

## YOUR JOURNEY INTO THE PAST HELPS OUR JOURNEY INTO THE FUTURE.

We are currently working to reveal previously marginalised histories. This includes bringing to the fore the stories of Indigenous Peoples, many of whom suffered greatly as a result of colonisation, as well as enslaved Africans, who were exploited by Ulster emigrants such as Francis Rogan.

These experiences are an unavoidable part of the history of emigration from Ulster to North America, and we commit to understand them better and work toward intercommunity healing. You can explore some of the stories we have recovered so far in the 'Emigrants' gallery in the Visitor Centre.

Your visit will help fund our efforts to work with and learn from new partners across Ireland, the UK and North America.

## GET READY TO EXPLORE THE EPIC STORY OF IRISH EMIGRATION. THERE ARE FOUR STAGES TO OUR MIGRANT JOURNEY.

Don't miss our essential highlights, marked with this icon.

### Visitor Centre

Check in with our team at the Visitor Centre and find out what's happening today around the Park. Start your adventure and discover the stories of the families and individuals who left Ulster in hopes of a better life. Explore our emigration timeline then head outside. You'll come back through Centre at the end of your visit - be sure to browse the shop and support local makers before you leave.

### Ulster

#### 1. Single Room Cabin

Imagine trying to stay warm on a cold winter's night in the single room cabin. This small structure was transported, stone-by-stone, from Altaghoney in the Sperrin Mountains. Many poor people who didn't own land would have lived in places like this before the Great Famine of 1845. This home dates from the late 1700s. Initially, animal skins and bushes were used to block the entrances - the doors and windows were only added in later.

#### 2. Forge

Step inside this blacksmith forge from the 1800s - a vital part of rural life in years gone by. The blacksmith made tools for the farm and home such as ploughs and griddles. Under the hearth is a water trough to cool his tools. Folklore has it that this water can cure warts.



#### 3. Weaver's Cottage

Many homes were more than just places to live, but places of business. The weaver's cottage is a good example. You can imagine the entire family here - children combing and carding the flax, their mother spinning flax fibres into yarn, the man of the household at his loom, weaving the yarn into cloth.

#### 4. Mountjoy Meeting House

Take a pew in this replica of the Mountjoy Presbyterian Church, which is located at a crossroads only a few miles away. It dates from the 1700s, and is where Thomas Mellon worshipped as a boy. He would go on to found one of America's most prominent banks. You can imagine the minister delivering his sermon from the pulpit, his voice amplified by the sounding board above.

#### 5. Manse

The Manse is where the minister studied. This replica sits in the corner of the yard, just like the one that partnered the Meeting House at Mountjoy. Walk inside and imagine the minister sitting at his desk, preparing his Sunday sermon. Take care as you cross the road to visit stops 6-9 (and return). This is a public highway with fast traffic.

#### 6. Mellon Homestead

Thomas Mellon was born in this small farmhouse in 1813, and it still stands on its original site. In 1818, at the age of five, he emigrated with his parents to Pennsylvania. He would grow up to become a lawyer, a judge, and the founder of the Mellon Bank, which remains one of America's largest. The Mellon Homestead is a living building - there are ducks and hens in the yard and soda bread on the griddle - just as it was in the 19th century.



#### 7. Viewpoint

Before leaving the Mellon Homestead, visit the viewpoint to take in the meandering River Strule and the distant Sperrin Mountains. (stepped access only).

#### 8. Mellon Farm Landscape

Look out over the Mellons' land - 23 acres where they grew potatoes, flax and oats. Poultry and a few cows would have grazed in these fields. Could you live the life of a tenant farmer?

#### 9. Campbell House

Enter the original, ancestral home of the Campbell family from Plumbridge, County Tyrone. It was built in 1786 by Hugh Campbell. Two of his sons, Hugh and Robert, emigrated to America around 1818. Robert would become a famous fur trapper, a successful businessman, and a close friend of US President, Ulysses S. Grant.



#### 10. Tullyallen Mass House

This was a place of worship for Killeeshil's Catholic parishioners. It was built in 1768 and extended in the 1830s when Catholics could again practice their faith openly. It has been reconstructed in its 1830s form with plain sash windows, whitewashed walls and thatched roof. Imagine how it would have been in its heyday - filled with local farming families on a Sunday.

