

THE IRISH IMMIGRATING TO AMERICA

Maeve Cox's Family History

An Interview with Catherine Daly

Generational Information from Catherine Daly + Christine Rynne + Michael Walsh





Martin Walsh + Delia Walsh's Family

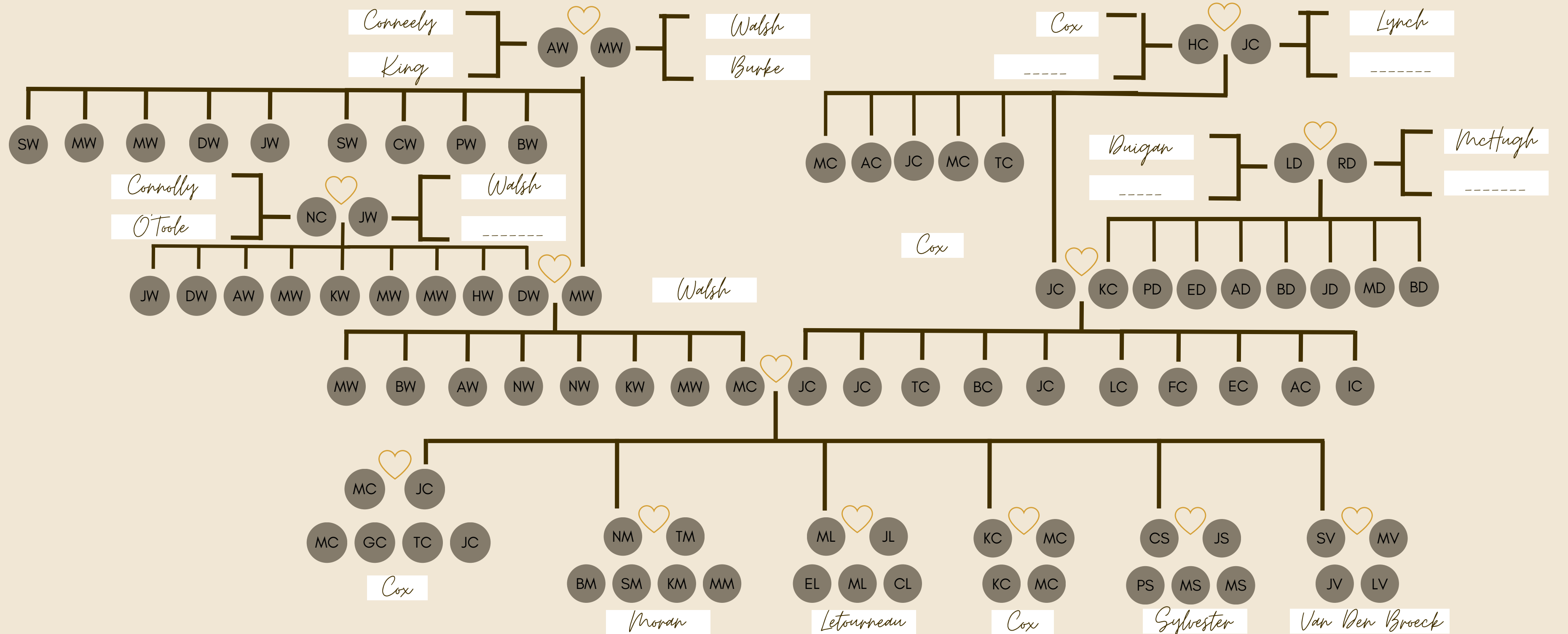


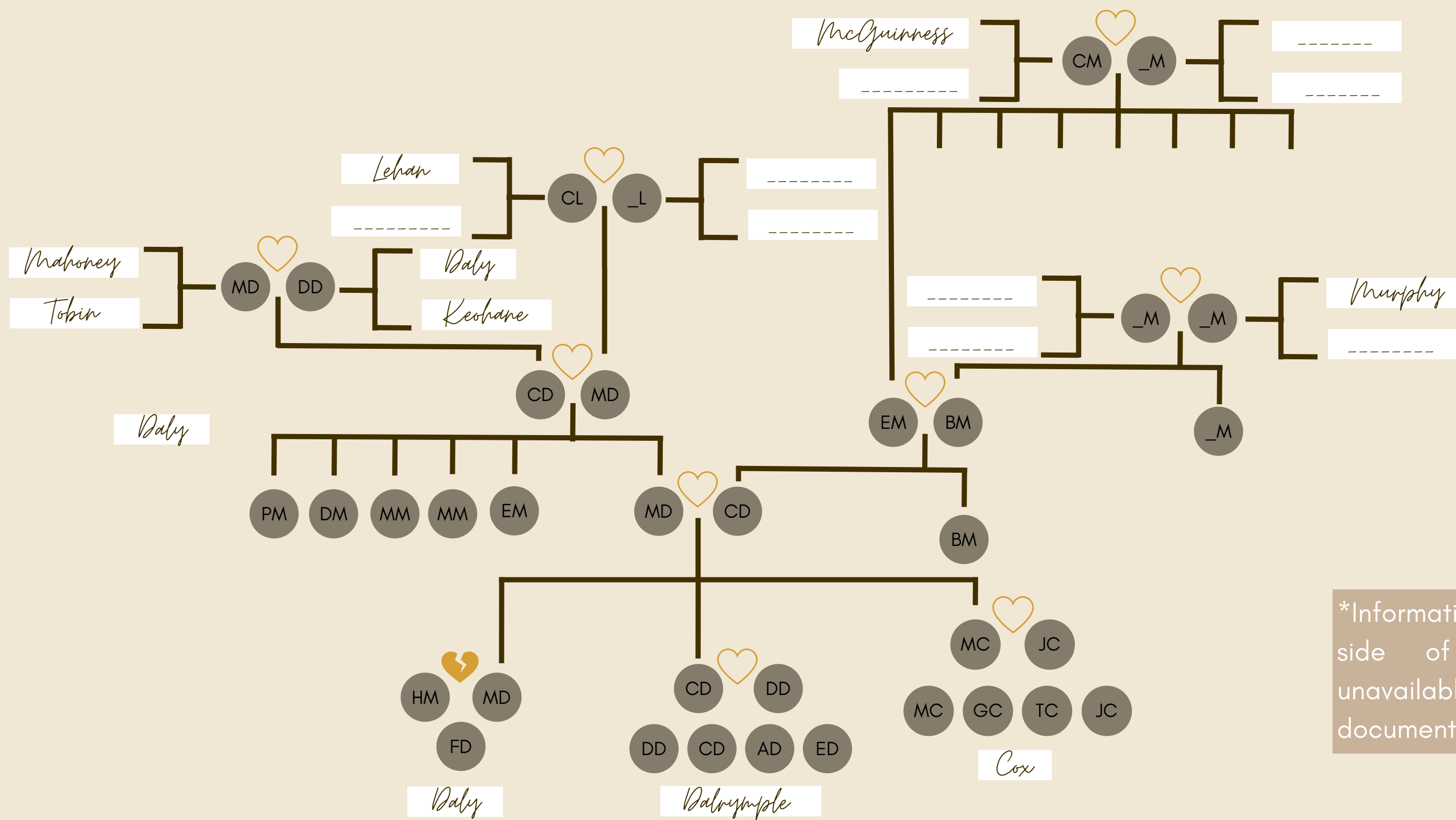
James Cox + Kathleen Duigan's Children



Mary Walsh + James Cox's Family

Cox Family History

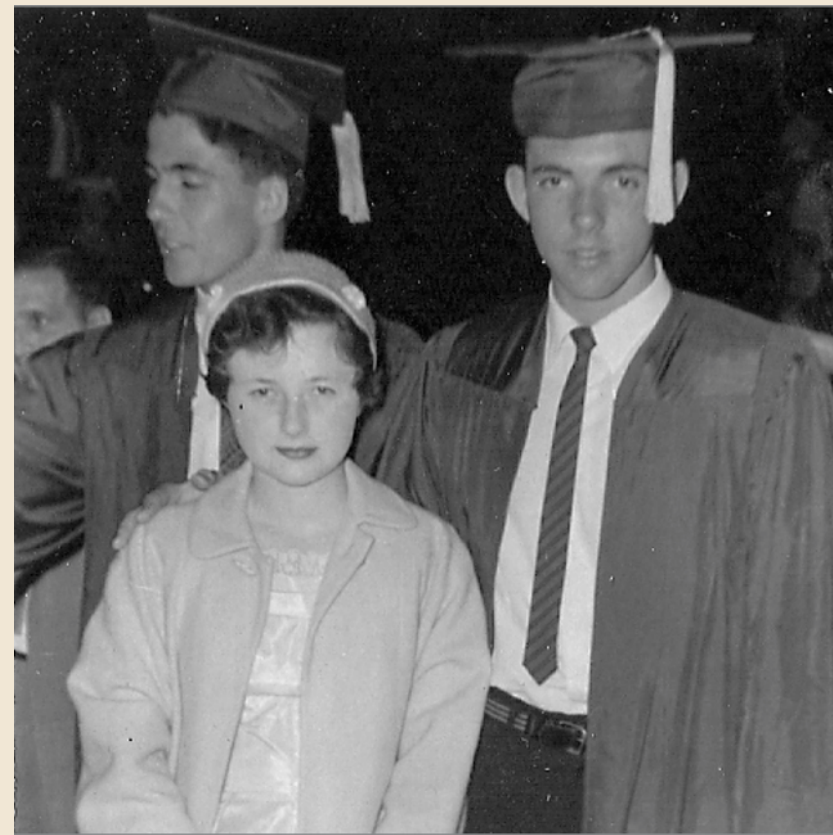




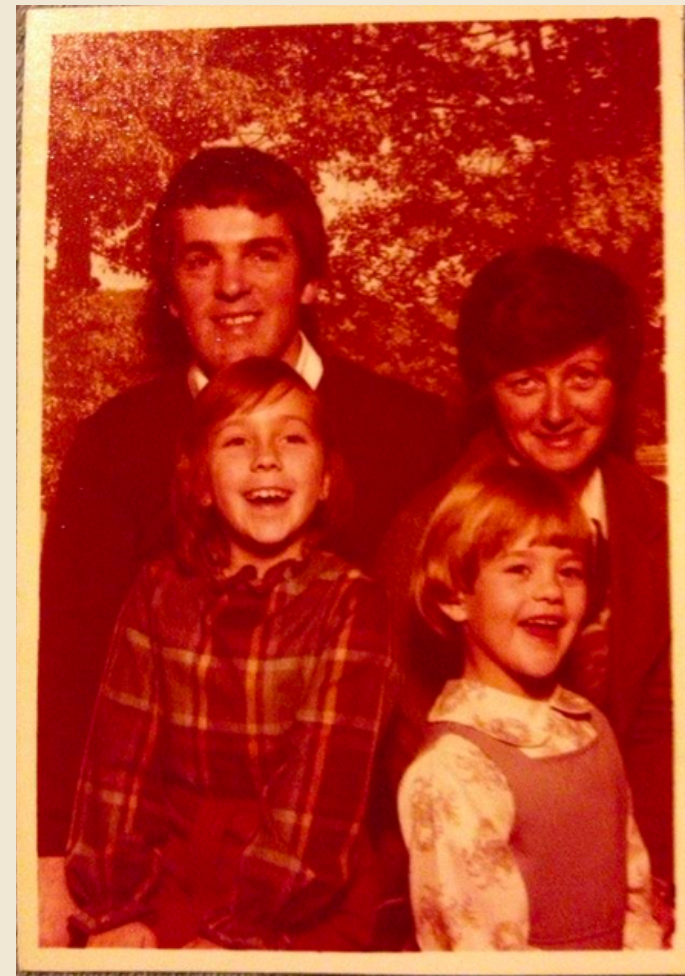
*Information about the Daly side of the family is unavailable due to lost documentation and memories



Michael Daly



Catherine and Bernard Murphy



Michael, Catherine, Coleen, Maura Daly



