Forester member Catherine Desmond McShane (upper right) surrounded by family on the steps of her home at 549 Pleasant Street, Malden
ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOUTH ARMAGH RESEARCHERS

Place: TIARA Office
2120 Commonwealth Ave.,
Auburndale, MA
Time: 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Date: Saturday, October 27 or November 3, 2012

Sometimes there is nothing better than talking with researchers who are looking for ancestors in the same geographical region as you are. Building on Carlyn Cox’s successful Galway research group, we would like to try a “networking meeting” for South Armagh researchers. This would include a day at the TIARA office for us to share maps, books, periodicals, lists, notes, family stories, even pictures as well as the resources of the TIARA library but, most important, the determination to advance our search in South Armagh.

We can utilize the TIARA’s flatbed scanner and copier to share information. There is no charge for the event, but we will need to provide a minimal compensation for paper copies. Bring a lunch and a flash drive. Anything copied to your flash drive would not be subject to a charge.

To reserve a spot, please send your name, contact information, and preference (October 27 or November 3) to mchoppa@myfairpoint.net or by postal mail to the TIARA office. The event will go forward if we get a minimum of 6 researchers. Maximum number of researchers is limited to 14.

SCANNING APPOINTMENTS

Have a photo you would like to have scanned but don’t want to go to the pharmacy to have it done? TIARA will offer three scanning days at the office. Thursday, March 22nd, Saturday April 7th, or Thursday April 19th. This will be by appointment only, starting at 11am and running through 3pm. Send an email to mchoppa@myfairpoint.net or by postal mail to the TIARA office. Please be sure to include the date and time you are requesting, as well as contact information for yourself, such as an email address and telephone number (in case we need to contact you on the date of your appointment). Please bring along a flash drive to save your images or have an email account where you can send your scanned images.
Catherine Desmond McShane

Catherine Desmond McShane, my great grandmother, was a member of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, Assumption Court of Malden, Massachusetts. Catherine's father, Daniel J. Desmond and his two brothers, Patrick and Michael, were members of the Massachusetts Catholic Order or Foresters Iona Court of Malden.

My Foresters story begins with Daniel J. Desmond. Daniel died in 1881, when Catherine was nineteen years old. Daniel left a wife and five children younger than Catherine. The Foresters supported Daniel’s family in several ways. Daniel's obituary stated that one hundred men marched in his funeral procession. A large number of these men were members of the Iona Court of Foresters. Probate papers for Daniel listed the thousand-dollar death benefit paid by the Foresters. The thousand dollars from the Foresters was listed as the largest asset in Daniel’s estate. An inventory of Daniel’s estate also listed large amounts of outstanding debt. I believe that the Foresters death benefit eased some of this debt and helped the family stay in their home until 1885 when it had to be sold to settle the still outstanding debts.

A year after her family home was sold, Catherine Desmond married James McShane. Catherine and James lived with extended family in a series of rented houses in Malden. In 1899, Catherine joined the Assumption Court of Foresters. She was 35, had four children, and lived in a house with her husband, mother, stepfather, brother, his two children, her sister, cousin, her husband’s sister, and a boarder! I would imagine a concern for the welfare of this large family prompted Catherine's decision to join the Foresters. Perhaps she remembered how the Foresters helped her family after her father’s death.

In 1919 Catherine (only her name is on the deed) purchased the McShane family’s first home - 549 Pleasant Street in Malden. It was a large house that continued to provide space for many family members. My mother, her sister and brothers spent a number of years living in the Pleasant Street home.

An awareness of my ancestors’ membership in the Foresters led me to volunteer for TIARA’s Foresters Project in 2004 and later to become its director. Eight years and thousands of hours later, I have gained first hand knowledge of hundreds of ancestor stories revealed in the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters records. The stories are incredibly rich and varied!

My Accidental Introduction to Genealogy and Eventually to the Foresters

Mary Ellen Carney #3290

Looking back, I cannot remember what I was researching at the Registry of Deeds in Dedham, but seeing the names Kelly-Finnerty on one of the indexes piqued my Irish curiosity. As I looked further, I discovered that the house that I always thought belonged to my great grandmother, Mary Theresa (Kelly) Finnerty, was originally purchased by her older sister, Catherine Kelly. Catherine was a single woman, who in August 1891 bought this home at 1198 Boylston Street in Chestnut Hill for 10 cents a square foot…..or basically $542.00! The document indicated that the seller was Holyhood
Cemetery Association and the buyer was indeed, Catherine Kelly. I can remember visiting that house many, many years later when my cousins lived there.

I began to research who the mysterious “Kellys”, “Blacks” and “Skellys” were that sold the house to my great grandmother for $1.00 each in 1920. I discovered that Catherine Kelly had recently died and that my Mary Theresa, who had lived there with Catherine for many years, was now the proud owner of this property.

Family history had always been an interest of mine, and I loved to hear stories of my parents younger days...how they spent their holidays, their Sunday "musical recitals" to impress the aunts – but I had no idea that I was about to enter the world of genealogy. I quickly found out that people are there to help you, advise you, and point you in the right direction.

And so my journey began. I didn’t know anything of the Kellys. After learning how to look up the censuses, I found that Mary T had quite a few siblings. It would be much later that I would learn that there were even more than I thought.

Another surprise was finding that Mary T. lost four children of her own. As I would check each of her family members...their births, marriages, deaths, etc., I could see that this list of names was getting increasingly larger. There would be numerous visits to the Archdiocese Archives where I would find godparents and marriage witnesses...and puzzle pieces started falling into place.

There were siblings, neighbors, and friends that would show up in multiple places, including burial plots near one another. Each weekend I would plan to spend an hour or so using the computer– when time would allow – but once I got on a roll, hours and hours would have passed and I had a list of more and more names, dates, and places. It was always...'I'll just check one more name,' but that would lead to 'just one more.' There was such gratification in getting that missing piece. Was I now officially a genealogist?

As I would share some of my stories or finds, with some co-workers, I learned that they were as hooked as I was and had been researching their family history for years with incredible results. It’s quite a little clan, these fellow researchers. Now I was ready to go big time. I joined New England Historical Genealogical Society and that opened up new avenues. After a series of visits and multiple “who, what, where and when” questions, I was introduced to Judy Lucey, an archivist at NEGHS. She was always willing to offer advice, suggestions and direction for solving these puzzles.

On one of my weekends at the computer (with the help of a co-worker), I found a newspaper article on a Joseph J. Kelly who had been unanimously voted as a nominee of “The People’s Party” to run for Mayor of Cambridge. It didn’t matter that he lost the election, this was my Joseph Kelly! There was even an artist's sketch of him in the paper. So here we are - my ancestors in print. They are real! The article told about Joe's rise to fame. He had come over to America at four years of age and after graduating from The Otis School at age 11, had worked as a young boy in the New England Glass Factory. I had earlier learned that his brother Edward and sister Catherine were glassblowers at the factory.

I found another newspaper article that stated, “Cambridge had lost one of their own.” Joe had some sort of attack at a monthly meeting and died within a few days. His accomplishments were listed in that article – and it read like a “who’s who in the State! He was a self-made businessman and owner of Joseph J. Kelley Funeral Home on Cambridge Street. He was an Alderman, a Library Trustee, a School Committee Member, a Hibernian, a member of the Knights of Columbus, a Legislator who introduced a bill for rights of the employee and liabilities of employers, and he fought for woman’s rights. I also discovered that he was inducted into the American Irish Historical Society in March of 1898 as one of its earliest members. I was delighted to read of his success, but sad because I knew his wife had died a few months earlier and his daughter was getting married within days of his death.

I brought the article to Judy – and as she read it – I could see her eyes light up. "He was a Forester?" she asked. I didn’t have a clue what a Forester was, but according to the paper, Joe was the head of a chapter in Cambridge. He was at a meeting when he was stricken. Judy’s questions started....Did you ever hear of TIARA? Are you a Member? You need to join. She immediately walked me to a computer. She went onto TIARA's Forester data-base – telling me the story of the Forester organization, as we started to search. There was Joe’s information. We started to search for other family names, and found the name of my grandmother’s older sister (and Joe’s niece). Judy suggested I join immediately and order the records of these two.

Now I just had to wait for the mail. I soon would have tangible proof of my ancestors. As I read Joe's application, I was surprised to learn that there were more family members. A baby brother had died of ship fever shortly after they arrived from Donegal. Two other sisters had also died....I only
knew of one. I would later learn that Joe had lost two of his three children and that he and his wife had adopted a young boy. I have discovered many more names on that surname database that, in one way, shape, or form, connect with my family. There are many mysteries still to be solved.

Although this research is ongoing, missing pieces still exist. After my first introduction to research in Salt Lake City, I knew I had to visit Ireland. Not so much for research, but to be where my ancestors were. I needed to see what their country was like. This past summer, I went on my first trip to Ireland with my cousin and her husband. The priority was Donegal.

