

Penn's Quaker followers were Englishmen who settled Philadelphia, then spread into what is now Delaware and parts of Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery counties. Germans began arriving in large numbers in 1710, bringing with them new religions; they were Lutheranism, German Reformed, Mennonites, Dunkards, Moravians, and Amish. They settled primarily in the state's interior.

The third most numerous groups were the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish. Joined by smaller groups of Swedish, Welsh, Huguenot, Dutch, and Swiss people, they created Pennsylvania's industrious, law-abiding, peaceful, and religious character, forming in the process one of the nation's cultural centers. However, for the most part, they retained their ethnic identities for many years. Diverse in their origins, religious practices, life-styles, and languages, they maintained their separateness. Intermarriages between group members most often took place only after they left Pennsylvania to push the frontier westward.

The Scotch-Irish, with a distinctive and distinguishing history, were no exception.

SCOTCH-IRISH PREMIGRATION HISTORY

The Irish rebellions during the reign of Elizabeth I centered in the northern province of Ulster and brought wide-spread poverty to the northern counties. Nineteenth-century historians refer to a moral and religious decay that afflicted the area. Soon after James I ascended the throne in 1603, the Roman Catholics of Ulster clashed with British authorities, triggering a period of disturbances that still wrack the area with violence.

As a means of building a pro-English population, the Crown offered Irish lands to Protestant citizens in England and Scotland who would resettle in the area and cultivate the land. Although this practice is reminiscent of such American pioneering encouragements as the creation of land companies and independent colonies, resettlement in Ulster took place on an individual basis. The largest group came from Scotland's northeast and settled in the counties of Down, Londonderry, and Antrim. With their English loyalties, they also brought Presbyterianism, founding the first Presbyterian church at Antrim in 1613.

Irish lands and towns under Scottish cultivation thrived for a time, but the joint fears of losing their land and losing their

Catholicism (Puritanism was on the rise in England) prompted another revolt that began in 1641. Cromwell finally crushed it in 1649; and during the Commonwealth and his Protectorate, he stripped the Catholics of many political rights and granted even more lands to English and Scottish Protestants.

After Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, he launched suppression attempts to reduce the power of the Scots, but direct persecution of the Presbyterians only strengthened the Scots's attachment to their faith. Ireland became relatively calm as both Charles II and James II focused on Scotland, trying to topple the Presbyterian Church and Scots nationalism simultaneously. Their methods in 1670 became ruthless: Scots were butchered. Ministers were prohibited from preaching, baptizing, or administering to their congregations. Presbyterians began worshipping in secret, a practice they had to follow until James II's daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange, then ruler of the Netherlands, began to reign in England in 1689. The Catholic James II tried to organize an army in Ireland, but the Protestants in Ulster supported William and helped the English defeat James in the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

During this unhappy interim, Scots began abandoning their homeland in favor of Ulster. The various clans from different parts of Scotland who populated northern Ireland became known as the Scotch-Irish. Although people frequently interpret the term to mean a mixture of the two nationalities, it rather means the Scots who lived in Ireland, for the two groups did not intermarry. Instead, the Scots remained Saxon and Presbyterian while the Irish remained Celtic and Roman Catholic. The division has persisted, generating the violence that mars Northern Ireland today. *Also referred to as Ulster Scots*

The Scots turned Ulster into a rich and flourishing agricultural manufacturing center in short time. Its very success turned against the Scotch-Irish, for William's government, while rigidly anti-Catholic in policy, also imposed stiff taxes and regulations on industry and trade groups. Landlords raised rents exorbitantly. As a result, the doubly burdened Scotch-Irish became poverty-stricken subjects of the English throne. The need for a less oppressive government, more religious rights, and increased economic opportunities made stories about the new colonies in America very appealing.

MIGRATION BEGINS IN 1718

Large numbers of the Scotch-Irish left their temporary and inhospitable foster-homeland at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Scarcely a ship bound for the colonies was not filled with men, women, and children from Ulster; and hardly a ship that returned did not bear glowing accounts of the opportunities in the New World. In the generation between 1718 and 1750, virtually the entire Scotch-Irish population removed itself, with another emigration peak coming between 1771 and 1773 when rents were again raised drastically.

