



Án nDúthcas

"For Our Inheritance"

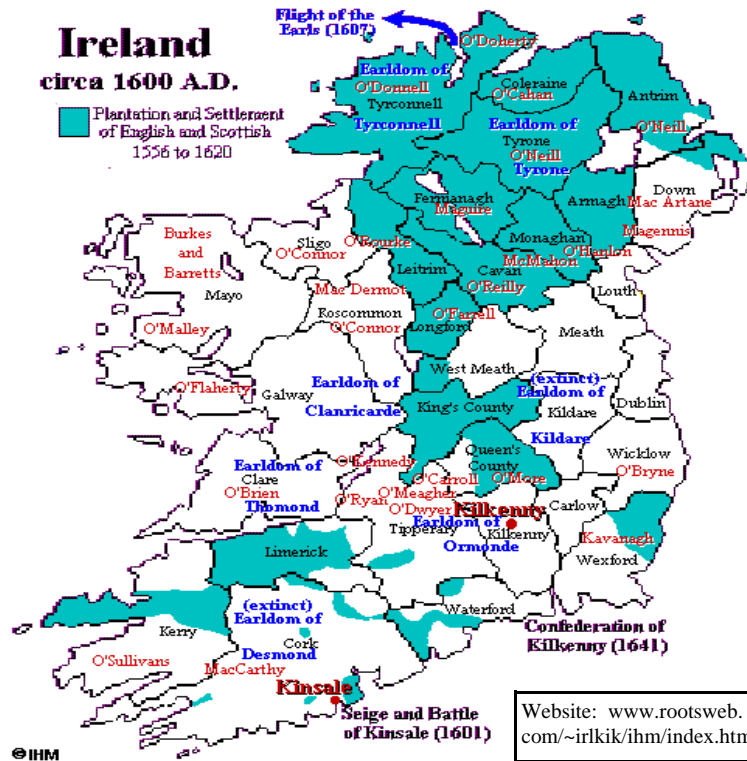
The Wearin' of the Green

*O Paddy dear, and did ye hear the news that's goin' round?
The shamrock is by law forbid to grow on Irish ground!
No more Saint Patrick's Day we'll keep, his color can't be seen,
For there's a cruel law ag'in the Wearin' o' the Green.
I met with Napper Tandy, and he took me by the hand,
And he said, "How's poor ould Ireland, and how does she stand?"
She's the most distressful country that ever yet was seen,
For they're hanging men and women there for the Wearin' o' the Green.*

*So if the color we must wear be England's cruel red,
Let it remind us of the blood that Irishmen have shed;
You may take the shamrock from your hat, and throw it on the sod,
But never fear, 'twill take root there, though underfoot 'tis trod.
When laws can stop the blades of grass from growin' as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer-time their color dare not show,
Then I will change the color too I wear in my caubeen;
But till that day, please God, I'll stick to the Wearin' o' the Green.*

*But if at last our color should be torn from Ireland's heart,
Her sons with shame and sorrow, from the dear old isle will part;
I've heard whisper of a country that lies beyond the sea,
Where rich and poor stand equal in the light of Freedom's day.
Oh' Erin! Must we leave you, driven by a tyrant's hand?
Must we ask a mother's blessing from a strange and distant land?
Where the cruel cross of England shall never more be seen,
And where, please God, we'll live and die still Wearin' o' the Green.
(Comments on Page 3)*

Ireland circa 1600 A.D.



Issue 45
October 2005
"The Reunion"

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Events Leading to the O'Dochartaigh 1608 Rebellion and Events that Followed

When Henry VIII's daughter Elizabeth became Queen in 1558 England's control over Ireland was at low ebb. Just the year before, the first in a long series of rebellions against English rule had broken out in Ulster. Although not successful, this rebellion confirmed for Elizabeth that more stringent measures would have to be taken to stabilize English domination in Ireland once and for all. First she imposed the Anglican faith upon the hostile Catholic populace and then she began steadily expanding the previously unsuccessful plantation system (as shown on the map above).

As the Irish responded in 1593, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, took

the 'illegal' Gaelic title of "The O'Neill" and prepared to lead the Ulster chiefs in defense of territory and religion. Seeing their days numbered by forces destined to completely erode their power, the Irish continued the struggle in 1594, spearheaded by Red Hugh O'Donnell of Tyrconnell, who defeated an English army at the 'Ford of the Biscuits'. The Irish in Ulster, led by Hugh O'Neill, Ulster's "principle chieftain," succeeded, among other places, at the Battle of Yellow Ford, County Armagh, in 1598. With the arrival and successes of Lord Mountjoy as English governor in 1600, the Irish campaign appeared to be undermined.

(Continued on page 3)

Next Issue:

- Kentucky Research Teams: Discoveries, updates and future plans
- More Reunion Stories
- DNA Project Update
- More Book Reviews
- O'Dochartaigh Rebellion

Family? Association? Team?

We are first of all a family. There is no denying this. Being scattered all over the world these last 400 years has not helped us, though. We have lost much of our family history, some of which went to the grave without being written. We have lost our family resemblance. We live far from each other. We have different cultures and speak different languages. We no longer hold the security of each other paramount, or the one-for-all-and-all-for-one commitment that was evident in our forefathers as they defended their lands and families from enemies who threatened their very existence. **“For our heritage” they would cry and fight and prevail. “For the future of our clan.” “For our descendents and their prosperity and safety.”** This still should be our cry. Even though some have lost that, many of us have not.

Some of us feel that this kinship is very important. In an age where our modern society has cast off the family as something archaic we are bringing it back. The desire for kinship and friendship is still alive within us. It may be quiet, but it's not dead. We may not know what to do about it, but it won't let us alone. We may not know where it will lead us, but we know we must start the journey.

Even though we are scattered and have lost contact and dependency, we are never the less a family. And although not everyone in our family has joined our association, we are still family, a family with a lot of work to do. Just holding a family together is hard enough, and bringing one back together is really going to take some work and commitment.

How are we going to be able to accomplish it? We need to get organized. Not only are we a family, but we have decided to be more. This group is an association. We are taking the initiative. We are forming goals and agendas to guide our work, bridge our differences, discover our identity and rebuild our unity.

This association is not our family, but it is

providing the spark and fuel that our family needs to find itself. That's how we have been able to accomplish this. It began with those

In an age where our modern society has cast off the family as something archaic we are bringing it back.

who had researched their family genealogy over the last 10, 15 and 20+ years. They learned to love (and be proud of) this family enough to share their research with others of us, which was all the spark we needed. Some of us have continued their work, some have spun off in other directions with it and some recent members have filled in many blanks. In reality, all of us have learned from this association, been inspired by it and became team-oriented by it. What was once 20-30 hard working individuals will soon be 20-30 teams!

The founders of our organization had a vision that we now hold ourselves. We don't know how we got it (or it got us) but we've got it. As such, we found that this organization which was handed us to be supportive, beneficial and valuable. Furthermore, we have become members and leaders of this association because this is the vision we hold and this is the work that we pledge to do and these are the people we wish to team up with to get the work done. We want to collaborate. Throughout history the Irish have formed leagues, associations, political parties, benefits, social clubs, work clubs, labor unions, religious and charitable societies and more. We will use this same techniques and follow their example for the purpose of regaining what many of them thought would never be lost, their family connection, legacy and identity.

More than just a family by name or blood, and more than just a people with common goals, we are a team preparing for future challenges. We are a team who has learned to trouble

shoot, financially sacrifice, share the hardships, carry

on the work, share the rewards equally, as well as encourage and support one another as teammates.

I believe the work and challenges ahead of us can better be dealt with by teams within the greater team. I further believe that our association has become acquainted enough and mature enough to begin forming these smaller work teams. Some teams already are being formed in a very natural and passive process. Rather than anyone pushing their development, one-by-one our members are beginning to work on things of concern to them or of interest to them. Progress begins to be seen, which attracts others, who in turn attract or interest others to join and next thing you know we have a small, dedicated team collaborating their knowledge and skills. My job has become one of observing from these individual activities which members are heading the same direction and then getting them together.

People who are following their vision and the association's vision began to show up on our organizational chart like raindrops. One person began in this area, someone else in another area until, like raindrops, as more people joined they began to hit the same area and form bigger and bigger spots.

Consider your place in our association. What work are you most interested in? What work do you think should be getting done? In what areas do you think we are most vulnerable? What area are we most lacking or most urgently need? What long-range project would you like to help us get started? Personal accountability will give you the answer to these questions and persuade you to get involved in one capacity or another. And if you do, then I will be there to support you, assist you and bring you all the help you need.

Cameron Dougherty
Executive Committee Member

From The O'Dochartaigh Research Center in BunCrana

Hello Clann,

The O'Doherty documentary DVD Roots of a Man went over in good style at the Clann Reunion. Many copies were left behind by the two producers for us to distribute. We are willing to cover the packaging and postage for you and to mail them at the same price that they were offered during the Reunion. The asking price is still \$30 (USA). Your payment can be sent to:

O'Dochartaigh Clann
Shore Front, BunCrana
Co. Donegal, Ireland

Please make your checks payable to "O'Dochartaigh Clann Association"

Thank you,
Patrick Dougherty, Clann Researcher
odochartaigh@iol.ie

The Wearing of the Green

(From page 1)

This song is a political satire, for there was no actual law against wearing green in Ireland or England. Irish humor could foresee that if British oppression did not stop, then everything Irish would eventually disappear. It was a wakeup call and became a rallying cry to preserve those things most "Irish," as the writer John (Leo) Casey had intended it to be. (The last Gaelic Chieftain, Cahir O'Dogherty, also saw this back in his day in 1608.)