I had learned (through Judy Lucey's detective work) that an Ellen Dougherty, who was an aunt of my great-great-grandmother, Mary (Doherty) Kelly, (Joe's mother), had died in Cambridge in 1849 and her gravestone listed the townland, parish and county where she was from. Joe's uncle, Hugh Ross, was the executor of the will that indicated yet another “Doherty” as a beneficiary.

From the moment I arrived in Ireland, I felt that I belonged there....I was home. We saw quite a bit in the time we were there, but nothing so moving as driving down R251 in Donegal which, on the townland map, went through Drumaought and Kilphaeck, confirmed locations of the Kellys, Dohertys, and Rosses. Although there were no signs indicating we were there, I knew we had to be.

We were on that country road. I saw what they saw on a daily basis. Mount Errigal was rising in the distance. There were fields of heather, flat stone-walls, sheep, mounds of peat, granite quarries where my ancestors worked. Tears filled my eyes. I thought of this family of 5 children and 2 adults on a famine ship in the Spring of 1846. What had they endured? Did they suffer the humiliation that I read about in articles on the famine? What had they left behind? Who was still there...if anyone? What could they expect when they arrived in America? What more would they have to endure? All unanswered questions, but because of them, their pride, their courage, their love and desire for a better life for their family, I am here.

My journey continues with hopes of tying in more of these names that I am only a link away from connecting to my family. From Donegal, Galway and Wexford came multitudes of ancestors: Madens, Curleys, Fallsions, Morrisres, Rileys...not to mention those Delaney's who traveled from Ireland but didn't get beyond Nova Scotia for many years. Ideally, I hope eventually to meet a “cousin” or two from Ireland – or even close to home and hope the tradition of storytelling continues and I will learn more about how they lived.

Is my love of gardening a trait from my Galway great-great-grandfather who was a gardener? Is my cousin’s passion for politics and people's rights a trait of Joe Kelly’s? Is my children’s love of teaching and music something that came from these ancestors? Do my sons love to cook because their ancestor started as a chef at The Parker House? Did the artistic talent of my mother find its way to me and my grandchildren? All questions to research as I continue on this journey.

**Patrick Tracey and Mary Killeen**

Geraldine Cox #3054

Patrick Tracey was born on March 17, 1838, in Reaghan, Tynagh, County Galway, Ireland, the fifth child and third son of John and Bridget Fahey Tracey. Patrick grew up on his father’s farm of seven acres with its “two cows and a number of sheep.” The Tracy family survived the ravages of the Great Famine of the 1840s better than the majority of their unfortunate countrymen. Their landlords, the Nugents, though they were wealthy aristocrats, by virtue of being both Irish Catholic and resident landlords, exercised compassion for their tenants. There were no evictions from any of the Nugent family estates.

In 1867 Patrick immigrated to America, bringing his mother with him, perhaps because of the deaths in 1865 of both his father and his older brother also named John Tracey. (His brother had died in Nashville, Tennessee while working for the Quartermaster’s Department of the U. S. Army). They settled in the little town of Clinton, Massachusetts. Patrick worked as a machinist at the Bigelow Carpet Mill and as a chauffeur for the wealthy Thayer family of Boston and Lancaster.

A family story recounts how Patrick once lost his job at the mill because when the bosses came around telling the workers how they were expected to vote in a coming election, Patrick took exception and told them that he'd vote “as he damn well pleased!” Another family story about him says that one Sunday at Mass the priest was trying, through his sermon, to soothe tensions between the mill workers and their bosses by encouraging the workers to be less contentious. Patrick stood up in his pew and loudly told the priest that he ought to mind his own business and stick to preaching about religion and if he wasn't going to, then he, Patrick, wouldn't sit and listen to him. Patrick then turned on his heel and walked out!
Patrick was married to Mary Ann Killeen at St. John Church in Clinton on June 27, 1871. Mary was born August 20, 1842 in Reaghan, Tynagh, County Galway, Ireland, the second child and first daughter of Peter and Anne Noone Killeen’s six children. Mary is known to have immigrated to Boston, Massachusetts by 1865 where she was working as a maid for the wealthy Thayer family. One day, shortly after her arrival, she was at work polishing the silver in the dining room when Mrs. Thayer came running in calling, “Mary! Mary! Mr. Lincoln has been shot!” In later years, Mary liked to tell that story on herself, laughing to think that she was so young and new to America that she did not even know that “Mr. Lincoln” was the president of her new country! “Shure”, she’d say, “I didn't know who Mr. Lincoln was!”

Patrick and Mary had eight children. They were all born in Clinton: Ellen Gertrude (Nellie), born May 16, 1872, Mary Ann (Mame), born November 10, 1873, Elizabeth Agnes (Lizzie), born January 3, 1877, John Francis, born September 25, 1878, John Lawrence, born February 12, 1880, Delia Catherine, born June 18, 1882, Margaret Emma (Maggie), born March 8, 1884, and Peter Edward (Eddie, born January 2, 1888).

The two sons named John (presumably named for Patrick’s brother John who died at age 25 in 1865 from fever contracted while serving with the 21st Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in the Civil War) both died before reaching one year of age. They were buried in the “old cem” as stated in burial records at St. John’s Church. When the new water system for the city of Boston was developed around the turn of the century, the old cemetery was in the part of town that was flooded to form a reservoir. A story handed down through the family tells how upset Patrick Tracey was that his sons had to be disturbed. He made a terrible scene with the priest because his children could not be left in peace. From other family stories showing how irascible he could be, it seems likely to be true.

Unlike her husband, Mary Killeen seems to have had a very sweet and gentle temperament. All her grandchildren remember her fondly as singing softly to herself as she rocked in her chair, doing some knitting or needlework. Her granddaughter Eleanor Redmond Cox recalls Mary’s visits to the Cox family home in Broad Brook, Connecticut where her father was superintendent of the woolen mill. “Grandma Tracey,” she recounted, “always went up to her room before my father would get home from work. 'I'll go up now,' she would say to my mother, 'Jim'll be coming home.' I always thought she did it out of consideration for his having worked hard all day and wanting to relax and have some private time with his family.”

Later in life, Patrick and Mary lived with their son Eddie and his family in Leominster, Massachusetts, going to stay with the families of each of their daughters as well. Patrick died in Leominster on August 4, 1924 at the age of 86 and is buried in St. John Cemetery, Clinton, Massachusetts. Mary Ann Killeen Tracey died on October 3, 1932, less than two months after her 90th birthday. She is buried beside her husband in St. John Cemetery, Clinton, Massachusetts.
My maternal grandmother, Kate, was the youngest of the six children of William Sunderland and Bridget Benson. Our grandmother and her three sisters (Sadie, Mamie and Bessie) were well known to my family because the sisters were always close, celebrating the holidays and family occasions together. However, their two brothers, Pat and Sam, were a mystery. My mother told me that she really didn’t know what happened to the brothers because the sisters simply said that the boys never came back from the war (WW I) and nothing more.

My sister Kathleen and I have traced the brothers through records we have found at the Massachusetts State Archives and in Fall River, MA. We have their birth and baptismal records. We have one or two census records. We have found them in city directories until about 1915 but we have never found a Massachusetts death record for either brother.

The National Archives regional center at Waltham, MA does have the WW I draft registration cards for both brothers. At first, we wondered why the brothers did not appear together in the draft registration cards for Fall River. Then we read the note which indicated that, at the time he registered for the draft, Sam was a guest of the Oneida County Jail in New York. Doesn’t that lead to some interesting speculation!

Around 2006, we attended a genealogy conference in Boston and learned of the Massachusetts Military Archives in Worcester. They claim that this repository has the most complete records of Massachusetts military personnel from the time of the Revolutionary War through WW I. As soon as we learned of this source, we requested records for five great-uncles we thought had served in WW I, including Pat and Sam. Within a week, we had a response, which contained the records for four of the five men about whom we had inquired. The archives had no record for Pat but they did have a record for Sam.

This was a great breakthrough and provided us with some information about what had happened to Sam, but it also provided us with some questions. We now know that Sam was a member of the 16th Infantry Regiment, 1st Division and that he died on December 23, 1917, just about a month after his arrival in France. The cause of death was a non-combat gunshot wound. This information left us wondering how he sustained the wound and where he was buried.

The second question was easier to answer than the first. We learned of the American Battle Monuments Commission website. Among other information, this site helps in locating the gravesites of American military personnel buried overseas in American military cemeteries. We found that Sam is buried at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Romagne, France not far from Verdun.

The first question led us to search the Fall River newspapers to see if we could find an obituary, a death notice, or a list of war dead around the time that Sam died. We started with the date of December 23, 1917 and scanned the newspapers for each day until we arrived at January 2, 1918. There on the front page was our great-uncle Sam Sunderland. He was the first soldier from Fall River to die in WW I, which earned him several paragraphs on the front page. There was some interesting information concerning the family in the article about Sam’s death but no real information about the circumstances of his death.

