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An nDúthcas *O'Dohartaigh Clann Association*



We Have Lost Our Chief

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We Have Lost Our Chief

In May 2011, affiliated members of the O'Doherty Family Research Association learned of the sad passing in Cadiz of Dr. Ramon Salvador O'Dogherty (92). His surviving younger brother, Pascual, now retired, was a highly-decorated Rear Admiral and both men were long-standing personal friends of the King and Queen of Spain.

Doherty is the most popular name in Derry and the Northwest. Ramon was their Clan chieftain, and also Doctor of Biopathology. Born on 30th April 1919 in San Fernando Spain, he graduated as a medical doctor in Cadiz twenty-three years later. The following year he studied for a Doctorate in the Faculty of Medicine at Madrid University, and held a Diploma in Infectious Diseases from the Hospital del Rey in Madrid.

In 1966, he became a recognized specialist in Clinical Analyses, and in the same year obtained a Diploma in Laboratory Techniques at the Escuela Nacional de Medicinal del Trabajo. In addition, he was a fellow of the Royal Academy of San Romualdo of Letters, Arts and Sciences, and a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Palma de Mallorca. His responsibilities included the position of Deputy General Visitor of the Supreme Council of the Royal Institu-



tion of Knights Hospitaller of St. John the Baptist.

Dr. O'Dogherty roots go back beyond Sir Cahir Rua who died in battle at Killfennan in 1608. Cahir's family was the last ruling Gaelic household to fall. Such heralded the Plantation of Ulster. Therefore, Dr. Ramon was the 37th hereditary Lord of Inis Eoghain and the natural and lineal descendant of the first to bear the name, as indicated by family documents issued at Dublin Castle in 1790 and 1793.

Among Dr. O'Dogherty's famed ancestors, who as-

the descendants of the participating officers.

John's eldest son, Juan (1813-1845), was an officer in the Spanish Army. His grandson, Ramon Salvador O'Dogherty (1835-1902), was also distinguished with several decorations for bravery, and his great-grandson, Pascual (1886-1964), continued the line. Pascual was a Superintendent of a School of Mathematics, which achieved such distinction that, on his death, a street was dedicated to his memory in his hometown of San Fernando.

sisted in the making of Spanish history, was John O'Dogherty (1777-1847), who emigrated from Ireland in 1790.

John joined the Spanish Royal Navy and had a distinguished military career, participating with his two brothers, Henry and Clinton-Dillion in many sea battles. He achieved fame for his stand in the Battle of Puente Sampayo (1809) in the Napoleonic war, where he commanded the Spanish forces and defended Vigo from the French. On the Centenary of this famous battle a special decoration was established for

The late Ramon Salvador was Pascal's eldest son. Although he spoke little English, Dr. O'Dogherty's was well known for his extensive scientific research, much of which has been published over the recent decades. As he was highly-respected at home and abroad, he will be widely mourned and greatly missed by all who bear any of the many variations of the Gaelic surname, O'Dochartaigh. Rest in peace. Slan mo chara.

Fionnbara O'Dochartaigh

Family Genealogy

Search by Constantine Doherty, Kildare, Ireland for his Granduncle John Doherty, who emigrated to Toronto with his family in the 1920s

We here in the Emerald Isle are used to reading stories about Doherty's from all around the world, travelling to Ireland, hoping to find records of their family and in some cases family relatives still living here.

This is my story of how I, living in Ireland, found my Granduncle John Doherty's descendants in Toronto more than eighty years after they left Ireland.

John Doherty was a successful business man in Derry City. He manufactured high quality lingerie, which was mostly exported to England. His family was long established in the trade. His father Constantine Doherty, had his own award winning garment factory and was later (1900) appointed by Charles Bayer of London to manage his newly constructed Star Shirt Factory on the Foyle Road.

John's uncle, who was also called John Doherty, was the proprietor of The Southern Shirt Factory in Abercorn Road, Derry City.

In 1922 when the Six Counties were set up and the border put in place, taxes were introduced on both sides. This increased the cost of production carried out mainly by outworkers in Donegal with other factors also playing a part. The net effect was Granduncle John's business was no longer competitive and he had to close it down.

He decided to emigrate to Toronto. Between 1927 and 1929 John, his wife Florence and their eight children made their way to Canada, travelling at different dates over two years.

Contact with family in Ireland was eventually lost and it is sad to note that on several visits back to Ireland by some of John's sons in the 1960s they could not find any Doherty relations.

I completed my Doherty family history two years ago, I had Granduncle John

included but I did not know at that time, that he had emigrated to Canada.

When I found out, I decided to carry out some preliminary research within Toronto.

I made use of the Toronto street directories, made phone calls, searched newspaper archives, all the usual stuff. Doing this from Ireland made me appreciate how difficult it is for all our Doherty Clann, living around the world, trying to trace their history from afar.

I eventually traced John's eldest son, Constantine Doherty (the name Constantine is found in every branch of our family). I followed his movements in the directories over the years. The final entry was in the 1995 directory. It said Constantine was retired and living in Scarborough, a suburb of Toronto. I had done all I could from Ireland.

Last year (2010) I travelled to Toronto and spent two weeks walking up and down every street that had been mentioned in the street directories. I was also invited to talk about my search on Toronto's Chin Radio, which hosts an Irish hour every Sunday morning.

Finding a neighbour of Constantine, who told me that he had been a good friend was the breakthrough I needed. He told me Constantine had died in 1995. The neighbour said he might be able to find the phone number of Constantine's son. This he did and within twenty four hours I had met up with my cousin Jack Doherty the grandson of my Granduncle John Doherty. This, for both of us, was very emotional. We spent several days together talking about our family history. Jack felt he knew very little, however, he soon started to recall lots of information from his past. He promised to contact all of the cousins he knew about in Canada and give them my contact details in Ireland.

Shortly after my return home, I started to receive photographs, family information and telephone numbers from Canadian cousins. Some of the photographs actually had our Greatgrandfather's employees delivering and collecting materials from outworkers in Inishowen. The interest shown was remarkable, we phoned and emailed each other and with their help I was able to include at long last the history of Granduncle John and his descendants in our Doherty Family history and have it printed.

This May (2011) I returned to Toronto with my wife Anne and met up with most of the descendants of Granduncle John Doherty. They travelled from all over Canada to meet us in Toronto. Ages ranged from mid eighties to a ten month old baby. The warm loving, hospitable way we were greeted by my long lost Doherty family was something I will never forget. We stayed with cousin Jack Doherty and his wife Marie. Two other cousins, Patricia and Colleen, hired a car and drove us hundreds of miles to visit relatives who had been unable to travel. They also stayed the two weeks in Toronto with us.

My Canadian cousins were so thrilled and delighted to find out about their Irish ancestry and stories about their parents and grandparents. Most of them are hoping to come over for our next Clann Reunion in 2015.

I think we here in Ireland owe it to our family members, who had to leave this country for different reasons, to be more proactive in trying to locate them and get back in touch where contact has been lost. Just think of the great efforts they make to find their Irish roots. We can really help.

Constantine Doherty,
Kildare, Ireland.
Lifetime Member

Touching the Stone

by Robert William Doherty

When I was a young boy growing up in Trenton, New Jersey, my father would tell my sister and I how in 1853 my grandfather Patrick came to America from County Donegal Ireland. My grandfather was just eight years old with his widowed mother and brothers and a sister. They had settled in a factory town called College Point on Long Island, Queens, New York. Here my Grandfather grew up and married Delia Hallacy. The couple then moved to Trenton New Jersey where my father William M. Doherty was born in 1893. This is all I ever knew of our family's past. Oh, I knew where my grandparents and uncles were buried, but nothing about where my great-grandmother was buried. My father never mentioned it. Maybe it was because he was never told or maybe he just forgot, for she died in 1898 when he was just five years old.

