

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE ORIGINAL SCOTS COLONISTS OF EARLY AMERICA

## Chapter 1 : The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, | David Dobson

*The Original Scots Colonists of Early America, Browse this collection. OR. Browse Individual Records in this Title. Table of Contents. Title Page;*

James VI and I , c. The earliest Scottish communities in America were formed by traders and planters rather than farmer settlers. Regular contacts began with the transportation of indentured servants to the colony from Scotland, including prisoners taken in the Wars of the Three Kingdoms. Population growth and the commercialization of agriculture in Scotland encouraged mass emigration to America after the French and Indian War , [39] a conflict which had also seen the first use of Scottish Highland regiments as Indian fighters. Celtic music in the United States American bluegrass and folk music styles have some of their roots in the Appalachian ballad culture of Scotch-Irish Americans predominantly originating from the "Border Ballad" tradition of southern Scotland and northern England. Fiddle tunes from the Scottish repertoire, as they developed in the eighteenth century, and spread rapidly into British colonies, although sometimes through the medium of print rather than aurally. Some African American communities were influenced musically by the Scottish American communities in which they were embedded. Psalm-singing and gospel music have become central musical experiences for African American churchgoers and some elements of these styles were introduced, in these communities, by Scots although they were also more widespread at this time. The first foreign tongue spoken by some slaves in America was Scottish Gaelic picked up from Gaelic-speaking immigrants from the Scottish Highlands and Western Isles. Patriots and Loyalists[ edit ] The civic tradition of the Scottish Enlightenment contributed to the intellectual ferment of the American Revolution. The Scotch-Irish, who had already begun to settle beyond the Proclamation Line in the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys , were drawn into rebellion as war spread to the frontier. Uncle Sam is the national personification of the United States , and sometimes more specifically of the American government , with the first usage of the term dating from the War of 1812. The American icon Uncle Sam, who embodies the American spirit more than any other figure, was in fact based on a real man. He provided the army with beef and pork in barrels during the War of 1812. The barrels were prominently labeled "U. S. Army". Emigrants and free traders[ edit ] Trade with Scotland continued to flourish after independence. The tobacco trade was overtaken in the nineteenth century by the cotton trade, with Glasgow factories exporting the finished textiles back to the United States on an industrial scale. Many qualified workers emigrated overseas, a part of which, established in Canada, later went on to the United States. Poet James Mackintosh Kennedy was called to Scotland to deliver the official poem for the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1872. William Faulkner won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. Soldiers and statesmen[ edit ] More than 1 million , Scottish emigrants migrated to the U. S. Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk were what we now call Scotch-Irish presidents and products of the frontier in the period of Westward expansion. Among the most famous Scottish American soldier frontiersmen was Sam Houston , founding father of Texas.

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## Chapter 2 : Staff View: The original Scots colonists of early America,

*David Dobson has done a ton of research over the years about Scottish immigration to the Americas. Quote "The Scottish participation in the settlement of America dates from the early seventeenth century, and from that time until the American Revolution probably around , Scots emigrated to the New World.*

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## Chapter 3 : The Original Scots Colonists of Early America. Supplement

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While many Scots emigrated for reasons known only to them, the majority of Scots arrived in Colonial America against their will. The first group of Covenanters banished from Great Britain arrived in America in the late seventeenth century. Beginning in , Jacobite Highlanders were banished to the Americas. Continuing persecution encouraged other Scots to emigrate well into the nineteenth century. All that stuff you learned in grammar school about European people coming to America to for religious freedom is true It also includes the effects of political manipulations, big business, greed, and outside influences on government. To make a year story short, the Scots had their own monarchy and the English had theirs. The king of Scotland was elected from among the royal family by the Scottish parliament. The king of England was determined pretty much by inheritance, with certain stipulations set down by the English parliament. After fighting a few wars for various reasons, marriage between members of royal families united the two countries under one monarchy. Monarchs come and go. Some were of one religion, some of another, but generally they tried to impose their religious and political opinions on their subjects, sometimes by harsh methods. Generally, the kings wanted to make everyone in Scotland follow the Episcopal church, while many Scots were faithful to the Catholic or Presbyterian church. Presbyterians in Scotland signed a covenant with God to oppose all other religions. They were called Covenanters. Some subjects believed that being a king of Scotland was a divine right given only to the descendents of King James. They were called Jacobites Jacob is Latin for James. The Scots lived under the clan system, in which everyone had an interest in the community sort of a commune and banded together when necessary to battle other clans. It was primarily an agricultural society. As the clan chiefs became wealthier and more powerful, they grew more distant from the clan members who farmed the land and fought the battles. The clan chiefs discovered Cheviot and Blackface sheep and realized that they could make more money raising sheep than they could from the farmers. Since there was more law and government then, they no longer needed to maintain large clans for their own protection. They could use only two or three peasants to care for the sheep and be rid of the headaches caused by being responsible for the safety and welfare of the hundreds who had lived on the lands for years. They called it "agricultural improvement" and began to drive the clan members from their land by charging very high rent or by forceably evicting them. The farmers went to the cities of Scotland, Ireland, or England to get jobs but since the labor market was flooded, most were unsuccessful. Some went to the coast to become fishermen, but again, they found little work. They emigrated simply to support themselves and even some of them had to come as indentured servants in order to pay their fares. Since the ports of the American east coast received so many immigrant ships, the Scots settled in the East, but primarily in the South. Like later immigrants, they tended to settle where others of their culture had established colonies, so relatively large numbers of Scots stayed in the agrarian South and established new lives here. All of this is very similar to the New World Order that big business, entrenched politicians, the Christian Coalition, and the federal government is establishing with NAFTA, GATT, and other trade agreements that combine our government with others for the economic benefit of a few. January 16, "The Original Scots Colonists of Early America" - Introduction "The Scottish participation in the settlement of America dates from the early seventeenth century, and from that time until the American Revolution probably around , Scots emigrated to the New World. After the political union of Scotland and England in the Scots had unrestricted access to the English plantations in America. Emigration expanded slowly but steadily until when a combination of factors in Scotland and America stimulated emigration, especially from the Highlands. This then was the general pattern of Scottish immigration and settlement in colonial America.

