



The Irish Ancestral
RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

2120 Commonwealth Ave.
Auburndale, MA 02466-1909

Summer 2013

Volume 30, Number 2



TIARA Trip to Ireland's Great Hunger Museum at Quinnipiac University



The Irish Ancestral Research Association
2120 Commonwealth Avenue
Auburndale, MA 02466-1909
www.tiara.ie

Officers

Mary Choppa	President
Margaret Sullivan	Co-Vice Presidents
Greg Atkinson	
Susan Steele	Co-Recording Secretaries
Pamela Holland	
Gary Sutherland	Corresponding Secretary

Committee Chairs

Margaret Sullivan	Publicity
Pat Deal	Membership
Pat Landry	Webmaster
Susan Steele	Foresters
Joan Callahan	Library
Eva Murphy	Volunteers

Dues: Calendar year membership is (U.S.) \$25 per individual & \$35 per family. Newsletters sent as a PDF file via email. An additional \$5/yr is charged to mail paper copies of the newsletters. Canadian and overseas memberships are charged an additional (US) \$10/yr for paper copies of the newsletter.

Meetings: TIARA meets monthly except July & August at locations throughout the New England area.

THE TIARA NEWSLETTER

The TIARA newsletter is published quarterly and distributed to members in good standing.

Editor	Virginia Wright
Assistant Editor	Richard Wright

Submit all correspondence to the above address or email to newsletter@tiara.ie.

Copyright All material in this publication is protected by copyright. Permission must be obtained for use of any material and credit given, including Title, Author, Volume, and Issue number.

In This Issue

President's Message	Page	2
Long Way to (Clogheen) Tipperary	Page	3
Scaling a Brickwall	Page	4
Breaking Down a Brickwall	Page	4
New PRONI Online Resource	Page	5
NARA-Boston Update	Page	6
Smoking Salmon, Saving History	Page	7
Save the Date	Page	8
TIARA Library Update	Page	9
Down Survey Maps	Page	9
Irish Will Calendars	Page	9
Dathi's Bookshelf	Page	10

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It's hard to believe that this board's term is about to expire. It has been a pleasure working with all of them. Co-Vice Presidents Greg Atkinson and Margaret Sullivan, Co-Recording Secretaries Susan Steele and Pam Holland, and Corresponding Secretary Gary Sutherland, along with our dedicated treasurer Charlie Jack have done an incredible job for TIARA in so many ways.

Our committee chairs have stepped up to the plate time and time again. Outgoing webmaster Carolyn Jack (this year's An Capall Ban award winner), Pat Landry (transitioning from Membership Chair to Webmaster), Eva Murphy – Volunteer Chair, Virginia Wright – Newsletter Editor and Joan Callahan – Library Chair, have all attended board meetings and had in depth discussions of what's next for TIARA. Brian Reynolds has been video-documenting our meetings and getting those DVDs ready to be available for the members. Past presidents Marie Daly, Sheila FitzPatrick, Janis Duffy, and Kathy Roscoe have been actively working with the board on a variety of projects. The trip committee, the Foresters volunteers, and the Mass Memories volunteers have been maintaining or developing new projects as well. We have had great members come in to the office for mailing parties, NERGC related preparation, and other projects.

If I have forgotten anyone, I apologize. But please be assured that everyone who has helped in any capacity has done a great service to TIARA (in addition to making my job so much easier). I thank you for what you have done.

We're not done yet. Many upcoming events require your assistance. We have events in July (MGC), August (FGS), and September (NY State Family History Conference). In (continued on page 12)

In this issue (continued)

Century Ireland	Page	13
Three Bronzes	Page	14
Members' Genealogical Interests	Page	17

The Long Way To (Clogheen) Tipperary

Marie Ahearn #0097

After years of searching for proof of my great grandfather's birthplace, serendipity intervened. William Collins (born 1844-1846) had arrived in Danvers in 1855 at about the age of 10. The records of his father Christopher, of William and his older brothers and sister give a clear picture of their American life from that time. In my search for their townland, I collected information from passenger lists, naturalization records, and civil war pension records. The trail of information led directly to Clogheen, Tipperary--for William's brothers.

On one trip to Ireland, I visited Clogheen and located Collins graves in the old cemetery. Using on-line sites, I found directory entries for the Tipperary Collins men who were shoemakers, the trade most of the Collinses worked at in Danvers, MA. The first names of the men in Clogheen were shared by members of the families in Danvers. Hours spent deciphering the microfilm copy of the parish register for the Catholic Church in Clogheen at the National Library of Ireland produced baptismal records for five of my great grandfather's siblings - but there was no record for William. Had the family left Clogheen before William was born? Perhaps it was time to admit defeat and move on.

Before I gave up on William, I planned to spend some time during the 2012 TIARA Dublin Research trip looking for additional information. Although there was no record of Christopher Collins in Griffiths Valuation, I decided to check the cancellation books in the Valuation Office ... just in case. As I told the woman at the desk I wanted the books for Clogheen Market, she stared at me blankly. I tried again and then realized I was mispronouncing the name and resorted to

spelling it for her. So much for my linguistic ability!

While my two TIARA companions and I waited for the requested books, the only other researcher in the room that morning prepared to leave. As she walked by us, she handed me her card and told me that if I found that any of my ancestors had paid rent to Lord Lismore, I should e-mail her. She volunteers at the Bolton Library and would look at Lord Lismore's rent rolls for me. I took her card and thanked her. There was no trace of Christopher Collins in the cancellation books.

Later in the week, I visited the National Archives of Ireland. It would be my very last attempt to break through my brick wall. Since the Collins family had lived in a town, I hoped to find the house book that included Clogheen Market. The house books which are part of Griffiths Valuation record the occupier's name, the description, measurements and condition of all the buildings within the towns. The tenement evaluation began several years before the publication of Griffiths Valuation. Perhaps I would find Christopher in this earlier assessment. I located the microfilm for Clogheen Market. My luck was changing. Within a half hour, I found Christopher Collins and a complete description of his cottage (dated July 1847) at 42 Chapel Lane. Even better - in very faint writing - were the words: "pays rent to Lord Lismore."



William Collins

Several months ago, I typed that email and, as promised, my Irish contact sent me information on my great-great grandfather's rental on Chapel Lane. Christopher's name appears in the ledger as a tenant beginning in Nov. 1840. His name is listed annually until Jan. 1850, the decade during which my great grandfather, William, was born. Finally, I had my proof of birthplace thanks to a mispronounced placename and the kindness of a stranger.

