Abstract
The small Caribbean island of Montserrat calls itself the ‘Emerald Isle’ of the Caribbean due to the large numbers of political exiles and indentured servants who were transported from Ireland to its shores through the 17th and 18th centuries. The island has continued to link to Ireland through the naming of town and landscape features as well as the resident’s surnames but its promotion as an ‘Irish’ place has only been reintroduced in recent years. The long-term native population of Montserrat, the descendants of the Africa slaves, have increasingly promoted their island’s identity in the last few decades through a green tint as a tourist promotion device. By integrating the findings of the SLAM (Survey and Landscape Archaeology on Montserrat) Project on archaeological remains and close examination of 20th century newspaper archives in the Montserrat Collection this paper will discuss what they can jointly reveal about this now largely forgotten historic Irish diaspora.

Laura McAtackney is currently an IRC Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the School of Social Justice, University College Dublin. She is currently researching areas as diverse as graffiti collections from Kilmainham Gaol, the Irish presence on Montserrat, 19th century Irish prison records and the affect of the material remnants of the Northern Irish Troubles in the peace process.