Neighborhoods

Bunker Hill Monument and old Charlestown 1923 (approximate date).
Courtesy of the Boston Public Library, Leslie Jones Collection.
President’s Message

It’s hard to believe we’re starting a new “TIARA Year” already. You should know that your TIARA Board and Volunteers have been working throughout the summer. In June, we had our meeting in Lawrence, the Irish Cultural Centre of New England Festival, and the Worcester Irish Music Festival. In July, we were a sponsor and vendor at the Massachusetts Genealogical Council’s Annual Meeting and Seminar at Brandeis University. TIARA members were strong in attendance. At the end of August, we were at the FGS Conference in Birmingham, Alabama!

As always, the volunteers made each of these events a major success for TIARA. We are including a list of the volunteers who worked over the summer months, giving their time and talent to TIARA. We are also grateful to the ICCNE, Worcester AOH, MGC and FGS for working with TIARA and providing these opportunities for TIARA.

We have been preparing for our participation at the upcoming Back to Our Past Event, taking place in Dublin, Ireland in October. TIARA will host a booth in a sort of role-reversal capacity. We will be trying to help our Irish cousins research their relations that came to the United States. Marie Ahearn and Janis Duffy have been working on our booth content, including examples of American records and photos of our ancestors who made the journey across the Atlantic. They have also been hard at work preparing our trip attendees for the research week that will follow. The conference is an added bonus for those members taking the research trip this year. We are proud to say that Susan Steele and Janis Duffy will present a lecture at the Back to Our Past conference. We have asked some of our sister organizations here in the United States to help provide resources particular to their region of the country. We thank the IGSI (Irish Genealogical Society International), W.I.S.E (Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England Family History Society), and the Butte-Silver Bow Public Archives for their help.

Joan Callahan and Susan Steele have been working with Mary Rita Grady to update our library.

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Neighborhood Research: Using Preservation Planning Records in Genealogy
Kathleen Kelly Broomer #3413

If the neighborhoods I research were associated with my own ancestors, I would be making more progress on recording my family's history in the United States.

To research neighborhoods, I cull through vital and census records, examine deeds and probate files, scrutinize city directories and municipal voting lists, and compile descendant charts. I read local histories, compare pages in historic atlases from different time periods, and identify geographic, social, and economic factors that shaped a town's development. I visit public libraries and historical societies, looking for newspaper clippings, diaries, and town reports.

I also visit the neighborhoods, photographing homes, shops, mills, houses of worship, schools, cemeteries, and parks. I can use the Internet to travel down a street without leaving my desk, but seeing these places firsthand puts me closer to the experiences of the people who once lived there.

When I take a photograph or finish a report, I often wonder whether the families of former residents would like to see the information I compiled. I can't take the time to find out. Getting this neighborhood research into the hands of descendants is not what I was hired to do.

Genealogists interested in learning more about neighborhoods in the United States may wish to check the preservation planning files maintained by State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs). Under the administrative umbrella of the National Park Service, SHPOs in every state, the District of Columbia, and U. S. territories conduct surveys of historic properties, and nominate individual properties and districts to the National Register of Historic Places.

If genealogical research starts with the person, then research in preservation planning starts with the place. Research on the place quickly yields information about the families associated with that place. In accessing preservation planning records, genealogists benefit from the work of other professionals who are on the ground in the community and familiar with both local history and the documentary sources available. Historians, architectural historians, social and cultural anthropologists, and town planners are among those who compile the research submitted to the SHPO.

Historic property inventory forms and National Register nominations tell the story of a neighborhood and its residents. These documents describe both the history of the place and the ways in which its appearance may have changed over time. Maps and photographs record the location and condition of the neighborhood at the time of documentation.

Bibliographies provide clues for additional research.

SHPO files are public documents, and increasingly available online. In Massachusetts, information from historic property inventory forms and National Register nominations is entered into a searchable database: [http://mhc-macris.net](http://mhc-macris.net). Many of the forms themselves may be downloaded. Check a SHPO's website directly to see whether a database exists for that state, as the contents of SHPO databases generally are not picked up by search engines. In some states, paper files are still the norm.

SHPO websites also may offer links to historic context statements and communitywide survey reports, focusing on a geographic location, historic period, or socio-economic theme within the state. These sources are useful for developing timelines and understanding local trends. Theme studies developed for the National Historic Landmarks program may prove helpful, available at: [www.nps.gov/history/nhl](http://www.nps.gov/history/nhl).

Every research collection has its limitations. Historic property inventory forms and National Register nominations are planning documents first, often prepared in projects designed to record hundreds of historic properties in a short time. It is understood that information may be amended in future planning projects as circumstances warrant.
Research available in SHPO files is not genealogical writing. The level of detail in source citations varies widely. Source lists can be extensive, though footnotes are not normally required. The absence of an address or town in a database may mean information either has not yet been compiled for that community or has not been processed. It is worthwhile to inquire.

Has the state recorded your ancestor’s neighborhood?

**Neighborhood Resources in the TIARA Library**

Susan Steele #1025

The TIARA library in Auburndale has several unique ‘Neighborhood’ resources. One of these resources is the 1941 Boston Directory produced by R. L. Polk & Company. This volume contains over 2000 pages of listings of individuals living within the Boston city limits. It also has listings for people working in Boston who lived outside of the city. My Reardon ancestors are a good example of this category. Three siblings, all living at 20 Murray Hill Park in Malden, are listed in the 1941 Boston Directory. Louise H. Reardon is listed as a teacher at the Quincy School in Boston: James F. Reardon is a salesman at the Boston Music Company and Joseph H. Reardon is a special clerk at the South Postal Annex. This is much more specific than the 1940 census information that listed “teacher, public schools”, “salesman, music store,” and “clerk, U.S. post office.”

A section entitled “Direction of Householder, Occupants of Office Buildings and Other Business Places” gives a numerical listing of houses. I was able to look at my street in Jamaica Plain and see a house-by-house listing of occupants 80 years ago. I recognized some of these names because they appeared as the abutters in the 1946 certificate of title to my house.

The directory also has a 300 page listing of Boston businesses as well as sections enumerating Societies, Institutions, Military Associations, and City & State Government offices. Many of these listings give the names of officeholders in each of these categories. The 1941 Boston Directory is available on ancestry.com but if you would rather turn pages in a book, come to the TIARA library.

Another unique source will be available at the TIARA library this fall. The individual donating the book gave the following description: “This is a volume published in 1897 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of St. Mary’s Parish in the North End of Boston (located at the corner of Endicott and Thacher Streets). The book contains a detailed history of the parish and, more importantly, highlights a large number of members with photos and brief bios. Photos are also included of the interior and exterior of the building and the many Jesuits who served the parish.”

For a look at larger neighborhoods, the TIARA library has other resources. There is a complete run of our own Newsletter beginning with the very first issue in 1984. An index to the articles in the issues from 1984 to 2008 appears at http://tiara.ie/newsletterindex.php. A number of member stories describe neighborhoods in Massachusetts, other parts of the U.S. and in Ireland.

The library also has newsletters published by other genealogy organizations. They are listed at http://tiara.ie/periodicals.php. We have a large number of issues of The Septs Newsletter published by our sister genealogy organization, The Irish Genealogical Society International. The IGSI theme issues cover Irish in such places as New Orleans, Louisiana: Butte, Montana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Brunswick, and other parts of Canada as well as issues devoted to most of the counties in the Republic of Ireland and those in Northern Ireland. For a complete listing of Septs themes see http://irishgenealogical.org/page/septs-themes.

Can’t wait to get your hands on some of these sources? Look for information on late fall opening times for the library. These times will appear on the TIARA website.

**Research Tip**

Marie Pierre-Louis’ blog, The New England House Historian, often contains information on resources for researching New England homes. You can read her blog at:

http://nehousehistorian.blogspot.com

**President’s Message** (continued from pg. 2)

They have sorted through your kind donations, catalogued, cleaned, and organized TIARA’s library. There are some unique items available for your perusal in the TIARA library. We are working towards opening hours, but right now, you can make an appointment if you would like to check the library’s holdings.