Some went to New England and the Carolinas, but the majority settled in Pennsylvania—about 6,000 altogether, at the rate of about 12,000 annually. The Scotch-Irish gradually spread over the western portion of Chester County, from Maryland and Delaware on the south to the chain of hills known as the Welch Mountains on the north. Even today, a large percentage of the county's present inhabitants descends from those first immigrants.

This article is from a publication
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THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF IRELAND

- 6000 BC** The first people to come to Ireland were the Mesolithic or middle stone age people who probably came from southern Scotland, Wales, & southern England in hide boats or dugout boats. They left numerous standing stone sites in eastern coastal areas.
- 4000-2000 BC** Neolithic migration of new stone age people, from the same areas, arrived & absorbed the Mesolithic people. They also built standing stones & left remains of their villages.
- 2200 BC** The Beaker fold arrives with trade routes & metal working, leading the area into the bronze age, which lasted to about 600 BC. They built crannogs as their dwelling places.
- 900 BC** The Celts arrive. They were descendants of the Hallstatters in Europe & skilled with horses & iron working. They came primarily by sea. Intertribal fighting characterized the Celts. They build Tara in Co. Meath, which later was to become the royal site. They became many small kingdoms with kings. They also built ring forts such as the Ui Neill of Ulster which also was to become a royal site. The "Tain Bo Cuailage", which is the tale of Queen Medb attempting to capture the finest bull in Ireland, is one of the earliest sagas written. Included in this book are the tales of the great heroes, Conchobar & Cu Chulaind. Ireland had about 500,000 people at this time.
- 400 AD** Nail Noigiallach is one of the first recorded kings to rule at Tara.
- 405 AD** Nail leads an expedition against Britain & among his captures is a young Romano-British boy of 16 named Patricius, the son of Calpurnis, a decturian from Calisle. This was the future St. Patrick. The sons of Nail eventually founded a dynasty, the Ui Neill, which became the O'Neils & they were a force to be reckoned with into the 17th century.
- 411 AD** Patrick escapes from Co. Antrim to Gaul.
- 432-461 AD** Patrick, now a bishop, lands in Ireland & goes to Antrim. He founds his Episcopal Seat at Armagh. He introduces monasticism & Latin into Ireland. He travels about northeast Ireland into Meath & Connacht. He was arrested & imprisoned many times by Druids. Many priests & bishops were appointed by Patrick & he baptized thousands. He started Ireland on the road to Christianity.
- 461 AD** St. Patrick dies at Saul & was probably buried at Armagh.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF IRELAND

- 536 AD** St. Columba left Ulster to found a monastery on the Isle of Iona in western Scotland where he introduced Christianity to the Dal Riata people who had immigrated there from Co. Antrim.
- 795 AD** The Vikings begin to raid & settle in Ireland, sacking towns & monasteries.
- 848 AD** After raiding, almost unopposed, the Vikings were defeated by Mail Sechnaill I, the king of Tara, at Skreen. He slew 700 Vikings & went on to devastate the new Viking settlement at Dublin.
- 967 AD** Mathghamhein, king of Dal Cais, defeated the Vikings of Limerick at Sulchoid & captured their city.
- 976 AD** Brian Boroime assumes kingship of Dal Cais. He was destined to become the greatest name in Irish history.
- 980 AD** Mael Sechnaill II at Tara views, with alarm, the growing strength of Brian & attacks him. Brian retaliates by capturing Meath, Connacht & Linster.
- 997 AD** Brian & Mail Sechnaill II meet & agree to divide Ireland between them.
- 1002 AD** Brian persuades Mael Sechnaill II to yield his title to the kingship of Ireland at Tara without resorting to arms. Many of the other kings of Ireland paid homage to him.
- 1013 AD** Brian fights the greatest battle ever fought on Irish soil against the Vikings at Dublin. It lasted all day & was called "a bloody struggle of men who fought on foot." Brian & his son Murchad were killed but his other son, Donnchad, defeated the Vikings, killing their leaders & leading his men in hot pursuit back to Dublin. As the Vikings themselves put it, "Brian fell, but he won at last."
- 1155 AD** Ireland was, on paper, granted to Henry II of England by Pope Adrian to "hold by hereditary right", based on a dubious document, "Donation of Constantine", which was believed to be fabricated by a Frankish monk.
- 1166 AD** Near Waterford, 200 knights & 1000 archers land, beginning an event, described in the "Annals of Ulster" as, "the beginning of the woes of Ireland". The British capture Dublin & most of the eastern coast.
- 1171 AD** An Irish army of 30,000 was defeated by 600 British at Dublin.
- 1210 AD** Normans control the whole of Ireland, east & south of a line from Limerick past Lough Derg & the river Shannon to Lough Neagh & Coleraine.