Michael, Coleen, Maura and Michael Daly



Catherine and her three children
Coleen, Maura , and Michael Daly

Daly Family History

Disclaimer: Walshes are not Related to one another

Michael Conneely + Ellen King

Patrick Walsh + Mary Burke

Rodger Walsh + Penelope _____

Seamus Connolly + Catherine O'Toole

Michael Cox + ?

_____ Lynch + ?

_____ Duigan + ?

_____ McHugh + ?

Anne Conneely + Máirtín Walsh

John Walsh + Norah Connolly

Hugh Cox + Jane Lynch

Luke Duigan + Roseann McHugh

Martin Walsh + Delia Walsh

James Cox + Kathleen Duigan

Mary Walsh + James Cox

James Cox + Maura Daly

Michael Daly + Catherine Murphy

Charles Daly + Margaret Lehane

Bernard Murphy + Ellie Jane McGuinness

Daniel Daly + Mary Mahoney

Cornelius Lehane + ?

_____ Murphy +?

Catherine McGuinness + ?

Charles Daly + Ellen Koehane

Denis Mahoney + Bridget Tobin

_____ Lehane + Nora ?

? + ?

_____ Murphy + ?

? + ?

_____ McGuinness + ?

? + ?

Cox Family History

Daly Family History

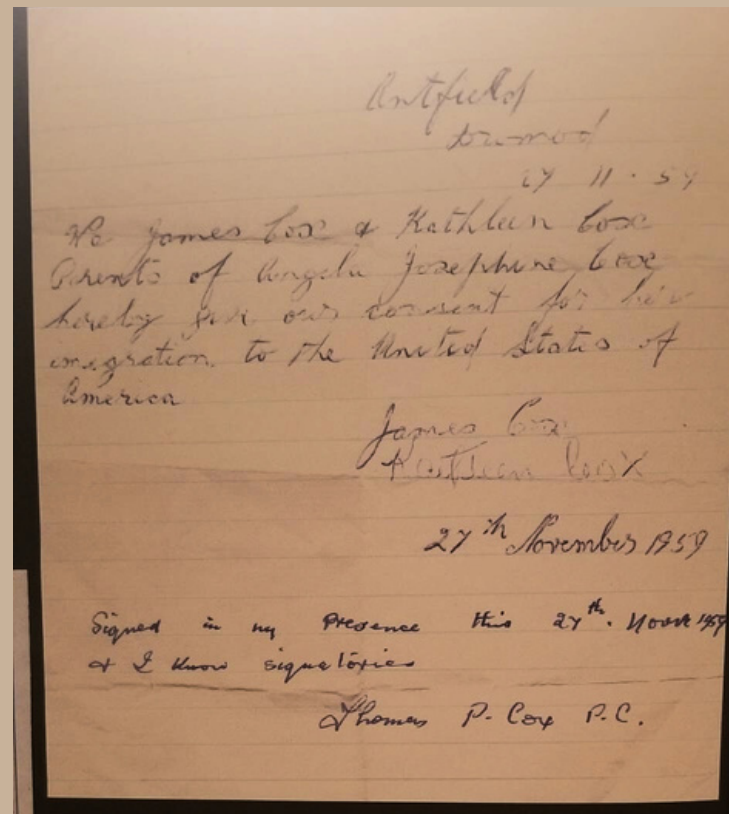
Irish Immigration

The Irish began migrating to America in the 1700's however it was not until the 1800's that the numbers increased (Meagher 2004).

Between 1820 and 1930s, 4.5 million Irish immigrated to America (loc.gov). Ireland's total population was just under three million.

