

The following is a reconstruction based on my family history from living memory, source documents and related family histories. Because of the lack of source documents in Northern Ireland during the 18th century the Anderson story is based on histories that tell of experiences containing references to the Andersons, their relatives and neighbors (who most often became related through marriage).

Prior to the plantation of Northern Ireland there was no or little footprint of Andersons in Ulster. Archibald Anderson, the progenitor of the Ulster line, was the son of Joseph Anderson of Paisley, Scotland a merchant in the area c.1575. Archibald came to Northern Ireland in 1602 when he enlisted as a yeoman in the service of Sir Paul Gore. A description of troop of those days was "the self contained and self supporting for records, pay and rations and in most cases tactically was the Company 150 or even 200 strong but 100 was the normal strength. It was commanded by a Captain, the other officers being a Lieutenant and an ensign or ancient. There were two sergeants, a drummer, perhaps a fifer and on occasions a surgeon." The family record is of Simon Armstrong as the Lieutenant and of his uncle Archibald as one of the two sergeants.

The troop was later worked through to Co. Fermanagh in the west where Sir Paul Gore, or Goare as the Irish State papers spell it, was stationed. This may account for the description "Goare's volunteers" the more so as he is stated to have raised a troop of horse for Elizabeth's service in Ireland.

It was thus that the young Archibald Anderson came to Ulster in the North of Ireland and later, as we shall see, to settle there and to found at Flush and Bawn, adjoining Sixmilecross in the County of Tyrone the now widespread family of Anderson.

After this he with others remained and from him the line is traced through more than ten generations to many of his present day descendants. In the lowlands and elsewhere in southern Scotland the name Anderson can be traced back to the thirteenth century. As the need for surnames grew many people in those parts took Anderson as denoting a son of St. Andrew the patron saint of Scotland. Boys, for the same reason, would also in many cases be named Andrew and it would be an easy transition to Anderson as their sons' surname. These lowland Andersons do not appear to have been a Scottish clan or sept.

The names in these two traditional lines of descent to more recent times and their Scottish origin are:

1. Joseph Anderson, their immediate Scottish forbear, of Paisley in Scotland, c.1575.
2. Archibald, his son, who came to Ulster in 1602, and who settled at the Flush in 1614 in the service of Lord Audley who in 1616 was elected Earl of Castlehaven and who was the landlord of the area.
3. Joseph Anderson, Archibald's son, c.1650. He lived also in Flushtown, but in what capacity is not clear. He had eight sons but there is no further record of six of them. (It is one of these 6 sons that may have been the progenitor, James Anderson, who came to New England in 1728 and started that line in America. There were other Andersons in the area that were not of this line however, so lacking the records it can not be stated as fact. Whichever the genealogical line is correct the lives of the Ulster Scots (Andersons) in the area would have been the same.)

4. The other two sons, Archibald and James, c.1690 were the first of the two separate lines mentioned already. According to a tradition in the family each was the first generation on his farm Archie in the Flush and James his brother in the Bawn.

Local Maine history records James Anderson, his wife Ann and son Jacob had immigrated from Dungannon, a short distance from Sixmilecross.

Ships manifests' to Maine are rare for this period. However court records would indicate that James Anderson and his family arrived c.1728. A decade earlier there is a record of a ship "Robert" becoming frozen off Flying Point (now part of Freeport, Maine). Among the passengers were the Mean's and Armstrong families from Ulster whose children later married. The Means family later settled in Flying Point with several other Ulster Scot families in particular James Anderson, his wife Ann and son Jacob, my ancestors.

JACOB ANDERSON was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and he died at Freeport, Maine, 6 December 1803. (Anderson Bible Record) He married, first, at North Yarmouth, 10 December 1745,

AGNIS FINNEY, daughter of Robert and Alice (____) Finney of Wells and Brunswick, Maine. He married, second, at Harpswell, Maine, 17 September 1767, Mrs. HANNAH (____) BOOKER, widow of James Booker, and he married, third, at North Yarmouth, 17 February 1774, "Mrs." MARGARET (____) ROBERTS.

Jacob Anderson inherited none of the lands of his father at Flying Point. It is likely that he received other portions of the estate in order that the lands might descend to his much younger brothers James and Joseph. Jacob had begun to purchase his own lands in his father's lifetime. On 5 March 1761 Jacob made his largest purchaser buying from Epes Sargent, Esq., and his wife Catherine of Salem, Massachusetts, for L133 6s 8d, half of a 400 acre tract of land in North Yarmouth (Now the town of Freeport).

On 10 February 1764 Jacob purchased a third portion of the 400 acres, paying L66 13s 4d to Timothy Prout, Esq' of Scarborough for his quarter share. He rounded out his holdings the following month. On 19 March 1764 he paid Abraham Pettingill yeoman of North Yarmouth L2 8s for one half part of "three sundry islands lying in North Yarmouth ...belonging to Draught & Home Lot #94, Middle Brother" Upper Brother, and Sow & Pigs".

