

MCINTOSH HISTORY:

CENSUS YR: 1850 STATE or TERRITORY: PA COUNTY: Blair DIVISION:
Juniata Township REEL NO: M432-755 PAGE NO: 175a
REFERENCE: Enumerated the 7th day of Nov 1850 by Thomas Brown

LN	HN	FN	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUP.
VAL.		BIRTHPLACE	MRD.	SCH.	R/W	DDB	REMARKS	
1	1	1	McIntosh	James	48	M	.	Carpenter
2	1	1	McIntosh	Jane	44	F	.	.
3	1	1	McIntosh	Henry	25	M	.	Clerk
4	1	1	McIntosh	James	23	M	.	Clerk
5	1	1	McIntosh	Franklin	18	M	.	None
6	1	1	McIntosh	William	12	M	.	.
7	1	1	McIntosh	Benjamin	9	M	.	.
8	1	1	McIntosh	Emeline	6	F	.	.
9	1	1	McIntosh	Matilda	5	F	.	.
10	1	1	McIntosh	Melinda	8/12	F	.	.

Researching the family of Malcolm McIntosh in Bedford/Blair PA counties area. He came from Ireland and settled in Juniata Township/Newry about 1802. He and wife Margaret(?) had the following children:

- John - born bef. 1796
- Jane - born bef. 1796
- Alexander - born @1796 m. Theresa Burke
- Archibald - born @1800 m. Margaret Becht
- James - born 1802 m. Jane McConnell
- Margaret m. Barnabas McConnell
- Catherine m. George Yinger
- Mary
- Bridget
- Ann

1880 United States Federal Census
about Charlotte McIntosh

Household Members:	Name	Age
	James McIntosh	53
	Charlotte McIntosh	43
	Lucy McIntosh	25
	Catharine McIntosh	23
	Annie McIntosh	21
	Stephen McIntosh	19
	Joseph McIntosh	12
	James McIntosh	7

MALCOLM¹ MCINTOSH^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} was born in Ireland⁸, and died Bef. 21 May 1804 in Pennsylvania^{9,10}. He married MARGARET LEACH^{11,12,13,14,15,16,17}. She was born Abt. 1763 in Ireland¹⁸, and died Aug 1855 in Newry, Blair Co., Pennsylvania¹⁹.

Notes for MALCOLM MCINTOSH:

Legal Land Deed dated October 1, 1796, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Whereas Malcolm McIntosh hath requested to take up 400 acres of land including an improvement on both sides of the Blue Knob branch of Poplar Run, adjoining Patrick Cassidy, and Joakim Sturm and to extend North Westward to adjoin John Skyran and keep on his lines to take in the Hog Camp, and other Springs to the blue branch of Poplar run situated in Greenfield Township in the county of Bedford at the rate of fifty shillings per hundred acres. Signed, Thomas McKean, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Malcolm McIntosh came from Ireland, and settled on the farm in Juniata township now occupied by his grandson, Michael McIntosh, about 1802. The children who accompanied him on his migration from the old to the new world were John and Jane. Subsequently there were born to him and wife eight others; Alexander, Archibald, James, Mary, Margaret, Catharine, Ann and Briget. (Source: Biographical & Portrait Encyclopedia of Blair Co. by Samuel T. Wiley & W. Scott Garner 1883). *Footnotes: Mrs. Malcolm McIntosh lived to the age of about 100 years. 2. James McIntosh died May 3, 1873. His wife was still alive when the book was published in 1883.*

1799 Bedford County Tax List:

Macolm McIntosh: Quantity Land 100, Clear lands 9, Value 50, Horses -, Value - , Horned cattle 1, Value 8, Total Value 58, Taxes in Dollars -, in Cents 19 Land Warrants In The County Of Bedford from Pennsylvania Archives Third Series, Volume 25 Provincial Papers Warrantees Of Land in the Several Counties of the State Of Pennsylvania 1730-1898 Edited By William Henry Egle, M.D., M.A. VOL. II. WM. STANLEY RAY. STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA 1898 WARRANTEES OF LAND in the COUNTY OF BEDFORD 1771-1893

McIntosh, Malcolm, 400, Aug. 31, 1801

1804 Bedford County Tax List

McIntosh, Macom: Patent -, Warrant 100, Location -, Improv. -, Mills -, Stills -, Horses -, Cows 4, Valuation in Dollars 150, Cents -, Tax in Dollars -, in Cents 50

Notes for MARGARET LEACH:

Malcolm and Margaret Leach McIntosh were the settlers of what is now the Knob Run section of Juniata Township. The deed for the farm is dated 1822. Malcolm McIntosh died soon after making the settlement and left nine young children to be cared for by his widow, alone in the wilderness and four miles from a neighbor. The forest was then the home of many wild beasts, and tradition tells that at night wolves could be heard howling at the cabin door. The brave woman faced hardship, trials and dangers, cared for her large family and lived to see most of them well settled and provided for. (*Newspaper articles "McIntosh Family Reunion Held At Old Homestead", August 9, 1923*)