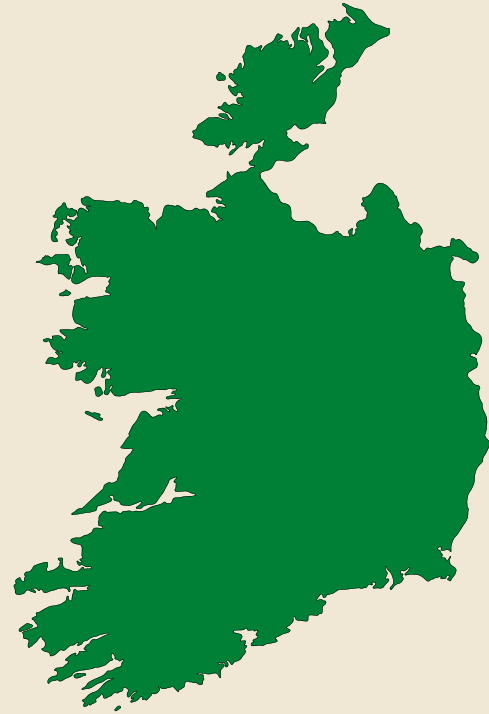
When coming to America the entry points were Boston, Philadelphia, Delaware, and New York.

In order to get documentation, Irish people were required to have someone in America that takes responsibility for them and signs on.



James Cox + Kathleen Duigan's consent letter for Angela Josephine to emigrate to the USA





Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland



Mohill, Ireland



Hacketstown Wicklow, County Carlow, Ireland



Roscommon, County Leitrim, Ireland



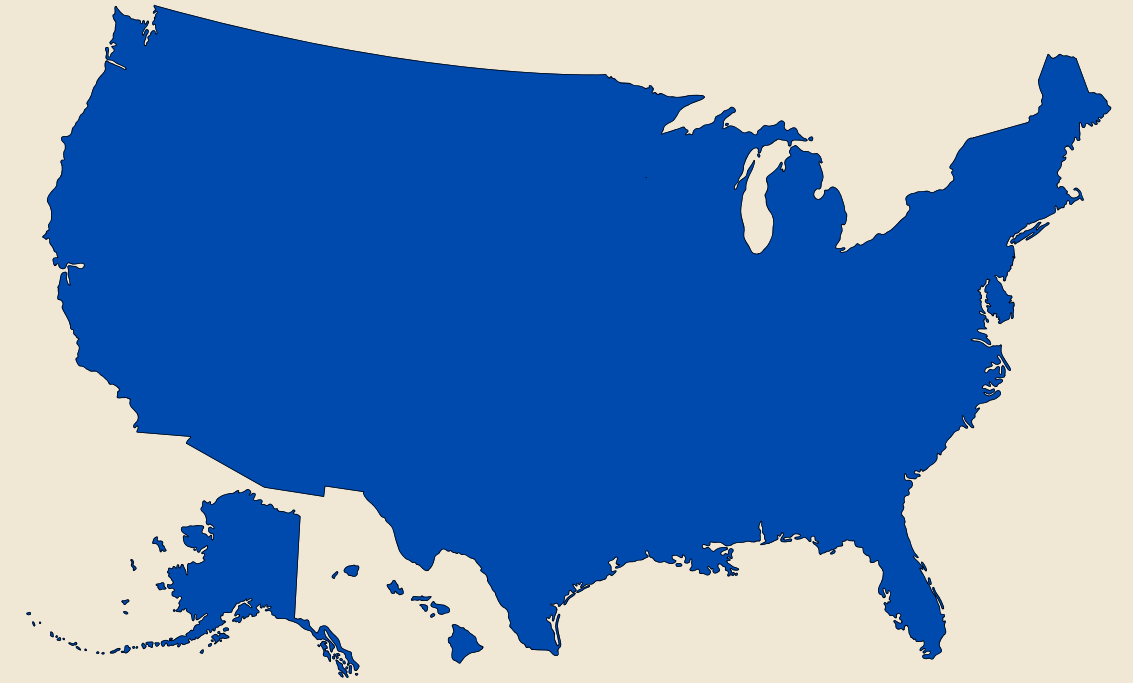
Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland



County Louth, Ireland



Manchester, England



Connecticut, USA



Massachusetts, USA



New York, USA



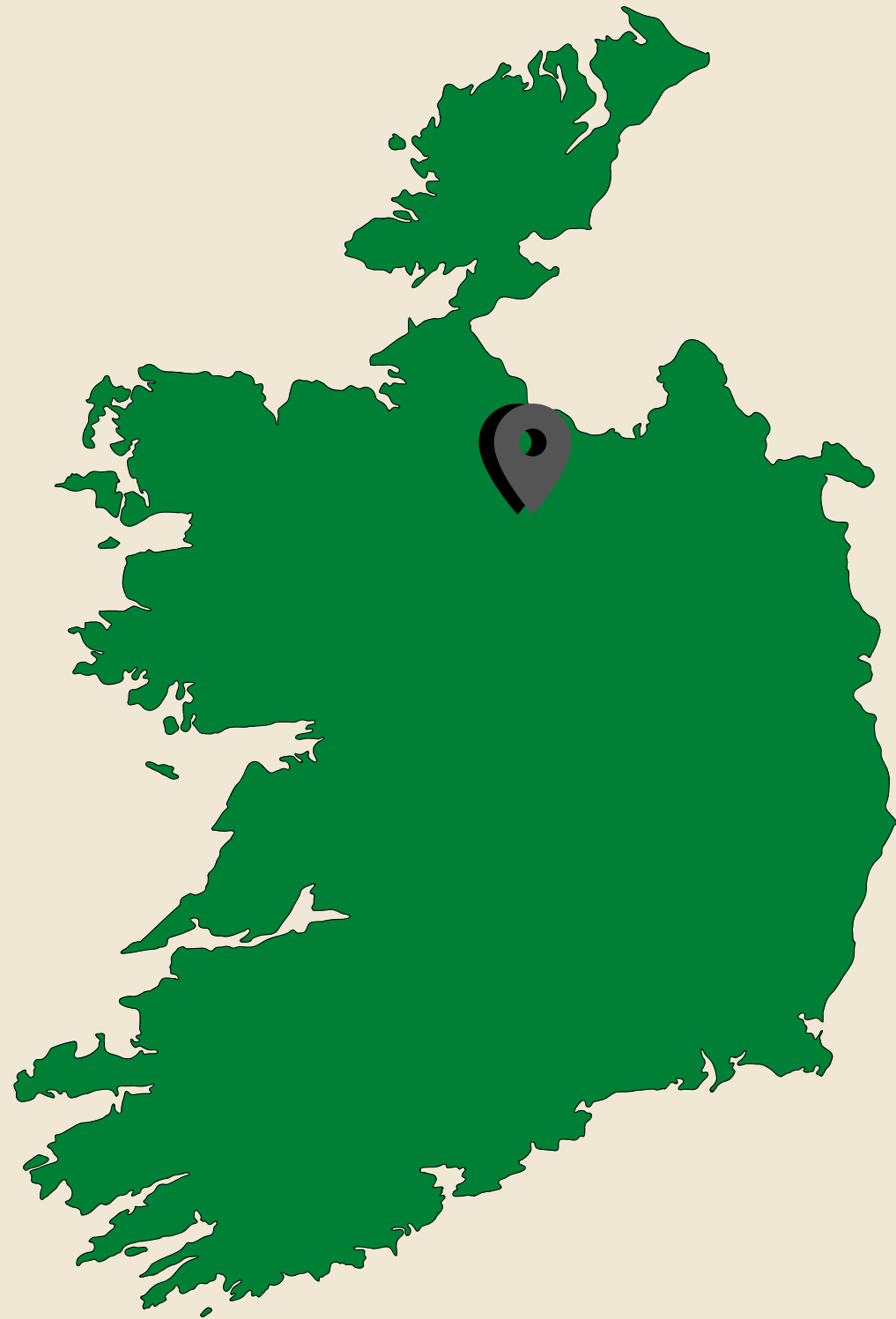
Chicago, Illinois, USA



Mississippi, USA

The Definitions of Home

for My Family



? + Michael Cox Family | Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland

Jane Lynch + Hugh Cox Family | Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland

James Cox and Thomas Patrick Cox remained in Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland

Maryellen Cox moved to Drumlion, Roscommon, County Leitrim, Ireland

Angela Josephine Cox and Michael Cox moved to Mohill, Ireland

John Cox moved to Manchester, England

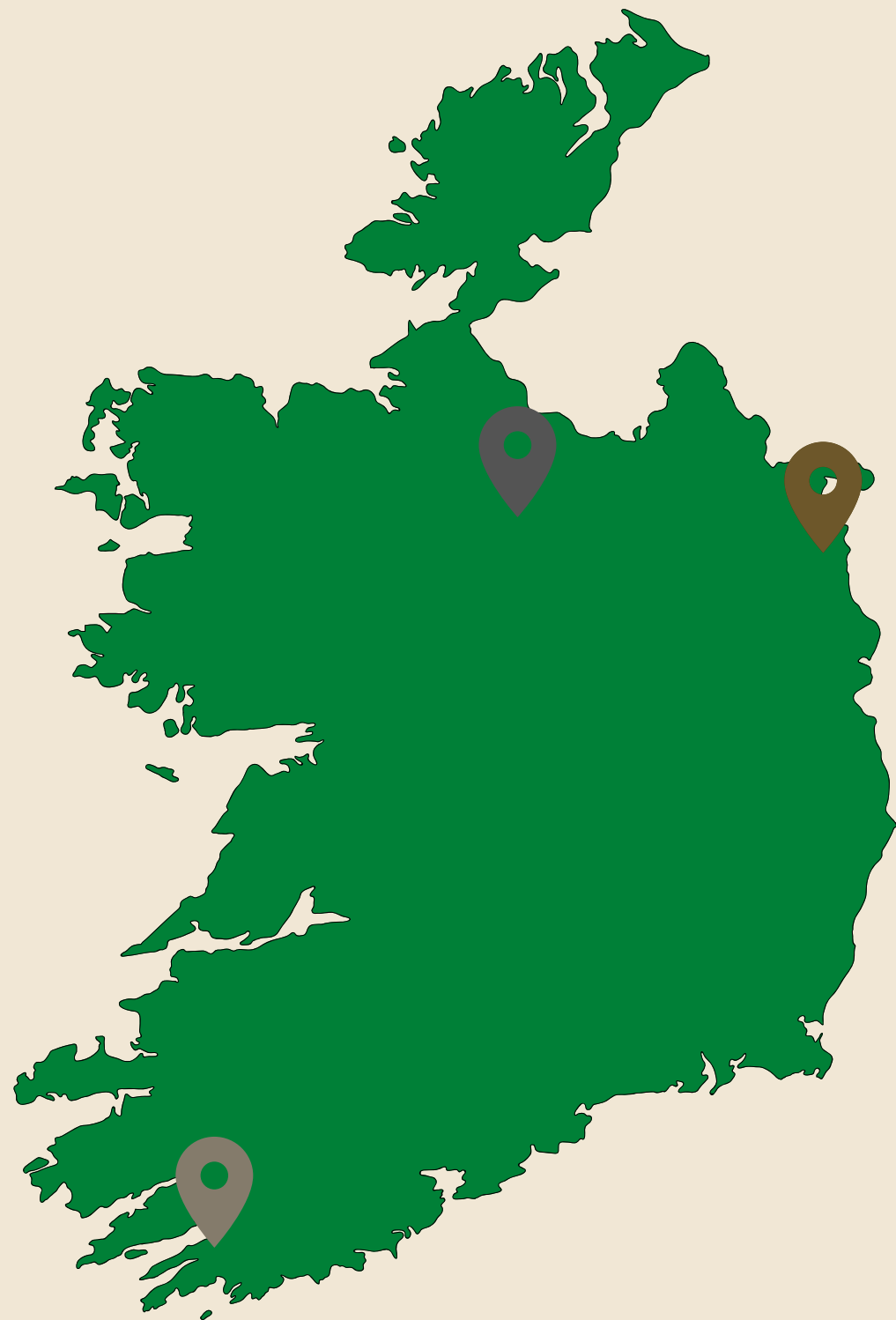
Roseann McHugh + Luke Duigan Family | Gortinee, Annaduff, County Leitrim, Ireland

