

IRISH ON THE WEST COAST NOTES

The West Coast of the US is made up of the following states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

According to David Quimette's presentation at BYU, there weren't regular schedules of ship departures from Ireland, so people may have stayed in a port city while they waited. Ireland had an elaborate canal system helping get from one point to another. Later there were railways and stage lines that connected all the major cities. "Ultimately, many would have walked."

The East Coast was already crowded, and the Midwest, while it had job opportunities, the jobs were being filled quickly and land was becoming less available.

The west coast still had jobs available on the railways as they expanded westward and there were opportunities in mining and lumber mills. Land was cheap in comparison to the East and Midwest.

ALASKA

Irish immigration to Alaska in the 1800s was driven by the late-century gold rushes, specifically the Klondike Gold Rush in 1897. Irish miners, professionals, and entrepreneurs migrated from the US West and British Columbia into Alaska.

When the world became aware of Klondike gold in 1897 a lot of people were confused about the location of the gold fields. Some thought the gold, and the town of Dawson City, was in American territory. Others knew it was in Canada but thought the area would be annexed by the United States. Tensions mounted between the two countries over the not yet established border at critical mountain passes and whether or not Canada would have an ocean port in southeast Alaska.

The majority of Klondike stampeders were from the United States, and when they realized they would be subject to Canadian laws and taxation, many left Canada to stake claims in Alaska. Others, hearing that the Klondike was "all filled up," set their sights on Alaskan gold and never entered Canada at all.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer in 1899; "Filled with disgust at the treatment accorded them by the Canadian officials, they have swarmed in thousands below the border, and Alaska is getting the benefit. Instead of being 'weak-kneed' such parties have proven 'stayers'—hardy Americans with pluck and energy, who have towed outfits in boats and waded in gum boots to the headwaters of every stream that helps to swell the Yukon in Alaska."²

From the beginning people took 1 of 2 routes to reach Klondike gold. The most popular was over Chilkoot Pass and neighboring White Pass starting at the towns of Dyea and Skagway.

An article on the National Parks website states the "The journey over the coastal mountain range was a colossal effort that involved not only hauling a year's worth of food and supplies over rough trails and alpine terrain but also boat-building, lake-crossings, and river-running at the Yukon headwaters to reach Dawson City. This approach became known as the "poor man's route" because even a stamper of modest means could make the trip. The "rich man's route" involved a sea journey from Seattle or San Francisco through the North Pacific and Bering Sea to St. Michael at the mouth of the Yukon River. From there the men and freight were transferred to a steamboat for the 1,500-mile river journey to Canada."

The gold in a lot of Alaska's waterways allowed independent miners (called pick-and-shovel men) to form partnerships and wander the land in search of fortune. When they were down on their luck they could ask to be grubstaked (loaned money to buy a year's supplies) by a shopkeeper or by a more successful acquaintance with the understanding that the money would be paid back later.

When a miner did locate a paying claim, he often invested in a restaurant or hotel. For many of the gold rush pioneers though, stampeding became a way of life. Rumors of gold sparked stampedes to the Kobuk and Koyukuk Rivers in Arctic Alaska at the same time the Klondike was booming. In 1899 thousands rushed to Nome; and in 1903 a new strike on the Tanana River led to the founding of Fairbanks.

Irish men and women were part of the major wave of stampedeers arriving in the 1890s, with hundreds reported to be in the region.

One of the residents was Nellie Cashman. Moving from Arizona, she founded 2 hospitals; St. Mary's in Dawson and St. Matthew's in Fairbanks.

Cashman was a philanthropist, businesswoman and a fair miner. There are even stories of her competing in an arctic dog-sled race while in her late sixties. Her last stop was Victoria, British Columbia, where, on January 25, 1925, she died of pneumonia.

ARIZONA

A Spanish military officer named Lt. Colonel Hugh O'Connor established the Presidio of Tucson in the late 1700's which served as a Spanish military outpost to hold off the Apaches.

Presidio: Spanish fortified bases with military, residential and agricultural centers for the Spanish empire in the 18th century.

Arizona had mining boom towns in Tombstone and Bisbee. The Irish worked as miners, entrepreneurs and laborers.