There are two other variations with this same title and tune. They may have been written by the same author to update his message and

wisely kept reusing the popular tune.

Having written the song at the age of 15 Leo had two volumes of verse published before his untimely death at the age of 24 on St. Patrick's Day 1870.

Casey's early ballads proved popular with the Fenian sympathizers at fairs and meetings. His most famous composition "The Rising of the Moon" commemorates the heroic failure of the 1798 Rebellion.

He quickly became a very popular speaker and writer in England, Ireland and America. Imprisoned without trial for 8 months with brutal treatment and malnourished, he died two years later. A public inquiry blamed his death on

the "debility or disease engendered in prison."

Leo was released on the condition that he would leave Ireland. He never did. He continued to write songs and poems and traveled the entire country under disguise until his sickness finally took its toll.

An estimated 50,000 people participated in his funeral procession and over 100,000 more lined the streets of Dublin having walked many miles. So much packed into a short life.

James Napper Tandy founded the Society of United Irishmen in association with Wolfe Tone in 1791 and fled to France to avoid arrest. He returned for the 1798 Irish Uprising and died in 1803..

General Events Leading up to the O'Doherty Rebellion of 1608 and Events that Followed

(Continued from Page 1)

In 1601, a Spanish fleet backed by King Philip III arrived at Kinsale with 3,800 troops to assist the Irish. This was too small a force, plus they landed hundreds of miles off course. The Spanish leader did not listen to the Irish and followed his own plan which ultimately gave the rebellion a crushing blow at the Battle of Kinsale during December 1601, ending in an English victory.

O'Neill later signed a peace treaty at Mellifont in March 1603, retaining his lands and earldom. Thus ended the Nine Year's War in Ireland, which lasted from 1594 to 1603.

When James I succeeded Queen Elizabeth in 1603, he resumed the plantation of English and Scottish settlers with a vengeance, especially in the part of Ireland which had been the center of the uprising: Ulster. Threatened by all the newcomers, O'Neill and about one hundred of the most important people in Ulster fled the country from Rathmullan, County Donegal in 1607 to seek European help. This 'flight of the earls' is generally agreed by historians to be the real end of the Gaelic civilization as a political entity in Ireland. Following this event dramatic changes were in store for the Irish.

It was at this time the O'Dochartaighs were feeling more threatened and often mistreated, assaulted, betrayed and abused by the British. The invaders wanted In-

ishowen. They already had taken most of Ireland, and recently taken both Scotland and Wales. (Future issues of our newsletter will report the details of the O'Doherty Rebellion of 1608.)

In 1610, the settlement in County Coleraine (Derry) by a group of London livery companies caused the name of the county to be changed to Londonderry. In 1622 little more than 13,000 Protestants lived in Ulster, yet by 1641 their population was over 100,000. Within 30 years of the arrival of James' first settlers, only slightly more than 10 per cent of Ulster still belonged to the Catholic native Irish.

In a generation the social structure of Ulster had been re-engineered in a fashion that would have painful consequences for both the newly installed, privileged Protestant majority and the disenfranchised, soon-to-be impoverished Catholic minority.

During the Plantation most of the Irish remained on their lands because the planters needed their labor, but they remained as tenants rather than owners of their own land. By 1641, the Irish revolted again, establishing a national parliament in Kilkenny, which stood not only for independence but for full liberty of religion and conscience. When Oliver Cromwell landed with his zealously Protestant troops at Dublin on August 15, 1649, the fate of the Catholic

Irish was sealed. This national revolt of the Irish people was brutally crushed by Oliver Cromwell in 1649-1650, its people murdered by the tens of thousands, the Catholic religion outlawed, and the rights of its native people reduced to little more than livestock.

By 1653 the English had completely subjugated the entire island, by the combination of massacres, pestilence and starvation which was estimated to have killed half of the Irish people; while untold thousands of others were shipped off into slavery in the American colonies and the West Indies. Those who had the means to leave began to flee to the European Continent, reminiscent of the flight of the earls earlier in the century.

Worse followed when the English Parliament declared that after May 1, 1654, under penalty of death, no Irish could live east of the River Shannon and only those who could prove they had not been rebels could own land west of the Shannon. All the land east of the Shannon was divided among Protestant settlers. In 1641 when The Rising began, nearly eighty percent of the land in Ireland belonged to Catholics. By the year 1665 only twenty percent remained in Catholic hands. By 1703, less than 5 per cent of the land of Ulster was still in the hands of the Catholic Irish.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/index.htm>

Meaning of O'Dochartaigh

"Walker in his (*ancient book*) "Irish Bards," tells us that the bardic colleges were built in the midst of vast groves. One of these colleges was in Inishowen and that the whole face of the peninsula was then covered with trees.

Mr. Sampson tells us this district was called "Daircoillragh, that is, the Country of the Oaks." The ancient chieftains of the western bank, including the peninsula of Inishowen, were called "Hy-daher-teagh, that is, Chiefs of the Habitations of the Oaks;" this name is now spelled and pronounced **O'Doherty.**"

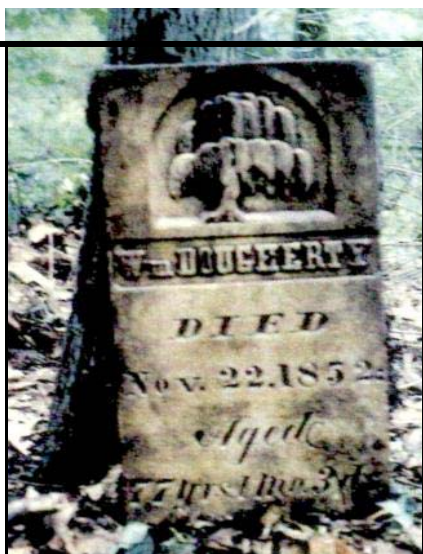
Sources

Sampson Survey, chap V., sec. 27

"Inishowen, Its History, Traditions and Antiquities" by Maghtochair (Michael Harkin), pp. 226, Three Candles Printers Ltd., Dublin

Kentucky Pioneer Daugherty

Laggan Valley ("The Laggan"), Co. Donegal, Republic of Ireland, lies just south end of the Inishowen Peninsula between the River Foyle from Derry (Londonderry) on the east to Letterkenny on the River Swilley on the west, south-east through Raphoe to Lifford on the Republic side of the Foyle (across the river from Strabane). It comprises the ancient Tyrconnell, kingdom of the Clan O'Dochartaigh. This immigrant ancestor Michael (Mor)* Daugherty was born in The Laggan; his wife Catherine Rodgers was born in Manorcunningham in The Laggan; their three sons William (the blacksmith), Michael (Oge), and Charles were born in Muff, Inishowen; Lifford; and Raphoe. Michael (Mor)'s grandfather Liam (William) (Mor) was



Headstone of William Dougherty (born 1779 Kentucky, died 1852 Indiana, married Elizabeth Tanner) son of Capt. John Dougherty of the Michael "Mor" Dougherty family line Family Group #529 (See www.tribal.com—User ID: FG529. Visitor's Password: cousin)
Courtesy of Doris Johnston
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~madgenealogist/DaughertyMichaelM-sonMichael.html>

Family of Michael (Mor)

born on the Isle of Barth, Burt (a little south of Burnfoot-Bridgend on the British road map below, just below where the road turns off to the Inishowen).

He died at Raphoe in The Laggan. His son Liam (Oge) was born in The Laggan.

Liam (Oge)'s son Michael (Mor) and his family immigrated to America in 1727, probably with the large Caldwell settlement to New Castle, DE. Joseph Caldwell was the Daughertys' Presbyterian landlord who immigrated because of the English crown's persecution of non-Anglicans, both Protestant and Catholic. With his brothers and brothers-in-law (including a Dougherty), and others they sailed from the port of Londonderry. After landing in Delaware, the group

moved through Pennsylvania and south to Virginia, where many of them formed a Caldwell settlement near Charlotte. Another of the families was Patton, which we see in frequent contact with the Daughertys, Magills, and Patersons in Augusta Co., VA.

By 1735 Michael (Mor) Dochartaigh/Doherty/Daugherty was a storekeeper in Newlondon Derry, Chester Co., PA. About 25 Jan 1737/8 he and his wife and sons moved with the colony southwest to Augusta Co., VA, settling on Borden's Great Grant in what later became Rockbridge Co.

He began military service in 1742 at Augusta Co., VA, was in Capt. John Buchanan's militia company, listed as O'Doeherty. He was appointed constable in 1747 at Augusta Co., VA. Three of the Dougherty boys were on militia list in 1756 at Augusta Co., VA. He died in 1761 at Augusta Co.

William Daugherty (called "Sam" by the Cherokee) was one of the first Indian agents for the colony of Virginia; he married Elizabeth Bunch, a Cherokee. Michael (Oge) Daugherty married Mary Clark.

Charles Daugherty married Rebecca Cunningham whose family came from Ireland with the same colony. Charles, was killed 17 Jul 1763 by Cornstalk's Shawnee raiding party on Kerr Creek; his family was spared by being at church. William's wife Elizabeth was a heroine, riding up the valley to warn other settlers. After those attacks, William and Elizabeth moved further south.

