

CASTLES AND FORTIFIED HOUSES

Among the most striking physical reminders of the Plantation are the castles that survive from the early seventeenth century. Under the terms of their land grants the undertakers were required to fulfil specific building ations. A grantee of 2,000 acres was required to build 'a stone house with a strong court or bawn about it', that of a 1 500 acre proportion a stone or brick house and a hawn. Many of the surviving castles show similarities with

buildings erected in Scotland in the decades leading up to the Plantation. Claypotts castle outside Dundee (shown



In the early seventeenth century Andrew Knox, bishop of Raphoe, took over the former priory in Rathmullan on the shores of Lough Swilly over the former proxy in Kalhmullan on the shores of Lough Swilly and furmed if in his family residence, in 1622 it was noded Knox had 'voluntarily built adjoining to the old castle and church of Rathmullan (now repaired), standing on Lough Swilly, a good house of lime and stone, stated in some part 3 storeys and in other two storeys and a ½- high, with flankers of lime and stone. Here he leved with his wike and children. Another report from the same part stated that Rathmullan was a market town with 100 British inhabitants.



seventeenth-century antiquarian as the 'the fairest and withal the strongest of that sort in this kingdom'. Leslie was appointed bishop of aphoe in 1633, having previously been bishop of Orkney and the Isles. The castle comprises a square four-storey block with bastion-like towers at each corner. Although the structure witnessed a number of



Standing at the foot of Main Street in Newtownstewart, this castle displays both English and Scottish architectural influences. The castle was begun by Sir Robert Newcomen, an Englishman who had cases was begun by all robert newcomen, an Engistman who sup-purchased an estate originally granted to a Scottish undertaker. In 1622 the castle was described as being of 'good strength' and here Newcomen lived with his family. Some time after this the estate and castle were transferred to Newcomen's son-in-law, Sir William Stewart who gave his name to the town. The most visible part of the castle is: the west wall with its three crow-stepped gables, the central one of which is topped by a star-shaped brick chimney.



in Ulster. At each corner of a square block are four fat circular towers The central block is 20 ft square, with the internal diameter of the owers 8 ft. This castle was built by Andrew Stewart, son of Lord astlestewart, who had acquired the estate on which the castle stood ome time prior to the end of 1618. In 1622 it was described as a



Generally regarded as the finest Plantation castle of all, Monea was beneating registres as the interst maintained table of an interst maintained table of a built by Malacini Mamiliton, a clergyann from Socialand who would later become an archibishop in Ireland. The castle was being built when Nicholas Pymar visited the site in 1518–9 and he described as a "strong castle of line and stone". In 1527 it was noted that the roof was thatched. Today the outer shell of the castle survives



COUNTY FERMANAGH
Castle Balfrour in Lisnaskae was begun by Sir James Balfrour, later
Lord Balfrour, around 1618. According to the report of the 1622
commissioners, it was a "strong and beautiful castle of stone and
lime ... 100 ft long, 41 ft broad, most of the lower rooms being strongly aulted'. The castle was part of a much larger complex being parters, and a church. Nearby was the from of Lisnaskea which in ined 40 houses. In its plan and in many of the details, such the corbelling, the castle is unmistakably Scottish in character.



Tully castle, on a beautiful spot overlooking Lower Lough Erne, was built by Sir John Hume around 1613. The structure is T-shaped in plan own by a non-runner and the compression of the compression and recomprising a main rectangular block with a square projection slightly to the east of centre on the south side. The ground floor of the main block has a semi-circular barrel vault. What makes this castle interesting is the fact that while the overall style is very much



MONUMENTS 8 Alexander Sanderson

One of the very few pre-1641 memorials to a Scottish landowner in lister can be seen on the inside of the east gable wall in Desertorea Church of Ireland church, commemorates Alexander Sanderson, owner of the manor of Tullylagan, near Cookstown, County Tyrone. A fairly simple and rather crudely cut slab, its interest lies in the brief in Belgium, a master of horse and infantry in Peland, a justice of the peace in Ireland and three times high sheriff. Sanderson was not one of the original Socitish grantees in Ulster, but rather acquired his manor through purchase c.1618.



9 Robert Granger

Coincidentally this gravestone, commenorating Robert Granger who ided in 15:30, is in Grange gravayers, the site of a former Rogusthian abbey, Granger was probably the same as the man who was listed as a tenant in the manor of Dumanian gowed by the Earl of Abstrom in 15:22. The gravestone is now broken in two and one comer is worn away completely. Yipical of frombottones of this period, the inscription is caused in false relief and runs around the edge of the stone. In the contrast all this thousand as a child fashirine from a time. You have contrast all this choice. centre of the stone a shield featuring three stags' heads has been carved — a device employed to indicate the status of the deceased.



10 Robert Algeo COUNTY TYRONE A remarkable stone built into the north side of the Malison Bridge

in the village of Artigarvan near Strabane is a powerful piece of evidence that the Scots who came to Ulster in the early seventeenth century were not exclusively Protestant. The stone bears the inscription 'AD DEI GLORIAM ROBERTUS ALGEO 2 MAII 1625'. It bears a scene of the crucifizion, a common emblem of the Counter-Reformation, and illustrates the fact that Robert Algeo, whose surname is believed to be Italian in origin, was one of a number Scottish Catholics in the Strabane area in the Plantation period.

