

O'DOCHARTAIGH CLANN ASSOCIATION



# Ár nDúthcas

ISSUE #49

*"For Our Inheritance"*

AUGUST 2007

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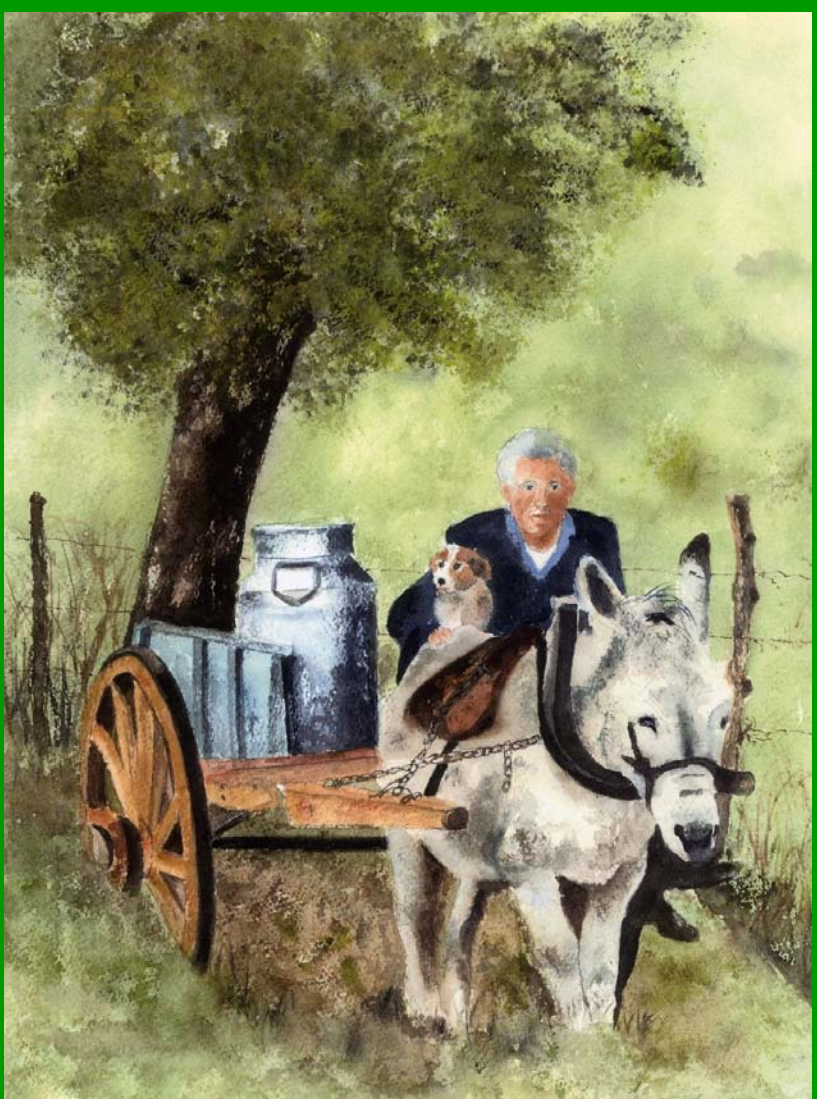
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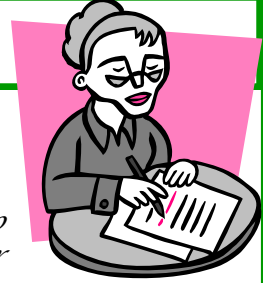


## COMING IN NOVEMBER

THE O'DOCHARTAIGHS  
CELEBRATE THE UPCOMING  
HOLIDAYS!

***"AN IRISHMAN'S TRUE SOUL"***  
*By Anne Daugherty (Family Group #506)*

## A Note from Your Editor



*Dear Members & Friends,*

*Thought I'd let you in on the behind-the-scenes adventure of what was to be the May issue, now the June issue, of *Ár nDúthcas*. The newsletter actually was completed about the middle of May; that's when the trouble began! I tried to send the file via email to Cameron for publication; it refused to go. Seems I had neglected to resize all of those wonderful photos Charles Daugherty sent to accompany his article. Only took about a week before I discovered my error!*

*By that time, the file already was in Cameron's hands, thanks to a CD and Uncle Sam's regular mail. However, his computer decided not to "listen" to mine. What Cameron saw and printed was not the same as I saw and printed. So, he had to rework the newsletter...*