The phrase "the luck of the Irish" became popular when someone struck it rich in these mines.

Nellie Cashman, a native of Co. Cork emigrated with her sister Fannie and headed west. While Fannie married and had a family, Nellie prospected for gold and ran boarding houses and restaurants all over the west. She made a lot of money in Tombstone, gaining and losing fortunes a number of times. She became one of the city's leading citizens and was known as the "Angel of the Mining Camps" because of her generosity and kindness.

Nathan Oakes Murphy settled in Prescott in 1883 and went into business with his brother Frank building railroads. Nathan Oakes was appointed territorial governor twice and was the territorial delegate to Congress.

Frank Murphy opened mines and built railroads from Prescott to Crown King, including the rail line from Phoenix to Ash Fork linking the capital to the Santa Fe Railroad.

William Buckley arrived in Phoenix in 1879 working as a reporter and faro dealer. He was the first editor of the *Phoenix Gazette*, before heading to Tombstone to become a reporter for the *Epitaph*. Later he moved to Prescott becoming the sheriff of Yavapai County. He was elected Mayor of Prescott and during the Spanish American War he became captain in the Rough Riders and a friend of Theodore Roosevelt. He was killed in the charge up San Juan Hill in 1907.

Faro dealer: the person who ran the gambling games in the Old West saloons. They dressed well and managed the bets against the "house bank". These dealers earned \$100-200 a week.

Joseph Rutherford Walker was an Ulster Irish adventurer that led a group of prospectors up the Hassayampa River finding gold where the city of Prescott is today.

In 1819, he became a member of a trapping expedition into Spanish New Mexico, was arrested and jailed by local authorities. After his release, he remained in the area and became involved in early Santa Fe trading ventures which followed the Mexican Revolution. By 1825, when the US Government started laying out a route for the Santa Fe Trail, Walker was experienced and knowledgeable enough to be hired as a scout and hunter.

He returned to Missouri and was elected sheriff of Jackson County in 1827, where he served for 2 years before going west again.

In 1830, Captain Benjamin Bonneville was planning a temporary leave from the Army to mount a fur trading expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Walker hired Walker as his field guide in 1832. Joe guided Bonneville into the mountains, trapped for a season, then headed to the 1833 summer's rendezvous, where he recruited forty men for a trip to California. During November 1833 his party passed near Yosemite Valley.

Walker has popularly been given credit for leading the first Americans to see the valley. This expedition was chronicled in the diary of his clerk, Zenas Leonard.

After leaving Bonneville's service, Walker became a trapping brigade leader for the American Fur Company (AFC). In the 1840s, he was engaged as a pilot along the emigrant trails, and as a scout to help the "Pathfinder," John Fremont, find his way. Walker was still guiding in 1862, when he led a group of miners from Colorado Territory, to what became Prescott, in modern Arizona, earning him the title as one of Arizona's founding fathers. Eventually, Walker settled in Contra Costa County, California, where he died in 1876.

A member of the Prescott group recorded a comment about Joseph Walker that neatly sums up his life as a western frontiersman, "Captain Walker does not follow trails. He makes them."⁴ (museumofthemountainman)

CALIFORNIA

The first great Irish migration west came as a result of the California Gold Rush in 1849. Initially, men came for the gold but other metals proved to be even more valuable. Irish miners made up 1/3 of those digging for gold, silver, copper, lead, and other resources.

Conditions in the camps were harsh; miners earned low wages and worked long hours. Groups such as The Knights of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World were often successful in getting Irish miners to join their organizations to help combat these problems

One of the first cities to feel the impact of the Irish-American migration was San Francisco. Many of the Irish came because they served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War, but it was the gold rush of 1849 that really attracted them.

In 1850, there were 4,000 Irish in the Bay Area and by 1890, half of San Francisco's population was Irish. (pop. of 150,000)

During the Great Depression there was very little Irish immigration, but that changed in the 1950s and 1960s. Today, about 10% of San Francisco's population is of Irish origin. A few married into wealthy Mexican families and lived as ranch owners; others made their fortunes by trading.