The PLANTATION of ULSTER

THE STORY OF THE SCOTS: 1610-1630

Ulster was not the sole destination for Scottish migrants in the early 1600s. Thousands of young men headed east to Scandinavia and Poland

"... [Poland is] a mother and nurse for the youth and younglings of Scotland, who are yearly sent hither in great numbers ...'

WILLIAM LITHGOW, 1616

However, Ulster was the preferred destination for many Scottish families, with an estimated three women for every four men who migrated. This preserved their community identity among the new settlements across the North Channel:

'I ... went to Scotland and with great difficulty persuaded a number of Scotch people to come and colonise ... this [diocese] is now planted with over 300 families of British Protestant settlers'.

ANDREW KNOX, BISHOP OF RAPHOE, 1632

HE ORIGINAL 59 SCOTTISH UNDERTAKERS

The original list of Scottish undertakers, so-called because of the undertaking they gave to plant their lands, was finalised in 1610.

Pews Barony Henry Acheson (East Lothian): 1000 acres William Lawder (Midlothian): 1000 acres

COUNTY CAVAN

J. Raleston (Renfrewshire): 1000 acres W. Dunbar (Ayrshire): 1000 acres

1611

Tullyhunco Barony Sir A. Hamilton (East Lothian): 2000 acres J. Achmutie (East Lothian): 1000 acres

Boylagh & Banagh Barony
Sir R. McClelland (Kirkoudbrightshire): 2000 acres
C. Murray (Wigtonshire): 1500 acres
W. Stewart (Kirkoudbrightshire): 1500 acres
Sir P. McKee (Ayrshire): 1000 acres

J. McCullough (Wigtonshire): 1000 acres A. Dunbar (Wigtonshire): 1000 acres P. Vans (Wigtonshire): 1000 acres A. Cunningham (Wigtonshire): 1000 acres

A. McAuley (Dunbartonshire): 1000 acres

. List reproduced with permission from Dr Philip Robinson, The Plantation of Ulster (1984)

1622

G. Smailholm: 1000 acres

Magheraboy Barony Sir J. Home (East Lothian): 2000 acres R. Hamilton (Lanarkshire): 1500 acres J. Gibb: 1000 acres

J. Lindsay (Midlothian): 1000 acres

Around 6.500 adult

1618-9

around 14,500 British majority of them Scots

1630

Mountjoy Barony
ord Ochiltree (Ayrshire): 3000 acres
3. Stewart (Perthshire): 1000 acres
Sir R. Hepburne (East Lothian): 1500 ac
5. Crawford (Ayrshire): 1000 acres

R. Lindsey (East Lothian): 1000 acres R. Stewart: 1000 acres

Strabane Barony Earl of Abercorn (Renfrewshire): 3000 acres Sir T. Boyd (Ayrshire): 1500 acres Sir C. Hamilton: 2000 acres

Sir C., Hamilton: 2000 acres
Sir G. Hamilton (Renfrewshire): 1500 acres
G. Hamilton (Linlithgow): 1000 acres
Sir J. Drummond (Parthshire): 1000 acres
J. Haig (Berwickshire): 1500 acres

sets of twins in their brief married life

Si roboest MoLetland or somme was corn C.1552-2 and as a young man nea a reputation for a firey temperament, among the many altercations he was involved in was an assault on the minister at Kirkurdbright. In 1510 he was appointed the chief understaker in the harry of Bryigh, and Bamapa in west Denegal. He did little, however, to settle his lands and sold them in 1516. He then turned his attention to Courty Horndordery, leasing the lands of the or the London companies— the Haberdasthers and the Clotthworkers— and articles described them The immossions though now mind credit his many control of the London companies— the Maberdasthers and the Clotthworkers— and articles described them The immossions through now mind credit his many control of the Court of the Court

SETTLER DISTRIBUTION IN 1630

AYRSHIRE
Sir James Hamilton's exploits in County Down are much better known than his activities in Cavan. However, when he took over the lands that had been originally allocated to Lord Aubigry he became the leading landowner in possession. In 1622 Sir James Hamilton sold his lands in Clankee to Sir Henry Piers and henceforth concentrated on his County Down estate. The

The former monastic buildings adjoining Paisley Abbey are known as the Place of Paisley. Here was the home of the Hamiltons, lords of Paisley, from Place of Paisley, there was the home of the Hamiltons, fords of Paisley, from the middle of the sidented northury to he middle of the secretarenth, in 1610 three Hamilton brothers – James, 1st Earl of Aberourn, Claud and George-received lands in Strahave haveny as part of the Plantation scheme. Aberour proved one of the most active of the new Ulstet landowners, introducing settlers to people his estates and developing the town of Strahave. He died in 1618, His descendants continue to live to this day in the Strahame area at

Archibald Acheson was a leading figure in the Scottish settler co



11 Ramelton

CHURCHES

The town of Ramelton was developed in the early seventeenth century by Sir William Stewart. By 1620 a castle and bawn had been built and a market town of 45 houses had been founded. A church had also been started and town of a houses and order houned. A counter had also ever attent and there was a paved street from it to the castle, suggestion some sort of planning had gone into the leyout of the town. The most distinctive feature in this now ruined church is the east window which displays a level of easign not usually associated with Sociitis-built churches in Ulster. It incorporates elements salvaged from an earlier church.



