

The Early Scots-Irish Fultons of North America; a Pedigree focused on the Branch leading to St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri

James T. Fulton
jtfulton@cox.net
 Corona Del Mar, California, USA
 1 June 2012

There is a Table of Contents, List of Figures and an Index at the end of this analysis.

1. Introduction

1 There is substantial evidence that the Fulton families of St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, USA of the
 2 first half of the 20th Century can trace their family back through the Fultons of Southern Ohio in the 19th
 3 Century, the Fultons of the 18th Century located in the Southeastern region of colonial Pennsylvania, USA
 4 and from there, across the Atlantic Ocean to the Fultons of the Lagan Valley of counties Down and
 5 Antrim of Northern Ireland in the 17th Century, and ultimately to the “Land of Fulton” of central Scotland
 6 prior to and including the 16th Century.

7 The Land of Fulton was fertile lowlands and the population multiplied until pressures to emigrate arose.
 8 A great many Fultons emanated from the Land of Fulton into the coastal regions of Ayrshire, Scotland.
 9 The area was also fertile and the rise in population, along with political events, led to emigration first to
 10 Ireland, generating a group frequently described as the Scots-Irish. Probably a minor portion of all of the
 11 Fultons who immigrated to Northern Ireland formed a large family populating the Lagan (little hollow)
 12 River valley southwest of, and now incorporated as the City of Lisburn within the metropolitan
 13 community of Belfast. The area consisted of three villages or estates, Blaris, Derriagh, and Lisnagarvy.
 14 The detailed description of these areas, and their political evolution, is complex due to the overlay of both
 15 ecclesiastical and civil parishes. The net is the current city of Lisburn, formerly Lisnagarvey, overlays
 16 two parishes, Blaris and Derriagh.

17 A major finding of this study was the mass emigration of many of the Fultons of Lisburn to the area of
 18 Southeast Colonial Pennsylvania in the late 1720's, now split between Pennsylvania and Maryland by the
 19 Mason Dixon Line of 1767. This was part of an even larger emigration which saw many of the Fultons of
 20 Lisburn emigrating to India and New Zealand on a long term basis in service to the British Empire.
 21 Fultons were virtually absent from the emerging city of Lisburn by the 1850's, although they were still
 22 present in the surrounding areas.

23 This study also uncovered an interesting feature. The long term (sometimes multigenerational) circular
 24 emigration, where the parties or their descendants eventually returned to the Lisburn area to live out their
 25 lives.

26 This study will focus on documenting the links in this extended chain and the accompanying saga.

27 I believe this analysis will demonstrate that the genealogy of the inventor, Robert Fulton (1765–1815),
 28 along with this author can be traced back to the Fultons of Lisburn via the emigration of a John Fulton
 29 (1678-1750) who was born in Lisburn and died in Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and his two sons.
 30 It will also update the assertion of another researcher, JT (Trevor) Fulton¹, on page 165 of his recent book
 31 to show even he is related to the inventor, albeit by a circuitous route. The common link appears to be
 32 John (1653–1749) “of Derriagh;” Robert (Steamboat) & I being in the line from John’s first wife,
 33 Margaret English and Trevor being in the line from John’s second wife, Margaret Camac. This work will
 34 also show that another recent researcher, Richard S. Fulton², is also linked to the Lisburn Fultons. He
 35 shares a common ancestor with Trevor in Robert Coulson Fulton (1723–1762). Richard S. has provided a
 36 wealth of research data related to the Fultons of early North America that is available on the Internet.
 37 This work has converted much of his text data into genealogical trees to aid in interpretation. These trees
 38 will be discussed in subsequent individual sections below.

2 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

39 Overall, this analysis has documented at least 13 generations of the Fulton line emanating from Muirton
40 House, Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland (with 16 generations if you count some minimally documented people
41 leading to John (1550–) of Muirton.

42 In hindsight, this analysis was uniquely supported by a number of features and events. The well
43 documented flourishing of the Fultons of Lisburn and of S.E. colonial Pennsylvania made the many
44 relationships easy to track. The early immigration of the Lisburn Fultons from Scotland, and the
45 subsequent early emigration to the USA isolated their records from the many other Fultons who
46 emigrated, particularly directly from Scotland. After, 1750, the tide of immigration of Fultons from
47 Scotland made tracking an individual Fulton family very difficult, particularly in the central Pennsylvania
48 regions of Harrisburg and York. With the increased mobility provided by the advent of rail, and more
49 particularly automobile, travel; the ability to track a particular family history has become much more
50 difficult.

51 As in most genealogy studies, tracking a single family becomes more difficult as the population of a
52 region increases. This is particularly true in this case after 1750. Before 1750, there were only isolated
53 groups of Fultons in the colonies of North America. A case in point is the influx of the John (1713–1796)
54 of Lanarkshire family of Fultons into the Lancaster, Lancaster, Pennsylvania area in 1753. It becomes
55 important to track both of these families to avoid intermixing of the families by indiscriminate acceptance
56 of “hints” via Ancestry.com.

57 **1.1 Major Sources, geopolitical evolution and quirks of language**

58 Major cultural and technology changes occurred during both the period of interest in this study and the
59 duration of the analyses of the Fultons by several significant investigators.

60 Crossing the Irish Sea from Southern Scotland to Northern Ireland in the 1500's through 1650 under sail,
61 required minimal maneuvering, with sailing limited to coastal quays such as those available at
62 Portpatrick, Scotland and Donaghadee, Ireland. Transatlantic sailing up through 1838 was strictly by sail
63 between a limited number of ports on each coast. Only subsequent to 1838 did reasonably reliable and
64 comfortable transatlantic travel begin. Even “stearage class” steamer travel was much more reliable than
65 any previous mode. Scheduled steam travel beginning in the 1840's also introduced the possibility of
66 routine mail contact between relatives and between marketing oriented promoters (offering virtually free
67 land in the Americas) and potential emigres.

68 Genealogy prior to the age of computers was a much more difficult task. Prior to the spread of reading
69 and writing, much genealogy was relegated to verbal folklore, surviving family Bibles and often church
70 records. Early population surveys by political entities did not record individual names beyond that of the
71 head of the household. Many early civil records do not give information concerning addresses and
72 parentage. The written folklore of the Fultons of North America prepared during the late 19th Century and
73 later, is heavily dependent on such verbal folklore of the 18th Century and earlier. Much of it also seeks
74 to establish a relationship to the prominent Robert (Steamboat) Fulton (1765-1815), frequently on very
75 limited grounds.

76 While Burke's series of books describing the gentry of the British Isles during the 18th and 19th Centuries
77 are helpful, they are mere snippets of the more complete genealogy of an individual family. As is rapidly
78 seen in the case of the Fultons, Burke's publications include brief accounts of short intervals of Fulton
79 history based primarily on the folklore of the writer (usually a member of the family). Trevor summarizes
80 this information, pages 48-49 and discounts much of it on page 163.

81 Sir Theodore Hope, married into the Fulton family and prepared the first significant genealogy of the
82 family in 1903. His focus was on a very significant group of the much larger “clan” of Fultons of
83 lowland Scotland. It relied heavily on family folklore augmented by church and tax roles. His work is
84 admirable and his genealogical tables are an achievement of draftsmanship of the time. It includes a
85 variety of question marks at what can be considered by some specific individuals as critical to the
86 understanding of their branch of the tree.

87 Sir Theodore proudly affirmed that he had communicated extensively from England with his relative
88 Robert Valpy Fulton of New Zealand over a five year period. This might have comprised five pairs of
89 letters per year.

90 Richard S. Fulton and Trevor Fulton carried out limited mail and electronic mail communications
91 between England and Texas in the USA during the first decade of the 21st Century. More recently, JT
92 (Trevor) Fulton in England and JT (Jim) Fulton in California have carried out more communications by
93 email (including graphics) in one week than Sir Theodore and Robert Vespy accomplished in five years.

94 The advent of the commercial service, Ancestry.com, has provided an entirely new research tool for
95 genealogy. By pooling funds from subscriptions, it has been able to support the electronic scanning of
96 documents related to genealogy from the far corners of the world, and making those documents all
97 available to an individual researcher at his desk. While the basic table making of Ancestry.com does not
98 equal the manual draftsmanship of Sir Theodore's time, it is immensely faster and more accessible.
99 Ancestry.com does offer separate advanced software that can equal and surpass the complexity of Sir
100 Theodore's tables, with changes easily made instantaneously.

101 There are currently at least six Fulton Family Trees on Ancestry.com besides my Fulton-McHugh Family
102 Tree. They are supported by the names in parentheses;

103	Fulton Family Tree	(Stephecurtis79)
104	“	(Kjmartin27)
105	“	(Stanley walker)
106	“	(Clfulton44)
107	“	(Dfulton56)
108	“	(Victoriah7) A large private tree

109 **1.1.1 Summary of Sources reviewed**

110 More and more of the pertinent material concerning the Fultons is becoming available in electronic form,
111 including many complete articles and books on the subject. The major books and articles used in this
112 study are all listed at the end of this work. In many, but not all, cases the recent electronic address (URL
113 or Universal Resource Locator) is also provided.

114 **1.1.2 The problem of nomenclature over time**

115 Two problems haunt any genealogical study examining a long period of time, political changes and
116 changes in the languages involved. These occur in profusion in this investigation into the Fultons from
117 the 16th to 20th Centuries.

118 The political topography of Ireland changed significantly during the 17th Century. The changes in Ireland
119 involved both Macro changes, by the conquests of Elizabeth and James I in Ireland and the redistributions
120 of forfeited land to the court favorites, and micro changes such as the consolidation of the regions of
121 Blaris and Lisgaverny into Lisburn, Ireland. As the population has grown and transportation has changed
122 significantly, Lisburn remains an independent city within the metropolitan area of Belfast.

123 Similar changes occurred in the USA during the 18th Century due to the rapid colonization of the Eastern
124 seaboard. The changes at the macro level, in the areas of Southeast Pennsylvania and Maryland were
125 more peaceful. They involved the settling of the final and current border between Pennsylvania and
126 Maryland. This followed the discovery that the political areas given to Lord Baltimore (by charter of
127 1632) and William Penn (by charter of 1681), and based on cursory survey marks, actually overlapped.
128 The imposition of the Mason-Dixon Line introduced considerable complexity in this study. The changes
129 at the micro level following the macro settlement involved both the rapid development of European
130 colonies at the expense of the native population (as in Ulster, Ireland at a lesser scale) and the relatively
131 continuous dissection and merging of counties, townships and voting districts. The township of
132 Nottingham suffered the most obvious changes. Originally completely within the area of Pennsylvania
133 claimed by William Penn, it was split in two by the Mason-Dixon Line. The portion defined as in
134 Maryland was then split into East and West Nottingham. The Maryland area of primary interest came to

4 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

135 be known as Cecil County. Cecil went through a transition of political districts from the old, British-
136 based description of “Hundreds” into the commonly used “County” description found in Ireland and the
137 remainder of most of the USA (with the exception of Louisiana which continues to use civil “parish” as
138 the equivalent of county.

139 To further confuse the situation, one label found of significance in this study is the term “Rising Sun.”
140 1. It originally described an ale house (now a guest house) in Kilkenny Co., Ireland, near the major
141 southern ocean-going seaport of Waterford, Waterford Co., Ireland.

142 2. It describes an early village name (possibly applied by the initial Fulton families in the area of
143 Pennsylvania/Maryland and of considerable interest here).

144 3. Later, it became the name of a sixth voting district (Rising Sun) of Maryland (Laws of Maryland,
145 1856). It was taken from parts of the earlier fourth (Fair Hill) and fifth (North East) districts. Fair Hill
146 plays its own role in this study as it is occasionally found to refer to the homestead of John (1678-1750),
147 or possibly James, Fulton.

148 4. Finally, it was the name given to a village in Indiana populated by at least one family of Fultons
149 emanating from central Pennsylvania.

150 While “Rising Sun” may be found within a list of the top ten ale house names in England, it is a rarity in
151 the USA. Even today, it is only found in town names in two states, Maryland and Indiana.

152 The study will explore whether the “Rising Sun Ale House,” in fact like many facilities in Ireland—a
153 Guest House, may have acted as a rendezvous point for many of these emigrants on their way to the
154 primary port of the day in Ireland, adjacent to Waterford, the seat of Waterford County. Interestingly, the
155 Rising Sun guest house is located in County Kilkenny. The attribute, “Kilkenny” haunts the history of
156 the Fultons of interest here. However, Kilkenny is generally found to be a “red herring” in this study.
157 Similarly, “Rising Sun” could not be associated with a specific migration of Fultons in this study. The
158 Rising Sun of colonial Pennsylvania/Maryland and the Rising Sun of Indiana appear to be populated by
159 significantly different strains of immigrants from Ireland. Lacking a common thread, between the three
160 physical locations where the name Rising Sun is found, its credibility also approaches “Red Herring”
161 status.

162 A minor inconvenience involves the Irish acre and the English acre. Hope said 40 Irish acres
163 corresponded to 73 English acres. However, this may be a misprint. Trevor calculates the ratio as
164 40:63.

165 A more significant problem is the establishment of both political and ecclesiastical parishes in
166 Ireland. It may be useful to describe ecclesiastical parishes using an Italic type face.

167 Trevor has described the political subdivisions used in northern Ireland. “Ireland was divided into
168 Counties, Baronies, Parishes and Townlands in decreasing order of size.” A problem not found in the
169 USA, is the common naming of houses and minor estates in the British Isles. Thus, it becomes necessary
170 to determine whether the label “Muirton” relates to a house on the West edge of Beith, Ayrshire Scotland;
171 or a farm of unknown size at that location. The term “manor” also appears to be used to describe estates
172 of various sizes, with a manor house associated with the larger estates. And of course, “estate” is also
173 frequently used to describe the total property (real and personal in USA jargon) of a decedent in a will.

174 1.2 Derivation of the Fulton name

175 Within the early days of the British Isles, it was customary (when the time was appropriate) to assign a
176 family name to various residents based on either their trade, or where they came from.

177 Robert Valpy Fulton (1865–1924) of Dunedin, and several others, have developed the family name based
178 on the presumed trade of one or more generations of Fultons. These sources suggest the name evolved in

179 the 1100's or thereabouts from the term Fuglton or someone involved in the poultry (fugel, fugol, fugul)
180 trades. It is frequently noted there was a member of the English Royal Court in those times using a
181 variant of those terms, suggesting he was a supplier of fowl to the court.

182 Trevor Fulton (page 1), and several others, have developed the family name based on the presumed
183 homeland of one or more generations of Fultons. These sources suggest a large number of Fultons
184 assumed the surname when they moved away from an area of lowlands near the sea west of Glasgow
185 Scotland (ful, full, an Anglo-Saxon adjective associated with water or possibly unconsecrated land
186 adjacent to an Abbey) . He notes that swamp or marshland is typically fen in early Anglo-Saxon and mor
187 or moor is typically used to describe damp or waste land. Trevor also notes the close association of the
188 Fulton homeland, consisting of unconsecrated land adjacent to the consecrated land of Paisley Abbey.
189 Another source of the name Fulton is some of the low land on the North shore of the Thames Estuary. A
190 Fulton Hall is still there today.

191 For the Scottish Fultons, single names or informal last names existed up through about 1400. First and
192 formal surnames were used through the early 1700's. First, middle and last names became common
193 beginning in the mid 1700's.

194 **1.3 Documenting the early Fultons**

195 Multiple emigrations on a global scale, over a period of several centuries has been a hallmark of the
196 Fulton family. While the surname has come into use on multiple occasions within the British Isles, the
197 major development of the surname appears to have occurred in the central region of Scotland (Trevor,
198 pages 1-10). He has described the area of Ful townland, evolving to Fultoun, as early as 1170. As Trevor
199 noted,

200 “since the purpose of the surname was to distinguish one person from another it would not be
201 logical to use names from this group for everyone living in the locality so named, since that would
202 not distinguish them from each other. It seems more likely that this format would be used by
203 people who had moved from their birthplace, and that therefore a name derived from a locality,
204 such as Fulton, would first be found away from the location so named.”

205 After reaching a high state of concentration within the area immediately West of Glasgow, Scotland, a
206 significant portion of the group began migrating to the Southwest into Ayrshire, Scotland adjacent to the
207 Irish Sea. These emigres generally adopted the surname of Fulton to indicate their places of origin. This
208 area also became densely populated, relative to the density supportable by an agrarian economy prior to
209 the development of mechanized agriculture, and included a significant number of Fultons. The result was
210 emigration of significant numbers of Fultons across the narrow sea between Scotland and Northern
211 Ireland (about half the width of the sea between Los Angeles, California and its adjacent island of
212 Catalina). Once in Ireland, the Fultons spread to a number of areas documented clearly in Trevor
213 Fulton’s text (page 36). While only a few members of the family emigrated to the Lagan Valley, slightly
214 southwest of the future city of Belfast, this group multiplied rapidly during the 17th Century.

215 Because the administration of the two Eastern Counties of Ulster, County Down and County Antrim
216 changed, migration into that area began at the start of the 17th Century. The political situation changed
217 dramatically in 1609.

218 Northern Ireland suffered from a number of uprising during the 17th Century, related to the Civil War
219 preceding the reign of Cromwell, and the revolution terminating his rule. The properties occupied by the
220 Fultons of the Lagan Valley were actually battlefields on multiple occasions and also resulted in the
221 burning of the nascent city of Lisburn on multiple occasions. These activities resulted in the loss of a
222 majority of all paper records prior to 1650.

223 The above battles, and complications related to rapid population growth and periodic poor growing
224 conditions, resulted in significant emigration of the Lisburn Fultons during the 18th Century. The
225 emigration was so significant that there were no Fultons left in the area by 1856 (Trevor, page 152).

226 The community of Lisburn straddles the Lagan river which is the boundary between counties Down and

6 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

227 Antrim. It is important to differentiate between the “Colonial Period” up to 1609 and the subsequent
228 “Plantation Period after 1609 that relates to the Westernmost Counties of Northern Ireland. A book,
229 “Colonial Ulster: the settlement of East Ulster, 1600-1641” by Raymond Gillespie, describes the area of
230 Atrium during the earliest immigration and subsequent administration and provides a density profile of
231 the people who emigrated from Ayrshire. The records of the Fultons in Ayrshire prior to this time are
232 numerous, to the point of leading to confusion by the large numbers of Williams and Roberts found.
233 Lacking middle names and sharing the surname, they must be distinguished by their specific villages and
234 religious parishes. Tracing the migration of individuals across the Irish Sea is therefore difficult.

235 As King James I (James VI of Scotland) indicated at the time, “there was to be no general dispossession
236 of the native occupants of the Ulster lands; but there was to be introduced among them a sufficient
237 number of Protestant colonists from the main island to temper and overawe the native Irish material and
238 constitute a Protestant core of the Ulster population for the future.”

239 1.3.1 Documenting the early Fultons of Scotland

240 **Figure 1.3.1-1** shows a map from Gillespie with the Land of Fulton, Beith, etc extending to Ireland and
241 the Lagan valley. The migration of the Fultons from the homeland west of Glasgow, the estate of
242 Muirton in the developing town of Beith, and across the water to the Lagan Valley prior to the formation
243 of Lisburn. Other migrations of Fultons, of lesser significance in this analysis, occurred between the
244 shires of Scotland and various townlands of northern Ireland. Some Fultons will be seen to have
245 immigrated to North America without a stopover in Ireland.

246 Roberta (Fulton) Hirth has traced her family from the Land of Fulton (also around Paisley Abbey) to the
247 Eastern precincts of Scotland (near the rubble of Fulton’s Tower) during the 1200's before their emigration
248 from Scotland to what is now Sullivan County New York, USA.
249 <http://www.frontiernet.net/~elisa96/hirth/wwpg2.htm> There does not appear to have been any
250 commingling of these two branches in the New World. See Section 1.3.7.



Figure 1.3.1-1 The distribution of Scottish settlers emigrating to northern Ireland during the colonial period. The Land of Fulton was just to the west of Glasgow. As the people moved into Paisley, Beith and other communities, they adopted the descriptor, de or of Foulton, with various spellings. With time, this became just the surname Fulton. Modified from Gillespie, 1985.

8 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

251 **Figure 1.3.1-2** shows the earliest viable genealogical tree of the Fultons of Muirton House, Beith,
252 Ayrshire, Scotland. It is likely the Fultons of interest lived on the Muirton property for several
253 generations as the town of Beith grew around them. William (1600-1638) may have actually been born a
254 bit earlier, about 1595. It appears he may have emigrated to the Lagan Valley of northern Ireland with his
255 father, John. Hope quotes his mother, "In April 1861, my mother {nee Anne Fulton) wrote thus to me :
256 'Our family went to Ireland A.D. 1611, or 1614.'" and goes on to stress the strong interest his mother had
257 in the genealogy of the family. John's second wife said John had gone to Ireland in 1637, the last
258 recorded date indicating he was still alive. This may be the best information we have. It is not clear
259 whether William (1600-1638) married in Scotland or in Ireland. When he, and/or he and his father, did
260 immigrate, the lease on the family homestead was assumed by James and Jonet (Fulton) Johnstoun. The
261 lease shows the transfer occurred before 1630.

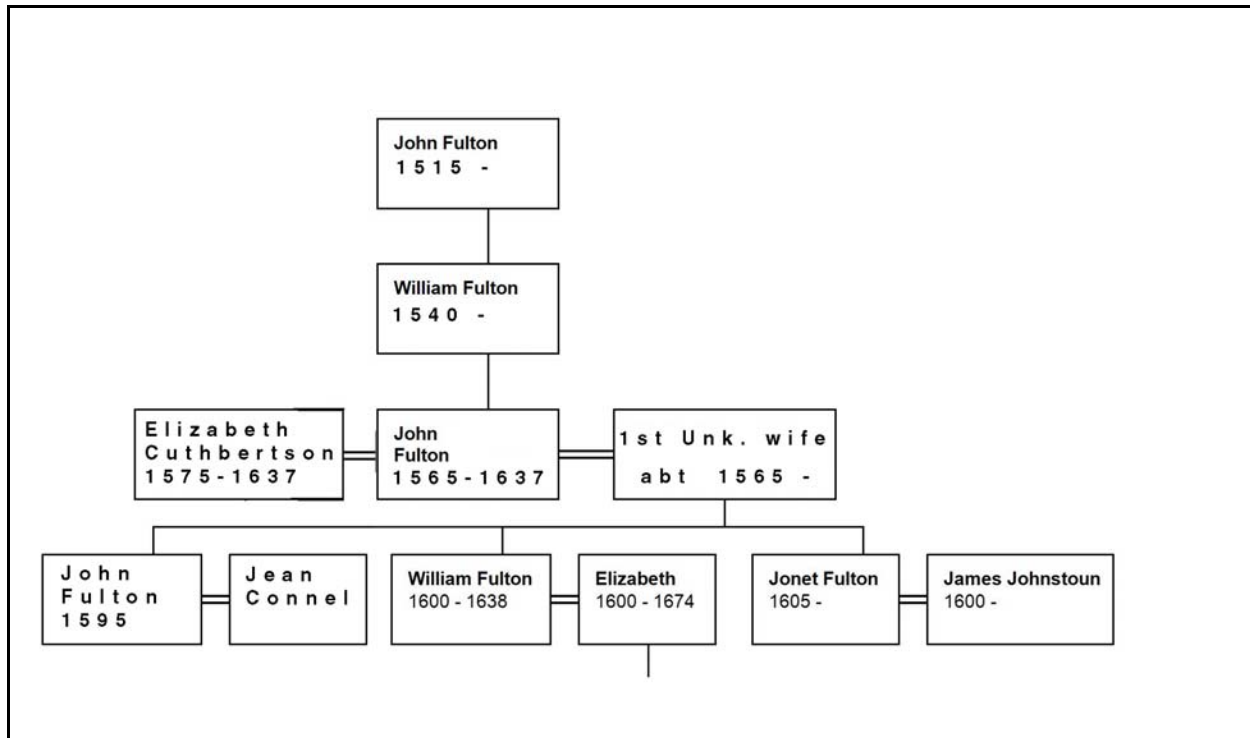


Figure 1.3.1-2 Proposed early Fultons of Muirton House, Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland. The dates, 1637 for Elizabeth Cuthbertson and John Fulton, are the last recorded dates indicating they were still alive. John Fulton (1595 -) and Jean Connel are believed to have been the founders of the Grangehill Fultons.

262 1.3.2 Documenting the early Fultons of Ireland

263 Questions remain about the earliest appearance of the Fultons of the Lagan Valley. As noted above
264 documentation is fragmentary before 1650. This includes the records once thought to have existed in
265 burned churches. What remains is subject to multiple interpretations.

266 Hope's description of the genealogical tree of the Fultons of Lisburn is heavily dependent on the lost
267 documentation of John Williamson Fulton the younger (1814-1872), abbreviated as J. W. F. in Hope's
268 work, and what he describes as continuous communications with Robert Valpy Fulton (1865-1924) over
269 a few years, who was half a world away during the era of mail delivery by steamship.

270 Hope delineates who provided a series of entries in Burke's "Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland.
271 With the visibility available at this time, it is clear that many of these entries are contradictory and in fact

272 wrong. The entries in Burke's, and the comments in Robert Valpy Fulton's and Hope's descriptions
 273 related to the Fultons of Pennsylvania are demonstrably and substantially in error. This situation is
 274 undoubtedly due to the isolation of the USA from Australasia and even Britain in the time of steamship
 275 transportation. Hope provides a long list of government offices contacted and explored for records. The
 276 list does not include any sources in the USA.

277 **Figure 1.3.2-1** shows the genealogical tree of the early Fultons of the Lagan Valley according to Hope.

