



Ár nDúthcas

"For Our Inheritance"

Issue 46 July 2006



Special points of interest:

- ☺ "Roots of a Man" DVD is still available, see page 3.
- ☺ Are you looking for Donegal Census information. A listing of such can be found on page 4.
- ☺ Every member must read the report from Pat Dougherty at the Buncrana O'Dochartaigh Family Research Center on page 6.
- ☺ The O'Dochartaigh Rebellion fore-runner article on page 7.

**For more information and
for more contact with
your fellow clan members:**

Forum Website:
www.odochartaigh.org

Reunion Website:
www.odochartaighreunion.com

Download Prior Newsletters:
www.odochartaigh.org

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List:
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www.odochartaighclann.org



Announcing the 2008 O'Dochartaigh Clann Reunion

Nearly 400 years ago in 1608, the last Irish Clann Chieftain, Cahir Rua O'Dogherty, fell at the hands of the English during the O'Dochartaigh clan's struggle for freedom. The next O'Dochartaigh Clann Reunion is scheduled in 2008 to commemorate this remarkable historical event. O'Dochartaigh clann members from around the world will gather in Ireland July 1 through July 10, 2008.

"We are organizing an extensive schedule of tours and attractions for this new reunion," Eva Doherty Gremmert said. "We are building on the success of previous O'Dochartaigh clann reunions held in Ireland since 1985." Eva is the 2008 Reunion Coordinator. New and exciting events are planned to commemorate Cahir Rua's life and the O'Dochartaighs that fought for their lands and their freedom from the English tyranny in 1608. Go to www.odochartaighreunion.com for more information about this reunion.

EDITORIAL

As an American my schooling taught me much about English history and American history. I enjoyed them both, especially English naval history. My collection of English history books would make any English-born person proud. I did wonder a lot about why I loved English history as much I did. After all I am a flag waving American who deeply loved and honored the American patriots that fought off a cruel English domination for their Independence. Add to that fact, that I am an Irish-American. By rights of my nationality and my ethnicity I ought to be quite anti-English, but after all this is the 21st Century.

I wonder, though, how much influence my Irish blood had on my interest in the American fight for independence? I wonder, too, how much my American upbringing influences my love of the Irish wars for independence? Maybe many of you feel as I do. If you do, then you would understand how excited I felt when I learned that the O'Dochartaighs, who have no lack of historical heroes, fought to drive the English out of Ireland. If this story excites you, then it to you who I write these articles about the O'Dochartaigh fight for freedom and to you who I would like to team up with to continue to mine the rich historical treasures in our family's history.

Four reasons that I have researched the O'Doherty Rebellion:

- 1- Personally interested in reasons why they fought and what if they hadn't?
- 2- The first 10 years of 1600 were a very critical time of massive changes to all Irish, including our family;
- 3- Our family has a great history that needs to be told and had a great number of brave men that need to be honored;
- 4- Both Americans and Irish Dohertys have tried to convince me that things would have been better if Cahir had not rebelled. To me, this reeks of English propaganda and the loss of Irish pride for those who won Ireland's freedom. The real story must be told.

What if the Dohertys did not fight to stop the advancements of the English?

Would the English have voluntarily stopped the pillaging of our lands, cattle and horses? Would the English soldiers have gone home and stopped the burning of our fields and their rapings? Would the English have trusted the Irish people to look after their own affairs as a free and friendly neighbor? Would the English have allowed the Irish to speak in their own tongue, teach their own children, worship in their churches and select their own leaders? Would the English have allowed the Irish to keep their own land and build up their commerce?

Would the Gaelic life have continued undisturbed and would the children have looked forward to a life where Brehon justice prevailed?

Or would there be sabotage, conniving, spying and assassins everywhere? Would Dohertys be tricked and bribed to betray each other? Would Dohertys be pushed from their good land and grow accustomed to losing their cattle and horses? I wonder if Dohertys would ever get used to the raping, unjust courts, uncouth leaders, power hungry and fortune seeking English that would pounce on them? Could they ever grow accustomed to cold shacks for homes, long days of work for little pay, starvation visiting their family, disease running unchecked and land being abused. Would they ever enjoy life that gave them no comfort, education or food to give to their children?

To those questions we already have the answers. The Irish could not and would not put up to these terrible conditions and lifestyle. Every generation fought and many died to turn the events around that happened during the 1500-1600's. You can be proud that O'Dochartaighs were frequently in these wars.

I hope the research that I have compiled around the time of the Doherty Rebellion will show the truth to you in a very deep way and with an appreciative heart to those in our family that did all that they could to stem the tide of English aggression.

Upcoming Issues

The Nine Year War

The northern clans of Ireland held off the longest against the English and became the last threshold of the Gaelic life and the freedom to worship as one's heart desired. The greatest fear of the English was that the O'Donnell and O'Neill clans would join forces, which they did.

The Battle of Kinsale

The second greatest fear of the English was that the Spanish would send forces into Ireland to help the Irish remove the English from their soil and thereafter form great ties with Spain.

Flight of the Earls

The year 2007 will be the 400th anniversary of the Flight of the Earls. Overall, the story is a tale of epic proportions, an enthralling and momentous episode in the history of Ireland that has lost none of its drama and appeal in the passage of time. So many themes that have resonated throughout much of modern Irish history had distant echoes in events culminating from the Flight. The early seventeenth century witnessed Irishmen dispersed as far afield as the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Newfoundland and even the Amazon. Protestant settlers in Ulster, fearing for their future in the event of the oft touted return of the earls to reclaim their lands by force, soon developed a siege mentality, surrounded as they were by a hostile indigenous population. This in-built 'apartheid' makeup of the Ulster colonization project, instituted a form of religious segregation in Ulster that, far from dissipating with the passage of time has, it seems, become ever more prevalent.

The O'Dochartaigh Rebellion

We will precede our next Irish reunion in 2008 with information about this rebellion since we will be celebrating its 400th anniversary.

The Irish Surname Expert by Paul MacCotter as found in Issue #42 (2Qtr 2002) of "Irish Roots" Magazine (Reprinted by permission)

Native Gaelic or Celtic Irish Surnames

About three-quarters (numerically) of all Irish surnames fit into this category. Gaelic Irish surnames were generated by the aboriginal or first recorded Irish, and originate in Gaelic, the Celtic language of Ireland which at one time was also spoken over most of Scotland and in the Isle of Man and in parts of Wales. Originally the adoption of surnames among the Gaels was haphazard and only became a general fashion or habit around the tenth century. Some surnames originate some centuries earlier but most would appear to have been adopted in that century. Gaelic surnames are of the patronymic variety, i.e. they derive from the first name or nickname of a paternal ancestor. Originally this took the form of the grandfather's name, preceded by the Old Irish *Uí* or *Uíbh*, meaning 'grandson of'. In time this prefix became 'Ua' and then 'Ó'. During the seventeenth century, English scribes began to move the *fada* or accent over the 'O' to the right, giving us the modern form 'O' (as in, for example, O'Sullivan).

While the 'Ó' is retained in all relevant surnames in Gaelic today most have lost it in English, as a result of the Penal Laws of the eighteenth century, when the Gaelic (and Catholic) Irish were subject to severe discrimination on the grounds of religion, language and culture by the minority Protestant *Ascendancy* class. These had been planted in Ireland following the English conquest, mostly during the seventeenth century, and were maintained in power by British might. One result of this subjugation was the disguise or lessening of 'Irishness' in all its forms, resulting in the loss of the Irish language by most of the population and also the loss of the 'O' from most surnames, a little bit like how, until fairly recently, Afro-American women went to hairdressers to have the natural kinks removed and their hair straightened to look more like Caucasian women. In all about 80 percent of surnames in this class originally had the 'O' prefix but most do not use it today. Where the 'O' has been retained, in such well known examples as O'Brien, O'Neill and O'Connor, it tends to reflect either the survival of aristocratic members of these clans during the Penal Period who retained the usage or for reasons of phonetic harmony. Most people who bear such surnames are not aware of the missing 'O' and that they may readopt it if desired. Thus Donovan is more properly O'Donovan, Lynch O'Lynch, Kelly O'Kelly and so on. In general the patronym in question

is the actual name of an ancestor who lived maybe one thousand years ago. Donovan derives from Donndubain, an historical king who died in 978 AD and Brien from Brian Boru, king of Ireland who was killed in 1014, and in many, but not all, of such surnames the identity of the ancestor is known. Where the ancestor is unidentified this is due to lack of historical records.

The second type of surname within this category are the 'Mac' or 'Mc' surnames. During the mid-eleventh century, probably in Munster, a new fashion arose in which the traditional 'Ua' was rendered in another form, that of 'Mac Meic', literally 'the son of the son of'. This 'new craze' soon spread throughout the Gaelic speaking world and was soon shortened simply to 'Mac'. Despite originating in the south of Ireland and being found throughout the Gaelic world, this fashion was most popular among the Gaels in Ulster and in Scotland. This has led to the modern misconception that 'Mac' indicates solely Scottish surnames. The ancient kings of Cork were the MacCarthy's. Interestingly, some few dozen 'O' type surnames survived until the death of spoken Gaelic over much of Scotland and at least two of these survive fully in disguise: Agnew (Ó Gnimh) and Adair (Ó Dair). Again, Campbell was originally Ó Duibhne. Marx also had its 'O' type surnames. Staying with the relationship between Gaelic in Ireland and Scotland, we might note that many surnames in both countries derive from similar first names. Good examples are Irish MacSweeney and Scottish MacQueen, both from Suibhne; Irish O'Hennessy and MacGuinness/Maginnis and Scottish MacInnes, all from Aonghus (Angus); Irish O'Donnell and Scottish MacDonnell (sometimes bastardised into English as McDonald of burger fame, the same surname with a 'd' added to sound smoother to English and Lallan Scots ears); Irish O'Mahony and MacMahon and Scottish Mathieson, all from Mathún. Again, the 'tosh' in McIntosh is the same word the Irish use to describe their prime-minister, 'taoiseach', literally 'leader'.

There are several thousand Irish surnames of the 'O' and 'Mac' class, of which detailed histories have been written for a mere small minority. In many cases the ancestor in question can be identified and, even where this is not the case, much evidence will often survive for the history of his sept or clan (a word which itself derives from the Gaelic 'clann': family).

A Remarkable Story Shared with us from Jeanne Vest

"Thank you for the newsletters. I always enjoy reading them. I didn't find out until I was 38 that I was a Daugherty. I was adopted when I was a newborn baby."

"In 1998, I got a phone call from a person who asked me if I was interested in meeting my biological mother. It turned out to be my younger sister. I replied with a resounding, but cautious, "yes." That day I met my mother and I met my dad the next night. My baby sister Sabrina hunted for me 10 years! Of course, the odds were against us ever meeting."

"A guy I worked with told me Daugherty was an old Irish name, but he didn't know anything more about it. He suggested that I do some research on it. My husband bought a computer and I did a search on "Daugherty" and the *O'Dochartaigh Clann Association's* website came up. I clicked on it and it has been my favorite site ever since."