William and Michael (Oge) died in Montgomery Co., VA. Many of the children and grandchildren of Michael (Mor) Daugherty were pioneer settlers in Lincoln Co., KY, starting in 1775.

(From: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~madgenealogist/DaughertyIreland.html>)

(Read more information on this prominent early American family and our Kentucky Research Team in our next newsletter.)

Reunion 2005

Positive and encouraging reports were coming in from all over Inishowen even before the reunion had finished. Pat Dougherty, now living in Bunrana and operating the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association Genealogy Research Center, would like to relay to all of those who attended this year's Grand Reunion the responses he has heard from the community.

"We've finally had a tourist summer and how nice that it was given to us by the O'Dochartaigh Clan."

"It's so nice to see our venues filled with happy people."

"Let's invite them more often."

"My cousins have come home after 140 years."

"What a blessing for our economy."

"Their faces look so familiar."

"They do pick good looking spouses."

Our clan has proven once again that even though we may be multinational and from different religious beliefs, we are proud of our name, our past and our land of origin: Donegal, Ireland.

Pat says that the "repercussions of what happened this last July will echo off the mountains, buildings and the cool waters of the two loughs that surround Inishowen for many years to come."

**The O'Dochartaigh Clan has come home!
Let's do it again in 2008 and end 400 years of
Roaming (1608-2008)**

"FAMILY"

by Charles (Cahir) H. Daugherty Jr.

"The Luck of the Irish" has a new meaning. As a man lucky enough to learn about the O'Dochartaigh Association a few years ago, and blessed enough to be able to attend this year's clan reunion in Ireland with my family, I feel richer than anyone should expect. The Inishowen area of Ireland, home to our O'Dochartaigh ancestors is breathtakingly beautiful. The family history is so strong that you feel its omnipresence everywhere you go. Somehow, the connection to centuries past is awakened in one's soul. Pleasant visions about the people and the places we visited continue to stay with me.

Paddy "Bogside" Doherty, Patrick Dougherty and Seirse (George) O'Dochartaigh caught sight of the "Charles" on my nametag and eagerly conveyed the story about my name. It seems that "Charles" was Cahir in Gaelic - the name of the last great O'Dochartaigh Irish Inishowen leader. The Cahir story is vividly told in Jeffery and Matthew Campagna's movie, Roots of a Man. Everyone getting this newsletter should own this movie and can read about it at www.rootsofaman.com (see page 2).

The name "Charles" was inherited from my father, Charles Hoyl Daugherty Sr. Dad met mother, Clara, in Washington D.C. Clara was working for the US Department of Interior. She was a 1938 graduate of a Centralia, Illinois Business College and a very long way away from her Illinois family farm. Charles Sr. was a handsome boy, second youngest of 10, from a poor hill family living in Petros, Tennessee. Charles had joined the Army and was happy caring for the parade horses at Fort Meyer, Virginia. Charles Sr. and Clara married in 1939 and Charles Hoyl Daugherty Jr. (yours truly) was born in 1940.

As with many families during the WWII years, the able-bodied men defended America's freedom and way of life. Charles Sr. went to the Pacific with the Army Air Corps as a radio operator and waist gunner in a B-24 bomber. After surviving a bomber crash and drifting in a life raft for days in the Pacific Ocean, he was discharged in 1944. He was a changed man from the one that Clara had sent off to war. Separation, then divorce, found Clara and Charles Jr. back in Clara's hometown - Nashville, Illinois.

There was little contact between Charles 'the father' and Charles 'the son' after that. I visited my Daugherty grandparents, Edward P. Daugherty and Ellen West Daugherty only once when I was 5 years old. My father and I did come together at my father's home in 1958 while I was in the US Air Force and stationed at the Navel Academy Prep School, Bainbridge, Maryland. It was then that I learned for the first time that my father had eight more children. They were all happy to finally meet their long-missing older brother, and their mother, Ester Hall, was very kind to me, too.

Shortly after that meeting, Ester and Dad divorced. Ester and the eight children disappeared from my life. No one in the family knew where they had gone or what had happened to them. In 1988, I learned that Dad had died in Martinsburg, West Virginia a full year earlier. My Aunt Lizzie Daugherty had lost Clara's address and had not been able to contact anyone in that family to tell them of Dad's death. Lizzie was never able to locate Dad's eight other children.

My siblings were lost to me except for the few photos taken during our visit in 1958. A few years ago, when I started researching my Daugherty name and ancestry, I discovered a box of my deceased mother's mementoes. Among the photos, news clippings, and browning certificates were the photos of my brothers and sisters, some with names on them.

After unsuccessful internet searches, the following was posted on the Daugherty Family Genealogy Forum at Genealogy.com on August 14, 2003: "...some 50 years ago I lost contact with some half brothers and sisters that are the children of Charles Hoyl Daugherty, Sr. b. April 26, 1916 in Clifty, TN. My siblings, who were born in the Washington DC area, would be 50 to 60 years old now. Some of the names are Dottie (D.A.), Wayne, Betty, Freeman, Paula Sue & Charles. Any help in locating them will be greatly appreciated. Thanks." This post was never forgotten but finding them was a diminishing hope.

Meanwhile, back in Ireland, we were sitting in Claudes', a quaint internet café on Shipquay Street just off the Diamond in Derry, on the fifth day of the O'Dochartaigh Clan Reunion. My wife Cherry, my daughter Amanda and my granddaughter Mindi had just finished a wonderful soup and sandwich lunch and we began checking every-

one's email. There was one email displayed from an unrecognized sender. The subject said, "*Note from your long lost half sister (D.A.)*." My heart pounded as the cursor arrow pointed to the "open mail" button. A thousand years of Irish history flashed before my eyes. Was this the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow? "Hey, everybody," I called. "Come and look at this. It is unbelievable!"

With my family's eager attention, I read the email to them,

"Charles, I ran across an old posting you did in 2003 regarding your search for your half brothers and sisters. I am the youngest of the eight children born to your father Charles (Chuck) and my mother Esther (Sue). I have some photos of you taken in 1957 in your service uniform with my mother. I have often thought about you and wondered how you were. I pray my message reaches you.

Dorothy Ann Daugherty (otherwise known as Dottie or D.A.)"

Obviously, both our prayers were answered. That moment will be remembered fondly.

A few days earlier, Patrick Dougherty of the Inishowen Genealogy Center in Buncrana had found some important ancestral leads from my family tree that bridged the gap from Anderson County Tennessee back to Ireland. He believes that my line goes back to Michael (Mor) Dougherty (see page 4) born 1690, from Raphoe, Ireland. As you may expect, good fortune was smiling down upon this boy from Southern Illinois. Two important and lingering holes in the quest for my heritage had been closed. How lucky is that?

As soon as we returned home, contact was made with my sister D.A. She informed me that six of the eight children were living in the Washington DC area. The two oldest had died earlier, one of cancer, the other of a gunshot. Three girls and three boys remained. I have talked to some of them on the phone and we have emailed often. My wife, our youngest daughter Karen, and I plan to visit them all in October. There are so many lingering and lifetime questions that come to mind that I have wanted to ask - but one question has now been answered, "What is more important than a pot of gold?"

"FAMILY"

New Relatives: A Great Reunion Experience

"Hi Cameron. We had a wonderful time in Ireland. Both Deb and I can't wait for 2008, especially now that I have relatives I will be visiting when we go back. You probably won't believe our story, but it really happened. What a wonderful experience! I still get chills up and down my spine every time I relive it. Tim Antosy

I am writing the amazing events of July 6 and July 7, 2005, so you all can share in the feelings we had on those two days. If you are looking for your Irish relatives or ancestors, never give up hope. It can happen for you as it happened for me. I had researched my family in the United States for about three years. If you read the latest Doherty newsletter, there is a story by me in the newsletter about my research and the success I was having, but never, never did I think that what I am about to tell you would actually happen. When Deb and I decided to come to the Doherty reunion, it was to enjoy Ireland and to enjoy the reunion, and by chance, to meet my relatives. Obviously, that last part was almost an afterthought.

I had learned through my aunt and my own research that our great-grandparents were Michael Dougherty and Ellen Kirk and that our great-great grandparents were John Doherty and Elizabeth Wynne. Since that time I had learned much more about our family and had pinpointed (within 10 miles) where John Doherty and Elizabeth Wynne had lived in Ireland. I had learned that Michael Dougherty had come to the United States in April of 1870, that he had come here with his cousin Michael McLoughlin, and that they had left Ireland from a place called Moville on the Inishowen Peninsula – the place where we would be visiting for the reunion!! We left for Ireland on June 28th and spent time at the Doherty reunion from July 1 until July 6, visiting the Inishowen Peninsula in the Northwest part of Ireland.

About two months before going to Ireland, I had sent to the Leitrim genealogy service a request to look up what they could about John Doherty and Elizabeth Wynne. I had two reasons: First, to see how close I had gotten to finding them, and second, to have that information when we got to the reunion. My hope was that there might be some information for us there. They found no information, but we still had a wonderful time at the O'Dochartaigh Clann Reunion.

On our second day in Ireland (before the reunion), we arrived at the genealogy cen-

ter in County Leitrim to pick up the report. At that time, and for the first time, much of what we thought we knew was verified. Yes, John Doherty and Elizabeth Wynne did live in Leitrim; they were still alive in 1901 and they had a daughter Anne. John was 84 and Elizabeth was 80 in 1901. My aunt had been told by the other relatives who lived in Pawtucket that one child had stayed back in Ireland when all the rest left. We would find out later that it was not exactly the way it happened but, nevertheless there was a child listed as living with them and her name was Anne. We knew we would be coming back to Leitrim after the Doherty reunion because we had already planned to do some searching in Leitrim - no matter what results the genealogical center found.