Your Board is actively planning several exciting events for the 2012-13 season, not the least of which will be TIARA’s 30th birthday, and we look forward to a busy and productive year for TIARA!
The house of our maternal grandparents in Fall River, Massachusetts was very familiar to my siblings and me. Before there were any interstate highways, our home in southwestern Connecticut was a four-hour drive from Fall River. Because of the distance, we spent our frequent weekend visits and vacations living in our grandparents' house as we grew up. Because we were often temporary residents of the house, we also came to know the neighborhood in the 1950s and 1960s. It was basically the same neighborhood that my mother and her siblings knew in their childhood years.

The neighborhood was typical for New England mill cities. Most of the houses were multi-family dwellings. There were variety stores (the Seven-Eleven of the time) and small grocery stores on every other street corner. There were also neighborhood bakeries and fish and chip shops. Churches were also liberally scattered around the area with many serving the French, Portuguese, or Polish speaking communities.

Through the week, a number of tradesmen visited our grandparents' house. The milkman stopped by several times a week. The bread man, the tea man, the laundry man, and the insurance man usually visited once a week. The newspaper was delivered to their second floor apartment door every afternoon.

On laundry day, the laundry man delivered the wet wash by mid-morning. My grandmother, as well as her neighbors, then set to work hanging the wash on clotheslines that crisscrossed and filled most of the yard. The housewives took time out to chat across the fences that separated the yards, catching up on the latest news of the neighborhood.

On Sunday, if the weather was good, we would walk the three blocks to our family’s parish church, Saints Peter and Paul. There was a Catholic church directly across the street from our grandparents' house but we didn't usually go there because it was a Polish language church.

People arrived at church in their Sunday best which had been carefully prepared the night before (clothes pressed, shoes shined and don't forget your hat and gloves). We sat, stood, knelt quietly through the Latin Mass. After Mass, many people gathered in the open space in front of the church to socialize with friends and acquaintances.

My sister Kathleen and I have been researching our family history for 20-30 years. In 1991, we made our first visit to the town of Stalybridge, Cheshire, England where our maternal grandfather and his father were born.

In the course of many years of researching various records and local history sources, we have learned much about the everyday lives of our ancestors in Stalybridge. We have also found that the Fall River neighborhood of our grandparents, which we knew in the latter half of the twentieth century, had been populated in the early twentieth century not only by our great-grandparents and their children but also by many relatives and friends who had also emigrated from Stalybridge.

On our first visit to Stalybridge, we arrived from the southeast and looked down upon the town from the hills that surround it, getting an overall picture of the town. From the hills, it was clear to see that the general setting was similar to Fall River but on a smaller scale.

As we explored the town, we came upon the now abandoned textile mills where our great-grandparents and their parents had worked. We also located St. Peter Roman Catholic Church, the only Catholic church in that town during our an-
cestors’ time. The Catholic population of the town lived in the area around this church.

The house on Kay Street, where our grandfather’s family had lived in 1891, was demolished during urban renewal. However, we did see the old brick row houses further up Kay Street which gives an idea of the small size of the dwellings and the close quarters of the neighborhood.

I found her home online, in Griffiths Valuation, in Drumgooland, sections 1 and 2. On Ros Davies’ website, I was able to see where the office and cottage were situated. Laying the plot lands over a modern map of the area, I found the land on Drumgooland Road, just north of Ringsend Road, County Down, Drumgooland in the townland of Legananny. I also used Google Earth to see the actual location.

In October last year, my sister Jan and I took a Black Taxi tour to Legananny to see the land of our grandmother’s birth. We met a lovely woman living on the land; though not near the cottage we were looking for. Mrs. Bingham said her husband was related to the Coburns (the maiden name of our great grandmother), but he was away for the day. We were sorry to have missed him. Still, the sun peeked out from steel grey clouds, while the rolling hills and the late blooming roses captured our hearts.

From there, at age twenty, our grandmother with her half sister and cousin, rode to Belfast and took the ferry across the Irish Sea past the Isle of Man to Stranraer, Scotland. Then they took a train to England and at Liverpool, they boarded The City of New York, an ocean liner bound for New York, and landed at Ellis Island. There she was processed
and Grandmother met the emissary of her sponsor who lived in Newton Lower Falls. She traveled to Massachusetts either by train or by boat, and arrived in the city of Newton where she was indentured for one year.

In 1892, Grandmother lived with a minister’s family at 549 Grove Street, Newton Lower Falls. I knew the family consisted of a minister, his wife and his adult son and daughter. With a little help from the local librarian and the historical society, I found the name of the minister: Dr. John Twombly. Dr. Twombly, the father, shared the pulpit with his adult son, Rev. William L.D. Twombly at the Methodist-Episcopal Church of Newton Lower Falls. Dr. and Mrs. Twombly’s daughter, Isabella, was an artist.

I was able to locate the address on a modern map and did a reverse look up to find the current resident, Mrs. Sincuk. When I spoke to her on the phone, she gave me permission to photograph her house and told me the original builder of the house was Mr. Peter C. Baker, a carpenter originally from Holland, who lived with his family around the corner. I had a picture of the house from Google Earth but there was a big tree obliterating the view of the front. I photographed the house and walked to where the Bakers lived. It was ridiculous how fast my heart was beating! It was as if I could sense my grandmother walking with me.

Through my research, I found the Twombly family to be very well educated, talented and gracious. They were early members of the Methodist Campground at Oak Bluffs, Martha’s Vineyard and went there every summer to the gathering there. Now I was on the hunt for their summer cottage. I found records that the daughter Isabella had a cottage as well, so I had to make that trip too. From the records, I learned that the street where the cottage was located has been renamed. The summer that my grandmother would have been on Martha’s Vineyard, the family had put in town water and an indoor toilet was installed.

The following New Year’s Day, Dr. Twombly died and our grandmother’s indenture ended abruptly. She and her half sister moved to Boston, where they met the MacNeill brothers. Together they moved to Malden, to several locations in that town. Our grandmother and her half sister married the MacNeill brothers. One wedding occurred in 1893 and the other one in 1895. Together, the brothers ran a blacksmith shop in Malden.

In 1898, the two families went to Great Village, Nova Scotia where the MacNeill boys had been raised. We visited Great Village and found that it was a very small community with one crossroad. Since we had no address, we will have to do more research for that house.

My grandmother was unhappy in Nova Scotia. (“Will, the children and I are going back to Boston. You may join us if you wish.”). Together, all the MacNeills traveled through Calais, ME, down to Wells, ME, where the two families split up. Our grandparents, now with two children headed back to Malden, while Grandmother’s half sister and her husband went to Fitchburg, MA.

The MacNeills rented a house at 18 Wyoming Avenue in Malden and Grandpa opened a blacksmith shop on Central Street about a mile away. It is another place I will have to visit some day.

The family grew to include nine children and our grandmother decided to move them all to Middleboro, MA, farm country. With a mortgage in HER name for $1500, she bought a farm on Wareham Street. My sister found a copy of the deed at the Registry of Deeds and we went searching. According to family lore, our grandfather built a circular drive in front of the house, extending to the barn and out to the street because our grandmother complained about the mud that the rubber tires kicked up and the children tracked into the house. The drive was constructed with seam stone by my father and grandfather in the summer of 1922.

Locating the farm was more difficult than we thought because there is a development there now and the drive, of course, has long been buried beneath about six feet of topsoil.

The MacNeills added two foster children to their own brood of nine. I’m told that old farm house, with the player piano, was the site of many Sunday afternoon parties. When the noise and the laughter died down, they would sing sad songs of Ireland and Nova Scotia until it was time for their company to wander home. My grandparents lived the rest of their lives in Middleboro, taking an apartment on Barrows Street in their later years.
Let’s get on the TIARA time machine and travel back 5000 years into the misty realms of the ancient Celts. Here your ancestors exist beyond the reach of your genealogical research. Nevertheless, these ancestors are a “community” which meets the definition of the word as “a social, religious, occupational or other group sharing common characteristics.” Our guides on this trip are five scientists at Trinity College in Dublin whose curiosity has opened a door to a past nearly 5000 years old.

