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President's Address

By: Peter Dunlop, President

My best Holiday Greetings to all members of the Dunlop/Dunlap Family Society. I hope you are all looking back on a most enjoyable summer, and forward to a happy and healthy 2004.

We had lots of rain this summer in my part of the world, but did manage to squeeze in 6 beautiful sunny days. As luck (or good fortune) would have it, those were the days I attended 6 Highland Games - in NY, PA, Ohio, North Carolina and Ontario. We had a really great time at all events. We had a Dunlop tent for the first time ever at the Fergus Games (Ontario), and we hope to have a first-time Dunlop tent at the Ohio Games in 2004. I look forward to meeting many more of our clan members (both existing and new) next year.

The state of our Society continues to improve, although we still have a lot of work to do. Most of the major issues facing us are being resolved, albeit at a somewhat measured pace. First and foremost, however, we feel that we have ensured the continuation of our Society. We continue to attract new members and, most encouragingly, we continue to receive many enquiries from potential new members. We are hopeful that 2004 will prove to be a watershed year for the growth of our Society.

Next year will be an election cycle for all officers and directors. We will deal with the nomination process in the spring issue of Merito, with the election (balloting) during the summer. Please remember that you have

to be a member in good standing to be eligible to vote - that means your dues have to be current! Please send your 2004 membership dues of \$25 to me in the new year. Your continuing support of our Society is greatly appreciated.

Enjoy the holiday season and all the blessings that it brings. As always, I look forward to hearing from you - please send any comments or suggestions that you have for the Society to me - mail: P.O. Box 652, East Aurora, NY 14052 or e-mail: pdunlop@adelphia.net

Yours Aye,

Peter Dunlop

EACHDRAIDH DUNLOP - FOOTSTEPS OF OUR CLAN

HERE BE TRUE HISTORIES OF OUR NAMESAKES READ...AND WALK WITH THEM THROUGH TIME...

By: Mike Dunlap, Clan Historian

Major General Sir James Dunlop of Dunlop, 21rst of that ilk, third son of Frances Wallace. He succeeded his brother Andrew in 1804 to the Estate of and Chiefship of Dunlop. He served in the American war where he attained the rank of Major in the King's service. He then commanded an assaulting column at the siege of Seringa-

patam, India. Returning to Britain, he attained the rank of major general under Wellington during the Peninsular War of 1808-1814 and was present at Waterloo. (House of Dunlop, John Hanna, 1956)

1787

In the autumn of 1787 it became necessary to provide additional

troops for service in India. And on October 25th it was directed that it should be known as the 77th Foot.. Each company had 4 officers, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals 2 drummers and 71 rank and file.

The first Lieutenant Colonel was James Balfour, who was appointed on October 12th from the 6th Foot, in which he had been commissioned as ensign on March

Eachdraidh Dunlop - cont'd



“An attack by Tippoo on the Rajah of Travancore, who was an ally of the English, precipitated war.”



Tipu Sultan

28th, 1762. The actual command of the regiment rested with him, and so many of the early officers of the 77th were Scots that it seems probable that Balfour was responsible for their selection. The senior captain was Bulstrode Whitelocke, who had entered the army as a boy of fifteen on May 1st, 1776, and was a captain of five years' standing in the 17th Foot when he was appointed to the 77th on November 1st, 1787. Other officers of whom we shall hear of again were James Dunlop, who came from the old 76th Foot, John Montresor from the old 99th, and William Frederick Spry of the 64th, who, though only eighteen had already seven years' service. Dunlop and Montresor were captains; Spry was the first captain-lieutenant of the 77th. Nor must we omit to mention amongst their juniors, Lieutenant Lachlan Macquarie and Ensign Archibald Campbell. Out of these seven officers five rose to the rank of general.

1788

The 77th embarked in the Downs off Deal between March 28th and April 10th, 1788, on board the Indiamen Dublin, Northumberland, Prince William and Winterton. The destination of the regiment was Bombay, where it arrived on August 4th and remained rather over two years. The complement of officers was made up in November 1787 by the appointment on the nomination of the East India Company of Major Marlborough Parsons Sterling from the 36th Foot, of Captain Charles Gray from the 52nd, and of twenty-one officers from various other regiments then

serving in India. Both in 1789 and in 1790 strong drafts were received from home, so that at the end of the latter year the total of all ranks was 755.

In 1788 Lord Cornwallis came out to India as Governor-General. At the close of the following year an attack by Tippoo on the Rajah of Travancore, who was an ally of the English, precipitated war.

In April 1797 four companies under Major Spry embarked for Tellicherry to take part in an expedition against the Rajah of Cotiote under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop. In the Detachment Orders on May 13th they were thanked for their steadfastness, zeal and obedience to orders, whilst special commendation was given to "the conspicuous intrepidity, coolness and gallantry" with which a party under Lieutenant Lawrence had dislodged the enemy from a house near the Canote River.

On August 1st, 1797, Whitelocke had leave for Europe and Dunlop took command.

During 1798 Tippoo was actively engaged in intrigue with the French. The Earl of Mornington, who was then lately arrived as Governor-General, determined on vigorous action. As in the previous war, the main army operating from Madras was to be assisted by a force from Bombay. For this purpose 6000 men under Lieutenant-General James Stuart were assembled at Cannamore in February 1799.