1808 Greenfield Township, Bedford County, PA Tax List

McIntosh, Marg. (widow), 100 improvements; 2 horses; 4 cattle; farmer: \$132; tax \$.67

1810 Peggy McEntosh, Greenfield Twp, Bedford County, PA
Males 2 (under 10), 1 (10 thru 15) , 2 (16 thru 25)
Females 3 (under 10), 1(10 thru 15), 1 (16 thru 25), 1(45 and over)

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Margaret McIntosh
Blair County Courthouse, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania Will Book A, p. 390

James McIntosh, Jr.
Administrator of
Margaret McIntosh, Dec'd

Bond in 500 & filed
Bernard McConnell and
Jno Dougherty
Sureties

Memorandum: Letters of Administration were this day granted to James McIntosh Jr. on the estate of Margaret McIntosh, late of Juniata Township Decd. Inventory to be exhibited in thirty days from this date and a just and true account calculation and reckoning of his administration of said estate within one year from the date hereof or where thereunto legally required. Given under seal of office at Hollidaysburgh the 6th day of March A.D. 1856. Inventory filed the 4th April A.D. 1856. Venue list filed same day. Account passed and filed this 26th day of September A.D. 1859, and certified to the Orphans' Court to October Term A.D. 1859.

Endnotes

1. *Biographical & Portrait Cyclopaedia of Blair County* by Samuel T. Wiley & W. Scott Garner 1882 p. 593.
2. *History of Huntingdon & Blair Counties, Pennsylvania* by J. Simpson Africa 1883, pgs 54-55 Vol II.
3. Legal Land Deed dated October 1, 1796, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
4. *1797 Tax Assessment for Woodberry Township, PA, (Old Greenfield Historical Society, Blair Co., PA)*, Listed is a "Michael" McIntosh.
5. *1798 Resident List of Greenfield Township, PA (Old Greenfield Township Historical Society, Blair County, PA)*, Malcolm McIntosh listed as a township resident.
6. *1799 Bedford County Tax List, Pioneer Library*, Macolm McIntosh.
7. *1804 Bedford County Tax List, Pioneer Library*, McIntosh, Macom.
8. *1880 Blair County, PA, Juniata Township, Federal Census ED 171 page 393 line 6.*
9. *1808 Greenfield Township, Bedford County, PA Tax List*, McIntosh, Marg. (widow), 100 improvements; 2 horses; 4 cattle; farmer: \$132; tax \$.67.
10. *Catholic Vital Records of Central Pennsylvania, Reverend Albert H. Ledoux*, Volume I, p. 3, Record #0069, McIntosh, Anna (omitted/the widow Margaretha McIntosh) b.7-9, seven years previous, baptized 5-21-1804.
11. *Biographical & Portrait Cyclopaedia of Blair County* by Samuel T. Wiley & W. Scott Garner 1882 p. 593.
12. *History of Huntingdon & Blair Counties, Pennsylvania* by J. Simpson Africa 1883, pgs 54-55 Vol II.
13. *1810 Bedford County, PA, Greenfield Township, Federal Census p. 12A*, Peggy McEntosh - oldest males listed (16-26 years).
14. *1820 Bedford County, PA, Greenfield Township, Federal Census p. 32*, Widow McIntosh.
15. *1840 Bedford County, PA, Greenfield Township, Federal Census p. 345*, Peggy McIntosh.
16. Newspaper article dated August 9, 1923 "McIntosh Family Reunion Held at Old Homestead", Lists

Malcolm and wife Margaret "Leach."

17. *St. Patrick's Church, Newry, PA Volume I 1828-1844 and Volume II 1845-1907 (BCGS)*, 1842 Church Census, Mrs. McEntosh age 80, p. 272.

18. *1880 Blair County, PA , Juniata Township, Federal Census ED 171 page 393 line 6.*

19. *St. Patrick's Church, Newry, PA - New St. Patrick's Cemetery & Old St. Patrick's Cemetery (BCGS)*, New St. Patrick's Cemetery, Margaret McIntosh, b. 1763, died 8/1855, age 92, Section A-261.

Name: Ken McIntosh

City: Bexley

State: OH

Country: USA

Email: KenMc0000 @ aol.com

Clan: Clan Cattan

Date: 3/2/2002

Comments

Greetings fellow Macs! My immigrant ancestors (Malcolm and Margaret Leech-McIntosh) arrived in America from County Antrim along with two children, John and Mary in 1797. They were part of an early Irish Catholic settlement in sw PA (Bedford County). Would like to hear from anybody affiliated with this particular branch of the McIntosh or Leech tree.

