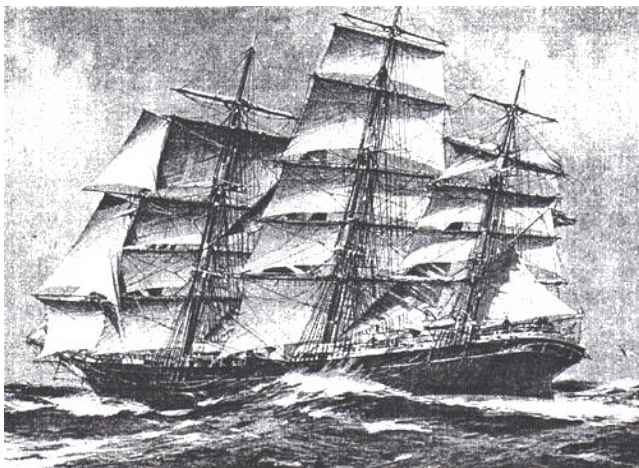


Scots-Irish Influence in America and On Our Hull Family

Our family lived in Ireland during very difficult times. They left Scotland or England as plantation people under duress and then arriving in a hostile Northern Ireland where as Presbyterian Protestants they were not wanted by the Catholic Irish. England imposed tariffs and divided our lands until we couldn't sustain ourselves. The final blow was to build a linen trade with Northern Ireland and then refuse to buy the linen. When the potato famine hit in the early 1800's England could have helped and stop the starvation but instead they turned their back.



Many of our family left for other countries both in the 1700's and later in the 1800's to escape this and find more freedom. We know that through our DNA studies that two or three of our families settled in the Eastern United States in the late 1700's. Historian J. A. Froude very accurately summed up the situation of the Scots-Irish Presbyterians at the time of the Revolutionary War, thus: "The resentment which they carried with them continued to burn in their home, and in the War of Independence. England had no fiercer enemies than the grandsons and great grandsons of the Presbyterians who held Ulster for the Crown."

Froude continues, "Throughout the revolted colonies all evidence shows that the foremost, the most irreconcilable, the most determined in pushing the quarrel to the last extremity were the Scott-Irish,

whom the bishops, Lord Donegall and others of their kind, had driven out of Ulster."

American historian George Bancroft said the Scots-Irish brought to America no submissive love for England: and their experience and their religion alike bade them meet opposition with prompt resistance. The Presbyterians of Pennsylvania and throughout the colonies arose as one man for the rights and liberties of America.

At Valley Forge when many deserted him, they remained, despite cold and hunger, to keep alive the waning cause, George Washington, of course, said: "If defeated everywhere else, I will make my stand for liberty among the Scots-Irish in my native Virginia."

As you can see our heritage involves people who were constantly standing against their native nation, the local government and for their God.

A letter written by John Dunlap on May 12 1785 to Robert Rutherford, a friend back in Ulster, urged others to follow him to America. He wrote: "The young men of Ireland who wish to be free and happy should leave it and come here as quickly as possible. There is no place in the world where a man meets so rich a reward for good conduct and industry as in America."

After 1870 you could find very few of our family still in the Dungiven, Ireland area. Most had immigrated to America, Australia or New Zealand. This not only made us citizens of other countries but made us who we are and how we should be for many generations to come.