

The Presbyler is n His forball Socie by of it ele not was founded in 1907. The Society's aims aret opreserv and promot eithe history of thech prohes of the Presbyterian order in Iteland — the Presbyterian Chunch in Ireland , the Non-Sub scribing Presidente in Church of Tretand, and the Re maint ains a librar van diarch i vea t 25 Colle vision sin consult its resources it also once rises a n an nu al lecture programm ea nd a sur outing, and publishesm aterials relating to the history of into historian from in print and on line.





Authentic Uster and copts are availe tile from the Preshyterian

E & abilished in 1956, the Utiler His geode of the nine countes of the historico royn o f Ulster it ach eves this through a comprehen sive range of profession al research, publishing and her tage services. The Found ation is located in the Exch an oe 3.1 Conton Street Belfast where It maint ains a literary of geneal opical and historital materials. Each year the armus Hechre four in North America and organises complunities for research in the archives with vists to places of historic interes

www.ancochretdandmm



## halllefor Utf orba (Cou of allor Craw by the series we sorie hally stoned and broad cast by RRC North em Ireland television For but centuries Prestyrigates have represented one of the most importate ilements in the population of releast. Their imbusece has been strangest in the history of the northern province of tistics, where he now 200 years they have constituted an ampirity of the Protestast population. The origins of the Prestyferian characters in Ireland can be traced to Scotland and to the successive waves of immigration of Scotland stanties to this sizuate in the 1000. This publication looks at the story of Histor's Prestylerians, highlighting the emergen-

can discover at first hand the richly textured history of Presbyterianism in Uister







Acknowledgements

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## 1 THE FIRST MINISTERS

resoyuenan system. In part, then move to dister the fire the authorities in

The first of these man was Day Edward Brice wh

In County Antrim in 1613. He was followed by, among others. Rev. Robert Blair in Bangor, and

New John Livingstone in Killinchy, both County Down Day Andrew Stewart in December and

Rev. Jostas Welsh in Templepatri both County Antrim. To begin with

ne Church of Ireland and t

res no separate Presbyteri res no separate Presbyteri enomination at this time

Managinal to Day Andrew Street of Dance

6 THE COVENANTERS

perpetually binding on them and their descendants.

On the other hand, a minority of Presbyterians

or Reformed Prestwierlans descend

he Covenants and from them today's Covenanters

very little is known, save that their numbers were

Scotland where a Reformed Presbytery was formed

n the River Bann, near Ballymoney, in 1757. Stx

tablished. Due to a depleted ministry this was

dissolved in 1779, but was re-established in 1792.

In 1811, at Cullybackey, County Antrim, a Synod of the Reformed Preshylerian Church met for the

small and that they were widely scattered. They

Nev. William Martin, was ordained at The Vow

years later an Irish Reformed Presbytery was

By the 1680s a majority of Prostyterians had come to a position on the Covenants

they believed that the Covenants had been important documents, but were no longer

Early 17th-century Ireland was in a state of transition and in no part of the island was this man apparent than in Illetor As a result of official and unofficial plantations there was an influx of settlers from England and, in particular, Scotland which transformed the character of much of the omvince

Accompanying these settlements was the introduction of Professionalism. The Church of Ireland was the One of the most significant enisodes in the development of early presbyterianism in Uister was the Six Mile Water Beylyal which left a deen of Processariosis. The Criticis of Helatic Was one or abilithad or chain church and was presented alone istabilistes di state distrit alle was digalitises al inferonalian lines. Unwover, a number of ministr Improve in an the Scattish communities of Antrim piscopalial lifes. However, a fluitible of fillinste rame to litetar in this paried who dissociad from and Down in the late 1670s and early 1630s this year of church coursement, profession the In the 1630s the engreement took stone to bring the restylorian extern in nart their move in likter was

Church of Iraland Info closer conformity with the Church of England. As a result of these measures, entitioners with a nounce their presbytenanism were recommunicated. In 1636 four ministr Biair, Livingstone, James Hamilton and John McLellan), with about 140 followers, set sail in the Eagle Wing to America with the Intention of establish