County Antrim

NEWRY owes much to Patrick Cassidy, its founder. He was born in Newry, Ireland in 1738. He came to America as an employee of a British officer when he was but fourteen years of age. He fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of the Colonists when he was in his late thirties. Returning from the war, he purchased about three hundred acres of land which included the present town of Newry from Samuel and John Gilbert. About 1787 he became a permanent resident on his land. He had become a proficient surveyor and laid out twenty-six lots in the original plot and later added fifty lots on the north and south sides of the village.

Newry was served by a branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad for passenger and freight service for thirty years. During this time business flourished for a carpet weaving shop and a hat factory. Other enterprises were a wagon shop, tin shop, furniture store and a general store.

Two churches are in the borough and occupy land donated to them by Patrick Cassidy - St. Patricks Roman Catholic Church and the Lutheran church.

In 1876 the town was incorporated as a borough. Today, at the southern end of the town, there is a large market open daily and a flea market open on weekends.

In the year 1774 there were only sixty-two families residing within the entire region encompassed by Frankstown Township. That township, named for the only village in the region at the time, included all of what is currently Blair County along with portions of present-day Bedford, Huntingdon and Centre Counties. Taking into consideration the physical size of the area covered, sixty-two families spread out over that area would not have been a very dense population. It should also be noted that the majority of those sixty-two families were settled in a few valleys rather than being evenly spaced throughout the township. There were numerous families settled in the Morrisons Cove and in the valley that lay to the south of the point of Brush Mountain. The Sinking Spring Valley, which stretched between the two ridges of Brush Mountain was also heavily settled. As a result, there were certain portions of the township which had been homesteaded by few, if any, residents. The Indian Path Valley, which was bounded by Dunning's Mountain on its east and the Allegheny Mountain range to its west, was one of those sparsely settled areas.

The residents of Greenfield Township in 1798 included: John Adams, Bartholomeu Booger, Adam Bouer, Adam Bowman Jr, Adam Bowman Sr, Samuel Braulia, Henry Bennet, Conrad Cox, Henry Champino, Stephen Delaney, Jacob Dively, John Dodson, Joseph Dodson, Michael Dodson Jr, Michael Dodson Sr, Thomas Dodson, Peter Foulk, William Gilson, James Grafford, Felix Grimes, Abraham Haines, Joshua Hanes, Henry Helsel, Thomas Iles, Peter Imler, Matthew Ivory, Justin Jesse, Jacob Junsane, Nicholas Justice, John Knisely, William Langam, Christian Lingenfelter, George Lingenfelter, Jacob Lingenfelter, Samuel Luiu, Miles Magau, Charles Malone, Widow McGraw, **Malcolm McIntosh**, Nicholas McQuire, George Mock Jr, George Mock Sr, Ludwick Mowing, William Nicholas, Nicholas Peticort, Peter Poorman, James Ray, Henry Ridler, Henry Roudabush, Adam Shafer, Michael Shepley, John Shirley, Richard Shirley, Jacob Smith, Jacob Stifler, Michael Stuft, Edward Tipton, Daniel Walter, Henry Walter, John Walter and Frederick Zimmer.

OBIT: James McINTOSH, 1896, Altoona, Blair County, PA

JAMES McINTOSH,

Ex-county commissioner, died at the home of his son-in-law, William Brantlinger, 1908 Pine street, at 6:15 o'clock last evening, of rheumatism and general debility. He had been ill a long time, unable to leave his bed. Mr. McIntosh was born in Newry, this county, September 30, 1826. During the year 1852 he was married to Miss Charlotte Zerbe, who is yet living. These children also survive: Mrs. Lucy Henley, Mrs. Kate Shultz, Mrs. Annie Brantlinger, Stephen D., Joseph P. and James B. McIntosh, all of this city.

The following brothers and sisters are also yet living: Henry and Franklin of Newry, Benjamin of Philadelphia, William of Berona, Mrs. Matilda Roeloff, of Bellwood, Mrs. Amanda Condrin and Miss Emma of Gallitzin. Mr. McIntosh was a clerk in the service of the government during the war, and was afterwards railroad freight and passenger agent at Newry. He came to this city in 1875 and opened a news and book

store on Tenth avenue, afterward removing to Bridge street. While residing here he was three times elected county commissioner on the Democratic ticket, serving nine years. Mr. McIntosh was exceedingly popular. He was a member of the Sacred Heart church.

Altoona Mirror, May 5, 1896

BENJAMIN MCINTOSH

Scion of Pioneer Family Expires.

Benjamin McIntosh, a native of Blair county and a scion of a family noted as being among the early settlers of the county, died early this week in Philadelphia where he had resided for a great many years.

Mr. McIntosh was in his 94th year having been born on July 14, 1841. When the town of Newry was laid out about 1793, among the early settlers were a number of families who came from Ireland. Included among them were the McIntoshes. The deceased was one of thirteen children born to James and Jane (McConnell) McIntosh and he was the last of them to pass away. Included among his brothers were the late James McIntosh of this city, who served as county commissioner and Henry and Frank McIntosh, who throughout their adult lives were engaged in merchandising in Newry. Mr. McIntosh was employed for many years in the plant of the Baldwin Locomotive works in Philadelphia. In his later years he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. James Mull, in Philadelphia. He has a number of nephews and nieces living in this community, including Postmaster Harry McIntosh of Hollidaysburg and Mrs. Albert Schultz of this city. He was a member of the Catholic church and the funeral took place on Thursday morning.