Jean goes on to mention how as a Certified Nursing Assistant in a nursing home she had provided care to both her grandmothers without knowing it at the time.

Plus, after her step-grandmother's house burned down neighbors saved old family pictures from a dumpster. Her hard research (and a bit of Irish luck) led her right to those pictures years later, as well as her grandmother's funeral guest-book. What are the odds of something like that happening?

"Roots of a Man" DVD Still Available

Hello Clann:

The O'Doherty Documentary "Roots of a Man" went over in good style at the Clann Reunion. Many of these DVDs were left for us by the two producers to distribute. We are willing to cover the packaging and postage for you and to mail them on at the same price that they were offered during the Gathering.

The asking price was and still is \$30 US.

An order can be placed to:

**O'Dochartaigh Clann
Shore Front,
Buncrana
Co. Donegal, Ireland**

OR- by Internet at www.odochartaighclann.org
Thank you,
Patrick Dougherty
Clann Researcher from Headquarters in Buncrana

A great magazine to subscribe to! Go to www.irishrootsmagazine.com

Donegal Census Returns & Substitutes

- **1602:** Pardon List of the British Military after the Nine Year War (after Battle of Kinsale)
- **1609:** Pardon List produced by the British Military after Cahir O'Dogherty's Rebellion
- **1612-1613:** "Survey of Undertakers Planted in Co. Donegal". *Historical Manuscripts Commission Report, No. 4*, (Hastings Mss), 1947. pp 159- 82
- **1630:** Muster Roll of Ulster; Armagh Co. Library and PRONI D.1759/3C/1; T. 808/15164; NLI Pos. 206. Searchable on-line.
- **1641:** Book of Survey and Distribution. NLI Ms 968
- **1654:** Civil Survey. Civil Survey, Vol. III NLI I 6551 Dublin
- **1659:** Pender's 'Census'
- **1665:** Hearth Money Roll. PRONI T.307/D. Also GO 538; NLI Ms 9583
- **1669:** Subsidy Roll, covering baronies of Kilmacrenan, Raphoe, Tirhugh, Taughboyne. PRONI T 307. Also LDS film 2 58502
- **1740:** Protestant Householders: parishes of Clonmany, Culdaff, Desertegny, Donagh, Fawne, Merville, Templemore: GO 539. LDS film 100182
- **1761-1775:** Freeholders. PRONI T.808/14999. Also GO 442; NLI P.975.LDS film 100181
- **1766:** Diocesan census Donoghmore parish. NA m 207/8; Protestants in Leck and Raphoe. NA M2476
- **1770:** Freeholders entitled to vote. NLI Mss 787-8
- **1782:** Persons in Culdaff. *300 Years in Inishowen*, Amy Young
- **1796:** Spinning-Wheel Premium List
- **1796:** Clondevaddock local census; with C. of I. registers, PRONI MIC.1/164
- **1799:** Protestant Householders, Templecrone parish. IA, 1984
- **1802:** Protestants in part of Culdaff parish. *300 Years in Inishowen*
- **1821-1851:** Censuses lost by fire in a battle during the struggle for Independence
- **1823-1838:** Tithe Books, <http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/records/land/tiap.htm>
- **1857:** Griffith's Valuation, A Systematic Guide to Occupiers of Property in Ireland Between 1848 and 1864, <http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/records/land/grva.htm>
- **1860-1867:** Emigrants To North America from Inver; with Church of Ireland registers. PRONI MIC.1/158
- **1861-1871:** Censuses of 1861 and 1871 lost by deliberate destruction
- **1881-1891:** Censuses of 1881 and 1891 were pulped due to paper shortage (WW 1)
- **1901:** Census still intact, as are **1911, 1926, 1936, 1946, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1979, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2002 and 2006**

Donegal Estate Records

From: <http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/ulster/donegal6.htm>

- **Andrew Ferguson:** Maps, with names, 1790 . NLI Ms. 5023. Major tenants only. Rentals, 1838 - 1842. NLI Ms. 8410 (2). All tenants. Tenants list, 1840 . NLI Ms. 8410 (3). All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parish of Donagh
- **Connolly:** Rent rolls, 1724 - 1831. NLI Ms. 17302. Major tenants only. Rent rolls, 1772 - 1793. NAI M. 6917 (1-17). Major tenants only. Rent rolls, 1848. NAI M. 6917 (18). Major tenants only. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Drumhome, Glencolumbkille, Inishkeel, Inishmacsaint, Kilbarron, Kilcar, Killybegs Upper and Killymard
- **Connolly:** Rent rolls, 1782 - 1786. NLI Ms. 17302. Major tenants only. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Donaghmore and Urney
- **William Forward:** Valuation and survey, 1727 . NLI Ms. 4247. Major tenants only. Maps, with tenants, 1727 . NLI Ms.2614. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Allsaints and Burt
- **Hart:** Rentals, 1757 - 1767. NLI Ms. 7885. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Clonca and Muff
- **Leslie:** Rentals, 1819 - 1837. NLI Ms. 5811-2. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parish of Templecarn
- **Leslie:** Valuation, with names and observations, 1833 . NLI Ms. 5813. All tenants. Rental, 1846 . NLI Ms. 5813. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parish of Templecarn
- **Maxwell:** Valuation, with names, 1807 . NLI Ms. 5357. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Clonleigh and Fahan Upper
- **Stewart:** Rentals, 1813 - 1853. NAI BR DON 21/1/1-3. All tenants. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Clondahorky, Clonmany, Raymunterdoney and Tullyfern
- **Stuart-Murray:** Rentals, 1842 - 1850. NLI Ms. 5465-70. All tenants. Rentals, 1849 . NLI Ms. 3084. All tenants. Rentals, 1851 - 1859. NLI Ms. 5472-67, 5892-96. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Inishkeel Kilcar, Kilaghtee, Killea, Killybegs Lower and Killymard
- **Sir Charles Styles:** Valuation and survey, 1773 . NLI Ms. 402. Major tenants only. Covering areas in the civil parish of Kiltteevoge
- **Lord Wicklow:** Rent roll, with leaseholders, 1780 . NLI Ms. 9582. Major tenants only. Covering areas in the civil parishes of Allsaints, Burt, Raymoghgy and Taughboyne
- **[No landlord given]:** Visiting book, with observations, 1842 - 1843. NLI Ms. 7938. Coverage unclear. Covering areas in the civil parish of Inishkeel

An Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864

*A Systematic Guide to Occupiers of
Property in Ireland Between 1848 and
1864 by Surname and Forename, and
also Detailing Townland, Parish, and
County*

This GPC/Broderbund CD is an index to the greatest of all Irish genealogical resources, Griffith's Valuation, or the Primary Valuation of Ireland. Carried out between 1848 and 1864 under the direction of Sir Richard Griffith, this survey of Ireland was intended to determine the amount of tax each person should pay towards the support of the poor within their poor law union. The Valuation is arranged by county, barony, poor law union, civil parish and townland. It lists every landholder and every householder in Ireland--at that time about 1.25 million people.

The significance of the Valuation as a substitute for census records is obvious. No early or mid-nineteenth-century Irish census survives; only Griffith's Valuation stands as an enumeration of the Irish population at mid-century--the period of the Great Famine! Few other records can be used to identify the immigrant ancestor's exact place of origin and only Griffith's Valuation links the individual to a specific townland and civil parish. This is of enormous importance, for the first step in Irish genealogical research is to identify the townland and the civil parish, which in turn lead to the all-important ecclesiastical parish records of births and marriages.

The Valuation, of course, was never intended as a census substitute, but as things stand it is the only record that shows where people lived in mid-nineteenth century Ireland, just prior to the great exodus to America. From the perspective of

the American researcher, therefore, there is no record quite as important as Griffith's Valuation--no other reference source that connects the immigrant ancestor to a place of origin. Of course it is just as valuable to Irish researchers, and what is more, because the Valuation entries were subsequently revised at regular intervals, it is often possible to trace living descendants of those originally listed in the Valuation.

Omitting the acreage, valuation, and description of the property, this index gives the full name of the householder and his county, parish, and townland of residence. Over the years there has been a great demand for such an index, but publication in conventional book form has always been prohibitive. With the advent of CD-ROM, however, Heritage World Family History Services of County Tyrone put in place a project to index the entire Valuation for publication in CD format. After three years and the assistance of 100 staff members, the index to Griffith's Valuation has at last come to fruition. Previously little more than a dream, this index to the greatest of all Irish genealogical sources is now a reality.

Under a licensing agreement between Heritage World and GPC, and with Broderbund Software's renowned search engine, the index to Griffith's Valuation is available in a fully searchable Family Archive CD at a mere fraction of what it would have cost in book form. From the genealogist's point of view, the index contains all the essential data found in the Valuation. It has omitted information such as names of baronies and poor law unions, and acreage and valuation, which does little to advance the cause of research. Note, however, that marginal notes, such as occupation, name of dwelling, skills associated with the individual, and religious affiliation, are included if found in the records. This one wafer-thin CD contains a whole library's worth of infor-

mation: more than a million names spread over all the counties, parishes, and townlands in Ireland. Not only is this the best of all Irish genealogical resources, it is a researcher's dream--easy to use and easy to search.

Format: **CD**

Price: **\$59.99**

ISBN: **0806397349**

Item #: **GPC7188**

Order from website:

www.genealogical.com

If you can't locate it on the above website, here is the actual website ordering page: <http://www.genealogical.com/products/An%20Index%20to%20Griffith's%20Valuation%20of%20Ireland,%201848-1864/7188.html>

The Great Book of Irish Genealogies

'The Great Book of Irish Genealogies' has been issued in five large volumes and is arguably one of the most eagerly-awaited Irish books for many years. Cost €625 (plus postage and insurance) from De Búrca Rare Books, Cloonagashal, 27 Priory Drive, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Tel. No. (01) 288 2159. Fax No. (01) 283 4080. e-mail: deburca@indigo.ie website: [deburcararebooks](http://deburcararebooks.com)

Ireland Worker Finds Ancient Psalms in Bog

Ireland's archeologists heralded as a miracle Tuesday, July 25, 2006 the accidental discovery of an ancient book of psalms discovered when an exceptionally alert construction worker spotted something as he drove the shovel of his backhoe into a bog. The approximately 20-page book has been dated to 800 A.D. to 1000 A.D. and, according to Trinity College manuscripts expert Bernard Meehan, is the first discovery of an Irish early medieval document in two centuries. Never before has such a fragile, old document been discovered buried in the soggy earth of Ireland.

A Plea for Help from the O'Dochartaigh Family Research Center in Buncrana Ireland

We are in need of both financial help and office help.