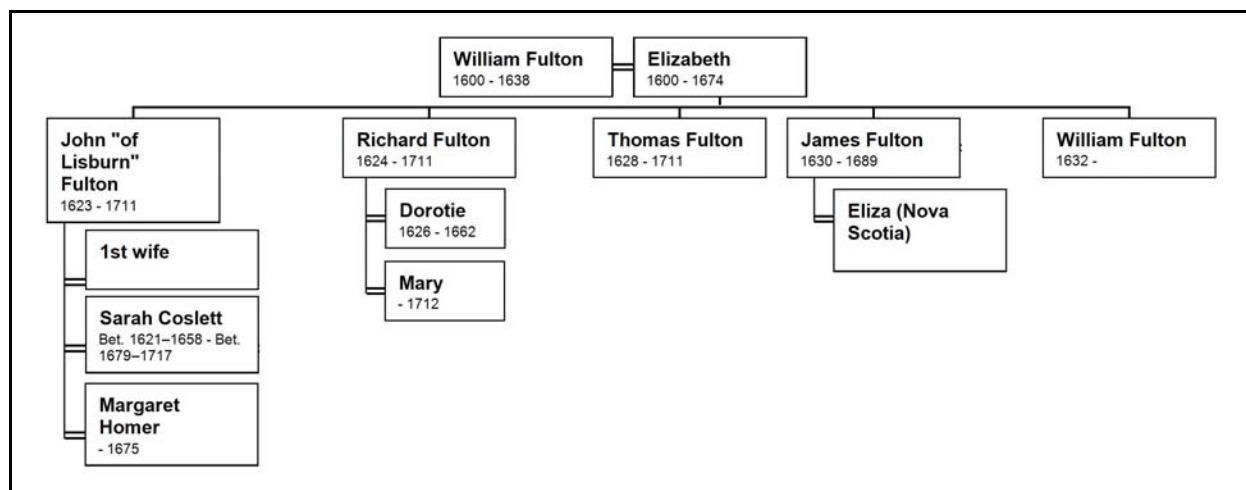


Figure 1.3.2-1 The family tree of the early Lisburn Fultons according to Hope. The father of William (1600-1638) may also have immigrated to Lisburn. The existence of William (1632-) remains speculative. James died young; his wife and children emigrated to Nova Scotia. Thomas moved South to Cork. Major portions of Richard's family emigrated to New Zealand. Little is documented about John's second and third wives. The children of his first wife emigrated extensively.

278 Unless William (1600-1638) was brought over to Ireland as a boy by his father, an immigration date of
 279 1610-1614 would suggest William was probably born in 1590 (rather than 1600) and emigrated upon
 280 reaching adulthood. The lease on the family homestead at Muirton would be expected to have Williams
 281 name on it by 1630 if he was still there. However, as noted above, by that time the lease had transferred
 282 to his brother-in-law, husband of his sister Jonet.

283 Gillespie (pages 50-51) supports this date of immigration, noting the major influx of Scots into northern
 284 Ireland following the securing of clear title to their lands by Montgomery, Hamilton and MacDonnell in
 285 1605. He even notes the shortage of shipping across the Firth of the Clyde following this event. He notes
 286 the "increase flow of settlers between 1610 and c. 1620, but from the 1620's a slowing of migration into
 287 east Ulster was noted." He notes, "After this short spurt of growth the population stabilized and
 288 subsequently fell. The decline was precipitated by a series of harvest failures and political crises in the
 289 late 1630's."

290 Trevor Fulton took a more stringent criteria in discussing the early emigration of Fultons to Lisburn than
 291 did Hope. He did not accept any suppositions or folklore not substantiated by timely documentation.
 292 While noting some reasonable assumptions relating to the Fultons in the interval of 1600 to 1653, he
 293 begins his study based on the early written record associated with Richard "of Lisburn" (b.c. 1624-1711)
 294 dated 1653. Based on his strict criteria, Trevor places John of Lisburn as a son of Richard of Lisburn,
 295 rather than his brother, in a genealogical tree (page 87) which he deprecates as "conjectural relationships
 296 of these people as described in the text." To accomplish this, he moves Richard's birth date up to b.c.
 297 1610 and moves John's birth date to b.c. 1630-35. John is not likely to be born after 1630 if his children
 298 begin arriving in 1650 and continue to arrive in rapid order.

299 Trevor's suggested birth date of Richard would also suggest his father, whether William or not, was born

10 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

300 before 1590. Trevor also offers a significant change in the genealogy of “John of Calcutta” (1730–1893)
 301 which is discussed below.

302 The basic proposition of the legal profession is important in genealogy as well;

303 “Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.”

304 Gillespie³ has spoken with considerable specificity about the migration of the Scots. He offers a broad
 305 review based on the study of many individual documents, but no single confirming document. On the
 306 other hand, Trevor prefers to restrict the discussion to documented events. It has generally been
 307 recognized that most records in the Lagan Valley were destroyed during the battles of the 1630' and
 308 1640's, some of which occurred in the fields of a property central to theis analysis. This study prefers to
 309 accept the early portion of Hope's genealogical table rather than that offered by Trevor. However, it
 310 accepts the suggested major changes to Hopes genealogy tree related to John of Calcutta and later
 311 progeny presented by Trevor Fulton. The level of detail provided in the Hope table is so extensive, it is
 312 difficult to discount it as a casual description of the history of the family. Someone kept significant
 313 records during the 17th Century that John Williamson (1814–1872) Fulton provided to Sir Hope.

314 The family of John (1623–) “of Lisburn” is shown in **Figure 1.3.2-2**. Nearly all of the male children of
 315 this large family, or their offspring, are believed to have emigrated. Paul (1650) had no known male
 316 offspring. Robert (1654–) had two sons but no known grandsons. Those of John (1653–) and Hugh
 317 (1659–), including Hugh himself, are of particular interest below. Thomas (1663–) had three sons
 318 according to Hope. Their potential emigration will be discussed along with those of the heirs of John and
 319 Hugh.

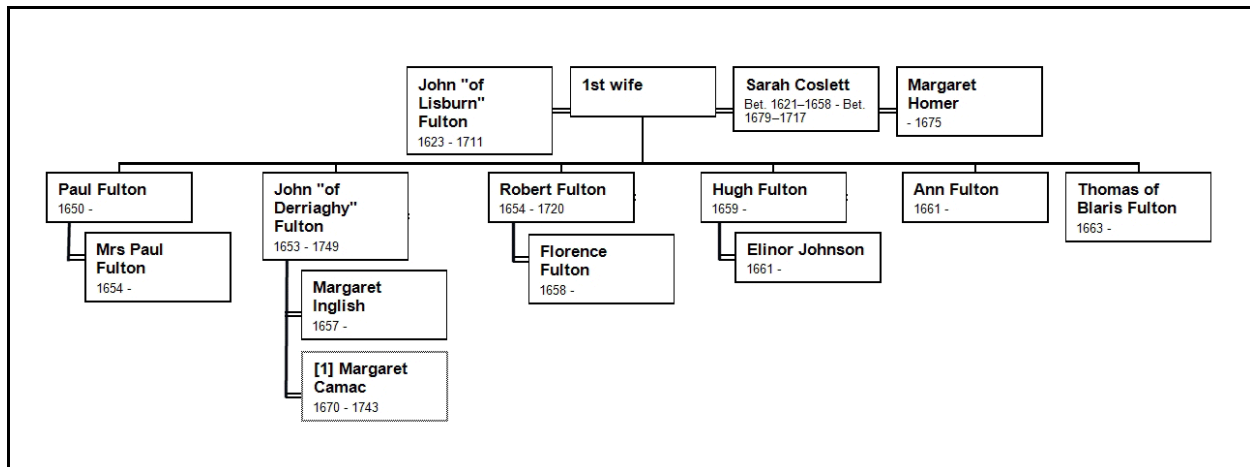


Figure 1.3.2-2 The family of John (1623–). Paul had no known male heirs. Robert had sons but no known grandsons. Thomas had only two sons. Hugh and John , both frequently described as “of Derriaghy,” had multiple sons that emigrated. The double bars are used to indicate wives in this figure, regardless of arrangement.

320 **Figure 1.3.2-3** shows the family of Hugh (1659–) also described as “of Derriaghy.” This family appears
 321 to have been the first of the Lagan Valley Fultons to immigrate to North America. It did so in several
 322 distinct waves. The movements of his first son, William (1683–) and William's son, John (1709–)
 323 remains open to question. Trevor suggests they may have moved westerly into Aghagallon, Ireland.
 324 However, the trail is thin. Alternately, he and his son may have moved to North America like the
 325 majority of the family.

326 Robert (1685–), Hugh's second son, immigrated to Boston about 1730 with sons, John, Robert &
 327 Samuel. Most of them eventually settled in Colerain, Franklin, Massachusetts. Hugh himself, along with

328 his sons, James (1690–), John (1692–) and Thomas (1694–) immigrated to the banks of the Octoraro
 329 Creek in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania about 1725. The material in Section 1.3.3 will provide strong
 330 support for this proposition.

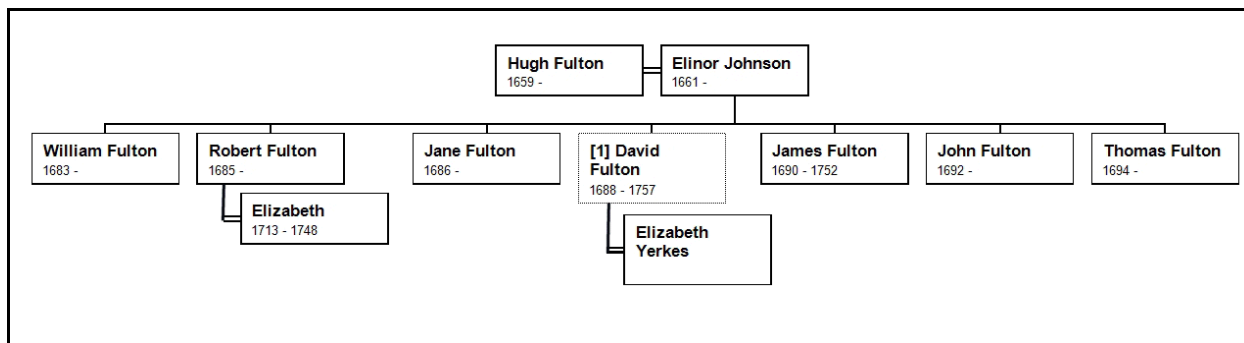


Figure 1.3.2-3 The family of Hugh (1659–) “of Derriaghy.” The figure includes a David (1688–1757) that is normally associated with the tree of Thomas (1663–) “of Blaris” for reasons explored in the text.

331 **Figure 1.3.2-4** shows the family of John (1653–) “of Derriaghy” by both of his wives. It differs from
 332 Hope by incorporating the changes related to John (1731–1803) “of Calcutta” defined by Trevor. This
 333 elimination of John “of Calcutta” as a son of Margaret Camac (1670–1743) from this part of the tree on
 334 chronological grounds, made it possible to assign a place to a mysterious older brother by wife Margaret
 335 English (1657–), John (1678–1750), shown here. Alternatives to this proposal will be explored more
 336 fully in Section 1.3.2.3.

337 The sons of James (1692–1776) emigrated from Ireland to the four corners of the world. With only one
 338 exception, they did not proceed to North America. The putative John (1678–1750), oldest son of John of
 339 Derriaghy, and his two sons, William (1700–1741) and Alexander (1714–1762) are proposed to be the
 340 Fultons who appear in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania between 1728 and 1732. Section 1.3.3 will also
 341 provide the evidence for this proposition.

12 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

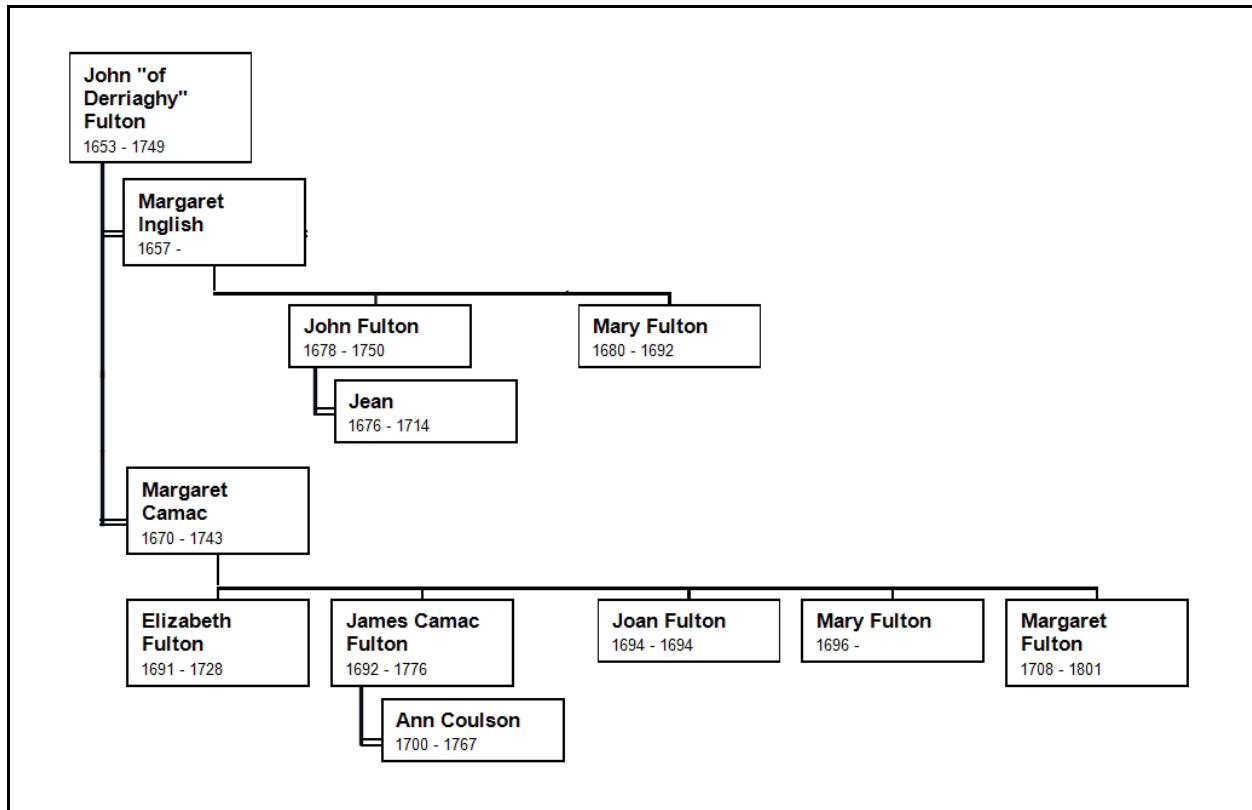


Figure 1.3.2-4 The family of John (1653–) of Derriaghy. John (1678–1750) and James (1692–1776) play major roles in the emigration of the Fultons of the Lagan Valley. This figure differs from Hope in accordance with the findings of Trevor. See text.

342 The figure also involves a small modification to remove what is clearly a duplication in Hope, (related to
 343 Mary Ann (1743–1801)). It also includes an expansion of Hope to show the putative John as the son of
 344 Margaret English.

345 For completeness, **Figure 1.3.2-5** presents the genealogical tree for Thomas (1663–) “of Blaris,” the
 346 youngest known son of John (1653–) “of Lisburn.” Little is known about this family. The Lisburn
 347 Presbyterian Church has baptismal records for the oldest five children but no subsequent entries. Both
 348 Hope and Trevor have suggested the whole family may have emigrated, possibly to South Carolina. As
 349 noted above, there is good evidence that David may have immigrated to S. E. colonial Pennsylvania with
 350 the Hugh of Derriaghy group. The age of David allows him to fit into either family tree easily. No
 351 records have been located by this investigator suggesting parts of the family arrived in South Carolina.

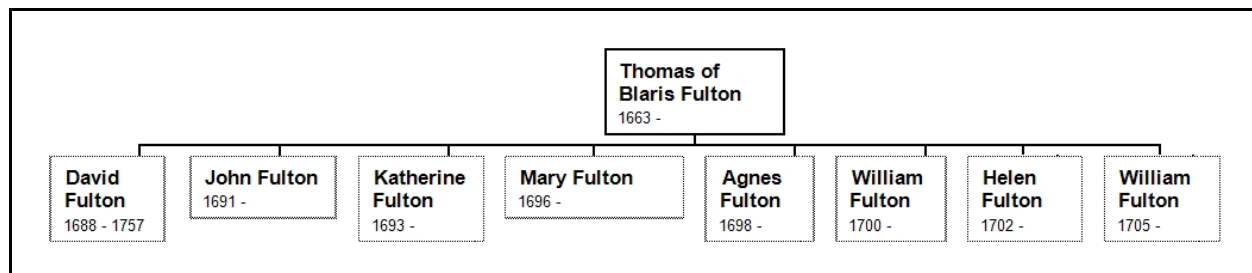


Figure 1.3.2-5 The family tree of Thomas (1663–) “of Blaris.” Little is known about this family. Hope and Trevor both suggest “the whole family may have emigrated.”

352 **1.3.2.1 Prominent locations around Lisburn**

353 Trevor has provided detailed maps of several Fulton sites in and around Lisburn. **Figure 1.3.2-6** provides
354 an extended map of these locations. Note the scale of the figure. The fact that all of the prominent sites
355 mentioned in the various Fulton of Lisburn writings are all within easy walking distance should be noted.
356 In most cases, the various houses were located on estates of less than 80 acres. The Lagan River was the
357 historic boundary between Antrim County and Down County to the south. Lambeg House has been
358 known as Glenmore in recent times.

14 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

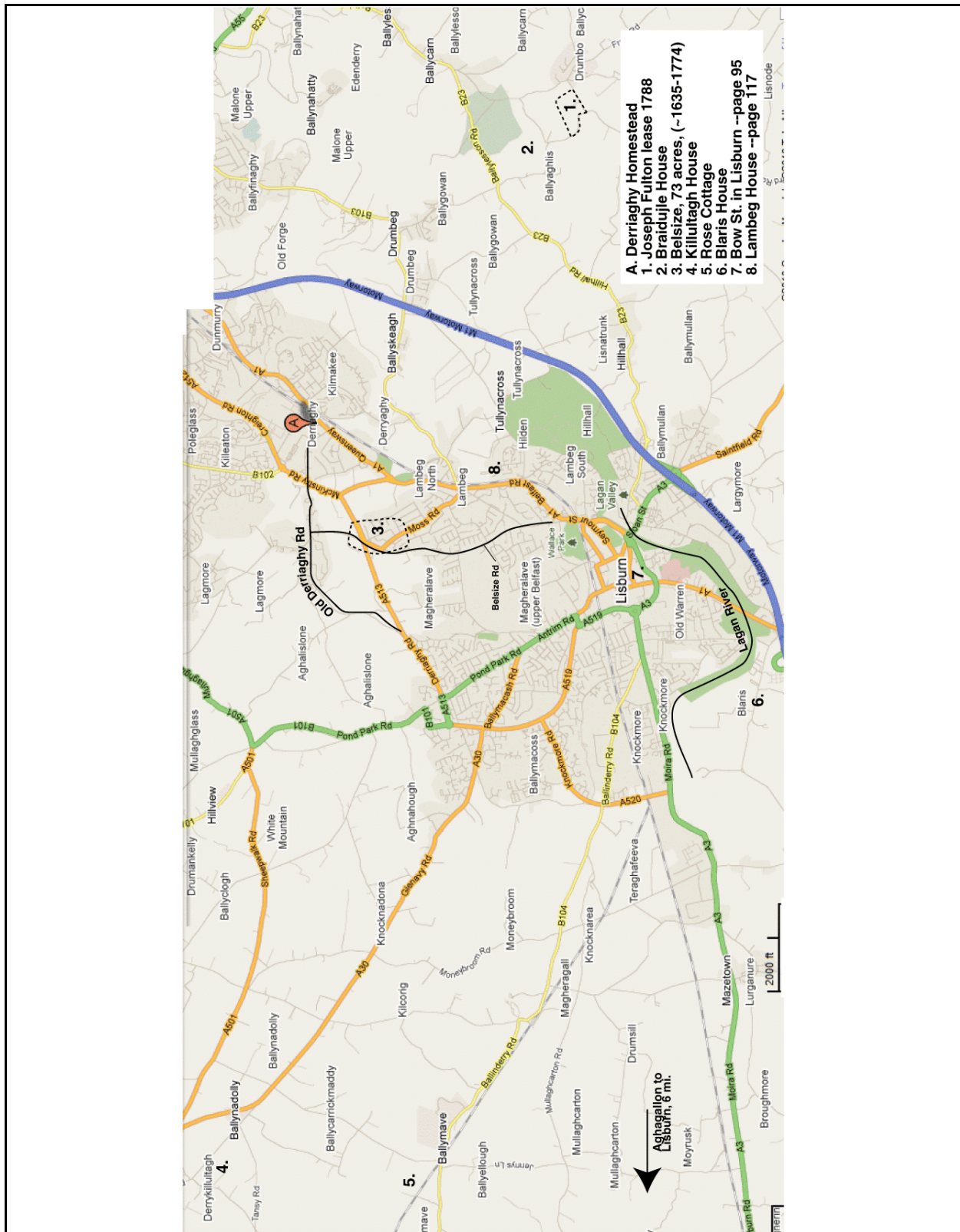


Figure 1.3.2-6 Locations prominent in the Fulton history of Lisburn. Note scale in lower left of figure. All sites are within easy walking distance. A typical 80 acre farm is 1854 x 1854 feet. Page numbers refer to book by Trevor Fulton.

359 **1.3.2.2 Belsize Lease Chronology**

360 A property of 63 English acres (40 Irish acres) plays a key role in the story of the Fultons of Lisburn area.
 361 The property first became eligible for lease under the colonial period plantation of counties Down and
 362 Antrim under Queen Elizabeth I beginning in the first decade of the 1600's. At that time, the land was an
 363 estate of Con Boy O'Neale (spelled variously), who apparently subdivided it with a Hamilton and a
 364 Montgomery (who helped him escape from a legal entanglement.

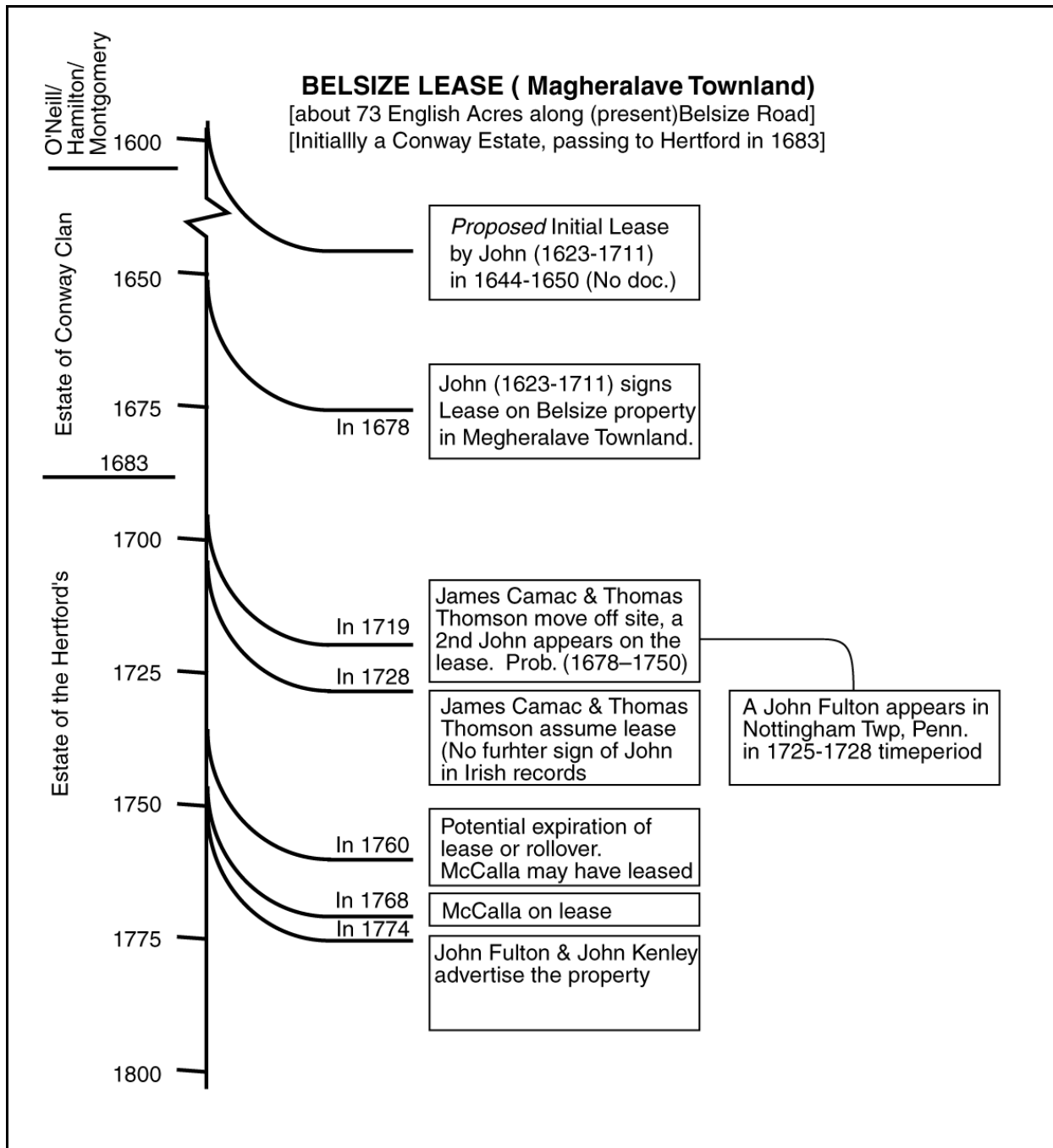


Figure 1.3.2-7 The Chronology of the Belsize Lease in Magheralave Townland. The John on the lease of 1719, and the John found in S.E. colonial Pennsylvania along with his two sons, in 1725-1728 appear to be the same person.

16 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

365 The first known record of the property involved the lease (circa 1678) to John (1623–) and his son, Paul
366 (b.c. 1650–) and grandson, John Willisey (b.c. 1672–). Hope quotes, “on 1st November 1678, the farm,
367 since known as ‘Belsize,’ in the townland of Magheralave, in the parish of Lambeg or Derriaghy,
368 "containing forty Irish acres (73, English),” [The numeric 73 should be 63] The grandson, was the son of
369 Janet (b.c. 1651–) and probably the only living male heir of John of that generation at that time. This
370 would suggest that the other sons of John (1623–) had yet to sire offspring. Leases at that time were
371 frequently written to cover three generations of a family. They were typically interpreted as the 20 year
372 working life of the first generation, the 20 year working life of the second generation and one year of the
373 life of the third, an effective lease life of 41 years.