Scaling a Brick Wall

Maureen R Berube #1933

For several years, my sister and I have been trying to locate birth records for five of the eight children born to James McGuire and Ellen Benson. According to information on the 1900 and 1910 U.S. Census records, their first daughter's birthplace was England, the next five children were born in Connecticut, and the two youngest children were born in Massachusetts.

The first child and the last two were easy enough to find but the children born in Connecticut between 1888 and 1894 could not be found. Our major stumbling block was that Connecticut does not have a central state index for birth records. The records are only listed by the town in which a child was born. Since we only knew the birth year and that the births occurred in Connecticut, it seemed impossible that we would ever find these birth records.

We discussed the problem with people who knew how to research the Connecticut records but no one seemed to have a solution to our brick wall. Our problem was compounded by the fact that the missing 1890 federal census would have been the only one during the time that the family lived in Connecticut.

Recently we had an opportunity to do some research at NARA in Waltham, Massachusetts and I was determined to find some clue as to where this family had lived in Connecticut. After a few hours of research, I did locate a WWI draft registration card for Martin McGuire, the second of the five children. It was my lucky day. Martin was wise enough to indicate his birthplace as "Canaan, Connecticut" instead of just "Connecticut." Now I was on a roll.

Next, I tried to find draft registration records for the other two boys but had no luck. I tried searching for the two girls in Ancestry to see if anything would turn up. Wonder of wonders, on their marriage records both of the girls listed place of birth as "Canaan, Connecticut."

With three out of the five children documented as being born in Canaan, we have a realistic chance of obtaining the birth records for these five children. A fellow genealogist who frequently researches in Connecticut is helping us to obtain these records.

Now, of course, we have another question to answer, "Why the heck did recently arrived Irish immigrants end up in northwestern Connecticut?"

Breaking Down a Brick Wall

Kathy Sullivan # 3009

Last month I attended NERGC in Manchester, NH. There is always more to learn and great people to meet. On Friday evening, I attended Michael Brophy's special interest group on Irish-American research. People had great questions, and participants ranged from beginners to experts.

One questioner caught my attention. Lea Zina was looking for her great-great-grandmother, Katie Kavanagh of Wenham. She was married in 1866 to Sherburne Mory in Gloucester, Massachusetts. I have a soft spot for Cavanaugh/Kavanaughs as my grandmother's sister was a Catherine Cavanaugh. The group had many suggestions for Lea, and I suggested she try the 1865 Massachusetts State Census on Family Search.

That evening, I tried searching the 1865 census, but I couldn't find a Katie Kavanagh of the right age. There was a Katie who was six years old, but she would not have married in 1866. The next day, I ran into Lea after a talk. I told her I had been in the same special interest group and asked her if she had any luck with the suggestions. I told her about the Katie I had found, who was obviously not the right one.

Lea shared her research with me. What she knew of Katie, based on census and vital records was the following:

- Katie was from Wenham, or Salem, MA
- she was born in Massachusetts between 1848 and 1851,
- her last name was Cavenough, Cavender,

Cavanagh, Cavanaugh, or Karagan

- her mother's name was Kate Durgin.
- her father's name was John Cavender

Lea and I exchanged email addresses. When I got home from the conference, I started looking for Katie in the 1865 Massachusetts state census for Wenham. Listed directly following the family of six-year-old Katie was another Cavanaugh family. This family consisted of father Martin, age 60, mother Catherine, age 55, and three daughters, Catherine, age 14, Hannah, age 16 and Margaret, age 20. The parents were born in Ireland and the three girls in Massachusetts. This Catherine was much closer in age to the Katie we were looking for.

I followed the family in the 1870 US Census, still in the same location, directly following the younger Cavanaughs in Wenham. Now the family showed only Martin and Catherine, both age 62 and both born in Ireland. Catherine, Hannah, and Margaret may have married or gone into service, as they were no longer in the home.

Next, I looked at vital records for Cavanaughs in Wenham, and found the death of Catherine "Dargan" Kavanagh later the same year on July 23, followed by the death of Martin, widower, on September 18, 1878. Lea and I reviewed the results and it seemed pretty clear that Catherine Dargan Kavanagh was "Kate Durgin" and Martin Kavanagh was "John Cavender".

Since that time, Lea has gone on to locate seven potential siblings (four brothers and three sisters), their marriages, offspring, naturalizations, and deaths. She now is well on her way to documenting the entire family. She found through census records the family emigrated in 1854, so it is likely that all the children, including Katie, were born in Ireland.

Upcoming Program at NARA Boston

Thurs. June 20, 2013, 6 P.M., 380 Trapelo Road, Waltham, MA. *Boston's POWs in WWII*. Anne Marie Reardon, guest presenter. Email boston.archives@nara.gov or call (866) 406-2379 to register for this free lecture.

New PRONI Online Resource

Virginia Wright # 2480

The Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) has put online a new genealogy resource. PRONI has digitized the Valuation Revision Books from 1864 to 1933. These books list the landholders and their property valuations for Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone.

After the Primary Valuation of Ireland (1848-1864) better known as Griffith's Valuation, was completed, an annual valuation was performed from 1864 to 1933. Any changes in the buildings, occupiers or immediate lessors, and any differences in acreage and values were recorded. A different color ink was used for each year's changes and the changes were usually dated. The records are useful to fill in gaps in family history between Griffith's Valuation and the 1901 Census. The recorded changes can help establish death dates, sales, or migration.

The Valuation Revision Books are searchable by placename (City or Townland, County, Parish) or PRONI Reference. A wildcard search can be done by using (*) after at least the first two letters of a placename.

The user can find out about the history of the Valuation Records, the contents of the Volumes, and some search hints and tips by selecting one of the options under *Further Information*. Select the *Search Valuation Revision Books* button to perform a search. There are several options to flip through a valuation book: first page, last page, forward or back one or ten pages. The *Index Image button* brings the user to the index of townlands contained in the volume and the page where each townland valuation begins.

There are about 3900 books that cover the 1864-1933 time period. About 99% are currently on-line. The remaining 44 books will be digitized and eventually added to this on-line resource. The records can be accessed on the PRONI site at http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/search_the_archives/val12b.htm

In April, NARA-Boston held a Researchers Forum called Resources, Strategies, Services, and Navigating the World of 21st-century Research. Joseph Keefe, the Archives Reference Lead at NARA – Boston has kindly provided the following summary of this forum.