Dow John Halmanton

The 1830s was a decade of dissension within

the Reformed Presbyterian Church over Issue:

relating to the denomination's historic position on political dissent and in particular on the

powers of the civil mapistrate. Eventually, led by

Rev. John Paul of Loughmourne, County Antrim, those who challenged the accepted view withdrev

from the main body of the Church in 1840 and

Church. This denomination folded in the early 20th century with most congregations either

joining the Presbyterian Church or returning to the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Today there are some 40 congregations, societies

Church in Ireland with several new causes

formed the Eastern Reformed Presty

and fellowships in the Reform

established in recent years

Rev. Hugh Cunningham Rev. James Simpson Rev. John Baird Rev. John Scott

2 THE FIRST PRESBYTERY

to the principles of the Reformation

Many neonle in the north of ireland also stoned this

Covenant. In response, the government insisted that all Scots in Uister over the age of stateen take an oath

all Scots in Ursur over one age or source, some on —
the 'Black Oath' as it became known — abjuring
the Samuel This had a decody declabilising effect.

the Covenant. This had a deeply descaumsing elec-on the province with many settlers withdrawing to

in October 1641 an uprising began in Uister which was organised by the leading figures in the Gaelic lifsh community. This insurrection quickly escalated and resulted in significant loss of life and destruction.

of property. Many of the Scottish settlers fied for safety to their homeland, while in 1642 an army

under the command of Major General Robert Munro
was sent to Italiand to nonfact those who remained

The regiments in this army were accompanied by

ninisters who arted as chaniains. They included

7 THE NON-SUBSCRIBERS

'New Lights' or 'Non-Subscribers'

Failing to reach a consensus on the Issue, in 1725 the Synod of Uister placed those who took this stance in the **Presbytery of Antrim** (this did not mean that all of the congregations were in County

A continuo later the lesse of subscription again ares

nd was exacerbated by the division on the issue b onservative and liberal elements within the Synod

the former favouring compulsory subscription.

Eventually this led to the withdrawal from the Synod

d to the withdrawai from the ay ideen ministers, led by Rev. Her Dunmurry, and the formation of nod of Ulster in 1830, which he

In the early 18th century there occurred the first major dispute within Irish Presbyterianism

been made compulsory on all ministers by the Synod of Ulster. Led by Rev. John Abernethy

of Antrim, those who denied the necessity of subscribing to this work were known as

on the province with many settlers Scotland to avoid taking the oath.

In Scotland attempts by Charles I to impose his authority upon the Church provoked a

hostile response which quantually lad to the National Covenant of 1639. This Covenant

leclared presbyterianism the only true form of church government and bound the nation

restru uescerius. Tilis event is comment Brach

On 10 June 1642 in Carrickforous, County Antrim

on 10 June 1942, in carrichergus, county Antrim, five of these ministers and four ruling elders, chosen from the four regiments that had formed Kirk sessions, came together in what is regarded as the inaugural irish Presbytery meeting, from which,

in a formal coarse today's Deschiferian Church in

iral fullifat selise, today's riesdytei Iraland discronds. This puont is com



ster Confession of Faith which had

its first annual meeting in Belfast in May of that year. In 1835 the Remonstrant Synod, the Presbyte of Antrim and the Synod of Murster came togethe to form the Association of Irish Non-Subscribing

in 1010 the Conoral Syand of the Non-Subscribi

in 1910 the General Synol of the Non-Subscrible Presbyterian Church was formed by the Presbyte of Antim and Remonstrant Synod. In the 1930s the Synod of Munster also Joined this body. Today the 34 congregations of the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Church are found exclusively in counties Antim and Down, with the exception

of the congregations in Cork and Dublin. The denomination has as its motto, 'Faith guided

## 3 THE COVENANT AND ULSTER

Presbyterians across Ulster looked to the new Presbytery for leadership and eniritual muidance. As kirk sessions were formed and as minister a spiritual guidance. As Ann sessions were remove and as associated to preach in various districts, the Presbyterian Churc began to nut down doen mots in Illster

In recognise to wider political developments across the three kingdoms, the **Solemn League** and **Covenant** was prepared in 1643 by Scottish Covenanters and English Parliamentarians. In return for a promise to reform the Church in England and Ireland along presbyterian lines the to provide illitiary support to the In April 1644 perfect were increased from Spotland

that the Solemn Leanue and Cruenant should he administered to the Scottish army when it ras garrisoned throughout Uister and to anyone lise who wished to subscribe to it. Over the next three months, the Covenant was administere the province, from Ballywalter in County Down to Relivehannon in County Donegal. The conv.of the Covenant signed at Holywood is in the collect of the Uister Museum in Belfast.