Just as people form social communities there are also “communities” of genes into which we can be grouped. We can be classified by genotypes (the set of genes that define an organism) or phenotypes (the pattern of genes that define individual traits). Your genotype makes you a human being. Your phenotype dictates your height, eye color, pigmentation, hair color and all the other elements that define you. The increasing use of genotyping, or DNA analysis, is sorting us out into various gene strains reflecting race, ethnicity, migration and reproductive partners. This is why you can see Henry Louis Gates tell his guests on “Finding Your Roots” that they are “12 percent Asian, 56 percent European, and 8 percent Amer-indian.”

Within the European genomes there are distinct groups of genes that are “Celtic” in origin. Over millennia the Celtic peoples migrated from Central Europe through the Balkans to Spain and Normandy. Armed resistance, resource needs and wanderlust eventually drove them through Spain and Britain and onto Ireland where legend says they overcame the Fir Bolg and other indigenous residents. Many generations living in their island kingdom established their genetic profiles.

Even if you are not a geneticist [my Genetics courses are nearly as old as the Fir Bolg] this stuff is fascinating. There are 3.2 billion genes in the human genome. Each gene is a protein with a unique structure that forms a code and works like instructions for a biological computer. Currently there are 27 identified origins for European ethnicities [the “R” group] ranging from the Balkans to Britain. Research has progressed to the point that putative ancestries can be identified in some specific haplotypes. (A “haplotype” is a DNA sequence common to all descendants of a common male ancestor.)

Research at Trinity College, Dublin in 2006 identified “A Y-Chromosome Signature of Hegemony in Gaelic Ireland”, which in simple terms means that by analyzing the Y [male] chromosomes of Irishmen the haplotype of one clan can be found to have become dominant in the population of Western Ireland. One segment of this code has been designated R1b, now called the Irish Modal Haplotype. More specifically, the R1b1c M222 SNP is designated the North West Irish haplotype group. Above is a distribution map of the haplotype from the study.

The Trinity College study mapped this haplotype among a sample of modern Irish residents. The results of the research are summarized in the abstract of their published paper which is couched in very careful scientific language but which speaks with a subtle degree of Irish pride. It is so nicely worded I would be remiss not to quote it in full, as follows:

“Seventeen marker simple tandem repeat genetic analysis of Irish Y chromosomes reveals...
a previously unnoted modal haplotype that peaks in frequency in the northwestern part of the island. It shows a significant association with surnames purported to have been descended from the most important and enduring dynasty of early medieval Ireland, the Ui Neill. This suggests that such phylogenetic predominance is a biological record of past hegemony and supports the veracity of semi-mythological early genealogies. The fact that one in five males sampled in northwestern Ireland is likely a patrilineal descendant of a single early medieval ancestor is a powerful illustration of the potential link between paternal ancestry and how Y chromosome phylogeography can be influenced by social selection." (Emphasis supplied.)¹

I am sure you are now saying either “Wow, that’s cool” or “What?! The authors are arguing (with a touch of crac) that the Northwest IMH gene tells them that Naill Nogohlich (Nail of the Nine Hostages), and his 12 sons, were such a dominant [and profligate] power in ancient Northern Ireland that they “sowed their wild oats” across their entire kingdom – and time as well. The modern result is that 20 percent of all Irish males in Northwestern Ireland exhibit that gene. While this may not conform to our modern norms of behavior, in ancient Ireland there was a certain value in being affiliated with the ruling family. As a result, it is fair to say that, if your families came from Sligo, Donegal, Tyrone, Antrim, Fermanagh, etc. The Great O’Neill may be lurking in your genes. Equally important it suggests that the “old genealogies” of the oral tradition may have more substance than previously thought.

But not so fast! Subsequent research by John McEwan entitled “Rib1c7 haplogroup M222 SNP aka North West Irish Variety, IMH and R1bSTR19 Irish“ suggests something else. McEwan says that IMH is about 46 percent of the age of the R1b cluster which is conservatively projected to be 3400 years old. If this is the case, the ultimate origins of the gene cluster may predate Naill by several thousand years. There is uncertainty due to the sample size and more research needs to be done. However, we can still probably blame Naill for the “profligacy”. In any event, it does give a whole new meaning to the word “cousin”²

² Further information about specific surnames is available at http://clanmaclochlann.com/R1b1c7/McEvoy.pdf

Neighborhoods of Owen McEnaney
Chris Leary #3493

In 1852, according to the Boston city directory, Owen and Rosanna (Thornton) McEnaney, my great-great grandparents, were residents at 29 Cross Street in Boston, MA. There were three distinct Cross Streets in 19th century Boston neighborhoods: one in the North End, one in Charlestown and one in Hyde Park.

Charlestown at this time was a separate city and was not annexed by Boston until 1874. Hyde Park was still a town, not annexed by Boston until 1912. Thus, the North End address was most likely the place the couple called home.

Today Maria’s Pastries is located at #46, on the east side of Cross St. in the North End, the street’s sole remaining side with commercial or residential structures. But buildings only a short turn from Haymarket Square - long since demolished in the early 1950’s to make way for the Central Artery - stood along the west side of the street in 1852. One was 29 Cross Street. Here the first surviving child of the young couple, my great-grandfather James Patrick, was born.

Slatter and Callan’s 1852 map of Boston shows the area known as the Bullfinch Triangle. This covers the area roughly bounded by Canal, Causeway, and Merrimac Streets. The Boston & Maine railroad, which runs diagonally down from the top left of the map, led directly into to Haymarket Square. Owen and Rose probably traveled part of the way on this line from Rose’s Thornton clan in Maine, disembarking very near to their North End tenement on Cross Street.

A Portion of I. Slatter and B. Callan’s Map of the City of Boston, Mass², 1852
(from www.primaryresearch.org)
In 1853, the McEnaneys moved to the Jefferies Point section of East Boston. Owen McEnaney paid Hugh Harragan $700 to buy a “Court near Everett Street.” Earlier, on June 2, 1846, Hugh Harragan had acquired the property from James W. Paige. The Boston street directory of 1855 lists “Owen McAnany, Mason, h. 4 Page Place.” This street became known as Doherty Court. On May 21, 1855, Owen sold an interest in the property to Patrick J. Thornton blacksmith, who bought “certain land...at 4 Dorety Court.” The 1857 Boston street directory lists “McEneney, Owen, mason h. 4 Coherty Court, E.B.” This was corrected to read 4 Doherty Court in the 1858 directory. (Spelling aberrations are “of the records”) It was at this address in 1858 that Owen and Rosanna’s second child, Michael, died shortly after birth on November 6th.

The enlarged view of the O. H. Bailey 1879 map of East Boston shows the Doherty Court neighborhood. The railway “spur” (the circled rail in the center of the map) was at a point just to the right of Maverick Street, the first street in East Boston over which the rails ran. The next street to the right was Everett Street. Doherty Court started at 178-182 Everett Street, which was next to the railroad after it passed under Everett Street as shown on the map and ended at Maverick Street. Therefore, No. 4 Doherty Court would be one of the homes just beneath the spur’s circle in this drawing. Owen McEnaney was an established realtor in this scene in 1879 having charged rent or sold an interest in real estate here since 1853.

The Narrow Gauge Rail built by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad in 1875 placed Doherty Court in the middle of the action. It carried passengers to and from the ferry that docked on Marginal Street, which faced Boston across the harbor. This line ran until 1940.

Jefferies Point, Section 1 of the planned layout of East Boston, was originally described as having “beautiful views and cooling breezes.” A huge influx of mostly Irish immigrants to this area in the 1840s and 1850s brought business to my ancestor, a mason and realtor. This success occurred despite a depression in the larger economy that stemmed from the panic of 1857, and a decline in shipbuilding after the civil war. As a result of this economic downturn, immigration into East Boston...
declined in the 1860s and 1870s. (Seasholes, Nan-cy S., Gaining Ground: a history of landmaking in Boston, MIT Press, c2003)

From all indications, Owen McEnaney was a hustler and a survivor. After emigrating from Ireland with what little he possessed, Owen’s hard work made it possible for him to purchase real estate. His masonry work, real estate transactions, and the trades with tenants enabled him to make a life for his family and himself which, it is fair to say, was better than average. He had succeeded in his adopted city. Owen McEnaney died in 1884.