374 It is possible the lease had originated upon the emigration of this family of Fultons from Beith, Ayrshire,
375 Scotland on or about 41 years earlier, ~1637.

376 By 1719, the lease shows the names of two Johns and no Paul. Trevor has suggested that Paul may have
377 emigrated. Since John of Lisburn had died in 1711 or 1712, the two Johns are most likely, John (1653–)
378 of Derriaghy and his eldest son by wife, Margaret English, the putative John (1678–1750). At this time,
379 James Camac Fulton (1692–) and Thomas Thomson (Husband of Elizabeth) moved off of the property.
380 This would suggest John (1678-1750) occupied the property at this time with his wife and two sons.

381 In 1728, the little known John (1678–1750) disappears from the lease, and the lease is assumed by James
382 Camac and Thomas Thomson. It can be assumed they re-occupied the property. As noted by Trevor,
383 page 82, “Perhaps John the tenant had died or perhaps he thought it better to find a new lease, leaving the
384 end of the old lease to his brother and brother-in-law.” It is proposed here that emigration to America is
385 an additional attractive option. A John Fulton appears on the tax roles of Nottingham township of
386 colonial Pennsylvania as early as 1735 (see the tax role reproduced in this document from Richard S.
387 Fulton).

388 Sutcliffe notes on page 4 that Robert Fulton’s (1765-1815) “father was one of three brothers, David, John
389 & Robert who emigrated from Kilkenny Ireland about 1730.” Kilkenny was both a county and a major
390 inland city (a relative term, about twelve miles from the sea) in Ireland at the time. It is quite possible
391 that they passed through the city on the way to their port of embarkation. Alternately, they may have
392 lived in the county prior to emigration. If so, they may have stayed at or near the Rising Sun Ale House
393 (now a Guest House, founded 1644) on Main Street, Mullinavat, twenty miles South of the main city
394 (since the name Rising Sun has played a significant part in the discussion of American Fulton genealogy)
395 and only 10 miles from the sea at Waterford. While Kilkenny was a major inland trading center in the
396 18th Century, Waterford was a principle port in Ireland during that period. According to the history
397 section of the Waterford City website, its port was in communications with England, all of Northern
398 Europe and Newfoundland during the age of sail. It was well known as an assembly port for Tall Ships .
399 The trans-ocean Quay is about six miles East of the city at the discharge of the Rivers Suir and Barrow
400 into a large bay called Waterford Harbor. By comparison, Belfast did not become a ship building port
401 until around 1791, after the dredging of the Lagan River estuary.

402 As an incidental note, this time period is about 100 years after the death of a William Fulton in
403 Kilkenny, frequently reported as William (b.c.1600-1638) of Derriaghy. Robert Valpy Fulton
404 gives Williams birth date as 1590 without citation. It is rational to believe that the proposed John
405 (1678–1750) found work as a young man in Kilkenny, a center of the linen trade, as Lisburn had
406 been at an earlier time. However, two facts argue against this. First, as Trevor has noted,
407 Kilkenny was never a center of the “linen trade,” meaning white linen. Second, John’s name on
408 the lease in 1719 and his presence in America in 1725-1728 makes his moving to Kilkenny for an
409 extended period unlikely.

410 Hope lists a variety of Roberts, Davids and Johns who are all grandsons of John (b.c. 1623–).
411 Some of these brothers and cousins may have been described colloquially by Sutcliffe as brothers.
412 Hope does not provide details of these. Some of them may also have sought work in Kilkenny, and
413 subsequently emigrated.

414 Trevor Fulton has contributed two comments concerning the red herrings of “the linen trade” and “the
415 Rising Sun Ale House.” They should be used in weighing any discussion of the Fultons and the far south
416 of Ireland. He notes in a private communications;

417 “I have long thought that the Kilkenny connection is a red herring, . . .Some have suggested that
418 the link is the linen industry but that does not fit historically for several reasons. Firstly the
419 tradition of linen manufacture is very much a north of Ireland business and was not of significance
420 in 1638 even there.”

421 “While on the subject of red herrings I would also mention the “Rising Sun”. “Rising Sun” is
422 among the ten most common names for old pubs in the British Isles and I do not think it is possible
423 to deduce anything other than coincidence from it.”

424 It should also be pointed out that The Ballad of the Rising Sun has a long history.

425 “While the authorship is uncertain, some musicologists point to the Broad­sides that circulated the
426 lands of England, Ireland and North America during the sixteenth through nineteenth centuries.
427 These single sheets of cheap paper were printed on one side with a ballad, rhyme or even news,
428 sometimes with woodcut illustrations and were one of the most common forms of printed material
429 during this era. These broadsides were an inexpensive and common way to sell news and history,
430 and the aforementioned nations in which they were most abundant associate these papers with one
431 of the most important forms of traditional music: the ballad.” From Musicouch.com.

432 These ballads existed long before the adoption of the theme to New Orleans in the 1930's or earlier.
433 Cohen has searched Google and found ninety-nine songs featuring the phrase “rising Sun” alone (page
434 196).

435 The next renewal of the lease would be due in about 1760. It may have been that the lease was renewed
436 at that time by a gentleman named McAuley, a son-in-law of John (b.c. 1653–). McCalla was on the
437 lease six years later in 1768. Trevor notes the property was advertised by a later John Fulton and a John
438 Kenley in 1774, as executors of an estate, suggesting the death of McAuley prior to that date.

439 The top box in the chronology appears to be the most difficult to define.

440 Trevor, in a personal communication in 11/2010, described the situation from his perspective:

441 “Lisburn, in Co Antrim was not part of the “Plantation”. It had been part of land owned by Con
442 O'Neill, but two Scotsmen, Montgomery and Hamilton, did a rather dubious deal, leaving Con
443 with one third and them in possession of the remainder, later getting the rest of Con's land. From
444 that they sold the manors of Killultagh and Kilwarlin, including Lisburn, to Lord Conway in 1609.
445 He populated it mostly with English and Welsh so it is a little surprising that that is where we find
446 the Fultons - but that is the way it is.

447
448 From our point of view, it is interesting to note that Montgomery who was related to the Earls of
449 Eglinton, lived at a property in Beith adjoining Muirton, and Hamilton came from the nearby town
450 of Dunlop. It is therefore highly likely that even if Fultons did not go to Ireland with the earlier
451 settlers they must have been well aware of the movement and its opportunities.”

452 Thus Trevor recognizes the early folklore that suggests the possibility of a Fulton presence before that
453 documented in 1653. On page 19, Trevor records that Fultons had occupied Muirton since at least 1554.
454 He also recognizes that the Fultons of Muirton had left that property by the 1630's and turned it over to
455 an in-law, James Johnstoun who had married Jonet Fulton.

456 Although not a timely record, the will of Elizabeth, widow of William (–1638) describes him as William
457 Fultone of Derriaghy. If he was of Derriaghy, and he died in 1638, he must have been living in Antrim
458 County before 1638! It is also highly likely his son, John (1623–) was raised as part of the family in
459 Antrim County. He reached his maturity in 1644 and it would be likely he moved to the Belsize property
460 (with which he is associated) at the time he began a family of his own in 1650.

18 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

461 This study will assume William (–1638) arrived in Antrim County from Muirton House, Beith, Ayrshire,
462 Scotland between 1609 and the birth of John in 1623. He was probably accompanied by his father. The
463 arrival was probably associated with their obtaining a lease on the Derriaghy property from Conway, at
464 the instigation of their hometown friend, Montgomery. It will further assume that John took an initial
465 lease on the Belsize property dated between 1644 and 1650. Arriving in 1609 and having a son in 1623
466 while developing a new homestead might support the presumption that John was born in 1590 rather than
467 1600.

468 1.3.2.3 Proposed revised Genealogical Tree

469 Trevor noted and summarized his findings on page 65, “The corrections, amendments and additions to the
470 work of Hope, including the principal ones described above and other less fundamental discoveries, imply
471 major changes to the history of the Fultons of Lisburn and the surrounding area which he presented in his
472 book.” These changes are adopted here and the tables are extended to include the 19th and 20th Centuries
473 in the USA.

474 Using Ancestry.com, the Genealogical Tree of the Fultons of Lisburn has been expanded dramatically. It
475 now covers at least 13 generations. Because of the size of the Tree (it now contains over 571 people and
476 150 supporting records) it is impractical to publish it in this work. However, it is available for review as
477 the Fulton-McHugh Family Tree (my parents surnames) on Ancestry.com for the near future, and will be
478 available on the author’s website indefinitely, <http://www.neuronresearch.net/genealogy> . A non-member
479 of Ancestry.com can view the tree by contacting the author at the email address at the head of this
480 document.

481 The tree includes branches leading to the inventor, Robert Fulton (1765–1815), to JT (Trevor) Fulton, to
482 Richard S. Fulton and to the author.

483 The most difficult part of creating this tree was spanning the Atlantic Ocean. Fortunately those
484 chronicling the European portions of the family, and those chronicling the North American portions
485 frequently defined the same person. However, a few options may require further study. There appear to
486 be two options for a Lisburn Fulton to have emigrated to the Southeast region of colonial Pennsylvania
487 early in the 18th Century. The first is totally dependent on revising the chronological tree of Hope as
488 suggested by Trevor, to place John (b.c. 1712–1803) of Calcutta with a birth date of 1730 as a son of
489 James Camac Fulton (1692–) rather than as a son of John of Derriaghy (b.c.1653–).

490 The above revision allows for a first son of John (b.c. 1653–) of Derriaghy also named John in honor of
491 his grandfather, John (b.c. 1623–) of Lisburn. If by John (b.c. 1653–) and his first wife, Margaret English,
492 this John would have a potential birth date of 1678, prior to the birth of his sister, Mary (1680–d.c 1696).
493 This proposed John (1678–1750) is perfectly positioned to inherit the Belsize lease in 1719, at the age of
494 41, and to abandon the lease (see Section 1.3.2) and emigrate to colonial Pennsylvania in 1725-1728 with
495 his two sons, William (1700-1741) and Alexander (b.c. 1714–1762). This trio appears prominently
496 among the earliest Fultons in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania.

497 A long-shot alternative is the possibility that John "of Lisburn" had a son John by his second wife,
498 Margaret Homer, who probably died in childbirth in 1675. John then married again within 18 months
499 (possibly to provide baby John a mother). Baby John could then have decided to emigrate after maturity,
500 in 1725-1728, with a new wife and sons, William (1700-1741) and Alexander (b.c.1714–1762).

501 Both of these options support William (1700-1741) as the grandfather of Robert (Steamboat) Fulton
502 (1765–1815) and a more distant sixth grandfather of this author, James (1935–).

504 1.3.2.4 Selected portions of the very large Fulton Genealogical Table

505 It can be said the extensive family of Fultons in Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland during the 17th Century largely
506 evaporated during the first quarter of the 18th Century. A major portion immigrated to India and New
507 Zealand in the service of the British Empire. This immigration is documented in detail in Trevor’s book.
508 Another truly major portion, immigrated to North America. **Figure 1.3.2-8** shows an abbreviated tree of

509 those of the Lisburn family known to have emigrated to North America. William (1600-1638) is believed
 510 to have had four sons, John, James, Richard and Thomas. Only progeny of Thomas remained entirely
 511 within the British Isles. Richards family largely immigrated to New Zealand. James died in battle, but all
 512 of his progeny immigrated to Nova Scotia (*New Scotland*). Major portions of the families of all of the
 513 sons of John immigrated to the United States, in multiple waves.

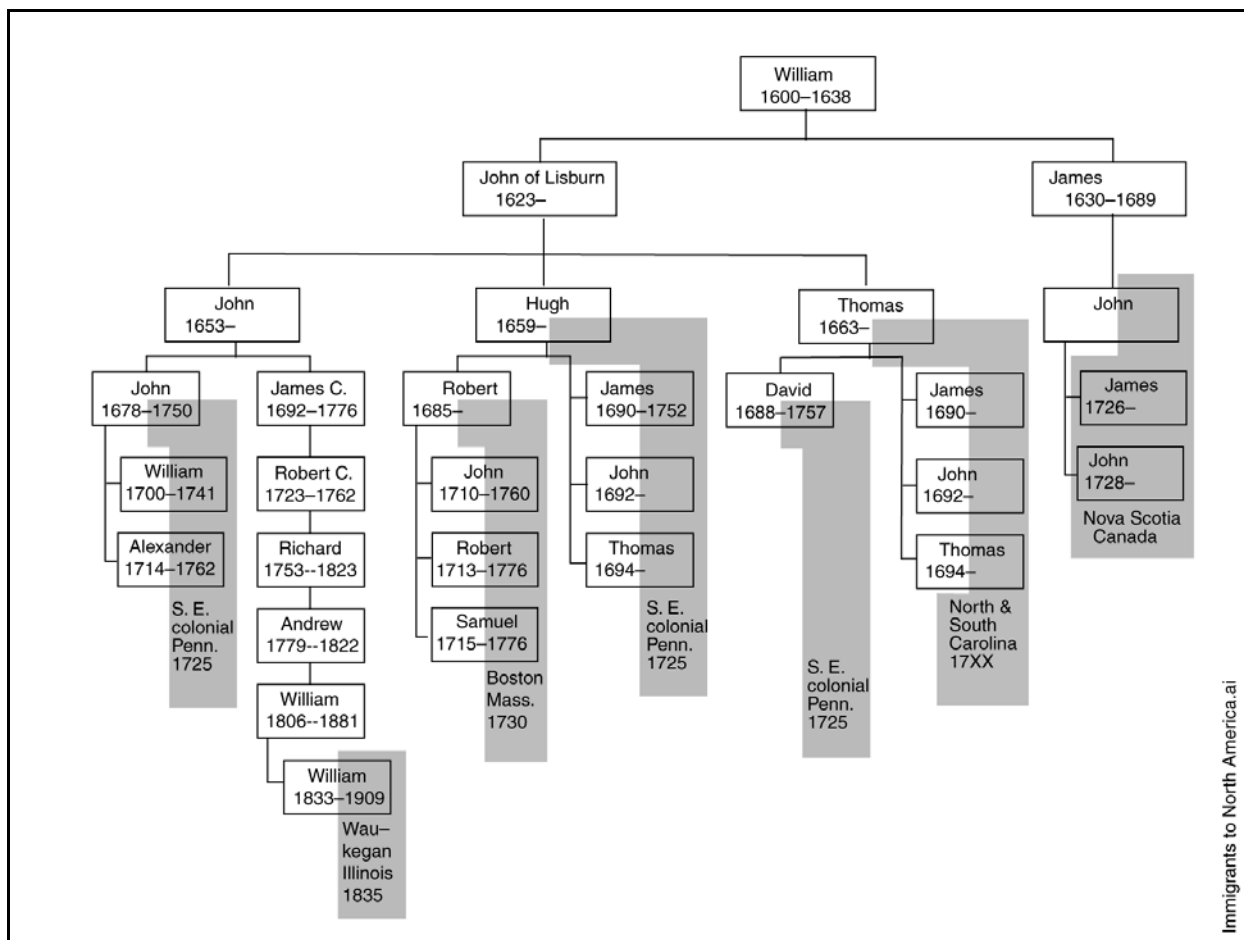


Figure 1.3.2-8 Immigrants to North America from Lisburn using a simplified tree. The shading indicates the time spent by the individual in North America. This figure omits the immigration of Rev. Robert Fulton (1654-1720) to Jamaica and the circuitous migration of William Fulton (1810-1889).

514 These emigrations account for the significant decrease in Fultons in the Lisburn area by 1856, as reported
 515 by Trevor, page 152.

516 There have been three principle documenters of the Fulton Family following the ground work of Hope.
 517 This study has reached the point that it can demonstrate the kindred relationship between this author, JT
 518 (Jim) Fulton of California, and both JT (Trevor) Fulton of Dorset England and Richard S. Fulton of
 519 Mound, Texas. **Figure 1.3.2-9** shows a skeletal tree selected to show the convergence of the principle
 520 investigators mentioned in this work and the position of the Inventor, Robert (1765-1815) to the group.
 521 It is an expansion of the above figure.

20 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

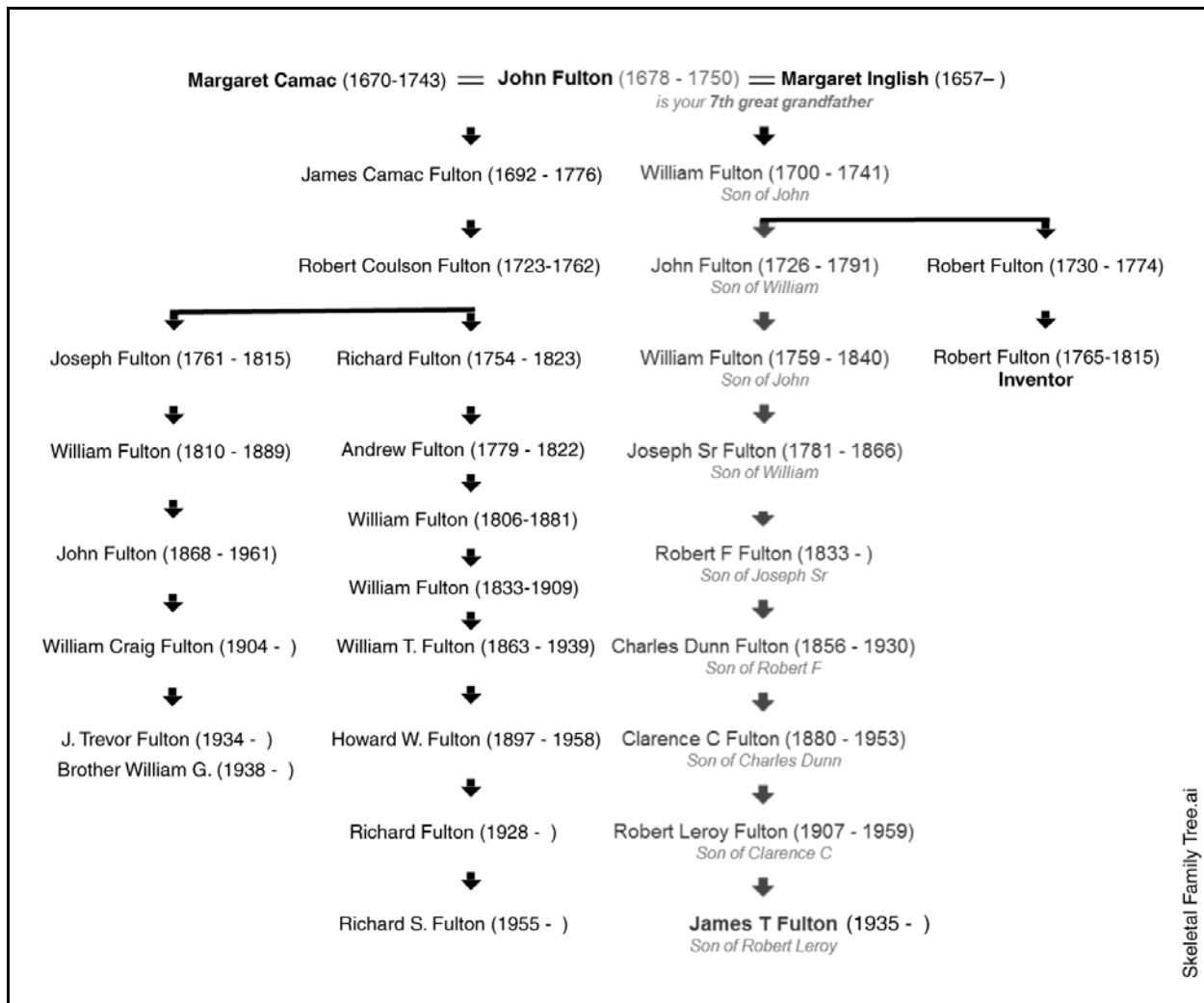


Figure 1.3.2-9 A skeletal genealogical tree showing certain relationships between the principle investigators and the Inventor. Trevor, while contemporaneous with the other investigators 's, is shown in a foreshortened line. It includes two men who raised families late in life.

522 **Figure 1.3.2-10** shows the intriguing intersections of the Fulton family of this work and a Smith family
 523 believed to be of Northern Ireland extraction.

524 While Isabel is not a common name, it serves here to confirm the marriage of Robert I. Fulton
 525 1730–1774) and Mary Smith (1734–1799). Their daughter, Isabelle (1762–1834) is clearly named after
 526 Mary Smith's mother, Isabel Susannah Fulton (1700-1760). The fact that Isabel S. **Fulton** married
 527 Joseph Smith (1704–1767) is itself intriguing. The name Isabel appears as the name of a girl sired by
 528 Richard (b.c.1624–) and Dorotie “of Lisburn” who died in infancy in 1663. This would suggest someone
 529 of the Richard of Lisburn family may have sired an Isabel Susannah Fulton, some forty years later who
 530 ultimately married back into the Fultons via the Smiths. Isabel Susannah could have married before
 531 emigrating. If married in the old World, there is conjecture that it may have occurred in Monaghan
 532 County, Ireland. She could also have emigrated (with or without family) to S. E. colonial Pennsylvania
 533 in the 1720's or early 1730's. Marriage after emigration would probably have occurred near the Smith
 534 home at Oxford, (original) Nottingham Twp, Chester, Pennsylvania. This is more likely, as Joseph Smith
 535 is described as born in Philadelphia, Pa.

536 The date of death of Joseph may still be in question. Richard S. gives it as 12 June 1760 based on a Will

537 filed in Oxford County, Pa. The analysts on Ancestry.com give it as 27 May 1767 in Chester County, Pa.
538 Oxford is a Township within Chester County. With days and months given in both cases, both groups
539 appear certain of their data. However, by the late 18th Century, there were many Joseph Fultons in
540 Pennsylvania.

541 The relationship was so close between the Smith and Fulton families that Robert (Steamboat) took an
542 interesting action just before he went to England to work with Benjamin West as an artist (according to
543 Sutcliffe, page 30). He moved his mother to a small farm in Hopewell Twp., York, Pennsylvania in 1784
544 so she would be near her close relative (probably her nephew), Rev. Joseph Fulton of the First
545 Presbyterian Church of Hopewell. There were many Fultons and Smiths in the York area at this time, a
546 natural migration from both the S.E. Pennsylvania and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania areas.

547 Several authors have suggested that Mary Smith (1702–1789) emigrated on a boat with her brother,
548 presumably Joseph Smith (1704–1767) but possibly another brother, John. However, at the proposed
549 time of emigration, Mary had been married since 1722. Furthermore, Joseph was already living in
550 Nottingham Township at that time. While it is possible Mary and the putative John were on the same
551 boat, it is more likely she was traveling with her husband, William. No relationship between Mary and
552 Joseph has been documented to date.

22 **Fultons of N. A. Pedigree**

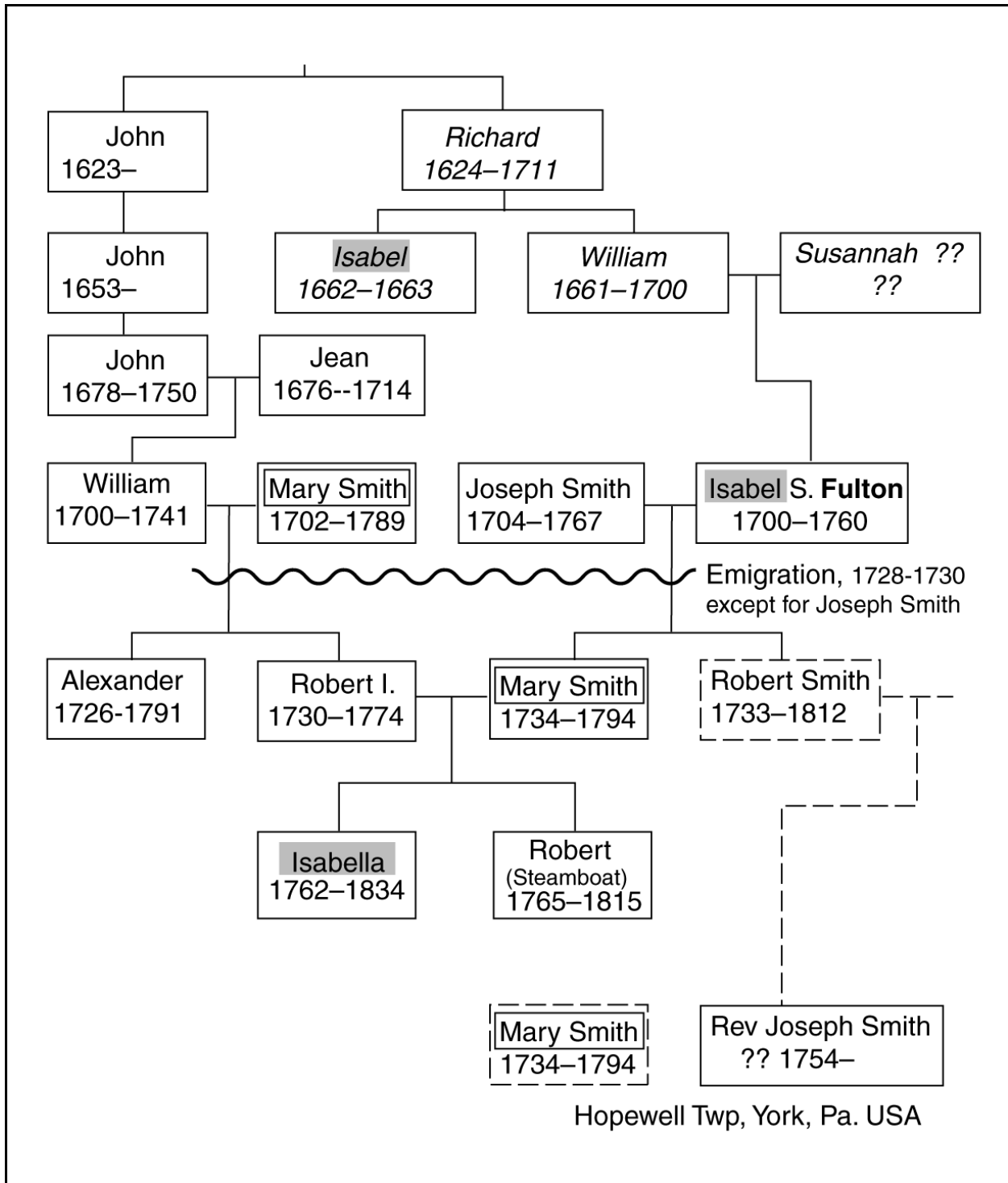


Figure 1.3.2-10 The close connection between the Fultons and Smiths in the 1700's. Note the two Mary Smiths marrying sequential generations of Fultons, boxed names. Note also the potential sequence of Isabel's with succeeding generations, shaded names. The top Isabel, along with the William and Susannah ?? are conjectural at this time, shown in italics. Mary Smith (1734-1794) moved to Hopewell Twp. to be near relatives when Robert (1765-1815) went to Europe to study under B. West.