Jacob conveyed the bulk of this tract of more than 330 acres to his many children during his lifetime. One of these sons was Joseph Anderson Jr. (in those days Jr. did not only indicate son of the senior but was used to denote a nephew of an Uncle in this case his father's brother Joseph). He married Fanny Kendall of Freeport (also of Ulster Scot lineage in Maine). Their son, Thomas Kendall Anderson was my great, great grandfather and the first to leave Maine as there was no more land in the family to pass down. He was born in 1800 and this was a difficult time for the area with the embargo imposed by President Jefferson. T. K. Anderson left for Boston where he earned a living on the stage dancing, singing and playing various instruments. New England had begun to become industrialized at this time and T. K. began to follow the old Indian trails west in search of a trade with his wife Catherine Douglass, also Ulster Scot, and known

throughout the area as an herb doctor and as women of very strong will. His family grew in the towns where he worked as a tinsmith until reaching Hornellville, in the Finger Lake region of New York State. He applied for many inventions which are a matter of record but which had little commercial success. He and many of his family, including his wife, are buried in Hope Cemetery in Hornellville.

My great grandfather, Horatio Gates Kendall Anderson was the first in the family to marry a woman of a lineage other than Ulster Scot. Her family roots were to Staten Island, New York when it was New Amsterdam. His name is attributed to the revolutionary General Gates. The immigrant James and son Jacob are recorded both in documents and Maine history as being first in line to sign up for the conflict as has been the family tradition ever since.

H. G. K. Anderson enlisted at the outbreak of the Civil war and his entire Cornet Band enlisted with him. He was made the regimental bandmaster but returned to Hornellville at the end of his enlistment having become ill. It developed into stomach cancer in later years resulting in an early death. Upper N.Y. State fell on hard economic times following the war and HGK left first for Connecticut and later to Paterson, and Jersey City, N.J. working as a mechanic. His brother George remained in Hornellville working as a brakeman on the railroad and occasional tinsmith. His other brother, Douglass, was killed while working on a military train outside Washington D.C.

My grandfather, Edward E. B. Anderson, came to Paterson with his parents and tradition has it that Edward Everett Blossom Anderson was named after an admired friend of his father who agreed to the boy being named after him only if his full name was used. It lasted for only one generation. As a young man E.E.B. Anderson was a silk weaver (HAMIL & BOOTH Mill 1891). One of the handkerchiefs he wove was a gift to his son Edward E and his wife following the tradition of something old and is still in the family. He worked for the postal service (1892) briefly and was much admired for his work as the first male director of the Orphanage in Paterson (1905). He later became financial secretary of Orange Memorial (1906) and Paterson General Hospitals. For many years he was executive secretary of the Ridgewood YMCA (1911) and was active in the Ridgewood M.E. Church. He spent the Mexican War and First World War in army camps in Texas, Va., DE & NJ as the Director of YMCA activities.

Financial dictates only allowed formal education through the fourth grade and the rest was a result of self study. He put his first two sons through Colgate College but his third son, Edward E, was not able to complete his College education as a result of the depression when his parents lost their house and savings. He spent most of his life helping others through his participation in welfare organizations. He was active in many community affairs acting as secretary of the Paterson Community Chest and for 6 years as Councilman for the Borough of Ho Ho Kus. He was an active member of the Ridgewood M.E. Church and led the community and church vocal groups with his cornet.

During the last few years of his life he lived with his son Horatio E in Pequannock, Passaic, NJ. His wife Katherine was his first cousin, daughter of his uncle, George A. Anderson (whose wife, Elizabeth Pattison, was Ulster Scot). The primary and secondary causes of death were of long standing duration. Arteriosclerosis was diagnosed 15 years prior to his death and chronic

myocarditis, the primary cause, was first recorded 10 years prior to his death. He passed away at 6:00 AM, 27 March 1941 at the home of his son, Horatio E Anderson on 4th Street, Pequannock, NJ. He is buried in Towaco, NJ, the town where he and his wife first started life together. The plot was deeded to him by his grandmother's family.

As mention, my father Edw. E Anderson, was unable to finish college because of the depression and had to return home to help support his parents. His older brother George had followed the military tradition and was in what is now referred to as the Army Reserve. He served with General Patton during WWII and was on his staff at the Battle of the Bulge. Because of this and the fact that he had a family and a medical condition, my father was rejected when he tried to join the service for WWII. One of the regrets he harbored next to his inability to finish college, which he loved. He remained active throughout his life however and engaged in civic activities in the area of his birth as follows:

- Colgate University.
- Beta Theta Pi
- Commercial Travelers Accident & Health Insurance Co. 1927-1968.
- Accident & Health Insurance Club of NY. Pres 1956.
- Bergen County Council BSA.
- Ridgewood M.E. Church.
- Ridgewood Glee Club.

As was the case with his father and brothers he had vascular cardiac problems and suffered a stroke to his right side but recovered with minimal impairment to his mobility. However he was a heavy smoker for most of his life and it lead to the medical problems which caused his death. The immediate cause of death was left lower lobe pneumonia as a consequence of right chronic empasema. He had a cancerous right lung and underwent a pneumonectomy with probable liver metastasis. He returned to Florida shortly after the surgery in Maryland to attend to pressing personal matters and did not allow himself sufficient recovery time. He moved back to Salisbury several years later in failing health and died at Peninsula General Hospital with his son and daughter present in his last hours. His retained his full mental powers and was alert to the very end.

Such is my family history and if there is any trend that reflects the Ulster Scot tradition it is military service, marrying within the ethnic group (including cousins), a love of wine women & song, strong resentment of any class system and a very rebellious nature. All the line seemed to have an affinity for music, mechanics, & farming.

I enlisted in the navy while in high school later attending the U.S. Naval Academy and graduated with a degree in Marine Engineering. I went into naval aviation for 20 years but acquired a specialty in finance along the way finishing in that field after a year at the U.S. Defense University. I became a master gardener after retiring and researched and composed this family genealogy.