Owen’s son, James Patrick, died in 1889, just after the birth of his fifth child, my grandmother Elea-nor. James Patrick had only one son. It was this son, Thomas, who, in 1913, sold the family holdings at Doherty Court, after 60 years in the family, to the Narrow Gauge Railway Company.

The Real Stars of TIARA
Our Volunteers

Listed below are some of the volunteers who have been working over the summer months, contributing their time and talent to TIARA. Thanks to everyone who has worked so hard for TIARA in the past and we look forward to working with future volunteers. We tried to make this list as complete as possible. If we missed anyone, we apologize.

June 9th TIARA meeting in Lawrence - Susan Steele, Virginia Wright, Dick Wright, Margaret Sullivan, Greg Atkinson, Karen Trearchis, Pam Holland

Summer Forester volunteers at UMass - Connie Koutoujian, Pat Deal, Maureen Egan, Carolyn Jack, Charlie Jack

Library work - Joan Callahan, Susan Steele, Mary RitaGrady, Wheaton Wilbar

Mass Memories preparation - Susan Steele, Mary Choppa, Pat Deal, Sheila FitzPatrick, Virginia Wright, Connie Koutoujian, Pat Willis

Office maintenance and mail - Susan Steele, Charlie Jack, Carolyn Jack

ICC Festival - “The TIARA volunteers did an outstanding job. Our tent was very popular and they came through as always with their friendliness, willingness to share and ability to listen and help fellow family researchers. They certainly make my job easy!” -Kathy Roscoe, Pat Flaherty, Judy Lang, Molly Walker, Evelyn McElroy, John Thompson, Michael & Maura Brophy, Beth McAleer, Bob & Marie Barry, Ann Duffy, Carlyn Cox, Paul & Joanna Delaney.

Newsletter – Virginia Wright, Dick Wright, Marie Ahearn, Sheila FitzPatrick, Kathy Roscoe, Pat Landry, Duane Crabtree, Connie Koutoujian, Barbara San Clemente, Wheaton Wilbar, Alice Wadden, Mary Choppa, Bob Gallagher, Kelly Leary, Marion Huard, Pat Willis, Susan Steele, Thomas Toohey, Judy Izenberg, Susan Kiley, Mary E. Dorion, Thomas A. Dorsey, Marilyn Magee Zwiener, Brian Reynolds, Greg Atkinson, Claire Smith

Board Meetings – Margaret Sullivan, Greg Atkinson, Pamela Holland, Susan Steele, Gary Sutherland, Charlie Jack, Carolyn Jack, Pat Landry, Eva Murphy, Virginia Wright, Brian Reynolds, Sheila FitzPatrick, Joan Callahan, Tom Toohey, Bernie Couming, Janis Duffy, Marie Daly, Sheila FitzPatrick

Trip Committee – Janis Duffy, Marie Ahearn, William Kelley, Carlyn Cox, Joyce Wadlington, Pat Landry, Mary Choppa

NERGC Meeting – Susan Steele, Pamela Holland

Worcester Irish Music Festival – Ed O’Connor, Pat Landry, Mary Choppa

MGC Annual Meeting and Seminar – Susan Kenny Welch, Marie Ahearn, Gary Sutherland

FGS – Eileen O’Duill, Mary Choppa, Gary Sutherland

Family Search Indexing – 33 TIARA members, 139,020 Records Indexed, 52,913 Arbitrated

Family Search Arbitrators – Carolyn Jack, E.A. McElroy, Kate McGonigle, Gail McKenna

In this column we will conclude our look at the Tudor occupation of Ireland by focusing on Tyrone’s Rebellion, also known as the Nine Years War (1569-1603). This set of events centers on the Earl of Tyrone (The Great O’Neill) and culminates in The Flight of the Earls. The rebellion was the product of shifting and fluid events involving the O’Neill clan leadership, the role of Scot mercenaries (gallowglass) settled in Ulster, English desires to create “plantations” in Northern Ireland, and the intervention, or lack thereof, of Spain and the Vatican.

Hiram Morgan, a professor at University College, Cork, has written a detailed treatment of Hugh O’Neill in Tyrone’s Rebellion. The book is based on the author’s doctoral thesis and is one of few books on the topic. Not surprisingly, it is academic and suffers from the common “forest and trees” problem in dissertations of documentable facts overwhelming narration. Nevertheless, it is accurate, exhaustively researched, and challenges some previously held conclusions.

In fact, as the Twilight Lords suggested about the Desmond Rebellions, this period was replete with the complex, and often ironic, self-destruction of the last remaining great clan of Ireland – the O’Neills. The interplay of a drunken, ailing clan chief (Turlough Luineach), a murderous pretender (Shane O’Neill), a host of wives and mistresses, predation by resident Scot mercenaries (McShanes and McClerys), the role of Sir John Perrot (the alleged bastard son of Henry the VIII, and thus Queen Elizabeth’s half-brother) and the brutality of English administrators (Bagenal, Bingham and Fitzwilliam) gives the period a dramatic color that borders on soap opera.

This may, of course, explain Morgan’s controlled approach. He deals with several key subjects in the story quite well. He begins by working out a thorough history of Hugh O’Neill’s early life from the limited documentation available. Hugh was born in 1550 into a fractured family. He was the son of Matthew O’Neill, one of two sons of Conn O’Neill, First Earl of Tyrone. Matthew’s younger brother Shane claimed his brother was a bastard even though Conn accepted Matthew as his son and Shane’s birth had no effect on Matthew’s right of succession under Brehon law. In the ensuing conflict, Hugh’s father was killed and his grandfather fled Tyrone.

Shane then murdered Brian, Hugh’s older brother, and Hugh succeeded him as Baron Dungannon. He was fostered to an English family and, after Shane’s death, returned to Ulster in 1567 at age 17. In 1580 he fought with the Crown against Gerald Fitzgerald in the Second Desmond Rebellion and in 1584 with Sir John Perrot against the Scots. In 1587 he traveled to England where he was granted a patent to his grandfather’s (Conn) lands. In 1595 he succeeded Turlough Luineach as ‘The O’Neill’. Even this bare bones history has different readings and we will return to it later to consider its interpretation.

As a graduate of a ferocious school of survival, Hugh became a masterful politician and diplomat. One of his innate strengths was alliances formed through family relationships. He married four times and had one son but his uncle Shane fathered 10 children giving him a host of cousins. He was fostered by O’Quinn’s, O’Hagan’s, and by the Hvendens of Laois. He had family ties to the O’Donnells (a step-father and a father-in-law), the MacMahons (a cousin), O’Dougherty (a cousin) and he fostered his son to the MacQuillans and O’Reillys. He also fostered sons of O’Cahan and Sorley Boy MacDonald. As a result, he had connections across Ulster, Donegal, Innishowen, Fermanagh and the Western Isles.

Despite his personal network, Hugh O’Neill occupied a precarious perch between the clans of the North and the English Crown. Given his position, he did his best to strengthen his hand but inevitably had to play competing interests off against one another. Through contacts in the Pale he gained acceptance in London even to the extent of befriending Sir Henry Sidney, the Earl of Leicester, and the Earl of Essex. These contacts helped Hugh persuade the Crown to accept his preeminent right to become the next Earl of Tyrone.

Hugh O’Neill spent a decade from 1579 to 1590 consolidating his political position in Ulster and frightening Queen Elizabeth. Turlough Luineach’s illnesses in 1579 and 1583 brought Hugh’s name forward as his successor. In 1585, he and Art MacTurlough executed a coup to control central Tyrone and Art’s father, Turlough Luineach, was pensioned off. Hugh took control of the territory and Art disappeared from the scene. When Hugh traveled to London in 1587, the Crown recognized his holdings and his title as Earl of Tyrone.

