Scots In The North American West 1790 1917

Getting the books scots in the north american west 1790 1917 now is not type of challenging means. You could not unaccompanied going later ebook deposit or library or borrowing from your contacts to entre them. This is an extremely easy means to specifically get lead by on-line. This online message scots in the north american west 1790 1917 can be one of the options to accompany you in imitation of having it other time.

It will not waste your time. acknowledge me, the e-book will certainly expose you additional matter to read. Just invest tiny mature to door this on-line declaration scots in the north american west 1790 1917 as without difficulty as review them wherever you are now.

Scots in the North American West, 1790-1917 Ferenc Morton Szasz 2000 "Scots trappers dominated the fur trade, often proving more loyal to clan than to trading company or nation. Relying on centuries of experience raising livestock for British markets, Scottish investors and managers became highly visible in the post-Civil War western cattle industry with thriving outfits such as the Swan Land and Cattle Company in Wyoming. They introduced new breeds to western ranching, such as the Aberdeen Angus, that remain popular today. Similarly, Scots herders dominated the western sheep industry, running herds of over 100,000 animals. Andrew Little scattered his sheep across Idaho and Montana, so famously that a letter addressed simply "Andy Little, USA" found its intended recipient.

Scots in the American West, 1873-1883 David Dobson 2003-01 This new publication, which is extracted almost entirely from newspapers and archival sources in Scotland, follows the settlement of Scots west of the Mississippi River during the first hundred years after American Independence. Although most of this territory was controlled by Spain in 1783, much of it came into American hands with the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, with the remainder awaiting Texas’ independence and the outcome of the Mexican War. By the 1830s, Scottish companies were investing substantial capital in a range of industries, including mining, sheep and cattle ranching, railways, land and timber. In order to acquire the labor force needed to work in these endeavors, Scottish agents regularly placed ads in newspapers like the Glasgow Herald proclaiming the virtues of North America and offering land grants to persons willing to sail across the Atlantic. Scottish farmers responded to the ads because of the widespread availability of land in the West, while their tradesmen contemporaries tended to settle in the cities of the eastern and mid-western U.S. The California gold rush accelerated the immigration process. The majority of Scots emigrating to the West disembarked at Atlantic ports; however, some sailed to New Orleans and then up the Mississippi River to St. Louis; and a few even went directly to San Francisco. By 1883, Scottish immigrants and their offspring could be found in every western state and territory.

Scottish Diaspora Tanja Bueltmann 2013-11-20 This introductory history of the Scottish diaspora (c.1700 to 1945) explores migration, Scots’ experiences where they landed and the reverse impact of this migration on Scotland. It examines the geographies of the diaspora and key theories, concepts and
Nevada Historical Society Quarterly Nevada Historical Society 2004

Encyclopedia of Local History Amy H. Wilson 2017-02-06 The Encyclopedia of Local History addresses nearly every aspect of local history, including everyday issues, theoretical approaches, and trends in the field. This encyclopedia provides both the casual browser and the dedicated historian with adept commentary by bringing the voices of over one hundred experts together in one place. Entries include:

- Terms specifically related to the everyday practice of interpreting local history in the United States, such as “African American History,” “City Directories,” and “Latter-Day Saints.”
- Historical and documentary terms applied to local history such as “Abstract,” “Culinary History,” and “Diaries.”
- Detailed entries for major associations and institutions that specifically focus on their usage in local history projects, such as “Library of Congress” and “Society of American Archivists.”
- Entries for every state and Canadian province covering major informational sources critical to understanding local history in that region.
- Entries for every major immigrant group and ethnicity. Brand-new to this edition are critical topics covering both the practice of and major current areas of research in local history such as “Digitization,” “LGBT History,” “museum theater,” and “STEM education.”

Also new to this edition are graphics, including 48 photographs. Overseen by a blue-ribbon Editorial Advisory Board (Anne W. Ackerson, James D. Folts, Tim Grove, Carol Kammen, and Max A. van Balgooy) this essential reference will be frequently consulted in academic libraries with American and Canadian history programs, public libraries supporting local history, museums, historic sites and houses, and local archives in the U.S. and Canada. This third edition is the first to include photographs.