553 1.3.3 Major emigrations associated with the Scots-Irish Fultons

554 As suggested above, the immigration of the Fultons of Lisburn to many points within the British Empire,
555 with only one family known to have gone to Canada in this early phase, was extensive. Trevor has
556 documented these immigrations in detail. Only the emigration to North America, and specifically the
557 USA, is addressed in this analysis.

558 Hope left major holes in his genealogical tree related to Hugh “of Derriaghy” and Thomas “of Blaris,”
559 with no data after 1709. He makes only general comments about some of them emigrating. Trevor is a
560 bit more specific. He suggests, based on the book, “The Fulton-Hayden Warner Ancestry in America” by
561 Clarence Ettienne Leonard, that Robert (1685–) emigrated to Boston with his sons, John Robert &
562 Samuel. Trevor also notes (page 85) that American researchers speculate that James (1690– 1752) may
563 have emigrated to either Boston or Augusta, Virginia by 1743. On the other hand, Richard S. Fulton
564 notes the presence on the tax roles of West Nottingham , Chester, Pennsylvania of Hugh beginning in
565 1726; and James, Thomas and David beginning in 1730. This family may have occupied a property on
566 Octoraro Creek that has appeared several times in old records. The “History of Lancaster County” (page
567 852) describes a property on Octoraro Creek purchased in 1753 by a James Fulton.

568 The early tax roles of S. E. colonial Pennsylvania appear to be of key importance. A page of the work of
569 Richard S. is reproduced here.

570 There were no Fultons in an early 1722 Nottingham Township list. The 1722 list was short and
571 the area was still sparsely settled at this time. I do not have a list of existing tax roles, but I
572 suspect that there are no existing lists for a number of the years following 1726 and that is why
573 there is no consistent presence for all years. Also, a reminder that anyone on these tax roles was
574 over 21 years old, so the Hugh, James, Thomas, and David listed by 1730 were all born before
575 1710. It is also quite possible that there were other Fultons in the area that missed getting on
576 the list. Specifically we know that William Fulton is listed in land records of Drumore
577 Township, Lancaster County, PA. in 1733. Fulton families who may have pushed further on
578 the frontier may not be on these lists. In the list below Nottingham and Kennet are in souther
579 Chester County on the map above. The other townships listed are slightly to the north. Also,
580 later litigations indicate that some of the land settled and thought to be in Nottingham
581 Township, Chester County, PA., was later found by the Mason-Dixon line surveys of the
582 1750's to be in Northern Cecil County, Maryland, including the small town of Rising Sun and
583 the lower Octorora Creek lands of Alexander Fulton who died in 1762 in Cecil County
584 Maryland. The point being he may well have originally thought he was settling in Nottingham
585 Township in Chester County, PA.

24 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

586	Name	Township	Years on Tax List
587	Hugh Fulton	W. Nottingham	1726, 1729, 1734, 1735
588	James Fulton	W. Nottingham	1730, 1734, 1735, 1737
589	Thomas Fulton	W. Nottingham	1730, 1737, 1740, 1747
590	David Fulton	W. Nottingham	1730, 1734, 1735, 1737
591	Alexander Fulton	W. Nottingham	1734, 1735, 1737
592	John Fulton	Nottingham	1735
593	Thomas Fulton	Kennet Township	1737, 1739, 1740, 1749
594	Richard Fulton	Kennet Township	1739, 1740
595	Robert Fulton	Kennet Township	1747, 1749
596	John Fulton	New London Twp	1739
597	John Fulton	West Nantmeal	1747, 1749
598	William Fulton	Vincent Township	1740
599	William Fulton	East Bradford Twp	1749

600 It is proposed the first group consist of the immigrants led by Hugh (1659–1712) and arriving first in
 601 Nottingham Township, Chester, Pennsylvania about 1725. Note the presence of David (1688–1757),
 602 presumed to be the nephew of Hugh and son of Thomas (1663–) of Blaris. All of these men were well
 603 into adulthood at these times. Hugh appears on the tax roles of West Nottingham in 1726. His sons,
 604 along with a David, appear individually on the tax roles of West Nottingham in 1730. This data would
 605 suggest that Hugh (1659–) emigrated at a relatively senior age. Whether he was accompanied by his
 606 wife, Ellinor, is unknown. A Thomas, potentially the youngest son of Hugh is known to have purchased
 607 300 acres of land in Lancaster County in 1747. If correct, it would suggest this is Thomas (1694–), who
 608 probably immigrated with his father and brothers in 1725. By this date however, other Fultons were
 609 beginning to appear in the area.

610 James (1690–) is known to have had a son David (1719–). However, Richard S. Fulton has noted David
 611 is too young to be on the tax roles of W. Nottingham in 1730.

612 James (1690–), son of Hugh of Derriaghy should not be confused with James Camac (1692–), son of John
 613 of Derriaghy, who is a key member of Trevor Fulton's lineage (page 169 in his book); or with James
 614 (1692–1721), son of Reverend Robert of Guanabo, Jamaica.

615 The presence of Hugh and his son James (1690–) in colonial Pennsylvania offers an alternate
 616 explanation for the presence of a James Fulton in the area to that proposed by Trevor. He suggests
 617 that a James (1692-1721), son of Reverend Robert (1654–1720) of Guanabo, Jamaica, may have
 618 lived longer than shown, immigrated to the colonial area and founded a Fulton line there. No
 619 documentation has been found supporting this conjecture.

620 The second group is the group led by John (1678–1750) and arriving from Lisburn a few years later,
 621 about 1725-1728. This group would include Alexander (1714-1762). Alexander appears on the tax roles
 622 in 1734 and his father John appears on the West Nottingham tax roles one year later, in 1735. William
 623 (1700–1741), the other son, moved to Lancaster city initially before becoming a farm owner. He did
 624 purchase the Conowingo Creek Homestead in 1734 after the birth of Robert I. (1730–1774) in Lancaster,
 625 but died shortly thereafter.

626 The third group is indicative of the profusion of Fultons moving into the area. Beginning in 1737, there
 627 are a variety of other Fultons shown on the tax roles of colonial Pennsylvania, outside of the Nottingham
 628 Township. These are presumed to be immigrants from other than the Lagan Valley. Many are probably
 629 arriving directly from Scotland. Bailyn has noted that, between the end of the Seven Years War (roughly
 630 1760) and the Revolution, over 55,000 Protestant Irish emigrated to America, over 40,000 Scots, and over
 631 30,000 Englishmen. While not all of the Protestant Irish were Scots-Irish, most were. And, based on the
 632 conditions in Scotland, many of those emigrating were from the areas populated by the Fultons. By 1800,
 633 there were a large number of Fultons in Pennsylvania, most unrelated to the Lisburn Fultons of this study.

634 It rapidly becomes difficult to trace individual family trees in eastern colonial Pennsylvania due to the
 635 proliferation of both Scots and Scots-Irish into the area. Significant analyses are required to avoid
 636 accepting extraneous relationships, such as readily provided by the “clues” on Ancestry.com. . The
 637 records remain spotty even in the early 1800’s. The census roles of that time did not list the names of
 638 children, only their age brackets by sex. Thus, other than census records are needed to clearly identify
 639 individual families.

640 As an example; The Biographical History of York County reports a John K. Green married Alice
 641 A. Fulton on 12 October 1854 in Hopewell township of York County. They had children, Hugh T.
 642 and Ida May Ritchie. Alice’s parents were Hugh and Jane Fulton. This analysis is unable to relate
 643 these people to any of the immigrants from Lisburn although the first names are those common to
 644 the family of Hugh Fulton (1659–).

645 More recent research shows John was born in Maryland in 1859. They lived in Stewartstown,
 646 York, PA in 1880 with their daughter Ida May (b.c.1859–) where he was a hotelkeeper. For the
 647 1900 Census, the parents were living in Hopewell, Twp, York, PA. The Census record does not
 648 capture Hugh Green. But, the only plausible parents in Ancestry.com for Alice A. are a couple,
 649 Hugh C. (1814–) and Jane (1816–) Fulton living in mining country quite far north of Hopewell
 650 Township.

651 A second example; Ancestry.com records a Benjamin Franklin Fulton (1855–), with wife Alice M.
 652 (b.c.1859–) and a son James H (1879–) living along the Maryland portion of Conowingo Creek in
 653 1880, with Benjamin’s mother born in Maryland. The son apparently had a son named Benjamin
 654 Franklin (9 May 1892–) who registered for the W. W. 1 draft in Harrisburg, PA.

655 New London Township is on the eastern border of East Nottingham. The other townships in this group
 656 are all significantly east of Nottingham Township.

657 Both Hope and Trevor (page 85) speculate that the majority of the Thomas (1663–) of Blaris family may
 658 have emigrated in this same time period, possibly to South Carolina, USA. This analysis has not
 659 confirmed their migration.

660 **1.3.3.1 Distribution of Emigres based on the Revised Genealogical Tree**

661 While probably not unique, the emigration of the Fultons of Lisburn is certainly worth noting. At the end
 662 of his study in 1903, Hope left the fate of many strains of the family undocumented. However, it is now
 663 possible to describe the fate of many of the strains. **Figure 1.3.3-1** shows the results of more recent
 664 analyses. The emigration got underway in the early 1700’s, probably beginning with the emigration of the
 665 wife and children of James (1630-1689) after his death defending Londonderry from the English. The
 666 male child bore at least two males, James (1726–) and John (1728–) according to Murphy.

26 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

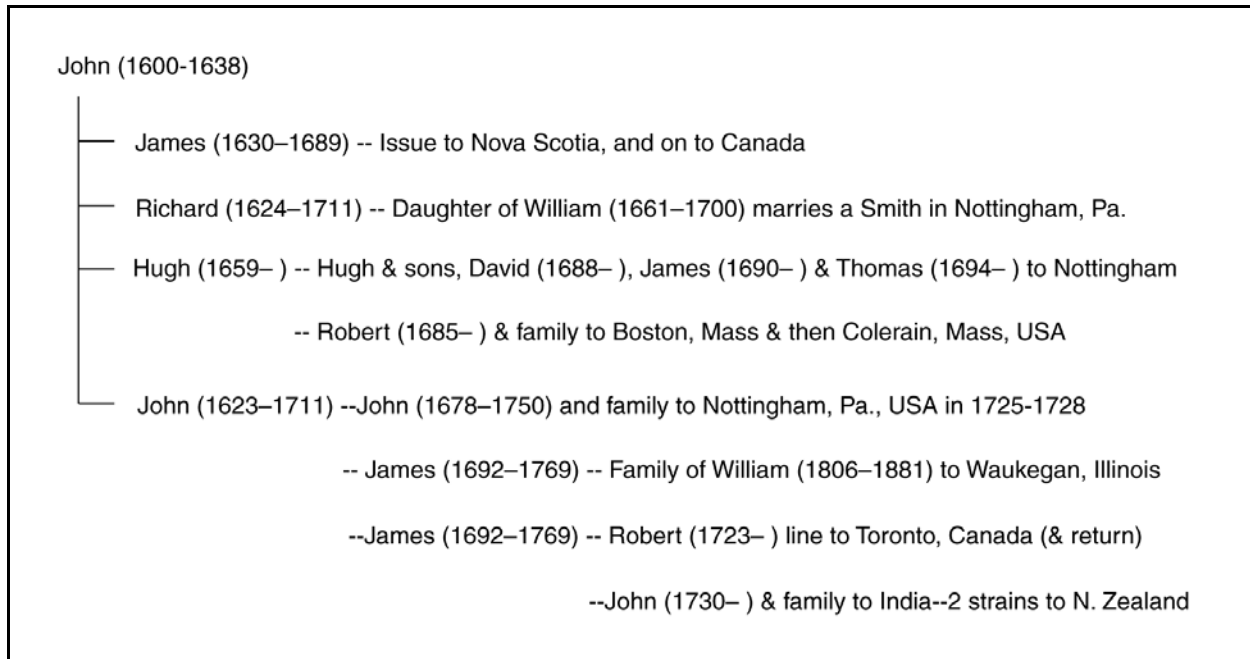


Figure 1.3.3-1 Principle known radiations of the Lisburn Fultons being studied here. Note the circuitous route of Robert (1723–) to Canada and Back (see text). Reverend Robert Fulton (1624–1750), who immigrated to Guanabo, Jamaica, is not included here.

667 Next came the extensive emigration from members of the family of John (b.c. 1623–) “of Lisburn,” a
668 younger brother of James. There are indications that David (1688–), son of Thomas (1663–) who was a
669 son of John emigrated to the USA. Another son of John, Hugh (1659–) had several sons who may have
670 emigrated. Robert (1685–) is thought to have emigrated to Boston (with one of his progeny participating
671 in the Boston Tea Party in protest of the tax policies of King George III. Thomas (1694–) is believed to
672 have emigrated to the Lancaster area of colonial Pennsylvania. Richard S. Fulton has provided
673 convincing data that not only several of his sons, but Hugh himself probably emigrated to S. E. colonial
674 Pennsylvania. The tax roles of Nottingham Twp. show a Hugh Fulton in 1726, with his sons James
675 (1690–), Thomas (1694–) and probably a nephew mentioned above, David (1688–), joining the tax roles
676 of the same township in 1730. This data suggests the whole group emigrated before 1726 and established
677 individual farms by 1730. The initial homestead may have been at the alternate site along Octoraro creek
678 defined in a Section 1.3.4 figure. The records of Richard S. Fulton show that Thomas bought a 300 acre
679 farm in Lancaster County in 1737. Further study may show that David was the son of Hugh and not the
680 son of Thomas (1663–) “of Blaris” as documented by Hope. This condition would also fit with the M. A.
681 of Thomas in 1690, and suggest (though married in late in 1687, t he couple waited to have children until
682 he finished his schooling.

683 Another son of John of Lisburn, John (1653–) saw much of his family by two separate wives, emigrate to
684 the far corners of the world.

685 A putative son of John, John (1678–1750) emigrated to colonial Pennsylvania in the 1725–1728 time
686 period with his two sons, William (1700–1741) and Alexander (b.c. 1710–1762). Both sired many
687 children that are the primary interest of this study.

688 Two separate strains by his second wife, Margaret Camac (1670 –1743), emigrated ultimately to New
689 Zealand, one by way of India. The emigration via India was part of a larger emigration to India that
690 included John Camac Fulton (1730–1803). Many of the members of this strain took on important
691 administrative post in the colonial government of that land.

692 A third emigree to New Zealand is believed to be John (1666–), son of Matthew (1644–1683), son of
 693 Richard (b.c.1624–1711) “of Lisburn,” another brother of John of Lisburn. Little is known of the family
 694 of Richard of Lisburn. However, this study will propose that one son, William (1661–1700) raised a
 695 daughter, Isabel (1700–1760), who emigrated to colonial Pennsylvania, married a man named Smith, who
 696 had a daughter, Mary Smith (1734-1799 who married back into the Fulton family and produced a son, the
 697 inventor Robert Fulton (1765-1815). One of Mary Smith’s daughters, and Robert Fulton’s sisters was
 698 Isabella (1762–1834). One of One of Mary Smith’s sisters was Isabel (1737–1781). See Section 1.3.2.3.

699 An interesting side-note; one strain emanating from John Camac Fulton (1692–1769) took an
 700 interesting emigration path. A William (1810–1889) came to America to seek his fortune in the
 701 gold fields of California, went home in frustration, married there, and lived out his life in England.
 702 Should this be considered an emigration or just a visit? The emigration path of his two sons is
 703 interesting. William (1870–) emigrated to Toronto, Canada in 1891. His brother, John
 704 (1868–1961) was more complex, and illustrates how the world was beginning to shrink. He
 705 emigrated to Canada twice, the first time in 1893 to find work in Toronto. Although apparently
 706 successful, he returned after a few years. Later, he returned to Toronto and his previous employer.
 707 He eventually retired in Belfast, Ireland. Does his path constitute emigration or just an early look
 708 at the modern boundary-less business world?

709 Another brother of John (b.c. 1653) “of Deriaghy,” Robert (b.c.1654–1720) became an ordained minister
 710 and emigrated to Guanabo, Jamaica. His line died out shortly.

711 However some of the above travels are considered, they played a significant role in depopulating the
 712 Fultons of Lisburn during the 18th and 19th Centuries.

713 **1.3.3.2 Major emigration paths across the Atlantic Ocean**

714 Transatlantic travel change enormously during the period of this study. Prior to 1838, all such travel was
 715 by sail. As Webb notes (page 131), the original immigrants traveled “in tiny, crowded, disease-ridden
 716 two-masted ships . . . taking about two months to cross the treacherous Atlantic.” The inventors; Fitch,
 717 Stevens & Fulton (a focal point of this study), all adopted early versions of Watt’s first steam engine to
 718 river steamers during the 1820’s, some more successfully than others. The Savannah of 1819 was the first
 719 hybrid sailing ship with auxiliary steam power. The revolution came in 1838 when a side wheel steamer
 720 designed for English Channel service entered a race from England to New York with a more recently
 721 constructed side-wheeler, the Great Western. The technology was changing so fast, the Great Western
 722 left four days behind the Sirius but arrived in New York only hours behind. The “Great Britain” of 1845
 723 was the first transatlantic steamship using screw-type propellers. The capacity of these ships grew with
 724 their engineering sophistication.

725 In the days of sailing ships, and particularly the time of the mass migrations from Ireland to the New
 726 World of North America, it was feasible for small ships to depart from and arrive at a variety of ports.
 727 However, transatlantic travel only involved a few ports prior to the age of steam. **Figure 1.3.3-2** shows
 728 the ports of interest in this study. Congress enacted legislation (3 Stat. 489) on March 2, 1819 requiring
 729 all arriving ship’s Captains to provide a list of passengers to the port authorities. While the records prior
 730 to this act are particularly difficult to find, the Irish emigrated from at least Belfast, Londonderry, Sligo,
 731 Galway Bay, Limerick, Cork (aka Queenstown), Dublin and Waterford. Waterford, virtually unknown
 732 now, was the major trans-oceanic port of Ireland up through the 1750’s to 1820’s (during the age of sail).
 733 Most of the other ports became prominent in the age of steam. The Scotch-Irish arrived at Halifax Nova
 734 Scotia, Quebec City Canada, Boston, New York, Philadelphia (New Castle, now Wilmington) on
 735 Delaware Bay, Baltimore on Chesapeake Bay, and the James River region of Virginia. It is possible some
 736 immigrated through the port of Charleston, South Carolina. Scottish Fultons could easily depart from
 737 Glasgow, on the Clyde Estuary, to the same North American ports.

28 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

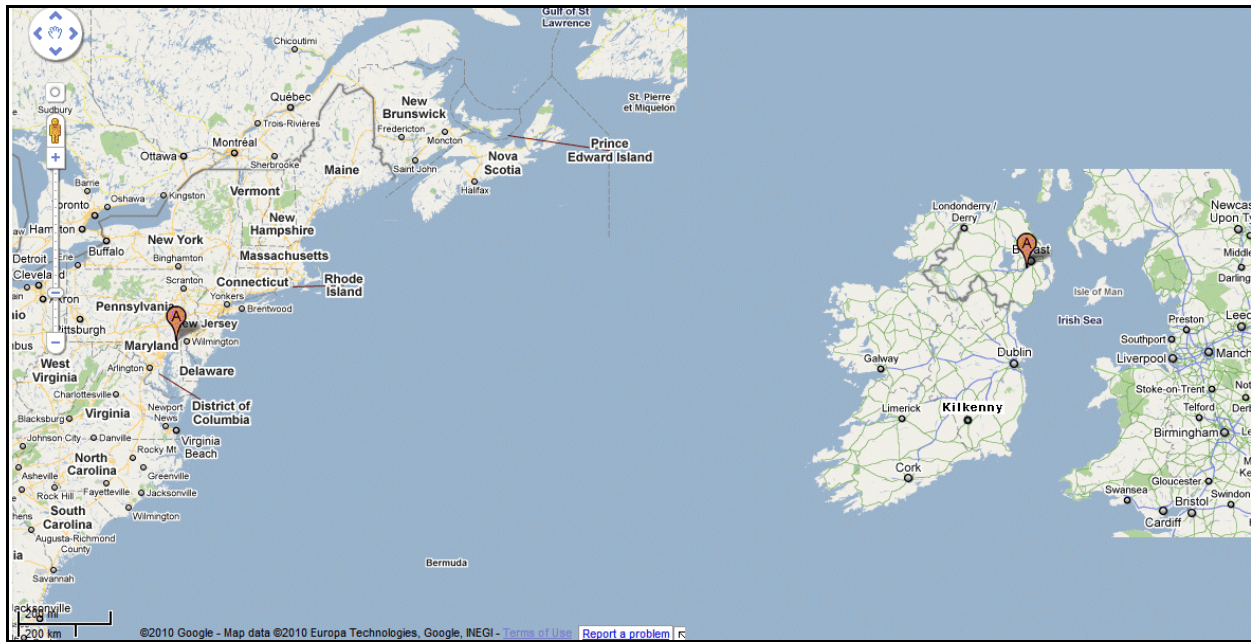


Figure 1.3.3-2 Major emigration pathways, Ireland to the New World. The balloon on the right centers on Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland. The balloon on the left centers on Nottingham Township, Colonial Pennsylvania.

738 1.3.3.3 Tracing the immigration of the initial Fultons of S.E. Pennsylvania

739 Discovering the actual lineage of the immigrants who settled in Southeastern Pennsylvania and/or
740 Maryland is difficult to determine based on the available **but conflicting** literature.

741 Robert Valpy Fulton, writing from New Zealand in 1894, provides the following on his page 4 of the
742 Internet transcript, courtesy of Richard S. Fulton:

743 “James Fulton or Fultun second son of Rev Robert Fulton was born in Jamaica about 1692. Very
744 little is known of him except that he was one of the beneficiaries under his father's Will. It was at
745 first thought that this was the James Fulton father of Robert Fulton the American Engineer but
746 Robert Fulton was born in 1765 this is of course impossible. Besides, it is distinctly stated in
747 Colden's "Life of Fulton" that his parents James and Margaret Fulton were emigrants from the
748 North of Ireland to Pennsylvania. As will be afterwards seen it was his nephew James Fulton, son
749 of Capt Richard Fulton who went to the new Colony in America about 1750.”

750 And

751 “James Fulton the eldest son of Captain Richard Fulton was born about 1720 and having married
752 and had issue one son is believed to have sailed for Pennsylvania a new colony just coming into
753 prominence. This as nearly as can be proved was 1752? He evidently had heard of the fact that
754 his father had been left behind when his grandfather sailed for Jamaica in 1689, as he did precisely
755 the same thing when he sailed that is he left his son, Richard, in the care of his own brother John
756 Fulton of Calcutta and Lisburn, Merchant.

757 James Fulton settled at Little Britain Lancaster Co. Pennsylvania and eventually died about 1770
758 leaving his wife and family in great poverty. He had issue by his wife Margaret and of them the
759 second son Robert Fulton the famous American Engineer is the only one we know anything of. An
760 account of him will be seen hereafter.”

761 Hope asserted that both of Rev. Roberts sons died without issue. His citation regarding Colden does not

762 agree with the transcript of the Colden lecture to the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York.
 763 Quoting page six of Colden, “His father, Robert Fulton, was a native of Kilkenny, in Ireland. His mother
 764 was also of respectable Irish family by the name of Smith, established in Pennsylvania.” He goes on,
 765 “Robert Fulton the father, died in 1768 and is buried in the cemetery of the first Presbyterian church of
 766 Lancaster of which he was one of the founders.” The rest of Robert Valpy’s narrative deviates
 767 significantly from the accepted information below.

768 Trevor Fulton, writing from England in 2009 addresses the subject twice. First he quotes the information
 769 in Burke’s various indexes on pages 45-46 and a major revision on page 48. The information is
 770 fundamentally folklore believed to have been written by Robert Valpy Fulton who is cited above and
 771 below. The 1899 edition dispenses with the reference to Robert Fulton (1765-1815) as a son of James
 772 (1720–1768) altogether. Second, Trevor provides his own findings on page 163:

773 “Robert Fulton “was born on 14 November 1765 in Little Britain township south of Lancaster PA
 774 to Robert Fulton senior and his wife Mary Smith, claimed by some to be descended from a Smith
 775 family of Monaghan County, Ireland. There are many theories about the ancestry of Robert Fulton
 776 but the most widely quoted one is that Robert senior is thought to have emigrated from Ireland, and
 777 to have been a son of the elusive William of Kilkenny (see page 60 in Trevor). This is clearly
 778 wrong as a man who died in 1638 cannot be the father of one who had a son in 1765. Equally the
 779 connection claimed in the Burke’s Colonial Gentry edition of 1891 entry (page 45) for Lieut.-
 780 General John Fulton cannot be accepted because although the dates fit rather better there are other
 781 errors in this version. If Robert was closely related to the descendants of James Fulton born in
 782 Lisburn in 1692 it is likely that Hope would have known and mentioned it, so if he fits in the Lagan
 783 Valley family at all, it is more likely to be as a descendent of one of the uncles of James.”

784 The “elusive” William in the above paragraph appears to be William (1700–1741) and not William
 785 (1600–1638). He is not elusive in narratives written in the Americas.