Incidents in his personal life reflected the Gaelic nature of his mind-set. A good example is his third marriage. O’Neill’s nemesis in 1590 was Henry Bagenal who headed the Provincial Presidency in Ulster but who was directed to compromise with Hugh. They conferred at Bagenal’s home in Newry several times and then, to Bagenal’s horror, Hugh asked for his sister’s hand in marriage. His petition denied, Hugh charmed Mabel Bagenal into an
eloped. They married and Mabel became a Catholic. This did not advance O'Neill's case with the English but he was very smitten with his new wife who was 20 years his junior. Unfortunately, Mabel did not prosper in the wild Gaelic culture of Ulster and she died in 1595 after four years of marriage.

Ironically, the Nine Years War did not begin because of a clan dispute or a major clash of Irish and English forces. It began because of a rash action in 1593 by one Captain Humphrey Willis who, acting primarily as a freebooter, invaded Maguire territory in an attempt to establish himself as sheriff of Fermanagh. The clans rallied to Maguire and Willis had to be rescued by Hugh O'Neill and escorted out of the country. This minor event triggered a cascade of eruptions that eventually became a full-fledged insurrection. The process was aided, in part, by offers of help from Philip II of Spain and the Vatican, which added the element of religious motivation to the political threat.

In sharp contrast to Morgan's book on O'Neill we also have The Great O'Neill written in 1942 by the famed Irish author Sean O'Faolain. Two books with the same subject matter could hardly be more different. O'Faolain's work is rich, passionate and painful - an avalanche of biography, opinion, cultural reflections and occasional tangents. Although challenging to read, it displays a love of the Irish and a full recognition of their foibles. As such, it brings up two issues that we have raised elsewhere and which have repeated importance in Irish history.

The first issue is the role of oral tradition. Morgan takes O'Faolain to task for claiming that Hugh O'Neill was fostered for eight years by William Cecil in England (accepted Irish memory). Morgan has found no documentary evidence of this fact and maintains that O'Neill was fostered solely by the Hovenden family in the Pale. While the latter relationship is provable, and supported by later events, there is no clear disproof of O'Faolain's contention. In fact, Hugh O'Neill's early life is very sketchy. Of course, his story is much improved by the contention that he was nurtured in the bosom of his later enemy!

A second point is the intensely personal and detailed recounting by O'Faolain's (a seanachie at his best) versus the dry facts of Morgan. The story of Hugh's wooing of Mable Bagenal takes Morgan two sentences but O'Faolain gives it 7 pages. The symbolic value of events for each author is easily discerned. Sean O'Faolain does indulge in putting words and motivations, in people's mouths.

The climax of O'Neill's life began in 1595 as the war began to assume international proportions. Initially he engaged in guerilla actions, harassing the English forces that moved out of the Pale. As his coalition grew and the English sent more troops, large scale combats began. Two key battles took place at Clontibret (1595) and at the Yellow Ford (1598). As O'Faolain, who is a good military analyst, comments it was "... a picture of war in the sixteenth century." At the Yellow Ford, O'Neill, attacked by his brother-in-law Henry Bagenal, used muskets, trenching and feints to split the English forces and cut them up. Two thousand English troops died. In the first minutes of the engagement Bagenal, lifting his helm to observe the field, was shot through the head and died. With these successes, O'Neill was coming to be viewed as a potential king of a free Ireland. His success led him to write a memorable declaration for Irish Home Rule that included freedom of religion, a right to education, equal justice, and free commerce. (O'Faolain, p. 222)

Bagenal was replaced by the Earl of Essex who, with 16,000 troops, led a tentative and indecisive campaign ending in a negotiated peace (1599) in which O'Neill seemed to exert influence over the younger Essex. (He had been friendly with Essex's father.) The ensuing events were bizarre. Essex violated the Queen's orders, returned to England and invaded her bedchamber to present a petition. He was dismissed and arrested. He was replaced by Mountjoy who was methodical and gradually wore O'Neill down. Essex, however, after confinement, trial and release, led an abortive uprising against the Crown in February, 1601 for which he was executed.

Meanwhile, the British regained control of Munster and O'Neill was pressed back into Ulster. At this juncture the Spanish arrived in Kinsale, Cork with 4000 troops. Mountjoy quickly attacked the Spanish with 7000 troops. When news reached O'Neill and O'Donnell, they immediately marched down the length of Ireland to sandwich in the British army. The Siege of Kinsale (January 1602) was decided by poor coordination between O'Neill and O'Donnell despite a strong showing by the Spanish. The Spanish finally surrendered not knowing that reinforcements had been sent by Philip II. Most of the Irish troops retreated back to Ulster.

The clans continued the resistance through 1603 but famine in Ulster, the death of Hugh Roe O'Donnell (possibly by poisoning) and the surrender of O'Neill's sub-chiefs, ended the war. On March 30, 1603, Hugh O'Neill signed the Treaty of Mellifont with Mountjoy who had kept secret the death of Queen Elizabeth six days earlier.
The following events seem anticlimactic. Elizabeth’s successor James I gave the rebel’s good terms and restored O’Neill and the Ulster chiefs to their estates. A general amnesty was granted. The Ulster famine had killed 60,000 people and the Crown was bankrupt. War was impracticable. However, by September 1607 increasing British harassment caused O’Neill, O’Donnell and 90 of their followers to leave from Lough Swilly for France, and later for Spain and Italy. O’Neill settled in Rome where he was buried, next to his son, in San Pietro following his death on July 20, 1616.

While the Flight of the Earl’s and O’Neill’s death ended the last vestige of the old Gaelic order, it is important to understand that these changes were not just the result of individuals but also of a historical process. To better understand the entire context you would be well served to read Making Ireland British, 1580-1650 by Nicholas Canny, a Professor of History at the National University of Ireland, Galway. Professor Canny undertakes to consider how the “… sequence of colonization ventures launched upon Ireland…. impacted upon the pre-existing peoples... in Ireland....” This exercise in what is called Atlantic History provides a comprehensive view, after 1580, of the people, events and attitudes that led to the “planting” of English settlers in Ireland, the “transplantation” of Catholics west of the Shannon, and the eventual bloodbath by Cromwell.

We will return to this book again but a few points will provide a helpful bridge. Canny begins with the role of Edmund Spencer as an opinion-maker in Tudor England. Spencer, author of the Faire Queen, advocated the view that Ireland could only be brought to “good order” by military conquest and the imposition of plantations. He rejected the humanist view that emphasized education in favor of the use of “necessary” violence and eliminating power in the existing leadership. Spencer’s influence was long lasting and he was said to be admired by Oliver Cromwell, among others.

Canny also addresses the role of Thomas Viscount Wentworth in seeking to suborn Catholicism in Ireland by a long program of plantation development, church centered growth and misdirection. While religious issues are said to be a driver of the 1641 insurrection the opposition of English landholders to Wentworth’s schemes also helped to trigger the event. We will look at these matters in the next column. Suffice it to say here that the events from 1620 to 1641 are one basis for a divided Ireland and continue to underpin the barrier to union.

Update from the Massachusetts State Archives

Due to a change in patron usage of the Archives, the operational hours of the Massachusetts State Archives will change beginning the day after Labor Day, Tuesday September 4. The new hours will be Monday through Friday, 8:30 to 4:30. Other policies will be affected by this change. Original materials may be retrieved from the vaults until 4:00 and all materials must be returned to the vaults by 4:15.

The process for viewing architectural plans still requires an advance appointment. Researchers may visit the Archives, email, or call to determine whether we have plans for a particular building. Upon confirming that we do have plans that you are interested in viewing, we will set up the appointment. Appointments will be scheduled within the hours of 8:45-11:45 and 2:00-4:00. This policy applies only to architectural plans, not to any of the Archives other collections.

This and That
Brian Reynolds #2182

In the Summer 2012 issue of this newsletter, I mentioned that I had discovered that the Railroad Retirement Board has a genealogy page at www.rrb.gov/mep/genealogy.asp.

On Feb 16, 2012 I sent a check covering the non-refundable fee of $27 to the Railroad Retirement Board for the work records of my late father. They sent back a letter confirming my request on Feb 22, 2012. They said the search might take from 30 to 60 days to complete.