NARA- Boston Update

Joseph Keefe

On April 2, 2013, the National Archives at Boston held our first researchers forum. The idea for the event had been to bring Head of Research Services William Mayer up from Washington to speak but because of sequestration Mr. Mayer's trip was canceled. Director of the National Archives at Boston Priscilla Foley and Archives Reference lead Joseph Keefe stepped in for Mr. Mayer. The forum, held in our multi-purpose room, had 45 people in attendance. Ms. Foley began the forum by explaining some of the new aspects to the National Archives at Boston Archives program including an expanded public-program schedule, new digitization projects and upcoming programs and projects. Some of the highlights were:

1. The National Archives in conjunction with FamilySearch have begun a very large project of digitizing our large collection of 19th century naturalization records. This project consists of the National Archives Dexigraph collection and includes all records of naturalization finished at state or federal courts for the years 1790-1906. The project will be finished in July and this database is scheduled to be available on familysearch.org beginning in July. Family Search is creating a name searchable index that will be available within the first 4 months of the project going up on their website.

2. The National Archives in conjunction with FOLD3.com has also begun the digitization of the War of 1812 pension records from the National Archives building in Washington DC. They have currently completed names through the letter C and are putting the material on-line as they go.

3. Another project is digitizing the complete set of Navy Muster rolls for the years 1939-1971 including all who served in the

Navy and Marines for WWII, Korea and Vietnam.

4. At the end of May, the National Archives will be upgrading the Archival Research Catalog (ARC). The new On-Line Public Access Catalog will allow the user, at one stop, to research any records held by the National Archives; view digitized material related to an individual's search; as well as, learn where other sources of material may be located.

We also had a discussion on our public programs. Ideas were solicited from the audience as to what they would like to see. Some exciting ideas from attendees included:

1. Brick wall genealogy classes. Genealogists could get together and "discuss" problems that they have been facing.
2. Meetings for folks with similar interests to facilitate interchanges that cannot be obtained via a chat room or twitter.
3. New programs on genealogy for people from Portugal, China, Greece and India.
4. Lectures by authors who write on history and history related topics.

We then opened the floor for anything which the audience wished to discuss and had some great and pointed questions related to federal records. What is NARA's role in protecting the history of the country? How are we continuing to process records with shrinking budgets and increasing workloads? There were many questions on volunteers and what they do - how people can volunteer and the kind of work that can be accomplished as a volunteer.

We are planning to hold four sessions per year and hope we can generate the same kind of interest at each meeting.

Nugget

For information on the Dexigraph collection, what it is, why it was created and how it came to the National Archives, read Walter Hickey's informative article at:

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2004/fall/genealogy-2004-fall.html>

Smoking Salmon -Saving History

Thomas A. Dorsey, JD, Ph.D. #2695

In Ireland the past is always present. It has manifest itself again on the banks of the River Moy, in the town of Ballina, County Mayo where the recent centuries of Irish struggle can now be experienced through the perseverance of a local fish merchant. The ancient legend of Fionn MacCumhaill (Finn McCool) and the salmon of knowledge echoes through this tale of salmon, knowledge, faith in Ireland and the heroic labors of Sinead McCool. For those of you interested in recent Irish history, particularly the 20th century, and its preservation, please read on.

A recent report in the New York Times (March 17, 2013) discussed the archiving and installation of the Clarke History Collection in Ballina, County Mayo. Jackie Clarke was, for most of his working life, a well-known fish merchant in Ballina. However, years before he settled on this vocation he developed a strong avocation involving Irish History. Born in 1927, he started a scrapbook at age 12, in which he collected news clippings that related to the 1918 Rebellion and local history. Later he began to study and collect documents and artifacts tracing the events of the last century, eventually extending his reach back over 400 years. He opened Clarke's Salmon Smokery when he was 18 and that business financed his passion for acquiring historical documents.

He became adept at scouring booksellers and antique ephemera sources for anything covering the period of his interest. He contacted people who could enrich his understanding of his chosen subject area. He developed a strong relationship with Joe Clarke (no relation) who was a living embodiment of the Rising of 1918. (Joe Clarke, born in 1882, active in the Easter Rising, was shot in the head, imprisoned in England, and later served on the Dublin City Council and as Vice President of Sinn Fein. He died in 1976.) Jackie Clark became a city councilor representing Sinn Fein and later served as Mayor of Ballina.

Between 1940 and 2001, when he died, Jackie Clarke collected historical materials which he stored in a "locked room" in the upper story of his house. While his family knew about his hobby neither his wife nor his five sons were ever taken through the contents of his storeroom. It was not until 2006 when Sinead McCool, an author and historian, was researching a book and had a chance encounter with Anne Clarke, Jackie's widow, that the horde of documents became known. McCool had heard that Clarke had one of only eight existing copies of the 1916 Easter Proclamation in his possession and her curiosity was piqued. At the time, she planned on taking a few weeks to go through the papers and return to Dublin. Seven years later she is still in Ballina and still working on the collection of over 100,000 documents.

It is hard to summarize what Jackie Clarke accomplished. Contained in the "secret room" was the rare 1916 Proclamation, a collection of eviction notices from the late 1800's, a handwritten tally of the 1922 vote of the Irish Parliament on the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and a pike head from the 1798 Battle of Ballynahinch. Most incredible of all was the French cockade worn by Wolfe Tone in 1798 during the Year of the French. The mass of material covers the 1798 rising, the land wars, the civil wars, the war for independence, hunger strikes, Bloody Sunday, handbills, posters, and on and on. The key to this richness was that Jackie Clark was a knowledgeable collector and chose every piece himself.

Jackie and his wife Anne used to go to Galway on weekends to troll through Kenny's Bookstore to look at the documents offered for sale there. If, like me, you have been through Kenny's back rooms looking at old ephemera you can only be amazed at his perseverance and accomplishment. Jackie's simple wish was that his collection be put on public display for a while. Anne Clarke fixed on Sinead McCool as the person to accomplish this and she persisted in her request. Ms. McCool was hired by the Mayo County Council and the project received grants from the Irish government and the European Union to preserve the collection.