In 1964 he passed away and left me all his WW1 letters that he had written to his family while overseas. I also found my great grandmother's last will and testament and an Irish walking stick that probably was my grandfathers or possibly my great grandfathers. I cherish that still today.

Then I discovered a real gem that sent shivers down my spine. Out from among the many other papers which looked so inconsequential, I found myself holding the receipt for a gravesite that my grandfather Patrick had purchased for five dollars in 1880 at a cemetery in Flushing New York on Long Island. The number, section and plot spaces were left blank. I wondered if this could be my great-grandmother's Earthly final resting place. Further investigation would just have to wait until later.

As time went by, I sort of forgot about the receipt, but in 1974 I came across it again. Now, I just had to see if there was a grave in Mount St. Mary's cemetery that was my great-grandmother's. After all, she was the reason I was here in America today.

It would be a connection that our family would have to the past and Donegal Ireland. My wife and I got maps out and found the cemetery. It would be an all

day trip from our home here in Pennsylvania to Queens, New York.

Upon arriving at Mount St. Mary's we found it to be a huge cemetery. So with our five dollar grave receipt we headed for the office beyond the front gate.

"We do not have any records going back that far but I can tell you where the old section is and you are free to look there if you like."

We spent the rest of the day searching, up and down every row in the old section to no avail and then did one more check just to make sure we didn't miss anything. Finally, tired after a long hot day we reluctantly gave up and plunged into the traffic to head back to Pennsylvania. The day was a big disappointment after having such high hopes. When we arrived home I wrote in my records under Mount Saint Mary's cemetery, "*No Dohertys found here*".

It would be 15 more years before we would renew our search. Those 15 years came and went like a flash and it was during this time that we decided to take a vacation to County Donegal. It would be our first trip to Ireland. We took the ferry from Whales over to Wexford, kissed the Blarney stone and drove the beautiful little country's back roads all the way up to County Donegal. We were amazed at all the Doherty families there. (We thought we were the only ones!!) At some point during our trip we were told to "*Be sure to visit the O'Dochartaigh research center in Buncrana.*"

This is where we were to meet Patrick Dougherty ("Patty Inch"). He would take us on a wonderful tour of the O'Dochartaigh Headquarters on Inch and also the Doherty farm and castle. This turned out to be the most rewarding and most wonderful vacation that we could ever have imagined. We came home overjoyed with our discovery of the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association.

In 1989 we were back in Queens, New York. This time at the library in Flushing Long Island, looking for information about Patrick, my Grandfather. As we walked into the library we were met by someone

who asked to help us. “Patrick Doherty..... first let’s check the card file.” I thought, “The Card file?”

During the depression in the 1930’s, in order to give people employment, the workers were asked to search through old newspapers and if they saw articles of historic significance to the area they were to cut it out and attach it to a card to be filed away for future reference. She opened the file drawer marked ‘D’ and started flipping through the cards. DA, DE, DI and then DO. “Oh here’s one.” She pulled it out and there it was. Attached to the card, a notice from an obit page of a newspaper dated November 1898 that read:

Mrs. Ann Doherty, College point’s oldest resident, who died Monday, was buried in St. Mary’s cemetery yesterday. The deceased was 92 years old. She came to College Point in 1856 and has lived in this village since. Two sons, Patrick and Michael Doherty and one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Egan survives her.

We were stunned. This was a wonderful breakthrough. We came here looking for information on

Patrick and found what we nearly gave up looking for 15 years ago! Now we were off to the cemetery but this time we had a map that was given to us in the office with the exact location of the grave, at the far end of the park. We drove as far as we could and with the map in hand began walking down a pathway under beautiful old trees. You can imagine the feeling that I had when after all these years I saw the stone. An obelisk, 6 feet high, with her name at the very top: **Ann Doherty, Born April 7, 1806. Died November 13, 1898.**

The four sides to the monument contained a wealth of information which may help me to locate any new relatives that I may have. I am hoping that one of them will have a photo of my great-grandmother.

I can’t help but really respect this woman who in 1853, after losing her husband James, unable to read or write, at the age of 45, sailed to America with her small children to start a new life. She lived the American dream. My only regret is that my father may not have ever seen the stone, but *I touched the stone.*



Robert W. Doherty by his Great-Grandmother’s Gravestone

The Dougherty's of Southwest Virginia

By Robert J. Scott

My quest to identify the ancestry of my maternal side of the family began in earnest in 1986. My grandfather Archie Quay Dougherty in 1972 passed to me two small books of his paternal and maternal families, the Doughertys and Addingtons. The small Dougherty book, "JAMES DOUGHERTY - LINEAGE AND DESCENT" was written by James' grandson, William C. Dougherty and published in Nicklesville, Scott County, Virginia in 1930. Alex Haley's book and subsequent television documentary, "ROOTS", re-kindled my interest to discover, "Who I was."

Over the years, the trail to Ireland has been clouded in folk lore and lack of viable leads to research further. Early immigration records with a common Irish name as Doherty/Dogherty/Dougherty is a challenge to trace, especially prior to the 1800s. No credible leads had been identified in the past 24+ years until a chance e-mail one Sunday evening last month. This article is intended to share what we now know and explore any resources and contacts within the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association which may further our entire clan's knowledge of our ancestry.

My immigrant ancestor James Dougherty [11529] was born in Iskaheen, County Donegal, Ireland in 1771. He came to America unmarried. In 1796 he married Elizabeth Hamilton [11530] in Botetourt County, Virginia. Her father, James Hamilton came from Augusta County, Virginia by 1790 into the Botetourt/Rockbridge County area. Her father served in the American Revolution and later became a Hatter in the area. James Dougherty at some time, either in Ireland or once he immigrated to America, learned and practiced the Hatter

Trade. He was reported selling felt hats in Scott and Russell Counties, Virginia in the early 1800s.

James and Elizabeth settled in Scott County, Virginia by 1802 where the family in later years operated a grist mill on Copper Creek. The family was there for more than 100 years. The majority of James' descendents have remained in the southern states in the last 200 years.

James' brother, William Dougherty [11535] was born in Iskaheen, County Donegal, Ireland in 1766. He came to America and in 1790 married Ruth Towson [134386] whose family ran an inn near Baltimore in what is now Towson, Maryland. Her family was active in the American Revolution and her brother Nathan Towson was an artillery officer for General Winfield Scott in the War of 1812. He later became the Paymaster General of the Army. Ft. Towson, Oklahoma is named for him.

William and Ruth settled in Russell County, Virginia by 1802 where the family operated an iron making furnace and a grist mill. The family was there for more than 100 years. Many of William's descendants moved into the Midwest and Southwest states during the recent century.

William's family spelled their name "Daugherty" with an "a". Brothers James and John spelled their names with an "o". The two spellings are used interchangeably here.

James' brother, John Dougherty [11536] was born in Iskaheen, County Donegal, Ireland in 1775. He came to America and in 1790 married Hannah Letcher in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Her father, John Letcher later became one of the Governors of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Hannah's mother, Mary Houston, was sister to Major Sam Houston. John and Hannah

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(Continued from page 6)

settled in Tazewell County, Virginia then by 1820 had moved south into McMinn County, Tennessee. One of their sons, Giles, moved west, stopping in the St. Louis, MO area by 1830, eventually settling in Clackamas County, Oregon by 1854. These Dougherty family descendants settled all along the western trails between the South and Midwest part of the country.

James' sister, Nancy Ann Dougherty [11537] was born in Iskaheen, County Donegal, Ireland in about 1777. She came to America and in 1802 married Jacob Leece [11538] in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Jacob's family had settled from Germany into western Pennsylvania by the mid 1700s. He worked in a foundry in Lexington, Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Recent research into the ancestry of these siblings through the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association revealed these four were identified prior to 2000 as Family Group FG#2264 & 3882 and have been linked to Sean (John) Dougherty of Iskaheen [11533] [1735 - ?] and spouse Nancy McColgan [11534] [1749 - ?]. We now seek to further document this connection and identify any associated descendants from these ancestors.