On March 2, 2012, the board sent me a folder that included a copy of the paperwork my parents had filled out when my father retired. It contained information on my father, my mother, and me. I was only 16 at the time. The paperwork included birth, marriage, and death dates, and a copy of my father’s death certificate. In the file there was a letter giving the date of death of his widow, my mother.

Within the forms my father had filled out, there was the date he started working as well as his retirement date. His last job title and final place of employment were included in the file. There was also a section on his military service.

My father’s uncle also worked on the railroad. He died in 1960. I wonder what type of luck I will have with him.

Comments/Requests to dathi2010@gmail.com
NEXT: 1641.
The Resurrection of James Connell

Jim Forti #1099

As all experienced genealogists know, some ancestors are reluctant to be found. This can lead to years of frustration as we scour every possible source to locate them. I have had four such relatives and although I am three quarters Sicilian and one quarter Irish, three of the recalcitrants are on the Irish side of the family. After twenty years of intermittent searches, one was about to come out of hiding.

Two of the four were James and Harry Connell, brothers of my great-grandmother, Esther Connell. They were the oldest of the ten children born to William “Will” Connell and Hanora “Nora” Daly who were married May 7, 1861, in the West Cork city of Schull. All ten of their children were born in the Altar-Toormore section of Goleen, south of Schull. James, the oldest of ten children, was born June 15, 1862, and his brother Harry was born July 13, 1864. Five of the children, including my great grandmother, eventually immigrated to the United States and one, Maude, settled in Glasgow, Scotland. The other four remained in Ireland. Only James and Harry were unaccounted for.

Before immigrating to the States, James and Harry both enlisted in the British military, James with the Royal Dragoons and Harry with Her Majesty’s Navy. Family lore has them eventually deserting and fleeing to the United States. Since both changed their names, ostensibly to avoid capture and execution by British authorities, the desertion story rings true. Family tradition had them reversing the letters of their surname and adopting the new name of Llenloc. Although Queen Victoria granted amnesty to all deserters as part of her Golden Jubilee, neither of the brothers thought that it was wise to resume the family name. The double L at the beginning seemed doubtful so all my searches for James and Harry included the surnames Llenloc, Lennock, Lenox, and the original Connell. All possible permutations proved to be futile and both brothers remained well hidden.

Then in February, I received a telephone call asking if I was the Jim Forti who was researching the Connell family. After my affirmation, the caller introduced himself as Bob Marchetta, a distant cousin. I told him that I recognized his name. He said that he had been looking for the missing brothers and then he dropped his bombshell. He had found James Connell.

After arriving in the States in 1883, James Connell enlisted in the First Cavalry Regiment at Fort Walla Walla in the Washington Territory using the name Alexander Llenloc. When his six-year term was completed, he re-enlisted, this time at Fort Grant in the Arizona Territory. When that hitch was completed in 1894, he re-enlisted at Fort Riley, Kansas, and followed that up with another hitch at Fort Riley in 1897. When the Spanish-American War began, Corporal Alexander Llenloc of Troop K, First Cavalry Regiment, was deployed to Cuba. On June 24, 1898, Troop K and a detachment of Rough Riders, met the Spanish at Las Guasimas (a/k/a La Quasima) in the tropical thicket surrounding Santiago de Cuba.

When my cousin Bob began his research, he investigated all the same areas that I had explored with the same results. Then he had a brilliant idea; forget about searching different names, just look for the word Llenloc. He did a web search for Llenloc and found that there was a cartridge belt with the name Llenloc listed in a 1913 catalogue of the Ohio Historical Society. The belt had been donated to the society by Webb Hayes. Bob then searched the current holdings of the Ohio Historical Society but the belt was no longer listed. After a period of deliberation, he decided to research Webb Hayes in the hope of finding the location of the belt.

Webb Hayes, the second son of President Hayes, was a prominent person in the establishment of the Ohio Historical Society. After his father had been president, Webb decided to establish a library for his father’s papers, thus founding the first presidential library in the United States. Like his father before him, Webb joined the military and fought in the Spanish-American War. During the Battle of Las Guasimas, Webb exhausted his ammunition supply and retrieved the cartridge belt from a dead American soldier. He used the belt for the duration of the war and then donated it, along with other Spanish-American War artifacts, to the Ohio Historical Society. After establishing the presidential library for his father, he transferred these articles to the library. The name on the belt was Alexander Llenloc!

With this new discovery, Bob, himself a veteran, began acquiring the military records of Alexander Llenloc. He still had to prove that Alexander Llenloc was in fact James Connell. Using the recently found name, Bob compiled all the enlistments, a newspaper article about the battle with a list of casualties, and various other documents. However, most importantly, he found a pension card that listed Alexander’s beneficiary, his mother Nora Connell, Ireland, and it was signed Alexander Llenloc, alias James Connell. Finally, we had our proof!
I have always been a history buff and my wife and I have visited many presidential homes and libraries. However, we had yet to visit the homes of any of the eight Ohio presidents and now I had an added incentive to visit the Buckeye state. An invitation to a wedding in St. Louis provided the impetus and soon we were driving west.

As we arrived in Fremont, Ohio, home of Rutherford B. Hayes and his presidential library, I tried not to set my sights too high. Although I knew that the belt was not on display, I hoped that the library staff would allow me to see it and photograph it. Upon entering the library, I asked for the director. I explained the reason for my visit and requested to see the cartridge belt. He had no problem with my request and arranged a meeting with the collections manager, Mary Lou. She had us wait in her office while she retrieved the belt. She returned with the belt wrapped in archival paper and unwrapped it for me. I asked and was granted permission to photograph the belt and Mary Lou asked if I wanted to hold it. I was shocked, but readily agreed. She had me wear archival gloves and as I held the belt, my wife took pictures. Mary Lou then allowed me to put the belt on and more pictures followed. I was awestruck, holding the cartridge belt of my great-granduncle, the belt he was wearing when he drew his last breath. He had much adventure in his 36 years but, because of his alias, his exploits had remained secret. Now, 114 years after he died, I was wearing the cartridge belt that resolved the mystery of his fate. With the help of the library staff, I had accomplished more than I dared dream.

Although the library possessed the belt, the staff was unaware of the complete provenance of the belt. They knew that Webb Hayes had acquired the belt during the war, but they knew nothing about the original owner. Now that they understood my relationship to the owner, I offered to compose a biography of my great-granduncle for their records. I would also send an 1897 photograph of him, with the name James Connell on the reverse side, in his cavalry uniform taken while he was stationed at Fort Riley. The staff was most appreciative to obtain the complete history of the belt and now James Connell would obtain the recognition that was denied him for over a century. Now the exploits of Corporal Alexander Llennoc have been fleshed out into the life of James Connell.

After the Battle of Las Guasimas, Alexander Llennoc and the other sixteen soldiers who were killed were buried alongside the battlefield. A year later they were disinterred and reburied at Arlington National Cemetery. Family stories had suggested that he was buried there, so when I visited the cemetery in 1995, I inquired about a burial in the name of James Llennoc. They searched their records and told me that no one with that name was buried there. With such an unusual name, I would have thought that they would have said that there was an Alexander Llennoc buried there and all this searching could have been resolved seventeen years ago. But then, this whole great adventure would never have taken place.
There are all kinds of advice for genealogists attempting to break down brick walls, but I learned that one of the best methods is to have a clever cousin. Now all I need is for another clever cousin to resurrect Harry.

**Commentary on an Early Strike**

Marie Ahearn #097

The shoemakers strike in Lynn, Mass. - procession in the midst of a snow storm of eight hundred women operatives joining the strike..., preceded by the Lynn City Guards with music, and followed by four thousand workmen.

(http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2007677064/ Frank Leslie's illustrated Newspaper, March 17, 1860 pgs 250-251)

The article that follows is from South Danvers Observer, vol. 5, #3, p.3, Spring 2011. It is reprinted with the kind permission of Nancy Barthelemy, archivist at the Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, MA. Ms. Barthelemy writes a quarterly journal, South Danvers Observer, which details the history of South Danvers (now Peabody) using newspapers and historical records from the period. Some articles are available on the library website:

http://www.peabodylibrary.org/.