786 A third version, written in America and published in 1915 by a female descendent of Robert (1765–1815)
 787 several generations removed, is found in Alice Sutcliffe:

788 “Robert Fulton’s father was one of three brothers, David, John, and Robert. They were of Scotch
 789 origin and came to America from Kilkenny Ireland about 1730. Robert, the youngest, settled in
 790 Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where in 1759 he married Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith of
 791 Oxford Township, and bought for their first home a brick dwelling on the northeast corner of Penn
 792 Square, in the center of the town. In this house they lived until 1764. They took an active interest
 793 in local affairs, for Robert Fulton belonged to every organization then formed; to be sure, there
 794 were only three, for the town was small. He was secretary of the Union Fire Company, a charter
 795 member of the Juliana Library, and a founder of the Presbyterian Church.”

796 “In 1765, Mr. Fulton sold his Lancaster home and moved his family to a farm of more than three
 797 hundred acres on Conowingo Creek, in Little Britain Township, which he had purchased the
 798 preceding November.”

799 “The plastered stone farm-house to which the family moved is still standing by the country cross-
 800 roads.” However, it was disassembled and rebuilt on the same foundation in 1822 by the Joseph
 801 Swift family. That is the origins of the building as seen today.

802 “It was in this quiet farm-house that Robert Fulton, the inventor, was born on the 14th day of
 803 November, 1765. He was the first son and there was great rejoicing at his birth.”

804 “Possibly farming did not pay, for during the succeeding year Mr. and Mrs. Fulton mortgaged the
 805 property to Joseph Swift and two others, arranging payments to be made during five years. When
 806 Robert Fulton finally moved his family back to Lancaster, Joseph Swift came to live in the house. .
 807 .” “He (Robert) continued upon the farm till 1771, when it was advertised for sale as “the place
 808 where Robert Fulton lives. But he died in the autumn of 1774, and his widow, with scanty means,
 809 took up the task of rearing their five children. . .”

30 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

810 “Robert Fulton, the older son, was then nine years old, a bright, active boy, eager for all sorts of
811 fun. An uncle, his father’s brother, took him to his home for a time, but Robert was unhappy away
812 from his mother and returned to her.” The uncle was Alexander (1714-1762).

813 “In 1785 the young Lancaster student was registered in the city directory, “Robert Fulton,
814 Miniature Painter, Cor. of 2d & Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.” “In 1787 Benjamin Franklin himself
815 sat for his protrait, and this, of course, greatly helped to set the fashion.”

816 The History of Lancaster County gives a slightly different version of when the Fulton’s left the farm and
817 returned to Lancaster.

818 Richard S. Fulton, writing from the American side of the Atlantic provides his findings in a note “Notes
819 on the Family of Steamboat Robert Fulton” on his website updated to 2006:

820 “My own theory is that Steamboat Robert Fulton's Father Robert was the son of the William Fulton
821 who bought 150 acres in what is now Little Britain Township in Lancaster County, PA in 1734 and
822 who died without a Will in 1741. I think this William likely left 3 sons David, John, and Robert,
823 who all being minors likely went to relatives. I suspect they may have gone to live with an
824 Alexander Fulton, likely an Uncle and likely the Alexander Fulton found on the 1751 Drumore
825 Twp. and 1754 Little Britain Twp., Lancaster County, PA. tax roles. I think both these Alexander's
826 are the same man and that he didn't move, just lived very close to the township boundary. The land
827 that William Fulton bought in 1734, which is I think part of the same land the Robert Fulton's
828 Father bought in 1764 is located very near the boundary of Drumore and what was then Little
829 Britain Twps. This Alexander was possibly the Alexander Fulton who died in nearby Cecil County,
830 Maryland in 1762. This could explain that early County History sources say Robert Sr. was the son
831 of Alexander, while a genealogy of the Smith Family indicates the Father was William. Another
832 possibility is that William Fulton who died in Little Britain in 1741 was the Grandfather of Robert
833 Sr. and Alexander was Robert's Sr's. Father.”

834 Reviewing the current perspective, Alexander bought a piece of property in Drumore Twp and that
835 township was split into Drumore and Little Britain Twp’s leaving Alexander living in Little Britain
836 Twp. More recent records sometimes define Nottingham Twp as an overlay of Little Britain and
837 say it was itself split by the Mason Dixon line. With the imposition of the Mason Dixon line,
838 Alexander found himself living in Nottingham Twp of Cecil Co, Maryland—all without moving a
839 stick of furniture.

840 This study has not confirmed the existence of a David, son of William, who Richard S. suggests died in
841 Lancaster in 1757 without offspring. It does suggest this is the David (1688-1757), nephew of Hugh
842 (1659–), who came to the USA with Hugh, retired from his farm in Nottingham Township childless, and
843 moved to Lancaster where he died in 1757.

844 The current supposition of this study develops in two steps; the identification of a John Fulton of the
845 Lisburn Fultons of the appropriate age to satisfy the data available in the USA, and the identification of
846 the probably mode of emigration to S. E. Pennsylvania in the appropriate time period. The first relies
847 upon the modification of Hope’s genealogy as proposed by Trevor. Trevor proposed that John
848 (1730–1803) “of Calcutta” was the son of James Camac (1692–) and not John (1653–1711) “of
849 Derriagh”. The supposition by Trevor (page 82) that an older brother John (1678–1750) of James
850 Camac is adopted here as the John who ultimately emigrated with his family to S. E. Pennsylvania. The
851 second is that the family of John (1675–1750), involving at least two sons, William (1700-1741) and
852 Alexander (b.c.1710-1762) probably departed from near the Rising Sun Ale House just South of the city
853 of Kilkenny in Kilkenny County, Ireland. They probably boarded their tall ship at the ocean-going quay
854 at Waterford, the principle southern Irish port of that era during the age of sail. While they may have
855 reached land first in Boston or New York, it is likely they proceeded to the port of Baltimore on the
856 Chesapeake Bay.

857 As noted earlier, there was no significant ocean travel originating from Belfast Harbor until the dredging
858 of the Lagan River in the 1790's. Dublin handled primarily travel across the Irish Sea at this time

859 because of wind and weather conditions for sailing ships.

860

861 From the Bay, they could actually have taken a boat up the Susquehanna River to within walking distance
862 of the Fulton properties on Conowingo Creek (4 miles and believed occupied by William) and Octoraro
863 Creek (4 miles and believed occupied by Alexander). The Octoraro Creek site was probably accessible
864 from the Susquehanna River by canoe or small raft. A James Fulton also occupied a property only a short
865 distance farther up Octoraro Creek. It may have been another son of John, a son of James via Guanabo,
866 Jamaica, or a Fulton of some other lineage, pending further analysis.

867 Alternately, they could have arrived in the New Castle region of colonial Pennsylvania on the Delaware
868 Bay. New Castle may be considered the port of Philadelphia during the days of sailing ships. Arrival at
869 New Castle would have entailed an overland trip of about ten miles. This area was the absolute frontier
870 between the Native Americans and the immigrants in 1928-1930 and ground travel was risky. Richard S.
871 has reported that the family of one of William's sons was captured by Indians at Harrisburg in the 1740's.
872 Harrisburg is less than 50 miles farther up the Susquehanna River. George Washington fought the battle
873 of Fort Mifflin in July 1777, only a hundred fifty miles due west of the creeks during the French &
874 Indian War. There was a water connection between New Castle and the Chesapeake Bay that involved
875 only a short portage. It would have offered a relatively easy route to the Octoraro Creek from the
876 Delaware. After subsequent improvement, this route became known as the Chesapeake and Delaware
877 Canal.

878 While documentation related to John (1678-1750) traveling to the New World remains elusive, this
879 analysis appears to provide more specific leads than available previously. A search of advertisements
880 related to ships leaving southern Ireland for the Chesapeake Bay area in Dublin papers of 1725-1730 may
881 provide additional possibilities. The Irish Passenger Ship Research Guide and both Beine and Dobson
882 may be helpful in this area. Beine shows that ships were arriving at the port of Philadelphia (? New
883 Castle) on a monthly basis by 1743. Unfortunately, arrivals were more infrequent during the period of
884 interest here, 1725 to 1732.

885 Newsome has provided background on travel between Ireland and Philadelphia during this period.

886 "Migration to America became a more and more attractive option to many Ulster Scots. Since it
887 was a part of the British Empire, there were no emigration restrictions, and no language barrier. A
888 linen trade route existed between Ulster and Philadelphia and ships went back and forth across the
889 Atlantic all the time. The American colonies had a labor shortage. Emigrants could expect to be
890 paid well for their work. There was cheap land in America, and lots of it. There were no
891 landlords, no tithes, and no Penal laws.

892 The average emigrant would find passage aboard a linen trade vessel. The ships would bring flax
893 seed from Pennsylvania to Ulster, and the captains were happy to have a return cargo that could
894 pay cash. Some Ulstermen paid their own way, while many had arranged to become indentured
895 servants, selling their labor for a period of seven years. Many, though, had no way to pay. These
896 souls, upon arrival in Philadelphia, would have to remain on board the ship until the captain was
897 able to sell their labor and collect payment.

898 The migration began in the 1680s, but it really took off in the period following 1717. Some
899 Catholics and Anglicans came across, but the vast majority of people leaving Ulster were
900 Presbyterian Scots. Between 1717 and 1800 some 250,000 people left for America. There were
901 20,000 Anglo-Irish, 20,000 Irish Gaels, and the rest were Scottish."

902 This analysis, while performed essentially independently, does follow the presentation of Richard S.
903 Fulton quite closely; <http://richardsfulton.com/Lisburn-Kilkennyconnection.htm>

904 "3. Were there any documented Fultons in County Kilkenny? Yes. Hope himself researched this to
905 his best ability considering the times he was working in and found a will of a William Fulton who
906 died possessed of considerable property in 1771 leaving a wife and daughter. This is of course a
907 number of years later than when Steamboat Robert Fulton's family left Kilkenny probably prior to
908 1730, but it does document that a Fulton was there.

32 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

909 4. Was there a Scottish settlement in Kilkenny? It appears yes there was. I reviewed 600 of the
910 marriage records referenced above covering 1739-1771 and there are many Scottish names. In
911 addition there were a few specific entries of interest. A Joseph Smith, from somewhere in Ireland,
912 was Steamboat Robert Fulton's Grandfather through his Mother Mary Smith. In addition there was
913 a Presbyterian Church in nearby Waterford as early as 1673 and its second minister was an
914 Alexander Sinclair described in the book "The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1610-1982" as "a
915 Belfastman of Antrim Presbytery" who arrived in Waterford in 1680 and was ordained to preach
916 there in 1686. In addition this same book references a Presbyterian Church in Clonmel in nearby
917 County Tipperary also by 1673. Clonmel is on the river Suir in the southeastern part of Tipperary
918 near the Kilkenny border. You don't find Presbyterians in those days without finding Scots, so the
919 presence of these two Presbyterian Churches in far SE Ireland is a clear indication there were
920 Scottish communities there in those days.

921 5. Finally I suggest referring to my web page on the place name Rising Sun. Although this does not
922 connect Kilkenny with Lisburn, it does provide some interesting clues to possible connections
923 between Kilkenny, Ireland and places in America in Cecil County, Maryland and Dearborn
924 County, Indiana, associated with Steamboat Robert Fulton. There was and still is a Rising Sun Inn
925 in Kilkenny on the road between Kilkenny and Waterford that was founded in 1644.

926 When you add all the above up, I believe it makes a compelling case that Steamboat Robert
927 Fulton's Family did come from Kilkenny, Ireland and that they were a branch of the Fultons of
928 Lisburn. There were famines in Ireland in the late 1720's including the area of Kilkenny. This
929 coincides with the approximate time of arrival of Steamboat Robert's ancestors in SE PA about
930 1730. I think there was a Fulton Family in Kilkenny, who had origins in Lisburn and had moved to
931 Kilkenny likely around 1698 in connection with the linen industry. The linen industry did not
932 prosper in Kilkenny as it did in Northern Ireland. Around 1726-1729 with the linen industry weak,
933 a famine gripping the land, and being among a small minority of Scottish Presbyterian Family in a
934 primarily Catholic area, I believe Steamboat Robert Fulton's ancestors, perhaps including his Smith
935 family and likely including other Scottish Presbyterian families, packed up and got on a ship
936 probably at either Dublin, Waterford, or Cork and sailed for the Delaware River."

937 The passage through Rising Sun, Kilkenny, Ireland on the way to the port of Waterford appears quite
938 probable. However, a question remains as to whether Rising Sun was merely a way point or whether at
939 least one Lisburn Fulton family actually lived there for an extended period. This analysis has also
940 suggested the Lisburn Fultons may have embarked for the New World on a variety of sailing ships and
941 may have transferred to a coastal ship upon arrival in the New World with their terminal port being within
942 the Chesapeake Bay rather than the Delaware River Bay. The number of Fultons arriving in the same
943 area certainly suggest some degree of coordination.

944 Richard surfaces another interesting trail, that between Craighends Scotland, several Fultons with the first
945 name Craig, and the town of Craigerstown, Maryland. Craighends is located at the extreme western edge
946 of the Land of Fulton, in the current "Fulton wood" just west of Glasgow, Scotland. Craigerstown,
947 Maryland in 1850, now Creagerstown, is about 60 miles due west of the Susquehanna River as it flows
948 past Rising Sun, Cecil, Maryland.

949 1.3.3.4 The immigration of "John and sons William & Alexander" to S. E. colonial Pennsylvania

950 A crucial aspect of this analysis involves connecting the early North American Fultons and the Lisburn
951 Fultons. **Figure 1.3.3-3** describes the situation. Richard S. has suggested a John Fulton born about 1675
952 with sons, William (1700–1741) and Alexander (1714–1762), both born in Ireland. This study has
953 unearthed two possibilities. First, that the John in question could have been born about 1675 of John
954 (1623–) and his second wife, Margaret who apparently died shortly after their marriage, conceivably in
955 childbirth. Second, that the John in question could have been born about 1678 of John's son, John
956 (1653–) of Derriaghy and his first wife, Margaret English. Either possibility supports this John marrying
957 and raising two sons before emigrating with them to North America in about 1725-1728. Both are also
958 compatible with John's name disappearing from the Belsize lease in 1728 (although further study of the
959 order of the Johns on the previous lease containing two Johns may be in order). The presence of an oldest

960 son named John is a prima facia reason for that John to appear as the second John on the lease of 1719.

961 John may have died in either 1750 or in 1765. A death of a John Fulton in Lancaster City, Pennsylvania
 962 is recorded in 1765 (Will Books of Lancaster County, 1729–1850, Book B Vol 1, pg 502). However, it is
 963 possible that this death is unrelated to the Lisburn Fultons. The first name is quite common among both
 964 Scots-Irish and Scottish Fultons. As an example, there were at least a dozen John Fultons living in
 965 Lancaster County area in the 1790 Census. Alternately, Alexander Fulton took over an additional piece
 966 of property in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania in 1750-1753 that may have been associated with the death of
 967 his father in 1750. Death in 1750 at age 72 appears more likely than death in 1765 at age 87.

968 Trevor has suggested a John dying in Drumo in 1730 could be the putative eldest son of John of
 969 Derriaghy and Margaret English, born about 1678. He allows that this son may have had sons who
 970 emigrated but their identity and destination is unknown at this time. There is no obvious reason why this
 971 John would be dropped from the 1728 lease if he died two years later in 1730. Trevor has recognized the
 972 rapidly growing number of John Fultons in the Lisburn area in the first quarter of the 18th Century.

973 It is critical to further define the John, born about
 974 1678, in order to substantiate any trans-Atlantic
 975 connection between the Lisburn Fultons and the
 976 line, through William (1700-1741) leading to
 977 Robert (Steamboat) Fulton and to this author,
 978 James (1935–).

979 1.3.3.5 The immigration of Fultons to the 980 Harrisburg region of Pennsylvania

981 Some of the Fultons of S.E. colonial Pennsylvania
 982 contributed to the growth of both Harrisburg and
 983 York County, specifically within the township of
 984 Hopewell.

985 Richard S. Fulton has developed the growth of the
 986 Fulton family in and around the village of
 987 Paxtang, later incorporated into the capital city of
 988 Harrisburg, (previously Lancaster but now)
 989 Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and the
 990 movement of parts of this group to the West,
 991 particularly into York County across the
 992 Susquehanna River, as the land was “claimed”
 993 from the sparse native Indian population. His
 994 analyses are too extensive to summarize here.
 995 While there are inconsistencies with his work and
 996 this analysis, they appear to be minor. As an
 997 example, there is a question of whether Hugh
 998 (1659–) had sons named Hugh and Andrew or
 999 whether these two were issue of the next
 1000 generation, probably by James (1690–) or
 1001 Thomas (1694–). The first names of Hugh would
 1002 suggest a connection with the Hugh who married
 1003 Jane in Hopewell Township in 1854. We both feel the question of whether James Gillespie (1700–)
 1004 married the widow of William (1700–1741) remains open.

1005 Before proceeding, it is useful to note that multiple strains of Fultons immigrated into this area. A
 1006 particularly important one was that of Richard (1706–1784) who emigrated from Londonderry about
 1007 1722 and died in Paxtang, Lancaster (now Dauphin), Pennsylvania. His heirs included William, Jean,
 1008 Richard, Isabel, Grizal & Joseph. The names of these heirs, except for the female, Grizal, is quite similar
 1009 to those used in the descendants of the Lisburn Fultons. The result is considerable difficulty in tracking
 1010 these families with precision after the 1750's. No trail related to this family could be found in

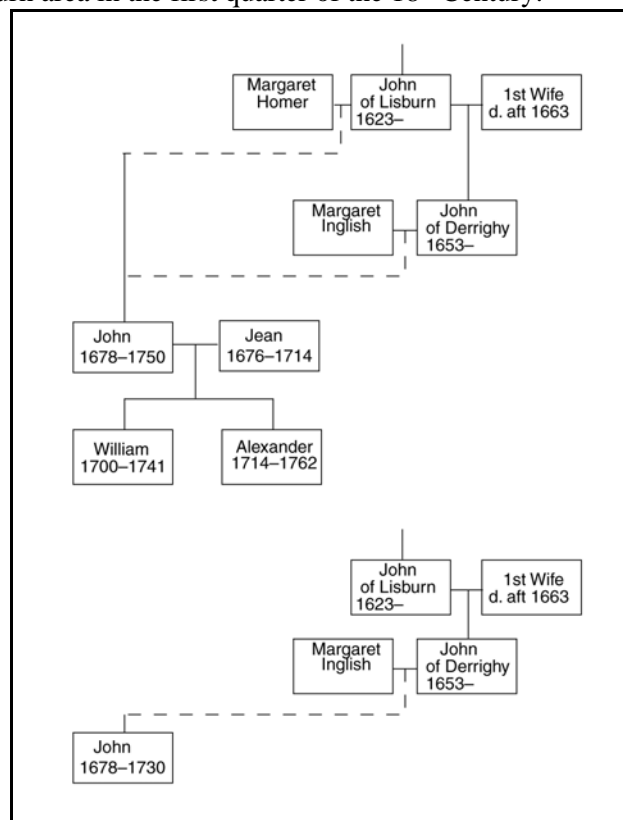


Figure 1.3.3-3 Options related to parentage of John (1678–1750). Top; two possibilities explored in this work. Bottom; simpler case supported by Trevor. See text.

34 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1011 Ancestry.com.

1012 Richard S. reports John (1713–) Fulton of Lanarkshire Scotland immigrated to the USA in 1753 and is
1013 found in Nottingham Township in 1762. This strain is documented in a book by a Hugh Fulton published
1014 in 1900. This was a direct immigration from Scotland that flourished initially in Nottingham Twp.
1015 Chester, Pennsylvania. The homestead has been described as near the intersection of Oxford Road and
1016 Little Britain Road about two miles from Oxford, East Nottingham Twp.

1017 He came to American in 1753, located on a farm two miles from Oxford, Chester co., Pa. He built a
1018 large woolen and paper mill. He, with his family, left the Presbyterian Church because the pastor
1019 adopted Watts version for the Rouse version of the Psalms. He paid the way of a minister from
1020 Scotland, and gave him room and board free for 40 years and held services in the paper mill for 40
1021 years.

1022 Later generations expanded geographically into upstate New York, into the Pittsburgh area, and
1023 elsewhere. **Figure 1.3.3-4** shows this initial family tree in North America. An extensive listing of this
1024 family is available at;

1025 http://search.ancestry.com/Browse/BookView.aspx?dbid=15730&iid=dvm_GenMono000
1026 **980-00024-0** .

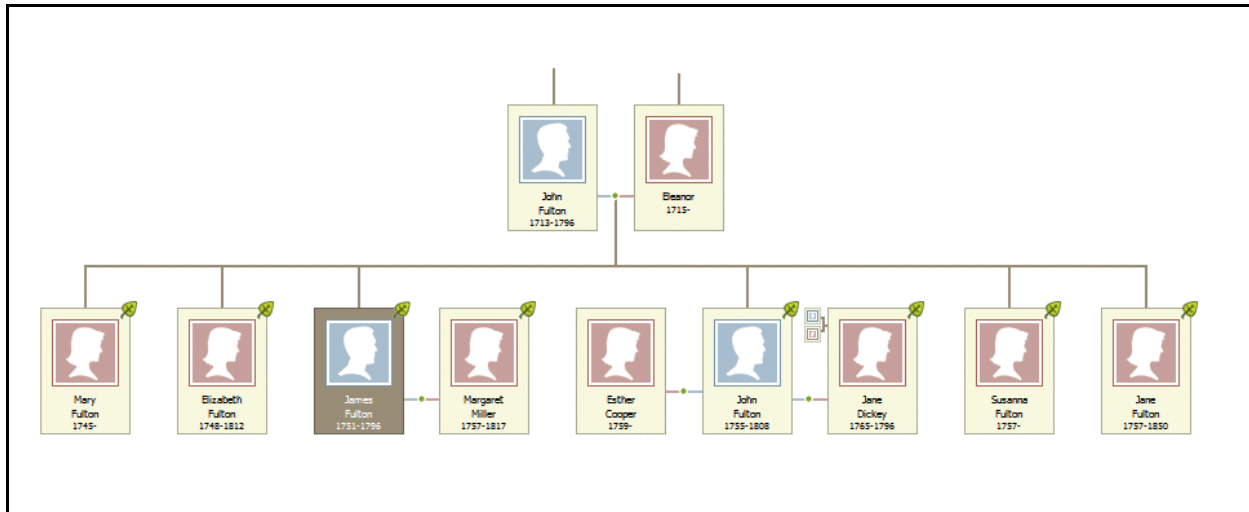


Figure 1.3.3-4 The initial family tree of John of Lanarkshire, Scotland. Both James and John raised large families. See text.

1027 It becomes necessary to track these families in order to avoid confusion with the Scots–Irish immigration
1028 of principle interest here.

1029 1.3.3.6 The immigration of Fultons of Lisburn to the Carolinas

1030 This section is focused on the immigration of Fultons directly to North America from either Ireland or
1031 Scotland. See Section 1.3.5.2 for the radiation *within* North America of the Fultons of Cecil, Maryland
1032 into the North Carolina area and a Fulton of New Jersey into South Carolina.

1033 The town of Charles, now Charleston, was formed in 1670 by immigrants primarily from Barbados in the
1034 Caribbean. The political differences of the northern and southern parts of the Carolinas became evident
1035 early, and they were politically recognized in 1729 with the establishment of two separate Crown

1036 Colonies. Emigration during the mid 18th Century was dominated by the Scots, the Quakers and the
1037 Germans. The South Carolina history website does not include Scots-Irish in this listing.

1038 Both Hope and Trevor speculate on the scant information about a major portion of the family of Thomas
1039 (1663–). Even his whereabouts are in question in their works. It appears he and his family, including two
1040 sons left the Lisburn area without a significant trace. Trevor (page 80) speculates they may have gone to
1041 South Carolina, since a David Fulton appears there in 1732. However, this work suggests otherwise. A
1042 David (1688–1757) is present in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania according to Richard S. Sutcliffe asserts he
1043 is a brother to John (1678-1750). This work suggests David came to S. E. colonial Pennsylvania with
1044 Hugh (1659–) and his sons in 1725-1728. This David of colonial Pennsylvania is shown in land titles of
1045 the 1730's.

1046 Trevor speculates on the immigration of another son of John (1623–), Paul (1650–) whose record in
1047 Ireland is extremely brief. He is known to have one daughter born in 1678, named either Margaret
1048 (Hope's version) or Anne (Trevor's version). Those are the only facts known about this family. Trevor
1049 suggests immigration to South Carolina (page 80) between 1678 and 1732. He notes the occurrence of
1050 the name Paul in the Fultons of that region in the appropriate time period. The "Fulton Family Letter" of
1051 July 1992 contains an article about the Will of David Fulton of Kingstree, Craven, South Carolina. This
1052 David arrived in the area about 1732. His will of 1745 indicates he had a son, Paul who died in 1742 with
1053 a daughter less than 12 years old. The inference being that this Paul was born about 1710-1720 named
1054 after his grandfather, Paul (1650–). While Paul is a rare name among the early Fultons, it does occur in
1055 both the Scots-Irish Fultons of Lisburn, Ireland and the Scottish Fultons of southwestern Scotland. The
1056 Will can be interpreted as indicating this line died out with the death of David's only son, Paul, who had
1057 only a female heir. This author has been unable to pick up the trail of Pauls or Davids in South Carolina
1058 in the 1700's related to this line.

1059 Craven is no longer a county designation in South Carolina. However, Kingstree is a city about 75 miles
1060 North of Charleston in the coastal plain. It is several hundred miles from the northern South Carolina
1061 counties of York, Lancaster and Chester populated from Fultons radiating from Bordentown, New Jersey.
1062 Additional information is required before any connection between Paul (1650–) and Scots-Irish
1063 immigrants to South Carolina and/or a David (1680–1745) in South Carolina can be supported.

1064 **1.3.3.7 The initial immigration of Lisburn Fultons to Nova Scotia**

1065 Quoting Murphy, "After the death of James (1630–1689), in the defence of the Protestant stronghold of
1066 Londonderry in 1689, James' wife, Eliza, took her two children, John and Mary, to a farm called
1067 Drumcrowie, near Malin, in the northwest corner of Ireland. Many descendants of these Fultons (who
1068 were Presbyterians and Methodists) immigrated to Colchester County, that part of Nova Scotia that
1069 centres on Truro. What is confirmed is that the five sons and one daughter of John Fulton, born 1713,
1070 emigrated in waves beginning in the 1760s and ending in 1820. Francis Fulton, born in Malin in 1753, led
1071 the final wave, accompanied by his wife Mary Boggs, thought to have been born in Ireland, son John
1072 Fulton, born in Malin in 1791, and John's wife, who was his first cousin, Sarah Crawford, born in
1073 Donegal in 1797."