As far as the office is concerned, we need people to help with the tremendous project of inputting names, places, dates and notes. We also need help with researching books, pamphlets, etc. I feel that the operations will not be able to continue without assistance in this area. With the tremendous size of our group, it would be great if there were ways that people could be organized into work groups, despite great distances from one another. Up until now, much of this effort has fallen on the shoulders of the Buncrana office in Co. Donegal. BUT, we must also recognize the grand research done and publications produced by many others of our Clann. Work on all fronts could be done better if people stepped forward and offered to help.

On the financial concerns, much of the office costs has been, and is being, subsidized by myself in the Buncrana office. I exist on a Michigan teacher's retirement. At the present time, and in the foreseeable future, I have much less to give to the genealogy staff and office expenses. I lose 1/3 of my money to the exchange rate between the countries. The other 1/3 has been put into this Family Research Center. Then the rest supports me in Ireland (with Uncle Sam expecting more and more tax payments each year).

The results of this center's work, and that done by many clan members who are continually researching their personal lineage, is remarkable. This is especially true now, with the addition of Seoirse O'Dochartaigh (of Donegal). He is doing a thorough job, but he must be subsidized as he has a family to support.

Are there any of our members who are willing to offer to subsidize some of the cost of our work force? We could have several local Doherty's help with our work, but lack the funds. They work for \$6 to \$12 (USA) per hour, depending on the individual and type of work they do. None are able to help without an hourly wage.

The O'Dochartaigh Clann Association has accomplished so much and has taken the place among other clans as the rightful "Lords of Inishowen." Our work must continue and we must find ways to ensure that it continues. Cameron is hopeful that the new work that is currently being planned and done in the United States and Canada will grow our membership rolls and then part of the membership dues can be sent to support the work of this office. But he and I agree that we must have a few sponsors to cover expenses in the interim.

I offer a plea for financial support and a plea for future planning and fund raising. Please contact Cameron or me with your ideas, suggestions, donations or willingness to help. Please make this a matter of urgency because Cameron will be here August 24th for more planning and discussions.

For those of you who are currently waiting for your research reports or if you have paid in advance for services, you will re-

ceive your work completed in full. If this is your situation, please notify me at this office in Buncrana again. It must be done by writing, not by e-mail. You must also send your ancestor's name and probable birth year.

Work started on Family Research in 1977. There have been no stoppages up to this point and efficient procedures have been established along the way. There has been no salary drawn by myself and very little vacation time taken. The work is vital and critical, and many of you can testify to this. So much effort and time has gone into it these 29 years. We have worked so hard on building our database, that it now stands ready and powerful to do the work that we ask of it. Finding connections among our family members has never been easier or quicker. Some of you know that I will be turning 80 this October. That does not slow me down, but has to be figured into our plans as we go forward. Won't you all share your thoughts and ideas?

Thank you,
Pat Dougherty

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Write Pat at:
Ó Dochartaigh Clann Association &
Inishowen Family Research Centre
Aileach Road, Shorefront, Buncrana

American Aid to Ireland During the Great Famine

According to Cassell's *Illustrated History of England*, written when the Victorian era had just drawn to a close, the help which Americans sent to the Irish famine victims was 'on a scale unparalleled in history.' It goes on to describe meetings in Philadelphia, Washington, New York and other cities, where great interest and anxiety were shown.

Railway companies sent all packages which were marked 'Ireland' free of charge, and public carriers also declined a fee. Warships sailed to Ireland laden with food, in all a hundred ships, on which the British government paid the freight charges which ran to £33,000. A quantity of nearly 10,000 tons, worth about £100,000 was sent, plus £16,000 in cash, 642 packages of clothing, and private money sent home to their families by individuals; altogether a colossal undertaking. The sums sent by emigrants in America to Ireland were printed by order of Parliament: (1848) £460,180; (1849) £540,619; (1850) £957,087; (1851) £990,811. (Actual historical values)

Article found in the *Irish Family History* by Marilyn Yurdan, Bratsford Local History Series, B.T. Bratsford Ltd, London, 1990

BEFORE CAHIR O'DOGHERTY

"The passage of time has now dimmed his memory and the English-speaking native community has developed a distorted view of this great son of Inis Eoghain. It is indeed a paradox that the planters' view of the 'villain' who sacked Culmore and burned Derry has been passed on to the descendants of those people whom Cathaoir Rua strove to defend and protect. By many of the people of Inis Eoghain today, this great defender of Gaelic days is regarded with contempt and indifference" writes Inishowen's renown Brian Bonner in his book "That Audacious Traitor."

Before Cahir the English ("Saxons") came to Ireland.

Before Cahir the Irish and English fought many battles.

Before Cahir the English had changed the religion of the people (the Church of England had no "Pope" to stand up for the Irish and was controlled by the English king or queen.)

Before Cahir the English were forbidden to marry Irish, dress as Irish or speak in Irish.

Before Cahir the English enslaved, murdered or drove away the Irish.

Before Cahir the English parliament subjugated and controlled the Irish parliament and began passing English laws in Ireland.

Before Cahir the English King Henry VIII instructed the controlled Irish parliament to declare him King of Ireland.

Before Cahir the English passed a law forbidding the Irish a seat in their country's parliament.

Before Cahir the English confiscated all Irish monastic property for the Church of England. The practice of Catholicism was totally forbidden.

Before Cahir the English passed a Tithe Law that forced the Irish to pay tithes to a church that did not service their souls, bodies or minds.

Before Cahir Queen Mary began the English plantations/settlements in parts of Ireland.

Before Cahir Queen Elizabeth began her plantations and passed the acts of Supremacy and Uniformity that brought death and suffering to all of Ireland.

Before Cahir the English were cleverly working at how to unseat powerful Irish Chieftains, by poison, assassination, false charges and playing one Clan against the other for total domination of all Ireland.

Before Cahir the O'Dochartaighs became masters of war and diplomacy as they survived over 200 years of bloodshed and

pillage at both the hands of the O'Donnells and the O'Neills, as their land was being secured, lost and re-won.

Before Cahir the English planned to keep O'Dochartaighs in Inishowen so as to keep the O'Donnells and O'Neills in the same old ancient war feud and to appear as "peacemakers" to the O'Dochartaighs, who very much sought peace.

Before Cahir Queen Elizabeth looked to Ulster for plantations and began to make the area safe for English settlers. She established a base in Derry and began to show signs of wanting Inishowen.

How, then, can anyone say that Cahir's rebellion was uncalled for or that he was a hotheaded rebel. He was many things, but not that. He was a well-trained and disciplined veteran soldier at the age of 21. He was a master pikeman and strategist. He was loyal and brave in battle. He was knighted by the English and granted the title of Admiral. He was well liked by the people of Inishowen and of the English high-society in Derry. He married the daughter of one of Ireland's leading Irish-Norman families. As with his blood-related chieftains of the O'Donnells and the O'Neills, he grew into manhood and cast off the pomp, wealth and glory of what was English to become what he enjoyed and loved most of all, to be Irish.

Why is it so hard to believe that the once child-chieftain would grow up see England for what it really was. He could not have stayed blind to the way the English treated his people and the other Irish. Any reader of Irish 14th, 15th and 16th Century history will thoroughly understand that the Irish were forced into the fighting and pressed into a self-defensive posture. The Irish were not the aggressor and not the invaders and not the foreigners. The confederation of the clans of the North (O'Donnells, O'Dochartaighs, O'Neills, McDevitts and O'Cahans) had watched all the other parts of Ireland fall brutally to the British one-by-one and the establishment of a British rule and atrocities that followed their victories. It was now time for the clans of the North to face the full blunt of the British strength. There was nowhere to go. It was a time to stand and fight for what was Irish and what was dear to their hearts, as well as what would be their children's livelihood and freedom. The stakes were high. England was no longer a good and helpful neighbor. England wanted all of Ireland, including Inishowen.

Before Cahir came on the Irish scene the British had already gained an ill reputation. Two great leaders that preceded Cahir in their own combined rebellion (referred to by the British as the Nine Year War) were Red Hugh O'Neill and Hugh Roe O'Donnell. During the 1590's their rebellion raged on and off again. A routine pattern developed and repeated itself many times over the course of the nine years of war. The British would offer concessions with promises to end the fighting that they were losing, which led to a time of peace only to be followed with British abuses and broken promises, which sparked new

fighting from the oppressed Irish. Back and forth it continued.

A close look at the reasons for this fighting will give us a better understanding of the reasons for Cahir's war and in a bigger sense, the Irish-British conflicts.

To put a modern day spin on exactly what was happening at that time, we would today have called the British "terrorist." They moved in with a minor force, traded peacefully with the Irish for a time, lived in a few strongholds and studied the Irish. Once they established themselves they began to subject the Irish people to torture, burned-earth tactics, stealing of cattle and sheep, starvation, not to mention numerous rapes and murders. Their policy, which can be found in their letters, diaries and memoirs portrays them to be so proud of these tactics. Their plan was to remove the Irish or make them so poor that they could not fight against British rule. If, and when, the Irish became agitated and fought, the English would use that as reason enough to go to all out war, possess the land and occupy it.

Early Plantations

Up any 1556 it would have been anyone's guess as to why England invaded Ireland and most of the conclusions would have proven false. However, in 1556 the overriding reason would become absolutely clear. The "plantations" began and they would dominate English-Irish politics for the next 100 years.

The early Plantations of Ireland were intended to pacify and Anglicize the country under English rule and incorporate the native ruling classes into the English aristocracy. By this means, Ireland was to become a peaceful and reliable English possession, and would no longer be a source of anti-invader uprisings and a potential base for foreign invasions. "Plantations" or colonization took two forms in the first half of the 16th century.

The first was "exemplary plantations", where small colonies of English settlers were installed to provide model-farming communities that the Irish could emulate. One such colony was planted at Kerrycurihy, near Cork. These all failed due to poor organization, management and leadership.

The second category of plantation, and one, which would set the trend for future English policy in Ireland, was punitive plantations. In other words, land was confiscated after rebellion and granted to English settlers. Queen Mary was the first monarch to attempt confiscation of Irish land and colonize it with English citizens. She accomplished this in 1556 by crushing the O'Mores and O'Connors in Laois and Offaly, renamed King's County and Queen's County, and then planted their lands with families from the Pale - a process continued by her half-sister Queen Elizabeth. However, the plantation was not a great success. The O'Moore and O'Connors retreated to the hills and bogs and fought a local war against the settlement for much of the following 40 years. In 1578, the English finally subdued the displaced O'Moore clan

(Continued from page 7)

by massacring most of their fine (or ruling families) at Mullaghmast in Laois, having invited them there for peace talks. Rory Óg Ó Moore, the leader of rebellion in the area, was also hunted down and killed later that year. The ongoing violence meant that the authorities had difficulty in attracting people to settle in their new plantation.