The struggle for Ireland begins.....!



THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND



ROMAN
PICTS
ANGLES
ALPINE
DUNKELD
CANMORE

LINE	DATE	RULE	SCOTTISH HISTORY
	83 AD to 211	ROMANS ATTEMPT CONQUEST OF 'CALEDONIA'	83 - Romans, under Jules Agricola, defeat Pictish tribes (Celts from Central Europe) under Calgacus at Mons Grauplus 122-3 - Roman victory unconsolidated, and area north of Britannia ('Caledonia') annexed by building of HADRIAN'S WALL c143 - Disturbances lead to Hadrian's frontier being abandoned, and building of Antonine Wall stretching from Forth to Clyde c165 - Antonine Wall abandoned, Hadrian's Wall fully recommissioned 211 - Severus' campaigns in Caledonia end with his death
	c211 to 843	SCOTS BRITONS AREA RULED BY 4 TRIBES PICTS SCOTS BRITONS ANGLES	c210-onwards; Area to become divided: Picts (Orkney to Forth), Scots (Argyllshire), Britons (Strathclyde) and Angles (Lothian) c260-400 - 'SCOTS' (Lat. 'Scotti'='rader'), originally from Ireland, begin to settle in Western areas of 'Caledonia' c398 - St. Ninian converts southern Picts to Christianity, and is believed to have founded a church at Whitehorn in Galloway c500 - FERGUS MAC ERC, king of Dalraida in Antrim, establishes a kingdom of the same name in Kintyre, with Dunadd as capital c563 - St. Columba arrives at island of IONA from Ireland and founds a monastery, thus strengthening Christian 'Dalraida' c841 - Scots king Kenneth Mac Alpin, descendant of King Aeden of Dalraida, asserts his claim to both Dalraida and Pictland
	843-859 to 1005-1034	KENNETH MACALPIN to MALCOLM II	c843 - MacAlpin sets ancient STONE OF DESTINY (legend=Jacob's Pillow) in Scone and is crowned king of kingdom of 'ALBA' 843-1034 - 15 Kings rule in this period, succession determined by 'TANISTRY', ie previously elected member of Royal Family c870-c900 - Norse-Irish VIKINGS believed to have conquered Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and more than half of 'Alba' 1000's - 'Alba' becomes known as SCOTLAND and Malcolm II introduces system of succession on principle of direct descent
	1034-1040 1040-1057 1057-1058	DUNCAN I MACBETH LULACH	1040 - Macbeth lays claim to kingdom on grounds of Tanistry, kills his cousin Duncan I in battle near Elgin, and seizes power 1040's-50's - Macbeth rules for 17 years, killed by Duncan's son MALCOLM 'CANMORE' (Gaelic='Great Chief') at Lumphanan 1057 - Macbeth is succeeded by his stepson, Lulach 'The Fool', who in turn is killed by Malcolm Canmore(III) at Strathgogie
	1058-1093 1093-1094 1094 1094-1097 1097-1107 1107-1124 1124-1153 1153-1165 1165-1214 1214-1249 1249-1286 1286-1290	MALCOLM III DONALD BAN DUNCAN II DONALD & EDMUND EDGAR ALEXANDER I DAVID I MALCOLM IV WILLIAM ALEXANDER II ALEXANDER III MARGARET	c1072 - Malcolm forced to submit to William The Conqueror 1093 - King killed at Alnwick during his fifth invasion of England 1093 - Malcolm's widow Queen Margaret dies at Edinburgh Castle, allowing his brother Donald Ban 'The White' to seize power 1094 - Duncan, Malcolm III's eldest son, deposes Donald Ban, assisted by the army of William 'Rufus' (William II of England) 1094 - Donald Ban combines with nephew Edmund to defeat and kill Duncan II at Mondynes, and he and Edmund now rule jointly 1097 - 'The Peaceable', 4th son of Malcolm III, becomes king with aid of William Rufus 1098 - Magnus Barefoot claims Western Isles 1107 - 'The Fierce', so called after his dealing with an uprising, 5th son of Malcolm Canmore, becomes king as Edgar died unmarried 1120's-40's - Introduction of feudal system, Scottish coinage 1138 - King defeated by English at 'BATTLE OF THE STANDARD' 1153 - Malcolm 'The Maiden' (due to his vow of chastity) succeeds his grandfather 1157 - King surrenders Northumbria to English 1189 - Captured after invading England (1174), 'THE LION' buys back sovereignty by contributing to Richard I's 3rd Crusade 1215 - Alexander supports English rebels who force John to sign MAGNA CARTA 1249 - King dies campaigning for Western Isles 1263 - King defeats Norwegians at Largs 1266 - Magnus IV cedes Western Isles to Scotland 1274 - Robert Bruce born 1290 - Alexander III's granddaughter, Margaret the 'Maid of Norway's' death precipitates Scottish WARS OF INDEPENDENCE



THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND



LINE DATE RULE SCOTTISH HISTORY

BRUCE



1292-1296 JOHN BALLIOL
1296-1306 ENGLISH RULE
1306-1329 ROBERT BRUCE
1329-1371 DAVID II

1290's - Balliol, great nephew of William The Lion, awarded throne only after recognising Edward I of England as 'Lord Superior'
1296 - Edward I deposes Balliol, and removes 'Stone of Scone' to Westminster Abbey 1305 - Rebel William Wallace executed
1306 - Bruce murders John 'Red' Comyn 1314 - Edward defeated at BANNOCKBURN 1326 - First Scottish Parliament meets
1346 - David invades England but is captured at Neville's Cross 1357 - King released on payment of 100,000 marks ransom

STEWART



1371-1390 ROBERT II
1390-1406 ROBERT III
1406-1437 JAMES I
1437-1460 JAMES II
1460-1488 JAMES III
1488-1513 JAMES IV
1513-1542 JAMES V
1542-1567 MARY
1567-1603 JAMES VI

1371 - David II's nephew, having acted as lieutenant of Scotland during his uncle's captivity, becomes first Stewart monarch
1390's - A discordant reign, the king being physically crippled, leaving much of business of government to his brother Albany
1406-24 - King is captive of the English 1424 - King returns to Scotland but is unpopular and tyrannical, assassinated in 1437
1455 - King subdues powerful BLACK DOUGLAS baronial family 1460 - King killed accidentally by misfiring gun at Roxburgh
1469 - James III marries Margaret of Norway, thus giving Scotland overall control of Shetland and Orkney Islands
1503 - James IV makes political marriage to Henry VIII's sister Margaret 1513 - BATTLE OF FLODDEN, king defeated and slain
1542 - Invading Scottish forces disastrously defeated at Solway Moss 1542 - Birth of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS at Linlithgow
1544-5 - Henry VIII begins 'rough wooing' of Mary by invading Scotland 1568 - Mary imprisoned by her cousin, Elizabeth I
1587 - Mary Queen of Scots executed at Fotheringhay Castle 1603 - Elizabeth I dies childless, making king 'James I of England'

STUART



1603-1625 JAMES I
1625-1649 CHARLES I
1649-1660 CROMWELL
1660-1685 CHARLES II
1685-1688 JAMES VII & II
1689-1702 WILLIAM & MARY
1702-1714 ANNE