In 1867, Frank McCoppin was elected San Francisco's first mayor, two decades before Boston elected its first Irish mayor. He was the first foreign-born mayor, emigrating from Co Longford. He served in the Royal Irish Constabulary before moving with his family; first to Illinois and then San Francisco in 1858.

In 1860 he was elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors. (it acts as the city's council)

From an article on irishstar.com, "He supervised the construction of the Market Street Railway, San Francisco's first streetcar line, which is still in operation today.

He also married the daughter of former mayor James Van Ness in 1862, whom Van Ness Avenue is named after.

McCoppin served on the Board of Supervisors until 1867, when he was elected as San Francisco's first foreign born mayor.

McCoppin held the mayoral office for two years, during which time he approved the plan for Golden Gate Park, an iconic greenspace in San Francisco that is bigger than New York's Central Park.

In 1894, President Grover Cleveland appointed him Postmaster of San Francisco. He died in 1897."

David Broderick was the first Irish Catholic elected to the U.S. Senate.

John Downey was the first Irish governor

William Mulholland, a self taught civil engineer developed the LA Aquaduct

Jasper O'Farrell was the first surveyor of San Francisco

COLORADO

The Irish came to Colorado in large numbers during the 1800s with many of them settling in Leadville by 1880, working as silver miners. The Colorado Silver Boom ended in 1893 following the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

The Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890: US Federal law that aimed to increase the demand for silver. The Treasury bought almost all the silver paying for it with notes that could be redeemed in in gold. This though, left a drain on gold reserves. Now there was so much silver in the market that the value actually went down. People lost confidence in the government as the gold reserves shrunk, causing the Panic of 1893, which had bank failures and a run on the Treasury's gold. The act was repealed in 1893.

Panic of 1893 – an 8 month economic depression, followed by the Panic of 1896, and another in the 1930's - the Great Depression.

Some men continued as miners, now working for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I, owned by J.D. Rockefeller and based in Pueblo and Denver) while others became steel and railroad workers for the same company. CF&I became the largest employer in Colorado, with 15,000 employees by 1910. European immigrants from several different countries found their way to CF&I, and at one point more than 40 different languages were spoken at CF&I's mills and mines.

The Irish were the among the first workers but later they were joined by Italian, Croatian, Slovenian, Serbian, Irish and German immigrants.

HAWAII

Hawaii is the least Irish state with about 5% of the population claiming Irish heritage. Irish sailors were aboard British early British exploration ships, including those of Captain James Cook in 1778-79. Cook

was a British Royal Navy officer, explorer, and cartographer who led several voyages of exploration to the Pacific and Southern Oceans; including around the islands of New Zealand, the east coast of Australia and the Hawaiian Islands.

He was killed in Hawaii due to a dispute with native Hawaiians in 1779. He had attempted to kidnap the ruling chief and hold him hostage until the Hawaiians returned a cutter that they stole. (a sail boat) As he and his men were bringing the chief to their ship they were killed

Irish immigration to 19th-century Hawaii was small compared to the US mainland, and was made up of individuals rather than organized labor groups. Irish merchants, missionaries, and professionals arrived and found success in government and business.

Irish individuals with surnames like Moragne and Coney, were prominent in Hawaii, particularly on Kauai, holding influential roles in local business and government.

IDAHO

Irish immigrants were farmers, ranchers and part of the logging industry. They also played an important part in the development of mining, especially in the silver-rich Coeur d'Alene mining district in North Idaho.

According to a paper published in 2017 by Boise State University, "In the Mountain West the Irish made up the largest ethnic group in hard-rock mines in the latter part of the 1800s. Here, their Irish nationalism primed them to unionize miners to resist the exploitative power of industrialists. In Idaho this labor activism, predominantly led by Irish immigrants and their progeny, evidenced itself most profoundly in the Coeur d'Alenes in the last decade of the nineteenth century."

Coeur d'Alene is now the most populated city in North Idaho named after a tribe of Native Americans, but it began as a fort town; Fort Sherman, on the north shore of Lake Coeur d'Alene in 1878.