Archie Claar Obituary Collection, hand-dated December 16, 1934

MRS. CHARLOTTE ZERBE MCINTOSH

Widow of James McIntosh, died at 4:10 this morning, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W.W Brantlinger, 1202 Seventeenth street, of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. She was born at Point View, this county, February 10, 1835. She was married in Newry, December 31, 1851, and is survived by the following children: Mrs. J.P. Hanley, Mrs. Albert Shultz, Mrs. W.W. Brantlinger, Stephen, Joseph and James, all of this city: also one brother, Edward Zerbe of Lock Haven, and one sister, Mrs. Thomas A. Gunn of this city. She was a consistent member of St. John's Catholic church and leaves to mourn her loss a wide circle of friends. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte McIntosh will take place from her late home at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning and proceed to St. John's Catholic church, where mass will be said at 9 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. John's cemetery
Altoona Mirror, March 12, 1909

MRS. JANE M'INTOSH

Mrs. Jane McIntosh, relic of James McIntosh, died at her home in Newry, this county at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her maiden name was McConnell, and she was born in Newry 1806 and lived there all her life. Her husband died 1873. Her children are Henry, Frank and Emeline, of Newry, Mrs. Tillie Rooloff of Hollidaysburg, Mrs. Amanda Conrad of Gallitzin, William of Pittsburgh, Benjamin of Philadelphia and County Commissioner James McIntosh of this city. The old lady had a stroke of paralysis some time ago, and her death was due immediately to its effects. She was a woman of great force of character and reared a family who were an honor to her. She was a devout member of the Catholic religion, and received all consolations of religion before she died. The funeral announcement will be made tomorrow.

Henry McCONNELL, 1763-1841 21-222 (Father of Jane McConnell McIntosh)

In the name of God, Amen, I, Henry McConnell of the town of Newry, Huntingdon County and State of Pennsylvania, do make this my last Will and Testament, being of sound mind and memory but weak of body. In the first place I bequeath my soul to God, who gave it and my body to the dust on earth. Secondly, after my death, when by debts are paid and I am buried decently by my Executors, I will and bequeath to my beloved daughter Jane, the stone house that I now live in with that part of the lot belonging to it, together with the west end of the stable on the adjoining lot south, fronting on South street. By these presents I bequeath them to her during her natural life, that the said Jane is not to sell or make away with the above bequested property during her natural life, except by the consent of my Executors, and in that case, that the proceeds be vested in real estate for her proper use and behalf, and that James McIntosh, her husband, shall never have any claim or control over the said bequest, and that after my said daughter Jane's decease the said is to descend to her children. Next it is my wish and will that all my real and personal property, stone house, lot and stable excepted, be divided equally among my children, viz: Sarah, Coates, Margaret Conrad, Henry McConnell, Daniel McConnell and Cornelius McConnell. Next I bequeath to my son John's children, three in number, viz: Julia Ann, Sarah and Alexander McConnell, one hundred dollars apiece, to be paid by my Executors out of my real and personal estate to the above three said children, when they arrive at age, the said bequest to be reserved out of my real and personal estate, prior to dividing with my other children. Lastly it is my will and pleasure to appoint John McIlwain and my son Daniel McConnell, my lawful Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former will by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and forty.

H McConnell

Signed, sealed and declared by the above Henry McConnell, to be his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witness thereunto.

Peter O'Hagan
David Conrad
Wm. Anderson

History



 Marcus Square, Newry

The name of the city comes from the original [Irish](#) *Iúr Chinn Trá* (in older spelling, *Iubhar Chinn Trábha*), which translates as "the [yew](#) at the head of the [strand](#)", which relates to an [apocryphal](#) story that [Saint Patrick](#) planted a yew tree there in the [5th century](#). In modern Irish the full name of the town is rarely used; instead it is abbreviated to *An tIúr*.

The town was established in [1144](#) with the building of a monastery, although there is strong evidence of continual human habitation in the area for several millenia. The monastery only lasted until 1162, when it was burned to the ground, and later replaced by a [cistercian](#) monastery. This monastery itself was later converted to a collegiate church in 1543, before being surrendered to the crown in 1548.

Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Marshal of the Army in Ireland, took over the site around 1550, later building a castle there. The remains of the original cistercian monastery were still standing when Bagenal acquired the land and may well have housed the college. The site was said to consist of a 'church, steeple, and cemetery, chapter- house, dormitory and hall, two orchards and one garden, containing one acre, within the precincts of the college'. The remains of Bagenal's Castle can be found today on Castle Street, near to the LIDL store, on what was once the site of McCann's Bakery.