1799

The European brigade of three regiments was under the com-

mand of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop of the 77th, whilst Lieutenant-Colonel Montesor, also of the 77th, had the right brigade of native troops. The 77th itself was commanded by Major Spry. Major Laclan Macquarie of the 77th was major of brigade to the King's troops. Lieutenants Gray and Archibald Campbell were also serving as brigade majors.

On February 21st the Bombay army set out from Cannanore, and for the third time the 77th crossed the Ghauts by the pass of Poudicherrim to the neighbourhood of Peripatam. On March 1st the 77th, a little under 600 strong, was encamped at Verajunderpett. The nature of the country, which was everywhere covered with thick jungle, compelled Stuart to place his army in several divisions, and Montresor's Brigade was some miles in advance on the hill of Sedaseer. On the morning of March 5th a reconnoitring party at Sedasser detected a large encampment to be forming under the fort of Peritapam, where a green tent seemed to be betoken the presence of the Sultan. Early on the next morning the enemy advanced through the jungle with such secrecy and expedition that they attacked Montresor's position in rear and front almost at the same instant. Directly Stuart received the intelligence he started with the two flank companies of the 75th and the whole of the 77th. At about half-past two they came in sight of the enemy on the west of Sedaseer, and after a smart fire of musketry for nearly half-an-hour completely routed them. By twenty minutes past three the attack on the front of Se-

daseer was also abandoned, and Tippoo's troops retreated in all directions. Montresor, though hard pressed, had held his position with great gallantry, and was highly commended by General Stuart, who also praised the spirited conduct of Dunlop and his brigade.

Tippoo had thought to crush Stuart's force before the arrival of the main British Army under General Harris, which consisted of 26,000 European and native troops, besides the Hyderabad contingent of 16,000 under Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Harris, after many difficulties, but without much fighting, arrived before Seringapatam on April 5th. Without delay he opened communication with Stuart, who, late in the afternoon of the 14th, arrived in the camp.

The provisioning of the army in Mysore was difficult. Harris therefore determined to push the siege with the utmost vigour, and selected the northwest angle of the fort for his assault. On the 16th Stuart's Division was sent across the Cavery, where it was posted with its right on the river and its left on the ruins of the Eadgah Redoubt. A few days later Stuart seized the village of Agrar over against the fort, whilst on the south of the river the British pushed forward to the Little Cavery. Batteries were erected at both points, and on the south side parallels were carried forward by dint of some hard fighting, till on May 2nd the bombardment of the western face of the northwest angle began. Early in the cannonade a magazine of rockets in the fort was exploded, and by the evening of the second day the breach was declared practicable.

General Baird, who had volunteered to command the assault, formed his troops in two columns, the left under Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop included the flank companies of the 77th, the right was under Colonel Sherbrooke. A sergeant and twelve volunteers, followed by twenty-five men under a subaltern, led each column; Lieutenant Lawrence, senior of his rank in the 77th was chosen for this service on the left. All through the morning of May 4th the bombardment of the breach contin-

ued, till at one o'clock Baird drew his sword, with the words, "Men are you ready?", "Yes" was the answer. "Then forward, my lads," and both parties started for the breach.

From the trench to the breach was a quarter of a mile, and the rocky riverbed with water in places waist-deep had to be crossed, whilst under the fort lay a broad ditch. A fierce fire from the enemy met the stormers, and when Lieutenant Lawrence reached the top of the glacis he found that the forlorn hope "had formed and commenced to fire instead of rushing in". Lawrence, though already wounded, "ran from right to left hurraing them on, and was at last compelled to run through the files to the front calling out, 'Now is the time for the breach.' " Then they dashed across the ditch and swarmed up the slope so impetuously that in spite of the delay on the glacis, the British colours were planted on the summit of the breach within six minutes from the commencement of the attack. Lawrence fell with a second wound whilst climbing the breach, and in the fight on the top Dunlop was disabled by a sword-cut.

—As Lieut. Colonel Dunlop was leading in the Bombay European Flank Companies up the Breach, he was met and opposed in the middle of it by one of Tippoo's Sirdars – who made a desperate cut with his sword at the Colonel – but which he was fortunately able to parry, – and instantly making a cut with his sword at the Sirdar across the Breast – laid it open, and wounded him mortally, the Sirdar, however, had still strength enough left to make a second cut at Colonel Dunlop, across his Right Wrist – cutting it almost quite through; – Tippoo's Sirdar immediately on this [?] reeled backward – and fell on the Breach – where he was instantly dispatched by the Soldiers as they passed him. —Colonel Dunlop after being thus severely wounded, still went on at the Head of his men until he gained possession of the Top of the Breach; but by that time he was so much weakened by the loss of Blood, that he issued from his Wound, that he fell to the Ground – and was obliged to be carried off by some of his men to the Rear. —It is with great pleasure however, that I have to

add, that his wound is not mortal – but that he is in a fair way of being well – and of even recovering, in time, the use of his Right Hand again. —

L. Macquarie, Camp before Seringapatam - 5th. May 1799. Macquarie University.

When the breach was carried Dunlop's column turned the left and Sherbrooke's to the right. The former quickly cleared the northwest bastion, and then made their way eastward along the northern rampart. Here at a distance of some three hundred yards their advance was checked by a traverse, which was defended by a large body of the enemy under Tippoo himself. When, however, fresh troops had come up, the traverse was carried with a gallantry which swept the terrified Mysoreans in headlong panic towards the nearest gate. There in the press of the fight Tippoo was slain unrecognized. Then as the left column pushed on they raised a mighty shout, when they came in sight of Sherbrooke's troops and knew that Seringapatam was won. Yet for two hours the carnage continued, and it was reckoned the ten thousand of the enemy perished in the assault.