We arrived back in Ballinimore, Leitrim on Wednesday July 6 and went directly to the genealogical office. We knew from our first trip to Ballinimore that John and Elizabeth Doherty did exist and that Anne was their child, and that Anne had been married in 1905 to Peter Guckian, but in my mind I still wasn't sure. We knew they were in the Ballinaglera parish, but what and where was Ballinaglera? We were really going to need some help with this so, as soon as we got to Ballinimore, we went to the genealogy center and talked to Brid Sullivan who runs the center (and who had prepared the report for us). We asked her where Ballinaglera was. She told us we weren't too far from Ballinaglera - about 10 miles north just above Drumshambo. So we went searching.

We knew that in Ireland there weren't that many churches in a parish, usually only one, and that if we could find Ballinaglera, we would probably find something. Of course, we were like babes in the woods, but luckily we did find Ballinaglera and, as we came into town, there was a church on our right up on a hill. We knew we had found it, we just knew. We went to the church and stood there. We were looking at the church where in 1845 John Doherty and Elizabeth Wynne had been married, but nobody was around. We couldn't go in, so the next best thing for us to do, obviously, was to start going through the cemetery hoping that we would find something, but the cemetery was too new. There were grave markers there that were from the 60's, 70's up to present day. They were too new, but all the names that I had associated with Michael Dougherty were there Wynne, Reynolds, O'Rourke, McGovern and, of course, McLoughlin.

We knew that there had to be another cemetery someplace - but where? To have success in these ventures you need luck,

lots of it, and it was with us that day. Nobody else was in the area except for a young girl walking down the street with her cell phone in her ear. I asked her if there was another cemetery, and as had happened so many times in Ireland, she knew exactly where at least one other cemetery was, and she directed us to it. It was about three miles away! We had passed it on our way to the church and we found it easily. It was down a long one lane road near the Lough Allen. (Lough Allen is a huge lake, one of many such lakes in Ireland.)

The cemetery is the Fahy cemetery. We started looking in the cemetery and in about 10 minutes Deb yelled to me that she had found Anne's gravestone along with her husband, Peter Guckian. The best part is that, in the same grave area, there is another grave stone and the name is Mary Boyle and Danny Boyle, and the graves were well taken care of with flowers so we knew that there must be other relatives in the area. We were sure now. We assumed that Danny and Mary must have been some relatives, but we didn't know for sure.

We had found my great-aunt's gravesite and we knew there were other people around, but what should we do next? We still had no idea where anyone lived and the prospect of finding them didn't look very good at all, so now what? We decided to go back to the church and hoped to find someone there. Sure enough, when we got back there, there were two men standing at the church door. I got out of the car and asked them if they had ever heard of the Dohertys and they told me that they never did, at least not in Ballinaglera! (No Dohertys in Ballinaglera!! That was scary. Did we have the right people? Why weren't there any Dohertys?) I was shook up, but the men at the church told us to go visit a very old man who lived down the road a little bit. So, of course, we headed there.

This nice old gentleman must have been in his 90's. I had a hard time understanding him, but eventually I understood that there was another cemetery. However, that cemetery was on Inishmagrath Island and the island had been abandoned. The only way to get there was by boat. He told me that it had at one time been a burial ground for the Ballinaglera and Inishmagrath parishes. So here we are again - stuck. I thanked him and went back to the car not knowing what to do next.

(This great story will be continued in the next newsletter.)

Pictures on: <http://www.tmaenterprises.com/Ireland%202005/Ireland%202005%20Second%20Page.htm>

*Written by Gary Minder of
Poulsbo, WA as found on
www.censustools.com*

Please visit Gary's website
Free -Genealogy Spread-
sheets!
Archive Census, Ceme-
tery and Manifest Data
Also read "How
Census Tools Got Started."

Before I review the various online genealogical sources, let me get on my soapbox for a bit. The Internet has revolutionized genealogical research. The flip side is that most people have a mindset that anything found on the Internet must be true. Go to any of the big genealogy sites and you'll find their version of online family trees. Most offer free searches with promises that a match can add generations to your family tree. Where did they get all this data? It came from fellow genealogists who have merely submitted their own databases for inclusion. These online family tree databases are NOT original source material and the submitters may well have gotten their information from other online submitters. In many cases, the logic becomes cyclical as more and more submitters upload data based on other uploads. Online family tree database matches often can provide clues and avenues for further research, but I for one would never import such data into my own database unless I knew and trusted the contributor or until I could review and verify original source documents.

So where to find original source material? →

PART 1: Free Sources (see Newsletter #44)

PART 2: Subscription Services

1. Ancestry.com <http://www.ancestry.com>

If being the biggest online genealogy source equals being the best, the title goes to Ancestry.com. Around for years, Ancestry has amassed a huge records collection that a subscriber can access, view, save to disk and print. They used to allow free access to at least some of their records, but now almost everything requires a subscription. They package various collections and users can pick and choose which record types to subscribe to.

Census Images Online http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/cen_img.htm

Every available original census record from 1790-1930 and all years are indexed. Even if you had a local library with every federal census microfilm roll, it would take many, many times longer to complete your census research and you couldn't get an electronic image of the original documents. By researching online, not only can you complete your research over the entire 130 years history of the available census records in a fraction of the time, you can also download electronic copies of the originals for inclusion in a family history report.

To put this collection to the test, I looked up records from 1880, 1910 and 1930 to compare them to photocopies of microfilm from my past research. All online images were very crisp and clear, obviously digitally enhanced at extremely high resolution. They allowed for extreme zooming in without distortion. The backgrounds were bright white and the printing clear. They were all better than the originals on microfilm. Features are provided to save an image to your computer and even to e-mail a copy to a friend. A subscription for the Census Images Online collection runs \$35.95 per quarter or \$99.95 per year.

U.S. Records Collection <http://www.genealogy.com/iprsub.html?priority=5110319>

Ancestry claims over 750 million names in over 3200 databases including the SSDI, census indexes, military, birth, death and marriage records. Also includes biographies and historical journal. This subscription costs \$29.95 per quarter or \$79.95 per year.

U.S. Immigration Collection <http://landing.ancestry.com/immigration/both.aspx>

22 million names from passenger ship records dating from the 1600s. In some cases you can view images of the original records. If your ancestors arrived in the U.S. via Ellis Island, be sure to check out the Ellis Island web site (see below) before paying Ancestry. This subscription costs \$39.95 per quarter or \$79.95 per year.

U.K. and Ireland Collection http://landing.ancestry.com/uki/uki.aspx?html=uki_offer

The UK and Ireland Collection contains 200 million names from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It includes the 1871, 1891, and 1901 England and Wales Census along with civil, ecclesiastical and immigration records. \$39.95 per quarter or \$99.95 per year.

Family and Local Histories Collection

<http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/familylocalhistories/default.aspx>

I have found this to be a very helpful resource. It contains 20,000 titles along with journals, atlases, and military records - many from as early as the 1700s. The references are presented in images (rather than text) so you can't import them into a text editor. But you can save a high-resolution copy of any of the images to your hard drive. \$79.95 per year.

Historical Newspapers

http://service.bfast.com/bfast/click?bfmid=5647408&siteid=37517775&bfpag=news_main

This contains over 400 different newspapers from the United States, the U.K. and Canada (dating from 1765 through 2002). As with the census image collection, it appears that Ancestry did quite a lot of digital enhancement of the original newspapers. \$29.95 per quarter or 49.95 per year.

One World Tree

<http://service.bfast.com/bfast/click?bfmid=5647408&siteid=37517775&bfpage=o>

This is Ancestry's database of genealogies compiled from a variety of sources, including submitted genealogies from users. As I said at the start, "Buyer Beware," because this is NOT original source material. \$49.95 per year.

Ancestry also offers a Super Subscription for \$189.95 that includes the U.S. Records Collection, U.S. Census Images, U.K and Ireland Collection and the Historical Newspaper Collection. That would save you over \$140 per year over the cost of individual subscriptions.

Finally, Ancestry offers a two-week free trial for any of their subscriptions, including the Super Subscription. If you planned well enough, you could take great advantage of the time and download a tremendous amount of material. Ancestry of course hopes you'll either like the subscription enough to continue past the two weeks, or forget to cancel in time.

So is an Ancestry subscription worth the cost? I guess that ultimately depends on what value you place on the convenience of being able to see original source documents on demand in seconds rather than the old fashioned method of ordering materials via a local public library or a LDS branch. At least some of everything Ancestry offers is available free elsewhere...if you know where to look and have the time and patience to track it down. But there's nowhere else on the web to get such a huge variety and quantity of original source material.

2. Genealogy.com

http://www.genealogy.com/index_n.html

Next in scope of available online resources is Genealogy.com. Like Ancestry, Genealogy.com offers several subscription options for access to their collections.

Census Images

<http://www.genealogy.com/uscensussub.html>

Genealogy.com used to offer the 1850 census at no cost. They have since compiled the entire 1790-1930 census, but only about half of it is indexed. Most notably, 1920 and 1930 are not indexed as of this writing.

