

Hensler, Carroll, Boller, Hupp

The Irish Connection

		Henry Hensler 1871	Peter Hensler II 1828
			Mary Murray 1832
	Nelson Hensler 1900	Margarite Carroll 1872	Thomas Carroll 1831
Geo Hensler 1929			Margaret Blackburn
	Irmina Boller 1895	Daniel Boller 1862	Louis Boller 1829
			Elisabeth 1833
		Christina Hupp 1864	Frank Hupp 1833
			Margaretha 1836



The Irish Connection

Peter Hensler II 1828

Mary Murray 1832

Thomas Carroll 1831

Margaret Blackburn

Louis Boller 1829

Elisabeth 1833

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Margaretha 1836

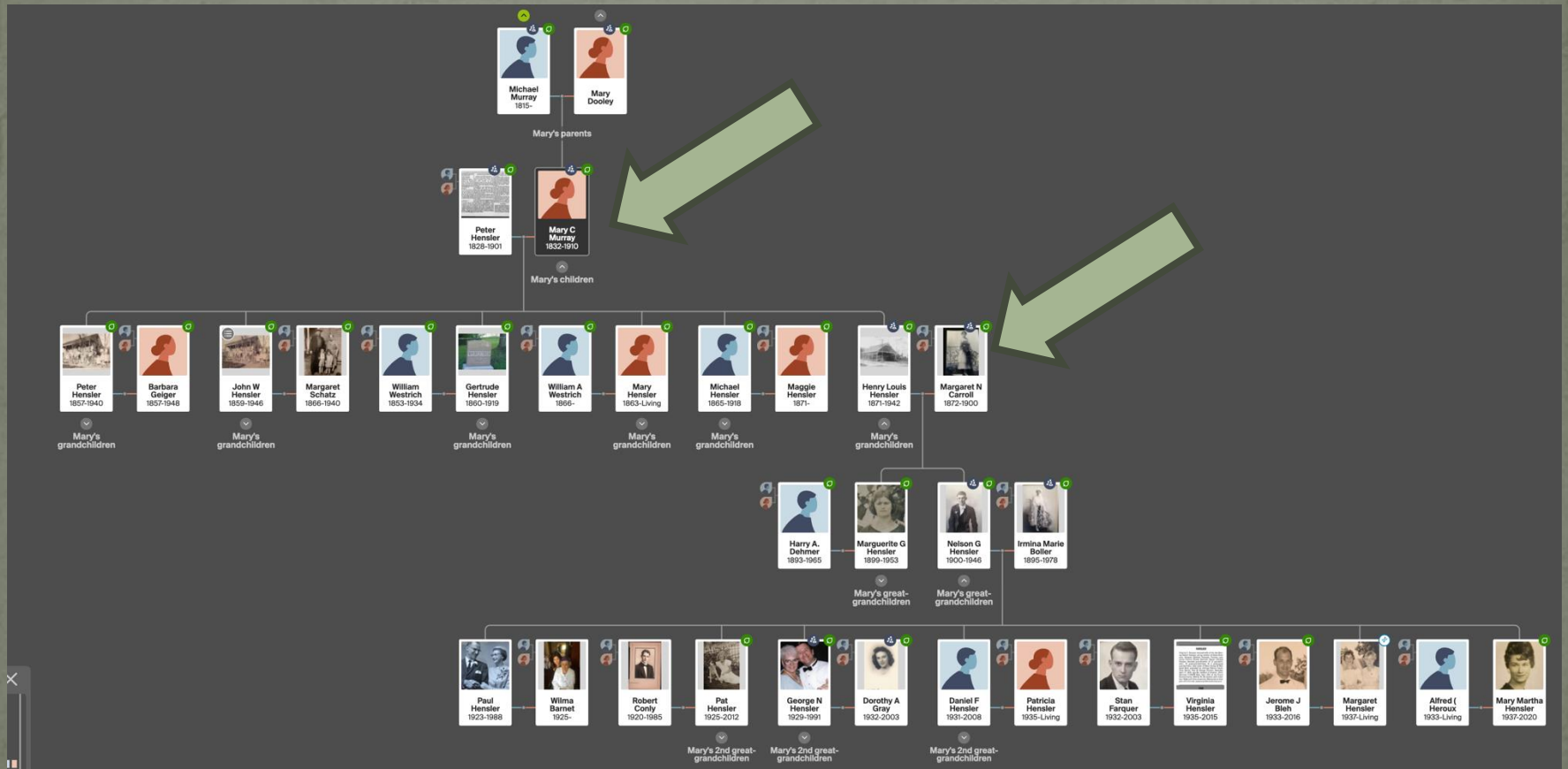
County Galway

County Tipperary

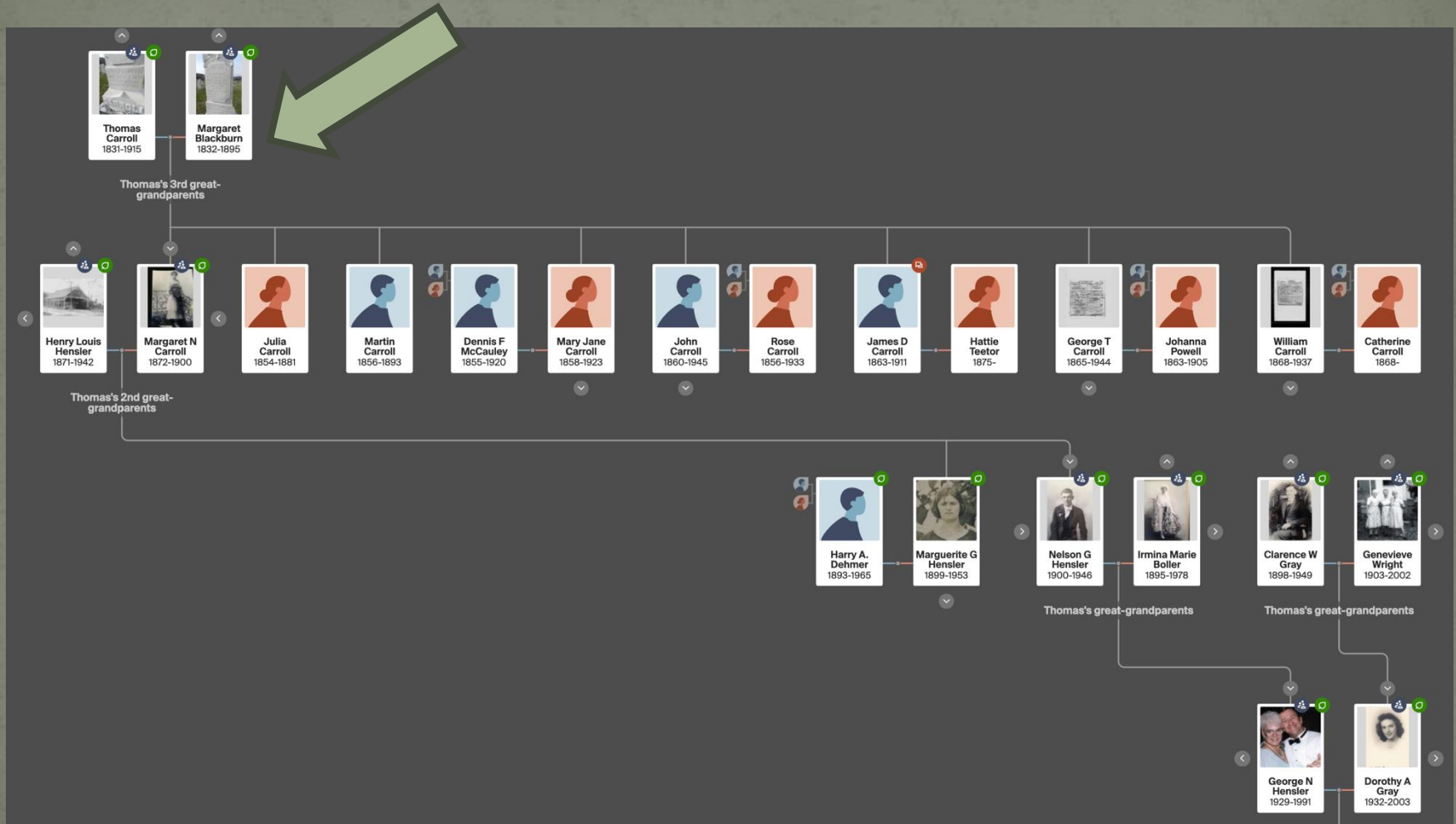
County Meath



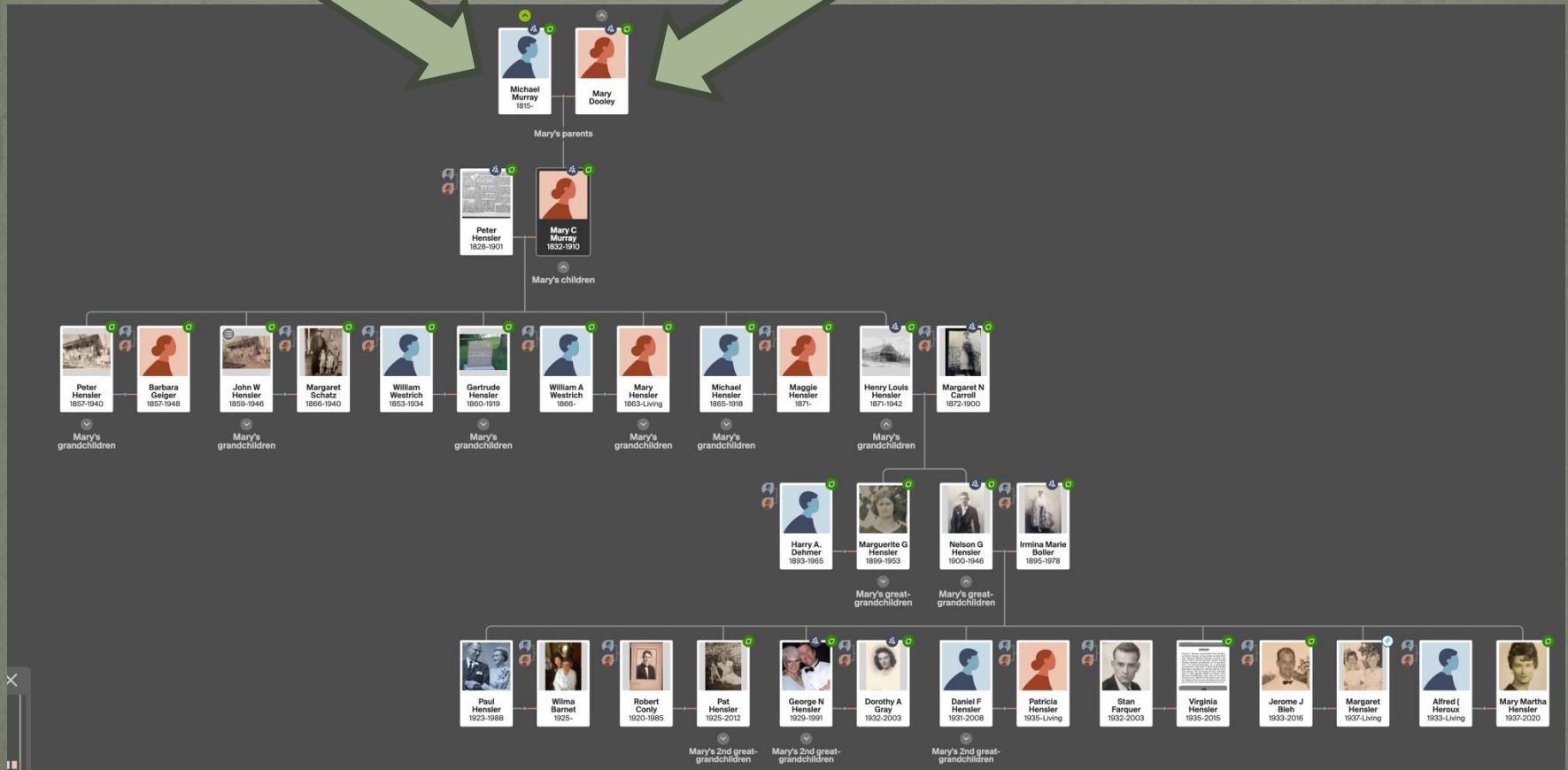
Mary Murray and Margaret Carroll are IRISH