The town grew when miners and prospectors came for gold and silver deposits. These were found in what would become the Silver Valley with the Northern Pacific Railroad reaching the town in 1883. This railway was headquartered in Minnesota and operated from Minnesota to the Pacific Northwest between 1864 and 1970.

The Coeur d'Alene Mining District saw its first strike by workers in 1892 because of a pay cut by the Bunker Hill Mining Co. Besides the pay cuts, the work hours increased from 9 to 10 hours per day with no increase in pay. In response the Western Federation of Miners was formed in 1893. This labor union had a reputation for militancy in the mines and its efforts to organize the hard rock miners and smelter workers brought it into sharp conflicts – and often physical battles – with both employers and governmental authorities.

The confrontation of 1899 resulted from the miners' frustrations with mine operators that still paid lower wages. The mining companies hired Pinkerton or the Thiel Detective Service Co. operatives to infiltrate the union; and routinely fired any miner who held a union card.

The aftermath of this confrontation included mass arrests of miners and detentions by federal troops.

Hundreds were jailed, and mine owners implemented a strict non-union system, requiring a "permit" (the "rustling card") to work, forcing many to abandon the Western Federation of Miners (WFM), a union formed to support miners, in order to get a job. The area remained under military control until 1901, severely limiting the civil rights of workers.

Boise had significant settlements probably in part to the presence of the Catholic Church in that area, and in Rathdrum.

Rathdrum had originally been named Westwood, but the government asked the postmaster to change the name as there was already a Westwood in the territory. Rathdrum was suggested by Michael Cowley, an Irish immigrant, which was the place he was born in County Wicklow. Cowley came to the US on his own when he was 15 years old and made his way to Rochester NY where his uncle found him a job. Two years later he got as far as his money would take him; Leavenworth Kansas, where he worked as a teamster in the US Army and was sent to Utah to put down a Mormon rebellion. He stayed with the Army until the Civil War started, then went to California, clerking at a store for 3 years. He arrived in Idaho in 1862 looking for gold. He was successful and started a trading post that he operated in several mining camps until 1867. In 1872 he moved his trading post to the Spokane Bridge and he married Annie Connolly that year. In 1885 he was able to buy stock in the Traders National Bank and first became a director, and later President.

By 1900, 6.64% of the population in Idaho was Irish born.

MONTANA

The search for copper and gold brought thousands to Montana's mining towns including Anaconda, Helena, and especially Butte, which grew rapidly during the 1880s with many of Butte's Irish immigrants originating from the Beara Peninsula on Ireland's southwest coast.

The Anaconda Copper Company, owned by Irishman Marcus Daly, was by the 1890s supplying the United States with a third of its copper. Anaconda miners were paid twice the normal rate of \$3.50 for an eight-hour day, and Daly made a point to make Irishmen the central part of the workforce. Following Daly's tenure as chief executive officer of the corporation, 3 other Irish Catholics would serve as chief executive officers of the Anaconda Copper Company. Irish mutual aid societies were created, including the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Robert Emmet Literary Society, and the Clan-na-Gael.

While in California, Daly worked as a ranch hand, logger and railroad worker, but it was a fellow Irishman, Thomas Murray, who convinced him to go into mining. Daly and Murray went to Calaveras County, where they built a cabin and began to mine. It was also there that Daly made a lifetime friendship with author Mark Twain. Daly traveled to the Virginia City, Nevada, where he met George Hearst, who would become one of his financial backers in years to come.

In 1871, he settled in Ophir, Utah, where he became a foreman for the Walker Brothers, a wealthy banking and mining firm.

In 1876, the Walker Brothers sent Daly to Butte, Montana to evaluate the Alice mine as a silver producing property. The Alice owners wouldn't allow any outsiders to enter the mine, so Daly disguised himself as a simple miner and got himself hired. Realizing the value of the mine, Daly bought it for the Walkers, while keeping a one fifth interest for himself.

He was now managing the mine and noticed green outcroppings all around Butte; realizing it was copper. Daly met another Irish prospector, Michael Hickey, who didn't have the finances to dig deeper than 150 feet. Daly felt the mine had an abundance of copper, so he sold his stake in the Alice mine and bought a third of the Anaconda mine, even though geologists warned it was nearing exhaustion. Daly explained his belief in the potential of Anaconda to his friend George Hearst who, along with two business partners, joined Daly forming a company with the financial resources Hickey lacked to mine the Anaconda.