To access information on the archives, go to the website and click on “local history.” For additional information or to make an appointment to visit the Local History Resource Room, contact Nancy Barthelemy at 978 531-0100 x34 or email: barthele@noblenet.org.

**South Danvers and the Lynn Shoeworkers Strike**

In a time when the rights of workers and unions’ ability to bargain for its members are making national newspapers, it is interesting to remember that the largest strike for workers’ rights before the Civil War began in the city of Lynn.

Like South Danvers, Lynn had been hard hit by the Panic of 1857. Many shoeworkers in Lynn lost their jobs. Consequently, the demand for leather in South Danvers fell. When conditions began to im-

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**Upcoming TIARA Meetings**

Friday, September 14, 7:30 p.m., Boston College, 515 Fulton Hall, Speakers: Marie Dailey and Michael Brophy, "Dead Money: Researching Heirs from Ireland to Boston"

Friday, October 12, 7:30 p.m. at BC, 515 Fulton Hall Speaker: Tom Toohey, “Irish Genealogy 202: Six more ways to find your Irish ancestors”

Saturday, November 10, 1pm, Luncheon Banquet at The Wayside Inn, Sudbury, MA, James Redfearn, “The Rising at Roxbury Crossing” (This is a ticketed event).

Friday December 14, (tentative) Speaker and location TBA
prove, though, manufacturers refused to hire the shoeworkers back at their old rates. Instead, they offered them much lower wages. For working sixteen hours a day for six days a week, a man earned $3 and a woman only $1.

As worker unrest grew, they demanded a return to the older wages, but the factory owners refused. Over 3,000 shoeworkers chose Feb. 22, 1860, George Washington's birthday, to walk out.

Not long after, on March 7th, during an enormous blizzard, more than 5,000 men and 1,000 women marched through the streets of Lynn to demand better pay.

South Danvers watched the strike with great interest. Some hoped that the workers would never be allowed to return, thereby opening up jobs to those in South Danvers. Others blamed the 'dirty Irish' for being behind the movement. They saw them as nothing more than rabble-rousers. And some believed the workers’ cause to be just.

Of course, how Lynn and other shoeworking communities fared affected the price of leather and therefore, South Danvers. Others cities and towns throughout Massachusetts followed Lynn’s example. Shoeworkers from Newburyport, Haverhill, Marblehead and Natick walked out in protest.

Local grocers and other businesses sent food to the strikers in support of their protest. On March 17th, 10,000 shoe workers marched from Lynn, Salem, Marblehead and other Essex County towns in the largest demonstration for labor before the Civil War. Police from Boston as well as the militia were called in to prevent violence. Police were also used to insure that strikers didn’t interfere with shoes being shipped out of state.

The strike soon came to the attention of the new president, Abraham Lincoln. While he spoke in support of the workers, factory owners refused to budge. Unable to endure ongoing weeks without an income, most workers returned to their jobs by the end of March. The strike ended completely in April 1860.

When I heard there was a strike in Lynn a week ago among the shoeworkers, I was attracted by a curiosity to see how the discontented cordwainers would make battle with capital....I found the square filled with a dense throng that looked as if it might have been transported from Dublin or Cork, except that it was less ragged than the great unwashed of those cities are reported to be, so unmistakably Irish were the faces of the great majority.” From the South Danvers Wizard, March 7, 1860

Making a Timeline
Kathy Sullivan #3009

My great-great grandmother, Hannah (Dealy/Daly) O’Sullivan always had multiple family members living in her household. She had a sister, Mary Anne and a daughter, Helena, who migrated to the San Francisco area. They each had at least two children who were raised by Hannah in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

In my search to learn more about Helena O’Sullivan, I recently discovered the California Digital Newspaper Collection. While exploring the website, I located a death notice for a daughter of Helena, Essie Helena Councilman3. Because she was born in 1875 and died in 1877, this child was not listed on any census. As I continued looking, I found so many possible references under variant spellings of Helena O’Sullivan’s name, that I thought the best way to organize the facts of Helena’s life was with a timeline.

1852: (Oct.): baptized in at Bantry, County Cork.
1868 [abt]: moved from Massachusetts to California.
1870: was a servant living in California.
1873: married George Councilman in San Francisco
1874: birth of son George
1875: birth of daughter Essie.
1877 (Feb.): birth of daughter Eva.
1877 (July): daughter Essie died.
1880: was living in San Francisco.
1886 (Feb.): divorced George Councilman.
1886 (Apr-May): birth of child.
1886: married Louis Mueller
1886 (Sept.): sent to Napa State Hospital.
1890: had trouble with her daughter, Eva.
1891: birth of daughter, Caroline Louise.
1893: birth of daughter Hella Richie.
1895: died in Sacramento.

Looking at these events one at a time gives me a better picture of Helena’s life.

Helena was baptized in October 1852 at Bantry, County Cork.

Thanks to a collaboration between the Diocese of Kerry, the Diocese of Cork & Ross and the Irish government, there are nearly 3 million records now available at www.irishgenealogy.ie, a free website.

I found on this website a record of Helena’s baptism listed as Ellen, of Jeremiah Sullen and Honora Daly, [sponsors] John McCarthy and Ellen

3 Daily Alta California, July 1, 1877
Harrington. The names Helena, Helen, Ellen and Nellie are often used interchangeably by the Irish. Helena used Helen and Ellen, but there is no record of her using the name Nellie. I have found both Sullivan and O'Sullivan in the records referring to Helena.

_Helena moved from Massachusetts to California around 1868._

An article⁴ in the digital archives, dated 1886, stated she “came to this State (California) from Massachusetts eighteen years ago.” which would have been approximately 1868.

William and Mary Anne (Dealy) Haggerty, Helena’s aunt and uncle, moved to California some time between October 1866, when their son William Richard was born in Boston, and August 17, 1870, when they were counted in the census in San Francisco. Helena may have made the journey with them. The 1870 census also lists Helena’s sister, Mary, living with the Haggertys.

_Helena was a servant living in California in 1870._

In the US Federal census of 1870, Ellen O’Sullivan was listed as a domestic servant in the household of H. and Rosa Newbaur, and their six month old son Julian. H. Newbaur was born in Bohemia and was a manufacturer of matches according to the census. The place of birth of his wife, Rosa, was given as Hamburg. Helena’s two husbands were German immigrants.

_Helena married her first husband, George Councilman, on February 2, 1873 in San Francisco, California.⁵_

_Helena gave birth to a son, George Sullivan Councilman, in 1874._

Helena’s son George, age 6, is listed in the 1880 US Federal census. According to his World War I draft registration, he was born on January 18, 1874.

_Helena gave birth to a daughter, Essie Helena Councilman in 1875._

_Helena’s daughter, Essie Helena, died on June 28, 1877 in San Francisco._

According to a local newspaper account, Helena’s daughter was 2 years, 3 months at her death in June, 1877. Her birth would have been in April 1875.⁶

_Helena gave birth to a daughter, Eva Councilman in 1877._

Helena’s daughter Eva, age 3, is listed in the 1880 US Federal Census. Twenty years later in the 1900 census, Eva, now called Staugh, gave her birth date as February 1877.

_Helena was a married mother of two living in San Francisco in 1880._

Helena (indexed as Helma) was enumerated with her husband George, a glassblower, age 40, and their two children, George, age six, and Eva, age 3 in the 1880 US Census.

_Helena divorced George Councilman, February 1886._

Mrs. H. Councilman was given a divorce from George Councilman on the grounds of desertion.⁷

_Helena gave birth to a child, April 1886._

Helena, as Helena Miller, was examined by Judge Levy and the Commissioners and sent to Napa. The article⁸ in the Sept. issue of the Daily Alta California gives a short but complete summary of Helena’s life.

_She was born in Ireland. Her maiden name was Sullivan. She was married, and the mother of three children. She came to California from Massachusetts eighteen years earlier._

Her youngest child at this time was four months old, most likely born in April 1886, two months after her divorce from George Councilman. The two older children were George, age 12, and Eva, age 9.