To compare the quality of the genealogy.com census images, I looked at their versions of the 1880, 1910 and 1930 records I referenced above in the ancestry review. The 1880 image was clearly inferior. While readable, it did not appear to be an enhanced photograph of a microfilm image, whereas Ancestry's product appears to be a high quality photograph of the original paper documents. Oddly, when I clicked the link provided to download the image, my browser was directed to the heritagequestonline.com website whereupon my browser locked up waiting for the image to download. This happened on two different computers. The census image collection is available for \$99.95 billed annually.

International Passenger Records

<http://www.genealogy.com/iprsub.html>

IPR contains over 22 million names. This collection appears to be a compilation of the various Genealogy.com family archive CDs.

There are no actual images, but abstracts of the original documents. They offer a monthly subscription for \$14.99 or yearly at \$79.99.

Genealogy Library

<http://www.genealogy.com/gbsub.html>

This collection features images from the 1850 U.S. census and over 300 million names from a variety of records from the 1600s to 1900s. It contains vital statistics, land and military records, and court proceedings. There are about 1800 family history books available in this collection and they are displayed as text on the screen. That means you can easily cut and paste passages from a book into your favorite genealogy program. That's a big advantage over Ancestry which presents images of text which can't be manipulated. \$9.99 monthly or \$49.99 yearly.

Family and Local Histories

<http://www.genealogy.com/hqosub.html>

It has over 7.5 million images from 16,000 titles. The collection includes journals, state, county and town histories and published genealogies. As with Ancestry's Local History collection, this is like having a huge genealogy library in your home. County and town histories in particular can add a lot of background material to the stories of your ancestors. \$14.99 monthly or \$79.99 yearly.

3. World Family Tree

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/wftonline>

This is the Genealogy.com's online genealogy database of submitted family trees. It's a compilation of their now 154-volume World Family Tree collection with which Family Tree Maker users will be familiar. Buyer beware! There are "hundreds of thousands of actual family trees," probably translating into tens of millions of names. \$9.99 monthly or \$49.99 yearly.

Genealogy.com currently offers three package deals, all of which include a copy of Family Tree Maker. The basic package includes FTM and the Genealogy Library for \$69.99. The deluxe subscription adds the World Family Tree to the basic package for a total of \$99.99 annually. The Gold subscription adds the census and passenger records collection to the deluxe package for a total of \$199.99 yearly. Free 14-day trials are available for all packages.

4. Kindredkonnections.com

www.kindredkonnections.com

Much of the Kindred Konnection data is the result of users who have paid for their subscriptions by extracting data from original documents in exchange for time credit. I for one would not trust information archived in this manner and would never use their services.

Written by Gary Minder of Poulsbo, WA as found on

www.censustools.com

Please visit Gary's website for "free" Genealogy Census Spreadsheets, Archive Census, Cemetery and Manifest Data. Also read "How Census Tools Got Started."

Harnessing the Internet

Many of you have already been welcomed to the world of high-speed surfing and instant web-sites! It is captivating to see so much knowledge flash by your eyes under the power of your own finger-tips. It can quickly entangle even the best surfers. For instance, the list below holds very fascinating information for genealogist, historians and searchers of "things" Irish.

There are so many of these web-sites that no ONE person could search them all out for "Doherty" information, nor could ONE person catalog them all. It is a project for a team of workers.

If you like to browse the Internet and would like to discover new web-sites for us, let Cameron know (odochartaigh@comcast.net). Some sites have small amounts of "Doherty" items that would not be able to be discovered by many of our members.

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.landregistry.ie/>

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 : <http://tiara.ie/links.html> (This site is wonderful, with tons of valuable information for our members)

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

<http://www.goireland.com/genealogy> (Inc. Genealogy Centers in Ireland)

<http://www.araltas.com/features/doherty>

Ancient Irish Texts: <http://www.ucc.ie/celt/publishd.html#ihlg>

Genealogical Research

<http://www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/index.html>

<http://www.originsnetwork.com/store/store-ireland.aspx>

<http://www.loughman.dna.ie/dublin1850/index.html#D>

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> (Note: The above "P" and "L" must be capitalized)

We can easily add an entirely new area to our forum web-site for these links and descriptions, and organize them for the convenience of everyone..

Do you know anyone who may be interested in tackling something like this and joining a team? Could this be a project for our teens to work on? I believe that this is vitally important to our work and the best way to quickly energize our members into becoming good historians and genealogists- everyone of them.

It is something you can do from home and allows you to set your own speed and hours. It is a project that will bear fruit right from the first hour of work and continue to do so for years.

Other late finds:

www.heritagequest.com
(your library may have a paid subscription for this and other websites)
www.familysearch.org www.censuslinks.com
www.ireland.com/ancestor www.genhomepage.com
www.historyireland.com/resources/research/genealogy.html
www.wordwellbooks.com/book.php?id=320

Ireland: The Land of Promise

In 2002, 2003, and 2004, the *A.T. Kearney-Foreign Policy Globalization Index* placed Ireland first for the best place to live. This index measures economic, social, political, and technological integration in 62 countries representing 85% of the world's population and over 95% percent of world economic output.

Ireland has the youngest population in Europe: 40% of its residents are under 25 years of age.

I.M.D. 2005 World Competitiveness Report deems the Irish educational system a world-leader. Ireland scores 7.40; France 5.75; and the U.S.A. 5.74.

In the 20-29 age group, Ireland graduates 23.2 people per thousand in science and technology. The United States' figure is 10.2; Britain's is 16.2.

Ireland is home to over 1,050 overseas companies which have chosen Ireland as their European base. 2005 sees Microsoft celebrating twenty years in Ireland. It is currently recruiting for its new R&D installation, which enhances its European Product Development Center in Sandymount, Dublin.

Ireland's largest exporter is Dell Computers, its largest technology company, and its second largest company overall. This August, Dell announced plans for a new R&D unit in Limerick city: the Engineering Center of Competency for Communications and Network Product Development. (<http://class.georgiasouthern.edu/irish>)

Irish Internet Highways and Byways

By Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA Scot

<http://www.originsnetwork.com/help/popup-resarticles-io.htm>

Spend a day meandering about the Web and anyone can make a huge list of sites that relate directly or indirectly to researching family history in Ireland. However, it takes experience as well as awareness of research requirements to create a core list of fundamental resources.

This article identifies about 15 sites; the information referred to is free and all the sites are ones I return to regularly. I discuss them under three headings,

Methods and Sources

When looking for information about sources - the information they contain, the years they cover, what survives, where to find originals and/or copies - I start with one or more of the following sites.

- o **The Ireland part of Genuki** (Genealogy UK and Ireland): www.genuki.org.uk/big/irl
This site is a gateway to thousands of places on the Internet that provide Irish information and/or data. It is arranged in levels - all the British Isles, countries of the British Isles, counties within each country, and parishes or towns. Within the levels a standard set of topics is used to sort the information into categories.
- o **Cyndi's List:** www.cyndislist.com
Things are arranged differently here, so if Genuki doesn't find what you want it may turn up via Cyndi's List; try the no frills category index, a great option for getting around quickly within the site.
- o **Ireland and Northern Ireland Gen Web:** www.irelandgenweb.com/ and www.rootsweb.com/~nirwgw/
There is overlap between these sites and the two above, but they are all worth exploring independently; one of them is bound to help.
- o **National Archives of Ireland:** www.nationalarchives.ie
This is the site of the archives in Dublin. It offers information and resources. In the menu bar that is part of the coloured band at the top of the web page, explore the Genealogy and Research sections.
- o **National Library of Ireland:** www.nli.ie
From the home page select the Family History section (it covers many topics of Irish genealogy) and the Online Catalogue.
- o **Public Record Office of N. Ireland:** www.proni.gov.uk
PRONI is the storehouse of material on the six counties of Northern Ireland. Study the section 'The Records' in PRONI, and take a look at some of their new resources such as the Freeholders' Records and the Ulster Covenant. Keep in mind that material from other parts of Ireland has found its way into PRONI and records on the six counties can be found in the Dublin repositories.
- o **Irish Times Ancestors section:** www.ireland.com/ancestor/
There is lots of free information about sources at this site; choose the 'browse' option from among the 8 topics in the narrow olive green line just below the title and then select The Records and Counties taking time to explore these sections thoroughly.
- o **Family Search:** www.familysearch.org
Select the Search option and from the blue tabs choose Re-

search Helps; scroll down until you come to the many titles about Ireland; read the Research Outline first.

- o **Irish Genealogy Limited:** www.irishgenealogy.ie
Here can be found a PDF version of the booklet Tracing Your Ancestors, issued by the Irish government. Explore the rest of the site too, which offers information, links, and what is called a signposting index to information held by some of the heritage centers.

Geography

Genealogists need all sorts of maps and maps of different scales. These sites present a variety of maps old and new, topographic and boundary outline. Maps can also be found using the gateway sites at the beginning of the Methods and Sources section.

- o **Tom's Chest of Old Irish Maps** has maps from 1839 for each county. [Http://homepage.ntlworld.com/tomals/Irish_maps_of_S_Lewis_1839.htm](http://homepage.ntlworld.com/tomals/Irish_maps_of_S_Lewis_1839.htm)
- o **PRONI has a number of boundary outline maps.** www.proni.gov.uk
- o History cannot be understood without maps and here is a site that brings geography and history together.
Ireland's History in Maps: www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/index.htm

History and Culture

Resources are endless and most of us use a search engine to find information on a topic; but if you want to treat the Web like an online library and browse through Irish history and culture start with these sites.