The known researchers of this family group are supplying to the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association additional listings of the genealogy researchers of each sibling's descendants and those researching the ancestry. The group is looking forward to future communication, exchanges of family connections and further identifying our Irish ancestry with other researchers and historians.

If you find a link, or think that you link up with this family, please contact me at rjscott_usf@att.net and check out the website at www.fg2264.tribalpages.com

Are You Saving Your Personal Documents?

[In our last newsletter (NL#57, April 2011) we published two WWI letters from William M. Doherty (1893-1963). How fortunate his son, Robert William Doherty, has many of these letters. There are four more articles in this newsletter (pages 2, 4, 6 and 8) where each writer had been given personal items from an ancestor. It should make us contemplate what we are keeping for our children and grandchildren? In this hi-tech world with our quick communications what should we be saving? Give it some thought and share your ideas with me so we can publish a compilation of ideas to help others in our family association.]

People create some form of, or at least a potential of, personal archives all the time during the course of their personal lives. An archive can range from a single document to hundreds of records.

Documents such as letters, diaries, photographs and transaction dealings become personal archives when they are no longer needed during the course of your everyday life or work, yet you choose to keep them to refer back to at a later date. In addition to your own records, you may also have inherited similar material from older generations. *Think of what a simple gravesite receipt did for Robert in his article on page 4!*

Personal archives are often kept due to their significance to an individual or a family - for example, to remind them of an event or an achievement. However, some personal archives are of interest in a wider historical context as they offer an opinion or give a description of an historical event as it took place. This enhances our understanding of history and helps to shape our family and community memory. For example, the diaries and letters of servicemen who served during the two World Wars are of great personal importance to their families, but also provide invaluable insights into the lives of the men who took part in those terrible conflicts for an historical researcher.

For yourself, and the sake of your family, give attention to this matter and create a "Personal Archive" of

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MY GRANDFATHER: WILLIAM GREGORY DOUGHERTY

Provided by Brenda Dougherty Gilb (Lifetime Member)

William Gregory Dougherty, a 30 year old farmer from Oklahoma, enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard in August of 1917 amid a wave of enthusiastic patriotism that was sweeping the country. The United States had just entered the European war efforts in April of that year. In the latter half of July and early August, 1917, the War Department called for the federalization of all National Guard organizations and for their conveyance to training camps.

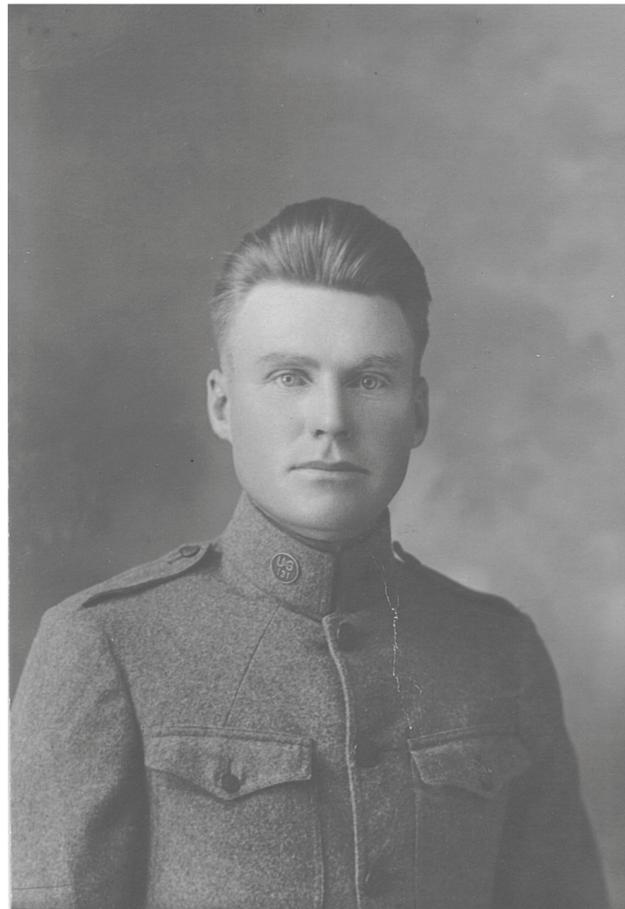
The 36th Division (known as the "Arrow Heads") was created by the federalization of the Oklahoma and Texas National Guards on August 5th and was assigned to Camp Bowie, Texas, for training.

William reported to Camp Bowie on October 6, 1917 and was assigned to Company "A" 131st Machine Gun Brigade. He, along with the rest of his company, remained at Camp Bowie until sailing to Europe in July of 1918. The conditions at Camp Bowie were far from ideal. Inclement weather, overcrowded living conditions and lack of proper warm clothing resulted in epidemic outbreaks of measles, pneumonia, meningitis and other respiratory diseases. In addition, in the early months of the training, there was a severe shortage of equipment and ordnance.

William and his fellow soldiers departed Texas for the New York Port of Embarkation on July 6, 1918. The trip took about four days and they were processed at Camp Mills, New York. On July 18th, they set sail aboard the SS Lenape bound for Europe, arriving in Brest, France on July 30th. William was appointed Sergeant on September 23, 1918 and served on the French Champagne Front from October 7th through 27th. For the remainder of the war, the 36th Division served in reserve with the First American Army in the Argonne sector.

On November 18, 1918, the 36th Division was relieved from duty and hit the road for the 16th Training Area. Headquarters were established in Vallieres, France. Finally on May 23, 1919 they sailed from France aboard the SS Patricia and arrived in Hoboken, New Jersey on June 4th. William and his Machine Gun Brigade marched in a victory parade in New York City before returning to Texas. Sgt. William Gregory Dougherty was honorably discharged from the US Army at Camp Bowie, Texas on June 19, 1919.

William returned to Oklahoma and his life of farming. On April 30, 1920, he married Elizabeth May Smith and they had five sons and one daughter. William died on August 31, 1941 and his surviving son, Connie Max Dougherty, remembers hearing numerous times from friends and family members that his death was due in part to the mustard gas that William was exposed to while in service to his country.



High School Coach Gets Surprise Visit from the President

BY NORM SANDERS – Edwardsville Illinois News



High School football coach Tim Dougherty has been around a lot of big-time coaches during his career, but last month got to meet the head coach of the United States -- President Barack Obama.

Obama made a surprise visit to meet Dougherty and the Silver Streaks during a practice at Galesburg High School.

Midway through his Wednesday practice, Dougherty noticed two fairly large men near the field.

"My first thoughts were they were two media guys," said Dougherty, in his first season at Galesburg. "We're in the middle of team offense and I look over and they're kind of gesturing me to come over and I was like 'Come on, man.'"

Dougherty doesn't typically enjoy practice interruptions, but he made an exception this time. Turns out the men were from the Secret Service and they informed him that Obama would be visiting the practice field soon.

"I had no advance warning whatsoever," Dougherty said. "They said 'You're going to have a surprise visitor in 10 minutes. The president's coming.'"

Obama had visited the nearby small town of Atkinson and was on his way to Alpha, when he made the unexpected stop in Galesburg.

"It was like Field of Dreams, all of a sudden he's walking toward me and there's no entourage or anything," Dougherty said. "That's exactly how it happened, it's surreal."

Dougherty said the president introduced himself and the pair talked for 10 minutes "like we were old high school friends or something."

"We started chatting, talking about football," Dougherty said. "I'm just taking all this in, like 'Am I talking to Barack Obama about football out on the practice field?'"

Obama called the team over to meet them and to pose for a picture. It was at this point where Dougherty noticed things were more than a typical media "meet-and-greet".

"What I was impressed with was he didn't talk about himself or talk above the kids," Dougherty said. "He talked to them, related to what they were doing. The kids were just dialed in and it was great."