The total losses of the British in the Siege of Seringapatam were 300 killed, 1042 wounded and 122 missing. The 77th had 10 killed 51 wounded and 1 missing. Captain Owen, who commanded one of the companies, was killed in the breach. General Harris specially praised Dunlop's corps for the spirit that it had shown. His own regiment had well earned its first battle Honours.



“One of
Tippoo's
Sirdars... cut
at Colonel
Dunlop, across
his Right Wrist
– cutting it
almost quite
through.”





Where Have We Been?

Fergus Scottish Festival & Highland Games

The Dunlop banner was proudly on display for the first time at the 58th annual Fergus Games on August 9, 2003. It was, indeed, a grand day. Fergus, Ontario is a fairly small town of about 5,000 people. However, a huge transformation takes place on the second weekend in August when the Fergus Games are held. This is a major event - 50 clans represented and overall attendance of some 40,000. Championship level dancing, piping, heavy event athletics, and lots of great scottish entertainment. I especially like the tug-of-war matches - they have heavy-weight, junior and, yes, even ladies teams competing. The Dunlop tent was very visible at one of the entrances to the clan area. We had a steady stream of visitors, including a couple from Kilmarnock, Scotland (a neighboring town to Dunlop) who were visiting Canada. They were delighted to see a Dunlop tent, and stopped by for a nice chat (about Dunlop cheese, amongst other things). We also had a number of Dunlops visit our tent, and made a lot of great new friends. There are a lot of Dunlops living in Ontario, and Fergus draws people from a considerable distance. We got a very nice reception when our clan was announced at the grandstand during the clan parade.

Several days of rain had preceded these Games, but we got a good break from the weather on Saturday. Sunshine in the morning, followed by mostly clouds in the afternoon, but the rain held off until the

end of the day (it started pouring just as we got everything packed into the car). You can find out more about these Games at: www.fergusscottishfestival.com. We will have a Dunlop tent at Fergus again next year, and we hope to see even more Dunlops then. Including Fergus in your 2004 travel plans would be well worth the trip. - *Peter Dunlop, President*

Las Vegas, Nevada - As commissioner for Nevada, I was disappointed when I got sick and was unable to set up our tent during the Las Vegas Highland Games this spring. I had baked lots of shortbread using a new mold and bagged them up really nice. My family and friends made sure it didn't go to waste when I didn't get to go. I appreciated their sacrifice!

The first weekend in November I attended my husband's 25th class reunion. It took place at the beautiful Bali Hai Country Club. While watching the classmates all mingle, I thought I heard a whining noise coming from outside? Could it be bagpipes? Could it just be my boredom of being a spouse at a reunion and I was hearing things? Why would it be bagpipes? After all his school was Chaparral High School, home of the cowboys, not the pipers. The noise became louder and the doors from outside were thrown open to welcome the Desert Highland Pipe Band, indeed piping. It turns out that 2 of the members were graduates from the school. What a great surprise to have them! When they finished playing 3 songs and were enjoying the

drinks the classmates were buying I went around and introduced myself. I also told them what a nice surprise it was to have them entertain and how they had really saved the evening for me! You can only stand around listening and smiling to grown adults relive their teenage years just so long as a spouse J

As for the clansmen in service, my son Adam, age 21 did not go to Iraq in March after all. His unit was the one that was to go through Turkey and that didn't happen, lucky us! However he did receive new orders and will be leaving for Iraq in February. He's a Specialist with the 1st Infantry Division going to Samara. Thankfully they are giving his unit Christmas leave before they start their 18-month deployment and will be coming home from Germany. I've been extremely active in the support area of our troops this year and ask that you please pray for them in Iraq and Afghanistan as well as wherever else they maybe. I kept track of the members of the Scottish Army in Basra during the early stages of the war as well. - *Pamela Dunlop Goodwill, Nevada Commissioner*

Charleston, South Carolina

- We had a very large turnout for both the clan and the daily attendance for these games. The weather was normal in Charleston for the Middle of September, hot and humid. Day time high was 89 with 70% humidity. We were visited by several Dunlop/Dunlap members and had several pick up applications to join. No one joined during the games. I did have the chance to talk to the owner of E-Scots



Kneeling—Penny Renwick & Ron Dunlap, Standing L to R Joe Cunningham, Margie Cunningham, Jennifer Girard, Kappy Rogers, Lib Girard, Diana Dunlap, Perry Cathcart, & Perry Anne Renwick.

(he sponsors the GMHG reception) who has started a Tartan Weaving company. He has some very low prices on both wool and cotton tartan, the wool comes from Canada and the cotton is done in Gastonia, NC. He weaves the cotton just like the wool and I saw several different tartans done in cotton that looked perfect (one was the Elliott and they were beside us and it looked just like the wool they were wearing) I will send out his price lists for clans in a later e-mail. The minimum for wool is 10 yards and I think cotton was 30.
- Ron Dunlap, Commissioner South Carolina

Estes Park, Colorado - All is well with the Dunlops in Colorado. We are strong there and well repre-

mented by Paul Dunlap and Pauletta Dunlap Gain. I was able to attend the Estes Park Highland Games, having traveled to Denver for a wedding... the Games are a three day affair there, and I was able to attend on Sunday.