COUNTY DONECAL.

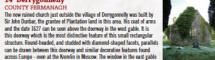
The present Church of Ireland church at Taughboyne, near \$1 Johnstown, stands on the site of the pre-Reformation parish church. The church is a driply simple church in design, rectangular in plan and lexing a tower. Set into the wall beside the door are two carved figures, probably dailing from the medieval period. A stare hable to a timb the exterior wall of the church above the foor bears an inscription in Latin. Thomas Bruce, aedificavit activation of the procession of the country of the present the present the procession of the present the present the procession of the present the presen restoravimus 1627'. Bruce was the first post-Reformation rector of Taughboyne and had been presented to the parish in 1618 by the patron,



13 Derryloran

The ruins of this church stand in a graveyard on the outskirts of Cookstown.

The church was described in 1622 as 'almost finished'. Archaeological investigations have shown that the early seventeenth-century church was built on the foundations of the medieval parish church. This was an area of predominantly Scottish settlement and if the builders of the church were not precommantly solutions secuence in any in the durates or the control were not. Souts the congregation would have been mainly Soutish in character. The east window survives though it has the appearance of having been assembled from the parts of two different windows, possibly in the aftermath of damage 14 Derrygonnelly COUNTY FERMANAGH



15 Killeshandra

COUNTY CAVAN

The development of Killeshandra in the early seventeenth century was due to the efforts of a branch of the Hamilton family from Innerwick in Haddingtonstine. By 1627 a settlement containing 20 houses had emerged and by 1629 this had grown to 34 louses. The eld medieval church adjoining the town was taken over by the Scottish settlers and in 1622 this building was described as 'newly repaired'. The first Protestant clergyman known to have ministered here was fidem Watson. The present ruins are from various control of the present ruins are from various. periods. The church was rebuilt in 1688, though some earlier sections may have been retained.



SITES IN SCOTLAND

16 Dunskey castle and the Adairs

by contrast is in the more traditional Gothic style.

DOMMRIES AND Geaclaularly situated furtifications in Scotland, Dunckey castle was built by the Adairs and later purchased by Sir Hugh Mentgomey, Viscount Ards. Several members of the Ada'r family played a prominent rule early seventeemic conting Ulster. The development of Balymena due to the efforts of William Adair and his son Robert. in County Donegal, Archibald Adair served as dean of Raphoe before going on to become bishop of Killala and then bishop of Waterford. In the cathedral in Raphoe is an inscribed slat in memory of his wife Jeneta who died in 1618 aged 20, having borne two

17 Kirkcudbright castle and Sir Robert McClelland DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY Sir Robert McClelland of Bombie was born c.1592 and as a young man had a

actively developing them. The impressive, though now ruined, castle in Kirkcudbright was built by his father around 1580.

18 Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clandeboy,

the precinct of Clankee. When his two younger brothers joined him in Cavan 5,000 of the 6,000 plantation acres in Clankee were in the family's oleum in Dunlop was erected at his direction in 1641 in memory of his

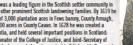


20 Acheson House, Sir Archibald Acheson

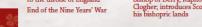
Ulster with links to other prominent Scottish landowning families. By 1619 h was in possession of 3,000 plantation aces in Fews barony, County Armagh, as well another 1,000 acres in County Cavan. In 1628 he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and held several important positions in Scotland: Solicitor-Caneral, Senator of the College of Justice, and Joint-Secretary of State. He 'possessed a large and elegant mansion' in Edinburgh's Canong, which still stands. He died in Letherhorn, County Donegal, in 1634. He wa the ancestor of the Earls of Gostord.













1605

This map shows the areas that were allocated to the The undertakers were expected to introduce at least grantes: Boylagh and Banagh, and Portlogh in County Direct, Name and Mountjoy in County Dengal, Strahase and Mountjoy in County Tyrone, Knockninny and Magherahov English and Scottish undertakers under the Plantation scheme. Nine precincts were set aside for Scottish every thousand acres they received. In all 81,000

plantation acres were allocated to Scottish und and 81,500 to the English.

Ulster-Scots Agency

1606

SURNAME MAP of major Scottish landowners during the Plantation

1607

Flight of the Earls

1610

Markethill

STEWART KNOX DIVILLE

ACHESON HAMILTON

HAMILTON

MONTGOME HAMILTON

Further research resources available at www.ancestryireland.com/plantation-ulster

settlers across the province of Ulster as a whole. It is based on the muster roll of 1630 listing adult males capable of bearing arms. In the case of the Scots, it

clearly shows that the heaviest settlement was in

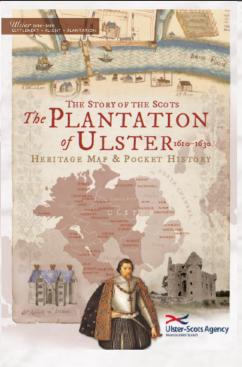
This map shows the distribution of English and Scottish — counties had spread beyond the precincts original

>60% English

Man renoduced with nermission from

areas as the Clogher Valley and North Londonderry





DISCOVER THE CONNECTIONS EXPLORE THE HISTORY VISIT THE SITES

In the early seventeenth century 20-30 000 Scots crossed the North Channel into Ireland. Together they formed part of one of the most significant movements of people in these islands.