Today the collection is housed in a landmark 1881 bank building designed by Thomas Manly Deane, an Irish architect who was born in Cork in 1861. He was the son and grandson of noted architects. The building is located on Pearse Street not far from Jackie Clarke's Salmon Smokery. Thomas Deane designed both the National Museum and the National Library on Kildare Street in Dublin as well as the 1937 Reading Room at Trinity College, Dublin. A picture of the building appears below. You may also want to look at



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fCKnMQ8FCUg> which presents a tour of the building and the collection narrated by Sinead McCool. Both of these items can be found by searching Google under the term "Jackie Clarke Collection."

If you plan on visiting Mayo and Ballina please check ahead and inquire about access to the Collection. Several older news releases say that it is not open to the public although it is clearly the intent of the Mayo County Council to implement it as a public attraction. However, in Ireland checking ahead is always good policy.

So the past is made present in Ballina. Jackie Clarke, the salmon smoker, touched by the salmon of knowledge, has shared his knowledge with us through the intercession of Sinead McCool. Somehow this slightly skewed myth echoes both the ancient legend and the words of the 1918 Easter Proclama-

tion that "... in every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty" Jackie Clarke has preserved the history of that effort for future generations.

Save the Date!

Susan Steele # 1025

November 16, 2013 may seem far away. I encourage you to reserve the day now! You are invited to participate in The Irish Immigrant Experience Mass. Memories Road Show on that date. TIARA is working with UMass Boston, the Irish Cultural Centre of New England, the Eire Society of Boston and the Irish Consulate, Boston to plan this very special event. The ICCNE will host the event at their Canton location, 200 New Boston Drive, from 10:00 am – 3:00 pm

The Mass. Memories Road Show (MMRS) is an event-based public history project that digitizes family photos and memories shared by the people of Massachusetts. The MMRS is based in the University Archives & Special Collections Department at the Joseph P. Healey Library, UMass Boston. The MMRS organizes two types of Road Show events. Community Road Shows include residents from a specific city or town. Go to <http://openarchives.umb.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/p15774coll6> to see if MMRS has visited your town. Thematic Road Shows focus on a particular topic or theme. Some past themes have included World War II experiences, living and working in public housing, and Hebrew Senior Life.

Road Shows invite participants to share photographs that reflect their family history and/ or life in a community. TIARA, along with its cosponsors, is inviting participants to reflect on how Irish immigrant experiences have influenced lives of Massachusetts residents. Attendees may choose from one to three photographs to be scanned and included in the archives at UMass Boston and online at http://open_archives.umb.edu. Contributors can also share "the story behind the photos" on video, have their own "keepsake photo" taken, and receive advice

from professional archivists and historians on dating and caring for their family photos. Some TIARA members participated in the Road Show format at the "Calling the Heart Back Home: Irish-American Stories from the Archives" event at UMass Boston in March of 2012. My keepsake photo is below. The photo I selected was of my great grandmother, the child of Irish immigrants. Other photos were of her home in Malden and her children and grandchildren. Irish immigrant experiences may vary widely. We encourage the participation of those with memories of family members and those who are immigrants themselves. Photos may show contributions to family life, workplaces, or communities. So start looking through your photos now!



TIARA Library Update

A big 'Thank You' to those who have recently donated books to the TIARA library:

Paula Astridge for Waltzing Dixie: They came from Australia to fight for the American Civil War by Paula Astridge (2013)

Waltham Historical Society for Ireland in Pictures by John Finerty (1898)

Peg Coburn for Genealogical Proof Standard: building a solid case by Christina Rose (3rd edition 2009) and Nicknames Past and Present by Christina Rose (5th edition 2007) plus other books.

Down Survey Maps

The Down Survey of Ireland, conducted from 1656 to 1658 under William Petty was the first detailed land survey on a national level. It measured all land to be forfeited by Catholic landowners. Used in conjunction with the "books of survey and distribution," Petty's detailed maps showed every townland, parish and barony in Ireland, the acreage of each townland, the type of land, the owner in 1641 at the time of the Ulster Rebellion, and the owner in 1670 when the transfer of land was complete. Landscape and infrastructure features are shown. Although the original maps were lost in fires, Trinity College Dublin tracked down and digitized over 2000 surviving field copies of the maps. They created a website that allows users to explore 17th century Ireland in detail through use of GIS technology and through overlaying the Down Survey maps onto Ordnance Survey and Google maps. Check out this digital atlas at: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/>

Irish Will Calendars

The National Archives of Ireland has added the Calendar of Wills and Letters of Administration (1858-1922) to their databases of genealogical records on their website <http://www.genealogy.nationalarchives.ie/>. It is free to access and searchable by name (testor or beneficiary/executor), the date of death, county of death, or type of document. The records for 1921 have not yet been digitized. The records for 1922-1982 are searchable on the main National Ireland website.

President's Message (continued)

October TIARA will go to Ireland, first to Belfast and then to Dublin. November brings the Mass Memories Road Show done in cooperation with UMass Boston, the Irish Cultural Center of New England, the Eire Society, and the Consulate General of Ireland Boston.

Do you have an idea for a TIARA project? Something you have wanted to do but weren't sure how to go about doing it (genealogy-related of course)? Let us know!

DATHI'S BOOKSHELF

Thomas A. Dorsey, J.D., PhD #2695

A proof of the adage “the victors write the histories...” is evident when we examine **Cromwell in Ireland**. Fewer than 10 books have been written on this specific topic. Cromwell's biographers have, of course, touched on his Irish campaign. Otherwise we are limited to books that were written in two separate periods. In the 19th century we have Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., Cromwell in Ireland (1883) and John F. Pendergast, The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland (1875). (Both are available on Google books.) A century later we have Micheal O'Siochru's, God's Executioner (2008), James Scott Wheeler, Cromwell in Ireland (2000), and the controversial Cromwell; An Honorable Enemy by Tom Reilly (1999). There is also a fine RTE program from 2008 entitled “Cromwell in Ireland.” (A fragmented copy of this program can be found on YouTube.)