The Parliamentarians new led by Oliver Inter a manifemation and so, now less by online. dorn the Church of England as a Presbyterial

FACUE AND COURNANT

The Solome Learners and Common

Senatories to the Comment stand in Unbroad in 1588

Prochetorians Dosnito its uneasy and at time

1650s and many more ministers from Sco

Buring this decade the structures of the

described as the first suned in Iralana

moved to the north of Ireland

fractious relationship with the Cromwellians, the Preshvierian Church continued to grow during th

Presbyterian Church developed further with the creation of a number of regional 'meetings', such

as the Route in north Antrim and the Laggan in the Foyle Valley. In 1659, at Ballymena. County

Artists Drocketorions nathared for what has he

## 8 THE SECEDERS

Following a dispute in the Church of Scotland over the issue of natronage and concern about doctrinal laxity, a number of ministers seceded (hence their appellation Seceders) in 1733 and formed the Associate Presbytery. The conservative evangelicalism of the Secondary appropriate to many Prostuderians in Illetor and from the 17MDs nowards Secondary

As a general rule if would annear that if was in hose areas most strongly affected by the Influx of families from Scotland in the years either side of

Just that the Secoders made the greatest Impact. The first Secoder congregation in leader was at Lyfelial, County Anthin. In 1741 Prestylerians in this distinct appealed to the Associate Precipies To Sociation I seek them preaches, Occasional preaching supplies were provided for average para botten Seaso Pattina, a native of Myore, leaf Limarday, County Conditionary, was ordained their minister in 1746.

The Seceders in Scotland divided over the issue of the Burgess Oath, giving rise to the Burghers and Antiburghers. Though this division had little

relowance to impand, nonetheless, the Canadar relevance to Ireland, nonetheless, the Seceders here separated into the two camps. The Burghers established a Synod in 1779 in Monaghan and thi Antiburghers did so in 1788 in Belfast.

A growing realisation that what they held in the General Assembly, though a few joined the



The Presbyterian Churches have always placed a high premium on education, not only in terms of an educated ministry, but also in having a literate membership. Many Presbyterian ministers organised their own schools. One of the earliest of these was the school established by Rev. James McAlpine at Killyleagh. County Down, in 1697 where Rev. Francis Hutcheson, later

in the second half of the 18th century notable academies were found at Rademon, Courty Down, by Rev. Moses Nellson and at Strabane, County Tyrone, by Rev. William Crawford. The driving force behind the opening of Belfast Academy in 1786 was a Scotsman, Rev. Dr James Crombie, minister of the First Presbyterian Congregation, who wanted to establish a school along the lines of a Scottish collegiate institution

Prior to the 19th century the overwhelming department meant that it was now possible

19th century Assembly's College was founded to train ministers for the Presbyterian Church, while Magee College in Londonderry, founded through the generous bequest of the widow of a Presbyter minister, offered courses in arts and divinity. ous bequest of the widow of a Presbyterian in the 19th century many Presbyterians became

actively involved in ventures designed to prompt moral improvements in society and reach out to the unchurched. These included the Temperance movement, championed by such figures as Rev. Or John Edgar in Belfast and Anne Jane Carille, the subject of a blue plaque at Trinty Presbyterian Church, Ballieborough, County Cavan Organisations founded by Presbyterians, or with which they became actively involved, included the Presbyterian Ornhan Society (now the Children's Society) and the Belfast Town (later City) Missio

Royal Belfast Academical Institution

## 4 THE LATE 17TH CENTURY

Following the Restoration of 1660, ministers who refused to conform to the teachings and enisconal authority of the newly reinstated Church of Ireland were dismissed. One virules copal authority of the newly reinstated Choron of Herand Were dishinased. One violen-ment of the Preschderian ministers was Rishon Jeremy Taylor of Down and Connor wh in one day declared vacant 36 narishes in counties Antrim and Down