A rental roll dated 1575, provides a unique insight into life in the town at the time. It listed the names of the tenants in 'The High Street', 'Tenements within the Fort' and The Irish Street without the Fort'. These three distinct areas also appear in a map of the same time, along with a drawing of the castle.

During the [Williamite War](#), the forces of [King James II](#) set fire to the town in 1689, while retreating from [William](#). It is said that only six houses and the castle survived the inferno.

The town was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and its fortunes changed dramatically. Within decades it had the busiest port in Ulster and in 1742, had the first summit level [canal](#) in the British Isles. This led to a further period of economic prosperity, evidence of which can be seen in the many fine buildings and public places that can still be seen today.^[3]

Migration Timelines: Ulster-Scots and Irish Famine Passengers.

King William's War (1689 to 1697)
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Queen Anne's War (1702 to 1713)
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Between 1717 and the Revolutionary War some quarter of a million Ulstermen came to America.

The first migration, then was touched off by a combination of drought, rack-renting, diminished trade in woolen goods, depression, and also religious discrimination and “persecution.” When the fourth successive year of drought ruined the crops in 1717, serious preparations began to be made for a migration.

There were **five great waves of emigration**, with a lesser flow in intervening years:

1717-1718, In 1717, at least 5000 Ulstermen left Northern Ireland. Jonathan Dickinson reported from Philadelphia in 1717, that there had arrived “from ye north of Ireland many hundreds in about four months,” and that during the summer “we have had 12 or 13 sayle of ships from the North of Ireland with a swarm of people.”

1725-1729, The second wave was so large, that not only the friends of Ireland, but even the English Parliament became concerned.

Franklin County received its first Scotch Irishmen between 1728 and 1740, and York, whose initial settlers consisted of “families of the better class of peasantry,” between 1731 and 1735. It is said that no Scotch-Irish family felt comfortable until it had moved at least twice.

The Scotch-Irish went to one part of a river valley, Germans on the other; the next year’s arrivals advanced beyond the settlements to repeat the process.

To the three original counties of Pennsylvania, along the Delaware (Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks) the proprietors thought it wise in 1729 to add a fourth, Lancaster. The Scotch-Irish followed the river valleys, keeping north of the disputed border line of Maryland

1740-1741, The third wave marked, on the American side, the first

movement of Scotch-Irish in any numbers beyond the confines of generous Pennsylvania to the southwest. Following the path through the Great Valley, many Ulstermen now went into the rich Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, whose southern extremity opened out toward North and South Carolina.

King George's War (1744 to 1748)

1754-1755

French and Indian War (1754-63)

1771-1775.

Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

Jacob WHITE born 1776, Faggs Manor, Chester County, PA. His father, James WHITE (1749-1815) died in Drumore Twp., Lancaster County. James' parents were William & Margaret WHITE. Trying to determine when/where they came into U.S.

Abraham FULTON/Margaret GUTHRIE and family came in 1772.

1798 - Irish Rebellion - visit [Irish to Australia page](#)

Irish Convicts to Australia - [Links to Australian Convict Sites](#)

Many Americans and Canadians searching for their Irish Ancestors reach a "dead-end" in the late 1700s - early 1800s when it is possible that the ancestor was deported to Australia and the descendents in Ireland later came to the U.S. or Canada.

Many of these transports were shortly after the Irish Rebellion of 1798. See: <http://users.bigpond.net.au/convicts/index.html> for lists that include name, arrival date & ship, trial date and place, sentence and age of convict.

Many of us are proud to have ancestors who participated in the [Irish Rebellion of 1798.](#)

List of Ships to Philadelphia 1727-1808 - Pennsylvania German Settlers
<http://www.genealogy.org/~palam/ships.htm>

Probability is that Jonas ODENBAUGH, naturalized in 1763 was on one.

More Passenger Lists Links:

http://www.rootsweb.com/~ote/ship_1700.htm

<http://www.cimorelli.com/ireland/irishpass.htm>

<http://www.cimorelli.com/safe/shipmenu.htm>

Ulster Emigrants to Philadelphia, 1803-1850 by Raymond D. Adams; GPC 1998

A list of 3,200 Ulster emigrants to Philadelphia from the port of Londonderry between 1803 and 1850.

Irish Passenger Lists, 1803-1806 Lists of Passengers Sailing from Ireland to America by Brian Mitchell; GPC 1995

Taken from the Hardwicke papers, this book lists 4,500 passengers from 109 ship sailings, most cited with their place of residence. Ports of departure include Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Newry. New York and Philadelphia are the most common ports of arrival.

Irish Passenger Lists 1847-1871 Lists of Passengers Sailing from Londonderry to America on Ships of the J&J Cooke Line and the McCorkell Line by Brian Mitchell; GPC 1988

27,495 passengers are listed here from the order books of the Londonderry shipping lines, J&J Cooke (1847-67) and William McCorkell & Co. (1863-71). The emigrant's name, age and address, and the name of the ship are given for each listing. The Cooke lists provide the ship's destination and year of sailing, while the McCorkell lists provide the date engaged and the scheduled sailing date.