Annie Duigan moved to Rooskey, Roscommon, County Leitrim, Ireland

Bridget "Bessie" Duigan moved to Mohill, Ireland

Patrick Duigan and Kathleen Duigan moved to in Annaduff, County Leitrim, Ireland

Maryellen Duigan, John Duigan, Bernie Duigan, Elizabeth Jennie "Betty" Duigan moved to the
USA



Charles Daly + Ellen Koehane Family | Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Denis Mahoney + Bridget Tobin Family | Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Daniel Daly + Mary Mahoney Family | Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Charles Daly remained in Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland

? + Cornelius Lehane Family | Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Margaret Lehane remained in Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Catherine ? + ? McGuinness Family | Mohill, Ireland

Ellie Jane "Jane" McGuinness moved to the USA

? + ? Murphy Family | County Louth, Ireland

Bernard Murphy moved to the USA



Kathleen Duigan + James Cox Family | Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland

John Cox, Hugh Cox, Leo Cox, Thomas Patrick Cox, Francis Martin Mary Cox, Eugene Cox
remained in Annaduff, Dromod, County Leitrim, Ireland

Leo Cox and Anna Philemena Cox moved to Rooskey, Roscommon, County Leitrim, Ireland

Mary Monica Cox moved to Hacketstown Wicklow, County Carlow, Ireland

James "Jimmy" Cox, Angela Josephine Cox, and Michael Brendan Cox moved to the USA

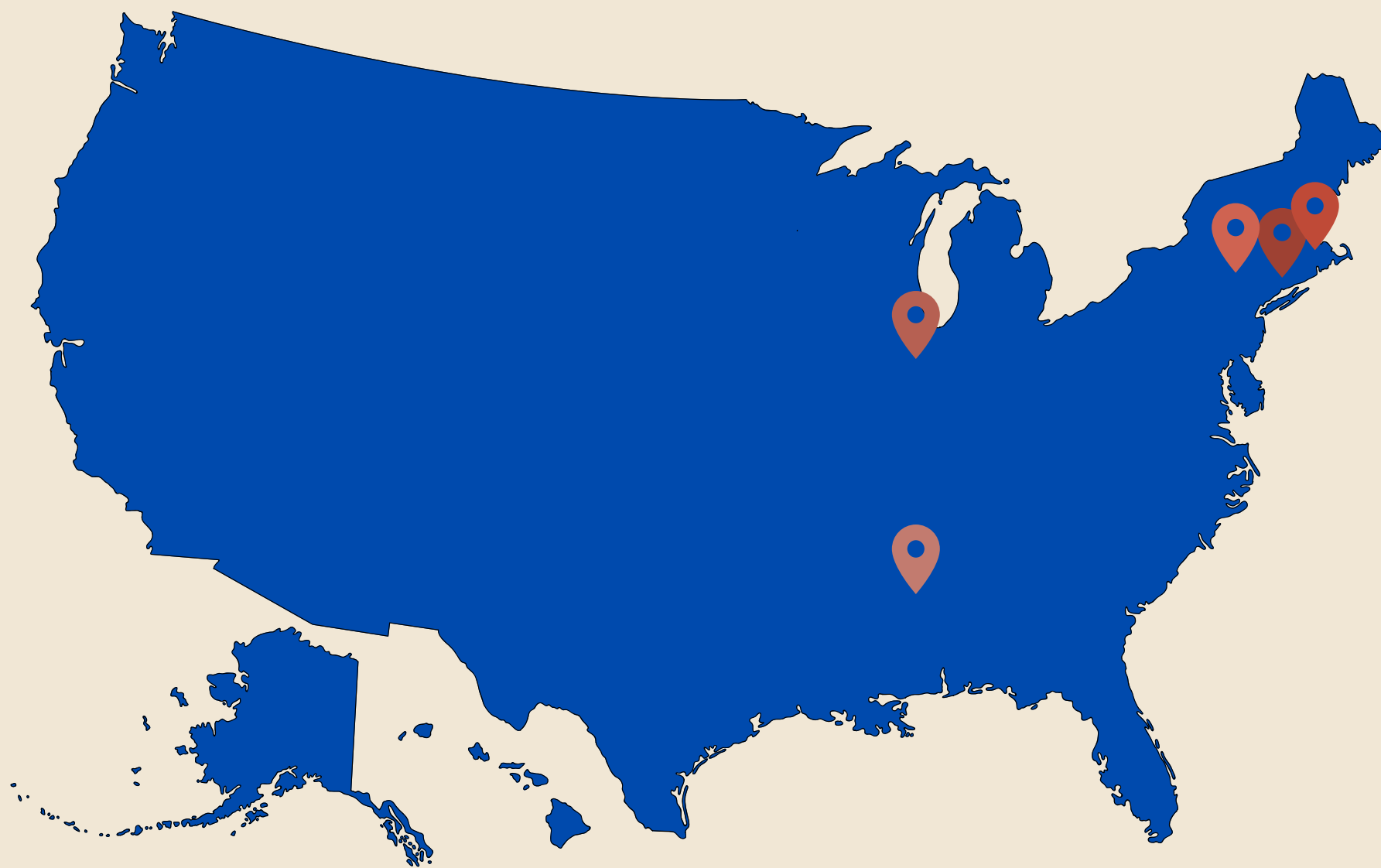
Margaret Lehane + Charles Daly Family | Scart, Bantry, Cork, Ireland