Near the end of the meeting, the players gathered together for their traditional team cheer -- two claps followed by a yell of "Win the day!"

"He said, 'That's me, that's what I do every day in the office, -- I want to win the day,'" Dougherty said. "He was all geeked up about it and the kids were loving it."

Dougherty has been in Super Bowl locker rooms and met numerous sports celebrities throughout his Hall of Fame coaching career.

But until that day, he had never shook hands with a president.

"It was as relaxed as like I was talking to the mayor of Galesburg," said Dougherty, who in traditional fashion got his players to re-focus so they could finish practice.

"They reacted amazingly. They were in awe, go shake the hand, take a picture, then it's back to 'Kickoff team, let's go.'"

When he went home after practice, Dougherty had to shower quickly before driving to Rock Island for the Western Big Six Conference banquet.

He kept trying to convince his wife Lynn that he had just met the president. She wasn't buying it at first.

"She was like 'You met the president?' Come on," said Dougherty, whose phone has been buzzing ever since the meeting. "When you're standing by the leader of the free world ... it's just a surreal moment. You never think a moment like that's going to come."

"It brings reality to it. Whether we all agree or disagree, this is a human being that runs our country and has an enormous amount of responsibility -- and I met that person."

(It's a football family: Dougherty's son, Jimmie Dougherty, is in his third season as wide receivers coach at the University of Washington.)

Over Seventy-Five Attend Annual Kentucky Daugherty Reunion

The Kentucky descendants of Owen Dogharty (1656 - 1712) like to get together so much that they expanded their Morgantown, Kentucky, reunion this year from one day to nearly three, August 12 - 14.

More than seventy-five cousins, from as near as next door and as far away as Laredo, Texas, participated in one or more of the various activities. Several gathered Friday afternoon to tour the Rosine homestead of Bill Monroe, known as the "Father of Bluegrass Music" and writer of the famous "Blue Moon of Kentucky."

After the tour, the group drove to the small town of Hartford (pop. 2000) for dinner at Caper's Cafe, a surprising and wonderful little Bistro on Main Street.

Family members reconnected from last year over entrees such as Myong Asian Stir Fry, Aunt Lucy's Chicken, Extreme Ribeye Steak, and Dave's Dockside Tilapia. All this followed by coffee and scrumptious desserts. Newcomers asked questions, tried to break through their genealogy "brick walls," and shared notes about their own family lines.

Many of the group then headed back to Rosine for the Bluegrass Barn Jamboree. Early performers were local wannabees, but as the evening wore on, pros like the Fred Westerfield Group, the Floyd Stewart Band, Mike Lindsey and finally, Jerusalem Ridge took over the stage. Jerusalem Ridge opened the last set with "Man of Constant Sorrow," one of my personal favorites. For those who love fiddles, banjos, mandolins, and guitars, and old bluegrass and gospel songs, it was the best of the best.

Saturday was the main day of the reunion, and everything centered at the Mt. Vernon Missionary Baptist Church. Many of these Daugherty cousins descend from a man named Daniel Daugherty, who was one of the founders of the church back in 1813, when it was first named Indian Camp Creek Church and sat on a field stone foundation several miles up the road. Early arrivals breakfasted on doughnuts and



ABOVE: Folks relax on the porch of the Monroe homestead while their "cousins" finish the tour inside.

BELOW: Hungry but happy Daugherty descendants wait for their entrees at Caper's.



ABOVE: Ms. Georgia Romans

coffee and good conversation.

The program itself began at 10:00 a.m., with Ms. Georgia Romans (prior page). She is a descendant of Robert Daugherty, oldest of the 18th century Kentucky migrants and oldest son of Owen Daugherty III's second set of children. She spoke about progress on the Butler County Education History Preservation Museum. Our Daugherty Family hopes to store its huge collection of documents and researched family books there when the museum is completed.

Next, Opal Daugherty Earing (left) reported on her trip to Ireland in 2008 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the death of Sir Cahir Rua O'Dogherty, last Celtic Clan Chieftain. She is a descendant of Daniel Daugherty, second son of Owen III's second family who was one of the 1797 migrants to Kentucky.

Alan Landreth (left) then came to the podium and told us about the past, present, and future status of the Moses Taylor log cabin. He and his siblings are the most recent inheritors of the cabin, which sits on the Gasper River, near its original location. Moses Taylor, Revolutionary War hero and leader of a large group of settlers to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1795, is important to the Daugherty family because his brother James married Sarah Daugherty (youngest daughter of Owen III's first family), and his sister Mary became Owen Daugherty III's second wife. Moses was also father to Sarah and Nancy Taylor, who married brothers Robert and Daniel Daugherty (oldest sons of Owen III's second family) in 1784 and 1786, respectively.

Donna Hart (left) gave the next report on the status of the Daugherty Family book she is writing. She is now working on the last chapter, the one focusing on the Kentucky branch of the family, and is looking for publishers.

Finally, Linda Givens (next page) shared what she knew about her ancestor Holland Daugherty McCoy, the only daughter of Owen Daugherty III's second family and also part of that group that left Craven County, North Carolina, for Kentucky in 1797.



ABOVE: Ms. Opal Daugherty Earing



ABOVE: Mr. Alan Landreth



ABOVE: Ms. Donna Hart

While the Daugherty Family Singers (below) entertained the crowd with good gospel songs, some of their own creation, groups of 15 or 20 were siphoned off for group pictures on the front steps of the church. After which we were directed on into the Fellowship Hall for a well-stocked potluck of fried chicken, ham, roast beef and all the other goodies that make for comfort food.



ABOVE: Linda Givens



ABOVE: The Daugherty Family Singers

Some lingered over pie and sweet tea, but others reconvened in the church auditorium for our first quilt show, hosted by Isabelle White and Pat Gabriel. Both men and women showed their most treasured quilts and told the family stories behind their creation and their meaning, their designs and the techniques involved in making these wonderful artifacts. Some had been passed down from grandmothers and even great-grandmothers.

By 3 p.m., we were ready for tours. A new destination this time was the Herman H. Daugherty homestead and Daugherty Cemetery near Flint Springs. Barbara Daugherty Gambrel led this part of the tour, since these sites pertained to her parents, grandparents, and great grandparents. Also part of the tour was the two log cabins built by Nancy Daugherty's twin sons William E. and Oliver C. White, both Union Civil War soldiers.

Those cabins are now part of a growing complex of cabins at Aberdeen--renovated, connected, and inhabited by retired Baptist preacher, Rev. Raymond Ward. With rain threatening, the group passed up on the Daniel Daugherty and Indian Camp Creek Cemeteries and hurried on to the home of Chesley and Connie Daugherty, the oldest part of which is an original log cabin built in 1895 by Chesley's grandfather, Van Buren Daugherty, from timber on the farm and with help of the neighbors. Many historic mementos sit in their "Museum Room," including a spinning wheel, a child's cradle, and many old pictures. Daugherty cousins relaxed in Connie's "Florida Room," and talked until late at night.

Although not officially part of the reunion, some Daughertys stayed over for the Mt. Vernon Homecoming, celebrating the now 200-year association of the family with this church. Finally, after three days, many hugs, and lots of well-wishes, we headed home to prepare for 2012.



Our Distinguished Chieftain

Excerpts from: *The History of the O'Dogherty*

<http://ramonodogherty.blogspot.com/2009/01/history-of-odogherty.html>

Editor- With the hope of re-connecting our clan, many fervent Doherty genealogists and historians formed the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association over 30 years ago. From their joint research, extensive associations and frequent travels came a discovery of our royal family of which Ramon O'Dogherty was crowned as our Clan Chieftain in 1990. This is Ramon's genealogical account as written by himself.