Passenger Lists from Ireland (Excerpted from Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, Volumes 28 and 29) by J. Dominick Hackett and Charles M. Early; GPC

About 5,150 passengers who sailed from Ireland to America in 1811 and 1815-16 are listed in this book. 109 total ships are listed; 89 arrived at New York, 17 at Philadelphia, 2 at Baltimore, and 1 at New London.

Ships from Ireland to Early America, 1623-1850 by David Dobson; Clearfield Compay 1999

While no claims are made for the completeness of this work, it is an alphabetical list of 1,500 vessels known to have embarked from Ireland to North America from 1623 to 1850. The dates and ports of embarkation and arrival, the source of the information, and often the number of passengers and the name of the ship's captain are given for each vessel.

Irish FAMINE PASSENGER Lists Series of Books

Irish Famine Migration Timeline

10 Counties accounted for largest numbers of emigrants.

My Famine Emigrants include:

Luke McREDMOND
GARRITY
KEARNS

Civil War (1861-1865)

links on the Great Wagon Road and other routes used for **migration in early America:**

www.cob-net.org/docs/bretherenlife_migrations.htm
www.indwes.edu/Faculty/bcupp/genes/migrate.htm
www.members.aol.com/RoadTrails/roadtrail.html

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The following is a very brief accounting of where the Scotch-Irish started from, traveled to, and settled in. According to "The Scotch-Irish: A Social History" by James G. Leyburn...

Ulster, one of the four traditional "kingdoms" of Ireland, was only **20 miles** across the channel from Scotland. In 1603, a laird of northern Ayrshire

(Scotland), **Hugh Montgomery**, learned that Con O’Niell was in prison. O’Niell was a chieftain of large properties in County Down, and County Antrim. Montgomery proposed to O’Niell a bargain. He could effect the escape and pardon of O’Niell, if in return, O’Niell would grant him half of his lands. The escape and pardon was achieved, but the granting of lands to Montgomery, was denied by King James. Montgomery sought the aid of another Ayrshire laird, James Hamilton, who had great influence with the King. With a new agreement drawn, giving each of the two lairds a third of O’Niell’s property, but had conditions, “that the lands should be planted with British Protestants, and that no grant of fee farm should be made to any person of mere Irish extraction.”

In 1609, the two Scots, Montgomery and Hamilton, began to induce tenants and other Scots, to come over as farmer-settlers. **Within 10 years, the population of the Plantation of Ulster, had reached around eight thousand.** The assignment of lands to Scottish undertakers, was to have a permanent effect on the character of Ulster. Despite every vicissitude, including massacres and war, the Plantation gradually grew strong and proved to be a success. If one cause more than any other can be singled out for its success, it would be the presence, the persistence, and the industry of the Scots in the region.

Back in Scotland, there was an increasing hardship occasioned by the spread of a form of land tenure, called the feu , which had the effect of dispossessing many farmers of their traditional lands. They were attracted to the generous lands visible across the channel from the shores of southwestern Scotland. Any Scot who had the inclination might now take the short journey across to Ulster and there, on easy terms, acquire a holding of land reputed to be far more fertile and productive than any he was likely to know in his own country. Economic distress in the Lowlands and economic opportunities in Ulster were the predominant causes for migration during the first fifty years after the plantation scheme had begun in 1610. In the Lowlands a positive fever for emigration swept. Ships were traveling back and forth with the frequency of a ferry.

From 1634 onward to 1690, life for the colonists of Ulster was to consist of a series of crises, some of them so prolonged and severe that the very existence of the Scottish settlements were threatened. The trouble had two causes: **religious exactions** from England and **native uprisings**. Under the Jesuits the Irish people had become fervently Catholic; to them the Protestants of Ulster were heretics as well as interlopers. The native Irish resented the intrusion of Scottish (and English) interlopers on their ancestral lands, and their resentment exploded in 1641 in bitter insurrection.

Between 1717 and the Revolutionary War some quarter of a million Ulstermen came to America. By the time the Great Migration began in 1717, a few Ulstermen were present in at least half of the American colonies, often

alongside immigrants who had recently come directly from Scotland. It was when Ulster developed, in rapid succession, two new industries that the pinch came. **Both woolen and linen manufacture grew apace in the closing years of the seventeenth century, bringing remarkable prosperity to Northern Ireland and arousing uneasiness among English competitors.** Belfast, had arisen from the swamps of the Laggan Valley, giving Ulster a sheltered seaport for her growing trade. The competition of Irish cloth seemed unendurable to English cloth interests. **At the Kings command, Irish Parliament in Dublin passed the Woolens Act in 1699, giving a crippling blow to the industry in Ulster.** The substantial leaders of Ulster had put their primary economic faith in manufacture and trade, and their success in life now depended upon two unknown and uncontrollable factors: the arbitrary acts of the English Parliament and the ups and downs of the foreign market. **A third and more immediate economic cause stimulated the first great migration of 1717. This was the suffering caused by rack-renting.** The land question assuredly played a large part in driving Presbyterian Ulsterman to take the drastic step of removing to America. From rack-renting, whole villages lost their Protestant element by migration to America. The final blow was a succession of calamitous years for farmers. During the 'teens, there were **six years in succession that were notable for insufficient rainfall (1714-1719).**