In the years that followed there was considerable Many Illeter Preshytorians fought for the Williamit state hostility towards Presbyterians and at different times ministers were arrested and cause at Derry, the Boyne and elsewhere. On 19 June 1690 King William III while at Hillshormuch mprisoned. One particularly notorious incident tollowed the discovery in 1663 of a conspiracy restored and increased the *regium donum*, a bounty that had first been paid to Presbyterian by Cantain Thomas Blood to salze Bublin Castle ministers by the government in 1672. A few months Amund 20 Prochyforian ministers wore arrested on suspicion of complicity in this plot, but all were eventually released with the exception of the formation of the General Synod of Illicter The effect of the William is yet cours now Blood's brother-in-law Rev. William Lecky, who influe of thousands of Scots into the north of

Ireland encouraged by harvest crises in their

of Derry, observed that due to a fresh wave of migration from Scotland, the dissenters mass

native land and the prospect of new opportunitie in Uister, Around 1700 William King, the bishop

In 1684, during another difficult period for Presbyberians, some ministers in County Donegal considered emigrating to America to escape persecution, but in the end did not go ahead persecution, but in the end did not go ahead with this. Despite these difficulties, Presbyteria continued to form congregations and, having been excluded from parish churches, began to

9 PRESBYTERIANS

Influenced by the American and Crearch Doubletions

influenced by the American and French Revolutions the Society of United Irishmen was founded in Belfast in 1791 by a group of Presbyterians led by Dr William Drennan, son of a former minister of William Drennan, son of a former minister of Soon afferwards clubs were founded in Dublin and

soon afterwards clubs were founded in Dublin a a number of other planes. The aims of the Social

a manter or ouner places, the aims of the Society were parliamentary reform and the elimination of English interference in Irish matters. After efforts to suppress it, the Society reorganised Itself as a secret organisation and began to prepare for rebellion.

Following a failed French expedition in December 1796, the repressive measures taken by the

government in 1797 severely weakened the United Irishman in Histor, Dahallian hagan in Lainster

insomen in vister. Rebellion began in Leinste In late May 1798. On the night of 6-7 June it spread to Vister when a party of United Irishn

Plaque to Henry Joy McCracken, Masonic Hall, Tosemany St. Belfast

AND THE 1798 REBELLION



advanced into ligane and forced a continuent of

government troops back to their barracks. Soor afterwards Railymena and Randalstown were t

but at Antrim Town the rebels were defeated

In County Down following an initial victory at Saintfield, the rebels were mundly defeated a

nearthy Raillymahingh on 11 June and the robe

in uister was all but missied. There tollowed a series of executions including that of **Rev. James** Porter of Greyabbey, the only ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church to be put to death in wha

was widely regarded as a miscarr of justice. One of the last to be

Joy McCracken, a me of the Third Preshyte

hanged was the most famous

in Ulster was all but finished. There
werles of executions including the

The distinguished historian A.T. O. Stowart famously observed. The Proshyterian is

est when he is being a radical.' Political radicalism was never more obvious than

in the 1790s when Presbyterians were instrumental in the creation of the United Irishmer

and were heavily involved in the revolutionary activities that led to the 1798 Rebellion.

## 5 THE 18TH CENTURY

The prospects for Presbyterians in Ulster at the beginning of the 1690s seemed good. However, your quickly it was apparent that Prosbytarians would continue to be denied full to be the Church of Ireland which remained hostile to Preshyterianism

For many members of the establishment Prosbutorian were regarded as more of a threat than Catholics, especially because of their numerical superiority over OF THIS CONCENTRATES
WHO FROM LOWALTY TO THEIR CALADOS PRINCIPLES
RESIDENCE THEIR SEATS OR THE CONFORMATION
OF THIS CITY
AT THE PROSING OF THE IRISH TEST ACT IN 1704 ALDERMEN ALDERMEN ALDERMEN ALEXANDER LECHY, JAMES LENNON, M.P. BERRY LONG HORACE KERNEDY EDWARD BROOKS ROBERT SHANNON WILLIAM HACELE, JOHN COWARL HUGH DAVEY otion on tablet in vestibule of

Annicans in Histor Between 1695 and 1728 legislation known as the Penal Laws was nassed in the Irish Parliament While Catholics were the principal targets of these laws, they also affected Prestyderians. For example marriages conducted by a Presbyterian minister were not recognised by the state and children born of such a marriage were regarded as illegitimate