#### 11. Turf Bank

Turf, cut from a peat bog like this one, has long been an important fuel source in Ireland. People often had free access to the bog as a common resource. It takes hard work and good weather to dry the wet bog into turf, but it burns well.

#### 12. Hughes House

This is John Joseph Hughes' boyhood home, carefully moved from Dervand townland in County Monaghan. Look at the jamb wall as you enter - this would have protected the hearth from draughts and offered the family some privacy. John left this house for America in 1817, where he eventually became Catholic archbishop of New York and the builder of 5th Avenue's St Patrick's Cathedral.



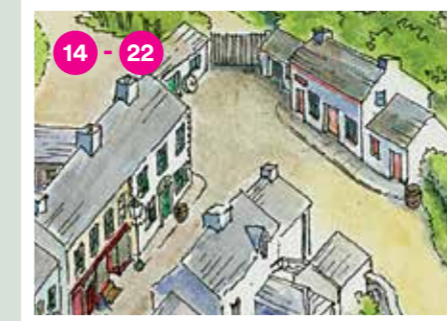
#### 13. Schoolhouse

This one room National School was moved from the nearby townland of Castletown. It dates to 1845, although records reveal that there had been a school close by since the 1790s. Nineteenth century families valued education as much as we do - maybe more. Country children, who might otherwise have worked on the farm, often walked barefoot to school to learn reading, writing and simple arithmetic. On opening, Castletown School had a daily attendance of 70 pupils.

### The Journey

#### 14 - 22. Ulster Street

Prepare to bid farewell to the familiar sights and sounds of Ulster as you explore this cobble-stoned street, lined with original 19th-century shopfronts. Among them is a Post Office which, along with its Victorian letterbox, once stood in Mountjoy village. It's typical of many small shops in the late 1800s - business was conducted downstairs while the family lived upstairs. Browse the shelves in Hill's Chemist, or the surprising range in Blair's Printers. Stock up on provisions from Reilly's Pub Grocer and equip yourself at the saddler's shop or the rope works. Better off migrants offered quayside stores good business as they prepared for their journey across the Atlantic.



#### 23. Ship and Dockside Gallery

Collect your ticket and board the Brig Union - a replica of the emigrant sailing ship that carried members of the Mellon family to Baltimore in 1818. You'll get a taste of the conditions that migrants endured during their crossing. The merchant's office near the dock stood in Great George Street in Belfast, while the boarding house dates to the 1700s and once offered shelter to emigrants on Bridge Street in Derry.



#### 24. Port of Arrival

Step onto the dock where the new arrivals took their first steps into the Americas. Some would have been met by faces they thought they would never see again - sending shouts of recognition over the throng and the din of the city beyond. Others set out alone - disappearing into the crowd and across a continent.

#### 25 - 29. American Street

Thousands of emigrants were greeted by just this kind of street on their arrival in cities such as Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Explore a general store with an original interior, a tinsmith's exhibition, a wheelwright's workshop and a replica of the first Mellon Bank.



### America

#### 30. Samuel Fulton Stone House

Like all of the buildings you will see from this point, Samuel Fulton's house was constructed on land taken at some point from Indigenous Peoples. When Samuel arrived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania from Donegal in 1724, the Conestogas, a community of Native people, were still living and trading nearby. Their lands were whittled down by colonists and in 1763 they were massacred by the Paxton Boys, a gang with mostly Ulster emigrant backgrounds, in revenge for unrelated raids on the frontier.



#### 31. Log Cabin

How would you house yourself if all you had were the materials to hand? This small, two-room log cabin is typical of those lived in by early emigrants such as the young Thomas Mellon and his family. Many new arrivals lived in these types of dwellings for years, living frugally and saving carefully until they could build more spacious and permanent homes.

#### 32. Pennsylvania Log Barn

Grab your partner and dosey-doe! This multi-purpose building from a frontier farm housed animals, feed and crops. Its large central area allowed wagons to manoeuvre easily and could double as a dance floor during weddings and gatherings.



#### 33 - 35. Farm Outhouses

How would you keep food without refrigeration? In the yard near the barn you'll find a collection of farm outhouses that demonstrate how settlers solved their food storage challenges. The smokehouse was used to preserve fish and meat - some of which was hunted. The springhouse was a larder cooled by the natural spring it was built above. The corn crib was a small store for maize.

#### 36. Pennsylvania Log Farmhouse

This is a replica of the house that Thomas Mellon and his family built four years after they had arrived in Pennsylvania. You can see that they were prospering - it is larger and better equipped than their first log cabin. The original farmhouse still stands in the town of Export, Pennsylvania.