Our Commissioners there won the award for Best Clan Tent, an award they have taken home more than once!! It was my privilege to walk with them at the Kirking of the Tartans, when the award was announced. This is a very large Games, with scores of clans. On this page are a few pictures of them and the tent....again our very small Family walks proud! Merito! - Mike Dunlap, High Commissioner



Quartermaster's Report



A number of members have contacted me regarding where they can purchase Dunlop tartan and other clan items. The Society used to have a Quartermaster function in bygone years, as Dunlop clan items were generally not available in public shops. However, purchasing from vendors and re-selling clan items to members became a serious problem a few years back, with the result that the Society ceased carrying an inventory of items.

At present, Dunlop tartan and other clan items are available at Dunedin Scottish (owned by Darryl & Fran McDonald) in Tampa, FL. Incidentally, Darryl is a Dunlap on his mother's side and a member of our Society. They presently have in stock Dunlop modern tartan (the old black 'n blue) in 8, 10,

and 11.5 ounce weights (the various weights are to accommodate different uses - i.e. kilts, ladies skirts, ties, tams, scarves, sashes, baseball caps, etc - all of which Dunedin can provide). Other clan items include badges and kilt pins.

Some members have also expressed an interest in both Dunlop hunting tartan and dress tartan. Dunedin doesn't presently have these in stock, but can order them if there is sufficient demand. If you are interested in either hunting or dress tartan, please let me know so we can determine if there is sufficient demand to justify a minimum order from the weaver.

We can establish an arrangement with Dunedin whereby our Society could earn a commission from Dunedin for

handling (coordinating) all orders, rather than members going directly to Dunedin. I am presently handling the President's, treasurer's and membership duties and I simply don't have enough time to handle quartermaster duties. If anyone is interested in volunteering for this, please contact me. The main requirement is a commitment to respond to members queries promptly.

You can contact Dunedin Scottish at 1-800-237-5836 or e-mail at dmcdonal@cfnet.com. Their web site is www.dunedinsscottish.com

If anyone is aware of other vendors that carry Dunlop tartans and other items, please let me know so that information can be posted in future newsletters.

Scottish Badge or Irish Brooch

Antique Finish
nickel pin back
Scottish 1 1/2" across
Irish 1 3/4" across

Sterling Silver \$75.00

Dalriada Pewter© \$18.00

Pendant

Antique Finish
waxed cotton cord
or pin back
Scottish 1 1/8" across
Irish 1 3/8" across

Sterling Silver \$65.00

Dalriada Pewter© \$16.00

Kilt Pin

Antique Finish
3 1/4" nickel finish
brass safety pin

Sterling Silver \$75.00

Dalriada Pewter© \$19.00

Key Fob

Antique Finish
all leather fob

Sterling Silver \$70.00

Dalriada Pewter© \$19.00

Hilton McLaurin will be releasing a new design Dunlop Cap Badge in 2004. The 1 3/4" diameter badge will be available in Dalriada Pewter and Sterling Silver. A half size will also be available for Pendants etc.

Hilton McLaurin
Celtic Design Studio Products
2209 22nd Street
Lubbock, TX 79411
Toll Free 866-744-9747
website: <http://www.scotmall.com>
email: owner@scotmall.com

Treasurer's Report

Our financial situation, while showing some improvement, continues to be very strained. Our main source of revenue is members dues. During 2003, only 20 existing members paid renewal members dues, although this newsletter gets sent to over 100 people. In addition, we have received some additional contributions from members, which has helped greatly.

If we can get a good increase in the number of members renewal dues

for next year, along with more new members, we should be able to go a long way toward stabilizing our financial situation by the end of next year. Please send in your 2004 renewal dues in the new year.

Please remember that dues can also be paid through PayPal - all you need to know is my e-mail address (pdunlop@adelphia.net). The Society is most grateful for your continued support.

Membership Report

CEUD MILE FAILTE (100,000 Welcomes in Gaelic) - Seven New Members have joined our Society since our last newsletter. Lets welcome the following new members (spouses):

Patricia Ann Dunlap Lyons (William) - MA

Marvin Joseph Dunlap, Jr. (Lettie) - TX

Shawn Patrick Dunlap (Natalya) - VA

Laurie Maynard McConnell (Richard) - LA

Russ Dean-WV

Daryl Diane Dunlap - NC

Carlton Joe Dunlap - TX

All new members will receive a New Member Packet, which will consist of - a membership certificate suitable for framing, a clan pin, a booklet on the history of the Village of Dunlop (Scotland), the

Society's By-laws, and a Directory listing of our members. Unfortunately, progress in getting our membership records straightened out and the new member packets together has been slow. I finally got in touch with the clan pin manufacturer, and expect to get the pins by the end of January. As such, hopefully, all new members that joined since 2002 will finally get their new member packets by February. It has taken longer than expected to sort some of these problems out, and your patience is greatly appreciated.

In addition, I have received membership enquiries from many other Dunlops/Dunlaps regarding possible membership in our Society. Please note that as soon as I receive a new member's dues (\$25.00), they will be listed on our membership rolls, and put on the list for the new member packet.

