

July at the Museum!



Harold Qualters Honored in New York

Many of you will know Harold as our past chairman, but he is perhaps most famous as our beloved soda bread baker extraordinaire! Harold has been instrumental in keeping Irish culinary culture alive in the Capital Region, and oversees our Gala Dinner menu every year at the Desmond Hotel. So naturally, we were absolutely thrilled when he was awarded an Irish Community Champion Award by the Irish Echo newspaper.



The awards are given to people from all walks of life, every kind of job, and shine a light on the efforts of those who serve and advance worthy concerns and causes, and by doing so are living up to the best traditions of the American Irish.

Everyone who knows Harold knows that he is motivated by a desire to help his family, friends, neighbors, and community. We couldn't be more thankful for, or proud of him here at the Museum.

Congratulations Harold - and Jeanne and Kate too! Well deserved!

The History of the Orange Order Parades in Ulster July 12th @ 7.00 PM

A lecture presented by Bo Smith on the history of the Orange Order and the contested marches in Ulster.

Bo will explore both historical and evolutionary psychological perspectives on the Orange phenomenon in Ireland.

This event is not intended to be sectarian, and will examine both sides of the issue, keeping in



mind the recent, historic meeting between Taoiseach Varadkar and members of the Orange Order in Belfast. As the country grapples with the implications of Brexit, tolerance and understanding is necessary on all sides to ensure a peaceful Ireland.

Irish Night at the Valley Cats

July 17th

We are proud to participate in Irish Night at the Valley Cats in Troy.

Hair of the Dog Pregame Concert!

Enjoy a pregame concert by popular local Irish band Hair of the Dog! Concert begins once gates open at 5pm.

Join the Tri-City ValleyCats as they take on Cyclones!

Irish Night

Tuesday, July 17th

PRE-GAME CONCERT FEATURING HAIR OF THE DOG!

CONCERT: 5PM

GAME: 7PM

For tickets call: 518-629-2287

Presented by: TD Bank
America's Most Convenient Bank®

19th Annual MIC Joseph Dolan Jr. Golf Classic Mohawk Golf Course July 23rd 11 am

The 19th Annual "Mostly Irish Classic" benefits the Irish American Heritage Museum, Albany, NY, and its educational programs. Now in its 32nd year of preserving & presenting Irish history, culture and influence throughout the Capital Region, the State, and the United States, the Museum's mission of public education tells of the contributions of the Irish in America.



Our 2018 venue is the historic Mohawk Golf Club in Niskayuna, New York. So please join us for a good cause and a fine day of traditional Irish hospitality: good golf, fine food, stories,

laughter, friendships and fundraising.

Enjoy an all-inclusive day of great golf: shot-gun start, scramble format, lunch, complimentary selection of golf equipment gifts, free beverages on the course, complimentary "Adjustment Hour" that includes an Irish whiskey tasting, the Mohawk's Great Chef Dinner, fantastic raffle & auction items, & awards & prizes: Winning Foursome, Longest Drive, Closest-to-Pin, Hole-in-One, Putting Contest. For more information, sponsorship support, and registration please call the Irish American Heritage Museum (518) 427-1916 or email info@irish-us.org.



Trinity Irish Dance Company at Saratoga, July 30th.

High-flying, quick-footed and innovative! Trinity Irish Dance Company will bring its percussive movements and iconic choreography to Saratoga for its first SPAC appearance on July 30th at 8pm. ly 30 at 8pm.

Founded by Emmy-award winning choreographer and Artistic Director, Mark Howard, Trinity Irish Dance Company was the birthplace of progressive Irish dance. For a limited time, guests can take advantage of the special "Trinity Trifecta" promotion to receive a free ticket with the purchase of three performance seats,

available online only until 7/29 with coupon code **TRINITY3**. Visit spac.org for tickets and more information.



Happy Independence Day! A little history lesson!

U.S. independence was declared on July 2 and the final draft of the declaration was approved by Congress on July 4, the day we normally associate

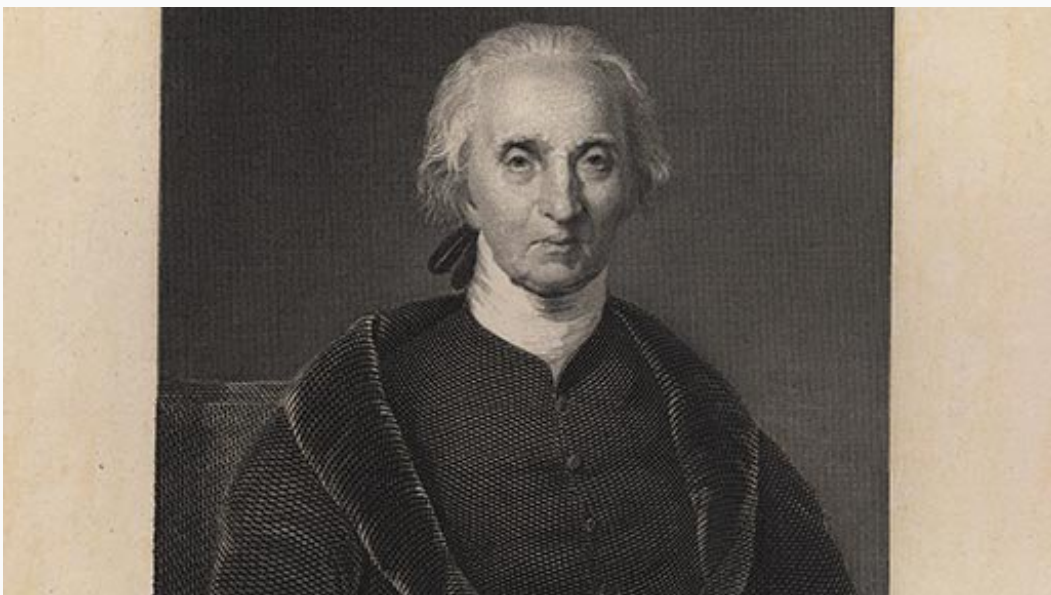
with independence and name Independence Day.