Examining this nine-month period (August 1649 to May 1650) can be simple or complex. Cromwell's actual campaign was brutally simple. The response of the Irish, and other players, was complex. As Cromwell marched down the southeast coast of Ireland killing and maiming, the fragmented Catholic Confederation, divided into peace, clerical and moderate factions (see Dec. 2012 newsletter on **1641**) quarreled with each other, fought back, and maneuvered ineffectually. They were encouraged in varying degrees by the European Catholic interests (the Papacy, Spain, and Lombardy). Unfortunately, choosing to focus on either the sieges or the politics runs the risk of losing either the true horror of Cromwell's campaign or the self-defeating nature of the Coalition's response. Fortunately, O'Siochru's book provides a complete, and satisfying, discussion of all aspects of these events.

Cromwell's campaign in Ireland was a series of sieges with very few field engagements. When defenders and civilians were trapped inside fortress walls, siege warfare guaranteed a bloody and fatal outcome for these events. Usually Cromwell marched to the walls of the town, demanded surrender, ne-

gotiated terms, offered quarter (often rejected), destroyed the walls, stormed the town and murdered the occupants. It is fairly obvious from his correspondence, and the way the engagements were conducted, that he hoped to create a reign of terror among his opponents and their supporters. He did achieve a limited strategic value by terrorizing smaller places in his path which capitulated immediately.

Cromwell sailed from Bristol for Ireland in August 1649 as General of the British army. On August 2nd, before his landing, the Royalist forces under the Marquess of Ormond attacked the Parliamentarian garrison at Rathmines just south of Dublin. This move could have denied Cromwell a port of entry for his troops but it was thwarted by Colonel Michael Jones who attacked Ormond as he was deploying his troops. The surprise attack resulted in the death of 4000 Royalist troops and the capture of over 2000 more. Some of the defeated Royalists, seriously disheartened, defected to the Parliamentarian side.

On August 15th Cromwell landed with 35 ships full of troops and equipment. Two days later, his son-in-law, Henry Ireton arrived with 77 ships similarly loaded. Among the supplies were over 10,000 scythes and an equal number of bibles for the use by the troops in destroying crops and converting Catholics. On arriving, the General's plan was simple; secure the port cities on the east coast to make sure his army could be supplied from England while closing off foreign access. His first two objectives were Drogheda and Trim. Two weeks later Cromwell arrived at Drogheda with his New Model Army consisting of 12,000 troops and eleven 48-pound siege cannons. The ensuing events did much to define Cromwell's future reputation.

The Army deployed on the south side of the city walls and, using its siege cannons, opened two breaches in the walls. Sir Arthur Aston, the Royalist commander, was asked to surrender “...to the end that the effusion of blood may be prevented...” The garrison refused even though they were severely short of gunpowder and ammunition. The prevail-

ing rules of war were clear that this refusal gave the attackers the right to kill armed troops if the garrison was taken by assault.



Aston was counting on Ormond and his 4000 troops to attack from the rear and relieve and resupply the garrison. After a pitched battle, Cromwell's forces breached the walls and occupied Drogheda.

Cromwell was apparently enraged on seeing dead Parliamentary troops (about 150), particularly a Colonel Castle, and gave the order to kill anyone under arms. Antonia Frazer says he "... lost his self-control...literally saw red...and was seized by one of those sudden brief and cataclysmic rages..." which triggered irrational behavior. Cromwell wrote that 2000 troops were killed and "many inhabitants." According to Hugh Peters, one of Cromwell's officers, a total of 3,352 persons died.

Arthur Aston and 200 men, who were secure in Millmount Fort, and another 100 seeking sanctuary in a church, were offered quarter, surrendered and were taken prisoner. After these men were disarmed, they were held for an hour and then killed. Aston was beaten to death with his own wooden leg. Another 200 holdouts in two towers were starved out.

These men were divided into two groups half of which were killed and half of which were transported to Barbados as slaves.

Having crushed Drogheda and deliberately terrorized the area Cromwell moved back to Dublin and on to Wicklow and Arklow, which surrendered in two days. The Army reached Wexford on October 1, 1649. Marching south from the Slaney, Cromwell brought 6000 troops to bear on Wexford, which was more strongly fortified than Drogheda. A nine-day negotiation followed which allowed Wexford's commandant, David Sinnott, to build up his troop strength from 1500 to 4000. Cromwell offered quarter in writing but, inexplicably, Major Stafford, the commander of Wexford Castle, negotiated an independent surrender with nearby Protestant troops. This opened Wexford Castle up to Cromwell's troops who invaded on their own initiative, triggering a slaughter of the inhabitants. Over 2000 troops died along with an estimated 1500 civilians killed by rampaging invaders.

The heat of battle and poor communications may account for differences between Cromwell and some of his officers, leading to greater ethnic cleansing. Cromwell nominally espoused "liberty of conscience." His officers, particularly Axtell and Hewson, saw Catholics and Anglo-Irish as vermin to be exterminated. Axtell offered Aston quarter at Drogheda and then killed his disarmed prisoners when they surrendered. This murderous behavior was probably even more pronounced after the initial campaign of 1649-50. At Meelick Island, in October 1650, Axtell (who was later court marshaled) offered the Irish quarter and killed them when they surrendered.

Following Wexford, Cromwell split his forces, sending Broghill to invest Youghal and Cork, while moving his troops to New Ross where he hoped to secure winter quarters. Offered quarter New Ross surrendered and one Royalist regiment under Inchiquin defected to Cromwell. At the same time, Cork, Kinsale and Bandon came to terms with Broghill. These events gave Cromwell strategic advantage and the opportunity to attack the inland port of Waterford. The only bad news

came from the decision of the charismatic Eoghan “Rua” O’Neill of Donegal to join the Coalition. However, as O’Neill was moving several thousand troops to reinforce Ormond he fell ill and died in Cavan on November 6, 1649. His troops continued to fight under his nephew Hugh Dubh O’Neill but the senior O’Neill’s experience, gained fighting on the Continent, was lost.

Postponing his attack on Waterford, Cromwell established winter quarters in Dungarvan on December 10, 1649. Both he and Henry Jones were quite ill and shortly thereafter Jones, who had won brilliantly at Rathmines, died of his illness. During January, Cromwell received drafts of men and two full regiments of troops from England and he took the field again on January 31, 1650. After attacking Mallow he turned back to Fethard where the garrison commander surrendered on the arrival of Cromwell’s partial force. In short order, Cashel, Callan and Cahir folded, isolating Clonmel and the Confederate capital of Kilkenny.