The research on Sam Sunderland took us many years and we learned a great deal along the way. There are still a number of unanswered questions but at least we now know a bit about his military service, his death, and his final resting place. We have now solved half the mystery of the Sunderland brothers and hope that someday we’ll find Pat.

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**Locating Massachusetts Military Records**

The Massachusetts Military Museum and Archives, in Worcester, MA holds the material culture and documents of the Massachusetts National Guard. The museum holdings also include the archives of the Office of the Adjutant General as well as the military records of Massachusetts Soldiers, Sailors, Marines, Militiamen, and National Guardsmen from 1775 - 1940.

The Museum is open Monday Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free, but researchers should call at least one day in advance. The Museum is located at 44 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609. They may be reached at (508) 797-0334 or by email at: museum@ng.army.mil

Military records dating after 1940 are available through the Military War Records Office of the Adjutant General’s Office, 50 Maple Street, Milford, MA 01757, or by calling 508-233-7780.
Avast me hearties, Dathi has tacked to windward this month to explore **Irish slaves and pirates.** How so, say you? We alter course for a TIARA member who asked if Dathi knew about the Irish and the Barbary Pirates. This being our first inquiry to date we would be scurvy bilge rats to ignore it. Also, if any of you sailed tropic waters this winter, these Caribbean experiences of the Irish may give you a different perspective.

In the course of Irish history there is little the Irish have not been involved in. Our member sought *The Stolen Village* by Des Ekin. His book takes us back to 17th century Ireland in the reign of Charles the First, suspected of being soft on Catholics, and who, in 1641, had to deal with the Irish Uprising. After his execution, he was succeeded by Cromwell who we will touch on after we look into this story of slave taking.

The Stolen Village deals with an event in Baltimore in West Cork, a village in the Parish of Rath, the most southern in the county. Here, on June 20, 1631 the village, inhabited by fishermen and their families catching and salt curing menhaden, was invaded by the notorious Barbary Pirate and slaver Morat Ras. The “Sack of Baltimore” resulted in 107 men, women, and children being carried off to the slave markets of Algiers. Only two returned to their native lands. Ekin, an Assistant Editor with the *Sunday World*, born in County Down, has done monumental research reconstructing this event.

Ekin recreates the day of this 400 year old raid and the experience of the village residents after their capture. He depicts the Barbary pirates and Janissaries who invaded the village, the voyage to Algiers, the slave market, the treatment of male and female slaves, their adjustment to a new life, and, in rare cases, their escapes. He has identified the residents of Baltimore who were taken and investigates the intrigue, double-dealing and greed behind the attack. He grounds the event in the historic conflicts between old Celtic clans, the Elizabethan intruders, and the English aristocracy.

In fact, nothing about the “Sack” was what it appeared to be on the surface. The village residents were not Irish, the Barbary pirate leader was neither Algerian nor Muslim, and the raid may not have been a random act of piracy and slave taking. I would not spoil a good mystery, which I strongly suggest you read. I can say that the research and writing capture your attention down to the fine details.

One example is Ekin’s story of Richard Joyce who was captured by Algerian slavers while sailing to the Caribbean in 1675. In the slave market he was purchased by a goldsmith as an assistant. His master taught him gold work and he served him for 14 years. Eventually Joyce’s ransom was paid and he returned to Galway despite his master’s offer of a partnership and his daughter’s hand in marriage. He became a gold maker in Galway and supposedly brought a local Algerian design back to Galway of two hands holding a heart. Today this is known as a Claddagh ring.

The book ends with an informed speculation about whether the raid was intentional or not. Three forces warred over the village; a Celtic chief, an Irish moneylender, and an English planter. There is no proof that the raid was the result of a plot but Ekin presents strong circumstantial evidence. In the process, he reveals how complex and difficult 17th century Irish society was but he leaves you to decide the ultimate question of guilt.

A direct immersion in the perils of 17th century Ireland can be found in *To Hell or Barbados* by Sean O’Callaghan (Brandon Books, 2000). The author, a Fleet Street journalist born in Cork, was a prolific author best known for *The Slave Trade* (1962) dealing with modern slavery in the Sudan. The current book, which explores the use of slavery by Cromwell, was completed just before his death in 2000. This is a riveting, well researched, discussion of a little known part of Irish history. If you want to be outraged by ugly truths, I strongly recommend it.

It begins with a recounting of Cromwell’s invasion of Ireland in 1649 and the resulting slaughter and enslavement. As the author notes it is very difficult to determine the number of Irish sent into slavery. One study has estimated 50,000 persons. However, an internet search of “Irish slaves” yields an article on Rasta Livewire that estimates 500,000. Accurate figures for Irish shipped to the Caribbean are obscured by child slavery, particularly of girls.

The book’s discussion of transplantation illustrates the effects of the dislocation of both native and Anglo-Irish residents. The genealogical implications are that original clan homes bear no relationship to residences after the 17th century. The total heartlessness of the period is laid out with specific family examples. It gets worse when O’Callaghan discusses “ethnic cleansing” which reached a duplicitous height when nearly 50,000 wives and children of the Wild Geese were sent into slavery in the Caribbean. Then, in an early test of eugenics, tobacco and sugar growers cross-bred Irish women with black slaves in an effort to produce a more productive, heat tolerant worker.
Barbados, settled by the English in 1627, became the main destination of the Irish. In 1629 the Earl of Carlisle took ownership of the island which became a refuge of debauched, drunken and criminal nobility who perpetrated a vicious rule over slaves, indentured servants, and freemen. The island’s economy was founded on tobacco but turned to sugar after 1642 when sweeter Virginia tobacco took over the market. Much of the capital for sugar works and slavery came from Dutch Jews who were expelled from Brazil and moved to Barbados. By 1646 there were 6000 black and 40,000 white slaves on the island but by 1660 the ratio changed to 20,000 white and 46,000 black slaves due, in part, to poor treatment, death, disease and changes in the slave trade.

Despite plantation owner’s attempts at control, slaves revolted or escaped, often to become buccaneers. By 1655 continued growth in Barbados led to “cabbage stalk soldiers”, settlements in Jamaica, “redlegs”, and other odd results from Cromwell’s New World adventure. The subsequent settlement of Jamaica produced a concentration of pirate captains in Port Royal of which about five percent were estimated to be Irish. The author devotes a full chapter to “The Irish Buccaneers” who were colorful, merciless, and occasionally romantic. This is a rich book about which it can well be said “read it and weep.”

If you are perplexed by the fact that many famous Irish pirates are women you need only read Ireland’s Pirate Queen by Anne Chambers to understand why. Long before Anne Bonny and Mary Read plied the Caribbean, the legendary Grace O’Malley was ruling the Irish seas and standing toe-to-toe with Elizabeth the First. Chamber’s book is the established work on Granuaile, one that has gone through several editions, each with additional research. The author holds a M.A. in history from the National University of Ireland.

Chambers begins with an overview of Mayo in 1530 when Grace was born into the powerful O’Malley family. Her father was “Black Oak” (Dubhdara) O’Malley the hereditary lord of the clan and her mother was Margaret O’Malley of the Moher Sept. The author focuses on the role of women, the fact that they were rarely educated and frequently married off early for clan allegiance.

Grace apparently gained an applied education by observing her father since she became an expert sea captain. At the age of 16 she was married to Donal O’Flaherty, son of the ruler of Ir-Chonnacht but was widowed by 35. In 1567 she chose to marry Richard Burke, son of the MacWilliam Burke who would become tanaiste to Shane Bourke in 1571. Her second marriage was consciously political but lasted until Richard’s death in 1583. She was fluent in Latin and several other languages so, formally or informally, she obtained the education that complimented her increasingly powerful role.

Recounting Grace’s life, the author presents a rich picture of clan struggles in Mayo and Galway both between the septs and with the English. Elizabeth sought to “divide and conquer” to gain control in Ireland and maneuvering was fierce. Only a skilled politician could survive for long and Grace was so good that she eventually met with the Queen in 1593 to negotiate their relationship. In the interim she formed two families, commanded gallowglass soldiers, led her troops in battle, captained a fleet of ships, and survived several years in prison.

The book is replete with rich stories, one of which concerns the death of Grace’s first husband. Donal was killed in a battle with the Joyces who had named him An Cullagh (The Cock) for his fierceness in battle. His castle was called “Cock’s Castle” and at the end of the battle, the Joyces rushed to take it over. They failed to consider Grace O’Malley, who with Donal’s clansmen, defended the castle and drove them off. Since then the castle is known as “Hen’s Castle.” You will find that the story of the birth of Grace’s last son is even better.