Membership Form

Name: _____

Spouse: _____

Address: _____

Apartment Number: _____

City: _____

State/Province: _____

Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Please fill out the above form, cut it out and mail it to:

President
 Peter Dunlop
 P.O. Box 652
 East Aurora, New York 14052-0652
 (716) 655-2521
 email: pdunlop@adelphia.net

Please don't forget to include the \$25.00 Membership Dues and a family History of your branch of the Dunlops, Dunlaps, or Delaps.



Scottish Publications

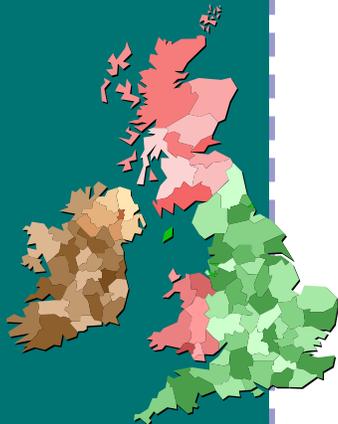
Two publications have requested that we relay the following information to our members.

We advertise in the Family Tree paper, which also provides us with advertising space on their related web-site, ElectricScotland, where we also post Merito. We think that the FamilyTree / ElectricScotland group (Beth, Alastair and the rest) do a great job. As you know, the Family Tree is

published free in return for postage donations, and they are increasingly having difficulty making ends meet. If you subscribe to the Family Tree, they would be very grateful if you would consider a small donation to help keep their publication going. Visit them online at: www.electricscotland.com.

A new magazine called SCOTS, which celebrates Scottish heritage, is being published by Scots Heritage Society 4 times

a year. Their magazine is interesting and informative, with lots of full color pages. They simply want to be brought to your attention, if you are inclined to consider a subscription. They also have set-up a web site to provide clans with better exposure (www.usscots.com), and will create a page in their Clans & Societies Index for the Dunlop/Dunlap Family Society.



Upcoming Events

West Virginia - The third annual Scottish Festival and Celtic Gathering will be held on April 30 - May 2, 2004 in Bridgeport/Clarksburg, WV. www.scots-westvirginia.org

The Dunlop/Dunlap family will be the honored clan.

I hope that we will be well represented at the Festival and parade of Tartans on Saturday, May 1.

We will provide each person who attends and marches in the parade of Tartans a Dunlop/Dunlap tee shirt if they do not have a kilt to parade in. Please contact Carroll Dunlap if you plan on attending and marching and need a family tee shirt. Provide Carroll with your tee shirt size ASAP. The tee shirts will have to be ordered.

Clann An Drumma and IONA will be two of the entertainment groups. The Scottish

Heritage Society of North Central West Virginia does a great job of handling the festival.

HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL AT BRIDGEPORT! - *Carroll Dunlap*
- *W. Va. Commissioner*

Texas - Once again, I will be attending the Texas Scottish Festival and Highland Games in Arlington, June 4-6, 2004. This event usually draws the highest attendance of any festival in the state, and usually has some great "headliner" entertainment. After single-handedly staving off an attempt by Clan Young to abscond with our flag last year (during the parade, mind you!) I am looking forward to another great year. Come out and join me at Maverick Stadium on Saturday or Sunday. For more information, visit the festival site at: www.texasScottishfestival.com.
- *David Dunlap—Texas Commissioner*

Are You Scots-Irish?

By: Emalu Hart, Clan Genealogist

First, let's get this little bit of irritation to a Scot out of the way. The correct word is SCOTS-IRISH. Scotch is a drink, not a nationality. But, unfortunately, SCOTCH-IRISH is the popular American term currently used. The name, Scots-Irish is purely American, and was not used until about the time of the Revolutionary War. Up until that time, those Scots, coming to the Colonies, who were living in Ireland at the time of their emigration, were called Irish in all the records. They didn't mind that too much until there was a large migration of the true Irish immigrants into the new United States of America. They were called, at their own insistence, Scots-Irish from that time on. The correct name for this group is Ulster-Scot.

Not many Scots-Irish Americans know that they comprise one of the country's oldest, largest, and most assimilated ethnic groups. There are over 20 million Americans, which is about 1 person out of 12 who can claim Ulster-Scot ancestry.

Among these early settlers are DAVY CROCKET, SAMUEL CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN), GENERAL THOMAS "STONEWALL" JACKSON, EPHRAIM MCDOWELL (surgeon), ANDREW MELLON (financier), THOMAS EDISON, J. PAUL GETTY, JACK DEMPSEY (boxer) AND AUSTRONAUTS, NEIL ARMSTRONG AND JOHN GLENN (who's ancestry dates back to the DUNLAP family in Londonderry, Northern Ireland).

Few American ethnic groups are as integrated into American Society as is this group. One class I attended, taught by a very well known colonial researcher and author, stated that the Scot kept his bloodlines pure until he reached America, then he married into any and all nationalities. I was offended, but it is true.

Actually, the Scots-Irish are Protestants from the LOWLANDS of Scotland, who spent up to several generations in Ireland's Northern

Province. They could and would intermarry with English and French Huguenot settlers in Ulster, but NOT with the native Irish Catholics.

At least one quarter of ALL AMERICAN PRESIDENTS have Scots-Irish ancestry. Among them are ANDREW JACKSON, JAMES POLK, ULYSSES GRANT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, WOODROW WILSON, RICHARD NIXON and RONALD REAGAN.