Another failed plantation occurred in east Ulster in the 1570s. The east of the province was to be colonized with English planters, to put a barrier between the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland and to stop the flow of mercenaries into Ireland. The conquest of east Ulster was contracted out to the Earl of Essex and Sir Thomas Smith. The plantation eventually degenerated into a series of atrocities against the local civilian population before finally being abandoned. Brian MacPhelim O'Neill of Clandeboyne, his wife and 200 clansmen were murdered at a feast organized by Essex in 1574. In 1575, Sir John Norris and Francis Drake (later victor over the Spanish Armada, then in the pay of the Earl of Essex) massacred 600 MacDonnell clans-people, including 200 women and children, in a surprise raid on Rathlin Island. The following year, Elizabeth I, disturbed by the killing of civilians, called a halt.

The Munster Plantation of the 1580s was the first mass plantation in Ireland. It was instituted as punishment for the Desmond Rebellions, when the Geraldine Earl of Desmond had rebelled against English interference in Munster. The Desmond dynasty was annihilated in the aftermath of the rebellions and their estates confiscated. This gave the English authorities the opportunity to settle the province with colonists from England and Wales, who, it was hoped, would be a bulwark against further rebellions. In 1580, Pope Gregory XIII sent a force to aid the Desmond Rebellions in Ireland; but by 1583, the rebellion had been put down after a campaign waged by fire, sword and famine, in which almost the entire population of the northwestern part of the province of Munster appears to have died.

The Religious Scene

The practice of Catholicism was totally forbidden.

Brian Bonner wrote, “...It is important to note in passing what the Reformation meant in Ulster and especially in the Doire (Derry) context. Whatever may have been the original ideas of those who started the reform of Christianity in the sixteenth century, by the time the movement reached the North in the early part of the seventeenth century it had lost almost all of its spiritual content. The motley group, which entered the Diocese of Doire, whether clerical of lay, sought wealth and power. There were rich pickings to be had and those early Protestant clergy were determined to have them, by force or theft if necessary.”

“...there is no evidence of zeal for the salvation of souls or the spiritual well-being of the people. On the contrary, the observer notes only unrestrained avarice for land and income.”

“No method was left unused which would further the nefarious ends of those seventeenth-century prelates. The Pope was proclaimed an Anti-Christ and the Irish Catholic was regarded as but vermin which might be exterminated at sight. Hate and bigotry were carefully fostered to ensure continued possession of the stolen lands and the income there from. The least-desired thing was the conversion of the natives to Protestantism. Could not this threaten the loss of that wealth which these self-styled reformers sought so eagerly for themselves?”

“A love of poverty, a readiness for hard work, a desire to spread the message of Christ was not part of the baggage. From England they came as clerical adventurers seeking rich livings at the expense of the native Irish. Through English Government backing, they were not disappointed.”

The Military Scene

Not only was the English government cruel to the Irish but in their lust for Irish soil they also forced their aggressions upon the very soldiers on which they depended. Their own soldiers had to survive in Ireland on some occasions without pay and without adequate provisions of food, clothing and munitions. Further, the soldiers were subjected to frequent floggings, extremely hard work, new warfare tactics even though they were untrained, facing the enemy in battle when the odds were against them (causing many lopsided victories for the Irish) and living conditions that had them dying by diseases as fast as by the enemy. Queen Elizabeth said of Derry in those years “to raw men (i.e. raw soldiers) such a place will rather serve as a grave than a garrison.” The very names of Derry and Lough Foyle were reported as striking terror into the hearts of raw recruits. Desertions were high for the English and there were some mutinies. A common saying in England was “better to be hanged at home than die like dogs in Ireland.” It was said that the English soldiers were imprisoned in those garrisons in Donegal and Tyrone.

During the second half of the sixteenth century, while English control of the rest of Ireland, in both religious and political spheres, was being extended and consolidated. Ulster, especially the west, remained largely unaffected. The English moved into Derry in 1566 and established a base there. The entry of the English into the city of Colm Cille has a profound emotional effect on the clans of the north. The spot so dear to Columba and the sanctuary to which pilgrims had come since the sixth century was now in the hands of heretics.

Munster had just been laid to waste. The inhabitants had been robbed of their lands. If they survived and stayed, they became servants, renters, slaves or they starved. Some of them escaped to the north into O'Neill territory for safety. The Northern tribes became very aware what was awaiting them at the hands of these new invaders.

The Irish Struggles

Here is an account from the Queen's own commissioner of the hardships, which the Irish endured at the hands of the English as found in a letter to Queen Elizabeth in the mid-1590's:

“...[The reason the Irish] seek for better assurance is the harsh practices used against [them] by those who have been placed in authority to protect men for your Majesty's service, which they have greatly abused and used in this sort: They have drawn unto them by protection three or four hundred of these country people, under colors (i.e. flag of peace) to do your Majesty's service, and brought them to a place of meeting where your garrison soldiers were appointed to be, who have there most dishonorably put them all to the sword; and this hath been by the consent and practice of the Lord Deputy for the time being. If this be a good course to draw these savage people to the State, to do your Majesty service, and not rather to enforce them to stand upon their guard, I humbly leave to your Majesty.”

Bonner writes: “Such changes did not take place without turmoil, conflict and even bloodshed. The Irish fought fiercely to regain their lands and in defense of their religious principles. The native Irish were reduced to poverty and dependence.”

Sixteenth Century Inishowen

Inishowen, as early as the sixteenth century, had already become very critical to the occupying English. On one hand they needed to protect themselves from the very real threat of Irish allies (whether French, Scots, Spanish or all three) landing supplies and military support on its shores to aid in the Irish fight against English occupation. On the other hand, its farmland for grain and cattle was the best in Ireland and was very desired by the English army and civilians who were looking for permanent accommodations that would sustain them.

Brian Bonn Bonner begins his book, “That Audacious Traitor” with these words:

“The land of O Dochartaigh might be regarded as a distant northern backwater, neither affecting others nor being effected. The true history of the peninsula shows the story to be otherwise. Many external factors and extraneous forces were at work, which involved Inis Eoghain and its ruling family [O'Dochartaigh]”

“Inis Eoghain and its ruler received attention from places far removed from Ulster and from Ireland. As events moved to their climax, doings in O Dochartaigh country were the subject of dispatches from London and of sympathetic interest on the part of Gaelic lords in the Western Isles. The rulers of the Duchy of Milan and the ruling junta in Venice were kept informed. The authorities in Madrid and Brussels turned a vigilant eye in this direction. Irish exiles in Spain and elsewhere awaited with hope further news from northern outpost of their homeland.”

Conn Doherty

Conn Doherty came into notice many years ago, after the beginning of our Association and its move to Ireland. Since then we have shared many contacts, many pleasant revelations and many research discoveries.

It is amazing that as the years continue his intensity grows, his discoveries ex-

pand and his enthusiasm spreads outward among his located relatives. Any contact he has with fellow Irish, he discusses with them the Clann Story, his family research and his appreciation for the work that emerges from our Clann Office.

Conn has a wonderful personality and has an effusive characteristic that makes it easy to meet people and make friends or strangers. He has traveled the world in order to make contact with relatives and

most probably has developed many ties and friendships that will never be broken.

He lives in Co. Kildare but his blood line goes back to some of those builders of Derry and even further back into the Parish of Desertegney, just northwest of Buncrana.

So a 'Tip of the Hat,' and a most sincere 'Thank You,' to Conn O'Doherty for all the assistance given to his birth clann.

Eva Doherty Gremmert

Eva Doherty became Eva Gremmert some time ago up in the Northwest of the USA. She sure picked a gem of a spouse to support her in her Clann endeavors. He is Arden Gremmert who aids and abets Eva in all her remarkable

drive towards Clann Activities.

She was the 'Guiding Light' for the Clann in pursuit of Family Research. She established many of our procedures that guided our venture into the unknown world of Genealogy very early in our return to Ireland.

She so willingly stepped in to assist with

the formation of the last three Clann Gatherings. Even though she lived on the other side of the world, she offered her services to promote this unmeasurable workload and costly endeavor. May Eva continue her success in all such adventures. We are all much better off for the presence of this lady within Clann O'Dochartaigh.

Seoirse O'Dochartaigh

Seoirse (George) O'Dochartaigh a man of many skills in the 'Arts' and a speaker of the Irish tongue, has kept his Irish name in all business endeavors and in all Arts as 'Seoirse O'Dochartaigh.'

Seoirse came to Headquarters attention several years ago when we read about his artistic and musical ventures. Then, prior to the 2005 Clann Gathering, he visited us several times with a suggestion on how to enhance our display at the Tullyarvan Mill Exhibition with his work.

Well, as it turned out, many years ago he

had researched the Clann and many Chiefs. He had resourced volumes of old Histories and Annuals of very ancient writings of Donegal, Inishowen and Derry and had located the "Seven Tribes of O'Dochartaigh."

As I set up the Clann's exhibit at Tullyarvan and Thomas Doherty charted the History of Ireland, Seoirse exhibited his findings of the various Chiefs of Inishowen. Thomas and I were amazed at his research. We were also surprised to see appearing before us. The Castles incorporated and reflected the names of those persons who occupied those structures

and the surrounding areas in the 1500-1600's.

Accompanying all this fabulous art and research was a litany of Irish music as played and sang by Seoirse, himself. The thousands of people that observed his paintings and historical references were serenaded by his Celtic voice and instrumentals. They were enchanted as they moved about his work to the tune of music sung in the voice of their Mother County.

He also has done exemplary research on his own family, which may have caused him to delve deeper in the Clann story.

Nicholson, Asenath, 1792-1855 / Annals of the Famine in Ireland (1851), pages. 268-269:

The summer of 1848 was pleasant and unusually sunny, and the hopes of the poor peasant revived as he saw the potato looking up again, in freshness and strength; but alas! a few days laid all his prospects in the dust.

A brother of Theobald Mathew had planted a field of twenty-seven acres, in almost certain faith that they would not be blasted; for weeks they flourished, and promised to yield an abundant crop. The poor people in the neighborhood were blessing the good God for the beautiful patch of the "kind gentleman," and seemed as happy as though they were ripening for their own use. They have been known to go and look into the field, and take off their hats, and in humble adoration bless the name of God, for his great mercy in sending them the potato again. This was their usual practice when they saw a field looking vigorous. Then in one night the spoiler came -- this beautiful field in the morning had, in isolated spots, the withering touch of the fatal disease. In a few days the rich extensive crop would not pay the laborer for his toil in gathering it. All was over, and in silent despondency each one submitted to the stroke. The "still small voice" seemed to say, "Be still, and know that I am God." It was something for which man could not reprove his brother; and he dared not reproach his God. "And what," said an old woman, sitting by her vegetable stall, "would become of us miserable bodies, if God Almighty had sent the blast on us, and left the potato?"

Three CD References on Passenger Lists

"Immigrants to America"

This CD identifies 200,000 immigrants who arrived at Atlantic and Gulf coast ports between the 17th century and the 19th century. Based on twenty volumes of ship passenger lists published by the Genealogical Publishing Company, it provides such details as name, age, occupation, place of origin, port of departure, name of vessel, names of accompanying family members, and date and place of arrival. Included here are particulars of immigrants arriving at a host of different ports: the French in Louisiana, the Scotch-Irish in South Carolina, Germans in Baltimore, Swedes on the Delaware, Quakers in Pennsylvania, and the English and Irish in Rhode Island, Nova Scotia, and ports up and down the coast.