*...and, that's how the city of Joensuu, Finland ended up being moved hundreds of miles to the north. There was no sudden shift in the earth; just a stationary textbox that did not move with the rest of the map (page 10). For the error, I do apologize. (Joensuu is located approximately halfway between Kuopio and Jyväskylä, and to the east, on a peninsula.)*

*Now, to recap...we have a befuddled editor, two computers refusing to communicate, and have rearranged the country of Finland. "What more could happen?" you may ask. Well, when the final product was sent for posting on the website, Issue #48 was replaced by Issue #47. So, for those of you who, like my dear friend, Denis, started the printer and did not catch the posting error, good paper was wasted; and, in Denis' case, a paper jam occurred!*

*As you can see, we managed to wreck havoc from the States to Finland to Australia in just a few weeks! Let's hope this issue brings peace and stability back to the world of *Ár nDúthcas*!*

*Speaking of this issue, Gillian Häkli (Finland) heard pleas for contributions and submitted "From Gillian's Bookshelf." Thank you, Gillian! The impetus behind the short story, "In Another Man's Name," came from an email I received from Robert Dougherty (California) bringing William Doherty's name to my attention. As I am naturally curious, some might say "nosy," the hunt was on to learn more. Thanks, Bob!*

*Your newsletter staff is hoping more of our readers will contact us. We need your comments, suggestions, and contributions in order to better serve you. (As you can tell from the saga of Issue #48, I need all the help I can get!) Please take a moment to email or write us at the addresses provided on page 13. We look forward to hearing from you!*

*Slán go fóill ~  
Sherida*

*O, love is the soul of a true Irishman; He loves all that's lovely, loves all that he can...  
John Locke*

## *ABOUT THE RESEARCH CENTER IN IRELAND*

As of this letter, research is being done both in Ireland and in the USA. I am at Cameron's in the USA undergoing medical tests. We are working very hard to catch up on research work for many of you. Research also is being done in Ireland by Seoirse O'Dochartaigh, whose efforts have opened new doors and discoveries. Even though no one is at the Inch Island office, there are still many great accomplishments happening. Not the least of which, a closer bond is developing between researchers in the USA and Ireland. By the time I return to Ireland, there will be a much improved and better understood system and procedures.

For those of you who have sent in a request for research and have not received a research report, please get in touch with me soon, while I am still here in the USA (address below).

For those of you who would like us to initiate a new family research project, it would be best if you filed a request on-line at [www.odochartaighclann.org](http://www.odochartaighclann.org). Following this procedure will ensure that your project is worked on and completed.

USA Address: Patrick Dougherty, 4078 Bruce Ct. SW, Grandville, MI 49418  
Ireland Address: Family Research, Moress, Inch Island, Burnfoot, Co. Donegal, Ireland

## *MESSAGE TO THE KENTUCKY DOUGHERTYS & DAUGHERTYS*

A note from your Irish resident and researcher (Pat) -

I feel so pleased to have been able to attend your June Kentucky Clann Meeting and to have met many of you. I am so pleased to see the organization that is developing and the teams that are binding. I look forward to hearing the fruits of your labor. What a wonderful legacy you are constructing.

I marveled at the beauty of your state. I have been through Kentucky many times, but I never had a chance to take a good look at it, or to fellowship with the people or to sleep under its stars. What a delight to have had this experience. I thank you all for it.

I loved the family stories that you shared. It brought history back to life. I envy you in your ability to discover so much richness and to understand their lives so well. It was as though you took me right along with them as they traveled over the Appalachians into the "Bluegrass State" of Kentucky.

Thank you for your welcome, your achievements, your smiles and your hospitality. May we all meet again somewhere....someday....someday.

Auld Paddy O'

Patrick Dougherty at Smith  
Cemetery, Pendleton County,  
Kentucky  
(Photo by Joe Dougherty)



## 2008 O'DOCHARTAIGH CLANN REUNION

### WORLDWIDE REUNION EVENT REGISTRATION TO OPEN ONLINE THIS SEPTEMBER!

*The following is submitted by Eva Doherty Gremmert, Worldwide Reunion Coordinator. Eva can be reached by email at [odochartaighreunion@comcast.net](mailto:odochartaighreunion@comcast.net).*

Please plan to come to O'Dochartaigh Country next July 1-10. The reunion is to be based in Inishowen, Co. Donegal and Derry City, Co. Derry in 2008.