Many came to the settlements in north-east County Down encouraged by two Ayrshire Scots, Sir James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Montgomery, from 1606 onwards.

Others settled in County Antrim on the lands of the MacDonnells and others.

The official Plantation that affected counties Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone was different for here settlement was not purely the result of private endeavour, but rather was part of a government-directed scheme of colonisation.

This was Scotland's first, and ultimately most successful, project of colonisation beyond its shores. This man and pocket history tells this story.



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he Rantation schem

apple dto just six of Ulste ris counties – Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fernanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. However, the rehad be en

an often-forgotten, earlier, migration from Scotlandinto the west of Ulster.

Just after Sir Hugh Mont gomer begans ettling Scott is hif amilies in

east Ulster from 1606 onwards, his younger brother George Montgomer, (who had been appointed as Bishop

of Derry Clogher and Raphoe) began doing like wise inhis church lands of

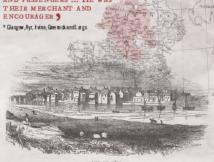
the west of Ulslar, beginning around the spring of 1607—before the Hight of the Earls from Rathmullan in

Done gal which to ok place in

6(GEORGE MONTGOMERY) WAS VERY WATCHFULL, AND SETTLED INTELLIGENCES TO BE GIVEN HIM FROM ALL THE SEA PORTS IN DONEGAL AND FERMANAGH ...

THE PORTS RESORTED FROM SCOTLAND WERE DERRY, Donegal, AND KILLYBEGS; TO WHICH PLACES THE MOST THAT CAME WERE FROM GLAGOW, AIR, IRWIN, GREENOCK, AND LARGGS* ...

MASTERS OF VESSELS SHOULD COME TO HIS LORDSHIP WITH A LIST OF THEIR SEAMEN AND PASSENGERS ... HE WAS THEIR MERCHANT AND



SCOTLAND ON THE EVE OF THE PLANTATION

It may surprise many people to learn that in the early processed to entury more Socts went to Polard than canne to Ulster to act more Socts went to Scandinavia than came to Ulster to the Socdish migration to Ulster as being of enzymous the be Soctish migration to Ulster as being of enzymous the best to desire the population include of Social and the social social to the social

During the reign of James VI Scotland became a much more politically stables kingdom than it had been for some deededs. The King was able to impose his authority on the mobility and gentry and to treatablish law and order in the notionisty unruly stablishing was more than the control of the treatablishing was more than the control of the controls of the England, the Scots were guaranteed a key role in England, the Scots were guaranteed a key role in England, the Scots were guaranteed a key role in the controls of the control of the controls of the controls of the control of the controls of the control of the control of the control of the controls of the control of the control of the control of the controls of the control of the the control of Borders. Scotland's population was rising and there was a surplus of young men seeking employment adventure — hence the numbers of Scots venturin abroad. These migrants, however, were not travellin as part of any co-ordinated colonisation scheme.

more man 100 scottush termines between the two precincts allocated to Scots in 1622, in County Fermanagh there may have been amund 120 Scottish families on the proportions originally granted to Scots, most of them living close to Upper and Lower

COUNTIES BY 1622

Agriculture was central to the rural economy Cron Agriculture was central to the rural economy. Crops-usually barley, oats and wheat – were grown and harvested and cattle and a few sheep were reared. The authorities were anxious that English agricultura practices were followed, hence the comment 'I find

practices were followed, hence the comment 'I find here good billage after the English manner' made by Captain Pynnar about William Baillie's estate in County Cavan. However, Pynnar lamented the lack of

0,500

ULSTER

NUMBERS OF SCOTS

IN PLANTATION

Despile inconsistencies in the progress of settlement, in has been calculated that by IGS2 there were some 3,740 Soctifish men in the six planted counties and a related and the Soctifish population — beaded in these bins, the adult Soctifish population— beaded in these bins, the adult Soctifish population—beaded in the bins, the source of the properties of the social population—beaded in the muster rolls of c.1630 sores as the best indication of the distribution of Socts in early sovenheath—county littles. From this several key areas of settlement in the eschaeted counties are six of settlement was the Foyle Valley stratefully counties Donegal and Strabame there were by 1619 wer J.000 Soctifish men. Other areas of significant Soctifis settlement was the procincts of Mountply (Figure) and Fewer (Armab) the whole there were respectively an estimated 200 and 200 Soctifish families by 1622. Soctifish settlement was the best impressive in counties Covera and country of the country of th

THE MANAGEMENT

If a grantee of Plantation land was going to benefit financially from his undertaking he would have to immange his eather effectively to derive an income from it. He was not free to show ho or to the same being and the was operated to filials specific publishes. Under the terms of their land grants, the another above the terms of their land grants, the another above the proportion of Sir important for ploughing. On the proportion of Sir important prolonging, On the proportion of Sir importa

Relatively low of the undertakers fulfilled these conditions precisely. Some off on thave enough British undertakers but miles of the estate were conditions precisely. Some off on the make out proper within leases to their lenants creating uncertainty among them. However, a number of the saily com mills though there were also a number of the soft office and the sail of the dear the sail of the sails for fulfilling worlden cloth. Souths landsoft off table care to ensure that their tenants were given proper leases for their holdings.