With a few exceptions, the passenger lists included on this CD date from a period of time that pre-dates the keeping of official passenger arrival lists. Lacking both organization and centralization, these "unofficial" passenger lists are usually very difficult to find, making this CD one of the few practical solutions to an otherwise intractable research problem. Here, then, in one place, with a single electronic index, the researcher has access to records that precede most official customs and immigration lists. (The CD also includes the oldest collection of federal passenger lists in existence, the so-called "baggage lists" featured in *Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819*, as well as a few other federal passenger lists.)

The following are the books included on this CD:

- **Settlers of Rensselaerswyck, 1630-1658*
- **A Compilation of the Original Lists of Protestant Immigrants to South Carolina, 1763-1773*
- **Scotch-Irish Migration to South Carolina, 1772*
- **Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Charleston, 1820-1829*
- **Louisiana Colonials: Soldiers and Vagabonds*
- **The Canary Islands Migration to Louisiana, 1778-1783*
- **Scottish Quakers and Early America, 1650-1700*
- **William Penn and the Dutch Quaker Mi-*

gration to Pennsylvania

- **Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750*
 - **Quaker Arrivals at Phila., 1682-1750*
 - **The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware, 1638-1664. 2 vols.*
 - **Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674*
 - **Rhode Island Passenger Lists . . . 1798-1808 . . . 1820-1871*
 - **Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia, 1800-1819*
 - **Passenger Arrivals at the Port of Baltimore, 1820-1834*
 - **Passenger Arrivals, 1819-1820*
 - **Passengers Who Arrived in the United States . . . 1821-1823*
 - **Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867. 2 vols.*
- Price: **\$39.99**
 ISBN: **0806397829**
 Item #: **GPC7352**

"Irish Immigrants to North America"

This Family Archive CD is composed of ten volumes of Irish passenger lists naming approximately 60,000 immigrants, the earliest list dating from 1735, the latest 1871. Originally published by GPC, the majority of these lists derive from home-grown Irish sources. And this is what makes the CD remarkable, because the Irish generally did not maintain emigration records. In fact, what information we do have on Irish immigrants comes almost entirely from American sources, and prior to the 1890s that information is woefully spare, usually limited to name, age, occupation, and sex (in accordance with the immigration laws of the time).

The exodus from Ireland took place on a scale of such magnitude that the identities of the immigrants have all but been lost in statistics. In this CD, many of these identities have been restored, some fleshed out with the names of relatives, precise places of origin, itineraries, physical appearance, financial status, etc. Deriving from widespread and disparate sources, it is unlikely that the researcher would have access to all this information, which is here presented in a convenient, easy-to-use CD, complete with an electronic name index, at a fraction of the cost of the books!

Listed below, in chronological order, are

the ten volumes included on this CD:

1. *Emigrants from Ireland to America, 1735-1743: A Transcription of the Report of the Irish House of Commons into Enforced Emigration to America*
2. *Irish Passenger Lists 1803-1806: Lists of Passengers Sailing from Ireland to America*
3. *An Alphabetical Index to Ulster Emigration to Philadelphia 1803-1850*
4. *Passengers from Ireland: Lists of Passengers Arriving at American Ports Between 1811 and 1817 (Transcribed from The Shamrock or Hibernian Chronicle)*
5. *Irish Emigration Lists 1833-1839: Lists of Emigrants Extracted from the Ordnance Survey Memoirs for Counties Londonderry and Antrim*
6. *Irish Emigration to New England Through the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, 1841 to 1849*
7. *A List of Alien Passengers, Bonded from January 1, 1847 to January 1, 1851, for the Use of the Overseers of the Poor in the Commonwealth [Massachusetts]*
8. *Emigrants from Ireland, 1847-1852: State-Aided Emigration Schemes from Crown Estates in Ireland*
9. *Irish Passenger Lists 1847-1871: Lists of Passengers Sailing from Londonderry to America on Ships of the J. & J. Cooke Line and the McCorkell Line*
10. *Irish Emigrants in North America-1775-1825*

Price: **\$29.99**
 ISBN: **0806397438**
 Item #: **GPC7257**

"Irish to America, 1846-1865: Passenger & Immigration Lists"

This groundbreaking collection of passenger records contains information on some 1.5 million Irish persons who entered the U.S. through the ports of Boston and New York during the great mid-19th-century mass exodus from Ireland. The dates of coverage are Boston 1846-1851 for Boston, and 1846-1865 for New York. Each passenger is identified by full name, province or county of residence, village or town of origin, dates of travel, and more.

Out Of Print
 ISBN: **0806397985**
 Item #: **GPC7357**

(Get all 3 at www.genealogical.com)

USEFUL WEBSITES ON THE INTERNET

O'Dochartaigh Websites	
The Official O'Dochartaigh Clann Forum	http://www.odochartaigh.org (links to other O'Dochartaigh websites)
The Official O'Dochartaigh Clann Website for Members	http://www.odochartaighclann.org
Dougherty/Daugherty Kentucky Family Group #529	http://www.tribalpages.com
Eva Doherty Gremmert Website	http://www.gremmert.com
The Official O'Dochartaigh Clann Reunion Website	http://clan-reunion.info/
The Official O'Dochartaigh Clann Reunion Forum	http://clan-reunion.info/forum/
Frank Doherty's Website and 2005 Reunion Poster	http://www.frankdohertyphotography.com
Irish Archives	
National Archives	http://www.nationalarchives.ie/
National Library of Ireland	http://www.nli.ie/
The General Register Office (Republic of Ireland)	http://www.groireland.ie/
General Register Office (Northern Ireland)	http://www.groni.gov.uk/
Land Registry and Registry of Deeds	http://www.irlgov.ie/landreg/
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland	http://www.proni.gov.uk/
The Official Website of the Church of Ireland	http://www.ireland.anglican.org/home.html
Valuation Office Ireland	http://www.valoff.ie/
Irish Family History Societies	
Cork Genealogical Society	http://homepage.tinet.ie/~aocoleman/
Genealogical Society of Ireland	http://www.familyhistory.ie/
North of Ireland FHS	http://www.nifhs.org/
Irish Ancestral Research Association (<i>Great Site</i>)	http://tiara.ie/links.html
Irish Family History Society	http://homepage.eircom.net/~ifhs
International Sites with Irish Research Content	
Cyndi's List - Ireland & Northern Ireland	http://www.cyndislist.com/ireland.htm
GENUKI Home page	http://www.genuki.org.uk/
LDS Website	http://www.familysearch.org/
Ancestry.com (described in Newsletter #45)	http://www.ancestry.com/
Genealogy.com (described in Newsletter #45)	http://www.genealogy.com
International Passenger Records (described in NL #45)	http://www.genealogy.com/ipsub.html
Genealogy Library (described in Newsletter #45)	http://www.genealogy.com/glsb.html
Kindred Konnections (described in Newsletter #45)	http://kindredkannections.com
Famine Ship Records of Irish Immigration	http://www.goireland.com/Genealogy/famine_ship.htm
Immigration by Ship	http://www.fortunecity.com/bally/carlow/211/immigrat.htm
Irish Surnames	
Genealogical Research in England & Wales	http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/index.html
Ireland's Gravestone Inscription Index	http://www.goireland.com/Genealogy/gravestone_index.htm
1609 Pardon List	http://www.fortunecity.com/bally/carlow/211/PardonList.htm
Genealogical Magazines	
The Irish At Home and Abroad	http://www.ihaonline.com/
Irish Roots	http://www.iol.ie/~irishts/
Historical Magazines	
History Ireland (email: historyireland@connect.ie)	http://www.historyireland.com/
Cultural Magazines	
Ireland of the Welcomes (email: iow@irishtouristboard.ie)	http://www.irelandofthewelcomes.com/
Helpful Resource Guides	
Minder, Gary: <i>Census Tools</i> (free census spreadsheets, cemetery records and more) Website: www.censustools.com	
Begley, Donal F. (ed.): <i>Irish Genealogy: A Record Finder</i> (Heraldic Artists, Dublin, 1981)	
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Tiger, Tiger, Burning Bright

<http://www.sciencemusings.com/2005/07/tiger-tiger-burning-bright.html>

Only a few weeks ago, Thomas Friedman had two op-ed columns in the New York Times about the Irish economic miracle, sometimes called "the Celtic Tiger." [Stunning since] it has been just a decade since Friedman's Irish counterpart, Irish Times columnist Fintan O'Toole, published a book called *Black Hole, Green Card: The Disappearance of Ireland*. "Green card," of course, referred to emigration, just about the only option then available for young Irish people, especially those with college degrees. "Black hole" referred to the Irish economy of a decade ago, a place where profits and jobs vanished without a trace.

Today, a blink of the eye later, Ireland is the second richest country in Europe, after Luxembourg, with a gross domestic product per capita greater than Germany, France or Britain. Even the Irish are a little bewildered by the alacrity with which they went from being one of the poorest nations in the Europe to one of the richest. [Editor's note: *The author is measuring Ireland as a nation based on Gross Domestic Product produced per population.*]

Friedman puts his finger on good reasons why the "miracle" happened:

Free, or almost free, quality education, right through third level. An American student would be boggled by the exams an Irish kid must take to win a place at university; they make the SATs look like child's play. Even I would have difficulty with the math and science, and you should see the geography exam. Every Irish child with the talent and the spunk can get a topnotch education without parents going into hock up to their eyeballs.

Respect for science. From here, in the so-called "land of the leprechauns," America seems awash in superstition -- creationism, astrology, health fads, Left Behind novels, pseudosciences. The Irish are a people with their eye on the ball. Ireland intends to double the number of Ph.D.s in science and engineering by 2010, and the young people I've met are ready and willing to take up the challenge.

An enthusiastic embrace of globalization, and not just economic globalization. Yes, the Irish welcome the global marketplace and have thrived on it. They are not afraid to open their doors to brainy scientists and engineers from abroad, especially China. Friedman quotes Ireland's Minister for Education, Mary Hanafin: "It is good for our own quality students to be mixing with quality students from abroad."

With intellectual freedom and prosperity came a cultural renaissance, too. The arts and literature flourish. Music and flowers are everywhere. Litter is vanishing. Environmental protections are being put in place. Unemployment is virtually nonexistent. Health care is available to all. Senior citizens ride public transport free. And those of us who watched the Irish economic and social revolution wonder why America is drifting in exactly the opposite direction.