In the *Annals of Ulster*, an outstanding leader was 'Niall the Great', also known as 'Niall of the Nine Hostages', a High King, (378 - 405), a blue-eyed warrior who fought and conquered the Picts, the Britons, the Saxons and other peoples, and invaded Armorica in French Brittany. He is said to have taken nine princes as prisoners. After his death, his sons Eoghan and Conall Gulban shared the province of Ulster. A direct descendent of Conall Gulban was called DOCHARTAIGH, lord of Inishowen and the founding prince of that dynasty (in Gaelic, Ui - Daher - Teagh, lord of the house of the Oaks).

In 1608, the lord of Inis Owen, Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, who was married to Mary Preston, daughter of Lord Gormanston was involved in an altercation with the governor of Derry, George Paulet, who insulted him with dishonorable and intolerable words. Cahir, along with the McDaid's, MacSweeney and other companions attacked the city and in the ensuing battle Paulet died. They set fire to the city and set free the Irish prisoners, including the Catholic bishop. Some of these blackened walls of the city can be seen today.

Cahir, whom the English called 'The daring traitor', continued his fight against the pursuing troops, until he died from a bullet wound at Kilmacrenan near Doon Rock. His body was quartered and hung near the city gates. His head was considered a trophy and was taken to Dublin.

Cahir's sword is safeguarded in O'Dogherty's Tower, a historical museum in Derry. It is made of Spanish steel. Tradition holds that it was given as a gift to Sean Mor O'Dochartaigh, Cahir's father by Alonso de Luzon, of Trinidad Valencera, as a gift for the hospitality the O'Dochartaighs gave his crew after their Armada ship was shipwrecked on the Ireland coast in 1585. All these possessions from Inis Owen were taken by Lord Chichester.

Those of Sir Cahir's family remaining in Ireland suf-



fered many hardships, and with the continued persecution of the Penal Laws, finally the three O'Dogherty brothers (descending from Cahir's younger brother, John), under the protection and fostering of their uncle Henry, decided to immigrate to Spain. The uncle had been studying medicine in the Sorbonne before switching to theology, in which he graduated as doctor and was ordained in the diocese of Meath.

Henry prepared a document of one hundred pages in parchment, which contained a description of the peninsula of Inis Owen and all the possessions of O'Doghertys, including the rivers, lakes, fisheries, farms, villages etc., with Royal grant, and the signatures of the Irish clergy, bishops, archbishops and of the parochial clergy of the island. It concluded

with the coat of arms of the four grandparents. In this way the noble state of the three young men, John, Henry and Clinton Dillon was confirmed. This genealogical document achieved their entry into the Spanish armed forces.

Clinton Dillon, called Carlos in Spain, had a brilliant career as a naval lieutenant in the corvette 'Batidor', when he took part in the capture of an English corvette in 1797. In 1804 he captured an English frigate the 'Enriqueta' in a naval battle in the river Plate. He was promoted by Royal Decree on the 2nd of April 1804. He died at the early age of 28 years on the 2nd of February 1805 in Kingston, Jamaica, bearing no children.

Henry also was outstanding for his zeal and enthusiasm. He died on the 3rd of May 1803, aged 27, in the Royal hospital of San Carlos of Veracruz in Mexico, bearing no children.

John distinguished himself in numerous naval battles in the Atlantic, Pacific, Malvinas and in the Mediterranean. He acquired great renown as the hero in the battle of river Sampayo in 1809 against the Napoleonic forces attempting to invade Vigo. John prepared cannon launches, and with these cut off the arches of the bridge, producing a sound defeat for the French forces. So Vigo was saved and the invasion of Portugal prevented. The importance of this triumph was such that historians named it the "Spanish Waterloo". Afterwards a commemorative medal was struck on which is illustrated the destroyed bridge. It is interesting to note that only

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the relatives of the heroes of the bridge Sampayo can wear this decoration. The local city hall appropriated the construction of a statue in the name of John O'Dogherty as "Hero of the Bridge of Sampayo", which has the high distinction of allowing the burial of indirect family members not named O'Dogherty.

John O'Dogherty married Maria Josefa Macedo. Their children were Carlos-Enrique, born 1809, died in his infancy, Juan (1813 - 1845), army officer, Federico (1815 - 1864) who died young, Enrique II (1825 -), and two daughters, Aurora and Ramona.

His son Juan (1813 - 1845), an army officer, married Joaquina Navajas in 1835, resident of Redondela in Galicia. They had three children, Ramon (1835 - 1902), Ulpiano, who emigrated to the U.S. leaving no trace, and Jose, who died young.

Ramon was left an orphan at the age of nine and had a turbulent career. When he was fifteen, he joined the navy as a volunteer. He was decorated for his valor and was promoted to sergeant. When he left the navy, he travelled to Ireland to involve himself in the lost Irish properties originally belonging to his grandfather. In 1871, he presented a lawsuit to Queen Victoria on behalf of himself as a direct inheritor of his grandfather, and also on behalf of other relations descended from John O'Dogherty. The English court recognized his rights over some of the lands in Co. Cavan, which were then sold and the proceeds shared amongst the litigants. Ramon married Isabel Sanchez (1860 - 1934) in 1883 and they had two children, Juana (1884 - 1960) and Pascual (1886 - 1964).

Pascual was left an orphan when he was fifteen years old and he is an example of a man who made his way in life, tenaciously involved in the world of mathematics. He set up an academy to prepare young men for entry to military careers, and with such success that the 'O'Dogherty Academy' was known throughout Spain. Entire generations of leaders and officers are to be found in the class rolls due to his dedication and superb teaching methods. His work and his charitable spirit have been recognized by the San Fernando town council, who named a street after him. In the Cadiz newspaper, 'El Diario', the editor published a eulogy to him on the occasion of his death entitled "BEFORE GOD WITH FULL HANDS".

Pascual in July 1918 married Cayetana Sanchez Zuazo (1895 - 1980) and they had two sons, Ramon (b.30th April, 1919), Pascual (b.28th August, 1920), and four daughters, Concepcion (b. 1922), Cayetana (b.1924), Carmen (b.1930), and Isabel (b.1933).

Ramon, the first born and our chieftain, is a doctor of medicine, specialized in biopathology. He studied in the universities of Cadiz and Madrid, and

gained his diploma in the treatment of infectious diseases in the hospital 'Rey de Madrid'. In 1966 he was recognized as specialist in Clinical Analysis, obtaining his diploma in the technical laboratories of the National School of Medicine in Madrid. He is the academic founder of the Royal Academy of San Romualdo of Letters, Arts and Sciences, and in 2007 was distinguished as "Honorable Academic". By written examination he was elected as Academic of the Royal Society of Medicine of Palma Majorca. He is also a member of the Supreme Council of Hospital Knights of San Juan Bautista.

In 1990 Ramon O'Dogherty was officially recognized by the Irish government as a member of the Standing Council of Irish chieftains. In a solemn ceremony the Chief Herald of Ireland, Fergus Gillespie, proclaimed him Chief of the O'Dogherty Clan of Inishowen.

In 1952, Ramon married Catalina Fabra Marin, (b.1924), Dame Hospitalaria of San Juan Bautista, and they have three offspring: Cristina Eugenia (b. 1958), Ramon (b.1959), and Begonia (b.1963).

Pascual O'Dogherty is an admiral in the navy from 1974, having trained in the Hydrographic Institute and in the Naval College of scientific studies in the universities of Durham and of Madrid. His studies included hydrographia, naval architecture, marine engineering and naval construction. He is also a representative on international technical committees on the subjects of hydrodynamic stability, naval armaments; he is also a member of executive international committees. His contributions to the study of ship stability, mathematical calculations on hulls, and all the various themes of naval engineering have brought him to every part of Europe, and to conferences in Japan. He is a member of the Royal Academy of San Romualdo, to the Knights Hospitalaria of San Juan Bautista and is also a Knight Esquivias. He is possessor of diverse national and foreign decorations: the Naval Order of Merit of Brazil, the Naval Cross of Hermenegildo and two gold medals from the Spanish Association of naval architects. Pascual married Elvira Carame on the 17th July, 1948.