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## Chapter 4 : Scottish Immigration

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A successful occupation of Nova Scotia was finally achieved in 1713. Due to difficulties in obtaining a sufficient number of skilled emigrants, in 1709, James VI created a new order of Baronets; admission to this order was obtained by sending six labourers or artisans, sufficiently armed, dressed and supplied for two years, to Nova Scotia, or by paying 3,000 merks to William Alexander. For six months, no one took up this offer until James compelled one to make the first move. In 1713, there was a wider uptake of baronetcies, and thus more settlers available to go to Nova Scotia. However, in 1759, war broke out between England and France and the French re-established a settlement at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, which they had originally settled in 1713. This set of British triumphs which left Cape Sable as the only major French holding in North America was not destined to last. However, this land was never colonised likely due to the problems over the settlement of Nova Scotia. Although the Quakers were an important force, making up all of the proprietors of East Jersey, the settlement was marketed as a national, rather than a religious, endeavour, partially due to persecution of the Quakers in the 1690s and 1700s. The city became the provincial capital in 1710. From 1710, there was further emigration, albeit unsought by the emigrants, with the deportation of captured Covenanters. They were originally to have been placed in indentured servitude on arrival; however, they were declared by the courts to be free men, as they had not voluntarily indentured. The initial immigrants to East Jersey were Quakers, Episcopalians and Presbyterians; by the 1720s, Presbyterianism had become the dominant religion. These were intended, with the support of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the leader of the Carolina Proprietors, to provide a haven for Covenanters, as these Scots were given a guarantee of freedom of conscience and autonomous control of their colony, which extended from Charles Town Charleston towards Spanish territory. In 1710, Scots settlers arrived to build a settlement at Port Royal, the site of former French and Spanish settlements. This was renamed by the Scots as Stuarts Town. The Scots also carried out frequent raids on Spanish allied Indians and raided the Spanish mission at Santa Catalina de Guale as well as encouraging and arming the Indians they traded with to attack the Spanish directly. In 1715, the Spanish retaliated and sent three ships with Spanish troops and Indian allies to attack Stuarts Town. Due to a recent sickness, the Scots had only 25 effective fighting men able to mount a defence and the town was wiped out. This act gave the company a year monopoly on trade with Africa and Asia, authorising it to arm and equip ships and to establish colonies in uninhabited or unclaimed areas of America, Asia or Africa. These powers were similar to those of the English East India Company, which opposed the establishment of a Scottish rival. These settlers were made up of ex-soldiers, ministers of religion, merchants, sailors and the younger sons of the gentry, to receive 50 to 100 acres. The government of the colony was run by a committee, the chairman of which changed every two weeks. Also, for a trading colony established to trade with passing ships in both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, they carried a poor choice of trade goods, including wigs, shoes, bibles, woolen clothing and clay pipes. Thus, the Scots faced assaults by the Spanish on their own. In 1719, they dealt with this by recruiting a Jamaican captain to raid Spanish shipping as a privateer, but this achieved little. Soon thereafter, the Spanish mounted an expedition of men to wipe out the Scots. This was effective, as most settlers had already succumbed to disease or starvation. It was named after the previous failed settlement on the Isthmus of Panama, though it was, for a time, also known as "New Inverness".

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## Chapter 6 : Scottish Genealogy | Newberry

*This is a reference book, listing SOME of the original Scots colonists of Early America of the , or so Scots who emigrated to the New World between the early s and the American Revolution.*

## Chapter 7 : The Original Scots Colonists of Early America: Supplement, - David Dobson - Google Books

*In , 2, Scottish settlers, in two expeditions, set out to found a Scottish trading colony at Dari n on the isthmus of Panama. These settlers were made up of ex-soldiers, ministers of religion, merchants, sailors and the younger sons of the gentry, to receive 50 to acres ( km 2) each.*

## Chapter 8 : Our Scottish Heritage: The Original Scots Colonists of Early America"

*DESCRIPTION. This Supplement contains data that enlarges on some of the information found in David Dobson's Original Scots Colonists of Early America, for the time period ; it also contains completely new information gleaned from recent research.*

## Chapter 9 : Original Scots Colonists of Early America, by David Dobson

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