In 1704 the Test Act was introduced in Ireland which required those holding public office to produce a certificate stating that they had received commun an church. This enectively usual forlans from north-ination in local

government. In 1719, with the passing of granted official recognition. Nonetheless with the levers of power still firmly in the hands of an Annilean aits, and with oth The relationship with the state was only on

f the issues confronting the Presbyterian The Church also faced the challenge of two

ternative versions of Presbyterlanism form of the Covenanters and the Sec (see panels 6 and 8). Nonetheless, the Church maintained its nosition as the

## 10 PRESBYTERIANISM **IN THE 1800S**

The 19th century was a period of expansion for the Presbyterianism in Ireland with hind fail century was a period of expansion for the ressystentials in in ferand with hundreds of new congregations formed, partly in response to the rise in the population in the early 1800s, and also to the expansion of urban centres. This can be seen clearly in the ranidly-expanding industrial city of Rolfast where helwoon 1850 and 1900 the Proshyterian

helped to clear the way for the union of the Synod of Ulster and the Secession Synod. In 1840 the ruling bodies of these two denominations came together to form the General Assembly that imprised nearly 450 congregations and some 650,000 members.

The withdrawal of the liberals in the late 1820s

Roy John Thomson minister of

The 19th century saw the Presbyterian Church in Ireland establish overseas missions. In 1840 the General Assembly commissioned Rev. Jame Glasgow and Rev. Alexander Kerr to go as missionaries to India. Many others would follow as other missions were established in China as well as missions to the Jews and Colonial and Commonwealth missions

been experienced before, spread through Uister at a remarkable pace. While the Revival affected Protestants from all denominations, it was particularly associated with the Presbyterian Church particularly associated with the Presognation Culture. The position of Presolverians within wider society was also improving. Most Presolverians became reconcise to the reality of the union with Britain and were liberal in their political outdook. They welcomed the diseastablishment of the Church of lieland (which also saw the ending of the register depends and the load referent with the benefities.

donum) and the land reforms that benef farmers introduced by the Liberal govern at Westminster led by W. E. Gladstone. However from 1886 onwards Presbylerians overwhelmings rejected Gladstone's proposals for Home Rui which proposed a devolved parliament in Dubli

One of the most dramatic events in Irish religious



## 11 PRESBYTERIANISM **SINCE 1900**

Presityterians entered the twentieth century with confidence, a clear sense of purpose, and with a pride in their contribution to the modernising of Ulster as well as a strong awar of their Scottish roots. This was symbolised in the opening of a new headquarters for the Presbyterian Church — the magnificent Assembly Buildings — in Belfast in 1905.

unionists drew on the 17th-century Scottish covenants in formulating a document — the Uister Covenant – that would express their deep opposition to proposed changes to their position within the United Kingdom.

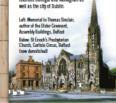
The partition of Ireland in 1921 was viewed by Presbyterians as a 'regrettable necessity'. While nost Presbyterians now found themselves within he new state of Northern Ireland, a significan ilnority in the border counties of Uister and in other parts of the Island - some 50,000 - were n the Irish Free State, the forerunner of the Republic of Ireland.



The recent 'Troubles' was a period of Intense trial for many Presbyterians. Many Presbyterians died as a result of terrorist atrocities during the conflict and many more were injured. In the 21st century the Presbyterian Church faces the

major challenge of secularism and the increasing disinterest in matters of religion. A number of congregations, especially in inner city Belfast and on the west bank of the River Foyle in Londonderry, have folded, while others are at risk of closure. Nonetheless, in other areas new congregations have been established and existing causes revitalised.

a witness and carry on a tradition that began in Ireland four centuries ago. At present there are some 560 congregations and around 230,000 member terian Church in Ireland. While Its presence is mainly to be found in Northern Irelan there are significant numbers of congregations in other parts of the Island, especial ounties Donegal and Monaghan as



## 12 PRESBYTERIAN PLACES OF WORSHIP

It was not until the second half of the 17th century that Presbyterians in Ireland began to build their own places of worship. (Prior to this they met in the parish churches of the Established Church.) To begin with Presbyterian meeting houses were built in less conspicuous rural areas or on the edge of towns.

Lacking wealthy patrons, most Presbylerian congregations did not build architecturally distinguished meeting houses. Rather in their design and configuration these places of worship reflecte he Presbyterian emphasis on preaching and the need for everyone to hear the message.