OF SCOTTISH

ESTATES

the lands allocated to two London companies—the Haberdachers and Clittheneters—and began to introduce settlers from south-west Sortland as his tensants. By 1622 there were 120 British settlers, on the Haberdachers' proportion and another 85 on that owned by the Clothwarkers. These figures were higher than those for the other setsless in the county and meant that northern County Londonderry now had a distinctly Scottlish tings.

were involved in these initiatives, such as Andrew Stewart Lord (Ichiltree who would receive lands in

with the succession of rames vi to the throne of England, the Scots were guaranteed a key role in the official efforts to colonise Ulster. The Scots embraced the opportunities for economic and social

advancement presented by scheme with much enthu Scotland with an opportunity to embark on its first, and project of colonisation evond its shores.

The links between Scotland and Ulster date from time
The largest land grant made in Ulster in the early the units pervised scordans are usual date from time immensival and for millionian people have been crossing the North Channel dividing or, from another perspective, connecting, the bes. In the Middle Ages of well over 300,000 across—by Randal MacChonnel in properties of the second perspective, connecting, the law, in the Middle Ages of well over 200,000 acres — In Exanda MacConneal memoremany solidars, known as galladgaph, from the Highlands and Islands of Socialand arrived in Island to Highlands and Islands of Socialand arrived in Island been establishing a secure further in north Antimi for the Inglith art the Carlo citations. In the instantiant contary, there were further influxes of mesonancies, other referred to as Neethnalands, from Socialand. For accomplic, when Intrody Lineacch Office, Chelitain in Islands accomplication of the Inglith Lineacch Office Individual Control Islands accomplication of the Inglith Lineacch Office Individual Control Islands accomplication of the One-layer Islands and Islands accomplished the Isla to night for the Leaenic Cinertains. In the stateenth century, there were further influxes of mercenaries, often referred to as Redshanks, from Scotland. For example, when Turfough Luineach O'Neil, chieftain of the O'Neils, married Lady Agnes Campbell in 1569 a thousand Scotlish mercenaries, probably from In the west of the province there had been some

SCOTS IN

ULSTER

PRE-PLANTATION

George Montgomery, brother of Sir Hugh Montgomery, the County Down landowner, and from 1605 the bishop of Derry, Raphoe and Clogher. The chronicler of the family's history, writing aft the end of the seventeenth century, praised Bishop Montgomery for his 'usefulness in advancing the British plantation in those three northern dioceses'. He encouraged Scots to settle on



PLANTATION PEOPLE

describe the early settlers to uruse. You was une or were relication of those who came been in Paralation times? The anseer is no. The criminal element among the incurners was upin small and in earlied at the settlers from Southand came from a wide range of backgrid state. The most state from the Efficient of the land pacture of Southand came from a wide range of backgrid state. The was also a strong contingent from the Borders, reflecting the full spectrum of Southin South, this was an early that the afficient from Southand statements of the full statement of the south statement of the so

On many of the Scottish-owned estates, there is

English tenants were virtually unknown. I exception to this was in County Cavon. I where there was a much closer ratio of English to Scots on the Scottish-owned estates. On Sir James Craig's estate there were actually more English settlers than Scots. On the other

"_ from Scotland came many and from England not a few, yet all of them generally the scom of both Lanakishire, Renfrewshire, and Duntries and nations, who, for delte, or breaking and fleeing from justice, or seeking shelter, came hither _" only a relatively small number of instances is it possible to identify the precise place in Scotland from possible to identify the precise place in Scotland from where they originated. In the case of the lands leased by Sir Robert McClelland in north County Londonderry it is possible to show that some, if not most, of the tenants came from the Krikoudbright area, from where Sir Robert himself originated.

In the years that followed the allocation of the lands to the undertaken, hundred of a familiar from Sottland began to arrive in the "planted countries". Their reasons for making the journey varied. Many weed hought by the Sottlish lords to their new estables. For example, in the Sottlish lords to their new estables. For example, in the Sottlish lords to their new estables, For example, in the Sottlish lords to their new estables, For example, in the Sottlish lords to their new estables, For example, in the Sottlish lords and the Sottlish lords and the Sottlish lords and before an admitted lord before that Indiance provides the Sottlish lords and bring to a need the Sottlish lords and bring to a need the Sottlish lords and bring to an end the Sottlish lords and bring to an end the Sottlish lords and bring to an end the Sottlish lords and the lords and the southern the Sottlish lords and the lord in the southern the Sottlish lords and the lord and the lords and lords

PATTERNS OF SETTLEMENT

THE SCOTS IN

SCHEME

and Fews in County Armach

In each precinct there was a chief undertaker (so

called because they undertook to plant their lands).

