

CASTLES AND FORTIFIED HOUSES

Among the most striking physical reminders of the Plantation are the castles that survive from the early seventeenth century.



1 Rathmullan Priory COUNTY DONEGAL In the early seventeenth century Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe, took over the former priory in Rathmullan on the shores of Lough Swilly...



2 Raphoe castle COUNTY DONEGAL The most impressive residence of a bishop in Ulster was the castle in Raphoe built by John Leslie in 1636-7.



3 Newtownstewart castle COUNTY TYRONE Standing at the foot of Main Street in Newtownstewart, this castle displays both English and Scottish architectural influences.



4 Roughan castle COUNTY TYRONE Roughan castle, standing on the front lawn of Roughan House, not far from the village of Newmills...



5 Monea castle COUNTY FERMANAGH Generally regarded as the finest Plantation castle of all, Monea was built by Malcolm Hamilton, a clergyman from Scotland who would later become an archbishop in Ireland.



6 Castle Balfour COUNTY FERMANAGH Castle Balfour in Lisnaskea was begun by Sir James Balfour, later Lord Balfour, around 1618.



7 Tully castle COUNTY FERMANAGH Tully castle, on a beautiful spot overlooking Lower Lough Erne, was built by Sir John Hume around 1613.

MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS



8 Alexander Sanderson COUNTY TYRONE One of the very few pre-1641 memorials to a Scottish landowner in Ulster can be seen on the inside of the east gable wall in Desertogue Church of Ireland church.



9 Robert Granger COUNTY TYRONE Coincidentally this gravestone, commemorating Robert Granger who died in 1630, is in Grange graveyard, the site of a former Augustinian abbey.



10 Robert Algoe COUNTY TYRONE A remarkable stone built into the north side of the Mallon 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.

CHURCHES



The churches built by Scottish settlers were for the most part fairly simple structures, rectangular in plan, and lacking any degree of ornamentation.



11 Ramelton COUNTY DONEGAL 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.



13 Derryloran COUNTY TYRONE The ruins of this church stand in a graveyard on the outskirts of Cookstown. The church was described in 1622 as 'almost finished'.



14 Derrygonnelly COUNTY FERMANAGH The now ruined church just outside the village of Derrygonnelly was built by Sir John Dunbar, the grantee of Plantation land in this area.



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 Haddingtonshire.



16 Dunskey castle and the Adairs DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY One of the most spectacularly situated fortifications in Scotland, Dunskey castle was built by the Adairs and later purchased by Sir Hugh Montgomery, Viscount Ards.



17 Kirkcubright castle and Sir Robert McClelland DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY Sir Robert McClelland of Bombe was born c.1592 and as a young man had a reputation for a fiery temperament.



18 Sir James Hamilton, Lord Clandeboy, and the mausoleum at Dunlop Ayrshire Sir James Hamilton's exploits in County Down are much better known than his activities in County Antrim.



19 The Place of Paisley and the Hamiltons RENFREWSHIRE 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 the middle of the sixteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth.



20 Acheson House, Sir Archibald Acheson EDINBURGH Archibald Acheson was a leading figure in the Scottish settler community in Ulster with links to other prominent Scottish landowning families.



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



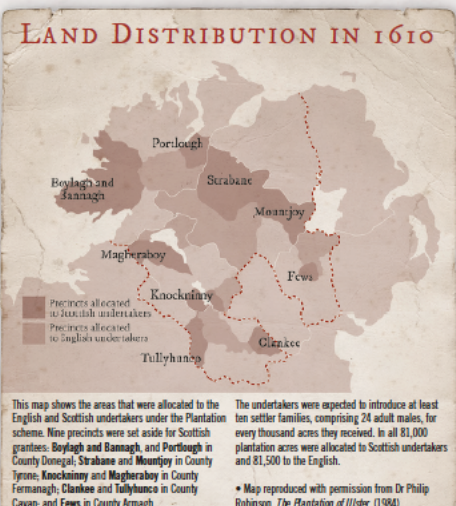
However, Ulster was the preferred destination for many Scottish families, with an estimated three women for every four men who migrated. 'I ... went to Scotland and with great difficulty persuaded a number of Scotch people to come and colonise ... this [diocese] is now planted with over 300 families of British Protestant settlers'.

ANDREW KNOX, BISHOP OF RAPHOE, 1632

THE ORIGINAL 59 SCOTTISH UNDERTAKERS

Table listing 59 Scottish undertakers by county: County Armagh, County Donegal, County Fermanagh, County Tyrone, County Cavan, and County Down.

Timeline of events from 1603 to 1630: 1603 James VI of Scotland succeeds to the throne of England; 1605 George Montgomery appointed bishop of Derry; 1606 James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery settle north-east Co. Down; 1607 Flight of the Earls; 1610 Plantation scheme completed; 1611 At least 350 settlers on Scottish estates; 1613 Nearly 500 settler families; 1618-9 Around 4,400 British adults; 1622 Around 6,500 adult Scots; 1630 Around 14,500 British men.



This map shows the areas that were allocated to the English and Scottish undertakers during the Plantation scheme. Nine precincts were set aside for Scottish grantees: Boyleagh and Bannagh, and Mountjoy in County Tyrone; Knockinny and Magheraboy in County Fermanagh; Clonbin and Tullyhanna in County Cavan; and Fews in County Antrim.