Grace’s greatest trials came with her confrontation with Richard Bingham, the Governor of Connacht. Bingham was set on destroying western Ireland by sword, and Grace O’Malley was his fiercest foe. The confrontation reduced the clans of the West to tatters and destroyed the O’Malley heritage. In the later chapters, the author shines in her descriptions of the last stand of the Celtic clans as they fought the English, raided each other, failed to unite, and witnessed the final dissolution of their 1,000-year-old culture.

Driven to extremes by Bingham, Grace sailed to England in 1593, when she was 63, to petition Queen Elizabeth for justice. Chambers notes the symbolism of this rare meeting between two women, one from the last vestige of ancient Celtic clan society and the other from the emergent Anglo-English state. Grace cleverly took advantage of the threat Spain and France presented to Elizabeth and offered to protect England’s western flank if she were freed of Bingham’s abuse.

Elizabeth rebuked Bingham and granted Grace’s petition. When Brigham persisted in his interference Grace sailed back to London in April, 1595, at age 65, and appealed to William Cecil, Elizabeth’s most powerful minister – who she had befriended – to reinforce the Queen’s grant. Before long, Bingham was forced to return home leaving Ireland forever.
Grace O’Malley died in 1603 at the age of 73. Her son Tibbot-ne-Long was made the First Viscount Mayo, a title that continued in the O’Malley line until 1767. On the Bourke side of her family Jeremy Browne, 11th Marquis of Sligo, still owns Westport House where a statue of Granuaile stands on the grounds.

Turning to famous Irish pirates of the Caribbean we find Anne Bonny and her shipmate Mary Read. Unfortunately, A General History of the Pyrates by Charles Johnson (1725) doesn’t provide enough facts for a history. However, a basic biography of Anne Bonny can be constructed. She was born March 8, 1702 to an Irish father who emigrated to the Caribbean, finally settling in South Carolina. Anne was a wild child who took up with pirates in the Bahamas after marrying a part-time buccaneer named James Bonny. She abandoned Bonny at 16 (around 1718) to become the mistress of “Calico Jack” Rackham, pirate captain of the Revenge.

They were captured in October 1720 by a British schooner out of Jamaica. The crew of the Revenge did not fight except for Anne and Mary Read who held the British off for a time. When they were captured, both Anne and Mary were pregnant and, as a result, their execution was postponed but Calico Jack’s was not. Anne was said to have told him before his execution that “…if he had fought like a Man he need not be hanged like a Dog.” The delay apparently gave her father, now a well to do merchant, time to ransom her from the British and return her to South Carolina. According to family history she married again, raised a large family, and died in April, 1782, at the age of 80.

Of course, it is easier to portray pirates in a fictional context and Anne Bonny’s story has become the basis of a novel by Jeffery S. William called Pirate Spirit. Unfortunately, the novel, of necessity, assumes a great deal about Anne’s life that is undocumented. Similarly, some of you may have read the historical novels of Rafael Sabatini, most notably Captain Blood (1922). The hero, Dr. Peter Blood, an Irish exile sold into slavery in Barbados, becomes a wily pirate. Sabatini based his story on the real life experiences of the pirate Henry Morgan, the physician Henry Pitman, and the infamous Thomas Blood.

So to wind up our little piratical diversion I will recommend David C. Hanrahan’s Colonel Blood. Blood was Anglo-Irish, from Corofin in County Clare, son of a soldier in the Nine Years War, who served under Lord Inchiquin. Blood was a strange character, a soldier in Cromwell’s army, driven by a need for revenge against royalty, who actually stole England’s crown jewels and received a monetary reward from the Crown. This is another mystery from the turbulent 17th century, which you may enjoy.

**NEXT:** TBD.
Requests/suggestion to: dathi2010@gmail.com

**Conferences and Events**

**Calling the Heart Back Home: Irish-American Stories from the Archives!**
Joseph P. Healey Library at the University of Massachusetts Boston
March 14, 2012
http://tiara.ie/events.php
RSVP required

**Ontario Genealogical Society**
Borders and Bridges, 1812-2012
St Lawrence College, Kingston ONT
June 1-3, 2012
http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2012/

**MGC Annual Meeting**
Ethnicity and Genealogy
Brandeis University, Waltham MA
July 21, 2012

**FGS Conference**
Indians, Squatters, Settlers and Soldiers in the Old Southwest
Birmingham, AL
Aug 29-Sep 1, 2012
http://fgs.org/

**NGS 2012**
The Ohio River – Gateway to the Western Frontier
Cincinnati, OH
May 9-12, 2012
http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conference_info

**New England Regional Genealogical Conference**
Woven in History - The Fabric of New England
Manchester, NH
April 17-21, 2013
http://www.nergc.org/

**Note:** Please contact Mary Choppa at mchoppa@myfairpoint.net or by mail at the TIARA office if you can help with the TIARA booth at the MGC or FGS conference.
Book Committee Update
Mary Choppa, #1791

We are still in need of a chairperson or two to keep TIARA’s book stock up-to-date and to sell those books at meetings, conferences, and other events. In the meantime, we have replenished our supplies and have ordered some additional titles that may be of interest. Orders may be placed by mailing in the form at the end of the newsletter or by printing one from the TIARA website. Descriptions are from www.flyleaf.ie/ and www.genealogical.com/

TRACING YOUR CORK ANCESTORS,
Tony McCarthy and Tim Cadogan
Cork is the largest Irish county, with a population mainly of Gaelic and Norman origin. It has a widely diverse social mix ranging from the urban population of Cork city to the most remote agricultural communities. Common names in the county include Barry, Callahan, O’Callaghan, Buckley, Boyle, Casey, Collins, Crowley, Daly, Fitzgerald, Hogan, Keane, Kelliher, O’Connell, O’Keefe, O’Leary, O’Mahony, O’Driscoll, O’Riordan and Sheehan. The records for the county are equally diverse, which makes it important to use them to their best advantage. This new and expanded edition sets out the records available, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used to best effect.

TRACING YOUR ROSCOMMON ANCESTORS,
John Hamrock
Hamrock presents a comprehensive guide to tracing families in Roscommon, where common names include Kelly, McDermot, Beirne, Regan Reagan, Flanagan, Connor, McDonagh & Quinn. It is filled with information on what the records contain, and how and where they can be accessed. It is well illustrated with maps and examples of the types of records to be found. It has an extensive listing of references to estate records, and family histories. There is a full index.

TRACING YOUR GALWAY ANCESTORS,
Peadar O’Dowd
Galway is home to a diverse population whose culture and history has been shaped by the barren landscapes of its Western seaboard, or the rich farmlands at its Eastern end. In the centre is the historic city of Galway, an ancient trading port and home to the 14 Tribes’ whose story is central to that of the county. Many have emigrated, particularly in the aftermath of the Great Famine. The population dwindled from 441,810 in 1841 to 214,712 in 1891. Genealogical records are also diverse, varying from sparse in the Western areas to extensive for Galway city. This comprehensive guide sets out the records available to the family history researcher, where they can be obtained, and how to use each to best effect.

TRACING YOUR DONEGAL ANCESTORS,
Godfrey F. Duffy and Helen Meehan
In comparison with most other Irish counties, Donegal has fewer records of value to family historians. This makes it important to use the existing records to their best advantage. Donegal families are a mixture of native Gaelic families, and of Scots-Irish families who came to Donegal from the 17th century onward. Common names in the county include O’Neill, O’Donnell, Bonner, Barr, Bradley, Duffy, Friel, Gormley, O’Kane, Gallagher, Harkin, McBride, McCafferty, McDaid, Patton, Morrissey, Ward and Sweeney. It is also one of the counties which experienced a high level of emigration to North America and elsewhere. This book sets out the records available for Donegal, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used to best effect in tracing Donegal families.

TIARA’s bookstore also carries the following titles from Flyleaf press:
  - Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors
  - Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors
  - Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors
  - Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors

IRISH CHURCH RECORDS,
James G. Ryan
This book contains chapters by experts on the records of the eight major Irish churches: Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Quaker, Huguenot, Jewish, and Baptist.

For each, it provides details of the record-keeping practices, their history as it affected record-keeping or record survival, and current availability of the records. It also describes the types of records and their relevance to Irish family, church and local history. The locations of the records of each church, and guidelines for their access are also provided. It is extensively illustrated and indexed.

SOURCES FOR IRISH FAMILY HISTORY,
James G. Ryan
This resource is a guide to books, monographs and periodical papers on Irish families. The references cited are mainly accounts of particular family lines and vary from fond and emotional accounts of families and their ancestral homes to dispassionate, well-researched and fully documented family studies and pedigrees. The greater value of the material in these references is to put some human dimension to the barren facts that may be obtained from the usual range of records. No church or civil record will inform us that our ancestors were wonderful singers or dancers; or of the details of their
travels or their occupations: nor whether their recorded marriages were the culmination of great romances, or of family arrangements. Such information can, however, be occasionally found in the memoirs and letters detailed in the articles and books listed in this book.