to the other undertakers granted lands in the same precinct. There were originally 59 Scottish undertakers who between them owned 70 proportions, as the

who was often related to or in some way connected

THE PLANTATION

The so-called 'escheeled counties' that for med part of the official scheme of Plantation were Armagh, undertakers, particularly the chief undertakers, owned two or, in one instance, three Carvan, Coleraine (renamed Londonderry), Bonegal, undertakers, wened two or, in one instance, three Carvan, Coleraine (renamed Londonderry), Bonegal, undertakers, particularly the chief undertakers, owned two or, in one instance, three Carvan, Coleraine (renamed Londonderry), Bonegal, undertakers, owned two or, in one instance, three Carvan, Coleraine (renamed Londonderry), Bonegal, undertakers, particularly the chief undertakers, particularly the chief undertakers, owned two or, in one instance, three Carvan, Coleraine (renamed Londonderry), Bonegal, undertakers, particularly the chief und

Fernanagh and Tyrone. The Stots were just one of several groups who encived lands in those counties. Much interest in acquiring plantation land had been shown by the wealthy urban middle classes, several so long be of whom were Souts), deserving linkt, the Church and institutions such as Inimity College. Nine precincts were set aside for Soutish grantees. Bryigh and Brannagh, and Portlough in County Dunegal; Strabane and Mountpy in County Grantees, and the second of second second of second of second se

The total plantation acreage granted to Scots came to 81,000, only 500 acres less than that granted to English undertakers. The proportions allocated to the undertakers were of three sizes: small (1,000 acres),

middle (1.500 acres) and great (2.000 acres). Of all

the different groups of grantees, the undertakers alone were expected to colonise. For every thousand

required to introduce ten families of British origin.

81.0007 ACRES

acres that he was granted an undertaker was

comprising at least twenty four adult male

The settlement pattern envisaged by the devises of the plantation scheme was essentially one of an English model of any estillement. Be estillent severe to live in towns and villages, fields were to be enciosed and English approximate process were to be used. For the most part, however, the reality was written from the part of the process of the pro

Though the regulations drawn up in 1610 specified that on each manor the tenants' houses were to be built adjacent to the fortification on the estate, 'as well for their mutual defence and strength, as for the making of villages and townships', in reality relatively few of the Scottish-owned estates had a nucleated settlement of any description



SCOTS

IRISH

It is also true that the settlement pattern envisaged by those who devised the Plantation scheme was very of mose who devised the Frantiation Scheme was we different to the settlement pattern that the majority of Scottish settlers to Ulster were familiar with.

Over much of Scotland, including the southwest where the majority of settlers originates most rural dwellers lived in clusters of

"I saw but very few of them, for they dwelt far asu and had no time to come unto me".

Various factors contributed to the absence of

nucleated settlements from most of the Scottish

nowed estates. For one thing, the fact that the Irish townland was used as the basis of leasing militated against the creation of villages. With individual

houses known as 'ferme touns'. The land was largely open without hedges or dykes except around the farmsteads.



THE PROGRESS OF SCOTTISH SETTLEMENT

Plantation. Many of the undertakers bound that the task they were taking or was simply beyond then. The average Scottlish laird was not a wealthy man. In November 1610 the lord deputy of Ireland, Sir Arthur Chichester, made the following observation: The Scottish come with greater port and better accompanied and attended, but it may be with less money in their purses.

Some undertakers granted estates in less favourable concernments primes exames in most septration.

The story of the Hamilton brothers highlights the fact settle on their lands. In east lynne Bernard Lindsay's proportion lay 'towards the mountains and is in Plantation land was that it allowed several proportion lay towards the mountains and is extremely rough and scarcely habitable. When Sootlish settlers arrived there 'at the first site of the barrenness thereof (they) made their instant retreat". A few of the Scottish undertakers never visited their estates at all, while others took possession in person, but sold out soon afterwards.
Others attempted to develop their lands, and a few even made some progress, but for various re decided not to persevere.

The initial progress made by the Scottish undertakers by 1619 more than half of the Scottish estates — 33 varied considerably and in some areas very little if anything was achieved in the early stages of the anything was achieved in the early stages of the Plantation. Many of the undertakers found that the energy and determination, not to mention the out or 39 — nao passed out of the ownership of the original grantees. In their place came men with the energy and determination, not to mention the resources, to make the Plantation a success. For example, in Clankee, County Cavan, three Hamilton brothers, Sir James, John and William, who are more usually associated with settlements in County Down acquired five of the six original proportions in the precinct before 1619. John Hamilton in addition acquired three proportions in the precinct of Fews in County Armagh.

> information and was that it allowed several individuals to build up estates considerably greater than that originally permitted under the rules of the Plantation. One who did so spectacularly was Sir William Stewart who, from relatively unremarkable William Stewart who, from relatively unremarkative beginnings, was able to build up a vast estate spread over three baronies in counties Donegal and Tyrone, constructing fortifications at Fortstewart and Ramelton in Donegal, and Newtownstewart and Aughentaine in Tyrone. In 1622 he boasted that no undertaker in County Tyrone had 'builded and plainted better uppon theer land'.