Scottish Romanticism and Collective Memory in the British Atlantic Kenneth McNeil 2020-09-04 Charts Scottish Romanticism's significant contribution to the making of collective memory in the transatlantic worldOffers an in-depth examination of Scottish Romantic literary ideas on memory and their influence among various cultures in the British Atlantic, broken down into distinct writing modes (memorials, travel memoir, slave narrative, colonial policy paper, emigrant fiction) and contexts (pre- and post-Revolution America, French-Canadian cultural nationalism, the slavery debate, immigration and colonial settlement).Looks at familiar Scottish writers (Walter Scott, John Galt) in new ways, while introducing less familiar ones (Anne Grant, Thomas Pringle).Brings Scottish Romantic literary studies into new engagements with other fields (such as transatlantic and memory studies).Opens up new dialogues between Scottish Literature and culture and other literatures and cultures (for example, French-Canadian, Black Diaspora, Indigenous).Scots, who were at the vanguard of British colonial expansion in North America in the Romantic period, believed that their own nation had undergone an unprecedented transformation in only a short span of time. Scottish writers became preoccupied with collective memory, its powerful role in shaping group identity as well as its delicate fragility. McNeil reveals why we must add collective memory to the list of significant contributions Scots made to a culture of modernity.

A Maritime History of Scotland 1650-1790 Eric J. Graham 2022-03-24 This text
traces the development of the Scottish marine and its institutions during the highly turbulent and formative period 1658-1796, when state intervention and warfare at sea in the pursuit of mercantilist goals largely determined, intentionally and otherwise, the course of events. The book charts Scotland’s frustrated attempts to join England in the Atlantic economy and so secure her prosperity - an often bitter relationship that culminated in the Darien Disaster. In the years that followed, maritime affairs were at the heart of the schism that propelled the move to embrace the full incorporating Act of Union of 1707. After 1707 Scottish maritime aspirations flourished under the protection of the British Navigation acts and the windfalls of endemic warfare at sea. The impact of major events, domestic and international, on Scottish maritime affairs has been place in context of the changes of the prevailing system. Warfare has particular relevance as the isolated location of many Scottish ports and sea areas actively encouraged enemy shipping to penetrate deep into Scottish home waters. The national and regional experience has, therefore, been set in “war and peace” aspects covering three periods: 1651-1755, 1756-75 and 1776-91, each a distinct phase in Scotland’s participation in the evolving mercantilist trading system when a major war provided the principal catalyst for change.

Creeks and Southerners Andrew Frank 2005-01-01 “Creeks and Southerners studies the ways in which many children of these relationships lived both as Creek Indians and white Southerners. By carefully altering their physical appearances, choosing appropriate clothing, learning multiple languages, embracing maternal and paternal kinship systems, and balancing their loyalties, the children of mixed blood lived out their unique ways found ways to bridge what seemed to be an unbridgeable divide.”-- BOOK JACKET.

Adventurers And Exiles Marjory Harper 2010-07-23 ‘The Scots have always been a restless people’, says leading Scottish historian Marjory Harper ‘but in the nineteenth century their restlessness exploded into a sustained surge of emigration that carried Scotland almost to the top of a European league table of emigrant exporting countries.’ This is the first book to provide a comprehensive account of that ‘Great Exodus’. In many ways it challenges the popular belief that the Scottish Diaspora were reluctant exiles. There were indeed those who went unwillingly through clearance, kidnapping or banishment. Orphans, and (frequently against their parents’ wishes) children of destitute parents were exported into domestic service by well-meaning institutions. But there were also adventurers, many with fortunes to invest, who went full of hope - and many who left as a response to famine or destitution did so willingly, in the belief that they would improve their lot. There were temporary emigrants too, off for a season’s railroad building or a stretch in the East India Company. Were these people recruited? Where did they embark from, what was the voyage out like? Where did they go? And what happened when they got there? From the Highlands, Lowlands and islands to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean, Ceylon and India, Harper brings alive the experience of the Scottish emigrant, rawing and quoting from a vast range of contemporary letters, diaries, newspapers and magazines (some examples are attachdy, this rich, immensely detailed and hugely rewarding book tells the stories of emigrants from diverse backgrounds as well as looking at the wider context of restless mobility that has taken Scots to England and Europe from the middle ages on.

Montana 2001 Scottish Ethnicity and the Making of New Zealand Society, 1850-1930 Tanja Buellmann 2011-07-07 The Scots accounted for around a quarter of all UK-born immigrants to New Zealand between 1861 and 1945, but have only been accorded scant attention in New Zealand histories, specialist immigration histories and Scottish Diaspora Studies. This is peculiar because the flow of Scots to New Zealand, although relatively unimportant to Scotland, constituted a sizable element to the country’s much smaller population. Seen as adaptable, integrating relatively more quickly than other ethnic migrant groups in New Zealand, the Scots’ presence was obscured by a fixation on the romanticised shortbread tin facade of Scottish identity overseas. Uncovering Scottish ethnicity from the verges of nostalgia, this study documents the notable imprint Scots left on New Zealand. It examines Scottish immigrant community life, culture and identity between 1850 and 1930.