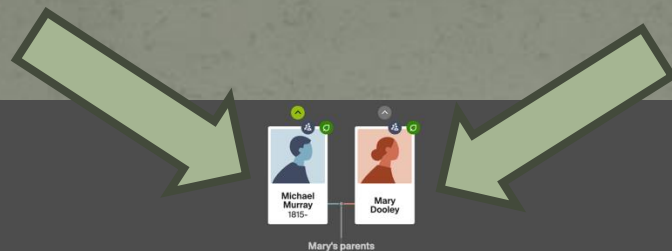
Margaret Carroll's parents are from Tipperary and Meath



Mary Murray's parents are from Galway



Mary Murray's parents are from Galway



The children of Michael Murray and Mary Dooley

Michael MURRAY

=

Mary DOOLEY

Owen
MURRAY
c1803-1875

James
MURRAY

Thomas
MURRAY
1815/19-1866

Henry
MURRAY
1815/25-1890

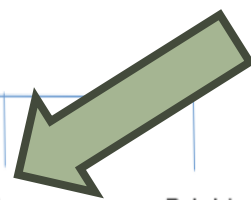
Philip
MURRAY
1816/18-1866

Anne
MURRAY
1820/22-1897

Patrick
MURRAY
1824-1897

Mary
MURRAY
1827/34-1910

Brigid
MURRAY
1833/36-1923



<https://hooperandboylandfamilies.wordpress.com/the-byrnes-branch/the-murray-family-from-allendarra-in-county-galway/>

This is link to Murray Family web

The birth of Mary Murray

1827/34: Mary Murray was born, the eighth child of Michael Murray and Mary Dooley. Mary moved to the United States some time prior to the 1 January 1856 when she married Peter Hensler in Hamilton County in Ohio. Her birthdate range has been calculated from five US Census records, not one of which gave the same year of birth. Mary's relationship to the Murray family from Allendarra has come to light through DNA connections.

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The family of Michael Murray & Mary Dooley

...Moved from Inniskeen to Galway (and some to England and USA)

Michael Murray and Mary Dooley had nine children – six males and three females, although only six of their names were known by elderly relatives in 1986. They were Owen, Henry, Thomas, Patrick, Anne and Brigid.

Michael and Mary were from the Inniskeen area and Michael was recorded in the townland of Drumnanaliv in the 1824 Tithe Applotment Books. Their children were born in the Inniskeen area and the family left when their youngest child was about ten years old. Some of them moved to Allendarra near Woodford in County Galway, and some moved to England and the US.

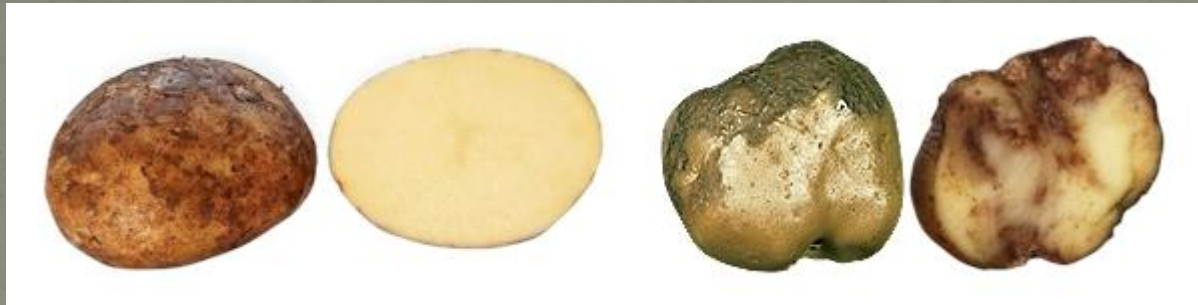
One of the 'unknown' sons was Philip Murray who was a Clothes Dealer in Leeds, with a store in the Kirkgate Markets next to Thomas Murray, also a Clothes Dealer. In 1866, Philip left a bequest to his brother Thomas Murray who was from Middlesbrough at the time.

And since DNA testing has become widely available, DNA matches are suggesting the unknown daughter was Mary Murray who moved to Cincinnati in the US. Mary Murray married Peter Hensler.

AWFUL EXTERMINATION OF TENANTRY.