We have also purchased the following titles from genealogical.com:

**Erin’s Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761-1853. Volume I**, Terrence M. Punch

From the time of the earliest European colonies, there were Irish settlers in the four provinces of Atlantic Canada—Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The first Irish arrivals came to Newfoundland as seasonal fishermen; between 1785 and 1835 a sizable number settled there, traveling from Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Tipperary, and East Cork to work in the fishery industry. Increased immigration of the Irish elsewhere in Atlantic Canada began in the early 1800s, peaking during, and shortly after, the great Irish Famine in the mid-nineteenth century. During this time, large numbers of Irish and Scots-Irish immigrants passed through the Atlantic Canada ports of St. John and Halifax and a score of lesser ports, though a great many of these immigrants soon relocated to New England.

Despite the flow of Irish through Atlantic Canada, the early records of these immigrants are fewer and less informative than those of New England and New York from the same period. *Erin’s Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761-1853* goes a long way toward rectifying this problem. Author Terrence M. Punch has combed through a wide-ranging and disparate group of sources—including newspaper articles and advertisements, local government documents and census records, church records, burial records, land records, military records, passenger lists, and more—to identify as many of these pioneers as possible and disclose where they came from in the Old Country. These sources often contain details that cannot be found in Irish records, where few census returns survived from before 1901, and where Catholic records began a generation or more after their counterparts in Atlantic Canada.

*Erin’s Sons* not only sheds light on many of the Irish immigrants who resided in Atlantic Canada between 1761 and 1853 but also provides an invaluable tool for U.S. researchers, since many New England Irish families can trace their ancestry through Atlantic Canada. For easy reference, a Surname Index and Ship Index are included.

**Erin’s Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1761-1853. Volume II**, Terrence M. Punch

Volume II of *Erin’s Sons* covers the same time period as its predecessor and the same geographic area—the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—and it lists an additional 7,000 Irish arrivals in Atlantic Canada before 1853.

What is remarkable about this second volume is the rich variety of information derived from hard-to-find sources such as church records of marriages and burials, cemetery records, headstone inscriptions, military description books, newspapers, poor house records, and passenger lists. The resulting body of documents is replete with human drama: shipwrecked immigrants, families in search of members, people taken ill while en route to a distant location, old soldiers fallen on hard times, tenants uprooted from their farms and shipped to Canada, and so on.

There are also lists of runaways and deserters, transported convicts, and indentured servants, which offer a vivid if sometimes bleak picture of Irish immigration to Canada. Also included in the book are maps showing Irish ports of embarkation, an index of surnames, and an index of ships.

**Erin’s Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada 1751-1858. Volume III**, Terrence M. Punch

Volume III of *Erin’s Sons* extends the period of coverage to 1858 and lists approximately 7,000 additional Irish-born residents of Atlantic Canada. Like the other volumes in the series, it is based on a wide variety of genealogical sources, including church records, cemetery inscriptions, marriage and burial records, newspapers, census records, and ships’ passenger lists.

Scattered throughout the volume there are out-of-the-way records pertaining to rescued and quarantined passengers, deserters, and runaways; and equally obscure records of individuals who suffered from anti-Irish prejudice during the 1840s. Many entries date from the 1850s, with earlier years showing up in land records, passenger lists, and military records.

The largest groups of records included here are based on newspaper notices of marriages and deaths, regimental records, and land records. The single largest collection—newspaper notices of marriages and deaths, 1854-1858, extracted from newspapers published in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland—also contains the greatest amount of genealogical detail: place and date of birth and death, date of emigration from Ireland, date of marriage, and names of family members.
The regimental records, in particular the 97th Regiment, 1827-1853, show the dispersal of the soldiers at the end of their service and include date and place of birth, with date, place, and reason for discharge. The land records, including some 900 petitions for grants of land in Nova Scotia, give the name of the petitioner, the date of the petition, sometimes the place of origin in Ireland, and the area of settlement in Nova Scotia.

Also included in the book are maps showing the areas of peak migration from Ireland to Atlantic Canada, an index of surnames, and an index of ships.

**Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada to 1863. Volume IV.** Terrence M. Punch
Citing an additional 7,000 Irish-born residents of Atlantic Canada, Volume IV of *Erin's Sons: Irish Arrivals in Atlantic Canada* brings the coverage of this ground-breaking work forward to 1863, the mid-point of the American Civil War. By that year, Irish immigration into Atlantic Canada had diminished almost to a trickle, as ever bigger and faster steam ships allowed immigrants to set out for the more distant factory towns of New England and various points in the American West.

The Irish-born population of Atlantic Canada peaked in the early 1860s; after that the combination of out-migration to the United States and “upper Canada,” the reduction in Irish immigration, and the influx of non-Irish elements began the proportionate decline of the Irish in the population. Volume IV, therefore, rounds off the series at the turning point in the decline of the Irish-born population.

Like the other volumes in the series, Volume IV contains extracts of data from a wide range of sources, chiefly public records, newspapers, and cemetery records. Probably as much or even more than the other volumes, records of marriages and deaths and census records predominate, while there are the usual out-of-the-way records of ships’ passengers, runaways, deserters, and old soldiers. Once again, the fourth volume of *Erin’s Sons* offers a wealth of data that is generally inaccessible to the average researcher, identifying Irish-born individuals in every kind of record in which immigrants to Atlantic Canada are named.

**Irish Relatives and Friends From "Information Wanted" Ads in the Irish-American, 1850-1871**
Laura Murphy DeGrazia and Diane Fitzpatrick Haberstroh
The *Irish-American*, a weekly newspaper published in New York City for the edification of the Irish immigrant population, began publication in August 1849, at the height of the great exodus from Ireland. Besides news items of interest to the Irish community, the paper ran a popular classified section for people seeking information on relatives and friends who had recently taken up residence in the U.S. These classified ads appeared in a column entitled "Information Wanted," and because of their genealogical value they have been transcribed in their entirety for this publication. The ads are of particular importance to the genealogist because they usually indicate the Irish county, townland, or parish from which an immigrant came, and virtually all Irish genealogical research is based on the identification of these jurisdictions.

In addition to naming former places of residence in Ireland, the ads often name places of residence in the U.S., provide names and relationships of family members, give dates of departure from Ireland and arrival in the U.S., indicate ships’ names, and sometimes specify ages and occupations. To help the researcher use this data efficiently, the compilers have assembled five separate indexes: Personal Names, Irish Place Names, United States Place Names, Other Places, and New York City Streets. Altogether, some 8,500 names appear in the Personal Names index alone; and there are references to several thousand place names. The following ad is typical, and shows what a wealth of data awaits the researcher:

*January 30, 1869* Of Patrick Colman, boot and shoemaker, son of Michael Colman, boot and shoemaker, of Flemings Place, Baggot Street Bridge, DUBLIN, formerly of DONNYBROOK. He sailed from the North Wall, Dublin, for New York, in the ship Ashland, about nineteen years ago. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his sister, Mary Ann Colman, by writing to John McKeon, 136 Market Street, Newark, N.J.

**Irish Gravestone Inscriptions,**
William O’Kane and Eoin Kerr
Heritage World of County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, has surveyed the gravestone inscriptions for almost 900 cemeteries across the northern part of Ireland. The great majority of these cemeteries are located in Northern Ireland, although the figure includes a substantial number from two other Ulster counties, Donegal and Monaghan, as well as several from County Louth. The survey encompasses cemeteries of all religious denominations as well as those administered by local district and borough councils. In each case, there is an exact transcript of all gravestone inscriptions, together with a simple plan of the cemetery.

Information pertaining to these cemeteries can be acquired from Heritage World either as an index, giving county, parish, person, cemetery name, date
of death, and denomination, or as a full gravestone inscription. These details can be supplied for any name in a particular cemetery, parish, or county. This book lists all cemeteries surveyed to date by Heritage World. Arranged by county, all 900 cemeteries are listed by the civil parish in which they are located, together with their religious denomination. In brief, then, this is a guide to the 900 cemeteries surveyed in the nine counties of Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Louth, Monaghan, and Tyrone, with pointers for the researcher to follow for acquiring full details of individual gravestone inscriptions.

**SHIPS FROM IRELAND TO EARLY AMERICA, 1623 – 1850, VOL I**, David Dobson

With this volume, David Dobson sets out to overcome some of the obstacles facing North Americans attempting to trace ancestors in Ireland prior to 1820. Researchers with colonial Irish ancestors must contend with the fact that no official records of arriving immigrants exist for the United States prior to 1820, nor prior to 1865 in Canada. On the other hand, if the researcher can establish that an immigrant ancestor lived in or near a certain port of entry at a particular time, he may be able to "jump" the Atlantic by utilizing the records of the very vessels known to or likely to have transported passengers from Ireland to North America between 1623 and 1850.