One day in early 1882 he found what would be the richest vein of copper in the world at 50' wide. He then closed the Anaconda and 2 other mines, stating they were no longer viable. He then secretly bought the surrounding mines at a fraction of the cost and re-opened the Anaconda as a copper mine.

His timing was perfect; Thomas Edison had just built the world's first electric power plant using copper wiring, which he also used in his telephone. Copper was also needed for telegraph wires and electric lines, but the world's only copper smelter lay across the Atlantic in Wales, which made processing copper ore expensive. "Daly realized that he could make a fortune by opening America's first copper smelter in Montana, eliminating the great cost of transporting copper ore. With the backing of Hearst and his partners, he built a smelter on a site 28 miles west of Butte. To accommodate the workers and support his smelter, Daly built the town of Anaconda. Daly purchased coal mines to fuel his furnaces, bought whole forests for timber and built power plants to supply the mines. He also established a number of banks, and a newspaper, the influential Anaconda Standard. By 1890, his firm, Anaconda, was mining and refining over seventeen million dollars' worth of copper a year, making Marcus Daly a millionaire."¹ (irishecho .com)

In 1899, his company went public, making Daly \$39 million. He leased a home on 5th Avenue in New York that was built by William Waldorf Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt was one of his neighbors.

Marcus Daly died in New York City at age 58 in 1900. When he died, he was one of the captains of American industry and was known as the copper king.

Another notable figure was Thomas Francis Meagher, an Irish nationalist, born in Waterford City, who was a leader in the Young Irelanders during the Rebellion of 1798. He was convicted of sedition and originally sentenced to death but was instead sent to Van Diemen's Land in Australia. (now Tasmania) In 1852 he escaped and made his way to the US, settling in NYC. He joined the army during the Civil War, rising to the rank of Brigadier General. When the war ended President Andrew Johnson appointed him Montana's Territorial Secretary of State.

John Bozeman was actually born in Georgia and after his marriage he headed to join the Pike's Peak Gold Rush in Colorado without his wife and children. His mining claims there failed so he went to Deer Lodge in Montana territory in 1862. In 1863 he joined the gold rush in Bannack, Montana but his claims weren't successful there either.

Since mining for gold didn't seem to be working out for him, he and a friend, John Jacobs, decided to explore a new and shorter route into Montana Territory from the east. In 1863, he and Jacobs blazed the Bozeman Trail which was a cut-off route from the Oregon Trail in Wyoming to Bannack, Montana, guiding miners to Virginia City through the Gallatin Valley.

The route spanned the eastern front of the Rockies north to the Yellowstone River, then west across the Bozeman Pass. In 1864, he laid out the town of Bozeman, Montana. It was close to the trail helping it to grow in the following years especially as migration to Montana increased after the discovery of gold at Virginia City in 1864

In 1865, federal troops began guarding the trail from hostile Indian attacks, since the trail ran through lands reserved by treaty to Indian tribes. The government constructed Forts Reno, Phil Kearney and C.F. Smith to defend the trail. The Sioux tribe "succeeded by closing the road by a massacre near Fort Kearny" in 1866 and the trail was briefly abandoned.

Bozeman was murdered on April 20, 1867 (aged 32), while traveling along the Yellowstone River to Fort C.F. Smith to secure a flour contract. His partner, Tom Cover, reported they had been attacked by a band of Blackfoot Indians, but some historians suspected that Bozeman was killed by Cover himself. The end of Bozeman's life is still a subject of debate today.

NEVADA

Irish immigrants made up about 10% of the population by 1860, with up to half of the Comstock Mining District being Irish-born or descended by 1880.

They were the essential skilled labor in Virginia City mines, with many coming directly from mining areas in Ireland, rather than eastern U.S. slums.

The Comstock Lode is a deposit of silver ore located under the eastern slope of Mt. Davidson which is a peak in the Virginia Range in Virginia City, Nevada. It was the first major discovery of silver ore in the US.