The typical 18th-century Presbyterian meeting house was built on the T-pian with the pulpit in the centre of the long wall. If extra room was needed galleries would be added with access to them usually via external staircases. More innovative designs can b seen in the First Presbyterian Church, Belfast, and the Old Congregation, Randalstown, County Antrim, which are elliptical in plan.

Gothic architecture, for long eschewed by Presbyterians, became increasingly popular during the Victorian period and was the preferred style for many new churches built in the second half of the 1800s, e.g. Fitzroy and ortwilliam in Belfast. In recent decades a variety of buildings, many of which were built in response to new works starting in post-war housing developments.

Classicism was a reflection of stylistic influences from Scotland and the rejection of the Gothic of both

the Roman Catholic Church and Church of Ireland.

Street, Belfast, constructed for Rev. Dr Henry Cook

with a belfry; and Portalerry, regarded as one of the



## 13 EDUCATION AND SOCIAL CONCERNS

Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, received some of his early education.

ajority of Presbyterian ministers received their iversity education in Scotland, for the most art in Glasgow. However, the opening in 1815 of Belfast Academical Institution with its collegiate or Presbyterians to receive a higher education without having to travel to Scotland. Later in the

## WORLDWIDE For more than three centuries Presbyterians from Ulster have been carrying their

faith across the globe — to North America, Australia, New Zealand and elsewhe and have founded many congregations and built numerous places of worship. Emigration to North America by Illeto

14 ULSTER PRESBYTERIANS

Emigration to North America by Uisler Prestylerians began in the late 17th century, Immigrants from Uisler made a huge contributio towards the development of Prestylerianism in America, none more so than the Dorngal-born Rev. Francis Makemie who salled across the Atlantic in 1633. his pioneering ministry varmed him the title, "Father of American Prestylerianiss Preshyferian ministers have been key drive Prestylerian ministers have been key drivers of enigration from Uister. In 1718 Rev. James McGregor of Aghadowey in the Bann Valley led part of his congregation to New England, as did Rev. James Woodside of Dunboe. In 1764 Rev. Thomas Clark of Cahans, County Monaghan,

led 300 Presbyterians to America, while in 1772 Rev. William Martin led a major exodus from County Antrim, to Statue of Rev. Francis Makem

Regarded as the man who introduced the Scottle Enlightenment to America, Reve Francis Alison was born into a family of relatively modest mear at Leck, Courly Donegal, in 1705. Several of this students would go on to sign the Declaration of Independence. Around the time of the 1798 of Independence. Around the time of the 1798 Rebeillon a number of Presbyterian ministers and probationers withdraw to America on account of their support for the United Infamen. They Includ David Baille Warden from Bangor who went on to serve as US Consul at Paris. More than a dozen of the descendants of Uiste

Presbyterian migrants succeeded to the preside of the United States, among them **Andrew Jack** lames Buchanan and Woodrow Wilson. One of the most highly regarded presidents, Wilson was born in the Presbyterian manse in Staunton, Virginia, and grew up very conscious of his heritage. He



## 15 TRACING PRESBYTERIAN ANCESTORS

Today an ever increasing number of people from around the world are interested in finding out more about their Ulster Presbyterian ancestors. The same challenges that face those researching Irish ancestors in general also apply to those looking specifically for Presbyterian forebears

Though there are some **registers of baptisms and marriages** (Presbyterian congregations generally did not keep registers of burlais/deaths prior to the 20th century) dating from as far back as the late 17th century, most. Presbyterian registers survive from the 19th century. The various levels of church government within

the Presbyterian denominations have also created records of use to genealogists. At congregational level the records include session books which cover a range of matters, many of which relat to the internal discipline of members. They ca also refer to the issuing of transfer certificates to embers leaving a congregation, often because they were emigrating overseas

these records are available on microfilm, though there are some originals. (www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com) also has microfilm copies of registers as well as some congregational records that are not available elsewhere. In addition, it holds many istrative records and publications relating congregations are still held locally. Thanks to the nternet an increasing number of Presbyterian

a congregational census

The financial records of a congregation range from stipend lists (the stipend being the minister's salary) to pew rent books and account books. Communicants lists were also kept and these can be annotated with

additional information, such as when a communicant married, emigrated or died. Occasionally there may be