As we celebrate July 4th, spare a thought for the signatories. Among the citizens who signed what could have been a death warrant, were at least eight Irish Americans, three born in Ireland. Their brand of Irish defiance saw right through British imperialism and used Enlightenment Republican ideals to create an alternative society for free people.



Thomas McKean (March 19, 1734 - June 24, 1817) was the son of William McKean from County Antrim (Aontroim) who came to Pennsylvania via the city of Derry (Doire) as a child and later married Letitia Finney whose family had also emigrated from Ireland.

Thomas would become an American lawyer and politician, serving as President of Delaware, Chief Justice and then Governor of Pennsylvania. During the American Revolution, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the United States Declaration of Independence and served as a President of Congress. Thomas McKean led the movement in Delaware for American independence and served as commander of a patriot militia group known as the Pennsylvania "Associators."

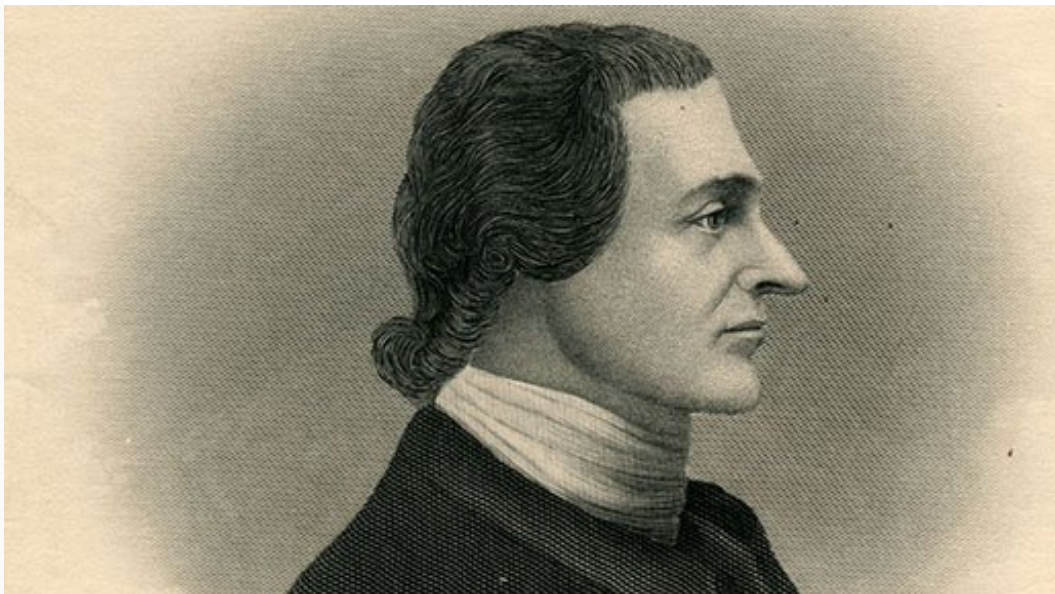


Charles Carroll of Carrollton in Maryland (September 19, 1737 - November 14, 1832) was the only Catholic and the longest-lived signatory of the Declaration of Independence, dying at age 95.

He was held up by Catholic Americans as tangible proof of their patriotism and loyalty in America which was run by a largely WASP establishment until JFK's election. He is descended from the noble Gaelic family of Tipperary, Clan Ó Cearbhair who trace their origin to The Cianachta, a tribe recorded to the third century CE. He was born in 1737 in Maryland-the only colony tolerant of Catholic immigration, thanks to Lord Baltimore.



James Smith was born in Ireland in c.1719 and was forced with his family to emigrate to the American colonies as a boy due to abuse by landlords. The name "Smith" in Ireland is oftentimes a translation of MacGabhann, which is an older Irish name meaning "son of Goibhniu," who was the Celtic deity of metallurgy. Smith emerged as a leading lawyer of his day and wrote legal opinions denying the constitutional power of Great Britain over the colonies in America. He also urged as Jonathan Swift would do in Ireland, an end to the import of British goods. He raised a militia group in York, PA and joined the American Continental Congress in July 1775, a year before the Declaration was ratified. Smith would become a member of the Continental Congress 1776-1778, and served in the War of Independence as a Colonel of Pennsylvania Militia 1775-1776. He was killed on July 11, 1806.