- o **Ask About Ireland:** www.askaboutireland.ie
- o **Corpus of Electronic Texts:** www.ucc.ie/celt/index.html
- o **Ireland on the Net:** ireland.iol.ie/~dluby/

Conclusion

The object here is not to present a long list, but to create one that can point you in the right direction and be edited to suit your preferences. Don't save the URLs of thousands of sites, keep links to those that help you discover new sites or return to key crossroads and gateways.

Further Reading

For help with surfing the web and using Genuki I recommend:

- o Finding Genealogy on the Internet by Peter Christian, 2nd Edition, 2002;
- o Genuki: UK and Ireland Genealogy on the Internet by David Hawgood.

(Both titles are available online and in print: www.hawgood.co.uk/books.htm)

Sherry Irvine, who lives in Victoria, British Columbia, lectures and writes about English, Scottish and Irish family history. She has lectured in Canada, USA and Australia, is an instructor in the on-line family history program of Vermont College and teaches at the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Samford University in Alabama. She is the author of Your English Ancestry (2nd ed. 1998) and Your Scottish Ancestry (1997) both published by Ancestry, and of Going to Ireland, A Genealogical Researcher's Guide (with Nora Hickey, Trafford, 1998). Her articles appear regularly in several publications including Genealogical Computing and Ancestry Daily News. She is the president of the Association of Professional Genealogists.

Meanings of Irish Place Names

Irish word	Meaning	Examples of Placenames
achadh	field	Aghadoe
ard	hill, height	Ardagh, Ardmore
áth	ford	Adare, Athenry, Athlone
baile	town, townland	Ballydehob, Ballina, Ballinlough
béal	mouth (usually of river)	Ballyshannon, Belclare
beann	peak, pointed hill	Binroe, Benburb
bóthar	road	Stoneybatter, Boherduff
bun	bottom, mouth of a river	Bunclody, Buncrana, Bunratty
caiseal	circular fort	Cashel
carn	cairn, heap of stones	Carndonagh, Carnew, Carnlough
carraig	a rock	Carrick, Carrickfergus, Carrickmacross
ceapach	tillage plot	Capparoo, Cappamore
cill	church	Killarney, Kildare, Kilcullen, Kilkenny
cluain	meadow	Clones, Clonmel, Clontarf, Clontibret
cnoc	hill	Knock, Knockroe, Knocktopher
coill	a wood	Kilclare, Kilgowan, Killylea, Kilturk
cruach	rounded hill	Croaghbeg, Croaghpatrick
cúil	corner, nook	Coleraine, Coolgreaney
cúl	back	Cullohill, Coolcullen
cúm	hollow	Coomcallee, Coomclochan
doire	oak wood, grove	Derry, Derrycarna, Derrygarriv
domhnach	Sunday, a church	Donaghadee, Donnybrook, Rathdowney
droim	ridge, hillock	Drumcree, Dromkeen, Drumcondra
dún	fort, palace	Dundrum, Dunloe, Dunmanway
eiscir	esker	Ahascragh, Esker
fionn	clear, white	Finglas, Fintragh
glaise	small river	Glasagh
glaisín	stream	Glasheencombaun
gleann	glen, valley	Glendalough, Glenealy, Glenroe
gort	tilled field	Gortboy, Gortahork
inbhear	mouth of a river	Dromineer, Inver
inis	island, water meadow	Ennis, Inch, Inistioge, Lahinch
kil	church of	Kilkenny, Kilkerry
leitir	hillside	Letterkenny, Lettermore
lios	ring fort	Lismore, Listowel
loch	a lake	Lough, Loughbeg, Loughrea
lorga	shin-shaped	Lurgan, Lurganboy
má	a plain	Moy, Moyard, Moyglass
machaire	a plain	Maghera, Magherafelt
mám	mountain pass	Maum, Maumtrasna, Maumturk
muileann	a mill	Mullinahone, Mullinavat, Mullingar
mullach	a summit	Malahide, Mullagh, Mullaghmore
poll	a hole	Pollans, Pollrone
port	bank of a river	(also landing place) Portmarnock
port	stronghold, fort	Portlaoise
ráth	circular fort, earth mound	Raheen, Raheny, Rathkeale, Rathmore
ros	wood, headland	New Ross, Roscommon, Roscrea
rua(dh)	red	Ardroe, Monroe, Portroe, Slieveroe
sean	old	Shandon, Shankill, Shanmullagh
sliabh	mountain	Slemish, Slievenamon, Slievenamuck
termon	church lands	Termon, Termonfeckin
trá	strand	Tralee, Tramore
tuaim	burial mound	Tuam, Tuamgraney
tulach	hillock, mound	Tullamore, Tulrahan
uaimh	cave	Mullinahone, Ovens, Navan

The Ghost of Anthony Lally

Three quarters of a century, across the Atlantic Sea,
Is a long road to Inver, and the West coast of Mayo.
The old man on the bicycle remembers well the tale;
A blacksmith he was, seven times the best.
"Sure, you can find the house standing yet,
Just down the road a piece, turning to the right."
"But the rest of them have long since gone from here,
To England," recalls the owner of the local pub.
The grandson of the schoolteacher opens wide his door,
Pleased to have his for bearer so fondly spoken of.

Through the gate, now broken, the garden overgrown,
O see the cottage, lonely, haunted, doors and windows gone;
A sweeping view of beach and sea and sky beyond;
The sun, the wind, the salt air so much a part of me.
How my Grandma loved this place of shelter in her childhood:
A warming hearth against the winter's harshness,
When it was filled with laughter, children's music,
The smells of baking bread and other such delights.

Why then this eerie presence hanging on the breeze,
The Irish speaking voices in hushed and somber tones?
Is it the emptiness of dreams, perhaps not even dared,
That families hold of good times yet to come?
What wailing and keening must have shook these very walls,
Echoing yet today in the twilight mists,
As the partings came—one by one by one—until
None were left to mourn for the last of them to go.

Was he tall and proud, a handsome man muscled by his work,
With huge, rough hands to ply his artful trade?
I heard that he was very musical and loved to play,
His children gathering 'round him for the fun.
But what of the endless sorrows stalking his time,
Causing him to lose the family he had raised?
Did he become sullen and hunched over, his spirit killed
By the burden of failure he had to bear?

Walking through what is now a field of wildflowers—
Where my Grandma surely walked before,
A short distance from the blacksmith's shed and forge
In view of his constant watchful eye,
I saw my daughter, a tender nine years old then
And still innocent of all this history,
Pause to pick up something from the ground beneath her feet:
A horseshoe cast aside, bent and rusted by neglect.

We hear a voice, laughing and moaning in the same breath,
For the ghost of Anthony Lally lives on in us.

Copywrited and written 1990, by Denise Dougherty Ableson,
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This heart-warming poem was entered by Denise in a 1990 contest sponsored by the *Irish Voice* from which she won first prize. She has done other poems, too, one of which was about Pearl Harbor and was read during a memorial ceremony.

Neil Abelson submitted the poem to us in honor and memory of his wife's (Denise) life long love of genealogy and family history, which he and their daughter Samantha share deeply. Neil is an attorney and renowned genealogist living in Port Jefferson New York.

DNA

From the Encyclopedia of Genealogy <http://www.eogen.com>

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) contains chemical instructions which control the physical traits of a living organism. DNA is passed from parent to offspring during reproduction and thus DNA is the vehicle of physical inheritance.

There are two distinct classes of DNA.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is found in cellular structures called mitochondria. It is passed from generation to generation only through the female line since it is not found in sperm (the male contribution).

Nuclear DNA is found in the nucleus of every cell and consists of a contribution from both the mother and father of the individual. This nuclear DNA is found in pairs of 22 chromosomes which are joined during reproduction.

In addition there is a set of sex chromosomes, X and Y, which are paired in females (XX), but are an unmatched set in males (XY). Y-Chromosome DNA is the most stable chromosomal DNA because it is never paired with another of its kind, it is cloned.

Mitochondrial DNA is shared by all maternal siblings but is passed on to the next generation only by daughters. Mitochondrial DNA analysis yields information on the genetic affinity of the line consist-

ing of the mother's mother's mother, etc.

Y chromosomal DNA is shared by all male siblings with a common father. It is passed on only to sons and thus follows the paternal surname naming pattern now common in European cultures and their derivatives. If there has been no interruption of the passage by adoption, illegitimacy or surname modification, males with a surname in common will often have a common ancestor in their pedigree. For this reason there has been much interest in Y chromosomal DNA by those trying to establish a link to others with the same surname.

(See how you can join our DNA project by going to www.odochartaigh.org)

Irish Emigration

From 1848 - 1950 over 6 million adults and children emigrated from Ireland - over 2.5 million departed from Cobh, making it the single most important port of emigration.

This exodus from Ireland was largely as a result of poverty, crop failures, the land system and a lack of opportunity. Irish emigration reached unprecedented proportions during the famine as

people fled from hunger and disease.

Many famine emigrants went initially to British North America (now Canada) because of fare structures and government regulations, but the majority subsequently settled in the United States. The famine resulted as a consequence of widespread potato crop failure. Failure of the crop was not unusual in Ireland so the partial failures in 1845 did not

cause particular concern. In 1846 the potato crop failed completely and in the years 1847-1849 there was either total or partial crop failure of whatever potato crop could be planted. Escape was seen by many as the only chance for survival; between 1845 and 1851 over 1,500,000 people emigrated from Ireland. This was more than had left the country in the previous half century.