Modeled after a similar volume compiled by the author for Scottish vessels of this era, *Ships from Ireland to Early America* is an alphabetically arranged list of 1,500 vessels known to have embarked from Ireland to North America. For each vessel, we learn the dates and ports of embarkation and arrival, the source of the information, and frequently the number of passengers and the name of the ship’s captain. In the compilation of the volume, Mr. Dobson combed through contemporary newspapers, government records in Great Britain and North America, and a small number of published works. The author’s sources are itemized and coded at the front of the volume, where the reader will also find an informative essay on the conditions of colonial transportation to North America.

While Mr. Dobson makes no claims as to the comprehensiveness of this list of Irish vessels, he has nonetheless assembled another groundbreaking work on a subject of great importance to American genealogists.

**SHIPS FROM IRELAND TO EARLY AMERICA, 1623 – 1850, VOL II**, David Dobson

This is the second volume by David Dobson to identify vessels that traveled from Ireland to North America before 1850 and were known to, or were likely to, carry passengers. Based on research in contemporary sources—particularly newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic—this work identifies an additional 1,500 ships that were involved in transporting immigrants to the U.S. or Canada.

Mr. Dobson's purpose in compiling these ship references is to help researchers overcome some of the obstacles they can face when attempting to trace Irish ancestors before 1820. The fact is that there are no official records of arriving immigrants for the U.S. prior to 1820, or for Canada prior to 1865. On the other hand, if the researcher can establish that an immigrant ancestor lived in or near a certain port of entry at a particular time, he/she may be able to "jump" the Atlantic by tapping into the records of the very vessels known to have participated in the transportation.

For each vessel cited in this new book, we learn the dates and ports of embarkation and arrival, the source of the information, and frequently the number of passengers and the name of the ship’s captain. The following is a representative entry:

**Yeoman**, master John Purdon, from Cork with passengers bound for New York, arrived there 5 September 1851. [U.S. National Archives. M333.4.26.]

**SHIPS FROM IRELAND TO EARLY AMERICA, 1623 – 1850, VOL III**, David Dobson

This is the third volume by David Dobson to identify vessels that traveled from Ireland to North America before 1850 and were known to, or were likely to, carry passengers. Based on research in contemporary sources—particularly newspapers—on both sides of the Atlantic, this work identifies an additional 1,500 ships that were involved in transporting immigrants to the U.S. or Canada.

For each vessel cited in this new book, we learn the dates and ports of embarkation and arrival, the source of the information, and frequently the number of passengers and the name of the ship’s captain. Readers will find a table of sources at the back of the volume. The following is a representative entry:

**BARWELL**, arrived in the York River, Virginia, during May 1752 with "tradesmen, farmers, seamstresses, mantuamakers, etc." from Ireland; master Thomas Causzar, arrived in the York River, Virginia, on 11 March 1755 with 40 servants from Dublin [VaGaz#71/220]
Appreciating Oral History
Kathleen Kelly Broomer, #3413

Over a period of thirty years, I accumulated scraps of paper recording snippets of conversations with my grandparents about their respective childhoods. Schools attended, family transitions, and members of their extended families are described in some detail.

The historian in me had always tolerated oral history with good humor. Personal observations and interesting tales added warmth and color to the family history, certainly, but I considered them secondary to the concrete facts that could be found in the records. Mea culpa!

In anticipation of the release of the 1940 U. S. census in April, I set out to find each family group in my tree in the various census records through 1930. An easy task, I thought, since I was simply supplementing the information my parents and I had gathered since the 1970s.

Most challenging was the family we know the least about, that of my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Dunn (1872-1933). Anyone with Irish ancestry and urban roots in the U. S. does not shrink from the prospect of scrolling through pages of database listings for individuals with a common surname. Finding Elizabeth with her parents, Richard and Johanna, in Brooklyn, New York, would not be terribly difficult. We already had Elizabeth’s birth certificate. I also knew she had a younger sister, known as Nell.

Armed with a reference book on nicknames, I was aware Elizabeth could be listed as Lizzie, Liza, Beth, Bess, or maybe Betsy. I thought I had found a very young Nell with their parents, but no sign of Elizabeth in the same family.

Finally, I remembered a line from the scraps of paper that I had re-read the previous week: “Pop’s father called his mother Lil.” My own father had written it in 1994, part of a narrative he titled “Sunset Memories” after quizzing my grandfather, then age 89, one evening at the dinner table. For his part, my father does not recall now whether the substance of the conversation or writing it down to send to me.

There she was in the 1880 census: Lillie Dunn (age 8), daughter of Richard and Anna [Hanna] Dunn. Lillie had an older brother, Joseph (age 9), and three younger sisters, Maggie (5), Kate (3), and Nellie (1). This was my first encounter with “Lillie” as a nickname for Elizabeth. I would discover later that Elizabeth’s younger sister, Nell, was not Eleanor as I had supposed, but Ellen.

Finding Elizabeth Dunn and her siblings in the U.S. census gave me a greater appreciation for oral history and the clues it gives us. Recording family memories is the most forward-looking thing we, as genealogists, can do.

Asking a Favour From Friends

Happy New Year to our friends at TIARA. I have been asked to give two talks in 2012 and am writing to ask for your help with both. The first is a lecture entitled, “Progress Report on Irish Genealogy 2012.” I hope to highlight improvements we have experienced in doing genealogical research in Ireland and/or at home. I will be interviewing genealogists and, hopefully, directors of the National Archives, National Library, Registry of Deeds, General Register Office, and other record repositories here in Ireland.

What I would love to include are your views on how things have improved for you in recent years. What changes have made your research easier and more effective? For those of you who have come to Ireland to do your research either on your own or on a TIARA trip, what has changed for you in recent years? What improvements have meant the most to you? If you could ask the Irish government for future changes, what would you go for?

The second presentation is a luncheon talk. The topic is FamilySearch.org and how it has made life easier for those of us doing Irish genealogical research. Luncheon talks are meant to be more entertaining and humorous than lectures so I would love to include anecdotes and stories of successful searches you have done. So, what has FamilySearch done to make your research life easier?

Be assured that I will acknowledge all contributions you might make to either or both presentations. If you include the kinds of topics that you would like to hear, I know the audiences at both will appreciate your contributions, as will I.

Many thanks for taking a few minutes to send me an email at:
info@heirsireland.com

-- Eileen
Eileen M. ÓDúill, CG
47 Delwood Road
Castleknock, Dublin 15, Ireland
Dublin 2012 Research Trip
Marie Ahearn #0097

Each year, TIARA members are offered a week of research in the repositories of Dublin, which include – but are not limited to – the National Library of Ireland (www.nli.ie), the National Archives of Ireland (www.nationalarchives.ie), the General Register Office (www.groireland.ie), and the Valuation Office (www.valoff.ie). These facilities house many valuable records for the researcher with Irish roots. Visit the website of each facility to learn more about the records available.

Once registered for the trip, researchers are invited to submit their family research to the tour leaders. Suggestions for additional pre-trip research, and information on the Dublin repositories that will be most useful will be sent in advance of the trip. In this way, researchers will arrive in Dublin prepared to make the most efficient use of their time.

A pre-trip meeting for the October trip will be scheduled in late spring/early summer to introduce participants to each other and to answer any questions. At that time, researchers will be given a list of supplies they should bring, an overview of the repositories researchers will be visiting, and information on restaurants and sites to visit in Dublin.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the TIARA trip is the companionship of other TIARA members who are as excited by the discoveries of others as by their own finds. Whether it is a first trip or a return trip, sharing the adventures of research lowers the level of frustration and heightens the sense of anticipation. That pesky ancestor who has eluded all researching efforts in the past might finally be found peeking out from an early Irish record. The tour leaders will be available to cheer on everyone and to help to re-direct research that runs into a “brick wall.” What could be better than finding the branches of the family tree while developing new friendships with other researchers!

This year, because of the extra days scheduled for the trip, TIARA members will be staying at St. Stephens Green Hotel. The hotel, located across from Stephens Green, is a few blocks from the National Library and the National Archives. A short walk along the perimeter of the park ends at Grafton St., Dublin’s well-known shopping area.

In addition to the Monday to Friday research days, the trip will begin with the option of attending the three-day (Oct. 12 – 14) Back to Our Past Exhibition. The exhibition area includes booths from the major repositories in Ireland as well as representa-

tion from historical and genealogical societies throughout the country. John Grenham, Brian Mitchell, Eileen and Sean O’Duill are among the speakers who have presented in past years. Although this year’s event is still in the planning stages, visit www.backtoourpast.com for a look at the 2011 exhibition list and a sample of the talks offered. This year, TIARA has been invited to participate! The hours of the event, 12 – 7 PM on Friday and 11 AM- 7 PM on Saturday and Sunday leave mornings free to explore the city’s many sites of interest or to spend time browsing through the shops of Grafton St.