With the series of easy victories in January, Cromwell decided to move directly on the Royalists’ capital at Kilkenny, skipping an attack on Waterford. He consolidated his divided forces and moved on the city which was in fact three connected settlements and the seat of Ormond’s family. After an initial loss storming the fortified “English” Town Cromwell overcame defenses in the other two parts of Kilkenny. Left without adequate resources the commander, Sir Walter Butler, negotiated terms and was granted a safe passage for himself and his troops. The siege had lasted a week. Kilkenny fell on March 27, 1650.

Spring was now approaching and Cromwell was under strong pressure from Parliament to return to England and lead a defense against Scottish Covenanters who were attacking the north of England. He now looked for a way to conclude this phase of his conquest of Ireland. The only logical choice was Clonmel but the city was formidable, protected on one side by 30 foot walls, on another by the River Suir, and commanded by Major-General “Dubh” O’Neill. On the other

hand the garrison was decimated by plague and reduced to 2000 effective men.

Cromwell arrived at Clonmel on April 27th with 9000 men and 12 siege cannons. Battle began immediately because O’Neill did not hide behind Clonmel’s walls. Instead he sallied out attacking the New Model Army and inflicting serious damage. This was a problem for Cromwell who needed a quick resolution. He began a siege on May 16th with his cannons creating a large breach on the following day.

Unbeknownst to Cromwell, O’Neill had prepared by walling up the streets in the town, creating a maze of channels which funneled the Parliamentarians into a killing ground inside Clonmel. His men, backed by two light cannon, waited patiently until the pressure of advancing men jammed their retreat. The result was a slaughter of over 1000 men with the survivors fleeing the city. Infuriated, a Colonel Sankey led a second assault supported by several other officers and their men. O’Neill and his troops met this with a fierce defense so withering that Cromwell’s army had no choice but to retreat again. After the battle ebbed, over 3000 Parliamentarian troops were dead.

O’Neill had suffered serious losses as well and had exhausted all his powder and shot. As a result, he asked the Mayor to sue for terms hoping to keep Cromwell occupied while he escaped in the night with his troops. Expecting that the surrender would deliver O’Neill into his hands Cromwell was enraged to discover his escape. He treated the occupants of Clonmel decently but he sent a division of cavalry after O’Neill. They failed to catch him but they slaughtered the wounded and the camp followers who were too slow to escape.

One week after the surrender of Clonmel, about May 23, 1650, Cromwell moved to Youghal, boarded a ship and departed for England. For a thorough reprise of this campaign military buffs, or the curious reader, should consult Michael McNally’s, [Ireland 1649-52](#) (Osprey Publishing) which gives a

detailed review of Cromwell's campaign complete with illustrations and battle maps.

Objectively, the success of Cromwell's campaign stemmed from the discipline of the New Model Army, its technology (cannon), and the fear and ineptitude of his opponents. James Butler, Duke of Ormond and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who directed the Coalition during this period, caused many of the problems by insisting on exercising all the power. Ormond failed to compromise with the Coalition members, he surrendered Dublin to Parliament, and later failed to come to terms with Owen Roe O'Neill, losing his military support at a critical time. As noted before, the lack of trust led to O'Neill trying to negotiate a separate deal with the Parliamentarians in the spring of 1649.

At Rathmines Ormond divided his forces on either side of the Liffey and then divided them again to protect his flank. Dangerously exposed he pushed forward, whereupon his subordinate Purcell and 1000 men got lost and were attacked by Jones. The rout allowed Cromwell to land unopposed. At Drogheda the need for relief demanded by Aston got only verbal reassurances from Ormond who observed the siege from 20 miles away. Before Clonmel Ormond promised O'Neill that he would "draw all the forces of the kingdom into a body for its relief" but nothing was forthcoming. In short, Ormond protected his own skin and reputation but risked little in dealing with the enemy.

Needless to say, Cromwell's invasion did not end with Cromwell's departure. The Parliamentarian Army remained behind under the command of Cromwell's son-in-law Henry Ireton, a methodical and truly unforgiving zealot. In the following ten years the rest of Ireland would be subjugated, land would be redistributed, and the Irish and Anglo-Irish would be relocated to Connaught. Between Cromwell's departure in May 1650 and Charles II's restoration in May 1660, the Irish were ground down to serfdom.

In the nine months of Cromwell's campaign an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers and 3000 civilians were killed in combat or mur-

dered outright. On the Parliamentarian side about 8000 died. Combat deaths, however, are not the full story. The war brought plague and famine from a deliberate "scorched earth" campaign coupled with unrecorded massacres by Ireton's forces. As a result deaths from famine and disease range as high as 200,000 in moderate estimates or up to 50 percent of the population (700,000 – 800,000) in more aggressive estimates. We will look at this in more detail later. It is sufficient here that these deaths are the ones for which Cromwell is cursed and which remain forever in the Irish memory.

NEXT: The Cromwellian Consolidation
Comments/requests to:
dathi2010@gmail.com

Century Ireland

An on-line historical newspaper that tells the story of events of Irish life a century ago was launched last month. A research team at Boston College Ireland in collaboration with Irish cultural and educational institutions of Ireland and RTE produced the project named *Century Ireland*. This online newspaper will cover events from the Home Rule debates in 1912 to the end of the Civil War in 1923. Newspapers of that period will feature contemporary accounts of major events, as well as, less momentous events showing daily life during this tumultuous period. Along with the news accounts, there will be pictures and academic research. A new issue of the on-line newspaper is to be released every two weeks. The current 'edition' of *Century Ireland* can be viewed at:

www.rte.ie/centuryireland

Next Issue

While researching your ancestor, have you discovered records or resources other than the standard genealogy sources? Write about the records you have found or about how they have helped add to your ancestor's story. Submit your article on **unique sources** or an article about any of your genealogy research to newsletter@tiara.ie. Submissions for the Fall 2013 Issue are requested by August 4th.

Three Bronzes in Ireland's Great Hunger Museum

Mary Ellen Doona #

There are artistic interpretations of the Famine galore in the beautiful Ireland's Great Hunger Museum as TIARA members discovered during their trip to the site in Hamden, Connecticut on a sunny May 4, 2013. Thanks to the commitment of Quinnipiac University's President John L. Lahey and its loyal alumnus, the late philanthropist Murray Lender (1930-2012) and his brother Marvin, the museum houses, as its brochure states, the "world's largest collection" of art relating to the Famine: An Gorta Mór.