1074 Miller suggests that the immigration may have occurred in large organized groups. He suggests a
1075 "regiment" immigrated to Nova Scotia following the battle of Londonderry in 1688–89. Miller provides
1076 an extensive chronology of the Fultons of Nova Scotia. However, by the beginning of the 19th Century,
1077 there are a very considerable number of immigrants in that area with the surname Fulton. Many are either
1078 from the Londonderry, Ireland area or from Scotland itself. Trevor comments (page 50), "it is interesting
1079 to note that the Scottish origin still leads back to the family of Muirton, Beith, even though the authors of
1080 this work don't mention a precise location."

1081 **1.3.3.8 The immigration of William Fulton (1833-1909) to New York & Illinois**

1082 Richard S. Fulton has studied the genealogy of his family from Waukegan, Illinois, USA extensively.
1083 However, as of 2007, he had been unable to document the path of his distant grandfather, William
1084 (1833–1909) in his immigration from the British Isles. He notes the difficulty of employing folklore to
1085 separate the Scots-Irish from the Scots who immigrate directly. The computerized records now available

36 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1086 and subsequent research in Trevor Fulton's book provide additional information. They note William
1087 arrived in New York from Belfast in 1835 at the age of two, probably with his mother, and possibly with
1088 additional children.

1089 The question then becomes where did the family come from in Ireland. Trevor notes an unusual situation
1090 on page 106 of his book. William (1806–1881) is described as having married Sophia Matilda Bolton at
1091 age 55 in 1856 without producing any issue. Yet he describes the folklore that there was at least a child
1092 of William's named Mary Jane that was born considerably before the marriage. Since William was 50 at
1093 the time, it is quite conceivable that he had an earlier family that included Mary Jane. It is suggested that
1094 this first wife had as many as three children and that at least she and two year old William emigrated to
1095 New York as described. The mother emigrating with one or two small children would account for the
1096 lack of any written record of this family other than that concerning Mary Jane reported by Trevor.

1097 It appears that William, patriarch of the Waukegan, Illinois Fultons, was indeed a Lisburn Fulton and one
1098 of the later emigres of that group. However, he did not emigrate just to the coastal regions of the United
1099 States. After growing up in New York, he moved considerably farther West because of the later time
1100 period. He married in Waukegan at the age of twenty-four.

1101 1.3.3.9 The immigration of William Fulton (1810–1889) to the gold fields of California

1102 Trevor provides extensive documentation concerning the immigration of his great-grandfather William
1103 (1810-1889), to the gold fields of California, along with a record of the claims filed in mining districts.
1104 The immigration took a common human twist. After returning home on a temporary visit, via Cape Horn,
1105 William fell in love, married and abandoned further interests in California.

1106 1.3.4 Growth of the Fultons of S. E. Colonial Pennsylvania

1107 Upon arrival in the New World, the first Fultons to reach Southeast Pennsylvania probably moved rather
1108 quickly onto a homestead since land was available at very attractive prices and the climate was not severe
1109 in the region. These homesteads were invariably along rivers and creeks in order to provide ready access
1110 to water for household use. This requirement was so strong, it became a significant legal concept, known
1111 as riparian rights. Richard S. Fulton shows there were many Fultons in S.E. Colonial Pennsylvania
1112 before 1740, and similar numbers in Cumberland County on up the Susquehanna River during the 1750's.
1113 Before discussing them, it is useful to describe the political geography of the area during these times.

1114 This geography will be discussed in the context of two families believed to have immigrated from the
1115 vicinity of Lisburn, Antrim, Ireland. The family of Hugh (1659–), and probably one of Hugh's
1116 nephews—David (1688–1757), and the family of another nephew, John(1678–1750). Hugh and his group
1117 appear in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania before 1725 and Hugh appears on the tax roles in 1726. As noted,
1118 the party may have included a nephew, David (1688–1757), the son of Thomas (b.c.1663–) “of Blaris.”
1119 John and his two sons (and probably his wife) appear in the area during 1728-1730 with Alexander
1120 appearing first on the tax roles in 1734.

1121 The likely initial homestead of John (1678–1750) is easier to identify on a topographical map rather than
1122 a political map because of several ongoing dissections and disputes at this time. The location on
1123 Octoraro Creek probably occupied by Alexander, and possibly the whole of John's family, was claimed
1124 by both Pennsylvania and Maryland at the time of their arrival. It was not far from the confluence with
1125 the Susquehanna River. The creek is currently about 150 feet wide at this point and easily navigable by
1126 small boat or raft. Farther up the creek was an additional site occupied by Alexander at a later time or by
1127 a James Fulton (not central to this narrative but discussed in Section 1.3.4.1).

1128 **Figure 1.3.4-1** shows the global situation. The lower site possibly occupied initially by the Fulton family
1129 was either in Chester County or the yet to be formed Lancaster County, as claimed by Pennsylvania,
1130 depending on which side of the creek it was on. Regardless, in 1767, the Mason-Dixon Line established
1131 the property was in Maryland. This may explain why Alexander fell off the tax roles of Lancaster County
1132 after 1737 as reported by Richard S. Fulton. The upper site occupied either by Alexander and other
1133 family members or by a separate James Fulton remained in Pennsylvania. During this period, William

1134 (1700-1741) was either living on the same farm as Alexander or had moved into the town of Lancaster.



Figure 1.3.4-1 The disputed lands of Pennsylvania & Maryland prior to the establishment of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1767. The principle initial colonies of Fultons in the USA are shown, except for those in the Boston, Massachusetts area. The Fulton farm at Little Britain Twp is shown by the cross along Conowingo Creek. Other early properties were along Octoraro Creek. Octoraro Creek is about two miles from the present Rising Sun and about 30 miles from New Castle.

1135 The other homesteads of this branch of Fulton's, to be defined below, were slightly farther north and
1136 remained within the current political borders of Pennsylvania.

1137 Early naming of political areas in S. E. Pennsylvania reflected the English heritage of William Penn, with
1138 Chester County and Nottingham Township being prime examples. With the formation of Lancaster
1139 County, a strong Scottish or Scots-Irish influence appears. Webb (page 135) has described the Provincial
1140 Secretary of Pennsylvania under William Penn. He was James Logan who had been born near Belfast in
1141 1674 of Scottish parents, fled to Bristol England in 1688 to avoid the wars in that area at the time, and

1142 been recruited by William Penn in 1699. Logan was influential in defining two large townships in
1143 Lancaster County when it was formed. The area between Octoraro Creek and the Susquehanna River
1144 became Lancaster County in 1728. He defined a large area between the future cities of Harrisburg and
1145 Lancaster as Donegal. A second area S. E. of the future city of Lancaster became Drumore Township.
1146 The latter name may have reflected the presence of (or the solicitation by Webb of the presence of) the
1147 families of Hugh Fulton (1659–1712) and John Fulton (1678–1750) at that early time. They arrived just
1148 shortly before and concurrent with the formation of Lancaster County. They formed a part of the large
1149 Scots-Irish migration between 1720 and 1730 into S. E. colonial Pennsylvania. Dromore and Dromara
1150 were the names of parishes directly South of Lisburn in Ireland. Areas with similar names are also found
1151 in the lowlands of Scotland. Drumbo is the name of a parish East of Lisburn.

1152 The concept of a township remained similar to that of a “hundred” as still used in Maryland in the
1153 early days. It described an area containing enough residents to support a military unit of 100 men.
1154 Thus, as the population density grew, the area of a township, or hundred, was generally reduced
1155 proportionally.

1156 As the population density grew, Drumore Township was subsequently subdivided several times, creating
1157 East Drumore, Colerain and eventually Little Britain and finally Fulton Township. Oak Hill is believed
1158 to have been a homestead of Fultons in this township. It was occupied by an Alexander Fulton at about
1159 1750-1755. This Alexander has not been tied to the Lisburn Fultons in this study. **Figure 1.3.4-2**
1160 provides a recent map of the Townships of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to aid in orientation.



Figure 1.3.4-2 The current townships of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The dashed white line at lower right defines the original Drumore Township, the Northeast boundary generally follows the Muddy River. Fulton Township was only formed in 1883. The dashed white line at upper left defines the original Donegal Township.

1161

1162 Webb provides additional information on the waves of immigration from Ulster and from Scotland during
 1163 the 18th Century. His text is designed to discuss the cultural aspects of the Scots-Irish immigration rather
 1164 than the details of specific families. Colerain Township forms another link back to the Fultons of
 1165 northern Ireland. Note the town of Colerain, Franklin, Massachusetts inhabited by the Lisburn Fulton
 1166 strain of immigrants headed by John (1692–). Coleraine has a long history in Ireland. The town of
 1167 Coleraine on the River Bann, the border between Londonderry and Antrim counties, claims to be the site
 1168 of the oldest known habitation in Ireland. It is possible the Lisburn Fultons were associated with other
 1169 immigrants from the area of Coleraine, northern Ireland.

1170 Throughout this analysis, the immigration of Hugh (1659–) and John (1678–1750), and their sons and a
 1171 nephew are key to the settling of early S. E. colonial Pennsylvania. This record differs significantly from
 1172 that of Hope, of that in Burke's, and of Trevor. These sources apparently did not review the available
 1173 official Pennsylvania records. It is likely that William married Mary Smith (1702– 1789) before
 1174 emigrating to America, probably in 1722. Alexander married Elizabeth in America in 1736, necessarily
 1175 after arriving in America.

1176 **Figure 1.3.4-3** shows the local topography of interest in S. E. Colonial Pennsylvania. all of the area on
 1177 the map was claimed by Pennsylvania during this period. It was all part of Chester County until
 1178 Lancaster was separated from it in 1728. The remainder of Chester shown was named Nottingham
 1179 Township at that time. It subsequently subdivided into East and West Nottingham Twp's. The portion of
 1180 Lancaster County shown was originally part of Drumore Twp. but became New Britain Twp in 1738, and
 1181 this was eventually divided into Fulton Township in 1844, which included the Fulton Homestead on
 1182 Conowingo Creek, and the remainder of New Britain along the west side of Octoraro Creek. Fulton
 1183 Township must be distinguished from Fulton County which was named in honor of the inventor when it
 1184 was later formed from part of York County.

1185 The initial homestead of John and family was in Nottingham Township of then Chester County
 1186 Pennsylvania. Nottingham township was adjacent to Octoraro Creek. It was divided into West
 1187 Nottingham extending about five miles to the East and East Nottingham extending another five to ten
 1188 miles East (and including Oxford, Pennsylvania). Much of Nottingham Township and a small piece of
 1189 Little Britain became a part of Maryland as a result of the Mason-Dixon Line of 1767. The area became
 1190 Cecil County. The designations of East and West Nottingham were continued into Maryland as parts of
 1191 Cecil County where they were given the designation "Hundreds" rather than townships. This resulted in
 1192 the future community of Rising Sun being in Nottingham Township of Cecil County Maryland, rather
 1193 than Pennsylvania. Nottingham Hundred was eventually divided into East and West Nottingham
 1194 Townships when the designation Hundred was dropped. In 1852, a Rising Sun voting District was
 1195 created around the village of Rising Sun. A new Conowingo District was also created on the West side
 1196 of Rising Sun District. The western edge of Cecil County abuts Harford County; the dividing line being
 1197 the Susquehanna River.

1198 The town of Oxford is indicated in East Nottingham because of its significance to the Smith family that
 1199 intermarried with the Fultons (as seen more clearly in the genealogical tables, Section 1.3.2.3).

1200 Both Harford and Cecil Counties were populated by Fultons of this line during the 1750's and into the
 1201 1800's, as will be developed below. The tax roles of these areas go back to 1700.

1202 Richard S. Fulton has provided additional information on the saga of Rising Sun. He shows a John
 1203 Fulton and his wife Jane Dill were the first settlers of what came to be known as Rising Sun, Ohio
 1204 County, Indiana, USA.

42 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

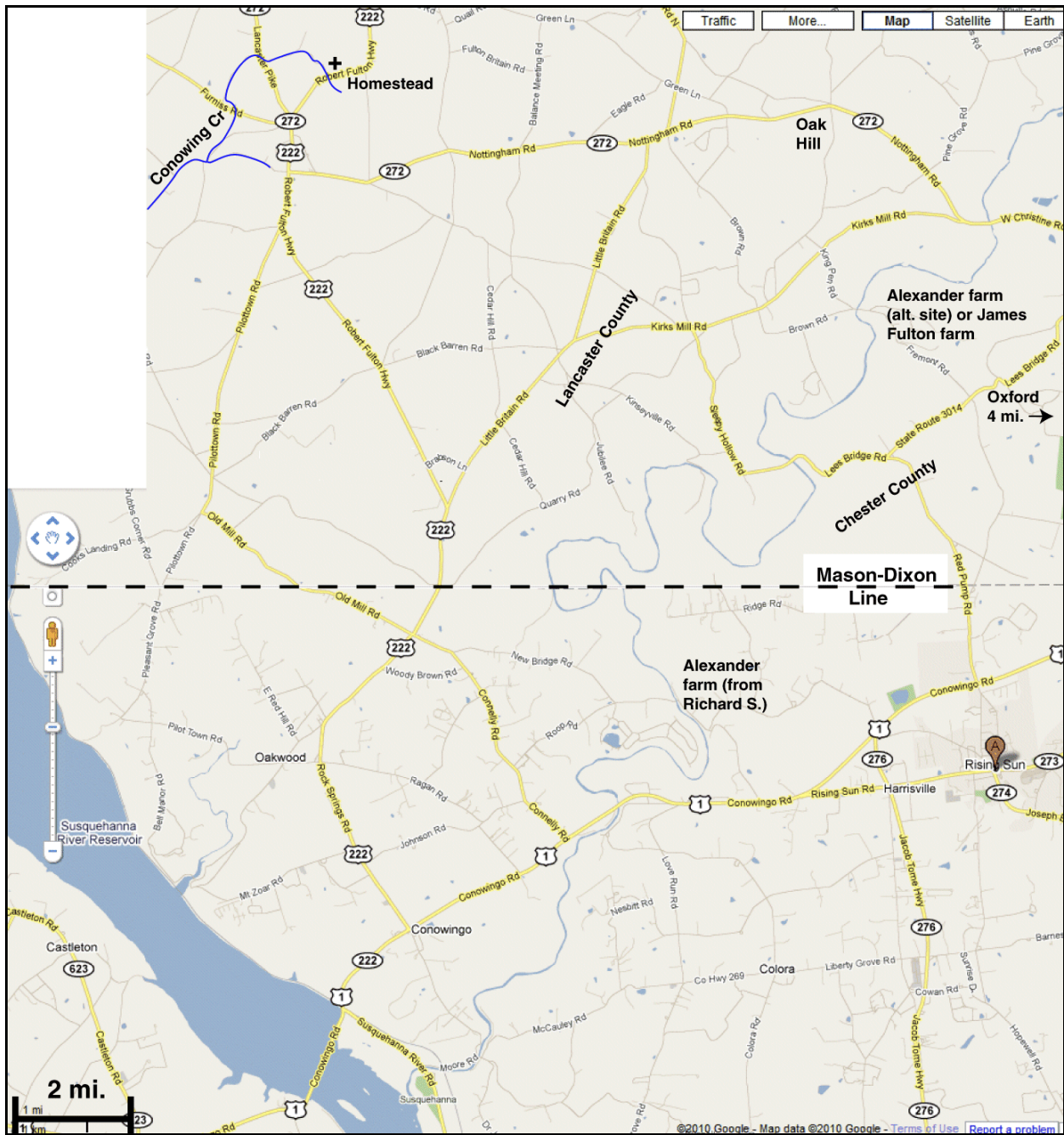


Figure 1.3.4-3 Map showing locations of the Fulton homesteads in the Pennsylvania/Maryland border area. Ocoraro Creek is the blue line meandering toward the upper right. Chester County is to the right of the creek. Lancaster County is to the left. The Little Britain homesite of the 1730's and 1765-1771 is shown at the upper left by the cross. The dashed line is the Mason-Dixon Line of 1767, separating Pennsylvania (top) from Maryland. Pennsylvania claimed all of the land shown prior to this date. Note the scale at lower left. All of these sites are within an easy days walk.

1205
1206
1207

The History of Lancaster County provides more details, but appears to contain some confused material (It is a compilation of authors works prepared at a later time). It is likely that John (1678–1750) and family established the first homestead on Octoraro Creek shortly after their arrival circa. 1730. Alexander

1208 (1714–1762) established a homestead on Octoraro Creek in New Britain Twp, Chester County in 1753. It
 1209 is possible this property was transferred from the name of his father, John (1678–1750). The History
 1210 reports Alexander had sons named John, Hugh and Andrew who were living along the Creek in 1763.
 1211 The History reports this family is gone from the tax roles by 1769. However, it is more likely they have
 1212 been transferred to a political subdivision of Maryland by imposition of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1767.

1213 John and Hugh are certainly appropriate names for descendants of the Lisburn Fultons and may suggest a
 1214 connection with John (1653–1711) “of Derriaghy” as the grandfather of John or a connection with Hugh
 1215 (1659–1712) “of Derriaghy” as grandfather of Hugh.

1216 William (1700–1741) established a homestead on Conowingo Creek in New Britain Township in 1734. It
 1217 was transferred to Gillespie on 12 Nov 1742 following William’s death in 1741. It does note the presence
 1218 of a James Fulton on Octoraro Creek in 1753.

1219 The History also reports a James Fulton acquired a farm along Octoraro Creek in 1753 while Alexander
 1220 was located at Oak Hill in Little Britain Township (this township is on the West bank of the Creek).

1221 **1.3.4.1 Tracking the rapid proliferation of Jameses in early Pennsylvania**

1222 With many Kings of Scotland named James, the name was used extensively among the Scots. The
 1223 immigration of many Scots to the area of central Pennsylvania in the 1750’s necessarily results in many
 1224 families named James Fulton in this and subsequent time periods. While Richard S. has noted there were
 1225 no Fultons recorded in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania in 1722, there were at least a dozen families by the
 1226 early 1740’s. Similarly, there was only one James Fulton recorded in Chester County in the mid 1730’s.
 1227 However, by the mid 1750’s, there were at least a dozen James Fultons in Chester and the newly formed
 1228 Lancaster Counties. By the 1770, the number had expanded exponentially in Chester, Lancaster and the
 1229 newly formed York Counties. As a result of this explosion, it becomes extremely difficult to track
 1230 Fultons by the first name James unless specific birth and death dates can be assigned to them, or other
 1231 significant records located.

1232 Focusing on the Lisburn Fultons; James (1690–), son of Hugh is believed to have been born in the
 1233 Lisburn area and to have been the first of the Fultons of that name in colonial Pennsylvania. He probably
 1234 died in Hopewell Twp, York, Pennsylvania in 1772 resulting in his designation as John (1690–1772). It
 1235 is his name in the tax roles of W. Nottingham beginning in 1730. His Will and the Will of his wife, Jean
 1236 or Jane, describe two distinct family groups. It appears James had sons John, James & William and a
 1237 daughter Jennet by a first wife. Some or all of these may have been born in Ireland. He then sired three
 1238 sons, Andrew, Hugh and David by the second wife, Jean (–1777). There is a reasonable chance the
 1239 second family was sired in Pennsylvania. It appears James (1690–1772) remained on the tax roles of W.
 1240 Nottingham and/or Drumore from 1730 through 1757. It is believed he then moved to Hopewell Twp in
 1241 the new York County (formed in 1749) where he died. His son James (b.c.1729–) appears on the Little
 1242 Britain Twp. tax roles from 1754 to at least 1759 when he is believed to have also moved into the new
 1243 York County. It is believed he settles in Chanceford Twp of York County. This James has been
 1244 described as James of York County in some early histories. He had two sons, Samuel and James, and
 1245 possible a son Hugh based on the 1790 Census. The latter James was probably born about 1750–1755.
 1246 As a result, there were three generations named James alive simultaneously from just this one line.
 1247 Simultaneously, the line from John (1678–1750) also produced a James (1742–1830) and this James
 1248 produced a James circa 1765.

1249 Robert Valpy Fulton has introduced the possibility of another Lisburn Fulton named James emigrating to
 1250 S. E. colonial Pennsylvania about 1750. Valpy has described a totally different family of Robert
 1251 (1654–1720) “of Guanabo” than outlined in Hope and repeated by Trevor, including a son ostensibly
 1252 born in 1678 and achieving the rank of Captain in a cavalry regiment of King George III at the age of
 1253 eleven. The narrative continues along an implausible path. The object was apparently to support the
 1254 assertion by Colden that the parents of Robert Steamboat Fulton were named James and Margaret. This
 1255 assertion differs significantly from the actual historical record. On page 83, Trevor follows Hope and
 1256 asserts that Robert of Guanabo had only two sons, James and Thomas, who both died without issue.

44 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1257 Non-Lisburn Fultons include an Alexander (b.c.1725–1816) of Londonderry Twp. (East of Oxford and
1258 North of E. Nottingham). His will of 1816 lists sons John, Thomas and James. They can be expected to
1259 appear on the tax roles during the 1750's.

1260 1.3.5 Radiation of the Pennsylvania Fultons within the USA

1261 **Figure 1.3.5-1** shows a summary of the radiation of the Fultons most closely related to the Lisburn
1262 Fultons during the early 18th Century.

Hugh (1659–) -- James, Thomas & David spread to Lancaster, Harrisburg & York, PA.

John (1678–1750) -- William (1700–1741) moved to Little Britain Twp.

-- John (1726–1791) moved to Rising Sun area

--William (1759–1840) moved to Harford, MD.

-- Joseph (1781–) to Brown, Ohio.

-- Alexander (1714–) -- homestead remaped to Nottingham Twp, Maryland.

-- James (1742–) to Lancaster City, Lancaster, Pa.

-- Samuel (1746–) to Guilford, North Carolina

-- Francis (1769–) to Stokes, North Carolina

-- Robert (1772–) to Stokes, North Carolina

Figure 1.3.5-1 The initial radiation of the Fultons during the 18th Century, related to Hugh (1659–) and John (1678-1750) . The radiation extends beyond Lancaster to the Harrisburg and York areas (including Hopewell Twp.) of central Pennsylvania. All of these strains extend westward with the expansion of the United States throughout the 19th Century.

1263 While the Inventor, Robert (1765–1815) did not have male offspring with issue, his father Robert
1264 (1730–1774) and his uncle Alexander (1714–1762) did. Alexander appears to have had three sons that
1265 proceeded to move South toward the waters of Chesapeake Bay with a major branch then migrating to
1266 North Carolina while a second branch migrated to the Northern Kentucky region before crossing the Ohio
1267 River into Brown County of Southern Ohio.

1268 Besides the Fultons of S.E. PA derived from John (b.c.1623–) there were many other Fultons in S.E. PA,
1269 many probably related to Hugh (1659–) “of Derriaghy.” Richard S. Fulton goes into great detail on these
1270 families once they have arrived in the New World and extending up to very recent times in many cases.
1271 <http://richardsfulton.com/Lisburn-SEPA.htm> As far as this author can determine, Richard has only
1272 presented his material in text form. The material appears complete enough to produce a useful
1273 genealogical tree.

1274 As far as this author can tell, Richard does not follow the movement of Joseph (1781–1866) from Cecil

1275
1276

County, Maryland to Brown County Ohio, and eventually my branch extending to St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri. This will be done below.

1277
1278

Figure 1.3.5-2 shows the radiation of several lines of Fultons within the USA and, where feasible, their origins in the British Isles.



Figure 1.3.5-2 Early radiation of the Fulton “clan” of Lisburn within the USA with early paths from the British Isles. Nottingham Township was divided by the Mason-Dixon Line, with part of it (including the village of Rising Sun) becoming part of Cecil County, Maryland. The village of Rising Sun, Indiana was formed much later.

46 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1279 The documented descendants of John (1678–1750) radiated South and West from the homestead near
1280 Rising Sun, Cecil, Maryland. The families moving South to two areas near Winston-Salem North
1281 Carolina were large and many descendants followed. The single family of Joseph (1781–1866) moving
1282 West to Brown, Ohio was also large. Its descendants also moved farther West following the expansion of
1283 the USA, particularly after the Civil War. There is no record of this strain moving Northwest from
1284 Lancaster into the Harrisburg area, although additional records may appear in the future. No records have
1285 been found sustaining the strain of William (1792–) after he moved to McLean, Illinois.

1286 1.3.5.1 Welcome confirmation of this analysis

1287 The complexity of the emigration of Fultons from S.E. Pennsylvania makes some confirmation of the
1288 analysis presented here important. Fortunately, Richard S. has uncovered an important document. Rachel
1289 (1772 –1820), daughter of Joseph (1726–1791) has provided a Will describing some of her cousins;

1290 “The **Will of Rachel Fulton of New London Township, Chester County, PA.** dated Nov. 21,
1291 1815 and proved May 1, 1820 provides interesting connections between the Fulton’s of SE PA and
1292 York County. New London Twp was created from the area of the Eastern part of Nottingham
1293 Township. In this Will, Rachel names “cousins” James and Samuel Fulton, sons of James Fulton of
1294 York County. She also names another “cousin” James Fulton son of Alexander Fulton of Chester
1295 County. In another Chester County Will of Agnes McCoy of East Nottingham Twp dated 1801,
1296 Agnes names as executor James Fulton and provides a legacy to James Fulton’s daughters Elenor
1297 and Rachel. “Cousin” of course doesn’t always mean first cousin, but it clearly indicative of family
1298 kinship. This Will seems to establish that a James Fulton of Chester County, an Alexander Fulton
1299 of Chester County (see below), and James Fulton of York County are closely related.”