They are both friends with the distinguished publicist, editor and Irish historian, Fiombarra O'Dochartaigh, author of hundreds of works in defense of the Irish civil rights, nominated to the Academic Correspondents of the Royal Academy of San Romualdo of Letters, Arts and Science. There are others people that have collaborated with their efforts to the planning of the Clan, like Pat Dougherty and his son Cameron in Michigan (USA) and James Dougherty, a personality of Derry (Northern Ireland), Dr Honoris Cause of the University of Magee.

Further reading can be done at:
<http://odogherty2.blogspot.com/>

New Book: “A Cottage in Donegal” by Eva Doherty Gremmert

After four years of writing and re-writing, I have finally finished my first novel.

“A Cottage in Donegal” opens in 1919 with a rural Irish woman writing about her husband’s death and burial. In the depth of her grief, as Mary is all alone in their bedroom for the first time in over 50 years, she feels the intense need to record everything so that she will not forget him.

Almost 10 years later, she finds the account which she wrote of those long, heart rending days, at the bottom of her knitting basket. She decides to expand it to become the story of her life so that her posterity will appreciate the strong legacy that was passed on to them. Mary is an old woman, with over eighty years of experiences and memories. So, over the next three years, she hides the fact from her family that she is recording her life. From that point, the story is chronological, beginning first with her birth in 1847 and culminating with her death in 1932.

It is an entertaining and evocative work of historical fiction. Mary Doherty, my great-grandmother, lived

her entire life in the same townland in Co. Donegal, Ireland.

In my own childhood home, the large portraits of Mary and her husband Paddy, taken in 1903, hung on the wall of the front room. Mary has always intrigued me. After I married, my father gave me the portraits. Now they hang on the wall by my own front door.

This book, written in memoir form, is from Mary’s perspective. There are no surviving letters or journals from Mary herself. I have created an entertaining, historically accurate story of the life of a typical woman in rural Ireland in the 19th century from family stories and the remaining artifacts from Mary’s life. Over the past 25 years, I have made multiple trips each year to Ireland for research. Many people are intrigued with Post-Famine Ireland. As I reviewed my own extensive library, as well as the collections of others, I discovered that there were not many books written from a woman’s perspective. I decided to write a book about the time period in which Mary Doherty lived. During her lifetime, Ireland changed dramati-

cally and my story reflects those changes.

The posterity of my great-grandparents now numbers over 600 people. Their legacy circles the globe, from Ireland, England, Wales, Scotland, Canada, and the US, including New York, Washington DC, Nevada, Colorado, Alaska, California, Oregon, and Washington. Over the years, as I have met each of my cousins descended from Mary and Paddy, I have come to recognize the common values of family, hard work and integrity that have been passed down through the generations regardless of the different cultures in which we have lived. I have self-published five family history books. This is my first work of fiction.

You can purchase your copy of “A Cottage in Donegal”, online from my website at www.evagremmert.com for \$19.99 plus shipping, or write to me personally at my e-mail address egremmert@comcast.net if you have any questions.

Eva Doherty Gremmert

(Eva is a longtime and lifetime member)

New Book: “Baal’s Legacy” by Thomas F. Doherty

Baal's Legacy is a fascinating historically accurate account of Ireland. Author Thomas Francis O'Doherty's novel approach investigates Ireland's early and tragic history from the 17th century to the present.

How did Ireland come to be? How did this magnificent and beautiful country go from the richest nation to dire poverty? O'Doherty's takes a novelistic approach to exploring how the Lord Deputy of Ireland under rule from England's King James became a greedy adversary toward destroying the pride and richness of Ireland.

O'Doherty takes a look back at the foundation of Ireland including the ancient legacy of the eastern god, Baal to Ireland and proof that early inhabitants have origins with the Sun God, the so-called myth that scholars have dismissed.

O'Doherty's book debunks the blatant propaganda that exists in present novels and publications to honor the heritage of his country and the proud people who maintained their country through heroic events that dramatically shaped its culture, history and present day splendor.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR- Thomas Francis O'Doherty is a retired architect. He grew up in England and Ireland and lives with his wife, Elizabeth in Winnipeg, Canada in winter and in east Donegal County, Ireland during the summer months. Mr. O'Doherty is an accomplished harpist and hails from a large Irish family. He has a daughter, two sons and two grandsons. He has already begun work on his second book.

Email: thomas.f.doherty@gmail.com

(Thomas is a longtime member)

Derryveagh Evictions

Condensed version of Angela McLaughlin's website articles based on the book of same name by Paul J. McGeady.

<http://thesilvervoice.wordpress.com/2011/04/07/derryveagh-evictionsshattered-homes-shattered-lives-lives>

Part 1: Shattered Homes, Shattered Lives

April 8th 1861, a little more than 150 years ago, marked the beginning of three days of terror for tenant farmers and their families in a beautiful scenic part of Co Donegal. By April 10th, 85 adults and 159 children had been evicted from their homes by their landlord, John George Adair. In this, the first of three sections to commemorate the three days of evictions, I will look at the circumstances leading up to the event itself.

John George Adair hailed from Co. Laois (then Queen's County) and was a land speculator who purchased land all over Ireland, including Tipperary, Kilkenny and Laois. His family had been engaged in managing estates for absentee landlords and as a result, made enough money to acquire property of their own. John George Adair married a wealthy widow in the USA and in 1857 he began to buy up property in Donegal. By 1859 Adair was landlord of the Glenveagh, Gartan and Derryveagh estates and had hunting rights on some adjoining estates, in a barren but spectacularly beautiful part of County Donegal.

He imported great numbers of sheep from Scotland together with Scottish shepherds to tend them. Some of these shepherds were men of dubious repute. His near neighbor, Lord George Hill, had acted similarly on his Gweedore estate lands, and that resulted in great unrest among the tenants who were fearful that their mountain pastures and small strips of land would be confiscated to make way for the grazing of sheep. So too, on the Adair estates, the tenants were fearful of losing their tenancies to make way for sheep.

The relationship between Adair and his tenants was fraught right from the beginning. He was a quarrelsome and deeply suspicious man; there were confrontations about straying animals and at one point he was convinced that he was the victim of a deliberate arson attempt, when in reality a fire was started accidentally in the house in which he was living. He generally treated his tenants with disparagement.

In January 1860, he served notice to quit on his Derryveagh tenants, with a view to 'rearranging the holdings'. Later that year one of Adair's Scottish shepherds – a man named Murray – was murdered and Adair suspected that he had been killed by one or more of the tenants. When the police failed to find the murderer, even after thorough investigations, Adair still decided that all of his tenants would be evicted for harboring the wrongdoer. They were served with summonses and by

the beginning of April he had obtained a decree for the repossession of his lands in Derryveagh, in an area near Gartan Lough.

A posse of some 200 police and the Deputy Sheriff marched into the Derryveagh valley on the morning of April 8th, to begin the evictions. According to press reports at the time, there were harrowing scenes as the mis-fortunates were dragged from their homes by a 'crowbar brigade'. Battering rams were used to drive holes in the walls and in some cases to demolish the buildings altogether. At the end of 3 days, 244 people from 47 families, had been evicted from 46 houses, and 28 of those houses were either totally destroyed or deroofed.

Evictions were relatively common in Ireland up to the 1850s, with 45,000 families dispossessed between 1845 and 1853. By 1861 evictions were usually confined to people who were troublesome or in rent arrears. Mass evictions such as those in Derryveagh were unusual. Moreover, tenants faced with eviction would normally (in Ulster at least) be allowed to sell the tenant-right to their plot of land, giving them some money when they were put on the road. This did not happen.

The Derryveagh evictions caused widespread dismay. They were debated in Parliament; they were discussed and dissected in the newspapers of the time; they were the subject of correspondence between Adair and the Irish parliament, his estate management was investigated by the police. All of this was of no help to the hapless and unfortunate people who lost their homes.