Donegal Genealogical Sources

The O'Dochartaigh Genealogy Center

Sources we can consult for you include:

- * Pre1900 Parish Registers
- * Civil Birth, Marriage and Death Records
- * Griffith's Valuation
- * Tithe Applotment Books
- * 1901 Census Returns
- * Graveyard Inscriptions
- * Hearth Money Rolls
- * Passenger List Extracts

- * 1630 Muster Rolls
 - * Estate records
 - * School Roll Books
 - * Poll of Electors Extracts mid 1700's
 - * Ordnance Survey Memoirs
- Plus, many other miscellaneous sources

Contact them today!

Email: odochartaigh@iol.ie

Contact: Patrick Dougherty

TIP

Your ancestors left behind a trail of treasures that you can use to create a picture of their lives. Such items could include photographs, newspaper clippings, military medals, diplomas and report cards, awards and certificates, articles of clothing, jewelry, and even furniture.

These treasures may be in your home or in the possession of other family members. Start hunting for your family's heirlooms today! *Tip from www.ancestry.com*

Common Census Errors

By Marty Grant of www.martygrant.com

<http://www.martygrant.com/gen/refs/censuserrors.htm>

(Used by Permission)

The Federal Census records are a wonderful source of family information, but like all records, they can (and often do) contain mistakes. To me, census records usually fall into the category of "Primary sources", meaning the data obtained was obtained from a witness, a reliable source, someone intimately associated with the information, at least in theory. As noted below, there are exceptions.

Census takers went from door-to-door and interviewed one or several family members in order to obtain the census data. Generally speaking, I'd imagine they talked to the man or the lady of the house. If neither of these were available, they might interview one of the older children or other residents. As you can understand, the accuracy of the data decreases, depending on who the census taker got the information from. If from father or mother, then the data is probably highly accurate. If from a child or other household member, then the data might only be fairly accurate.

The exceptions come about from a variety of sources, the most common being that the family was not at home when the census taker came around. If this were the case, if the family was known to the census taker, he might estimate all the ages of the family members, and inadvertently leave out members he didn't know about. If the family were unknown to the census taker, then he would probably ask a neighbor about them, and then the results could be quite "off".

Another exception comes when the family is being deliberately evasive about ages and birth places of origin. This might be done for a variety of reasons, but it has been known to happen. People then, as now, were not always forthcoming with personal information, especially to the "govement".

So, in a nutshell, the accuracy of any census entry depends on who the census taker got the information from. Unfortunately, the census records do not make any notation as to who gave the data in each case, so we have no way of determining the original "source".

The above does not explain all census

"errors". Some are caused by the census taker himself. For example, the spellings of names would almost always be written the way the census taker thought they should be spelled, which might not be the families "preferred" spelling. Another possible problem is with the "Race" or "Color" category. Census takers used their own opinions when filling in this category.

The worst census problem of all is one that most people are not aware of. The census records that you look at (usually on microfilm or digital microfilm or online) are not the *original census records!* The census taker made the census record as he went from house to house. However, he was required to make a copy to be submitted to the Federal Government. He did this *by hand*, and it would seem it was often done hurriedly and carelessly. The new copy (full of new errors) is what we have now. The original copies were mostly discarded, or filed away, and lost over the years. Some remain, but as far as I know, there is no easy access to them (at least not all in one place).

Other researchers have made comparisons between the original census records (where available) and the "copies" we have now, and have found *numerous* transcription errors. In some cases the surnames as originally noted were totally different on the copy. Given names were different, ages, birth places, etc were often changed from the original to the copy. I'm sure the census taker did not do any of this intentionally, but it happened, and it is one of the several problems we have with the census records we use.

So based on all the above, any census record should be considered a Primary Source, but one that might be highly suspect (or highly accurate). It is always helpful if the data can be confirmed from another source (family bible, other records, including other census records). Of course, unfortunately, sometimes a census record is all we have.

Now, as you probably know, the 1790 through 1840 census records did not give the names of everyone in the family, only the person considered the head

of household. The 1850 and later census records gave the name of everyone living in each house. In 1850, 1860, and 1870, no relationship information was given, so, even though all the names were given, it isn't always clear how the family members were related. Marital status was not listed until 1870.

It is often assumed (in 1850, 1860 or 1870) that if there are two adults (man and woman) and several children, that this represents a husband and wife and their children, and most often, this is probably true. However, those children listed might actually be grandchildren, or nieces and nephews, or even cousins. Starting in 1880, the relationship to the head of household was given, so that makes it easier to figure out the family structure.

Another common problem found in the census records, is that even when everyone in a household is listed with the same surname, some of them might have had different surnames, but as a census mistake, (either originally, or in the copy), the differing surname was not noted. I've seen this over and over again.

There are probably other types of census mistakes that could be noted. Someone has written a book on this subject. I have not seen it, but I'd imagine it to be pretty useful.

IRELAND: THE ISLAND

The island of Ireland covers 84,431 square kilometers (32,599 square miles). At its widest the island is about 280 km (174 mi). At its longest (north-south) it is 486 km (302 mi). The island includes the Republic of Ireland (70,283 sq km / 27,136 sq mi) and Northern Ireland (14,148 sq km / 5463 sq mi).

Ireland displays a magnificent coastline over 3,000 miles long that is indented by numerous peninsulas. The coast is accentuated by mountains along much of its perimeter.

In comparison, the island of Ireland is about the size of the State of Indiana (U. S.). Indiana is 35,910 square miles in area.

The population of the island of Ireland is about 5.5 million (Republic of Ireland - 3.84 million, Northern Ireland - 1.7 million). The population of Indiana is about 6 million.

In the aftermath of the worst famine in Irish history (1845-1847), in the midst of a panorama of unimaginable horror, and driven by a tempest of fears and uncertain hopes, vast numbers of Irish streamed to the ports and the ships to America, and lives of certain separation. On the night before departure, family and friends would gather for an 'American wake', or 'live wake'. It was a wake in every sense of the word, for in those days there was little difference between going to the grave or going to America; a return voyage was beyond dreaming. The harrowing moment of departure would arrive and in the litany of blessings and good wishes, the pent-up sorrows and restrained feelings would burst to the surface. The spectacle of such anguish would 'tear the heart out of a stone'. Finally the son or daughter would wrench themselves away, and reaching the bend of the road or the crest of the hill would turn and wave, and in that moment their loss became real, for they knew that the times of their lives left to them would be forever lived apart. Songwriter Peter Jones made this song from some letters found in his parents' attic in Washington, D.C. The letters came from Kilkelly, Co. Mayo, in the west of Ireland and sent to his great-grandfather.

The "**Kilkelly Ireland Song**" now a famous ballad, draws its inspiration from a series of ten surviving letters written on behalf of Byran and Elizabeth Hunt by the local school master to their emigrant son in America.

John Hunt emigrated to the States in 1855 and the letters written to him by his parents were re-discovered by his great-great-grandson Peter Jones in the attic of his parent's Bethesda Maryland home. Some 120 years after they were written, Peter Jones composed the ballad based on the contents of the letters.

Pat McNamara, the schoolmaster maintained a diary that has been in his grandson's care, as well as a number of photos, documents and others items that throw an amazing light on the social life of a rural community over a century ago.

Few people were able to read in many parts of rural Ireland back then. Literary people like the local school master were in demand to render a host of services such as writing letters to family members of neighbors and friends away in America or England.

(The Ballad of) Kilkelly Ireland

Kilkelly Ireland, eighteen and sixty (1860), my dear and lovin' son John
Your good friend the Schoolmaster Pat McNamara, so good as to write these words down.
Your brothers have all gone to find work in England, the house is so empty and sad,
The crop of potatoes is sorely affected, a third to a half of them bad.
And your sister Bridget and Patrick O'Donnell, are goin' to be married in June,
Your mother says not to work on the railroad, and be sure to come on home soon.

Kilkelly Ireland, eighteen and seventy (1870), my dear and lovin' son John
Hello to your missus and to your four children, that they may grow healthy and strong
Michael has got in a wee bit of trouble, I suppose he never will learn
Because of the dampness there's no turf to speak of and now we have nothing to burn.
And Bridget is happy you named the child for her, although she's got six of her own
You say you've found work, but you don't say what kind, or when you'll be comin' home.

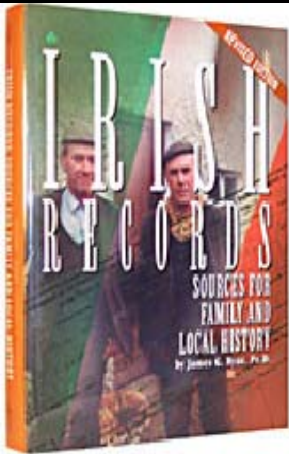
Kilkelly Ireland, eighteen and eighty (1880), dear Michael and John my sons
I'm sorry to give you the very sad news that your dear old mother has gone.
We buried her down at the church in Kilkelly, your brothers and Bridget were there,
You don't have to worry, she died very quickly, remember her in your prayers.
And it's so good to hear that Michael's returning with money he's sure to buy land
For the crop has been poor and the people are selling, for any price that they can.

Kilkelly Ireland, eighteen and ninety (1890), my dear and lovin' son John
I suppose that I must be close on eighty, it's thirty years since you've gone
Because of all of the money you sent me, I'm still living' out of my own
Michael has built himself a fine house, and Bridget's daughters have grown
And thank you for sendin' your family picture, they're lovely young women and men
You say you might even come for a visit, what a joy to see you again.