1300 This analysis suggests, James Sr is the son of Alexander and father of James Jr. Therefore, James Sr is
1301 Rachel’s uncle, not her cousin. **Figure 1.3.5-3** shows the interpretation of this information in the context
1302 of this analysis. The names Agnes, Elenor and Rachel are rare in the Fulton family. They suggest that
1303 the maiden name of Agnes McCoy was Fulton and that she was named after Agnes (1698–). If true, she
1304 was probably a daughter of David (1688–1757) and probably born about 1730. Agnes (1698–) was
1305 David’s sister. The names also suggest that Elenor is the daughter of James (1690–) and named after his
1306 mother, Ellinor Johnston, wife of Hugh (1659–) “of Derriaghy” as listed in Hope. It also suggests Rachel
1307 who was probably born in 1772, and left a Will dated 1820, is the daughter of John (1726–1791). The
1308 Will describes a James Fulton of York, Pennsylvania. York County was carved out of Lancaster County
1309 in 1749. This would suggest that James (1742–1830) had a son James (1765–) who was living West of
1310 the Susquehanna River at the time the Will was prepared. Will preparation must have occurred after
1311 about 1790 to include the two young ladies. In 1830, a James Fulton is living in Hopewell Township
1312 with a calculated birth date before 1770, that is consistent with the 1765 date used here.

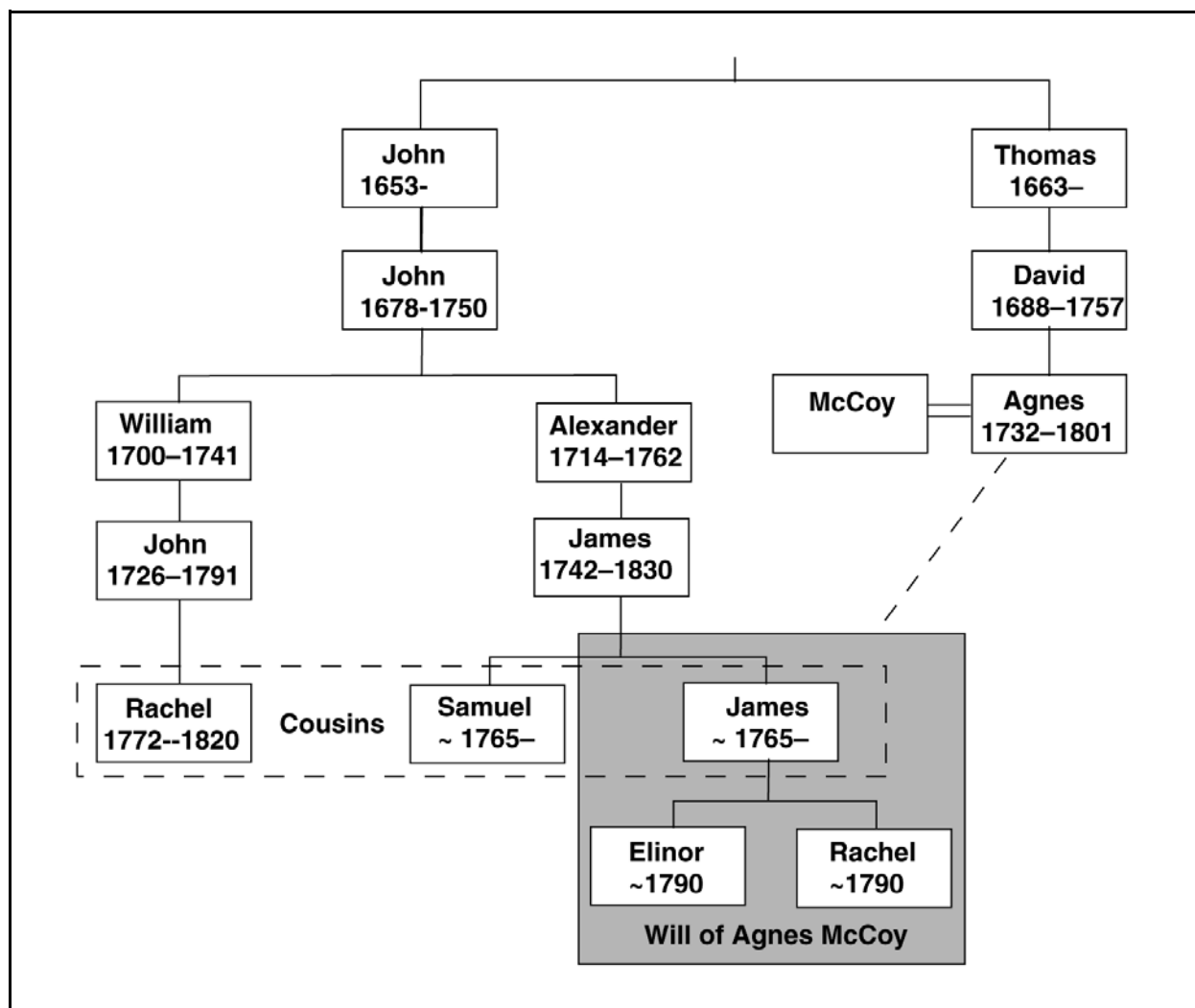


Figure 1.3.5-3 Coordination with the Wills of Rachel Fulton & Agnes McCoy. Rachel described her two cousins, the sons of James (1742–1830), and the relationship between James (1742–1830) and Alexander. Agnes (1732–1801) described a relationship within the family of James (1765–).

1313 The figure confirms the “cousin” relationship between Rachel and the brothers James and Samuel, with a
 1314 father James (1742-1830) who was a son of Alexander (1714–1762) and known to have moved back
 1315 North to either Lancaster or York. The Will of Agnes McCoy provides evidence of at least two young
 1316 daughters for James (~1765–). The younger James, Samuel, Elinor, Rachel and a potential Daniel
 1317 (1797–1865) have not yet been isolated from the genealogical files. But this information will help in the
 1318 research.

1319 It should be noted that by 1800, there are about a dozen documented James Fultons in central and
 1320 southern Pennsylvania. Richard S. struggles with the description of the various James Fultons found in
 1321 central Pennsylvania during the mid to late 18th Century in his “Early Fulton Families in SE
 1322 Pennsylvania.” He focuses on a James (b.c.1700–1772) of Hopewell Twp., and suggests he had two
 1323 distinct families. This James does not fit easily into this analysis.

1324 1.3.5.2 Radiation of the Maryland Fultons to North & South Carolina

1325 Several lines of the Fultons of Cecil, Maryland—colonial Pennsylvania prior to the Mason-Dixon Line—
 1326 radiated to North Carolina. They would likely have moved down the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road.

48 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1327 This road went from Philadelphia to Lancaster, to York and then followed the Potomac and Shenandoah
1328 Rivers to Staunton Virginia. From there, it traveled East to cross the first row of mountains and then it
1329 proceeded along the Piedmont parallel to the edge of the Appalachian Mountains to Salem North Carolina
1330 and the areas of Guilford.& Stokes Counties, North Carolina. Francis (1769–1849) moved to Stokes
1331 County, Northern Carolina and raised a large family. Several of the offspring created a large family in
1332 and around the adjacent Guilford County, N. Carolina. It did not radiate substantially to other states until
1333 after the first half of the 19th Century.

1334 Trevor (page 80) has referred to the interesting situation related to Paul (b.c.1650–), brother to John
1335 (1653–) and Hugh (1659–). He was known to have held the position of Surveyor of Roads, an appointed
1336 position, and to have had a daughter, Margaret (1678–) according to Hope. Paul then disappears from the
1337 historical record of the Lisburn area. Trevor then notes the presence of a David Fulton in Kingstree,
1338 Craven Count, South Carolina “who was living among Scots-Irish colonists around 1732 but seems not
1339 to have arrived with them.” Chapter III of “The history of Williamsburg County” does reflect the
1340 presence of a David Fulton prior to 1737. The will of David (–1745) was published in the “Craven
1341 District” of South Carolina. District may have been the term used for county during the colonial period
1342 but no Craven County survives in South Carolina. There is a small community of Kingstree in
1343 Williamsburg County, South Carolina. Currently, there is no Craven County in South Carolina, but there
1344 is one in the coastal plain area of North Carolina. There is a city of Kinston nearby, but no community of
1345 Kingstree.

1347 Trevor notes this David (–1745) left money for Jean the daughter of his deceased son Paul. This Paul
1348 died in 1742 and was probably born around 1710–1720. The trail from this Paul, back through David
1349 (–1745), to Paul (b.c.1650–) is tenuous at best. Whether this family was actually in North or South
1350 Carolina requires further study. Unless David had other unidentified sons, this family line would have
1351 died out with his son Paul.

1352 Considerable numbers of Fultons appear in South Carolina after the 1860's. Many of these appear to be
1353 offspring of one man. Richard S. Fulton has documented a large family of Fultons in the northern
1354 counties of South Carolina descending from a Robert (b.c.1721–) Fulton of Burlington County, New
1355 Jersey, northeast of Philadelphia and near Trenton on the Delaware River. The parents of this Robert
1356 (1721–) has been difficult to trace. However, his progeny have spread widely throughout the Southern
1357 USA after his son, James (1765–1848) and new wife, Anastasia Tuel, moved to York County, South
1358 Carolina in 1787. They had eleven children, including at least five sons. Several of the sons were also
1359 prolific. No connection between this Robert Fulton and the Lisburn Fultons has been made.

1360 While Richard S. has suggested the county names of York, Lancaster and Chester in northern South
1361 Carolina suggest a Scots-Irish influence, these are actually English names that preceded the arrival of the
1362 Scots-Irish and Scots in both of the British Crown colonies of Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

1363 1.3.5.3 Radiation of the Boston Fultons toward Loraine, Ohio

1364 The documented descendants of Hugh (1659–1712) radiated into multiple areas of the USA. It is well
1365 documented that Hugh's second son, Robert (1685–) and his three sons immigrated to Boston,
1366 Massachusetts in 1730. The record is blank for John (1710-1760). After a few years most of the rest of
1367 the family settled in and around Colerain, Massachusetts in the Berkshire mountains where they
1368 flourished. Apparently, one of the family, probably John (1746–1805) participated in the Boston Tea
1369 Party of 1773, protesting the domination of the colonies by King George III. This part of the family has
1370 been documented in the Fulton-Hayden-Warner family study by Leonard. and in the study by Jennings
1371 available on Ancestry.com. It appears the family trees of this study and those studies complement each
1372 other closely. There is a problem with a wife named Hannah Ellis that appears two places in the Jennings
1373 listing. Moses (1750–) also shows up at multiple locations in various trees on Ancestry.com. While
1374 many of the family remained in the Berkshire Mountains through the 19th Century, a few branches
1375 migrated into New York State and the family of Daniel (1784-1872) moved on to LaGrange, Loraine,
1376 Ohio, USA. The large Fulton–McHugh Family Tree illustrates the expansion of these Fultons.

1377 1.3.5.4 Potential radiation of Pennsylvania Fultons to the Carolinas

- 1378 No clear indication of any Fultons of colonial Pennsylvania radiating to S. Carolina has been found.
- 1379 **1.3.5.4 The radiation of Pennsylvania Fultons to Indiana**
- 1380 A family of Fultons played a significant role in forming and supporting the community of Rising Sun,
1381 Dearborn, Indiana, USA in the early 1800's. The family was based on John (1733-1830).
- 1382 Discussing this line surfaces a major difficulty in the genealogy of the early Pennsylvania Fultons.
1383 Various trees have been prepared based on essays written primarily after 1830. They define different
1384 constitutions for the families of Fultons in the Pennsylvania area during the period 1725–1765.
- 1385 The History of Dearborn & Ohio Counties of Indiana says John (1733–1830) was born in Kilkenny,
1386 Ireland and emigrated initially to Lancaster, Pennsylvania with his father and brothers Robert, Hugh and
1387 Andrew (all born in Ireland). The father is not otherwise identified. The description given appears
1388 embellished as if prepared for a celebration banquet 55 years after John's death. It is difficult to reconcile
1389 the multiple page description internally.
- 1390 Richard S. Fulton has written that a Robert Fulton of Lancaster during this period had brothers named
1391 David and John. They were all born in Kilkenny, Ireland and emigrated about 1730.
- 1392 My analysis defines a Robert I. (1730–1774) who was born and lived in the Lancaster, Pennsylvania area
1393 his entire life. He was the son of William (1700–1741) who came from the Lisburn area with his father
1394 John (1678-1750) and his brother Alexander (1714–1762).
- 1395 Suttcliffe, writing in 1909, asserts Steamboat's parents were of Saxon (Germanic) origin, and arrived
1396 before 1735 via Kilkenny, Ireland.
- 1397 The most contemporaneous writing was that by Cadwallader, Colden at a formal remembrance presented
1398 orally in 1817 by an associate of Robert (Steamboat) Fulton. He asserts that Robert's father, who I
1399 designate Robert I (1730-1774) died and is buried in the cemetery of First Presbyterian Church of
1400 Lancaster, Pennsylvania which he helped found. Colden does not list the brothers of Steamboat's father.
- 1401 In all of the above cases, a Robert is asserted to be the father of Robert (1765-1815) Fulton, the inventor.
1402 However, the credentials of this Robert Sr, and his siblings vary drastically.
- 1403 Hirth has captured a pair of portraits from Sutcliffe showing the proposed father and mother of Steamboat
1404 Fulton

50 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

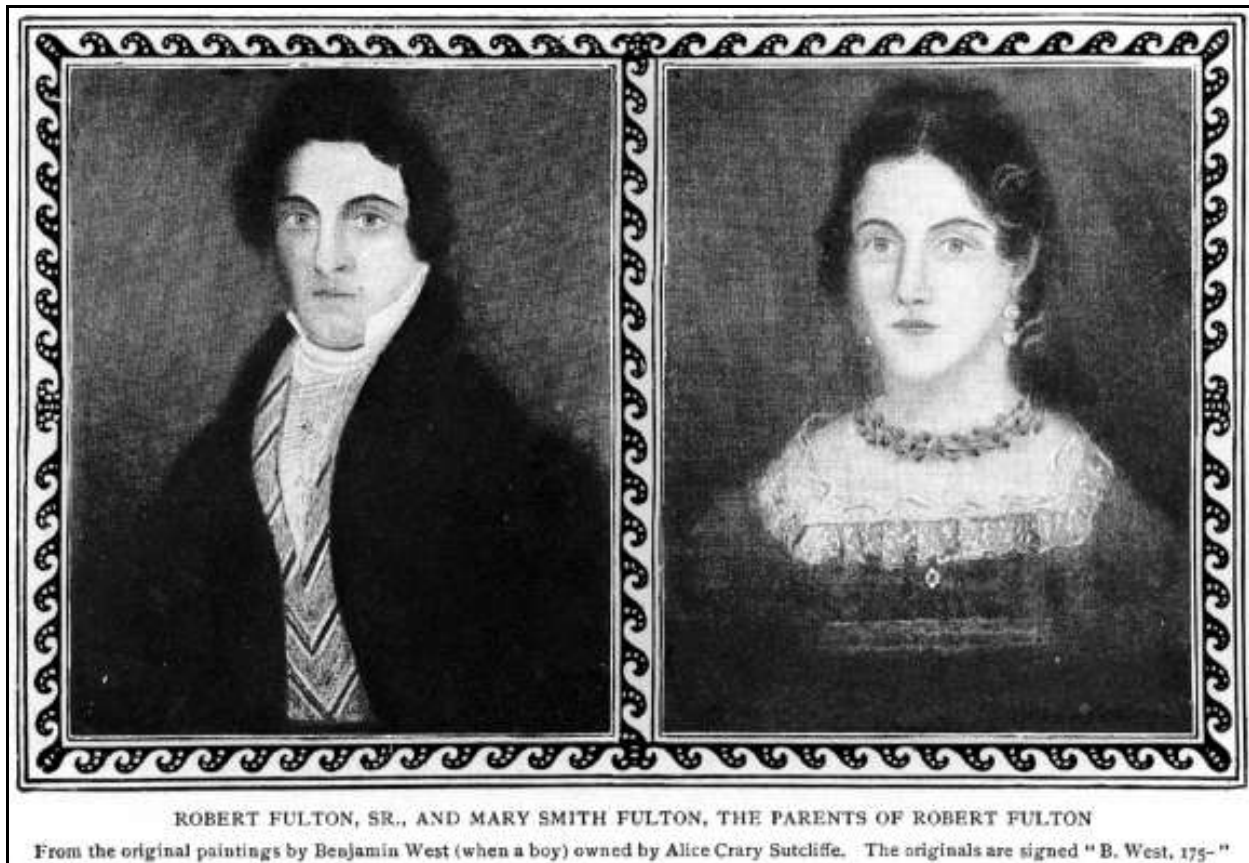


Figure 1.3.5-4 Portrait of Steamboat Fulton's parents. From Sutcliffe.

1405

http://www.frontiernet.net/~elisa96/hirth/fulton_parents_west.jpg

1406
1407
1408
1409
1410
1411
1412

It is highly unlikely that a family of Saxon origin (from Saxony) had a last name Fulton, Sutcliffe probably meant to say Scottish or Anglo-Saxon. While John (1733-1830) may have had a brother Robert, born about 1730, the Robert born about 1730 in Lancaster had a brother named John but did not have brothers named Hugh and Andrew. Furthermore, this brother John (1726-1791) is well documented as to have lived in Cecil and Harford Counties, Maryland throughout his adult life. (A caution here, note the discussion in **Section 1.3.3.3** about the Alexander Fulton homestead having stayed the same while political boundaries changed repeatedly)

1413
1414
1415
1416
1417
1418

The Robert described by Richard S. did have a brother John as described above, John (1726-1791) born in S. E. colonial Pennsylvania, but he did not have a brother named David by any other account. There is no record showing John (1726-1791) or his father came from Kilkenny, Ireland. Robert (1730-1774) is in fact buried in the cemetery of First Presbyterian Church in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The best available evidence is that Robert was born in Lancaster City, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, William (1700-1741) was born in Ireland and died shortly after Robert's birth in Lancaster City.

1419
1420
1421
1422
1423
1424
1425

At the current time, The Indiana family Tree is based entirely on the text in the "History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties of Indiana" published in 1885. It goes back only to John (1733-1830) and a putative father born in Ireland who immigrated to Lancaster after 1733 with at least one son. No additional information has been uncovered concerning any additional sons, potentially named Robert, Hugh and Andrew. John was at most a few years old when his father emigrated. His first-hand knowledge of his own birth place was surely limited. The first three generations of this family are shown in **Figure 1.3.5-5**

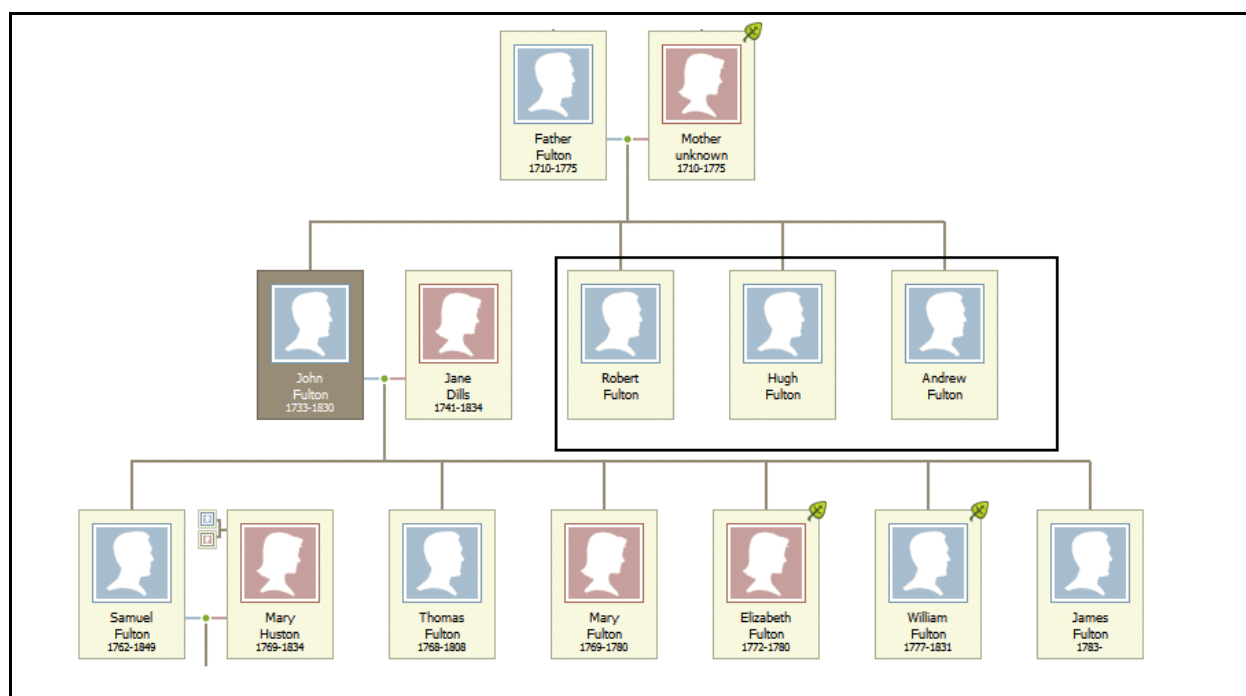


Figure 1.3.5-5 The first three generations of Indiana Fultons. The figure is only for discussion. No data is available for the putative individuals shown in the closed box. Similarly, no data is available concerning the father and mother of John Fulton (1733–1830) except the assertion that he was brought from Kilkenny, Ireland as a small child around 1735–38. The leaves at upper right are inconsequential hints provided by Ancestry.com.

1426 John and Jane were married in 1762. The major source of descendants of this family are Samuel and
 1427 Mary, prominent citizens of their time, who sired nine children. Both Samuel and Thomas are described
 1428 as accompanying John (1733–1830) to Indiana. Prior to that move, John and Jane had been captured by
 1429 Indians on 3 July 1778, along with several members of their family (except Samuel who was serving in a
 1430 militia unit). Two young children were ostensibly killed by the Indians, but not Thomas. The dates of
 1431 deaths shown for the children in Ancestry.com are not consistent with their capture in 1778 for less than
 1432 one year.

1433 The only documented David in the area and associated with the Lisburn Fultons is David (1688-1757) an
 1434 earlier and distant uncle of Robert (1730–1774).

1435 It appears the parentage of John (1733–1830) was not associated with William (1700-1741) whose
 1436 descendants are well documented (Section 1.3.3.3). The Dearborn history appears to confuse John
 1437 (1733–1830) with John (1726-1791), the well documented brother of Steamboat Fulton's father who died
 1438 in Harford, Maryland. Nor can a connection be shown between John (1733–1830 and John (1713–1796)
 1439 of Lanarkshire, Scotland. No association has been established between Rising Sun, Indiana, Rising Sun,
 1440 Maryland, or the Rising Sun Ale House in Ireland by this analysis.

1441 **1.3.6 The Fulton path to St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri**

1442 The Fultons of St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, did not flourish, but they are the motivation for this
 1443 study, I represent the end of that line.

1444 One branch of the Brown County Fulton family proceeded to move into Southwestern Illinois before
 1445 crossing the Mississippi river into St Louis Missouri. The author's parents then moved to the western
 1446 edge of Missouri at Kansas City where he and his sister were born in the 1930's.

1447 Of the four males in the family of Charles Dunn Fulton (1856–1930) that moved into St Louis, only two

52 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1448 great grandsons are known to have reached maturity, James (1935–) and Harold (1911–1990). There is
1449 the potential for two other males in a branch that may have moved to Oklahoma, Carl (1915–) and G. C.
1450 (1924–). The full name of the latter was probably George Claude. No information has been located
1451 concerning them later than the 1930 US Census.

1452 1.3.7 Direct emigration of Scots to Sullivan Co, New York

1453 Roberta Hirth has documented the Fultons of Sullivan County back through the Roxbury area East of
1454 Edinburgh to Paisley Abbey West of Glasgow. This path provides a common link between the Sullivan
1455 County Fultons and the S.E. Pennsylvania Fultons somewhat before 1600–1650 A. D.
1456 <http://www.frontiernet.net/~elisa96/hirth/wwpg2.htm> Her tracing of the Sullivan County Fultons appears
1457 quite complete.

1458 James Fulton was born August 7, 1739 in Dalkeith (near Edinburgh) Scotland. James and family sailed
1459 on the brig “Arrow” in Sept 1782: the date is after the American Revolutionary War. It was blown well
1460 off course and landed in Oct 1782 at Somers/St George’s Island off Virginia. The family proceeded
1461 directly to New York and lived at 116 King George Street in NYC beginning in Jan 1783. King George
1462 Street became Washington Street. James moved his family from NYC to Burlingham area, Ulster
1463 Co.(now Sullivan Co) by 1790 1790 Federal Census shows them in Orange Co. In 1804 (April), James
1464 moved his family from Burlingham to Fulton Settlement, Ulster County (now Sullivan Co). He built a log
1465 house and a sawmill.

1466 Roberta provides a different family crest for the Roxbury Fulton’s.

1467 <http://www.frontiernet.net/~elisa96/hirth/wwcrest.gif>

1468 1.4 Major Sources Reviewed

1469 The following sources were reviewed. They will be described by the number on the left (and a page
1470 number within the document if appropriate).

1471 1.4.1 Major documents in chronological order

- 1472 #1. Patterson, James, History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton, Vol. part II (1866, available on the
1473 Internet)
1474 #2. Fulton, Robert Valpy. “Records of the Family of Fulton especially in connection with those Branches
1475 settled in Australasia.” (7 Sept 1894. available on the Internet) Dunedin, New Zealand
1476 #3. Egle, William Henry, “Pennsylvania Genealogies; Chiefly Scotch-Irish and German”(1896, reprint
1477 available currently on the Internet)
1478 #4. Linehan, John C. “The Irish Scots and the ‘Scotch-Irish’” (1902, reprint available currently on the
1479 Internet)
1480 #5. Hope, Theodore C. “Memoirs of the Fultons of Lisburn” (1903) Available on the Internet
1481 #6. Sutcliffe, Alice Crary “Robert Fulton” (1915) NY: Macmillan (available on the Internet courtesy of
1482 Google).
1483 #7. Leonard, Clarence Etienne “The Fulton-Hayden-Warner Ancestry in America” (1923) NY: T. A.
1484 Wright
1485 #8. Murphy, Robert Harold, “Our Fultons”
1486 #9. Fulton, Richard S., website: www.richardsfulton.com (last updated 2006)
1487 #10. Fulton, Trevor, “Fultons of the Lagan Valley in Ireland” (2009) Ulster Historical Foundation

1488 Hope has provided extensive Genealogical Tables of the Fultons covering the 17th through 19th Centuries.
1489 Unfortunately, the foldout tables are poorly reproduced within the copy of the book available via
1490 www.archive.org. This author obtained good quality copies of these tables from the Genealogical Center
1491 of the Allen County Library in Indiana: <http://www.genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx> The foldout tables
1492 follow pages 28 and 82.