The TIARA Trip Planning Committee is pleased and excited to offer this trip, which includes the opportunity to learn from experts on Irish genealogy and history, as well as to experience the adventure of researching the records at Dublin’s wonderful facilities. We hope that you will consider joining other TIARA members on this trip.

For more information about registration for the trip, visit www.tiara.ie or contact Brian Moore International at 1 800 290- 6686 and choose option 1 then extension 2612 to speak to Christy.

National Library of Ireland Updates
Virginia Wright #2480

Last month, the National Library of Ireland announced several improvements to their services. With a new advance order form available on-line, material for both the Main Reading Room and the Manuscripts Reading Room can be ordered simultaneously, with your choice of the delivery time. However, orders for the first morning delivery time must be submitted by the last delivery time of the previous working day.

Service facilities have been improved with the addition of six more computers in the Main Reading Room for accessing online resources such as newspaper archives and digital book collections. Four new self-service microfilm printers in the Copying Services Room are now available for use with newspapers on microfilm. Microfilm copies of the Tithe Applotment Books will be available on open access in the Genealogy Microfilm Reading Room.

Future improvements will make printed book catalogue records available through the online catalogue and extend Wi-Fi throughout the public spaces in the library.
A Visit to West Cork
Claire Hourihan Brassil, #3374, and
Kathleen Hourihan Stasium, #3375

Kathleen Hourihan Stasium spent the month of June 1996 in Co. Cork, locating numerous Hourihan cousins. During her stay, she gleaned vital information from church records, family ruins, ancient and famine cemeteries, and she visited homes of newly found cousins. From the Bandon Road along the Bandon River, 40 miles west of Cork City, she started her search in Enniskeane. Located there is St. Mary’s Church (also known as the Immaculate Conception Church), the ancestral church of our great-grandparents, Ellen Manning Hourihan and Daniel Hourihan. The church pastor, Fr. Sean McCarthy, was already familiar with the Hourihan genealogy and kindly spent a day touring the villages with Kathleen, and introducing her to many of the descendants of her great-grandparents, assisting with church records, and locating burial places.

The first stop was to meet first cousin (once removed), Dan Hourihan of Cork City, the son of Hannah Kelly and William Hourihan. William took sick in 1926 and died in 1931. He was the brother of our grandfather Michael Hourihan (1866-1936). In 1921, their brother, Timothy Hourihan who was married to Hannah’s sister Nora Kelly, was killed by the “Black and Tan” - shot in the back as he left his house to go to Mass. William, in that same skirmish, was captured, beaten, and tied to a lorry (truck). He never fully recovered from his injuries.

The Kelly sisters came from Kilmichael. After Timothy’s death, Nora supported their nine children by going to work at, and later retired from, the Creamery. Their children Thomas, Joseph, Michael, and John went to America (Michael died at West Roxbury, MA, 23 Sept. 1982). Their son William went to Wales. Timothy, Ellen, and Daniel remained in Ireland. The last living sister, Siobhan Hourihan Holland was living in Carey’s Cross, Bandon. Since this visit, Siobhan passed away 10 November 1996, age 83, at “Ivy Barn”, Kielnamoul, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Next stop was to visit Mary O’Grady, the granddaughter of Michael, William and Timothy’s sister, Mary Hourihan, (b. 1874) who married Dennis Lehane. Mary O’Grady is the oldest of Helen Lehane’s ten children. Seven of Mary’s siblings live in New York, and one in Newport, R.I. Mary Hourihan Lehane died at Dunmanway.

Kathleen visited Mizen Head, the southern most tip of Co. Cork, where, hoping to photograph the wonderful seascapes, she inadvertently sat down in ankle-deep nettles! After that, it was on to Bantry and to beautiful Gougane Barra where the River Lee rises.

A day in Dunmanway, the birthplace of Kathleen’s grandfather, Michael (b. 9 Aug. 1866), took her to the local church. There, Canon Ford had little time to search his records, but promised to do so at a more convenient time. The Dunmanway Cemetery held tombstones inscribed with the names of “Patrick Hourihan, 2 High St. died 3 Nov. 1977, his son Patrick, - Sam Maguire TCE died 17 Jan. 1992.” Another read “Eily Hourihan, 7 Glenview, So. Douglas Rd., Cork, Formerly Neaskin Dunmanway, Died 27 Dec. 1981.”

Back at Cork City Kathleen spent much of her time with cousin Dan Hourihan and his wife (Mary Coakley Hourihan) and their daughters, Josephine, Marion, Aisling, Siobhan, Colette, and sons Liam, Timothy, Donal, Anthony, Sean and Martin. Dan’s sister and brother-in-law, Eileen Farrell from Ballincollig visited also. Dan’s brother, Emmett Hourihan, served as Kathleen’s co-host. Emmett was named the “Lord Mayor of Coppeen” and lives alone in the country with his dog Dan. An abandoned automobile with nettles and grass growing from the seats and floors, sits across the road, with its door still open for the many years since Emmett turned off the engine and stepped out.

Emmett took Kathleen to Castletown, Kenneigh, a short ride from Coppeen, to visit the Kinneigh Round Tower and to search the old and the “new” cemeteries for the Hourihan grave sites. The Kinneigh church cemetery has a tombstone inscribed with both the names of Timothy Hourihan and the name of Denneyh. It reads “Tim Hourihan died 7 Aug 1976. He worked for Denneyh all his life, died of throat cancer at age 80 and is buried in the Denneyh plot.


The Round Tower is still in excellent condition. It is one of two surviving Cork Round Towers, however, a curious one since it has a hexagonal base. There was a Celtic monastery here, founded by St. Mocholmog. A little farther to the north, close to Coppeen is a very large ring fort, Cahervaglier, with a massive stone entrance. There are numerous other ring forts in the district. South of the Bandon River, between Ballineed and Dunmanway is the c.1585 Ballincarriga Castle built by the O’Hurleys. (“The Cork Guide,” The Irish Tourist Board).

Near the Round Tower, Emmett pointed out the ruins of the house where Catherine “Kate”
Hourihan and Daniel Hurley raised their family. Kate was the sister of our grandfather, Michael. Kate married Dan Hurley in 1897 and had eleven children. In 1973 two of their children, James Hurley and Mary Crowley were still living in Shanaclogh, Castletown.

Hidden in the underbrush was a tombstone with the name Costello carved on it. Next to it was the location of the unmarked grave of Emmett and Dan’s father William. With the records practically nonexistent, the graves unmarked, and the cemeteries so overgrown, it was impossible for Kathleen to locate the burial site of our great-grandparents, Daniel and Ellen Manning Hourihan.

A beautiful, black tombstone with the name Kathleen Hourihan caught Kathleen’s eye! From the Tower, she looked back and saw two people stop at that stone. She returned there and introduced herself to Mary Coveny and husband Kevin. Mary is the daughter of the deceased Kathleen Hourihan buried at that gravesite. Her father was John Hourihan(e). Mary’s uncle Jeremiah, and Mary’s brother Dan Hourihane are also buried there. Mary invited Kathleen to her home in KilMichael and told her of Julia Manning, Mary’s grandmother who married Michael Hourihan, the brother of Kathleen’s great-grandfather Daniel! During the visit, Mary Coveny served tea, salad, and wine, and gave Kathleen two memorial cards of Mary’s father and Mary’s brother Dan and also Mary’s father’s birth certificate.

Due to illness, a side trip to Drimoleague was cancelled with Patrick Hourihan, another branch of the family tree. Patrick’s father, “Timsie the Tailor” has a statue dedicated to him there. There were many more magic moments of meeting Hourihan relatives, too numerous to record.

Back home in Norwood, MA, Kathleen received a letter from Fr. Sean McCarthy at St. Mary’s Church in Enniskeane, dated August 8, 1996. In it, he wrote:

...thank you for your lovely letter and the wonderful account of all your family history. I was very happy to play a small part in your great efforts. You really accomplished so much, and your great energy and perseverance was truly inspiring... it is very important for us as Irish people to have a great love and regard for one another. We all have so much in common and deep down are really all from one stock, and we should never allow our bonds with one another to grow weak and disappear. I hope we will always be able to pass on to our future generations these links with one another. Give my regards to all of the Hourihan clan and we will always share together our mutual love for this lovely part of God’s creation, that produced the Hourihans, and that has been such a happy home for me to spend a lifetime in. An Irish Blessing to everybody. Yours very sincerely. Sean McCarthy, P.P.

Petty Session Order Books (1850-1910)
Virginia Wright #2480

A database of 1.2 million Irish Court of Petty Crimes records has recently been made available online at findmypast.ie. Another 15 million cases from the Petty Session Order Books (1850-1910) will be added during 2012.

The Petty Courts were the lowest courts in the country and dealt mostly with minor incidents, both civil and criminal. Most records included the names of the complainant, the defendant, and the witnesses and the details of the judgment, fines and any sentence imposed.

This first set of records to be put on line is especially useful for areas of Connaught and Donegal where family history records are sparse.