To add to the misery of the wretched peasantry of this unfortunate country, the landlords are ably contributing to their bitter draught. Day after day we hear of families, ay, hundreds of wretches, turned to die in the ditches by their heartless oppressors, the landlords of this country. Not later than yesterday, we are told Mrs. Gerrard dispossessed not fewer than four hundred and forty seven wretched beings—turning them upon the world, and razing their huts to the earth. A poor man whose family was lying in fever implored to have the walls of his cabin left up in order to shelter them—but to no purpose—A poor woman with her child at her breast, was not even allowed time to quit her domicile, and in the act of running out a beam fell, and, we are told, killed the infant in her arms. If we are correctly informed, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard have dispossessed upwards of two thousand human beings within the last few years.—*Roscommon Journal.*

1845-1850 Potato Famine



A healthy potato and one with blight.

Immigrants were fleeing the Potato Famine. Potato Blight disease rotted the potatoes in the ground, rendering entire crops inedible and obliterating the primary food source for millions of people.

1845-1850 Potato Famine

ARRIVING IN BOSTON

In 1847 alone, 37,000 Irish refugees landed in Boston, on the edge of death and despair, impoverished and sick. "Native Bostonians might have been willing to send money and food to aid the starving Irish as long as they remained in Ireland," wrote historian Thomas H. O'Connor, "but they certainly didn't want them coming to America." The newcomers moved in along Boston's waterfront, packed together in damp cellars and overcrowded hovels. "Children in the Irish district," wrote Bostonian Lemuel Shattuck, "seemed literally born to die."

1845-1850 Potato Famine



1845-1850 Potato Famine

The Penal Laws – Anti-Catholic legislation

The Penal Laws were anti-Catholic legislation which began in the late Seventeenth century and was enacted over a period of close to forty years and lasted for much longer.

The laws barred Catholics from voting, holding public office, having a profession associated with the law, establishing schools and more.

Catholics could not own their own land, they could lease land and the rent was to be two thirds of the holding's yearly value. When a Catholic died, his estate was to be divided equally among all the sons, unless a son became a Protestant, in which case he could inherit the entire estate.

The Murray and Dooley families were Catholic families living in a Catholic community and the Penal Laws would have had a large effect on their lives.

Carroll and Blackburn

Thomas C. Carroll is buried in St. Aloysius Cemetery in Bridgetown. Born on 7 July 1831 in County Tipperary, Ireland and died on 4 September 1915. His tombstone is shared with his wife Margaret (Blackburn) Carroll, born in County Meath, Ireland on 5 December 1832 and died on 13 August 1895; a daughter, Julia Carroll, born 25 February 1854 and died 10 July 1881; and a son, Martin Carroll, born 6 June 1856 and died 5 April 1893.



Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census

The 1860 Census lists Thomas Carroll and his family at S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad, Fairfax Station, Fairfax, Virginia. Thomas was 30 years old, Margaret was 28, Julia was 6, Martin was 4, and Mary Jane was 2. According the census all three children were born in Virginia.

By 1863 they will have moved to Cincinnati

Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad

It is likely that he was one of the Irish immigrants recruited to help build the railroad. According to the history of Fairfax Station the railroad was built by Irish **immigrants** in the 1850s.

Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census

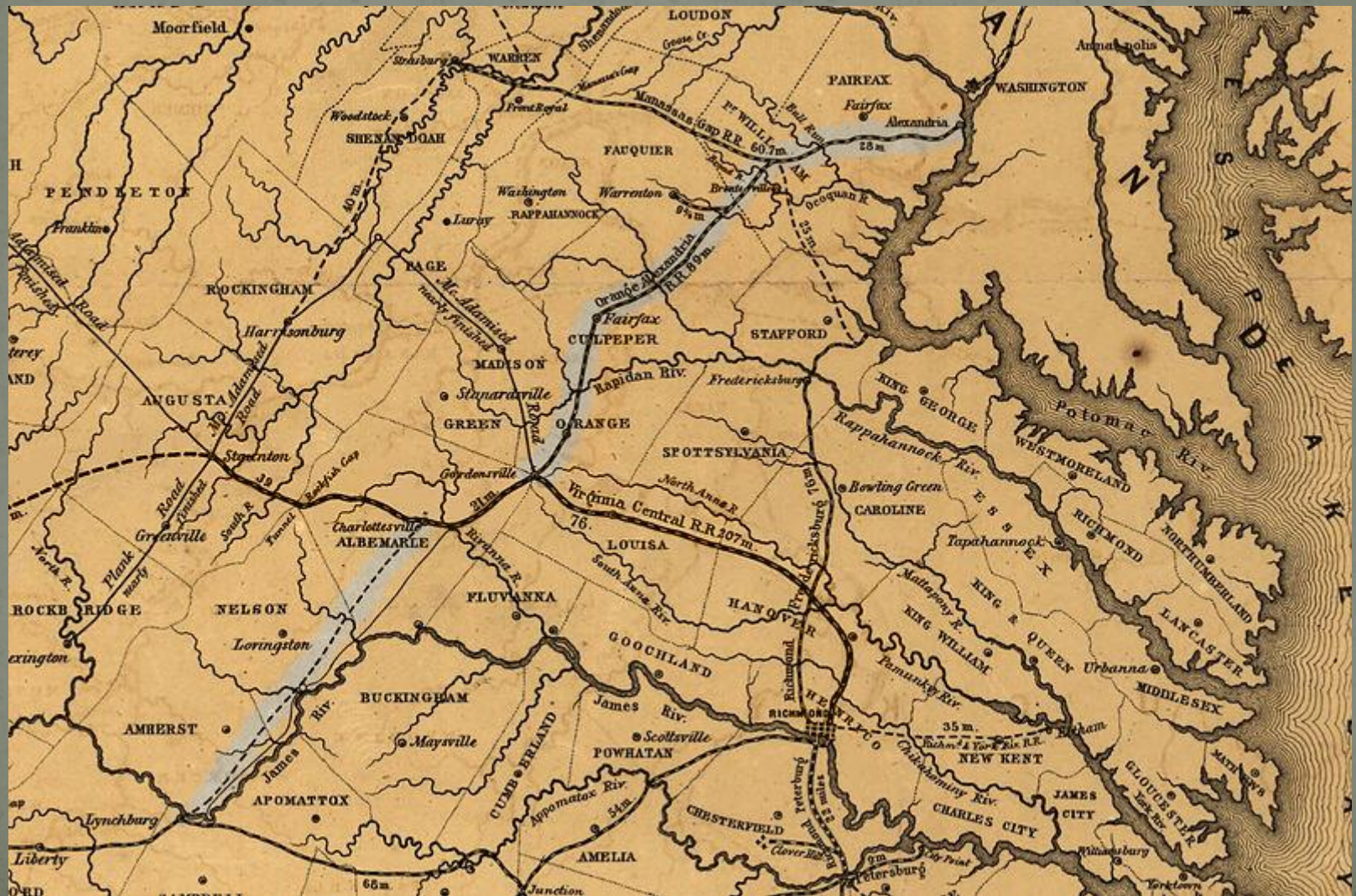
S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad



Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad



Map of S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad



Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad

There were many Irish immigrants to recruit for the railroad work because of repeated potato famines in Ireland. Most farmers in Ireland leased their land and the potato had become the main crop and food source for their families. When the potatoes died in the fields from a fungus infection, there was nothing for the families to eat and nothing to sell to make money to pay their lease. They had to leave the farm and had nowhere to go.

Carroll and Blackburn in 1860 Census

S. Orange & Alexandria Railroad

The Orange and Alexandria Rail Company specifically advertised for Irish immigrants to build the railroad. The Irish were often the poorest of the poor, and the only ones willing to do the hand-digging involved in those developments. It was not a good time for the Irish in America. Another major factor against them was that they were Roman Catholic when America, at that time, was a mostly Protestant country.

The Irish immigrants who laid rails for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line naturally settled in the area surrounding Fairfax Station where they worked. About 500 feet from the station was land that had been donated by two Irish families as early as 1838 for a Catholic church and cemetery. The cemetery was used, but the church had never been built.

The rail-workers took it upon themselves to build the white clapboard church on their own time. The railroad donated the wood. The church became the St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church. The Irish even took up a collection to buy a bell for the church.



We know that Thomas Carroll lived close to St Mary of Sorrows Church based on voting records. Thomas Carroll was eligible to vote in District 2 of Fairfax County in 1861.