_Helena married Louis Mueller in 1886._

Helena had divorced George Councilman in February of 1886. By the time that she was sent to the state hospital in September, her name was Miller. It would appear she married Louis Mueller, the father of her youngest child, sometime between February and September.

_Helena was sent to Napa State Hospital in July 1886._

After the examination by Judge Levy and the Commissioners determined that Helena was delusional, she was sent to the Napa State hospital which had opened in 1875 to relieve overcrowding at the Stockton State Hospital. According to the report in the newspaper, she believed “that the clock talked to her and people swear at her.”⁹

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⁴ Daily Alta California, September 1, 1886
⁵ Sacramento Daily Union, February 8, 1873
⁶ Daily Alta California July 1, 1877
⁷ Daily Alta California February 8, 1886
⁸ Daily Alta California, September 1, 1886
⁹ Daily Alta California, September 1, 1886
Helena has trouble with her daughter Eva in March 1890.

Helena's daughter Eva Councilman was age thirteen when she ran away from home. In March 1890, Police Judge Rix put her in the care of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, because she insisted on "associating with hoodlums." The title of the article\textsuperscript{10} reads "Three Naughty Girls." The other two girls, age 14, "were anxious to become actresses, but they progressed no further than to become the pets of two aged men", according to the newspaper report.

After being taken into the custody of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society, Eva was placed with a Mrs. Shaw who lived on Noe Street. Helena tried to visit her daughter there, but was refused permission. She then attempted to take Eva away from Mrs. Shaw, but Eva refused to leave, saying that her mother drank to excess, beat her and was abusive. Eva said that she would kill herself, rather than return to her mother. Helena brought this case before the Police Court.\textsuperscript{11} She said that her main objection was that Mrs. Shaw was Irish, while she and her daughter were American. This is strange, since Helena was born in Ireland.

Unfortunately, Helena was "roused to a pitch of wild fury," and the case was not decided in her favor. Judge Rix decided that Eva should remain in the custody of Superintendent Heap of the Boys and Girls' Aid Society. Eva stayed with Mrs. Shaw until letters of guardianship were obtained. As they were leaving the court, Helena again tried to take Eva, but was prevented from doing so.

On July 17, 1890, Superintendent Heap made application to the Probate Judge for guardianship of a number of orphans or "friendless" children. Eva was one of those listed on the application.

Helena gave birth to a daughter, Caroline Louise in 1891.

Helena's daughter Caroline Louise Mueller was born December 16, 1891 in San Francisco. Caroline was raised by her grandmother, Hannah (Dealy) O'Sullivan at 180 Chelsea Street in Charlestown, Massachusetts. A notice\textsuperscript{12} in the San Francisco Call stated "Miller – in this city, December 16, 1891, to the wife of Louis Miller, a daughter." I believe this refers to Caroline.

Helena gave birth to a daughter Hella Richie in 1893.

Helena's daughter, Hella Richie, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts at her grandmother's home. According to her funeral announcement\textsuperscript{13}, her age at the time of death was 3 years, 6 months and 11 days. She was born around July 21, 1893.

Helena died in Sacramento, California in 1895.

When I started my search for Helena in 2008 the only tangible fact that I had concerning Helena was a death certificate stating that she died on April 13, 1895 in Sacramento, California, from placenta previa. In the digital archives, I located her death announcement, “April 13, 1895, Helena Muller, a native of Ireland, age 40 years.”\textsuperscript{14}

By using the California Digital Newspaper Collection, I have been able to piece together details of Helena's life in California.

\textsuperscript{10} Daily Alta California, March 30, 1890
\textsuperscript{11} Daily Alta California and San Francisco Call, May 29, 1890
\textsuperscript{12} San Francisco Call December 17, 1891
\textsuperscript{13} Boston Daily Globe, February 1897
\textsuperscript{14} San Francisco Call, April 15, 1895
A Request for Assistance

A student studying Human Geography at Cambridge University in the U. K. is conducting research for her senior dissertation and has requested help from TIARA members living in Massachusetts. Sofia Breg is researching Irish-American identity in Massachusetts - focusing on how people of Irish descent here have discovered information about their ancestors, how they view their current identity, and whether their Irish background influences their daily life. This study will become one of only a few studies of the later Irish immigrant generations in the USA.

People may participate in the research if they have any amount of Irish ancestry, and currently live in Massachusetts. They can have lived elsewhere in the US in the past, and their Irish ancestors do not need to have settled in Massachusetts.

For those interested in participating in this research, Sofia can arrange telephone or Skype interviews. You can contact her at: sab207@cam.ac.uk.

She also has created a short internet survey that should take less than 10 minutes to complete. It can be found at: http://edu.surveygizmo.com/s3/1003935/IrishAmericaResearch

All responses to the survey or interview are anonymous and confidential, unless asked otherwise. The information gained will only be used by her within her dissertation analysis, will be stored safely, and deleted after her work is complete.

Mystery Chalice

The pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Enniskeane, County Cork, is trying to learn the identity of the people who donated a chalice to the parish almost one hundred years ago. The only clue to the donors is an inscription on the bottom of the chalice. It reads:

"For use in the Castletown Chapel.
Presented by a few former parishioners.
Boston, April 1913."

Father Tom Hayes, 52, pastor of three churches in the Enniskeane parish in County Cork - including St. Joseph's - would like to honor the donors of this chalice that had been used every day for one hundred years at St. Joseph's. No record of the gift exists in Enniskeane or at the Archdiocese of Boston.

The chalice shows fine craftsmanship that suggests that the donors took great care and expense in choosing it. Father Hayes said, "At the time, it would not have been an insignificant gift. Whatever people put it together, it was a significant sacrifice for them. Clearly, by the inscription that they put on it -- because it refers to a group of former parishioners in Boston in April 1913 -- they are very conscious of the fact that they consider themselves as parishioners of this church and of this community. I just thought it would be nice for us to honor their memory by being able to record more fully who the people were."

The priest hopes the descendants of the donors or anybody who recognizes the name of the parish and had relatives from there who immigrated to Boston might be able to help solve this mystery. A parishioner told him once that a family by the name of Sehily had some role in the donation of the chalice around the turn of the century.

"If anybody recognizes the name of the parish in Ireland and knows that their relatives came from there, they might be able to help," Father Hayes said. If the donors can be identified, he would like to have a liturgical celebration in April 2013. Anyone with information on the origin of the chalice can contact Christopher S. Pineo at 617-779-3784 or CPineo@PilotCatholicNews.com.

New Famine Museum to Open

On Sept. 28, Museam An Ghorta Mór: Ireland’s Great Hunger Museum will open at Quinnipiac University in Hamden, Connecticut. The museum is home to the world’s largest collection of visual art, artifacts and printed materials relating to the starvation and forced emigration that occurred throughout Ireland from 1845 to 1850. The Lender Family Special Collection, begun in 1997, includes nearly 700 volumes regarding the famine and related events. Some of these volumes are extremely rare and were written at or near the time of the famine.

Future museum programs will include discussions, plays, and concerts that highlight the richness of Irish culture and that encourage its fullest appreciation.

Research Tip

The Kilkenny workhouse minutes are online at Quinnipiac University’s Irish Famine Museum website: http://www.thegreathunger.org/TheCollection/KillarneyMinutes
Summer Activities

(L to R) Virginia Wright and Susan Steele spoke at the Lawrence Heritage Center at a joint meeting of the Merrimac Chapter of MSOG and TIARA on "Court, Community and Conflict: A Study of St. Monica's Court during the Bread and Roses Strike"

Margaret Sullivan spoke at the MGC Annual Seminar on "First Generation Irish"

TIARA Volunteers Helping Visitors at the TIARA Tent at the 2012 ICC Festival.
Gary Sutherland at TIARA's Book Table at the MGC Conference

Forester Volunteers Celebrate Another Successful Year
Did you inherit an object or photo, or find an attic treasure that started you on a genealogical quest? Has someone offered guidance or shared information that has helped advance your family research? October is Family History Month. Make time to write about the "genealogy gift" you have received, and submit your story or an article on any of your research to the TIARA Newsletter. Submissions for the Winter Issue are requested by November 4th.