That collection began following the 150th anniversary of Black '47, the worst year of the seven year long Famine (1845-1852). Dedicated September 21, 2000, the collection soon expanded beyond its first setting in the An Gorta Mór Room, the Lender Family Special Collection in the University's Arnold Bernhard Library. The primary source materials remained in the library when the art moved to its new home on Whitney Avenue in October 2012.

Open to the public at no charge, the Museum aims to display Irish art and educate people about the catastrophic Famine. Quinnipiac's visiting professor and Famine scholar, Christine Kinnealy, states "More than 1.5 million people died prematurely, painfully and needlessly." Further, she claims, the British Empire's response was "inadequate in terms of humanitarian criteria and, increasingly after 1847, systematically and deliberately so."¹ Fittingly, Charles Trevelyan, who personified the British Empire's commitment to socio-economic reform of agriculture at the cost of fellow human beings, appears among the collection of art in a black and white portrait.

Among the many oil and watercolor paintings, sculptures in various media, and contemporary press accounts are three bronze sculptures. These three interpretations of the Famine are not more outstanding than the other art. Instead, they are indicators of the high quality of the entire collection and its

focus. The bronzes follow the path of the Famine from starvation in Ireland; sickness and death aboard the coffin ships; and then, death from Famine-induced disease in the United States.

John Coll's bronze and brass Famine Funeral presents five victims of the Famine. Four are alive while the fifth is a corpse. Starvation has reduced the four pallbearers to skin and bones. So emaciated are they that none has a rib cage, lungs or internal organs. Significantly, none has a stomach. They are walking one behind the other carrying the wrapped dead person within their hollowed bellies that serve as a coffin.



Nearly dead themselves, the four pallbearers signify the respect due to their fellow man, a respect that his government failed to show when he was alive. The mass graves in Ireland attest to the disrespect shown to him and others as they died from starvation and disease.

Another bronze is John Behan's Famine Ship, a much smaller version of the sculpture that President Mary Robinson unveiled at Croagh Patrick in Murrisk, County Mayo during the Famine Anniversary in 1997. Fittingly, that Famine Ship is located at Ireland's ancient spiritual center and in the county where so many starved to death during the Famine. Others, who left Ireland forever, crowded onto ships that became their



coffins because of the lack of sanitation, clean water, and nourishing food. Disease flourished under such conditions and death inevitably followed. The three masts of the Famine Ship, as the Museum states, might be the three crosses on Calvary. The fleshless bodies of the dead float up horizontally towards the masts as if escaping from the fetid decks. On closer scrutiny, however, the skeletons of the dead prove to be the ship's rigging. Implicit in this piece of art is the government's failure to enforce its own shipping regulations. Unscrupulous ship captains took advantage of that neglect much to the misfortune of the emigrating Irish.

If the meanings of the Famine Funeral and Famine Ship were evident at first sight, the meaning of Rowan Gillespie's *Statistic I* and *Statistic II* was not. The viewer comes upon the two bronze tables wondering at their starkness and about their significance. *Statistic I* is 49"x19"x19", while its companion is 49"x19"x13." Two small sculptures rest on one table: a prostrate, emaciated body and an equally emaciated woman standing with her two children. On the other table, a woman stands alone with her arms hanging down by her sides with each hand grasping a bundle. She holds her head high. Perhaps she is a survivor hoping for better fortune in the United States.

Only as one comes closer does the full impact of the art become apparent, and as it does so, it wrenches the heart. Unlike all the other art in the museum, these tables go beyond artistic representation of victims of the Famine. For carved into the tables' bronze surfaces are the names, ages, causes and dates of death of 650 men, women and children who perished in the Staten Island Quarantine Station.

These poor souls, who were uncovered as a small parking lot was dug up in preparation for the construction of a new courthouse complex, will be given the proper burial denied them for a century and a half. First, their remains were collected into two caskets, a large one for the adults and a smaller one for the children. Then, New York's Cardinal Edward Egan presided over their funeral rites at St Peter's Church on Staten Island. Once construction of the Supreme Court building is completed, the remains of these 650 people, now in a receiving tomb in Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, will be re-interred in a Memorial Green that occupies a special section of the property.²



Gillespie says that he "took the time to contemplate the

horror behind the statistic” as he cut the names of 650 people into the hard bronze. With that effort, he says, he gave them “some small dignity” as human beings.³ Representative of those newly restored as persons who had lived, suffered and died are: 17 years old Hugh Doon and 18 year old Catherine Kelly both of whom died of typhus in 1849 along with 60 year old Julia Donovan who died of cholera in July of that same year. Denis Quilty was only two years when he died of dysentery in March of 1850.⁴ Thanks to the artist, none of the 650 is any longer lost in the depersonalized “surplus population,” the term Trevelyan used when he spoke of the Irish.

Some might see the bronze tables as altars on which the Irish were sacrificed for the British Empire’s socio-economic policies. Although nineteen inches higher than tables around which people gather for meals, these bronze tables seem to be reminders of how the Famine also destroyed the social life of the Irish as they ate their potatoes and talked with one another. The catastrophe cut short their lives but they live on through their names cut into the bronze. These victims of the Great Hunger reach out to Museum visitors as they gather around the tables.

As TIARA members left the Ireland’s Great Hunger Museum, the sun was still streaming

through the stained glass depiction of the potato plant as it changed from health to death. The potato’s failure changed the fortunes of the Irish people. The history of that catastrophe is preserved in documents and art thanks to the Lender Family whose successful bagel business financed their philanthropy. The Lender Family’s good fortune and generosity have made Quinnipiac University the center of the art and history of Ireland’s Great Hunger.

TIARA members not able to make the trip to the Museum might visit the web site: <http://ighm.nfshost.com/category/inaugural-exhibition/> as well as web pages of the acclaimed artists. Better still, TIARA members who have not already done so, should visit the Museum!

¹ Christine Kinealy, *This Great Calamity: the Irish Famine 1845-1852*, 9Dublin: Gill and macmillan, 1994) 359

²https://www.facebook.com/MarineHospitalQuarantineStationStatenIsland-NewYork?hc_location=timeline

³<http://ighm.nfshost.com/category/artist/rowan-gillespie> <http://ighm.nfshost.com/statistic-i-statistic-ii/>

⁴ Clare Tynan, *Ireland’s Great Hunger Museum to Mary Ellen Doona* May 17, 2013

TIARA at NERGC



Margaret Sullivan

TIARA had a great presence at the NERGC conference in Manchester, NH. Many TIARA members attended the conference. Janis Duffy, Susan Steele, and Margaret Sullivan were speakers. Volunteers for the TIARA booth included Marie Ahern, Pat Deal, Lisa Dougherty, Danielle Howard, Susan Steele, Kathy Sullivan, Tom Toohey, Jeannine Wegmueller, Richard Wright, and Virginia Wright.



