKauly Sharpe
McKay Shaw
McKearne Shirloe
McKee Simpson
McKernan Skingeor
McKilmun Smelley
McKinney Smellham
McKittrick Smith
McKym Smyth
McLellan Somervell
McLintagh Spence
McLoughery Spier
McLorman Spottiswood
McMakene Stanehouse
McMath Stanton
McMillin Steele
McNaughton Stephenson
McNeill Stevenson
McNilly Stevin

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 Claud 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 Killinchy 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 Lisdivin 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 Lisdivin 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 to 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.

McPhedrish Stewart
McVegany Strawbridge
Means Sturgeon
Meen Sutherland
Melvin Symington
Mikell Symonson
Miller Syne
Miller Tate
Mitchell Taylor
Moffatt Tees
Molsed Thomas
Moncrieg Thompson
Monett Thomson
Moneyppenny Todd
Moon Trail
Moore Trane
Moorhead Trench
Morgan Trimble
Morne Tullis
Morrison Udny
Morrow Valentine
Vance

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 MacDonnell (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.

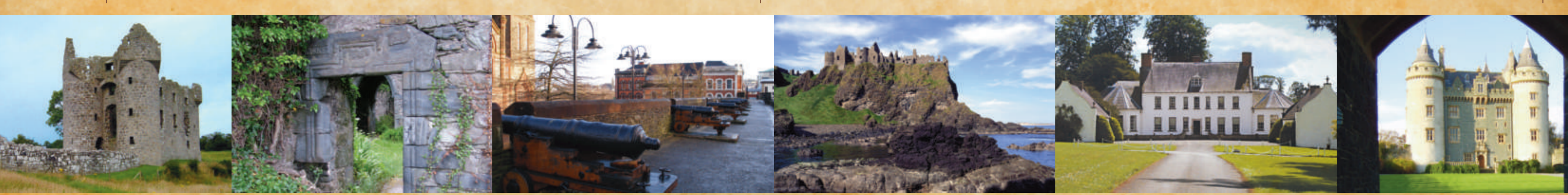
Presbyterian ministers in Ulster around 1660
In the early seventeenth century a number of ministers with Presbyterian convictions moved to Ulster from Scotland and were particularly active in counties Antrim and Down. In 1642 at Carrickfergus the first Irish presbytery was established and in the following 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.

Plantation of Ulster (counties: Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone)
Antrim MacDonnells
Hamilton & Montgomery Settlement

Morton Waddell
Mowlane Walker
Muntreeth Wallace
Murdogh Walsh
Murduff Walson
Mure Wanchop
Murray Wardlaw
Musgrave Watson
Nelson Weir
Nesbit Welsh
Nevin Wigton
Newburgh Wilkie
Niven Williamson
Norris Wilson
Orr Witherspoon
Paddin Wood
Parke Woolson
Parker Wright
Paton Wylie
Patoun Wyms
Patterson Young

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Timeline table with columns for Ulster and Scotland from 1600 to 1800. Key events include the Treaty of Mellifont, the Plantation of Ulster, the Battle of the Boyne, and the Act of Union.



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.