Significant migration from soutand communed throughout the rest of the seventhesism contury reinforcing the Socialist inges to the character of much of the province. In the 165th migration to the control in the province, in the 165th migration to the control of the province. In the 165th migration to the control of the control of the province, in the 165th migration to the control of the province, in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the province in the 165th migration to the control of the 165th migration to the 16 disturbances in Scotland resulted in Scots seeking SETTLED THERE, SO refuge in Ulster. The aftermath of the Williamite war (1689-91) saw

SCOTLAND

TO ULSTER:

A CENTURY

OF MIGRATION

If large-scale Scottish migration to Ulster began with

the Hamilton and Montgomery settlements in County

Down from 1606 onwards and continued with the

a fresh influx of thousands of Scots to the north of Ireland. The principal driving factor in this migration was the distress caused by harvest failures resulting in severe famine conditions in Scotland. It has bee estimated that as many as 50,000 Scots crossed the North Channel in this decade alone — a far greater number than came to Ulster in the first four decades

implementation of the Plantation scheme in 1610. it would be a mistake to think that most Scots came to Ulster in the early seventeenth century. → ignificant migration from Scotland continued A tract of c.1711 noted that after 1690:

AT THIS PRESENT THE GREATER PROPORTION OF THE INHABITANTS

Though this was an exaggeration of the overall numerical position of the Scots, it was probably the case by this time that they outnumbered English settlers by two to one.

VIRGIN

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Despite the Scottish preference for dispersed rural settlement, more than a decen howns and villages were founded by Scots in the efficially planted counties in the 15th and 15th. The largest of these was Steahane which received its charter in 1513. In ISC27 awas noted that there were more than one hundred houses in the bonn and it is inhabitants were wery industries and de dauly beachly their town with new buildings, strong and defensible. 'Strahene was in fact the third largest from in the efficially planted counties after Landonderry and Colerance, and the second of the second counties after Landonderry and Colerance, and the second counties are the contract and the second counties and the second counties and the second co

planted counters are convenered and contents.

Among the reasons why Straham prospered was its location, serving a large hinterland in north-west Utder, and having direct access to the saw in the River Foyle. It had a small but important merchant community, trading directly with Scotland as well as English ports such as Birstoil and Chester and even France. There was a small Scottiful element to the merchant community in Londonderry.

Other Scottish settlements were either other Scottish settlements were either inland or were relatively isolated and in an area where the natural resources were more limited. In such places it was difficult to Immted. In such places it was difficult to sustain a significant resident merchant element. For example, Killybegs in south-west County Donegal was primarily a Scottish town, but was described in 1637 as 'wild and not inhabited with any men of power or quality and frequented especial in time of fishing by Redshanks and diver of the Scotch Isles and other unruly and people that will do no right that is not ined on them by force'.

EUROPEANS ON THE MOVE

APLATOF THE

BEG IN THE CO

he movement of Scots to Ulster in the 1600s was just one example of Europeans on the move in the Early Modern Period. Elsewhere in this publication it has been noted that more Scots went to thern and eastern Europe in the earl

This was also the period in which Furnneau were beginning to colonise the Americas. In the same period that the Plantation of Ulster was taking place the English were establishing in 1620 the Pilorim Fathers founded the



attempts to create Scottish settlements in America took place,

A NEW MAP NOVA SCOTIA CAPE BRITAIN NEW LIGHAND INCANA

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HISTORIE











or the Ulster Historical Foundation (www.ancestryireland.com)

SCOTTISH MINISTERS IN PLANTATION ULSTER

A A



research. As whit is a much ease about the Praintains, the thresty was very different from the practice. In the earliest stages of the Plantation, it was claimed that the Scots were leasing farms to Irish tenants and promising them that they would not be dispossessed. The shortage of British tenants and the willingness of the Irish to pay higher rents in order to hold on to their lands meant that significant numbers of firsh continued to like on most of the undertakers' proportions. On Sir John Hume's estate in County Fernanagh the settlers actually complained in 1622 that they were in danger of being outbid for their farms by the Irish. In the earliest stages of the Plantation we also find that there

in the earnest stages of the Flantation we also find that there was a degree of cooperation in between native and newcomer. In 1611 the 'diseased' George Crawford, Lord Leftnoreis, was unable to develop his proportion in east Tyrone in person and so employed an Irish agent, Robert O'Borke, to act on his behalf. Another native Irishman, Patrick groome O'Devin played a much more significant role in shaping his own locality in Strabane barony during these formative years, leasing an entire Plantation estate from its owner in 1615. O'Devin was one of a number of men who, once the top layer of the old Gaelic orde had been removed, were able to rise to prominence in the new



Irish hated the Scots aven more than the

Nonetheless by the 1620s local accommodations had been reached between the Scots and the Irish in most areas. The government also recognised that it could not force the undertakers to give up their Irish tenants and in 1628 an agreement was reached by which the British landlords were allowed to lease up

AND THE The fate of the Irish in the Plantation is one of the most controversial aspects of the scheme. Under the rules of the Plantation the undertakers were forbidden to lease land to Irish tenants. As with so much else about the Plantation, the theory

Some of the biologs and ministers were important agents of change, encouraging utilisement in their discusses. For example, in 1622 Andrew Moos, biologo of Rillenora, a small discuss in County Clare. of Raphoe, claimed in base introduced 300 British families to this biothopic launds, the majority of which serve almost certainly Soctifish, lames Spottiswood, biologo of Cligher, actively tried to develop Cligher as a town, acquiring a patient for a weekly market and encouraging tradesmen to settle there.

to one quarter of their lands to native lrish tenants.