The Irish Join the World's Wealthiest

BY CARL MORTISHED FROM TIMES ONLINE (<http://business.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,8209-2264141,00.html>)

THE Irish have leapt into the top tier of the world's wealthiest citizens after a decade of rampant economic growth and soar-away property prices that has transformed household balance sheets in the Republic and created 30,000 millionaires. [Editor's note: *The author is measuring individual wealth possessed by the people of Ireland, not production.*]

The average Irishman and woman is richer than an American, a Briton or a German, according to Bank of Ireland research into the nation's wealth. Only the Japanese still rank higher in net wealth per head in the bank's survey of leading OECD nations.

Once the paupers of Europe, the Irish have rapidly moved to a place at the top table. Within just a decade, the personal net worth of the average Irish citizen has more than tripled from €46,000 to €148,000 (£102,000). The Irish are already comfortably ahead of their British neighbors, whose net assets are valued at €137,000, but still chasing the Japanese with an average net wealth of €206,000.

Sales of businesses and property have created a new community of millionaires, which Bank of Ireland reckons number about 30,000, even after excluding the value of their main residence.

Ireland's wealthy are a new phenomenon, according to Mark Cunningham, head of private banking at Bank of Ireland. "It is first generational by nature, with the vast bulk having been created in the past ten years."

The main wealth driver is property values, which account for 64 per cent of total assets and have added some €450 billion to the nation's balance sheet since 1995, an annual capital return of 19 per cent.

The land was not always so valuable; postwar Ireland was an agrarian backwater and remained in the doldrums throughout the 1970s and early 1980s.

Genealogy by DNA: Can it Deliver?

<http://www.genpage.com/genealogyDNA.html>

Appealing to one of mankind's most basic needs, that of belonging to a kinship group related by blood, Genealogy became one of the most popular hobbies and pursuits in the latter part of the 20th Century. Once considered the exclusive domain of lovable but somewhat dotty great aunts, Genealogy emerged as a fun and absorbing hobby cutting across age and gender. For some the hobby became an avocation, for many an obsession. No longer living in extended families comprising many generations, in the small town their ancestors had lived in for generations, Americans had become rootless. Something was lacking and people wanted it back. By the late 1980's Genealogy research had advanced far beyond anything that had existed before. Electronic Bulletin Boards, an early communications forerunner on the Internet, and Genealogy Newsletters exchanged by regular mail were bringing families together. Often these were families whose last two or three generations hadn't even known each other. It only remained for the Internet to become available to the majority of Americans for Genealogy to literally explode as far flung relatives became able to exchange documents and pictures instantly. Mailing lists for persons with similar interests were organized. Rootsweb, started as a volunteer effort depending on donations, was later sold to Ancestry.com, one of the earliest success stories. The stage was now set for the exciting new tool of DNA testing to enter the scene.

The tests that would be the first major players had been around since the 1980's. These tests and the knowledge that grew out of them had their beginnings in the scientific study of plants and animals. To the Agricultural Industry, this science is vital. The first type of DNA testing used for a human anthropological research was of the Mitochondria DNA, a section of bases obtained from a noncoding region of the Mitochondria found in every cell of every living organism and used to control the production of energy of animals and plants. This DNA is passed on virtually unchanged (aside from random mutations) by the female to their offspring of both sexes. Therefore both men and women can be tested to see how their mtDNA compares with the CRS, the Cambridge Reference Sequence, the first mtDNA analyzed and since used as a comparison for all others. Differences from the CRS are sometimes called "mutations," but technically they are not actual mutations. They are polymorphisms, or simply differences. By comparing

them to worldwide mtDNA results you may be able to learn a little more about your ancient clan mother (distant many times great grandmother). And after all, she had a husband, a father, mother, siblings, children, and many others who lived in her world and are interesting to contemplate. You may find yourself studying her ancient world and learning many new facts.

Dr. Brian Sykes of Oxford University pioneered much of this early work. As he learned to extract and decipher the secrets of this substance, he found that the types were falling into clusters. Eventually he would call these clusters The Seven Daughters of Eve, and give them names based on their assigned alphabetical code of T, H, X, U, V, J and K. Naming them Tara, Ursula, Xenia, Helena, Velda, Jasmine and Katrine, he wrote a book about his discoveries, furnishing a little vignette about each "daughter." This clever ploy really helped capture the public's imagination. These seven daughters are the clan mothers of 95% of the European people. The Human Genome Project has been of great benefit to scientists of many disciplines whose research depends on analyzing DNA. Inventions and discoveries made possible in this joint effort and both the cooperation and competition of scientists worldwide brought about methods of replication that have enabled the analysis of DNA to be much faster and more powerful.

Then there is also the Y Chromosome DNA test whose attributes make it an ideal candidate for surname research and population studies. Basically, the Y Chromosome is passed down from father to son virtually unchanged for hundreds of years. Tiny mutations do occur and it is these tiny mutations which geneticists call markers that enable family reconstructions such as are now occurring at testing companies such as Family Tree DNA of Houston, TX and Oxford Laboratory of England. Group rates may be obtained and Family Tree DNA even stores the submitted sample for 25 years at no cost to the participant. This enables additional tests to be done as they become available.

No one can argue that the concept of DNA testing for Genealogical purposes has not been an overnight success. Though delivered prematurely, it is now outgrowing itself by leaps and bounds. Who could keep such an exuberant new baby under wraps? But some researchers have unreasonable expectations. They expect this

new tool to cut through years of dusty onsite research in Courthouse basements and break through those proverbial brick walls almost every genealogist eventually encounters. Just contribute a few cheek cells or find an appropriately descended cousin to do so, send it off to the lab with a sizable payment and sit back and wait. Soon you'll know what village in Europe your ancestors came from, what important and famous people they were related to, the possible hereditary diseases you should be aware of, and perhaps find a whole new ethnic identity. The problem with this way of thinking is we're not there yet and may never be.

Regrettably this lucrative new field has attracted some so-called "experts" whose only talents consist of cutting and pasting together impressive looking reports. In my opinion, their professional background should be investigated thoroughly before investing in their interpretation of your DNA data. Many good people are involved in the new science of Genealogy by DNA. Quite a few are donating their time and expertise. It would certainly be to the DNA test subject's advantage to join a list of persons researching this area and learn all you can before spending your hard earned money on consultations with "Internet" experts.

So, in conclusion the answer to "Can Genealogy by DNA Deliver?" is a qualified "Yes." Just be sure you have a clearly defined objective; more than one objective is fine. Do your homework and learn the limitations of Genealogy research utilizing DNA testing. And be sure you are using the right test to answer your questions. Don't be embarrassed to ask questions of those more knowledgeable than yourself. Most of us knew little to nothing about this new Genealogy tool when we first became interested. The technology is very new. It is changing at a dizzying speed. It is cutting edge. It can be tedious waiting for results. It can be disappointing when the results are not to your expectations. But the rewards are many and very exiting for those who understand these obstacles. And you will surely have something to talk about at your next Family Reunion.

A new book that is sure to be helpful is *Trace Your Roots With DNA* by Megan Smolenyak and Ann Turner, the administrator of Rootsweb's popular Mailing list Genealogy-DNA.

The O'Dochartaigh DNA Project:
http://www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.asp?code=E47951&special=true

Index to O'Dochartaigh United States Politicians

<http://politicalgraveyard.com>

DAUGHERTY

- **Daugherty, Dennis L.** — of Jackson County, Mich. Republican. Candidate for Michigan state house of representatives 50th District, 1976.
- **Daugherty, Duncan W.** — of Cabell County, W.Va. U.S. District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, 1953-61.
- **Daugherty, Edna Rae** — of Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Michigan, 1980; candidate for Presidential Elector for Michigan, 1980. Female.
- **Daugherty, Edward J.** — of Bay City, Bay County, Mich. Democrat. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Michigan 10th District, 1948; member of Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, 1949.
- **Daugherty, Emmett H.** — of Ludlow, Kenton County, Ky. Republican. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Kentucky 6th District, 1926.
- **Daugherty, Frank** — of Steamboat Springs, Routt County, Colo. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from Colorado, 1944 (alternate), 1948.
- **Daugherty, Frank E.** — of Kentucky. Kentucky state attorney general, 1924-27.
- **Daugherty, Grayce Evans** — of New Kensington, Westmoreland County, Pa. Republican. Alternate delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1944. Female.
- **Daugherty, Harry K.** — of Pennsylvania. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1920.
- **1941** — also known as **Harry M. Daugherty** — of Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio; Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. Born in Washington Court House, Fayette County, Ohio, January 26, 1860. Son of John H. Daugherty and Jane A. (Draper) Daugherty; married, September 3, 1884, to Lucie Walker. Republican. Member of Ohio state house of representatives, 1890-94; U.S. Attorney General, 1921-24; delegate to Republican National Convention from Ohio, 1924. Methodist. Subject of a Senate investigation of his conduct as Attorney General; resigned under fire; indicted on charges of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government, but acquitted in 1927. Died in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, October 12, 1941. Interment at Washington Cemetery, Washington Court House, Ohio.
- *Books by Harry M. Daugherty: Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy (1932) (See page 14 of prior newsletter)*
- **Daugherty, James Alexander (1847-1920)** — of Missouri. Born in Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., August 30, 1847. Democrat. Member of Missouri state legislature; state court judge in Missouri; U.S. Representative from Missouri 15th District, 1911-13. Died in Carterville, Jasper County, Mo., January 26, 1920. Interment at Webb City Cemetery, Webb City, Mo.
- **Daugherty, James M.** — of Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill. Democrat. Member of Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, 1919.
- **Daugherty, John W.** — of Grand Prairie, Dallas County, Tex. Mayor of Grand Prairie, Tex., 1954.
- **Daugherty, M. A.** — of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic Nat'l Convention from Ohio, 1904, 1912, 1924.
- **Daugherty, Oral** — of Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Ohio, 1940 (alternate), 1944, 1948.
- **Daugherty, Phillip** — of Washington, D.C. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from District of Columbia, 1972.
- **Daugherty, R. J.** — of Bartlesville, Washington County, Okla. Mayor of Bartlesville, Okla., 1937.
- **Daugherty, Rae** — of Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Michigan, 1972.
- **Daugherty, Richard E.** — of Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich. Democrat. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Michigan 4th District, 1974, 1976; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Michigan, 1980, 1984; Presidential Elector for Michigan, 1992.
- **Daugherty, Samuel J. (b. 1873)** — of Caro, Tuscola County, Mich. Born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio, August 14, 1873. Republican. Farmer; sheriff; member of Michigan state house of representatives from Tuscola County, 1907-08. Irish ancestry.
- **Daugherty, Virginia** — of Charlottesville, Va. Mayor of Charlottesville,

Va., 1998.

- **Daugherty, William S., Jr.** — of McKee, Jackson County, Ky. Democrat. Candidate in primary for Kentucky state senate 24th District, 1970. Female. Congregationalist. Member, Junior League. Died of complications of diabetes, June 16, 1998.