The first migration, then was touched off by a combination of drought, rack-renting, diminished trade in woolen goods, depression, and also religious discrimination and "persecution." When the fourth successive year of drought ruined the crops in 1717, serious preparations began to be made for a migration. Ships were chartered, consultations were held, groups were organized, and property was sold. **More than five thousand Ulstermen that year made the journey to the American colonies.** There were but two real drawbacks--the perils of an ocean crossing and the expense of that passage. The practice of indenture has long been a familiar device.

There were **five great waves of emigration**, with a lesser flow in intervening years: **1717-1718, 1725-1729, 1740-1741, 1754-1755, and 1771-1775.**

In 1717, at least 5000 Ulstermen left Northern Ireland. Jonathan Dickinson reported from Philadelphia in 1717, that there had arrived "from ye north of Ireland many hundreds in about four months," and that during the summer "we have had 12 or 13 sayle of ships from the North of Ireland with a swarm of people."

The second wave was so large, that not only the friends of Ireland, but even the English Parliament became concerned. In the Pennsylvania Gazette it was reported "that Poverty, Wretchedness, Misery and want are become almost universal among them; that...there is not Corn enough rais'd for their Subsistence one year with another; and at the same Time the Trade and Manufactures of the Nation being cramp'd and discourag'd, the laboring People

have little to do, and consequently are not able to purchase Bread at its present dear Rate; That the Taxed are nevertheless exceeding heavy, and Money very scarce; and add to all this, that their griping, avaricious Landlords exercise over them the most merciless Racking Tyranny and Oppression. Hence it is that such Swarms of them are driven over into America.”

The third wave marked, on the American side, the first movement of Scotch-Irish in any numbers beyond the confines of generous Pennsylvania to the southwest. Following the path through the Great Valley, many Ulstermen now went into the rich Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, whose southern extremity opened out toward North and South Carolina. The second wave had so well established the Scotch-Irish in the southeastern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, that their influence, even in political affairs in the Quaker commonwealth was becoming impressive. Famine struck Ireland in 1740, and was certainly the principal occasion for the third large wave, which included numbers of substantial Ulstermen. An estimated 400,000 persons died in Ireland during 1740-1741; for the next decade there was a tremendous exodus to America.

The fourth exodus had two major causes: effective propaganda from America, and calamitous drought in Ulster. A succession of governors of North Carolina had made a special effort to attract to that province colonists from Ulster and from Scotland. Governor Dobbs of North Carolina, declared that as many as ten thousand immigrants had landed in Philadelphia in a single season, so that many were “obliged to remove to the southward for want of lands to take up” in Pennsylvania.

In 1717, when the leases on the large estate of the Marquis of Donegal in county Antrim expired, the rents were so greatly advanced that scores of tenants could not comply with the demands, and so were evicted from the farms their families had long occupied. During the next three years nearly a hundred vessels sailed from the ports in the North of Ireland, “carrying as many as 25,000 passengers, all Presbyterian.” Thousands of the Scotch-Irish began their New World careers as servants. In 1728, it was estimated that “above 3,200” persons had come from Ulster to America in the previous three years, and “that only one in ten could pay his own passage.” Going to America came to mean, by the middle of the century, not launching out into a vast unknown, but moving to a country where one’s friends and relatives had a home. It offered the very exciting chance to own one’s own land, instead of holding it on a lease that might end in rack-renting; it meant a heady freedom from religious and political restrictions; it even promised affluence and social prominence to those who were truly ambitious. Every group who went made it easier for others to follow. and so by 1775, probably 200,000 Ulstermen had migrated to America.

The southern provinces, Virginia and the Carolinas, were hardly considered, for

the impoverished Ulstermen would see nothing attractive in a region of plantations and slave-owning, where the Church of England was established. **Maryland had been founded for Roman Catholics**, was principally a plantation colony, and now had an Established Church; **it was therefore no place for Presbyterians who wanted small farms**. New York's governors were reportedly hard on dissenters, and her lands up the Hudson were owned in great estates. Eliminating these, there remained the Middle colonies and New England. Reports from Penn's settlements were enthusiastic as to the quality of land and the treatment of colonists; moreover, an invitation to settle there had come from the Secretary.

The people who entered America by the Delaware River, found a land of the heart's desire. Their enthusiastic praise of Pennsylvania persuaded others to follow them, and then still others, until by 1720 "to go to America" meant, for most emigrants from Ulster, to take ship for the Delaware River ports, and then head west. For the entire fifty-eight years of the Great Migration, the large majority of Scotch-Irish made their entry to America through Philadelphia or Chester or New Castle.