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

(www.nidrect.gov.uk/pont) has registers of baptisms and marriages for the great majority of congregations of the different Presbyterian denominations in the province of Uister. Usually

Roy Robert Month of First Antoin

Estract from the family record book kept by

# POCKET HISTORY AND HERITAGE TRAIL

THE STORY OF THE

PRESBYTERIANS

IN ULSTER

4 CENTURIES - 30 LOCATIONS



Of the three Pessylerian chardness that once shoot in Rosemany Street, this is the only one to survive. It is believed that Prestylerians began to meet for worship on this ofte some time before the end of the 17th century. Designed by Roger Mulholland, the present building, with its distinctive elliptical joan, was excited in 1783 and is

## meeting house for the congregation. Members of the Sinciair family were active n the church for many years. The interior of the church is well known for its many

11. CAHANS, COUNTY MONACHAN
Cahas Prestylarian Church was stabilisted in the risk 1700, and was originally
a Scression congregation. The first minister, Rev. Thomass Curit, a nutlet of Passig,
Southand, was ordated in 1751. Insteen pears late to be discontinuous, many of
them members of the own congregation. New York. In 1972 Calensa sansigament
with First Ballylary. The former meeting house has been restored. A blue plaque.

DUNMURRY, COUNTY ANTRIM
regregation of Dunmury was tounded in the late 17th century, in the
1705 the minister, New John Makonne, was involved in the subscription
versies and was the first it use the larm New Light' in print. The present

## THE PRESBYTERIANS IN ULSTER



'The large majority of us here today look back to a Scottish ancestry; we cherish the same faith and hold the same doctrines.'

REV. DR HENRY MONTGOMERY, MODERATOR OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ULSTER DAY 1912

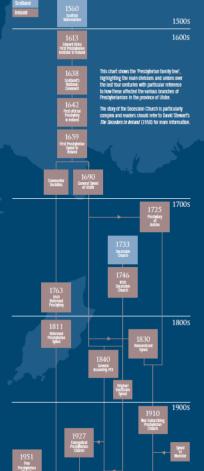
PROFESSOR T. W. MOODY, TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

'The stronghold of Ulster Protestantism has always been the Presbyterian Church, rooted in the Scottish Reformation and maintaining close and continuous contact with Scotland.'

... the Presbyterian system was born in opposition, and its adherents have never been inclined to minimize the sacrifices made for principle.

DR A. T. Q. STEWART, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST

## PRESBYTERIAN FAMILY TREE



**CONGREGATIONS TODAY** 

Legue and Operant was brought here in 1644 and less years later the first.

Presignation minister was ordaned. The Old Medicing House in Samellon (in Dinger used as a church, upsit of which may state from the end for \$1000, hathras a blue plaque to Nev. Francis Makenie, the Tather of American Presignation (in the New World in 1630, conducted an internal and polarenting inhibit)







































'I perceived the Lord welcomed me to that land. I behaved to stay a little

a mile about Carrickfergus, and, lying upon the grass, to rejoice in the Lord, who was the same in Ireland which he was to me in Scotland.

REV. ROBERT BLAIR OF BANGOR, 1623

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONS 164

Immediately after the first Irish Presbytery was formed in Carricklergus in June 1642, Presbyterian communities in east Usster began to look to it for leadership and guidance and sent requests for ministers to preach to them. In response the Presbytery:

moved that there should be elderships erected

... moved that there should be electrality excited with the connect of these congregations, and that by their help a present supply might be procured, and in the time ministers be settled among them. This motion of the Preistylery was very acceptable to three congregations, as appeared by their immediate and earnest address to the Presbylery for ministers to be active to the confidence of the Presbylery for ministers in the active to the confidence of the Presbylery for ministers to the careful address to the Presbylery for ministers to the careful address to the Presbylery for ministers to the careful address to their congregations when were that in a case to electrality on the presbylery, who send ministers to these places, there began at the appearance of a formed church in the country.

(Adair's True Narratine, p. 96)

## **SOLEMN LEAGUE & COVENANT 1644**



PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS EJECTED 16 Tablet at Ballyrashane Presbyterian Church recording the forcible removal of Rev. Robert Hogsherd in 1661 HBIST'S CROWN AND COVENANTS

day there are over 500 congregations of the three historic Presbyteria

Reformed Presbyterian Church in Ireland