Kilkelly Ireland, eighteen and ninety two (1892), my dear brother John,
I'm sorry I didn't write sooner, to tell you that father has gone.
He was living with Brigid, she said he was cheerful and healthy right down to the end
And you should have seen him play with the grandchildren, of Pat McNamara your friend.
And we buried him alongside of mother, down at Kilkelly churchyard
He was a strong and a feisty old man, considering that life is so hard.
And it's funny the way he kept talkin' about you, he called for you at the end
And why don't you think about comin' to visit, we'd all love to see you again.

All these letters can be read in their entirety:

<http://towns.mayo-ireland.ie/WebX?14@49.OQy5jmSeY62.0@.ee8809f>



“Irish Records: Sources for Family & Local History”

Here's a "lucky charm" that will help you eliminate the confusion and tie up some of the loose ends in your Irish research. Dr. James Ryan has been involved with Irish records research for over 15 years. In “Irish Records”, this world-famous researcher has compiled the most comprehensive and easy-to-use resource for Irish historical records. It is a tool that no genealogist -- amateur or professional -- should be without

To conquer Irish research, one must first understand the nature of Irish historical records. In Ireland, during the late eighteenth and early to mid-nineteenth centuries, very few records were kept. Much of the populace lived as tenant farmers or laborers; activities that required few written records. Dr. Ryan explains this and more as you read about the history of Irish written records

More Importantly, “Irish Records” provides you with a comprehensive listing of all available sources for Irish written records. Organized by county, this list will help you in your search to find your ancestors' occupations, relatives and more! Use Dr. Ryan's specialized maps to help you zero in on the appropriate Irish town or parish. You can even use the book to help associate sur-

names with particular counties!

In this new edition, Dr. Ryan has added several new sources to his already extensive list. If you are searching for ancestors on the Emerald Isle, this is the source book for you!

668 Pages, 8 1/2" x 11", Hardbound, ISBN 0-916489-79-0 (Available as Item # 2121 from ANCESTRY.COM: 1-800-262-3787 or at <http://shops.ancestry.com>)

“Irish Collections” (Irish antique store owned by the son of a Derry O'Doherty)

Peter & Jennifer Townsend, 1541 W. 90th. Place, Crown Point, IN 46307, USA.

(219) 663-1756 or (219) 663-1757

Jennifer and Peter have all sorts of items in their Irish Collection store.

Many of these commodities were on show at the Clann's Tullyarvan Mill exhibits during the Reunion.

E-Mail: irishcollection@hotmail.com

Late Breaking News from the Genealogy Center

Genealogy research left for Pat:

To all those who gave the Clann Genealogy Office (Buncrana) some Family information during the Reunion, would you please send Pat a card or note as a reminder of your “Names” to be researched. He has answered some and will answer more as time allows.

Seoirse O'Dochartaigh has joined the staff:

Many of you who were at the July 2005 Reunion will remember the beautiful paintings of the derelict O'Dochartaigh castles exhibited at the Tullyarvan Mill and painted by Seoirse O'Dochartaigh. Seoirse also displayed his impressive research on our clan by depicting the “Seven Tribes of O'Dochartaigh” and the families that occupied the castles when they were in their glory days pre-1600.

Seoirse is also a very talented instrumentalist and singer and because he speaks Irish many of his songs are done in Irish and are very ancient. He was featured very prominently as a speaker and singer in the recently produced DVD, “Roots of a Man,” by Matthew and Jeff Campagna which received great praise at every showing during the reunion.

Besides working with all of you on your genealogy, Seoirse also will be continuing his research on the “Seven Tribes” to

tie these into the thousands of names in our clan master database.

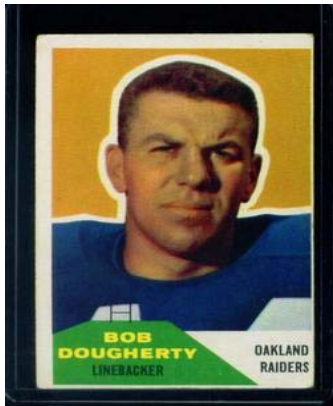
Send him a “welcome” and take a moment to introduce yourself and tell him a little about you, your research and family history findings to date.

If you are interested in great Irish music, ask him how you can purchase one of his cassettes.

Don't forget, you can purchase a DVD of “Roots of a Man” by going to www.rootsofaman.com or from the Genealogy Center. See page 2 for ordering instructions.

Eamon O'Doherty

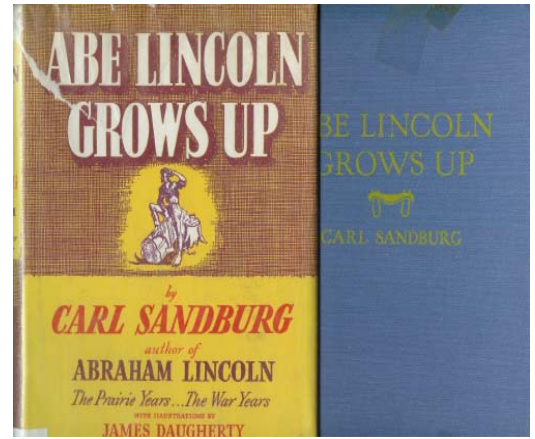
O'Doherty is one of Ireland's most famous public artists whose work may be seen in many of that country's major cities. O'Doherty has sculptures in Dublin, Galway, Antrim, Dun Laoghaire, Enniskillen, Cobh, Navan and New Ross. O'Doherty was commissioned to design a monument by the Westchester Country Great Hunger Memorial Committee in 2001. He has won major awards for painting at the Irish Exhibition of Living Art and was Visiting Scholar at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University. O'Doherty is currently a senior lecturer in the Department of Architecture at the Dublin Institute of Technology. He is also a painter, photographer, and printmaker.



1960 Full-Back Bob Dougherty
Oakland Raiders AFL #117



JILL DOUGHERTY
Jill Dougherty, CNN News Anchor (Russia)



Written by Carl Sandburg with illustrations by James Dougherty, the book was first published for Lincoln's birthday in 1926.



The Irishman was the first player to hit two home runs in a World Series with a pair for the Red Sox in 1903. White Sox Manager Jones, earlier discovered Dougherty as a semi-pro, him to "Hitless Wonders," the 1906 Sox who won the World Championship. He led the AL in stolen bases in 1908 with 47.



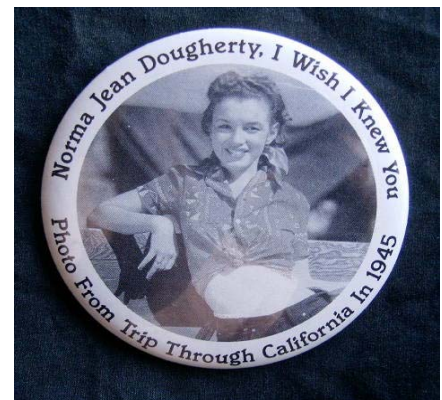
White Sox Fielder Dougherty as a claimed bolster the "Hitless Wonders,"



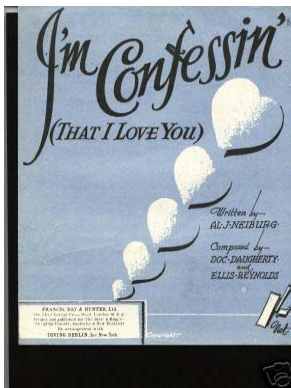
PGA Golfer: Frank Dougherty

Dougherty Hurls No-hitter

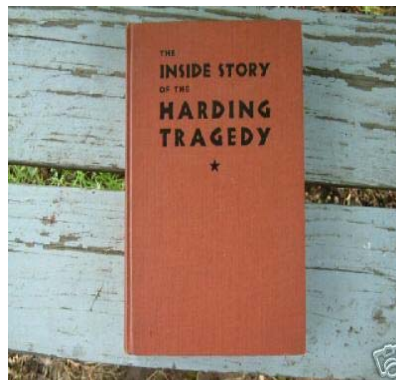
Dougherty hurls no-hitter for Hawks 03/16/05...reports Rome News Tribune. File this one under the "local boy makes good" category. Former Rome (Georgia) standout Frank Dougherty pitched a no-hitter for Shorter College.



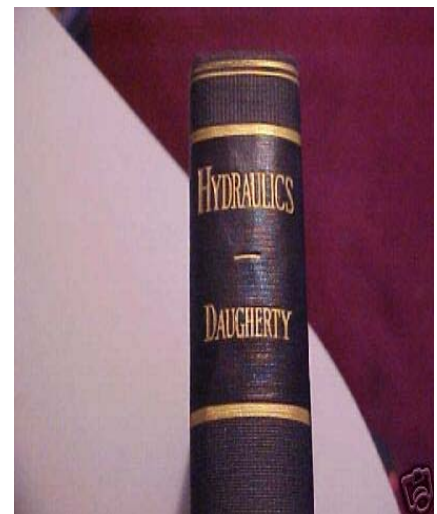
Before she was Marilyn Monroe, she was Norma Jean Dougherty (married Jim Dougherty who recently passed away).



1930 Sheet Music to "I'm Confessin'" : words by Al J Neiburg, music by Doc Dougherty and Ellis Reynolds.



This is *The Inside Story of the Harding Tragedy* by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, US 1921 - 1924 in collaboration with Thomas Dixon. It is copyrighted 1932.



Hardback book titled ".Hydraulics by R.L Daugherty COPYRIGHT 1937.