We can blame King James I for starting all this confusion over the Scots-Irish. When he wasn't overseeing the writing of the King James version of the Bible, this Scotsman was planting British colonies in America and confiscating the Irish lands in Northern Ireland (Ulster). Ireland, he repopulated with LOWLAND SCOTS and BORDERS from the border country of Scotland and England.

The Lowlanders were eager to accept what they hoped would be a better life. They were mainly tenant farmers and craftspeople. They had been toughened by centuries of border wars with the English. In Ulster, they could and did prosper as gentlemen farmers, or as linen and wool manufacturers. However, their Presbyterianism and economic successes created more conflicts with the English mercantile and religious interests, and with the dispossessed Irish Catholics.

Between 1717 and 1776 they began sailing to the American colonies. They are the 2nd largest colonial immigrant group. Some 250,000 persons came to America from Ulster.

They soon discovered that Pennsylvania was far more religiously tolerant than New York and New England, who also considered them poor and dirty. Those going into New England, either got back on the ships going south to Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia or went inland and

eventually into Canada. Many of them came as indentured servants as a means of getting passage to America.

They were highly literate. The Scots-Irish valued education as a way of promoting their religious zeal. When 319 Scots-Irish immigrants filed a request to settle in Massachusetts in 1718, all but 12 could sign their name to the petition.

We usually think of the Scots-Irish migration as a colonial migration. This migration continues today. Over one-half million Scots-Irish came to America in the 19th century. Many, later, also went to Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Although Scottish Lowlanders (those still living in Scotland after the Plantation wars) and Highlanders sometimes settled among the Ulster Scots, the original immigrants viewed themselves as a distinct group.

No other immigrants during the Revolutionary War were so patriotically unanimous in support of the Colonial cause as they were. In contrast the Scots, especially the Highlanders were mostly pro British. By the end of the War, 1 out of 10 Americans were Scots-Irish.

It is the Scots-Irish and the German people who made the pioneer trek into the wilderness. It is these two groups who have given us many of our images of what the pioneer was - the log cabin, the Conestoga wagon, the Daniel Boone leather clothing, the one room schoolhouse, Protestant camp meetings and the CORN LIQUOR STILL. Wherever they went they started a school, including many universities. They were the major group settling the South, Midwest, Texas, and California. The frontiersman had great influence in shaping many of the American's values, and gave rise to the "American" accent and country music. Watch cloggers and then compare their dancing to the fling.

All of these things are necessary to understand before trying to trace your ancestors.

Family traditions are especially important. Never, never discount them. Where was the family living in America, Canada, or Europe? What was the date of emigration, their ship's name, and was the family's name changed?

It is imperative that you search thoroughly all the possible American and Canadian records before beginning the Irish research.

Remember also, the Scots-Irish



were listed as Irish until the Revolution. Many researchers are thrown off the track by not understanding this. To add to the confusion, some of the Scottish immigrants, who never lived in Ireland, were dubbed Scots-Irish once they arrived in America.

Especially useful records are census and tax lists, military records, ship's passenger lists and naturalization papers, church and educational records, business records and biographies. Census records are especially valuable, as the Scots-Irish were extremely mobile. The later census records record where each member in the household was born, and where their parents were born. It isn't at all uncommon to find a different place for each entry.

Ship's passenger lists are rare before the Revolutionary War simply because the Colonies were a part of the British Empire and people moving between England's holdings were not considered immigrants.

Naturalization after the War was required. The records are more available after about 1800. Many people from Ireland and Scotland came into Canada and then into the Midwest states. There are several good passenger ships' lists from about 1810-1860. These lists include where the person came from including street address, his age and occupation.

Naturalization papers give information as to an ancestor's date of emigration, where he came from and their vital statistics.

Although the Scots-Irish were traditionally Presbyterian when they immigrated into Ireland in the 1600's, they converted in large numbers to the Baptist and Methodist faiths in the late 1700s and early 1800s. You do need to check the church records for all those faiths.

Another interesting aspect to the Scottish people is their deep love for their heritage. Here I am, knowing all my life, I am a Scot, that my Dunlop family came from Ayr Ayrshire Scotland, and then I am struggling with Ireland, as my Dunlop family as early as 1775, if not earlier. The Scots left this knowledge everywhere, in their church records, on their cemetery headstones; in the names they gave their homes and their children.

The Scots-Irish were strong believers in education, as I have mentioned before. They were responsible for founding many schools from the log colleges to universities. They established PRINCETON DICKINSON College in Pennsylvania and Virginia's HAMPDEN-SYDNEY among others. It is important to check the school records; both in America and in Scotland. Many Scots living in Ireland sent their children back to Scotland for the college education.

Don't overlook business re-

ords. Many Scots-Irish immigrants were skilled craftsmen, and they founded many American and Canadian businesses. Take Andrew Mellon for instance. The Mellon family immigrated in 1818 to the Pennsylvania frontier. Thomas Mellon later moved to the city, where he made a fortune in law and banking. His son, Andrew, founded GULF OIL and U.S. STEEL. He served as an U.S. Treasury Secretary and established the NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART in Washington DC to house his art collection. Others include the New York merchant Alexander Stewart and James Irvine the California land baron.

Biographies are useful for tracing ancestors as a high percentage of American residents, politicians, inventors, businessmen, educators, journalists, clergymen and military figures come from this group. In fact; the American Revolution is sometimes referred to as the Irish rebellion. It was the Scots-Irish who were most dedicated to that cause.