#### 37. Herb Garden

Many medicinal herbs in this garden were known by Indigenous People and this knowledge was shared with the settlers, examples are Black Cohosh and Birth Root.

#### 38. Cunningham Springhouse

Life in America demanded innovation, hard work and self-sufficiency - qualities represented in this humble springhouse. It was built over a natural spring, its cool waters helping to keep meat, vegetables and dairy fresh. The logs are notched to fit snugly with each other, and a mixture of clay, straw, stones and animal hair was forced into the gaps. Imagine having to fall back on your own resources, as the Cunningham family did when they built this, and many other buildings, on their farmstead in Pennsylvania.

#### 39. Western Pennsylvania Log House

Rural American life was not all hard graft. Imagine spending long summer evenings on the front porch of Uriah Hupp's log house - a common feature of 19th century homes. This well-preserved example originally stood on a farm in Greene County, Pennsylvania.



#### 40. West Virginia McCallister House

Richard McCallister built this house by Tyler Creek in West Virginia. This was a region of yeoman farmers who, despite their small landholdings, seemed to prosper. The 1860 Census shows that Richard was literate and held property and personal belongings to the value of \$1,200 - about \$36,545 of purchasing power today.



#### 41. Tennessee Rogan Plantation House

Francis Rogan's prosperity is reflected in this red brick home. However Rogan's wealth owed to the work of enslaved people. Generations of enslaved Africans cleaned and looked after children in these rooms. Others grew wheat, tobacco, sweet potatoes and corn in the land where it once stood. Records show Rogan was exploiting at least 71 enslaved people in 1860, making him one of the most prolific enslavers in the state of Tennessee at the time.



# ULSTER AMERICAN FOLK PARK

Embark on a journey across the centuries and the vast Atlantic Ocean as you recreate the story of Irish emigration. There are four parts to your voyage into the past – the Visitor Centre, Ulster, the Journey and America.

Don't miss our essential highlights, marked with this icon. ★

## ENJOY YOUR VISIT

- Please use the recommended route. If you see other visitors inside one of our smaller Park buildings, wait for them to step out or return back later to make the most of your visit.
- The buildings and their contents are fragile and we work very hard to look after them for everyone. Please do not touch any of the objects.
- No food or drink inside the buildings. Please use the picnic areas provided.
- The ground can be rough or muddy underfoot. Please wear suitable footwear.
- Assistance dogs only, please. There are farm animals onsite.
- No smoking or vaping inside the Park.
- Please keep children supervised at all times.

### Visitor Centre

- A Café
- B Gift Shop
- C Exhibition Gallery
- ★ D Emigrants Exhibition
- E Mellon Centre for Migration Studies

### Ulster

- 1 Single Room Cabin
- 2 Forge
- 3 Weaver's Cottage
- 4 Meeting House
- 5 Manse (please take care crossing the public road)
- ★ 6 Mellon Homestead
- 7 Viewpoint
- 8 Mellon Farm Landscape
- ★ 9 Campbell House
- 10 Tullyallen Mass House
- 11 Turf Bank
- ★ 12 Hughes House
- 13 Schoolhouse

### The Journey

- 14 Mountjoy Post Office
- 15 R.J. Blair Printer
- 16 J. McMaster Saddler
- ★ 17 J. Reilly Publican & Grocer
- 18 J. Devlin Pawnbroker
- 19 D. Reynolds Rope Maker
- ★ 20 Hill's Chemist
- ★ 21 W. Murray Drapers
- ★ 22 W.G. O'Doherty Grocer & Publican
- ★ 23 Ship & Dockside Gallery
- 24 Port of Arrival
- 25 E. Pattison Tinsmith
- ★ 26 General Store
- 27 Photographic Emporium
- 28 Mellon Bank
- 29 Wheelwright's

### America

- ★ 30 Samuel Fulton Stone House
- 31 The Log Cabin
- 32 The Pennsylvania Log Barn
- 33 Corn Crib
- 34 Smokehouse
- 35 Springhouse
- ★ 36 Pennsylvania Log Farmhouse
- 37 The Herb Garden
- 38 Cunningham Springhouse
- ★ 39 Western Pennsylvania Log House
- 40 West Virginia McCallister House
- ★ 41 Tennessee Rogan Plantation House