Members' Genealogical Irish Places of Interest

On the membership form, TIARA asked members for their genealogical interests to allow members to get in touch with researchers with common geographic areas of interests. The submissions for Counties Antrim to Limerick were published in the Spring Issue of the TIARA newsletter. Part II of the table is presented in this issue. If your interests match those of a member, and you would like to contact them, write or e-mail TIARA with member number of the researcher you would like to contact. TIARA will forward your message.

Member Number	County	Townland or Other Area	Surname	Other Information
2300	Longford			
3413	Longford			
2480	Louth	Balriggeran	Rice	
2480	Louth	Moorland	Rafferty	
1814	Louth		Mckenna, Conachy	
1794	Mayo	Louisburg	Grady	
2983	Mayo		Farrell, Higgins	
1458	Mayo			
2424	Mayo			
3051	Mayo			
3542	Mayo			
3570	Mayo			
3584	Meath		McKone/McKeon	
3413	Meath			
2509	Monaghan	Ematris/Aghnamullen	McNally, Hand, Lee	
2092	Monaghan		Baxter, Breadon	
2300	Monaghan			
2157	Monahan			
3262	Roscommon	Frenchpark	Higgins	
3579	Roscommon	Mount Talbot		
2509	Roscommon	Strokestown/ Kilglass	Riley, Colligan	to RI and CT
129	Roscommon		Dolan, Flynn, Claffey, Graham, Whittemore	to Roxbury MA
1458	Roscommon			
1794	Roscommon		Casserly	
2008	Roscommon			From 1811
2092	Roscommon		Spellman, Mulvey, Maxwell	
2424	Roscommon			
2787	Roscommon			Emig. 1850-1900
3436	Roscommon			
3582	Roscommon		Roddy	
2515	Roscommon			1840-1900

Member Number	County	Townland or Other Area	Surname	Other Information
3597	Roscommon			
2480	Sligo	Creevagh-, Kilmactranny	Lavin	
2157	Sligo			
3151	Sligo			
3300	Sligo		Flanagan, Foy(e)	
97	Tipperary	Clogheen	Collins/Prendergast/Cleary	
2983	Tipperary	Clonmel area	Gordon	
3568	Tipperary	Inchamore		
2494	Tipperary	Nenagh		
3597	Tipperary	Nenagh		
1964	Tipperary	New Inn	Tobin	to Boston
3595	Tipperary	Newport		
1458	Tipperary			
2300	Tipperary			
3043	Tipperary			
3139	Tipperary			
3321	Tipperary			
3570	Tipperary			
2300	Tyrone			
3144	Tyrone		Clarke, Loughlin, Quinn	
3328	Tyrone		McDonald, McGurk	
3413	Tyrone			
3321	Tyrone			
2119	Waterford	Dungarvan/Clonkerdin, Scart		
698	Waterford	Passage East & Dungarvan		
806	Waterford	Knockeylan, Kilrossanty, Lemybrien, Carrick-on-Siur	Lonergan, Linehan	
806	Waterford	Kilmasthomas	May(e), Powers, Rockett, Troy	
97	Waterford	Tallow	O'Connor/Fitzgerald	
2040	Waterford			
2659	Waterford		Dooley	1882
3043	Waterford			
3387	Waterford			
899	Westmeath		Fury, Killian, Dean, McKeon	
3579	Westmeath			
3580	Westmeath		McGauley, Gelling	CT
577	Wexford	New Ross	Wadden	
3054	Wexford		Cox, Carney, Redmond	

Member Number	County	Townland or Other Area	Surname	Other Information
3449	Wexford		Foley	
3495	Wexford			
3139	Wicklow			
885	Northern Ireland		Armstrong, Cain, Gallagher	
3362	Northern Ireland		Robinson	
3387	Northern Ireland			Scot immig pre 1700
3495	Northern Ireland			
3540	Northern Ireland			

Addendum

The following entries were received after Part 1 was published in the Spring Issue of the TIARA newsletter.

Member Number	County	Townland or Other Area	Surname	Other Information
3595	Clare	Broadford		
3542	Clare			
3595	Clare	Broadford		
3596	Cork	Kinneagh parish	McCarthy, Quill, Sullivan	
97	Cork	Mitchelstown	O'Connor/Fogarty	Emig. to Ma. by 1855
3584	Donegal	Inver/Kilymard	McGroary	
3196	Donegal	Meenadreen		
3311	Galway	Lettermore, Oughterad	Stephen Joyce	
2515	Galway			1840-1900
3542	Galway			
3121	Kerry		Brosnihan, Sullivan	
3597	Kilkenny	Kilkenny City		
3597	Kilkenny	Sheastown		
3597	Kilkenny	Thomastown		
3597	Laois	Ballinakill		



The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Inc.
2120 Commonwealth Ave.
Auburndale, MA 02466

Non Profit Organization
Presorted Standard
Permit No. 106
Sudbury, MA 01776

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

DATED MATERIAL

Upcoming Conferences

Massachusetts General Council Annual Meeting and Seminar
July 20, 2013, Holy Cross College Hogan Center, Worcester, MA,
(Early registration ends July 1, 2013)
<http://www.massgencouncil.org/>

FGS 2013 "Journey through Generations"
August 21-24, 2013, Grand Wayne Convention Center, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Early Registration ends July 1, 2013
<https://www.fgsconference.org/>

Family Research Day
Sept. 14, 2013, 9am-4pm, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,
400 Essex Street, Lynnfield MA, 781-334-5586
Free but registration will be required. Date for registration TBD.
Contact Leslie Carabello, Director of Family History Center at lesliecarabello@comcast.net

New York State Family History Conference
Sept. 20-21, 2013, Holiday Inn and Conference Center Syracuse/Liverpool,
441 Electronics Parkway, Liverpool, NY
Sept. 20-21, 2013
<http://www.nysfhc.org/>