Michael Finbarr Daly moved to the USA

Ellie Jane "Jane" McGuinness + Bernard Murphy | Connecticut, USA

Catherine Murphy remained in Connecticut, USA

Bernard Murphy Jr. moved to Mississippi, USA



James "Jimmy" Cox went to England at 12 years old (1957-1959) then went back to Ireland and worked till he earned enough money to come to USA at 22yrs old (November 1959)

Angela Josephine "Josie/Joan" Cox emigrated to the New York, USA on April 4, 1960 with her Aunt Mary Duigan. The next day, Mary's sister "Betty" Duigan Brooks took "Joan" to Connecticut, USA.

Michael Brendan Cox emigrated to the the USA in November 1960.

Ellie Jane McGuinness left her mother, Catherine McGuinness and eight siblings, to Chicago, Illinois (1924 - 1933). She traveled by boat to the new land of hope with her aunt, at age 15, looking for work to make money.

During early 1933, Ellie Jane returned to Ireland

A year later Ellie Jane traveled to New York, New York but did not enjoy the crowds so she migrated to Connecticut to live with family friends, the Kelly's.

Before 1934 Bernard Murphy emigrated to Connecticut with his brother.

Careers

"In 1930, the majority of Ireland's population occupied small agricultural holdings. Over a period of about 40 years, from the end of the First World War (1918), there was a general movement towards a consolidation in farm size. By mid 1950's 45% of farms were in the range of 30 to 100 acres"(Rynne)



Many Irish immigrants were not documented and the easiest jobs to find were work in homes, construction, farming and food services.



Employment in the US

Josie soon became known as Joan in the United States. Her first job was in an airplane factory on State Street in New Haven, CT. Unhappy with the job, she stayed there a mere three weeks. She took a position with the Knights of Columbus as a clerk in their death benefits department. She worked there from 1960-1963. She has said, "it was the best job I ever had".

Religion + Tradition

"As migration drew increasingly from these largely Catholic-dominated areas, Catholics became a majority of Irish immigrants, probably surpassing Protestants by the early 1830s" (Meagher).



"Jay Dolan estimates that only about 40 percent of Irish Catholic immigrants attended mass regularly in New York City at mid-century. Yet over time the church became central to Irish-American identity. A devotional revolution much like the one that was sweeping Ireland was transforming Irish America" (Meagher).

One tradition my family has is serving an Irish breakfast on Christmas morning. We are adding this food tradition to Easter brunch with our extended family.

BRIEF HISTORY OF IRISH OF THE NEW HAVEN AREA

Although there are occasional mention of Irish emigrants in early Connecticut history, it was after the Hartford convention of 1818 decreed religious freedom to all sects in the Connecticut Colony that the Irish appeared in larger numbers. In 1833, the city of New Haven had a population of 11,000 with about 1,000 Irish settlers. By 1850, its population had grown to 20,000 with over 3,000 Irish making their homes in New Haven.

The Farmington Canal, to run from New Haven to Northampton, Mass., was started in 1828 and finished to its terminus in Mass. by 1835. Large numbers of Irish laborers found employment in the building of the Canal. The waterway, beset by all kinds of troubles, was short lived but a railroad was built along the canal towpath and the Irish workers again did the back breaking labor on the railroad as on the canal.