DOUGHERTY

- **Gibson, Polly Dougherty (1917-1998)** — of Michigan. Born in Athens, McMinn County, Tenn., February 26, 1917. Republican. Candidate in primary for Michigan state senate 24th District, 1970. Female. Congregationalist. Member, Junior League. Died of complications of diabetes, June 16, 1998.
- **Dougherty, Andrew B. (b. 1863)** — of Elk Rapids, Antrim County, Mich. Born in 1863. Son of Archibald K. Dougherty; brother-in-law of Harvey S. Amerson. Republican. Member of Michigan Republican State Central Committee, 1899; delegate to Republican National Convention from Michigan, 1904; Michigan state attorney general, 1923-26; appointed 1923; resigned 1926.
- **Dougherty, Archibald K. (b. 1835)** — of Michigan. Born in 1835. Father of Andrew B. Dougherty; father-in-law of Harvey S. Amerson. Member of Michigan state house of representatives from Antrim District, 1887-88.
- **Dougherty, Bernard G.** — of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, N.Y. Democrat. Mayor of Dunkirk, N.Y., 1954-55. Still living as of 1955.
- **Dougherty, Bow** See C. Bow Dougherty
- **Dougherty, C. Bow** — of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pa. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1916.
- **Dougherty, Cecelia** See S. Cecelia Dougherty
- **Dougherty, Charles (1801-1853)** — of Georgia. Born in 1801. State court judge in Georgia. Died November 26, 1853. Interment at Old Athens Cemetery, Athens, Ga. Dougherty County, Ga. is named for him.
- **Dougherty, Charles (1850-1915)** — of Port Orange, Volusia County, Fla. Born in Athens, Clarke County, Ga., October 15, 1850. Democrat. Member of Florida state legislature; U.S. Representative from Florida 2nd District, 1885-89. Died in Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Fla., October 11, 1915. Interment at Pinewood Cemetery, Daytona Beach, Fla.
- **Dougherty, Charles Francis (b. 1937)** — also known as **Charles F. Dougherty** — of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pa. Born in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pa., June 26, 1937. Republican. Member of Pennsylvania state legislature; U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania 4th District, 1979-83; defeated, 1992; candidate in primary for mayor of Philadelphia, Pa., 1983.
- **Dougherty, Chris** — of Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pa. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 2004.
- **Dougherty, Edgar** See W. Edgar Dougherty
- **Dougherty, Edward** — of Tannersville, Greene County, N.Y. Republican. Alternate delegate to Republican National Convention from New York, 1944.
- **Dougherty, Erin** — of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pa. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 2004.
- **Dougherty, Frank E.** — of Minnesota. Member of Minnesota state senate 9th District; elected 1942.
- **Dougherty, George F.** — of Plainfield, Windham County, Conn. Democrat. Funeral director; member of Connecticut state house of representatives from Plainfield, 1939-40.
- **Dougherty, George H. (b. 1915)** — of Genesee County, Mich. Born in 1915. Democrat. Candidate in primary for Lieutenant Governor of Michigan, 1960; candidate in primary for delegate to Michigan state constitutional convention from Genesee County 1st District, 1961.
- **Dougherty, Harry** — of Carmel, Hamilton County, Ind. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Indiana, 1972.
- **Dougherty, Harry M.** — of Riverside, Riverside County, Calif. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from California, 1960.
- **Dougherty, J. R.** — of Beeville, Bee County, Tex. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Texas, 1944.
- **Dougherty, James E.** — of Duryea, Luzerne County, Pa. Burgess

of Duryea, Pennsylvania, 1935. Presumed deceased.

- **Dougherty, James F.** — of Cortland, Cortland County, N.Y. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1920. Presumed deceased.
- **Dougherty, Jennifer P.** — of Frederick, Frederick County, Md. Democrat. Mayor of Frederick, Md., 2002-; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Maryland, 2004. Female.
- **Dougherty, John** — of Illinois. Member of Illinois state house of representatives, 1833-39, 1841-43, 1857-59.
- **Dougherty, John** — of California. Member of California state assembly 20th District, 1861-62.
- **Dougherty, John** — of Union County, Ill. Republican. Presidential Elector for Illinois, 1864; Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, 1869-73.
- **Dougherty, John (1857-1905)** — of Liberty, Clay County, Mo. Born in Iatan, Platte County, Mo., February 25, 1857. Democrat. U.S. Representative from Missouri 3rd District, 1899-1905. Died in Liberty, Clay County, Mo., August 1, 1905. Interment at Fairview Cemetery, Liberty, Mo.
- **Dougherty, John E.** — of Peoria, Peoria County, Ill. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, 1940.
- **Dougherty, John P.** — of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Democrat. Member of Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, 1919-25, 1938; secretary of Illinois Democratic Party, 1937.
- **Dougherty, Lee J.** — of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Iowa, 1944.
- **Dougherty, Leo J.** — of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Ill. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, 1948, 1952 (alternate).
- **Dougherty, M. M.** — of Mechanicsville, Bucks County, Pa. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1912.
- **Dougherty, Margaret** — of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pa. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1940. Female.
- **Dougherty, Michael J.** — of Illinois. Member of Illinois state house of representatives 43rd District, 1907-09.
- **Dougherty, Michael J.** — of Lynn, Essex County, Mass. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts, 1924 (alternate), 1928.
- **Dougherty, P. W.** — of Webster, Day County, S.Dak. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from South Dakota, 1924.
- **Dougherty, Philander** — of Illinois. Member of Illinois state house of representatives 17th District, 1863-65.
- **Dougherty, Philip** — of Union County, N.J. Member of New Jersey state house of assembly from Union County, 1864-65.
- **Dougherty, Proctor L.** — of Washington, D.C. Member District of Columbia board of commissioners, 1926.
- **Dougherty, S. Cecelia** — of Downingtown, Chester County, Pa. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1940. Female.
- **Dougherty, Thomas F. G.** — of Michigan. Socialist. Candidate for Michigan superintendent of public instruction, 1909.
- **Dougherty, W. Edgar** — of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N.Y. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1944.
- **Dougherty, W. H.** — of Janesville, Rock County, Wis. Republican. Alternate delegate to Republican Nat'l Convention from Wisc., 1932.
- **Dougherty, William** — of South Dakota. Lieutenant Governor of South Dakota, 1971-75.
- **Dougherty, William H.** — of Wisconsin. U.S. District Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, 1921-27.
- **Dougherty, Willis** — of Illinois. Member of Illinois state house of representatives, 1843-45.

DOHERTY

- **Doherty, A. B. C.** — of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minn. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Minnesota, 1940.
- **Doherty, Alfred J. (b. 1856)** — of Clare, Clare County, Mich. Born in New York, May 1, 1856. Republican. Member of Michigan state senate 28th District, 1901-06; member of Michigan state board of agriculture, 1907-19; Presidential Elector for Michigan, 1908; delegate to Republican National Convention from Michigan, 1920, 1932 (alternate) (Owner of the Doherty Hotel in Clare, MI)
- **Doherty, Charles F.** — of New York. American Labor candidate for U.S. Representative from New York 34th District, 1942.
- **Doherty, Charles W.** — U.S. Vice Consul in Cartagena, 1914; No-gales, 1917; Mexicali, 1924-29.
- **Doherty, Cornelius** — of Boston, Suffolk County, Mass. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Mass., 1860.
- **Doherty, David J.** — of Detroit, Wayne County, Mich. Democrat. Candidate in primary for delegate to Michigan state constitutional convention from Wayne County 7th District, 1961.
- **Doherty, Edward J.** — of Massachusetts. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts, 2000.
- **Doherty, Frank P.** — of La Canada, Los Angeles County, Calif. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from California, 1948 (alternate), 1956.
- **Doherty, George T.** — of Wisconsin. Democrat. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Wisconsin 3rd District, 1940.
- **Doherty, Gerard F.** — of Boston, Suffolk County, Mass. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts, 1980.
- **Doherty, Helen L.** — of California. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from California, 2000. Female.
- **Doherty, J. T.** — of Holyoke, Hampden County, Mass. Mayor of Holyoke, Mass., 1953.
- **Doherty, James L.** — of Illinois. Republican. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Illinois 8th District, 1954.
- **Doherty, John (d. 1859)** — of New York, New York County, N.Y. Member of New York state senate 7th District, 1858-59; died in office 1859. Died April 20, 1859.
- **Doherty, John** — of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, 1948, 1952, 1956 (alternate).
- **Doherty, John** — of Minnesota. Republican. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Minnesota 5th District, 1980.
- **Doherty, John E.** — of Michigan. Democrat. Candidate for Michigan state senate 28th District, 1938.
- **Doherty, John F.** — of Boston, Suffolk County, Mass. Democrat. Candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, 1922; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Massachusetts, 1924.
- **Doherty, Leo V.** — of Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y. Republican. Member of New York state assembly from Kings County 10th Dist., 1920-21; candidate for New York state senate 6th District, 1924.
- **Doherty, Michael** — of Boston, Suffolk County, Mass. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic Nat'l Convention from Mass., 1864, 1876.
- **Doherty, Patrick H.** — of Ramsey County, Minn. Candidate for Minnesota state senate 39th District, 1958.
- **Doherty, Patrick William (b. 1951)** — also known as **Patrick W. Doherty** — of Massapequa, Nassau County, Long Island, N.Y.; Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y. Born in Amityville, Suffolk County, Long Island, N.Y., May 24, 1951. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1972, 1976 (alternate); candidate for New York state assembly 11th District, 1972. Catholic.
- **Doherty, Richard** — of New Jersey. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from New Jersey, 1920.
- **Doherty, Steve** — of Montana. Democrat. Delegate to Democratic National Convention from Montana, 2000. Still living as of 2000.
- **Doherty, Thomas** — of Detroit, Wayne County, Mich. Democrat. Member of Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, 1949.
- **Doherty, Thomas A.** — of Pennsylvania. Democrat. Candidate for U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania 14th District, 1920.
- **Doherty, Thomas V.** — of Houlton, Aroostook County, Maine. Democrat. Alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Maine, 1924, 1940.
- **Doherty, William A.** — of Dearborn, Wayne County, Mich. Prohibition candidate for Michigan state treasurer, 1946; Prohibition candidate for Michigan state house of representatives from Wayne County 5th District, 1950.
- **Doherty, William Charles (b. 1902)** — Born in 1902. U.S. Ambassador to Jamaica, 1962-64.

Republic of Ireland

Census

Irish censuses are generally held in the years ending in "1" and "6." Commencing with 1821, censuses were held every ten years up to and including 1911. The ten year cycle was resumed with the 1926, 1936 and 1946 censuses. Commencing with 1951, a census has been taken every 5 years. The 5-year cycle was broken in 1976 when it was delayed due to budgetary cut-backs. The cycle was again interrupted in 2001 because of the foot-and-mouth disease situation at that time.