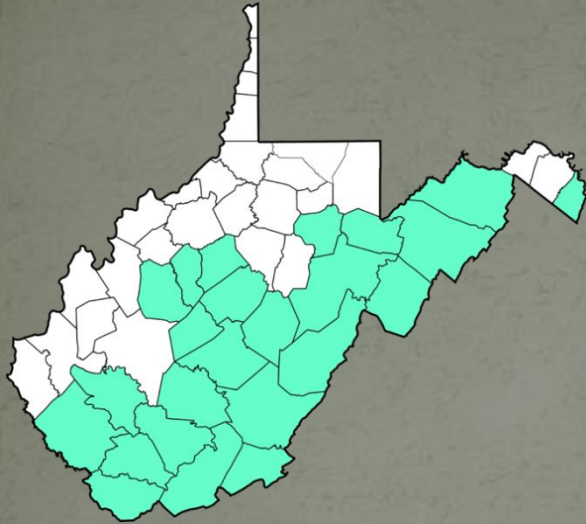
This places him very close to the Fairfax Station and east of the St. Mary of Sorrows Church, probably within a mile or so. He lived on a tiny plot tucked at the edge of two larger properties. It isn't known if he owned or leased his land.

Moving from Virginia to Cincinnati

Thomas Carroll is assumed to be a farmer and a rail worker. Irish rail workers are doing very dangerous work. Long hours. Low wages. (but the wages were more than he would ever have made in Ireland.)

An Agricultural Census lists Thomas Carroll as having one milk cow and one hog. The livestock was valued at \$20. In spite of the hardships, he and Margaret were building a better life in Virginia for themselves and their children than either of them probably had growing up in Ireland.

However, THE CIVIL WAR was changing everything.



- April 1861. Civil War starts (Fort Sumter)
- Lincoln calls for seventy-five thousand militia to be recruited for three months. That announcement led to the immediate secession of many southern states.
- May 1861 Virginia holds an election to decide. All counties in Virginia were not in agreement. Map shows how each county in Virginia voted. Only the green counties voted for secession. Ultimately, West Virginia split from the rest of Virginia at this time.
- July 1861. First Manassas. (also called battle of Bull Run) This battle happens a few miles from where Thomas Carroll lives.



Battle of Second Manassas

150TH ANNIVERSARY • AUGUST 3-5, 2012

First Manassas -- July 1861

Second Manassas – August 1862

The Union base of operations in the eastern counties was in Fairfax, about five miles east of Fairfax Station. The first battle of Bull Run/Manassas fought in July 1861 was about five miles west of Thomas and Margaret's home. Fairfax Station was of great strategic importance. Both Union and Confederate military wanted the railways that ran from Alexandria to central Virginia for movement of troops and supplies.

St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church Fairfax Virginia



This church served as a field hospital during the Civil War's Second Battle of Manassas, and Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, worked there as a nurse caring for wounded soldiers in the aftermath of the horrific fighting in which some 25,000 Americans were killed.

St. Mary of Sorrows Catholic Church Clara Barton, Founder of RED CROSS



Moving from Virginia to Cincinnati

A family story is that Thomas was very much against slavery. He packed his family into a wagon and left Virginia.

Not sure exactly when they arrived, but we know they are in Cincinnati by 1863 based on birth records.

Another family story is that he and his family were on a boat down the Ohio River to St. Louis. When the boat stopped in Cincinnati, a man came aboard and said he needed someone to manage his horses. Thomas accepted the job and that is why he ended up in Hamilton County, Ohio.

1869 map shows that Thomas Carroll's farm was just past the toll gate on Harrison Pike. It was a peach farm.



Turn of the Century – 1900 Census

- Nelson George is born to Henry Hensler and Margarite Carroll Hensler
- Irma is 5 years old, living with her mom and dad – Dan Boller and Christina Hupp Boller.
- Both households are “THREE GENERATIONS”

1900 – Three Generation Households

- Nelson is born into a farming family. His dad Henry is a farmer, living on the farm owned by Thomas Carroll. Nelson (son), Henry (dad), Margarite (mom), and Thomas Carroll (father of Margarite). Margarite's mother has already passed away.
- Irma is 5 years old living with her mom and dad (Dan Boller and Christina Hupp Boller.) and her grandparents (Frank Hupp and Margaret Hupp). Two other Boller families live next door. All on Liberty Street. Grandmother Margaret Hupp only speaks German.



Margaret Carroll Hensler :
Mother of Nelson George
Hensler