With these towns as their starting point, and the western frontier their destination, the immigrants, as they poured in found their path of progress almost laid out for them by geography. **The Great Valley lead westward for a hundred miles or more; then when high mountains blocked further easy movement in that direction, the Valley turned southwestward across the Potomac to become the Shenandoah Valley. From the southern terminus of the Valley of Virginia, it was a short trip, by the time the pioneers had reached it, into the Piedmont regions of the Carolinas, where colonists were now warmly welcomed. Within this seven hundred mile arc of back-country, therefore, from Philadelphia as far as the upper Savannah River, most of the Scotch-Irish made their homes.**

It would have been difficult to imagine anywhere, in the world of 1717, conditions more attractive to discontented inhabitants of the Old World, than those which prevailed in the province of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania, among the last of the original colonies to be founded, had by 1717 been proving for thirty years its stability and prosperity, its practical liberality and hospitality. Nothing like the generosity of its appeal was known in other colonies. Penn himself and his friends, set forth to Europeans the advantages of his province. Pennsylvania became the scene of an alternating and parallel movement of two peoples. **The Scotch-Irish went to one part of a river valley, Germans on the other; the next year's arrivals advanced beyond the settlements to repeat the process.**

To the three original counties of Pennsylvania, along the Delaware (Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks) the proprietors thought it wise in 1729 to add a fourth, Lancaster. The Scotch-Irish followed the river valleys, keeping

north of the disputed border line of Maryland. The provincial government organized still further counties as the frontier was filled up: York in 1749, Cumberland in 1750, and Bedford 1771, not to mention other counties to the north of Philadelphia.

Chroniclers speak of the Scotch-Irish, who arrived in Cumberland during the decade after 1725 as folk “of the better sort...a Christian people.” It has been called the most important single Scotch-Irish center in America--”the seed-plot and nursery of their race...” **Franklin County received its first Scotch Irishmen between 1728 and 1740, and York, whose initial settlers consisted of “families of the better class of peasantry,” between 1731 and 1735.** It is said that no Scotch-Irish family felt comfortable until it had moved at least twice.

Name:	James McIntosh
Year:	1754-1763
Place:	America
Source Publication Code:	1640.10.2
Primary Immigrant:	McIntosh, James
Annotation:	Date and port of arrival. Date and/or place of birth, place of origin, port of embarkation, name of ship, occupation, and other genealogical information may also be provided. Reference to original source is also provided.
Source Bibliography:	DOBSON, DAVID. Scots in the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, 1635-1783. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2002. 139p.
Page:	80

ZERBE HISTORY:

From: <http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/z/e/r/Mark-D-Zerbe/FILE/0005text.txt>

Jonathan Zerbe (b. abt. 1741) In about 1760, Jonathan, his brother John and sister Susanna moved to Cumru Township. The Blue Book of Schuylkill County (p. 310) says that he then moved to Centre County, PA and established the line of **Zerbes residing in the Tyrone and Altoona areas**. His grandsons Michael (1814-1888) and Henry (1815- 1857) moved

to Stephenson County, Illinois. Some of their descendants moved to North Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa and California.

From: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/cgi-bin/pageload.cgi?tyrone::zerbe::319.html>

My ancestor is John Zerbe born 1810. I know that he had a brother named Jonathan born 1812, but I do not know where either of them were born. They did have a strong connection to Ohio. John and his wife moved to Kent, OH very late in life. She died there in about 1875 (I am at work now so I don't have my data in front of me), and John died in 1878 shortly after attending Jonathan's funeral in **Tyrone**, PA. John's body was returned to Kent, OH, and both he and his wife were buried there.

1 **Jonathan Jr. ZERBE**
=[Barbara SCHWEITZER](#) **Marriage:** 20 JUN 1785, Cumru Twp, Berks Co, Pennsylvania

2 [Johnathan Jr. ZERBE](#)
=[Sarah BENTON](#)
3 [John ZERBE](#)
=[Juliana MCGUIRE](#) **Marriage:** 7 OCT 1832, Loretto, PA
3 [Jonathan ZERBE](#)
=[Mary PORTER](#) **Marriage:** 6 SEP 1832, Huntingdon Co., PA

[1860 United States Federal Census](#) about [Mary Zerbe](#)

Name:	Mary Zerbe	
Age in 1860:	47	
Birth Year:	abt 1813	
Birthplace:	Pennsylvania	
Home in 1860:	Tyrone, Blair, Pennsylvania	
Gender:	Female	
Post Office:	Tyrone City	
Value of real estate:	View image	
Household Members:		
	Name	Age
	Jonathan Zerbe	48
	Mary Zerbe	47
	Albert Zerbe	17
	Edmund Zerbe	10
	Mary McIntosh	7