The Scottish Settlers of America Stephen M. Millett 1996 Drawing upon research conducted in both Scotland and the United States in manuscript and in published sources, David Dobson has here amassed all the genealogical data that we know of concerning the Society of Friends in Scotland prior to 1780 and the origins of Scottish Quakers living in East New Jersey in the 1680s. While there is great deal of variation in the descriptions of the roughly 500 Scottish Quakers listed in the volume, the entries typically give the individual’s name, date or place of birth, and occupation, and sometimes the name of a spouse or date of marriage, name of parents, place and reason for imprisonment in Scotland, place of indenture, date of death, and the source of the information.

Abraham Lincoln and Robert Burns Ferenc Morton Szasz 2008-09-25 Today the images of Robert Burns and Abraham Lincoln are recognized worldwide, yet few are aware of the close correspondence between the two. In Abraham Lincoln and Robert Burns: Lives and Legends, author Ferenc Morton Szasz reveals how famed Scots poet Robert Burns—and Scotland in general—influenced the life and thought of one of the most beloved and important U.S. presidents and how the legends of the two men became intertwined after their deaths. This is the first extensive work to link the influence, philosophy, and artistry of these two larger-than-life figures. Lacking a major national poet of their own in the early nineteenth century, Americans in the fledging frontier country ardently adopted the poigniant verses and songs of Scotland’s Robert Burns. Lincoln, too, was fascinated by Scotland’s favorite son and enthusiastically quoted the Scottish bard from his teenage years to the end of his life. Szasz explores the ways in which Burns’s portrayal of the foibles of human nature, his scorn for religious hypocrisy, his plea for nonjudgmental tolerance, and his commitment to social equality helped shape Lincoln’s own philosophy of life. The volume also traces how Burns’s lyrics helped Lincoln develop his own powerful sense of oratorical rhythm, from his casual anecdotal philosophy, and from his major state addresses. Abraham Lincoln and Robert Burns connects the poor-farm-boy upbringings, the quasi-deistic religious views, the shared senses of destiny, the extraordinary gifts for words, and the quests for social equality of two respected and beloved world figures. This book is enhanced by twelve illustrations and two appendixes, which include Burns poems Lincoln particularly admired and Lincoln writing about Burns.

Modernity and Its Other Robert W. Sayre 2017-12 In Modernity and Its Other Robert W. Sayre examines eighteenth-century North America through discussion of texts drawn from the period. He focuses on this unique historical moment when early capitalist civilization (modernity) in colonial societies, especially the British, interacted closely with Indigenous communities (the “Other”) before the balance of power shifted definitively toward the colonizers. Sayre considers a variety of French perspectives as a counterpoint to the Anglo-American lens, including J.
Hector St. John de Crèvecœur and Philip Freneau, as well as both Anglo-American and French or French Canadian travelers in “Indian territory,” including William Bartram, Jonathan Carver, John Lawson, Alexander Mackenzie, Baron de Lahontan, Pierre Charlevoix, and Jean-Baptiste Trudieu. Modernity and Its Other is an important addition to any North American historian’s bookshelf, for it brings together the social history of the European colonies and the ethnohistory of the American Indian peoples who interacted with the colonizers.


Program Organization of American Historians. Meeting 2001

Kingdom of the Mind Peter E. Rider 2014-05-14 In A Kingdom of the Mind

ethnographers, material culture specialists, and contributors from a wide variety of disciplines explore the impact of the Scots on Canadian life, showing how the Scots’ image of their homeland and themselves played an important role in the

emerging definition of what it meant to be Canadian.

Frontier Cattle Ranching in the Land and Times of Charlie Russell Warren M. Elofson 2004-04-28 In Frontier Cattle Ranching in the Land and Times of Charlie Russell, Warren Elofson debunks the myth of the American "wild west" and the

Canadian "mild west" by demonstrating that cattlemen on both sides of the forty-ninth parallel shared a common experience. Focusing on Montana, Southern Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan, and the well-known figure of Charlie Russell - an artist and storyteller from that era who spent time on both sides of the border - Elofson examines the lives of cowboys and ranch owners, looking closely at the prevalence of drunkenness, gunplay, rustling, and vigilante justice in both Canada and the United States.