It also was the Scots-Irish and the German people who were to establish new western and southern frontiers. This group, shortly after the establishment of the U.S. Government rebelled again against taxes levied on whiskey (the Whiskey Insurrection or Rebellion as it is sometimes called).

It is also important to remember that histories, both historical and family, are only as accurate as the writer's research. Don't take them verbatim.

Large libraries are helpful. The National Archives, Library of Congress, Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and New York, Family History Library of the LDS Church, Newberry's etc are all valuable sources of information but never overlook the records in the small communities. It's worthwhile and sometimes advantageous to

join the local genealogical societies.

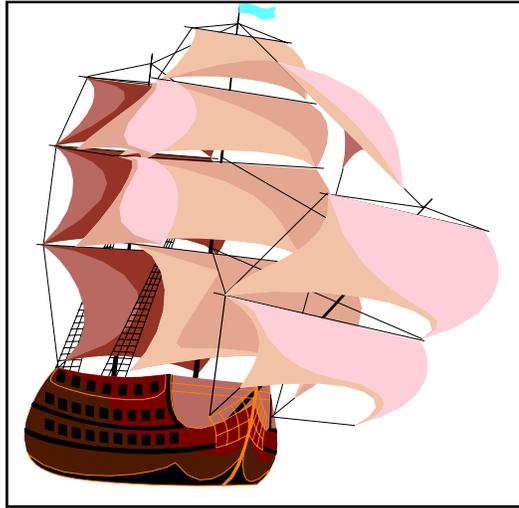
Check cemetery records. Families often traveled together. Contact mortuaries for their records.

Finally, there are two organizations concerned with Scots-Irish heritage. 1. The Scots-Irish Society of the United States of America, and, 2. The Loyal Orange Institution, with membership made up partly of more recent Protestant immigrants from Northern Ireland. This organization is focused more on the fraternal rather than genealogy.

Once you have found everything possible in America, you can turn to Ireland for further research. What if your family tradition is that your family came from Londonderry? Londonderry is both a city with a seaport; and a country in

Northern Ireland. Be careful that you don't misunderstand the place of your ancestor's emigration as being the birth place or home.

It is imperative that you know the place where your ancestors resided to have much success in finding the family in Ireland.



Unfortunately, the fire in the Dublin Public Records Office destroyed many of the records in 1922. The indexes to these records were not at that site. They can be researched. The parish records and cemetery records are two of the best sources. A later column will be dedicated to the research in Ireland.

Major Alistair Dunlop

Major Alastair Dunlop, who has died aged 85, was awarded the MC and Bar while serving with the Bombay Grenadiers in the Burma campaign.

On February 1 1945, A Company 3rd Battalion 4th Bombay Grenadiers, commanded by Dunlop, then a major, dug in across the Irrawaddy from Kyaukmyaung and held the bridgehead. During the subsequent advance to relieve Yeshin, the company was protecting a squadron of the 150th Regiment Royal Armoured Corps when the Japanese managed to get within range of the tanks and inflicted heavy casualties.

At one point, Dunlop seized a Bren gun from a wounded man and, without any regard for his own safety, engaged the enemy while the casualties were evacuated; not a single Japanese was able to close with the tanks and destroy them. For his gallantry and skilful handling of his company, he was awarded an immediate MC.

Alastair Henry Johnstone Dunlop was born at Greenock, Clydebank, on October 30 1917 and educated at Sedburgh and Sandhurst. He was

commissioned into the Indian Army and spent his first year on attachment to the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. In 1939, he was posted to the 1st Battalion (101st) 4th Bombay Grenadiers, but transferred to the 3rd Battalion the following year and accompanied them to Burma in September 1943.

In January 1944, Dunlop's company was attached to the 25th Dragoons as tank protection infantry and took over the defence of the Naf Peninsula in the north Arakan. The Japanese launched an offensive in February, but the company held firm, despite coming under sustained mortaring and attacks from enemy dive bombers.

In March 1945, after heavy fighting in the attack on Kule, A Company, in support of the 150th Regiment RAC, as part of 19th Indian Infantry Division, took part in the capture of Mandalay and Fort Dufferin. Dunlop was awarded a Bar to his MC. The citation stated that: "Major Dunlop had shown the most magnificent example of coolness and courage."

It added: "The task of tank protection took his company into situations where other infantry had been

unable to go; but he was always in the right place to encourage the most hard pressed, and the confidence that was established between the 150th Regiment RAC and his Indian troops was the result of his outstanding leadership and military skill far above the standard of his rank."

After the end of the campaign in Burma, Dunlop returned to India. On one occasion, at breakfast in the Officers' Mess, he found himself sitting next to a fresh-faced, newly-joined subaltern. Unable to resist the temptation to play the battle-hardened veteran, he asked the orderly to fetch him a glass of whisky and poured it over his cornflakes.

In January 1947 Dunlop was appointed second-in-command of the 1st Battalion Indian Grenadiers. He returned to England in 1948, and was attached to the 82nd Heavy Regiment Royal Artillery. After transferring to the RA, he attended Staff College at Quetta, Pakistan, and subsequently served with 48th Field Regiment RA in England and BAOR.

Having dinner one evening in a Gunner Mess, Dunlop decided to perform his party piece. This was to take a mouthful of paraffin from a glass brought by an orderly, light a match and blow a sheet of flame down the dining room table.