John George Adair went on to build Glenveagh Castle on the shores of Lough Veagh. He died in the USA in 1885. The Glenveagh Estate and Castle are now in the ownership of the People of Ireland, thanks to one of the subsequent owners of Adair's lands, Henry McIlhenny of Philadelphia, whose father was born some miles away. It was said that Henry McIlhenny was a descendant of an evicted Derryveagh family. He was not. I like to think though that that this beautiful estate is now in the care of the people of Ireland to honor those who were evicted. It is indirectly in the ownership of their descendants, wherever they may be, for they are scattered all over the world - in Ireland, England, Canada, the United States of America, Australia and beyond.

Part 2: Shattered Hearths

On April 9th 1861, the second day of the Derryveagh Evictions, the Deputy Sheriff and his 200 men, armed with battering rams and crowbars made their way

through the townlands of Derryveagh. Their purpose was to clear the land of men, women and children to make way for the flocks of sheep that landlord John George Adair had imported from Scotland. Convinced that one of his stewards had been murdered by his tenants, and vexed that the murderers had not been identified by police, he set in train a legal process to evict all of them from his lands.

According to the official report, 37 Husbands, 35 Wives, 159 Children and 13 'Other Inmates' were evicted – a total of 244 people. Of these, 31 people, representing 4 families, were readmitted into possession as tenants, and a further 28 people, representing 6 families, were readmitted into possession as caretakers. These numbers include children. Eventually however, only 3 of these families were permanently reinstated, the rest were removed in the months after the main evictions. In Derryveagh, on those 3 terrible days, 28 of the 46 houses were either levelled or had the roof removed.

Accounts of the evictions and the effects on the families concerned make for harrowing reading. The first house to be levelled was that of a 60-year-old widow, Hanna Ward (Award), her 6 daughters and one son. Eyewitness accounts tell of the wailing and deep distress as they were forced from their home.

When the 'crowbar brigade' began to demolish the house, the family "became frantic with despair, throwing themselves to the ground; their terrifying cries resounding along the mountains for many miles". It was said that "those who witnessed their agony will never forget the sight". This scene was repeated over and over again during the following couple days. It was reported that the scenes were so harrowing that the policemen carrying out the evictions were moved to tears. There was no regard for individual circumstances - no mercy was shown to Rose Dermott, an orphan, whose house was levelled just the same as those of 3 of her close neighbors, although a brother and sister who were both deaf and dumb had their house spared.

Such unimaginable terror was in itself bad enough, but the evicted families and their children had to find someplace to live. In the townland of Altnadogue for example, three Sweeney families with 18 children between them, were locked out of their homes. They moved to nearby Glendowan, away from Adair lands, and built sod houses for themselves. Hearing of the evictions, people in nearby Cloughaneely provided temporary shelter for

some of the families. One family in Staghall, a man, his wife and two children, were found to still be living in the ruins of their house some time later. The family had lived there for generations before. A further group of five men were discovered huddled around a fire with no shelter as they were unwilling to move away. A month after the evictions, 14 families were still unaccounted for or were wandering through the ruins of their homes.

Six families found shelter with or near to, relatives and friends, but 13 families had to take refuge in the Workhouse in Letterkenny. In the Workhouse it was reported that the Derryveagh people sat in a huddle weeping, and were so distressed that they were unable to eat. The elderly John Doherty of Castletown died only days after being admitted to the Workhouse and Michael Bradley is said to have gone insane.



A Derryveagh Family- From article by Paul J Mc Geady

News of the evictions and the desperate plight of the dispossessed reached Irish people across the world. In Dublin, in France and in Australia money was collected. The Donegal Relief Committee assisted young people from Derryveagh in making new lives in Australia. On January 18th 1862, emotional and heart-rending scenes once again broke the hearts of the people of Derryveagh as parents and friends bade farewell to 68 young men, 70 young women

and a young married couple with their 2 small children, as they left Derryveagh forever on the long journey to Australia, probably never to return.

Over the next few years, many (mostly young people) emigrated from this locality – they headed to America, Australia and New Zealand.

Part 3: The Scattering

The 10th of April 1861 was the third day of the brutal evictions ordered by the cruel landlord John George Adair, on his estate at Derryveagh, Co Donegal. By 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the work was done. The Deputy Sheriff, Crookshank, and his 200 men had changed the landscape and changed the lives of a group of unfortunate and powerless people who were already living in hardship. Liam Dolan in his 'Land War and Evictions in Derryveagh' states:

"By two, Wednesday afternoon, the terrible work had been accomplished and a deathly silence fell over the whole area".

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(Continued from page 17)

This third section in the series marking the 150th anniversary of the Derryveagh evictions looks at the fate of the dispossessed.

The names of these people and the townlands where they lived, live on in lists. So what became of these unfortunate families? Where did they end up?

Records from the Workhouse in Letterkenny list the people who went there and provide information on their occupations, their townland of origin and their date of entry. Many of these would have left the workhouse when their prospects changed – if work became available, to go to live with relatives, or perhaps to emigrate.

Others who had been offered temporary shelter, in Cloughaneely for example, may well have stayed in the area, along with any who would find shelter with relatives and friends in that area. May McClintock suggests in her publication that many may have indeed stayed in the general area, around Creeslough, Glendowan and Churchill.

A third group, mostly younger people, and many probably children of the families evicted, took advantage of the Donegal Relief Committee Fund and availed of assisted passage to Australia. The Donegal Relief Fund had been set up in Australia in 1858 for the assistance of people from Donegal who were in dire circumstances.

The area had already been suffering from years of seasonal famine due to the geography which was in the bleak and cold northwest with its barren, mountainous terrain. Plus, the prior decade's decision by land owners to end the practice of allowing tenants to graze their sheep on the upper slopes in summer, gave rise to annual famines lasting about three months each year. Following supplications from the local clergy in Donegal, the Donegal Relief Committee in Australia raised funds to encourage the Irish in this area to immigrate to Australia. The relief fund appears to have operated from 1858 when large numbers of people from Gweedore, Cloughaneely and Tory Island availed of the opportunity for a new life 'down under'. Following the Derryveagh evictions, new pleas for help were made by the local clergy with the result that many young people had an opportunity to leave for a new life in Australia. So in January 1862, 143 persons from Derryveagh joined 130 Gweedore people who departed Plymouth on a sea voyage of 3 months.

It is certainly known that many went to Australia, some of these ended up in New Zealand, plus a number went to America. The nature of the records at the time – where addresses recorded on ships lists often state the county of origin and not the townland, together with the preponderance of similar family and first names provide a challenge for researchers.

One researcher in particular stands out in the telling of the story and tracing of the families of Derryveagh. She is Lindel Buckley, a direct descendant of a family from Glendowan. Her great-great-grandmother who lived in Stramore, just to the south west of Altnadogue, and whose sister had married a Sweeney from Derryveagh, emigrated to New Zealand in the 1860s. Lindel has located and transcribed hundreds of historical records from Donegal and of relevance to Donegal, and has made them available without charge on her website Donegal Genealogy Resources. Her extraordinary compilation has been and continues to be an inspiration to many. Through her work and her enthusiasm, she is one of the people who keep the Derryveagh story alive.

A new book, written by local school teacher Christy Gillespie and his pupils, documents the personal stories of the people who were evicted in Derryveagh and was launched recently by the Australian Ambassador to Ireland, Bruce Davis and the local historian May McClintock. Aptly named "A Deathly Silence" this new book will hopefully interest a new generation and give new insights into the people who are the key figures in this story, the people of Derryveagh.

THE DERRYVEAGH DOHERTS EVICTED:

SLOGHALL (STAGHALL?): James Doherty, wife and 1 child- evicted and house levelled.