The records in this database are fully searchable, and may be searched for free. To view the details a subscription or pay as you go credits is needed

President Barack Obama has announced the website where the 1940 census will be available starting Monday April 2, 2012 at 9am. The only website that will have the 1940 census that day is www.1940census.archives.gov

Users will be able to search, browse, and download the 1940 census schedules, free of charge, from their own computers or from the public computers at National Archives locations nationwide through this website. The census will not be indexed on this site. You can find the person you are interested in if you know the enumeration district for where the person was living in 1940. The website has a video that gives the viewer tips on how to access the data once it is available on the website.
Surname Database Updates

The following table contains new or updated entries that members have recently submitted for the Surname Database. They are currently being added to the online database on the web site: www.tiara.ie. The database is provided as a means of connecting with those researching a common ancestor. To connect with a member researching any of these names, use the link provided in the online Surname Database or write to TIARA with your own contact information that TIARA will forward to the member.

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Forbes House Museum Compiles List of Irish Immigrant 19TH and 20TH Century workers

Forbes House Museum has announced two new projects that focus on Irish heritage themes directly connected to the history of the Forbes family in Milton and specifically to Captain Robert Bennet Forbes. The FHM staff along with English/History Intern, Keri Kennedy, a junior at Curry College, Milton is organizing these projects.

Two decades ago, the Museum had compiled a list of names of Irish immigrants known to have worked and/or lived at Forbes House between the years of 1833 through 1962. This list has now been expanded to include Irish workers whose names appeared in the U. S. Census. The workers who resided at 215 Adams Street were listed in the census as residents of the home along with family members.

“I would appreciate finding more information about these thirty-five workers." said Kennedy. "I am curious to know what it was like to work at Forbes House. I’ve been in contact with a few descendants living locally, and have gathered stories of human interest. For example, we recently learned that the barn at Forbes House was once home to 10-12 horses plus two farm workers, both Irish immigrants.”

The Museum staff and Kennedy have begun disseminating the list of Irish workers, hoping that descendants living in Greater Boston may recognize a relative’s name.

“If someone were to find their ancestor’s name on the list, we hope they will contact us here in the Museum office," said FHM Executive Director, Robin Tagliaferri. “We are anxious to know more about these workers and their families.”

By conducting interviews over the coming months, the museum hopes to build a portfolio of stories, transcripts, and photographs.

The following is a list of names of Irish immigrants who either lived and/or worked at Forbes House. They are:

Burke, Michael, b. 1905; 
Burnes, Malachi; 
Cotter, Jimmy, b. 1828; 
Cragan, Ann, b. 1820; 
Downing, Catharine, b. 1831; 
Eustis, Margaret, b. 1847; 
Finnegan, Domenic, b. 1828; 
Flanigan, Margaret, b. 1852; 
Flora, Catherine, b. 1828; 
Flynn, Atty, b. 1820; 
Grigory, Daniel, b. 1839; 
Gunning, Patrick; 
Henry, Michael; 
Hickey, John, b. 1832; 
Holahan Nellie, b. 1874; 
Houghton, Mary, b. 1823; 
Jordan, May, b. 1877; 
Jordan, Mollie; 
Kaine, Ellen, b. 1836; 
Kennedy, Peter; 
Laffy, Thomas; 
Lehey, Michael; 
McCarthy, Kate, b. 1842; 
McDonald, Mudock Mr. & Mrs.; 
Meara, Hannah, b. 1859; 
Murray, Michael; 
Pigott, Bridgit, b. 1847; 
Render, Cornelius, b. 1812; 
Stewart, James b. 1874; 
Tivernan, Thomas, b. 1852; 
Bridget, Toomey, b. 1858; 
Welch, Ellen, b. 1861; 
Catharine and Margaret (no last name on record), cooks for James Murray Forbes and Mary Bowditch Forbes, circa 1927-62.

Another Irish heritage project is underway with focus on Captain Robert Forbes’ 1847 humanitarian voyage to County Cork, Ireland that brought food provisions to those suffering during the Great Famine. Kennedy hopes to connect with government officials and community leaders in County Cork to initiate dialogue in that region about the Captain’s historical visit.

For more information about the Irish heritage projects at Forbes House Museum, or to learn about FHM programs, special events, or group tours, contact the FHM office at 617-696-1815 or visit their website at www.forbeshousemuseum.org.

This and That: Irish Humor

Brian Reynolds #2182

Last December my wife and I went to the Irish Cultural Centre in Canton, MA to celebrate our wedding anniversary. That was where our wedding reception had been held. We told some of our friends there that it was our anniversary. One of our friends then related the story of an Irishman’s idea of romance also known as an "Irish Marriage Proposal.” A man waltzes a girl by a cemetery and asks her “How would you like to be buried with my people?” I think the man in the story was probably related to me. I thought it was pretty funny! If only I had heard it back then.
Calling the Heart Back Home:
Irish-American Stories from the Archives

Wednesday, March 14, 2012 | 4 — 7 pm
Joseph P. Healey Library (5th floor)
University of Massachusetts Boston

Free and open to the public. Refreshments will be served.

Please join us in celebrating an exciting new addition to the Archives’ collection: the historic records of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, dramatically rescued in 2005 by The Irish Ancestral Research Association (TIARA).

View photo exhibits and original records, enjoy music and storytelling, and learn about the history of this venerable organization and how the lives of Forester members can illuminate our understanding of such historic events as the Great Molasses Flood, the Influenza Epidemic of 1918 and World War I.

Presentations:
John F. Anderson, Jr., Catholic Association of Foresters

Susan Steele, TIARA Foresters Project
Ripples and Spirals: Foresters Families in Historical Context

Norah Dooley, Storyteller
The Egg Girl and the Leprechaun
Transported: Panic, Driving and the Ancestors

Susan Miron, Harpist

RSVP to andrew.elder@umb.edu or call 617-287-5944.

Sponsored by the Joseph P. Healey Library at UMass Boston, with the financial support of the Catholic Association of Foresters
TIARA Dublin Genealogy Research Trip 2012

October 11, Day 1 Arrive Dublin
Upon arrival in Dublin pass though Immigration, collect your bags and continue through customs. Upon exiting into the arrivals hall you will find your car service waiting for you on the right hand side and they will bring you directly to the hotel. Please note that the check in time is not guaranteed until 2pm, so your room may not be ready until that time. Breakfast is available to you at the hotel during normal breakfast hours upon arrival in Dublin. Tonight we will gather for a welcome dinner. (B, D)

October 12-14, Day 2 - 4
Free days to sightsee in Dublin and visit the Back to Our Past Conference (B)

October 15 – 19, Days 5 – 9 Repositories
These days are free for you to spend at the repositories where you can research your ancestral roots. (B)

October 20, Day 10 Depart Ireland
This morning after breakfast you are on your own to return to the airport. Please allow 3 hours at the airport to clear security, customs and immigration and to allow time in the duty free stores. (B)

For full terms and conditions please visit www.bmit.com and click on Terms and Conditions
BMIT/TIARA is a booking agent for Hotels and vendors in conjunction with this tour. BMIT/TIARA shall not be liable for injury, damage, loss, accident, delays etc
BMIT shares the coverage available under the USTOA $1 Million Travels Assistance Program with affiliates of Europe Express who are an active Member of the USTOA.

TIARA Dublin Genealogy Research Trip 2012
October 10 - 20, 2012 (Flight dates)

The 2012 Genealogy Research Trip is open to all members of TIARA wishing to travel to Dublin, Ireland. We will review your research prior to leaving for Dublin to help you determine your research strategies. You will be assisted in Ireland by a knowledgeable researcher who will be there to offer advice, share your joy in finding a record and your disappointment if it isn’t the right one! Your hotel is located adjacent to St. Stephens Green, a few blocks from the National Library and National Archives. A short walk will bring you to the Grafton Street shopping area.

Included in your 2012 package:
➢ 9 nights accommodation at St Stephen Green Hotel, Dublin (October 11 - 19)
➢ Full Irish breakfast daily (including the date of arrival)
➢ A transfer from Dublin airport to your hotel on arrival
➢ A welcome dinner
➢ Research assistance
➢ 3 days admission to the Back to Our Past Conference, located at the Royal Dublin Society

$1904* per person Double Occupancy
$2508* per person Single Occupancy
*3% discount will be applied for those paying by check.

To secure your place, please visit www.TIARA.ie to sign up online or you can return your completed reservation form and deposit to:

BMIT Groups
3303 Monte Villa Parkway, Suite 200
BOTHELL WA 98021

All applications must be received by May 14, 2012. All requests received after May 14 will be accepted on a space available basis. For application, please visit www.tiara.ie.

BMIT can also book your flights, additional nights, car rentals, optional travel etc. Please call 1-800-290-6686 then Option 1 Ext 2612 or email christy.wyatt@bmit.com.
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