An important component of the movement of Soxts into Ulster in the early seventeenth century was the migration of Protestant ministers. Dozens of them moved to the officially planted countries in the years after the inauguration of the Plantation scheme. Some were beinyon, such as Cengre Mottgomery of Derry, Raphoe and Chybra, and Andrew Knar of Derry, Raphoe and Chybra, and Andrew Knar of Baghoe, but most were Cerpmens nevering in painthes. For the most part the Reliemation nade little impact on the nattee population, and these clergymen largely ministered to the settler community.

Some of the bindops and ministers were important agents of the bindops and ministers were important agent of the bindops and ministers were important agents of the bindops and ministers were important agents of the bindops and ministers were important agent of the bindops and bi



officially planted counties as there were in Antimi and Down, While most of the settlers were Protestan a few of the Scottish settlers were Catholic. In the Strabane area, several of the Hamilton landlords an some of their tenants were Catholics, while we also know that the Laird of Forsyth moved to County





Available from the Ulster-Scots Agency (www.ulsterscotsagency.com)

settlers than Soxts. On the other hand, many Soxts fived and farme successfully on English-owned estates, in some instances making up a majority of the British tenants. Though undoubtedly there were personal animosities between Englishmen and Soxts, on the whole the relationships between the boy groups were county cavair roweve, Fylina familience the lack of endeavour by the English and Irish to practice good husbandry and pursue agriculture seriously. He wrot 'were it not for the Scottish Tenants, which do Undoubtedly there was considerable into resentment against the settlers and anger at the consequent dislocation to their Gaelic way of life. Although many intoment dislocation is the Plantation, these were often far from where they had fived prior to the Plantation, the Caelic port described the newcomens as 'a conceiled and impure swarm... an excommunicated rabble—assons are there and Costumen. It has even been said that the plough in many places of the Country, those Parts hay starve

a throuscand Scottlish mercenaries, probably from
Negli arrised in the north Fynne area. It is likely that
the descondants of these comprised the 'above 3 ar
four score Scottlish families shabiting' at Strabes
in 1598.

Seeing Mercenaries of the Plantation scheme. One who
sectively encouraged Scots to settle in this region was
in 1598. nent presented by the Plantation levels of society. The scheme for the Plantation in Ulster, therefore, provided

Very different from these Highlands and Islands Scots were the Lowland Scots who began to arrive in some numbers in counties Antrim and Down in the early seventeenth century. The large-scale Scottish ment in County Down from 1606 onwards was nomented by two man from Airchira James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery, who had acquired large estates from lands formerly owned by Con O'Neill.

northern dioceses'. He encouraged Scots to settle on lands owned by the Church by offering them land on

The words of Andrew Stewart (d. 1671), Presbyterian minister in Donaghadee, have often been quoted to describe the early settlers to Ulster. But was this a true

On many of the Scottish-ewed states, there is endence that host of kinchip straids between the landford and his tenants. Other settlers came independently in search of a better fits. Some no doubt thought that Ulster would provide an opportunity to travel the lambity sonomic futures and necews states loat in Scotland. For example, Allexander Cairon or known that the state of the settlement of the settleme

OMATHE-FOR MEL YUV alle. seventeenth century, and adapt to the changed circumstances in which they found themselves.

GIENE.

SCOTS AND THE ENGLISH

The English and Scottish undertakes were virtually equal partners in the Plantation scheme in terms of the acreages of the lands they received \$1,500 and \$1,000, respectively. Together they were introded to be part of one. Withir Plantation and it was hoped that 'tome course may be taken that the English and Scottish may be placed both wear and swome one with another.' It was anticipated that markets and across much be places where English and across south be places where English and Scotts would meet and interact. Disputes did of course arise. In 1514 Lord Andley, an undertaker in the harmy of Omagh, claimed that some Scottlin's atterters had tried to take his file following an accusation that he had spoken disparagingly of the Scottlin Antland, Andley denied this and added that not only did he have English towards on his scalar. It have so many more of Scottliness besides which sheweth so malice, but say leve and good opinion towards that nation and we all agree very well.

In another instance from 1527 the English settlers on Se farchhold fachesen's cetate in County Cavan complained falseig holdy treated by the landford's agent. However, these incidents do not appear to have been commonplace. It might be noted that there was a degree of internarriage between English and Scots, especially among the landed office. One interesting analysts have contract and linguistic bircosp that could not evalues to the fact that in 1524 the Scots asked that an additional cliek of For the most part, however, the English and Scottish settlers lived largely separate lives. On many of the Scottish-owned estates, especially in the Foyle Valley, English tenants were virtually unknown. The major 6.24 the Scots asked that an additional clerk of the Council in Dublin be appointed who could read Scottish handwriting as they were concerned that their petitions were either being misunderstood or ignored. A Scottish clerk was od or ignored. A Scottish clerk