CASTLETOWN: Bryan Doherty (Widower), mother, sister and 1 child – evicted and house levelled.

SHREEHAGANON (SRUHANGARROW?): Daniel Doherty, wife, father and 2 children -evicted and house levelled. Also, Bryan Doherty, wife and 4 children-evicted and house levelled.

- From the Londonderry Standard, Glenveagh, April 10th 1861.

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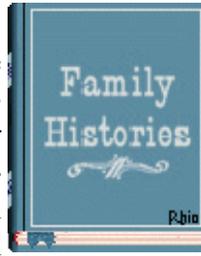
Official Statistic Report of the Evictions

Donegal Relief Fund- Australia.

Families and relatives of the evicted from Derryveagh

(Continued from page 7)

items that will help your future family understand you, know what you did and why you did it, where you lived, where you attended school, where you worked and dates you relocated your residency. Think about reproducing family photos for each of your children. My mother spent years producing a binder for all of her six surviving children that had a section of scrapbook items and photos on just them and a second section on the family. My children love to look at it. I'm sure it will be prized for many generations to come.



If you believe your documents are of historical significance or deserve a wider audience think about publishing something in this newsletter to honor a family member or contact someone in our local community who may be interested in things for a museum or historical society.

Just think of how many times you wished your ancestors left such records for you but instead you've turned half the country upside down trying to find it. Let's be more thoughtful to our children and their children.

Again, if you wish to share with this association your thoughts, suggestions, ideas and research on this matter, I'd love to collect these and print an article in this newsletter. If you'd like to organize this project and do an article, then I would surely welcome the help and talent you would bring to this.

Advice On Care, Handling and Storage

http://www.proni.gov.uk/index/your_records/looking_after_your_records.htm

Care

- Dirt and dust can trigger the chemical decay of your documents. Regular cleaning is important and gives you an opportunity to check the condition of your records. Use a clean soft brush to gently remove any loose particles of dust.
- Remove metal clips, staples, pins, and rubber bands carefully if there is no risk of causing damage if removed. Use brass clips to hold single documents or small numbers of related papers together - clips made of other metals tend to rust or corrode and will damage your records. Unbleached cotton or linen archival tape, tied loosely around bundles of documents, can also be used to keep papers together.
- Do not use self-adhesive tape on tears. The adhesives from this type of tape can leach into the fibers of documents, causing yellow staining which is difficult to remove.
- Do not use self-adhesive slips (such as 'post-its') as page

markers. These leave a residue of adhesive on the page which can attract dirt.

- If possible, keep papers flat and unfolded in archival-quality folders and boxes of appropriate size. Keeping papers in protective enclosures will help to prevent further deterioration and will provide some protection against air-borne pollutants, light and dust.
- Avoid enclosures made from material containing unpurified wood-pulp as these will damage papers.
- Papers can be enveloped individually in acid-free paper folders. Avoid using standard paper envelopes as most are not of archival quality.
- Never wrap your documents in common household plastics such as bin liners, plastic bags or cling-film. These plastics emit harmful gases as they degrade and may also encourage condensation.

Handling (Mishandling can cause damage to your records):

- Make sure hands are clean before handling documents. Wearing white cotton gloves when handling documents was traditionally considered a good preservation practice, however, current research suggests that handling fragile records with gloves may in fact increase the risk of damage. This is because when wearing gloves, the sensitivity of touch needed for handling fragile documents is lost.

Storage

- Hot and dry conditions cause paper to become dried-out and brittle. Damp, humid conditions encourage mold growth and pests.
- Temperatures between 13–19°C and a relative humidity of 45–60% are recommended. If you can't achieve this, aim to keep your storage environment as cool and dry as possible.
- Avoid fluctuations and extremes of temperature and humidity. Keep documents away from direct sources of heat such as radiators and fireplaces.
- Avoid placing documents next to external walls. These walls may be affected by dampness and temperature fluctuations caused by outside weather conditions.
- Good air circulation is vital to prevent stagnant air pockets. Stagnant air can cause condensation and mold will be encouraged to grow.
- Avoid storing documents in attics, garages or basements. Fluctuations in temperature and humidity tend to be a problem in these areas. Your documents could also be soiled, torn or eaten by vermin such as rats and mice. Water damage is also more likely to occur as a result of leaking pipes or floods.
- Allow at least four inches of space between document storage boxes and the walls/ceiling. This provides good air circulation and raises documents off floor level by at least six inches to help prevent damage should a flood occur.

Gary Daugherty, U.S. Naval Airman

When Gary Daugherty was a child, he dreamed of being a Navy aviator.

More than 20 years later, he has accomplished his goal, making history in the process. Daugherty was the first Delmar Maryland alumnus to graduate from the U.S. Naval Academy in 45 years.

Daugherty was recognized for his recent achievement during a presentation at Delmar's Town Hall.

"When the town called and told me they were going to give me a plaque, I was honored, just because somebody recognized there are people trying to put Delmar on the map," he said.

Daugherty's visit to Delmar was the first of several stops this week. Daugherty is heading to New York State, then Jacksonville, Fla., where he will have his wedding.

Daugherty's journey to reaching his goal was long. He started his quest more than a decade ago when he

went to the recruiter's office.

"I walked up to the recruiter and I said to him, 'Look, I want to fly Navy planes someday. What's my chance? Be honest with me and ... I'll do the rest from there,'" he said. "He was taken aback for a bit, but a couple of days later we met at the Delmar library and he said he thought about my request and said, 'Let's get you looking at some planes.'"

After that, Daugherty enlisted and started working on planes. After his stint in the Navy, he applied for the U.S. Naval Academy. Getting into the Naval Academy would be another challenge as he would need to be accepted for entry.

He initially looked at going to Annapolis straight out of high school, but was concerned about required test scores. With his status as a "prior-enlisted," he was able to get into the Academy, graduate in the top third of his class and get into flight school.

Ed and Audrey Daugherty, Gary's parents, said they knew their son had a tough challenge ahead of him at flight school. Ed Daugherty said for every 100 entrants, only five or six are able to complete the program successfully. Their son's hard work and dedication to chase his dream, and make it possible, is what they're proud of most.

"It shows determination and I'm very proud of what he's done," Ed Daugherty said. "I'm sure the road he took was not easy, but he kept going on."

Gary Daugherty said in his goal to become a naval aviator it was his determination and faith that helped him through.

"One thing I took from the entire experience is that one can achieve anything worth achieving and that's what it boils down to," he said. "The only person that knows what this is, is you."

About Ireland....

Ireland is secure economically and politically.

The Irish people are known the world over for their charm, warmth, friendliness, wit and creativity.

The population in Ireland is young and skilled and has a genuine desire to succeed.

Access is easy with several international airports and regular scheduled flights from the US, UK and mainland Europe.

Ireland is famous for innovative thought and has a vibrant tradition of creativity in music, art, literature and business that is the envy of the world.

Ireland is steeped in natural beauty, cultural heritage and ancient history.



The quality of life in Ireland is very high – in a global quality of life audit The Economist magazine (2005) declared Ireland the number one place to live.

Over four billion Euro has been invested in Irish tourism over the last few years meaning Ireland has the capability to

handle your conference, corporate event, meeting or incentive trip in luxury and style.

Ireland's exceptional facilities can cater for anything up to 6,500 delegates.

300,000 business visitors came to Ireland in 2006 to attend international conferences, meetings, incentive trips and trade fairs.

Whatever the scale of your trip, meeting or conference Ireland has a broad range of accommodation to choose from, with over 800 hotels and 70,000 rooms available.

Ireland is a relaxed unspoiled place where you can make the most of outdoor life with an exceptional array of activities including golf, horse riding, walking, cycling, water sports and angling.

Ireland is ranked the 4th most peaceful country in the world, after Norway, New Zealand and Denmark.

Ireland has high standard of living and ranks 8th out of 177 countries in the 2006 Human Development Index, which measures life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income.