After the discovery was made public in 1859, it sparked a rush of prospectors to the area, scrambling to stake their claims. The discovery caused the most excitement since the Gold Rush of 1849 in California and throughout the United States. Mining camps soon filled and became busy commercial centers, including Virginia City and Gold Hill.

The Comstock Lode is notable not just for the large fortunes it generated and the role those fortunes had in the growth of Nevada and San Francisco, but also for the advances in mining technology such as square set timbering and the Washoe process for extracting silver from ore. The mines declined after 1874, although underground mining continued on and off into the 1920s.

An emigrant mining engineer from Germany, Philip Deidesheimer, came to California in 1852 and was hired by W.F. Babcock, a trustee of the Ophir Mine, which was part of the Comstock Lode. He was the designer of the set square timbering.

square set timbering: the use of heavy timber "cubes" as supports for underground mining tunnels and shafts allowing miners to open 3D cavities of any size. In large openings, the cubes could be filled with waste rock, creating a solid pillar of wood and rock from floor to roof.

The Irish continued to settle in Nevada, coming mainly from Co. Cork, and by 1880 almost half (48%) of all Irish in Nevada were concentrated in Storey County.

John Mackay and Jack O'Brien were two immigrants that came to Virginia City. They worked in the mines and invested their money in a mining property with two other Irishmen; James Fair and James Flood.

For ten months They dug into the mountain for 10 months and finally hit a thin vein of silver, which soon pinched out. They searched and found it again, and the vein widened to 20 feet, then 50. It expanded again into a vein 20 feet high, 50 feet wide and 120 feet long of almost pure gold and silver. In some places, their vein was three hundred feet wide. The four men became known as the "Bonanza Kings"

The Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada in Reno is one of John Mackay's legacies. James Fair became a Senator.

In 1859 Irish-born Patrick McLaughlin and Peter O'Riley discovered the north end of the Comstock Lode, a huge gold and silver ore body. The strike resulted in the founding of Virginia City. The 1860 census documents an even scattering of Irish immigrants in the western Great Basin, representing about ten percent of the population.

Some served as soldiers at Fort Churchill. In Virginia City and Gold Hill, the majority (about 300) Irish were miners, or about 10% of the community.

Over the next decade, 1,000's of Irish immigrants moved to Nevada with 42% percent settling in the Comstock Mining District. In the 1880 federal census, Storey County claimed forty-eight percent of the Irish in the state.

Unlike other countries, nineteenth-century Ireland sent almost equal numbers of men and women to North America; while with other ethnic groups the men continued to outnumber women dramatically. The county was 1/3 Irish by 1880.

NEW MEXICO

By 1860, Irish immigrants were one of the largest foreign-born populations in the New Mexico Territory, along with smaller numbers from Germany, England, and France.

A number of Irishmen came to New Mexico via the U.S. Army, with many serving at Fort Union and other frontier posts protecting the Santa Fe Trail.

During the Mexican-American War (1846–1848), some Irish soldiers in the U.S. Army, led by John Riley, deserted and joined the Mexican army, forming the *Batallón de San Patricio* due to shared Catholic faith and disillusionment with the U.S. side. They became heroes celebrated for their bravery at battles like Churubusco.

Churubusco: the San Patricio Battalion made their last stand against US forces. The US Army won the battle outnumbering the Mexican troops 6 to 1. After the battle the US Army was only 5 miles away from Mexico City.

Today about 7% of New Mexicans have Irish heritage in a state that blends Anglo, Hispanic, and Native American traditions.

OREGON

Irish immigration to Oregon, spanning from the 1820s through the post-famine era to 1930, saw settlers establishing themselves in farming, logging, and livestock. Those who traveled west over the Oregon Trail had been in the US long enough to save money to finance the journey.

According to historian Mary Jane Sorber, the Oregon Donation Land Claim records show 139 Irish immigrants held claims in the 1840-50's. They were attracted to the fertile farmlands of Marion County and by the Catholic Church in St. Paul.

They migrated to Portland in the 1870's to work on the railroad, dig sewers, build roads and work on the docks.