George Taylor was born in Antrim, Ireland in 1716 and emigrated to America in 1736 at the age of 20. Taylor operated a furnace and was an iron manufacturer in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, 1774-1776, and of the Continental Congress, 1776-1777. Taylor is an old name common in Ireland since the fourteenth century.



Matthew Thornton was born in Ireland in 1714 and went out to America as a four-year-old child in the passage of five ships carrying 120 Irish families from the Bann Valley (Coleraine-Ballymoney-Aghadowey-Macosquin).

He would practice medicine and become active in pre-revolutionary agitation before being elected to become a member of the Continental Congress in 1776. He was a Colonel of New Hampshire Militia, 1775-1783.

Thornton was sometimes used in Ireland as a synonym for Drennan, Meenagh, Tarrant, or Skehan, while other Thorntons were planted in Limerick in the 16th century.

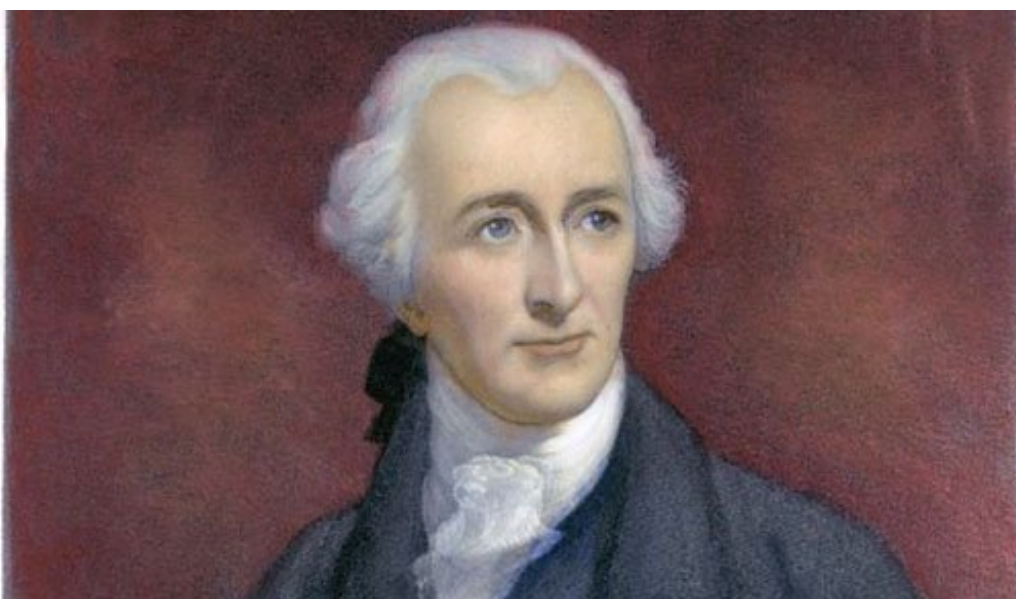


Edward Rutledge (November 23, 1749 - January 23, 1800) was the youngest signer of the Declaration of Independence. His father Dr. John Rutledge left Co. Tyrone, Ireland in 1735, and would raise a son to be 39th Governor of South Carolina. In the 2008 miniseries John Adams, Rutledge was portrayed by Clancy O'Connor. With his brother John, Edward Rutledge was elected to the Continental Congress in July 1774.



Thomas Lynch Jr. (August 5, 1749 - 1779) stood in for his father Thomas Lynch Sr. who was unable to represent South Carolina due to illness. His grandfather was Jonas Lynch of the Galway Lynch tribe who was exiled following the defeats at Aughrim and the Boyne.

At the close of 1776, he and his wife sailed for the West Indies. The ship disappeared and there is no record of his life after.



George Read was born in Maryland in 1733. He was the son of John Read and Mary Howell Read. John Read was a wealthy resident of Dublin who emigrated to Maryland. When George Read was an infant the family moved to Delaware. As he grew up, Read joined Thomas McKean at an Academy in Pennsylvania and then studied law. In 1763 John Penn, the Proprietary Governor, appointed Read Crown Attorney General for the three Delaware counties and he served in that position until leaving for the Continental Congress in 1774.



John Dunlap was born in Strabane, County Tyrone. In 1757, when he was ten years old, he went to work as an apprentice to his uncle, William Dunlap, a printer and bookseller in Philadelphia.

During the American Revolutionary War, Dunlap became an officer in the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and saw action with George Washington at the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

In 1776, Dunlap secured a lucrative printing contract for the Continental Congress. On July 2, the Second Continental Congress voted to declare independence, and on July 4 they agreed to the final wording of the Declaration of Independence. That evening John Hancock ordered Dunlap to print broadsides. Dunlap printed 200 copies of the Declaration of Independence. The first newspaper outside America to publish the first text was the Belfast News Letter in its edition of August 23-27, 1776.

With thanks to Brendan Patrick Keane.