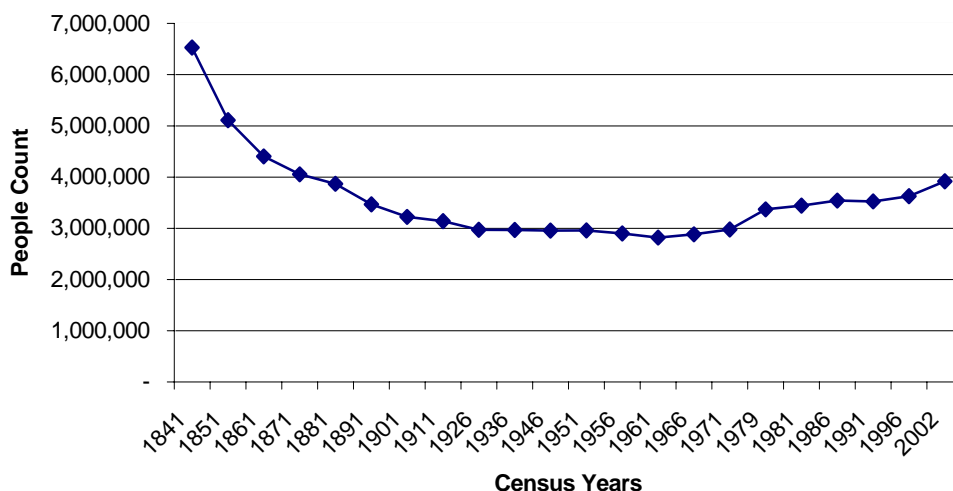
Old census returns are valuable historical and genealogical records. Unfortunately, the returns for 1813, 1821, 1831, 1841 and 1851 censuses were destroyed in 1922 when the Four Courts complex, which incorporated the Public Record Office became a center of conflict between the Republican and Free State forces. (This is often reported incorrectly in that it is often said that the records were destroyed in the fire in the Custom House when it burned in 1922. The Custom House burned in 1921 and did not store any census records.) The 1861 and 1871 census returns were destroyed deliberately. The 1881 and 1891 census returns were pulped because of the paper shortages during the 1914-18 War. Of the pre-Independence censuses only the 1901 and 1911 census returns remain intact to-day.

www.cso.ie

POPULATION OF IRELAND BY AGE GROUP

Years	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
1926	2,971,992	867,879	526,418	743,545	562,470	271,680
1936	2,968,420	820,394	522,839	755,394	583,109	286,684
1946	2,955,107	823,007	482,777	770,363	564,638	314,322
1951	2,960,593	854,810	443,354	771,229	574,809	316,391
1961	2,818,341	877,259	391,839	635,250	598,930	315,063
1966	2,884,002	900,396	444,645	613,576	602,378	323,007
1971	2,978,248	931,152	482,978	626,180	608,119	329,819
1979	3,368,217	1,029,908	583,639	797,427	595,868	361,375
1981	3,443,405	1,043,729	602,556	837,764	590,402	368,954
1986	3,540,643	1,024,701	617,524	922,619	591,444	384,355
1991	3,525,719	940,574	601,598	958,964	621,683	402,900
1996	3,626,087	859,424	632,890	1,016,091	703,800	413,882
2002	3,917,203	827,428	641,522	1,180,259	831,993	436,001

Population of Counties that Comprise Republic of Ireland



- THE FIGURES FOR 1687 TO 1791 ARE BASED ON ESTIMATES MADE BY K.H. CONNELL;
- FIGURES 1821 TO 1911 ARE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM CENSUS AUTHORITIES;
- FIGURES FOR THE IRISH REPUBLIC 1926 TO 1996 ARE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND CENSUS AUTHORITIES.

Donegal County was originally known as Tyrconnell (Tir Chonaill) meaning the "Land of Conall." It, along with Tyrone (once Tir Eoghan) was founded by two sons of Niall, Conall and Eoghan who split the land between their families. The O'Dochartaighs descend from Conall and began in Tir Chonaill along with the O'Donnells, O'Gallaghers, O'Boyles, O'Clery (later Clarks), Mac Sweeney and O'Donnells.

"The modern county of Donegal was named and formed in 1585, under British regime. The county took its name from the town of Donegal, which was the only refuge for "her majesty's" settlers at one point. Donegal is aptly named, coming from the Irish "Dun na nGall," meaning "Fort of the Foreigners." O'Hart notes that Donegal took the name as it was a fort for the Vikings or Danes, even before the coming of the Normans (British)."

From the book *"Families of County Donegal, Ireland"*

Website for ordering: <http://www.irishroots.com/books.htm>

TULSA, Okla. — A preacher, who was punched in the face during a church service, met with his alleged assailant, saying he wanted to pray for him. The Rev. Billy Joe Daugherty said that Steven Wayne Rogers showed no remorse and offered no apology during their meeting at the Tulsa Jail. "He said he'd do whatever he wants, to whomever he wants, whenever he wants," Daugherty said.

Rogers, 50, was identified as the man who came forward during an altar call near the end of a Victory Christian Center service, motioned for Daugherty to approach and then hit Daugherty twice, opening a cut above Daugherty's eye that required two stitches. The episode was videotaped as part of the service and broadcast on TV news shows.

"I had just told the [biblical] story of Paul and Silas being beaten and thrown into jail," said Daugherty, whose church is one of Tulsa's largest. "They were mistreated, but they praised God," he said. "I was talking about living a lifestyle of praise, through every situation. This was like an illustrated sermon." Daugherty said he returned to the stage offered prayersand immediately forgave the man. "We prayed that God would help him." Daugherty said he did not know his attacker and did not plan to press charges.

Fifteen years ago, Rogers struck Richard Roberts, son of evangelist Oral Roberts, while Roberts was rehearsing for his "Richard Roberts Live" television show. Roberts did not file charges.

American Idol Finalist, Chris Daughtry

Christopher Adam Daughtry, (born December 26, 1979) is an American rock singer-guitarist. He was the fourth-place finalist on the fifth season of American Idol, eliminated from the competition on May 10, 2006, leaving only three contestants in the contest.

Daughtry was born in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina. His parents are Pete and Sandra Daughtry, and they reside in Charlottesville, Virginia, where Daughtry was raised before he relocated to McLeansville outside of Greensboro. At the age of 16, Daughtry started taking singing seriously as a professional musician and became a popular performer with rock bands during his time in high school. He graduated in 1998 at Fluvanna County High School in Palmyra, Virginia. In 1996, he was in the made-for-television CBS movie A Mother's Instinct as Richard Mitchell. In 2005, Daughtry auditioned for the CBS singing contest, Rock Star: INXS. He did not make the cut for the actual filming of the show.

Daughtry is the lead vocalist and rhythm guitarist of the rock band Absent Element, based in Raleigh.

Daughtry has been married to Deanna Robertson since April 2000.

Inspired by Bo Diddley, Daughtry auditioned for American Idol in Denver, Colorado with Joe Cocker's "The Letter"; he was portrayed as a young rocker with Southern and hard rock influences. He passed the audition by a split decision.

On March 1, 2006, Daughtry's "raw" performance of Fuel's "Hemorrhage (In My Hands)" received critical acclaim by all three judges. On May 11, 2006, the day following his Idol departure, Extra reported that Fuel had offered Daughtry the position as their lead singer. At a welcome home party Chris Daughtry said he had turned down the offer.

Daughtry, in a shocker, was eliminated from the competition. After Ryan Seacrest announced Chris was going home that night, he asked Daughtry if he was surprised. An obviously stunned Daughtry could only utter, "Yes".

There has been some controversy regarding the accuracy of the vote count on the night Daughtry was eliminated. Many fans say they called to vote and heard a recording of another contestant thanking them for their vote, rather than one from Chris Daughtry. However, the vote-tallying website DialIdol independently predicted that Daughtry was the lowest vote-getter.

In an interview after his elimination, Daughtry said that he thought he got voted off because his fans were "overconfident" that he would be safe, so they did not call and vote.

Iowa Recorder: Sep 22, 1915

DOUGHERTY, IOWA

- Mrs. **Charles Dougherty** and daughter, Mrs. Vern Riggins, drove over to Rockwell Thursday to visit Mrs. Mike McDonough who has been ill.
- **Hugh Dougherty** and daughter Grace returned Thursday to Minot, North Dakota, after a month's visit with relatives.
- Attorney Joseph Campbell and family motored over from Charles City Friday for a short visit with relatives.
- Mrs. James O'Connor and daughters Irene and Gladys returned from a week's visit with relatives at Dubuque and Clinton.
- A few of the Dougherty people who were in attendance at the lawn social Sunday afternoon and evening at the Dan O'Connor home in Carterville were Mr. and Mrs. T.J. Kelsh, Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Connor and family, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lalor and family, Mr and Mrs. William Reed and family, Misses Sadie and Alice Magee, Hannah, Ella and Mary Beecher, Lewine McLaughlin, Petranella Madden, Williamette Brady, Mamie Cunningham, Katherine Geary, Ella Barnrick, Loretta and Lenore Dougherty, Anna Conwell, Allie McGee, Anna Zweck, Margaret Boyle, Gertrude Breslin, Mayme Hogan, Messrs. J.J. Will and James Beecher and James McManus, **Everett and Peter and John Dougherty, John and Daniel McLaughlin**, Leo Geary, Leo Danehy, Ben Barr, R.A. Lowrie, John and Francis Madden, C.C. Wertz, Frank Huss, Ed Sweney, Jim Mullen, Hugh O'Donnell, Thomas Dolan, James and Wade Clark, Ralph and Walter Hogan, and Dr. Barragy. Coffee and sandwiches as well as ice cream and cake were served. A ball game in the afternoon between the **Dougherty Cubs** and Carterville was one of the attractions. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed themselves in spite of the chilly weather.

M. S.W. Marta

**Announcement:
Clann O'Dochartaigh:**

**From Clann Headquarters in Buncrana to the
World of "O'Dochartaigh":**

**A proclamation is hereby passed
commemorating the work and substantial
efforts of:**

MARTA DOUGHERTY STERN

**in promoting her Clann through the organising and editing
of the Clann O'Dochartaigh Newsletter for the period
between 2000 and 2005.**

**Because of her efforts our Clann has expanded and our
Newsletters have been sent too many new and distant areas
of the world. It is sincerely hoped that she will regain her
health and return to her excellent editing work for this
Clann.**

**We have honoured her work at a special ceremony at
Headquarters. During the Clann Reunion 1-10 July, in
beautiful Buncrana on the Lough Swilly,
dated: 8, July, 2005.**

Signed:

Cameron Dougherty, Member of Clann O'Dochartaigh Executive Committee.

Patrick Dougherty, Clann Center Manager:

Witnessed by:

Alan Doherty, (Researcher) Buncrana, Inishowen, Donegal;

Linda Doherty, (Clann Secretary), Carndonagh, Inishowen, Co. Donegal;

Rosin Diver; (Secretary), Rostown, Clonmany, Inishowen, Co. Donegal;

Susan Noone, (Recorder), Cloontagh, Clonmany, Inishowen, Co. Donegal.

Entered into the 'Archives' of Clann O'Dougherty, 2005.