1603 - James I now king of 'Great Britain', and French spelling 'Stuart' is adopted for monarchs 1605 - Gunpowder Plot
1633 - Charles I visits Scotland 1649's - Marquis of Montrose helps king in English Civil War 1649 - King executed
1650 - Montrose executed 1650 - Cromwell defeats David Leslie at Dunbar 1653 - Scotland taken under 'The Protectorate'
1661 - Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll, executed 1666 - The 'Pentland rising' 1678 - 'Highland Host' invade SW Scotland
1688 - Catholic King deposed, cause taken up by 'JACOBITES' 1689 - 'Bonnie Dundee' leads Jacobites at Killiecrankie
1688 - 'Glorious revolution' ensures Protestant line 1692 - MASSACRE OF GLENCOE confirms Jacobite sympathies
1707 - The 'Act of Union'; Scotland accepts Hanoverian succession to the throne, Free Trade and uniform coinage

GEORGIAN



1714-1727 GEORGE I
1727-1760 GEORGE II
1760-1820 GEORGE III
1820-1830 GEORGE IV
1830-1837 WILLIAM IV (III)
1837-1901 VICTORIA

1708/15/19 - The OLD PRETENDER, James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James VII & II, leads 3 unsuccessful Jacobite rebellions
1745 - YOUNG PRETENDER Charles Edward Stuart, 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', leads 45' rebellion, defeated at CULLODEN (1746)
1782 - Act proscribing Highland dress repealed 1783-1801 - First Gaelic Bible 1788 - Death of Young Pretender
1822 - Acknowledged true successor, George IV visits Scotland 1829 - Roman Catholics given full freedom of worship
1832 - First 'Reform Act' gives Scotland greater representation 1832 - Death of Sir Walter Scott (b. Edinburgh 1771)
1846 - Repeal of Corn Law 1867 - Second Reform Act 1884 - Third Reform Act 1885 - Secretary for Scotland appointed

WINDSOR



1901-1910 EDWARD VII (I)
1910-1936 GEORGE V
1936 EDWARD VIII (II)
1936-1952 GEORGE VI
1952- ELIZABETH II (I)

c1900 - Great Britain rules approx. a quarter of the World 1906-13 - Home Rule Bills 1909 - Suffragettes' hunger strike
1914-18 - FIRST WORLD WAR 1927 - National Party of Scotland founded 1929 - Union of Church of Scotland with United Free Church
1936 - King abdicates to marry divorcee 1930's - Unemployment in United Kingdom reaches 3 million 1936 - Jarrow Crusade
1939-45 - SECOND WORLD WAR 1950 - 'Stone of Scone' recovered by group of young Scots and placed in Arbroath Abbey
1953 - 'Stone of Scone' brought back to Westminster Abbey 1970 - First victory of SNP candidate at General Election

Bibliography for Irish or Scots-Irish Genealogy Presentation

Books or Printed Publications

Researching Scots-Irish Ancestor, The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster 1600-1800 By William J. Roulston

The Great Migration by John Haywood (features chapters on Famine and Plantations)

The Surnames of Ireland – MacLysaght

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – John Grenham – (1993 version to compare with more recent publication)

Immigration, Chronicling The Origins and Arrival of America's Millions of Immigrant Families. (Spring 1986) By Lineages Inc. Publisher (features Scots-Irish)

Irish Records: Sources For family and Local History By J .G. Ryan 1997

Irish Libraries: Archives, Museums, & Genealogical Centres By Robert Keating O'Neill 2011

CD Rom – Family Archives – Scottish Immigrants to North America 1600-1800
By David Dobson, Genealogical Publications Co. Inc.

Also consider watching **DVDs** from your local library that show travel to these areas. Although they don't usually talk about genealogy they show the land and give some history or cultural information. Some examples are:

Rick Steves Travel, he does Ireland and a number of other countries

Rudy Maxa –Europe to the Max series

The Visions of Ireland (this Visions series also shows other countries)

The Magnificent Scenery of Ireland by White Star.