- 1493
1494 1. A biography by his friend Cadwallader Colden (sometimes Golden) published in 1817
1495
1496 2. "Robert Fulton His Life and its Results" by Robert H. Thurston published in NY in 1891
1497
1498 3. "Robert Fulton Engineer and Artist" by H. W. Dickinson published in London in 1913
1499
1500 4. "Robert Fulton" by Alice Crary Sutcliffe (his great granddaughter) published in NY in 1925
1501
1502 5. "The Great Ideas of Robert Fulton" a magazine article by Marion Wallace Reninger in Vol. 72 No. 3 of
1503 the Journal of the Lancaster County Historical Society.
1504

1505 **1.4.2 Documents where chronological order is less important**

- 1506 Burke's Landed Gentry 1863, 1875, 1882, 1891, 1899, 1904 & 1912. Trevor describes how the Fulton
1507 entries were generally prepared by various Fultons based on their local folklore, pp 42-48.
- 1508 Cecil County (Maryland) Election Districts. by Michael L. Dixon Historical Society of Cecil County,
1509 available on the Internet
1510 Bilyn, Bernard (1986) "The Peopling of British North America" NY: Vintage Books
- 1511 Colden, Cadwallader "The Life of Robert Fulton" 1817. Available on the Internet courtesy of Google
1512 Books
1513 The Fulton Family Letter of July, 1992 concerning some of the South Carolina Fultons. (Trevor page
1514 80).
1515 Dickinson, H. W. Ancestry, Birth, and Boyhood of Robert Fulton, Chapter 1 of "Robert Fulton, Engineer
1516 and Artist" (1913. available on the Internet) [lists farm as on Conowingo Creek in Little Britain
1517 Township, contains portrait of Robert I (1730-1774) and Mary Smith (1734-1799)
1518 Dixon, Michael L., "Cecil County Election Districts" Historical Society of Cecil County (available on the
1519 Internet)
1520 Gillespie, Raymond "Colonial Ulster: the settlement of East Ulster, 1600-1641" (1985) Cork University
1521 Press
1522 Webb, James (2004) "Born Fighting: How the Scots-Irish shaped America" NY: Broadway Books
1523 "The Publishers" (1885) History of Dearborn and Ohio Counties, Indiana. Chicago, Ill: F. E. Weakley &
1524 Co.
1525 Scotch-Irish Settlers in America, 1500s-1800s;
1526 http://www.genealogical.com/index.php?main_page=product_info&ref=1335&item_number=7276
- 1527 Fulton Family associates (1979) "The Fulton Family of Atlantic Canada"
- 1528 Miller, Thomas (1873) "Historical and Genealogical Record of Colchester County, Nova Scotia"
- 1529 Newsome, Matthew (2001) The Migration of the Scots-Irish to Southwestern NC. Franklin, NC: Scottish
1530 Tartans Museum
- 1531 Cohen, R. (2010) Chasing the Sun. NY: Random House

1532 **1.4.3 Sources documenting passenger shipping in prior centuries**

- 1533 The Irish Passenger Lists Research Guide
1534 <http://www.genealogybranches.com/irishpassengerlists/index.html>
- 1535 "Passenger and Immigrations Lists Index. A guide to . . . over 500,000 passengers" Filby, P. William.
1536 Covering Europe; sometimes gives the county of origin in a country, or even the town.

54 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

- 1537 Dobson, David "Ships from Ireland to Early America; 1623-1850" Publ 1999, reprinted 2008
1538 ISBN 9780806352527
- 1539 Beine, Joe "Passenger Ships from Ireland to America 1732-1749: List of Ships from Irish Ports Known or
1540 Thought to Have Passengers <http://www.genealogybranches.com/irishpassengerlists/ships.html>
- 1541 www.immigrantships.net Apparently all after 1820.
- 1542 www.genealogybranches.com/irish-passengerlists Apparently all after 1820.
- 1543 www.castlegarden.org for passengers passing through the port of New York from 1820 to 1892 with the
1544 establishment of Ellis Island.
- 1545 2. Background information of value
- 1546 2.1 A Cousin Tree showing percent of genes shared
- 1547 **Figure 2.1.1-1** shows a common figure used in genetics where part of the genetic code is passed down the
1548 female line without significant change from generation to generation. The same nomenclature relating to
1549 cousins can be used to describe the relationships between individual regardless of genre.

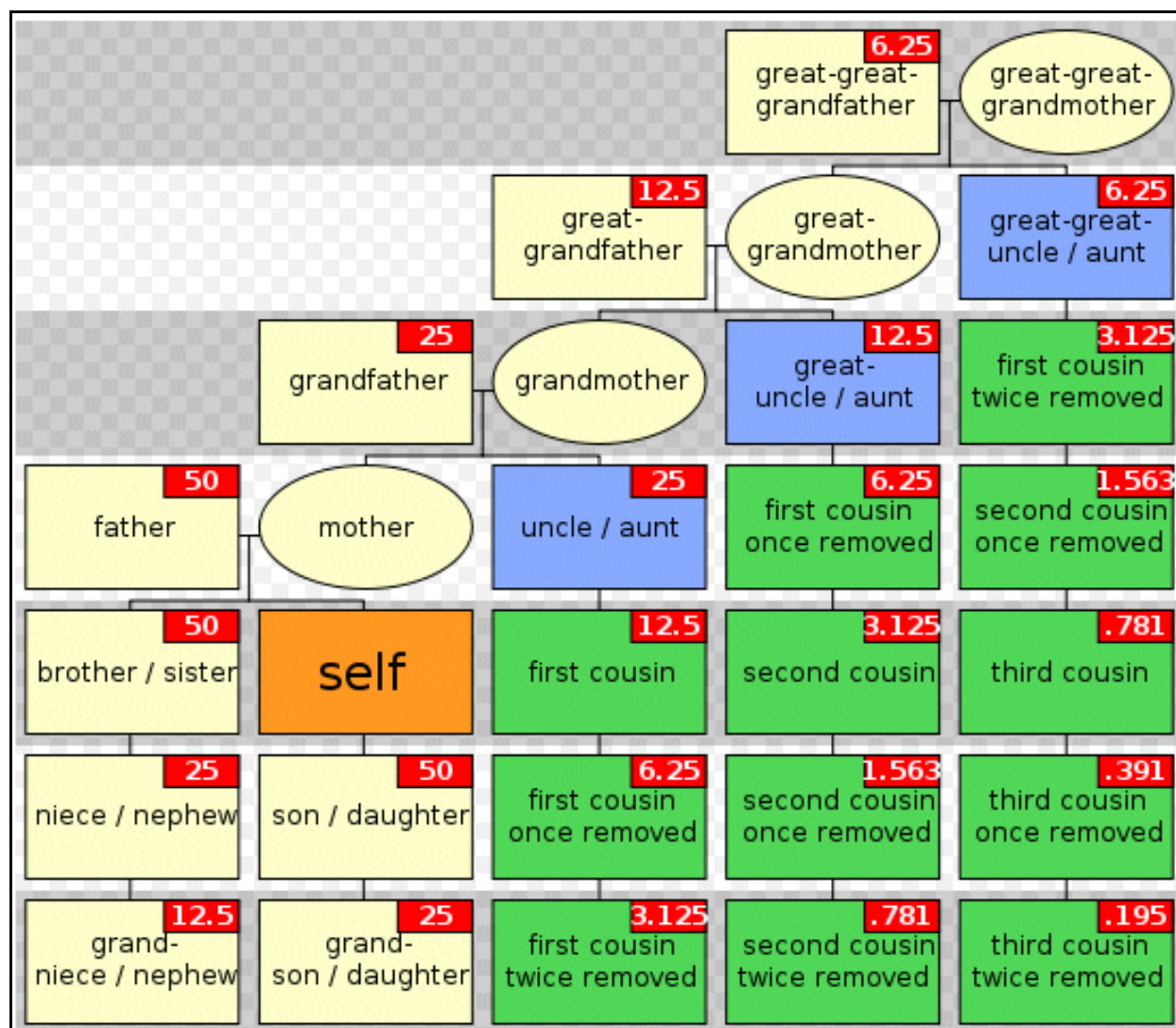


Figure 2.1.1-1 A tree showing genetic sharing among relatives from Wikipedia.

1550 2.2 A brief geopolitical lexicon

1551 Being of the area, Trevor Fulton has a good understanding of the roots of current day geopolitical names
 1552 used in Northern Ireland. I have collected most of the following from his discussions.

1553	baile	farmtouns
1554	beg	small
1555	drum	hill
1556	more	large
1557	drumbeg	small hill
1558	drumore	large hill

1559 Derrykillultagh Oak Wood of the Ulstermen

56 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1560	agh	
1561	bally	
1562	Derryaghy	Official spelling of Derrriaghy, and its variants, after the 1830 Ordnance Survey
1563	-shire	A suffix used in England, believed to be of Norse origin, to describe a county, or
1564		civil parish in later terminology.
1565	Kil	A church
1566	Kirk	A meeting place
1567	Lis, Liss, Lios	A circular earthen fortification
1568	Geopolitical subdivisions	
1569	Ireland was divided into Counties, Baronies, (civil) Parishes and Townlands in decreasing order of size.	
1570	An equivalent set of subdivisions is found within the ecclesiastical system of the Catholic Church.	
1571	A typical Irish farm in the era prior to mechanization was frequently less than 40 Irish acres (73 English	
1572	acres). This is considerably smaller than the typical farm in colonial Pennsylvania, which was typically	
1573	320 English acres..	

Table of Contents

1575	1. Introduction	1
1576	1.1 Major Sources, geopolitical evolution and quirks of language	2
1577	1.1.1 Summary of Sources reviewed	3
1578	1.1.2 The problem of nomenclature over time	3
1579	1.2 Derivation of the Fulton name	4
1580	1.3 Documenting the early Fultons	5
1581	1.3.1 Documenting the early Fultons of Scotland	6
1582	1.3.2 Documenting the early Fultons of Ireland	8
1583	1.3.2.1 Prominent locations around Lisburn	13
1584	1.3.2.2 Belsize Lease Chronology	15
1585	1.3.2.3 Proposed revised Genealogical Tree	18
1586	1.3.2.4 Selected portions of the very large Fulton Genealogical Table	18
1587	1.3.3 Major emigrations associated with the Scots-Irish Fultons	23
1588	1.3.3.1 Distribution of Emigres based on the Revised Genealogical Tree	25
1589	1.3.3.2 Major emigration paths across the Atlantic Ocean	27
1590	1.3.3.3 Tracing the immigration of the initial Fultons of S.E. Pennsylvania	28
1591	1.3.3.4 The immigration of “John and sons William & Alexander” to S. E.	
1592	colonial Pennsylvania	32
1593	1.3.3.5 The immigration of Fultons to the Harrisburg region of Pennsylvania	
1594		33
1595	1.3.3.6 The immigration of Fultons of Lisburn to the Carolinas	34
1596	1.3.3.7 The initial immigration of Lisburn Fultons to Nova Scotia	35
1597	1.3.3.8 The immigration of William Fulton (1833-1909) to New York & Illinois	
1598		35
1599	1.3.3.9 The immigration of William Fulton (1810–1889) to the gold fields	36
1600	1.3.4 Growth of the Fultons of S. E. Colonial Pennsylvania	36
1601	1.3.5 Radiation of the Pennsylvania Fultons within the USA	44
1602	1.3.5.1 Welcome confirmation of this analysis	46
1603	1.3.5.2 Radiation of the Maryland Fultons to North & South Carolina	47
1604	1.3.5.3 Radiation of the Boston Fultons toward Loraine, Ohio	48
1605	1.3.5.4 Potential radiation of Pennsylvania Fultons to the Carolinas	48
1606	1.3.5.4 The radiation of Pennsylvania Fultons to Indiana	49
1607	1.3.6 The Fulton path to St Louis and Kansas City, Missouri	51
1608	1.3.7 Direct emigration of Scots to Sullivan Co, New York	52
1609	1.4 Major Sources Reviewed	52
1610	1.4.1 Major documents in chronological order	52
1611	1.4.2 Documents where chronological order is less important	53
1612	1.4.3 Sources documenting passenger shipping in prior centuries	53
1613	2. Background information of value	54
1614	2.1 A Cousin Tree showing percent of genes shared	54
1615	2.2 A brief geopolitical lexicon	55

58 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1616

List of Figures

1617	Figure 1.3.1-1 The distribution of Scottish settlers emigrating to northern Ireland during the colonial	
1618	period	7
1619	Figure 1.3.1-2 Proposed early Fultons of Muirton House, Beith, Ayrshire	8
1620	Figure 1.3.2-1 The family tree of the early Lisburn Fultons	9
1621	Figure 1.3.2-2 The family of John (1623–)	10
1622	Figure 1.3.2-3 The family of Hugh (1659–) “of Derriaghy.”	11
1623	Figure 1.3.2-4 The family of John (1653–) of Derriaghy	12
1624	Figure 1.3.2-5 The family tree of Thomas (1663–) “of Blaris.”	12
1625	Figure 1.3.2-6 Locations prominent in the Fulton history of Lisburn	14
1626	Figure 1.3.2-7 The Chronology of the Belsize Lease	15
1627	Figure 1.3.2-8 Immigrants to North America from Lisburn	19
1628	Figure 1.3.2-9 A skeletal genealogical tree showing certain relationships	20
1629	Figure 1.3.2-10 The close connection between the Fultons and Smiths in the 1700's	22
1630	Figure 1.3.3-1 Principle known radiations of the Lisburn Fultons	26
1631	Figure 1.3.3-2 Major emigration pathways, Ireland to the New World	28
1632	Figure 1.3.3-3 Options related to parentage of John (1678–1750)	33
1633	Figure 1.3.3-4 The initial family tree of John of Lanarkshire, Scotland	34
1634	Figure 1.3.4-1 The disputed lands of Pennsylvania & Maryland	38
1635	Figure 1.3.4-2 The current townships of Lancaster County	40
1636	Figure 1.3.4-3 Map showing locations of the Fulton homesteads in the Pennsylvania/Maryland	42
1637	Figure 1.3.5-1 The initial radiation of the Fultons during the 18 th Century	44
1638	Figure 1.3.5-2 Early radiation of the Fulton “clan” of Lisburn within the USA	45
1639	Figure 1.3.5-3 Coordination with the Wills of Rachel Fulton & Agnes McCoy	47
1640	Figure 1.3.5-4 Portrait of Steamboat Fulton’s parents	50
1641	Figure 1.3.5-5 The first three generations of Indiana Fultons	51
1642	Figure 2.1.1-1 A tree showing genetic sharing among relatives	55

1643

Index

1644	Aghagallon	10
1645	agrarian	5
1646	ale house	3, 4, 16, 17, 30, 51
1647	Alexander (1714)	24, 30
1648	Alice	25, 29, 52, 53
1649	Allen	52
1650	Ancestry.com	2, 3, 18, 21, 25, 34, 48, 51
1651	Artist	21, 53
1652	Atlantic Ocean	1, 18, 27
1653	Atrium	5
1654	Australasia	9, 52
1655	authorities	27
1656	Ayr	52
1657	Ayrshire	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 16, 18
1658	Baltimore	3, 27, 30
1659	battlefields	5
1660	battles	5, 10
1661	Beith	2, 4, 6-8, 16-18, 35
1662	Belsize	15, 17, 18, 32
1663	Blaris	1, 3, 11, 12, 23-26, 36
1664	Boston	10, 23, 26, 27, 30, 38, 48
1665	Burke's	2, 8, 9, 29, 41, 53
1666	burning	5
1667	Camac	1, 11, 16, 18, 24, 26, 27, 30
1668	Captains	27, 31
1669	Carolina	12, 25, 27, 34, 35, 44, 46-49, 53
1670	Catalina	5
1671	Cecil County	3, 23, 30, 32, 41, 44, 45, 53
1672	Chesapeake Bay	27, 30-32, 44
1673	Chester	20, 21, 23, 24, 34-36, 38, 41-43, 46, 48
1674	chronological	11, 18, 52, 53
1675	chronology	15, 17, 35
1676	Colerain	10, 39, 40, 48
1677	Coleraine	40
1678	colonial Pennsylvania	1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23-28, 31-33, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 49, 50, 56
1679	Colonial Ulster	5, 10, 53
1680	colonization	3
1681	Congress	27
1682	Conowingo Creek	24, 25, 29, 31, 38, 41, 43, 53
1683	conquests	3
1684	consecrated	5
1685	Conway	17, 18
1686	Cork	9, 10, 27, 32, 53
1687	cousins	16, 46, 47, 54
1688	Craig	32
1689	Crary	52, 53
1690	Craven County	48
1691	Cromwell	5
1692	David (1688–1757)	11, 24, 35, 36, 46
1693	Dauids	16, 35
1694	Delaware	27, 31, 32, 48
1695	Delaware Bay	27, 31
1696	deprecates	9
1697	Derivation	4
1698	Dickinson	53

60 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1699	disputed	38
1700	dissection	3
1701	Dixon	1, 3, 23, 30, 36, 38, 41-43, 45, 47, 53
1702	Donaghadee	2
1703	Donegal	35, 39, 40
1704	Dromara	39
1705	Dromore	39
1706	Drumbo	39
1707	Drumore	23, 30, 39-41, 43, 55
1708	Dunedin	4, 52
1709	Dunlop	17
1710	Earls	17
1711	ecclesiastical	1, 4, 56
1712	Egle	52
1713	Eglinton	17
1714	Ellis Island	54
1715	embarkation	16
1716	Ettienne	23, 52
1717	Europe	16, 22, 53
1718	European	3, 18
1719	Fair Hill	4
1720	fen	4
1721	Filby	53
1722	folklore	2, 9, 17, 29, 35, 36, 53
1723	forfeited land	3
1724	fugel	4
1725	Fuglton	4
1726	fugol	4
1727	fugul	4
1728	ful	4, 5
1729	Fulton Family Letter	35, 53
1730	Fultone	17
1731	Fultoun	5
1732	Galway	27
1733	Gentry	2, 8, 29
1734	Gentry 1863	53
1735	German	52
1736	Gillespie	5-7, 9, 10, 33, 43, 53
1737	Glasgow	4-7, 27, 32, 52
1738	Google	17, 52, 53
1739	Guanabo	24, 26, 27, 31, 43
1740	Halifax	27
1741	Hamilton	9, 15, 17
1742	Harford County	41
1743	Harold	52
1744	Homer	18
1745	Hope's work	8
1746	http://www.genealogical.com/index.php	53
1747	http://www.genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx	52
1748	Hugh (1659-)	10, 11, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 36, 41, 44, 46, 48
1749	Hugh Fulton	24-26, 34, 39
1750	Hundreds	3, 41
1751	Immigrations	23, 53
1752	Indiana	4, 32, 41, 45, 49-53
1753	Inglish	1, 11, 12, 16, 18, 32, 33
1754	Isabel	20, 22, 27, 33
1755	Isles	2, 4, 5, 17, 19, 35, 45
1756	Italic	4

1757	James (1630–1689)	35
1758	James (1690–)	11, 24, 26, 33, 43, 46
1759	James (1935–)	18, 33, 52
1760	James Camac	16, 18, 24, 30
1761	James I	3, 6
1762	Janet	16
1763	John (1653–)	10-12, 16, 26, 32, 48
1764	John (1678–1750)	11, 12, 16, 18, 24, 26, 30, 33, 36, 41-43, 46
1765	John (1692–)	11, 40
1766	John (1713–1796)	2, 51
1767	John (1726–1791)	46, 50
1768	John Williamson (1814–1872)	10
1769	John Williamson Fulton	8
1770	John Willisey	16
1771	Johns	16, 32
1772	Jonet	8, 9, 17
1773	Kansas City	1, 45, 51
1774	Kenley	17
1775	Kilkenny	3, 4, 16, 17, 29-32, 49-51
1776	Kilwarlin	17
1777	King James	6
1778	Lagan valley	1, 5, 6, 8-10, 12, 25, 29, 52
1779	Lambeg	13, 16
1780	Lanarkshire	2, 34, 51
1781	Lancaster	1, 2, 23, 24, 26, 28-30, 33, 35-44, 46-50, 53
1782	Landed	8, 52, 53
1783	Leonard	23, 48, 52
1784	lesser	3, 6
1785	Limerick	27
1786	Linehan	52
1787	linen	16, 17, 31, 32
1788	Lisgaverny	3
1789	Lisnagarvey	1
1790	Londonderry	25, 27, 33, 35, 40, 44
1791	Lord Baltimore	3
1792	Louis	1, 44, 51
1793	Louisiana	3
1794	lowlands	1, 4, 39
1795	macro	3
1796	Margaret Camac	1, 11, 26
1797	Margaret Fulton	28
1798	Margaret Homer	18
1799	Margaret English	1, 11, 12, 16, 18, 32, 33
1800	Maryland	1, 3, 4, 23, 25, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41-47, 50, 51, 53
1801	McAuley	17
1802	McCalla	17
1803	Memoirs of the Fultons	52
1804	Michael	53
1805	micro	3
1806	Missouri	1, 45, 51
1807	Monaghan	20
1808	Montgomery	9, 15, 17, 18
1809	moor	5
1810	mor	4
1811	Muirton	2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 17, 18, 35
1812	Murphy	25, 35, 52
1813	New York	6, 27, 29, 30, 34-36, 43, 48, 52, 54
1814	nomenclature	3, 54

62 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1815	North Carolina	34, 44, 46-48
1816	Northern Ireland	1, 2, 4-9, 20, 32, 40, 55
1817	Nova	9, 19, 27, 35, 53
1818	NY	52, 53
1819	Oak Hill	39, 43
1820	Octoraro Creek	11, 23, 26, 31, 36, 38, 39, 41-43
1821	Ohio	1, 41, 44, 46, 48-50, 53
1822	Ordnance Survey	56
1823	Paisley Abbey	5, 6, 52
1824	parishes	1, 4, 5, 39, 56
1825	passenger	31, 53, 54
1826	pathways	28
1827	Patterson	52
1828	Paul	10, 16, 35, 48
1829	Pedigree	1
1830	Penn	3, 29, 38, 39
1831	Pennsylvania/Maryland	4, 42
1832	Philadelphia	20, 27, 30, 31, 47, 48
1833	plantation	5, 15, 17
1834	Portpatrick	2
1835	portrait	50, 53
1836	ports	2, 27, 54
1837	poultry	4
1838	Presbytery	32
1839	Protestant	6, 25, 35
1840	Quebec	27
1841	Queen Elizabeth	15
1842	Queenstown	27
1843	radiation	34, 44, 45, 47-49
1844	raparian rights	36
1845	Raymond	5, 10, 53
1846	reign	5
1847	revised	18, 25
1848	revision	18, 29
1849	revolution	5, 25, 27
1850	Richard (1706–1784)	33
1851	Richard of Lisburn	9, 20, 27
1852	Richard S.	1, 3, 16, 18-20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30-37, 41, 43, 44, 46-50, 52
1853	Rising Sun	3, 4, 16, 17, 23, 30, 32, 38, 41, 45, 46, 49, 51
1854	Rising Sun District	41
1855	Robert (1654–1720)	24, 43
1856	Robert (1730–1774)	44, 51
1857	Robert (1765–1815)	19, 22, 29, 44
1858	Robert Valpy	3, 4, 8, 9, 16, 28, 29, 43, 52
1859	Roberts	5, 16, 28
1860	Scotia	9, 19, 27, 35, 53
1861	Scots	1, 9, 10, 23, 25, 31-33, 35, 36, 38-40, 43, 48, 52, 53
1862	Scots-Irish	53
1863	Scotsmen	17
1864	Scottish settlers	7
1865	Sligo	27
1866	Smith	20-22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 41, 53
1867	South Carolina	12, 25, 27, 34, 35, 47, 48, 53
1868	St Louis	1, 44, 51
1869	Steamboat	1, 2, 18, 21, 30-33, 43, 49-51
1870	steamship	8, 9, 27
1871	Sutcliffe	16, 21, 29, 35, 49, 50, 52, 53
1872	tax roles	2, 16, 23-26, 30, 36, 41, 43, 44

1873	Theodore Hope	2
1874	Thomas (1663–)	10-12, 24-26, 35
1875	Thomas Thomson	16
1876	topography	3, 41
1877	Toronto	27
1878	Trevor	1-5, 9-14, 16-20, 23-25, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 41, 43, 48, 52, 53, 55
1879	Twp	20-22, 24-26, 30, 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47
1880	Ulster Scots	31
1881	USA	1-4, 6, 9, 18, 23, 25, 26, 30, 34, 35, 38, 41, 44-46, 48, 49
1882	Virginia	23, 27, 48, 52
1883	Waterford	3, 4, 16, 27, 30, 32
1884	Waukegan	35, 36
1885	Webb	27, 38-40, 53
1886	website	1, 16, 18, 30, 35, 52
1887	Welsh	17
1888	Wigton	52
1889	William (1600–1638)	29
1890	William (1700–1741)	11, 24, 26, 29, 32, 33, 43, 49, 50
1891	William (1833–1909)	35
1892	William Penn	3, 38, 39
1893	Williams	5, 9, 16
1894	Willisey	16
1895	Wright	52
1896	www.archive.org	52
1897	www.castlegarden.org	54
1898	www.immigrantships.net	54
1899	www.richardsfulton.com	1, 52

64 Fultons of N. A. Pedigree

1900

Citations

1. Fulton, JT (Trevor) (2009) "Fultons of the Lagan Valley in Ireland" Belfast, Northern Ireland: Ulster Historical Foundation
2. Fulton, Richard S., website: www.richardsfulton.com (last updated 2006)
3. Gillespie, Raymond (1985) "Colonial Ulster: the settlement of East Ulster, 1600-1641" Cork University Press