They went to Morrow and Lake Counties to work as shepherds or on cattle ranches. Lake County became known as "Little Ireland" due to the concentration of Irish sheepherders.

According to the 2000 census, about 12% of the population was Irish.

The Ancient Order of Hiberians was also established in Portland and the community centered around St. Patrick's Church, the oldest church in Portland. The Oregon Irish Famine Memorial features a 7-ton Celtic cross located at Mt Calvary Cemetery in Portland.

Maybe the first Irishman to come here was Michael McShane in 1869. He acquired land in the Crooked Creek Valley in 1883 starting one of the earlier livestock ranches in the county. (known today as Dicks ranch). Thomas H. and Charles E. Sherlock came in 1871, Richard L. in 1872 and the fourth brother William in 1888; all having sheep ranches at Summer Lake and Lakeview. Lake County.

William Harvey was born in NI in 1845 and came to California in 1870 and to Lake County in 1872. He went back to California, bought sheep and returned to Summer Lake starting a ranching business still operating today.

The four Barry Brothers, Michael, William K., Phillip K., and James K., had ranching activities centered in the Warner Valley and are credited with bringing many of the Irish to Lake county from Newmarket, Co. Cork in particular.

Also in the Warner Valley sheep business were Phil and Tom Lynch and their half-brother, Mike Lynch, arriving in the late 1870's or early 1880's.

The McKee family came to America in 1869, and while their ship was in quarantine in New York Harbor, a son James was born. The family came west to California by crossing the Isthmus of Panama, with James later coming to Lake County and engaged in the cattle business in Warner Valley.

Probably the most notable Irish immigrant in Lake County was Bernard Daly, an M.D., banker, rancher, county attorney and circuit judge, legislator, educator and founder of the famed Bernard Daly Educational Fund. Born in Mayo in 1858, he was brought to the United States when he was 5 by his parents and settling in Alabama. He went to public schools, then he graduated from the medical department of Ohio State Normal University, at Ada, Ohio, and a year later from the University of Louisville (Kentucky). He came to Lake County the same year and established a medical practice.

He was also an organizer and president of the Lake County Land and Livestock Company which owned the extensive 7-T Ranch at Plush. For 12 years, he was president of the Lake County Agricultural Society.

The Irish were among the first immigrants to settle in Cedar Mill by way of the Oregon Trail or the railroad after the 1870's. Thomas and Ann Leahy came on the Oregon Trail, first settling in Goose Hollow and moving to Cedar Hill in 1865, buying a tract of land – 160 acres for \$1,000. (a little over 20,000 today) and another wave coming in the 1870's.

UTAH

The Irish moved to Utah to complete the transcontinental railroad and they worked in the mines in Park City.

Many were stationed at Camp Douglass and others established communities in Salt Lake City, Bingham and Park City. Historian John Welsh said buildings in downtown Salt Lake City were partly inspired by the Irish. The Keith-O'Brien Building, Gallivan Plaza and Kearns Buildings all have Irish heritage in their creation, according to a Deseret News article. Salt Lake Regional Hospital, which was once known as Holy Cross Hospital, is another example of Irish influence.

From 1857-1858 some Irish men took part in the Utah War or "Mormon Rebellion". President Buchanan sent troops to replace Brigham Young as governor and the Irish made up about 40% of the U.S. Army. (although they did fight on both sides). In 1858 a peaceful settlement was reached, the Army established Camp Floyd and the governor was replaced.

One of the settlers, Colonel Patrick Edward Connor, born in Co.Kerry, was known as the "father of Utah mining" and was involved in military, economic, and political activities in the territory from 1862 until his death in 1892. He was completely against the Mormon faith and had Brigham Young in particular.

Utah also played a role in the Pony Express route that carried the Overland Mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, California, from April 1860 until October 1861. Many Utah residents worked as trailblazers, riders, agents, and station managers.

The Pony Express generally provided great service, covering the 1,966-mile one-way distance in ten days or less. It always had financial troubles though with the company operating in the red as much as \$1,000 a day. The real threat, though, would be technological. In October 1861 the Pacific Telegraph was

completed at Salt Lake City, and messages could be relayed almost instantaneously. The Pony Express became obsolete overnight.