Great Plains Quarterly 2000

Scottish Emigration to Colonial America, 1607-1785 David Dobson 2004-07-06 Before 1650, only a few hundred Scots had trickled into the American colonies, but by the early 1770s the number had risen to 10,000 per year. A conservative estimate of the total number of Scots who settled in North America prior to 1785 is around 150,000. Who were these Scots? What did they do? Where did they settle? What factors motivated their emigration? Dobson’s work, based on original research on both sides of the Atlantic, comprehensively identifies the Scottish contribution to the settlement of North America prior to 1785, with particular emphasis on the

seventeenth century.

Annals of Wyoming 2001

Scots in the USA Jenni Calder 2014-02-15 The map of the United States is peppered with Scottish place-names and America’s telephone directories are filled with surnames illustrating Scottish ancestry. Increasingly, Americans of Scottish extraction are visiting Scotland in search of their family history. All over Scotland and the United States there are clues to the Scottish-American relationship, the legacy of centuries of trade and communication as well as that of departure and heritage. The experiences of Scottish settlers in the United States vary considerably, as did their attitudes to the lifestyles that they left behind and those that they began anew once they arrived in North America. Scots in the USA discusses why they left Scotland, where they went once they reached the United States, and what they did when they got there.... a valuable readable and illuminating addition to a burgeoning literature... should be required reading on the flight to New York by all those on the Tartan Week trail. - Alan Taylor, Seattle Weekly

White People, Indians, and Highlanders Colin G. Calloway 2008-07-03 A comparative approach to the American Indians and Scottish Highlanders, this book examines the experiences of clans and tribal societies, which underwent parallel experiences on the peripheries of Britain’s empire in Britain, the United States, and Canada. The American West and the World Janne Lahti 2018-09-21 The American West and the World provides a synthetic introduction to the transnational history of the American West. Drawing from the insights of recent scholarship, Janne Lahti recovers the history of the U.S. West in the global contexts of empires and settler colonialism, discussing exploration, expansion, migration, violence, intimacies, and ideas. Lahti examines established subfields of Western scholarship, such as borderlands studies and transnational histories of empire, as well as relatively unexplored connections between the West and geographically nonadjacent spaces. Lucid and incisive, The American West and the World firmly situates the historic West in its proper global context.

Kwangil of their his Hodalee C.S. Sewell The Frontier Club Christine Bold 2013-01-03 From Hollywood films to novels by Louis L’Amour and television series like Gunsmoke and Deadwood, the Wild West has exerted a powerful hold on the cultural imagination of the United States. Beginning with Theodore Roosevelt’s founding of the Boone and Crockett Club in 1887, Christine Bold traces the origins and evolution of the western genre, revealing how a group of prominent eastern aristocrats—a cadre she terms “the frontier club”—created and propagated the myth of the Wild West to advance their own self-interest as well as larger systems of privilege and exclusion. Mining institutional archives, personal papers, novels, and films, The Frontier Club excavates the “hidden social, political, and financial interests behind the making of the modern western.” Bold reads frontier-club fiction, perhaps most notably Owen Wister’s bestseller The Virginian, in relation to federal policies and cultural spaces (from exclusive gentlemen’s clubs to national parks to zoos); it casts new light on key clubmen, both the famous and the forgotten—figures such as Roosevelt, George Bird Grinnell, Silas Weir Mitchell, Henry Cabot Lodge, and Frederic Remington—while recovering the women on whom these men depended and without whom this version of the popular West would not exist; and it considers the costs of the frontier-club formula, in terms of its impact on Indigenous peoples and its marginalization of other popular voices, including western writings by African Americans, women, and working-class white men. An engaging cultural history that covers print culture, big-game hunting, politics, immigration, Jim Crow segregation, and environmental conservation at the turn of the twentieth century, The Frontier Club provides a welcome new perspective on the enduring American myth of the Wild West.

Clubs and Togethers Tanja Bueltmann 2014 This global study captures the wider relevance of the Scots’ associational culture, arguing that associations and formal sociability are a key to explaining how migrants negotiated their ethnicity in the diaspora and connected to social structures in diverse settlements. Moving beyond the traditional 19th century settler dominions, the book brings together the near Scottish diaspora in England and Wales, the United States, Canada, Africa, and Australia to assess the evolution of Scottish ethnic associations, as well as their diverse roles as sites of memory and expressions of civility. American Exceptionalisms Sylvia Söderlund 2011-12-16 Wide ranging, interdisciplinary look at the emergence and persistence of the concept of American Exceptionalism in US culture and history.