The Catholic Church was not represented in Connecticut by either priest or church until the 1820's. The first Catholic Church was founded in New Haven in 1834. From the first central church, eventually to be known as St. Mary's, we can trace the migration of the Irish through the area—to the East with the building of St. Patrick's, St. Francis & Peter St. Roses—to the West with the formation of Sacred Heart and St. Peters—the Catholic Church in New Haven in the 19th century was an Irish church-clergy and members.

By mid-century, the Irish came to New Haven in ever greater numbers due to the potato famine at home. Civil War records reveal large numbers of Irish serving and dying for their adopted country. By the late 19th century the Irish were established in all phases of New Haven society; in industry, business, politics and the professions. In the early 20th century, we find the names of Irish Mayors, Fitzgerald, Tully and Murphy.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have been represented in New Haven from about 1845, the Knights of St. Patrick, a local Irish Society was formed about 1880 and in 1882, the Knights of Columbus, the largest Catholic fraternal group in the world was founded in New Haven by a small group of Irishmen.

These 3 societies kept Irish culture alive in New Haven and they were joined in the 20th century by the N.H. Gaelic Football and Hurling Club (the history of which is to be found elsewhere in this tract).

By
DR. HAROLD McNAMARA

HISTORY OF NEW HAVEN GAELIC FOOTBALL AND HURLING CLUB

The New Haven Gaelic Football Club was founded in 1949 by a group of enthusiastic young Irishmen who came to the area after the second World War. They saw a need for such an organization to promote their culture and the game they loved so dearly.

With the arrival of a large number of hurlers in the 1950's the name was changed to the New Haven Gaelic Football and Hurling Club.

The football team has competed in the New York Junior League and Knock-out competitions since 1956 and also competed in the American Board championship for some years, being beaten in the finals by Toronto on one occasion.

The Hurlers have been the backbone of the Connecticut State team, performing in the New York League and also the American Board. Unfortunately hurling in America is almost non-existent today, but Gaelic football is being kept alive by young Irish-American boys such as those travelling to Ireland with the New Haven team in 1982. The club is especially proud of the fact that it formed the first juvenile football teams for Irish-American boys after World War Two.

The group originally held most of its social functions at the local Hibernian Hall, moving in 1962 to rented premises in Hamden before purchasing the present East Haven headquarters. The four-acre site had a building, which has been expanded and improved ever since. The club has an active Drama Society which has played to audiences in Toronto, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities on the East coast.

Traditional Irish music for children and adults is taught at the club, also Irish stepdancing and ceili dancing. The Gaelic Highland Bagpipe Band practices there every Friday and free lessons are given on both the pipes and drums.

The club, through its members, is a major source of information for local school and college students who frequently visit, seeking information on all aspects of Irish life. A library was started in 1981 and is available to members and friends who are interested in learning more about Ireland, its literature, history, sports and legends. The club also participates in many ethnic cultural programs in the area. Special programs are arranged for children and senior citizens and the seniors have free membership.

Father Raymond Gallagher of Leitrim parentage and the club's first chaplain wrote the following prayer that is still recited at the start of all business meetings.

Almighty God, our Father in heaven, we gather in thy sight and in thy holy Name and by thy infinite mercy and grace. We ask you to guide and direct us assembled here today. Help us to conduct our business and deliberations in a spirit of true fraternity with malice toward none and charity toward all. Help us to keep uppermost in our mind what is best for our society as a whole and let us reject all purely petty and personal considerations. Help us to make our organization a better one, one which truly reflects our Irish Christian Heritage, so that it will be a credit and a benefit to each individual member and to the community. Through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

The club is a vibrant organization interested in the promotion of its Irish Cultural heritage, with the ultimate aim of expanding both its programs and facilities by purchasing sufficient land for playing fields and recreation areas.

The New Haven Gaelic Football and Hurling Club in Connecticut, USA is an important landmark for families. The club has allowed Irish immigrants have a place to bond over their heritage for a while.

The Daly and Cox families were brought together before my parents dated or married by the shared traditions and beliefs.



My Grampa "Jimmy" coached the Gaelic Football team my Uncle Kevin and Dad played for.



In 2013, the Cox family went to the Gaelic Park in New York to watch the Irish sport game, Gaelic Football.



Mary (Walsh) Cox, Morans, Sylvesters, Coss, and Van Den Broecks outside the New Haven Gaelic Football and Hurling Club waiting for bus

The St. Patrick's Day Parade

March 12, 2023

New Haven, CT, USA



Left to Right: Cousins from Moran and Sylvester family and my sister

"The newly formed New Haven Hibernian Provident Society sponsored the first St. Patrick's Day Parade held in New Haven, Connecticut on March 17, 1842, which makes this one of the oldest St. Patrick's Day Parades in New England and the sixth-longest-running parade in America".

"Today, the parade remains the largest spectator event in Connecticut."

As Irish-Catholics the family went to church each Sunday morning. Bernard Murphy II was an alter boy and Catherine Daly in the choir.



Bernard Murphy II is the alter boy for family friends, the Gormly's wedding on August 8, 1953.



Mama was a tv show streaming from 1949 to 1957 in which tells the story of norwegian immigrant family living in America during the 1910's.

"Watching an immigrant family on the tv was important for my ancestors, and many immigrant families, because they felt represented in their new country. *Mama* brought together families and when the 30 minute episode finished families would play card games, such as Pinochle, afterwards."

- Catherine Daly



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