While Utah holds some of the smallest percentages of Irish history in the U.S. (about 6 % in 2015) heritage) Irish immigrants factored in Utah's growth in the 19th and 20th centuries.

WASHINGTON

Irish immigrants were among the first settlers in several parts of Washington and they played a significant role in state's development since the mid-19th century. Many arrived via the military with soldiers from Vancouver Barracks and Fort Nisqually settling in Washington once their service was over. They worked in mining, lumber mills and railway construction.

Concentrated in Clark, King, and Walla Walla counties, they worked as miners, military personnel, and laborers. Seattle/King County had significant population growth of Irish during the gold rush era. Clark County was the site of early military and residential settlements. Walla Walla was an early mining and agricultural hub.

By 1880, they were the second-largest European immigrant group, contributing to infrastructure and urban growth.

WYOMING

Most historians think the Irish settlers first came to the state as soldiers in the Army; specifically with the Corps of Discovery. This was the Army's first diplomatic mission. Lewis and Clark received orders from President Thomas Jefferson to explore the Louisiana Territory and find a water passageway to the Pacific Ocean. The Corps existed before the famine in Ireland, so there weren't many Irish involved, and of those that were, many were Ulster Scots. By 1840, however, their numbers increased. And, by the Civil War, there were Irish American and Irish born officers in the Regular Army. Phillip Sheridan was an Irish American. Sheridan Wyoming and Sheridan County, Wyoming are named after him.

Many of the Irish who settled in Wyoming came from Bantry Bay, Co. Cork.

Early Wyoming cattle farming (1850s–1880s) was dominated by an open-range "beef bonanza" driven by high demand and free, vast grazing land. This was also due to people realizing that cattle could survive the winters on native grasses. The expansion of the railroads saw millions of cattle being shipped from Texas and Oregon, before the severe winter of 1886-1887.

Following the expansion of the Union Pacific Railroad (1870-1886), ranching became the largest business in Wyoming Territory. Massive operations appeared, especially in the Powder River Basin and near Cheyenne.

Irish cattle ranching in 1800s was heavily driven by wealthy British and Irish investors, including Anglo-Irish aristocrats like Sir Horace Plunkett, who wanted to capitalize on the cattle boom. These owners established massive operations in the Powder River country and Cheyenne areas.

Between 1886-1887 however, due to overstocking of the range, combined with a bad drought and the extremely severe winter of 1886-1887, herds were decimated and a number of large-scale open-range operations were destroyed. The industry then shifted from pure open-range to fenced grazing, smaller herds, and cultivating hay for winter feeding.

Disputes over grazing lands and water rights ignited violent conflicts across the west in the late 1800s. The bloodiest was the 1892 Johnson County War, (aka the War on Powder River and the Wyoming

Range War) where large cattle barons launched an organized terror campaign against small ranchers for control of northern Wyoming's fertile Powder River Valley.

Both large and small ranchers were fighting for water rights and competing for land and livestock. The tensions came to a head in the Powder River Country when ranchers hired gunmen to invade the county. Small ranchers and farmers were alerted and they formed a posse of 200 men that led to a standoff which ended when President Benjamin Harrison sent the cavalry in.

While "range wars" were common in the West, "none could match the paramilitary scope, or the sheer harebrained nature, of the Johnson County War," writes Christopher Knowlton, author of *Cattle Kingdom: The Hidden History of the Cowboy West*.

A digital Collection at the Goodstein Foundation Library's Western History Center for Harry Ward's "Register: The Story of Casper's Irish Colony" is available online.

Taken from the Introduction: "Casper Wyoming in the late 1800s and early 1900s had a large Irish immigrant population. Some came as late as the 1950s. Most were from a small area of West Cork centered around Bantry. Others came from Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Longford, Mayo, Offaly, Roscommon, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, and Wicklow.

Register attempts to list all these pioneers, their birthplaces, their birth and arrival dates, their spouses, and a bit of their stories. Register is published in two forms: A book, and a computer program. Both contain the same information. The program makes searches easy." The date on the discs the data versions were saved on listed March 17, 2003. The publication was copyrighted in 2002 by Bantry Productions.

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