Lost in the Backwoods Jenni Calder 2013-05-14 How the American wilderness shaped Scottish experience, imagination and identity. How is the Scottish imagination
shaped by its enigme experience with wilderness and the extreme. Drawing on journals, emigrant guides, memoirs, letters, poetry and fiction, this book examines patterns of survival, defeat, adaptation and response in North America’s harshest landscapes. Most Scots who crossed the Atlantic in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries encountered the practical, moral and cultural challenges of the wilderness, with its many tensions and contradictions. An arena of greed, cruelty and cannibalism, of courage, generosity and mutual understanding, it brought out the best and the worst of humanity. Did the Scots who emigrated exchange one extreme for another, or did they discover a new idea of identity, freedom and landscape?

Ferenc Morton Szasz: A Celebration and Selected Writings

Ferenc Morton Szasz was a lifelong student who became a professor of history at the University of New Mexico. As a one-year appointment at the Albuquerque campus evolved into a forty-year career, Szasz glimpsed the predictable unpredictability that he would eventually discern as one of history’s most enduring and elusive traits. The connections and consequences along the way forged a truly exceptional life and career. A master of the United States history survey, Szasz enthralled and inspired tens of thousands of students with energy, enthusiasm, provocative insights, and good will. Ambitious undergraduates regularly vied with graduate students for coveted seats in his upper level courses, where he offered insights into World War II, American religious history, and popular culture. Szasz’s interests, he insisted, were the “ideas of the people...and how they shift over time.” In an era when historical scholarship became increasingly specialized, he pursued an eclectic array of research interests and challenged his doctoral students to do the same. The ten selections of Szasz’s writings that are the primary content of this volume balance insights into history’s great moments with attention to events and details often overlooked by more conventional historians. Szasz’s crisp, accessible prose reveals both the unique and universal in the human experience and offers heartfelt glimpses into humanity’s paradoxical promises and perils.”

Larger Than Life

Ferenc Morton Szasz 2006 “Larger than Life” offers eleven essays that touch on New Mexico’s history through its people, places, and events.

The People of South West Scotland at Home and Abroad, 1800-1850

David Dobson 2002-06-13 This work identifies people in or from the neighboring counties of Renfrewshire, Ayrshire, Dumfries-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Wigtownshire between 1800 and 1850. South West Scotland originally contained about 150 people per square mile. This figure subsequently merged. The main burghs were Renfrew, Greenock, Largs, Kilmaronock, Paisley, Ardrossan, Troon, Ayr, Stranraer, Wigtover, Kirkcudbright, Sanquhar, Dumfries, and Annan. The information derives from a wide range of sources such as court records, contemporary newspapers and journals, monumental inscriptions, and documents found in archives. The entries bring together emigrants, their origins, and destination--especially in North America, the West Indies, and Australasia--with their kin who remained in Scotland. The best sources for historical context are the Old Statistical Reports of the 1790s and the New Statistical Reports compiled between 1832 and 1845. These Reports were produced by parish ministers and covered a wide range of subjects such as geography, education, history, the economy, agriculture, shipping, population, and religion. They are available on the website of the National Library of Scotland.

To the Ends of the Earth

T. M. Devine 2011-08-25 SPECTATOR, NEW STATESMAN, SCOTLAND ON SUNDAY and THE HERALD BOOKS OF THE YEAR The Scots are one of the world’s great nations of emigrants. For centuries, untold numbers of men, women and children have sought their fortunes in every conceivable walk of life and in every imaginable climate across the British Empire, the United States and elsewhere, from finance to industry, philosophy to politics. To the Ends of the Earth puts this extraordinary epic centre stage, taking many famous stories and removing layers of myth and sentiment to reveal the no less startling truth, paying particular attention to the exceptional Scottish role as traders, missionaries and soldiers. This major new book is also a study of the impact of this global world on Scotland itself and the degree to which the Scottish economy was for many years an imperial economy, with intimate, important links through shipping, engineering, jute and banking to the most remote of settlements. Filled with fascinating stories and with an acute awareness of the poverty and social inequality that provoked so much emigration, To the Ends of the Earth will make its readers think about the world in quite a different way.