Unfortunately, he had no sooner filled his mouth with the paraffin than he started to laugh. The paraffin dribbled down his shirt front and, when he lit the match, he was engulfed in the blaze and had to

be taken to hospital. On his return, he spent several weeks with wrinkled cheeks and no facial hair.

Following a posting to HQ Rhine District and then to the 20th Field Regiment RA, he retired from the Army in 1958 in the rank of major. In 1968 he joined 219 Squadron Royal Corps of Transport TA, based at Doncaster, as a Permanent Staff Officer.

Dunlop was involved in charitable work of many kinds.

With characteristic generosity, he opened his house during the school holidays to the children of officers serving overseas. After moving to a village in Norfolk, he remained active in the life of the local community.

Alastair Dunlop died on June 12.

He married, in 1949, Beryl Holden. She died in 2000 and he is survived by their four sons and three daughters.

Condolences

Our condolences go out to Society member, Toyna Jesko and her family. Tonya's grandmother, Garnet Dunlap Cecil, passed away December 19 at Hamlin, Lincoln Co., WV.

Garnet was 90 years young and was a life long resident of Lincoln Co. Garnet was the daughter of Andrew and Viola Moore Dunlap.

Genealogy Queries

Jerry Dunlap - California
I have an old family Bible that belonged to my great-grandfather, Samuel L. Dunlap, who is buried in Clarion County, Pennsylvania, where I grew up.

The names go back to 1780, to Samuel's father John Dunlap. I thought that John may have been related to the John Dunlap who was a newspaper publisher and printer in Philadelphia and who was the printer of the Declaration of Independence. (See "Dunlap Broadside.") My uncle told me that the Dunlaps (who were in Western Pennsylvania from the early 1800s) had come from "over the mountains", presumably Eastern Pennsylvania. From what I have been able to find out, John Dunlap of the Declaration of Independence had five daughters, but no sons. So we are evidently not direct descendants. My uncle also told me that Dunlap, Iowa was named for one of our relatives.

I am familiar with what happened to Samuel's sons (Mark (my grandfather), James B., and George) and their descendants. If anyone knows anything about the any of the others in the following list, I would appreciate it if they would contact me.

Jerry Dunlap
Santa Monica, California
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Some of the dates and names were unclear in the Bible. They are noted by a question mark (?).

John Dunlap, Born July 4, 1780, Died July 14, 1857.

On April 26, 1814 married Jane Steel, Born October 18, 1795, Died February 10, 1848.

Children of John and Jane Steel Dunlap:

Martha Dunlap, Born February 4, 1816, Died March 11, 1864

Married Jacob Bennagar(?) July 22, 1852.

Mary Dunlap, Born October 26, 1817

Married Samuel Truby(?) on September 3, 1836.

Isaac Dunlap, Born November 13, 1819

Was evidently married 3 times, to Sarah Griffen on April 6, 1838, to Elizabeth Crosier(?) on July 29, 1846, and to Jane Kistnor(?).

Jane Dunlap, Born March 6, 1822, Died September 12, 1842.

Samuel L. Dunlap, Born September 29, 1823,

In 1853(?) married Laviniah (?) Slaughaupt, Born in 1829.

John Dunlap, Born March 15, 1826, Died July 2, 1873.

Elizabeth Dunlap, Born March 10, 1828, Died September 28, 1828.

James Dunlap, Born September 15, 1829.

Margaret Dunlap, Born February 27, 1831, died April 1, 1831.

Children of Samuel L. and Laviniah Slausenhaupt Dunlap:

Wilhelmina Dunlap, Born 1853
(?)

Martha L. Dunlap, Born 1856

Mark Dunlap, Born 1858, Died 1925

Laura Dunlap, Born 1860

James Brady Dunlap, Born 1862

George McClellan Dunlap,
Born 1865, Died 1915

John F. Dunlap, Born 1869, Died July 2, 1873.

Howard Hall - Would like information or any confirmation of the following on Margaret Dunlap, born March 31, 1808 at Greenoch, Scotland to ? and Jenetta Dunlap.

The family immigrated to Ontario, Canada. She married on June 19,

1825 to Robert Little, Jr. in Ontario. They settled on Russell Island by Sept. 1827 where her first child was born. They settled in Clinton Twp., Macomb Co., Michigan by June 1830 where her second child was born. She died there on Sept. 5, 1889.

Contact saver@hal-pc.org - Thanks, Howard Hall.

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Early Scots in the Republic of Texas

In the introduction to David Dobson's new book "Scots in the American West 1783-1883," he provides an extract from the Glasgow Herald dated January 17, 1842. This article was to promote emigration to the American west. It should be noted that in 1842 Texas was still the Republic of Texas, as Texas did not join the United States until 1845.

"Emigration to Texas, North Amer-

ica. A vessel with emigrants is intended to sail from the Clyde for Texas in the course of the next month. Persons availing themselves of this opportunity will receive grants of land on very advantageous terms. The salubrious climate of Texas with the rich productiveness and soil clear and unencumbered by forests present unusual advantages to the settler, above all to small farmers and to the rural

population of Scotland of industrious habits and limited capital who might in that country place themselves at once in comfort and independence. The grants of land being to a limited extent, early applicants will have a preference.

Texas opens up a new and promising market for shippers of goods. Macgoun and Paterson, 41 Virginia Street, Glasgow. 14 January 1842"