For those of you who are new to the O'Dochartaigh Association, a simple history of the reunion follows. There was a small group of energetic and visionary individuals living in Ireland in the early 1980's, who began to dream of a worldwide reunion welcoming to Ireland anyone connected to the O'Dochartaigh name. Their idea has been a resounding success from the first one held in 1985, with each one building upon the shoulders of the previous ones. The reunions have been held every five years from 1985 to 2005. The Reunion Committee decided to break with tradition and hold the next one in 2008 to commemorate the death of the last Irish chieftain, our own Cahir Rua O'Doherty, who was killed on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1608. So, to honor him, as well as have a great time, we will gather together next July. In 2005, over 400 individuals, from 10 different countries and 39 US states had a wonderful experience sharing a common heritage and forging lasting friendships.

#### EVENTS SCHEDULE

We typically have organized one event per day, for a few hours, to leave time for your own touring and organizing of time in a way that will meet your needs and interests. Please take a moment to review the 2008 Reunion Events Schedule, updated from the last newsletter, on page 6.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS

A big question most visitors have

is where to stay; but, since we are a voluntary organization and not tour operators, our insurance will not allow us to book accommodations for anyone. A variety of accommodation types are available in the area of the reunion. There are some nice hotels in Derry City, such as the Tower Hotel, as well as hostels, B&B's, and self-catering houses you can rent. Bunrana is a smaller town with nice accommodations, including the Gateway Hotel where two of our banquets will be held. The Tullyarvan Mill, outside of Bunrana, has a well-equipped, recently built, hostel. There are many B&B's in that area also. Ballyliffin, although a quiet village, has five very nice hotels due to its close proximity to the golf club, as well as other accommodations nearby. Moville and Malin have hotels as well as B&B's. A new, very well-appointed 22 room B&B recently has been opened between Carndonagh and Malin, by our own committee member, John Doherty. Those of you from the 2005 reunion will remember him as one of our bus tour guides.

For planning your accommodations, you can see that the first two days' events are being held in Derry City; Thursday's bus tour leaves from Carndonagh as does Friday's trip to the Folk Park; Saturday is in Bunrana at the Gateway Hotel; Sunday is in Bridgend, midway between Bunrana and Derry City; Monday afternoon is in Bunrana and the evening in Ballyliffin; Tuesday's bus tour again leaves from Carndonagh; Wednesday is in Ballyliffin; and Thursday's closing event is in Bunrana, again at the Gateway Hotel. (Carndonagh is about ½ hour from both Bunrana and

Derry City; the three making a sort of triangle.)

Last time, most people chose to have a base to stay in rather than moving every night; but some people made the mistake of staying too far away and had over an hour's drive to get back to their beds after a long day of playing. Some of our events will finish around 11:00 or midnight and, since the speed limits on the roads are lower than most US cities, it takes longer to drive the distances. We will have a map on the website that will help in checking the travel times between locations, and I will be happy to tell you the travel time to the various events, before you actually book the room.

In order to help with planning for 2005, we created a database that included many of the local accommodations, restaurants, and other activities. We needed to advertise it more as it really wasn't used much; but we will be attaching it to the new website soon and encourage you to visit it for ideas. Another possible way to find accommodations is to search the internet for other places to stay in the locations of the events. You also can check with Fáilte Ireland, the Irish Tourist Board. They have very good suggestions, too. Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have further questions. You can email us at [odochartaighreunion@comcast.net](mailto:odochartaighreunion@comcast.net), mention where you are thinking of staying, and we can help you decide if it will be convenient. We advise you to stay in Derry City or somewhere on the Inishowen Peninsula mentioned in the schedule.

*(Continued on page 5)*

## TRAVEL

I live outside of Seattle, WA, so I usually travel from here to the east coast of the US, then over to Dublin. I take the small commuter plane, a British Air flight operated by Logan Air, up to Derry City airport (airport code LDY). Even though the airport is small, there is a car rental agency with three different rental companies, Hertz, Avis, and Europcar. For me, it makes the trip easier, but you can rent a car in Dublin and drive four hours. I have flown into Belfast, rented a car, and driven to the area from there. The drive from Belfast is about two hours. I usually check out all the flights and compare the total costs of airfare and car rental. Sometimes it is cheaper to rent a car in Dublin, sometimes in Belfast, and sometimes in Derry. Even though the roundtrip flight from Dublin to Derry adds to the flight costs, lately, I have found that the car rental is cheaper in Derry, and I am willing to not have to make the long drive. Another option from Dublin is to get the bus just outside the airport terminal as it takes you straight into Derry City with a brief stop in Monaghan. That is very handy as well! I would not choose to fly into Shannon airport as it is an eight hour drive to Inishowen.

## COSTS

I don't know how much the airfare will be from where you are, but I usually expect to pay about \$1200 (roundtrip) from Seattle to Derry City. The cost of the rental car varies with the carriers, but it can be around \$400 a week. B&B costs are about \$50 a night per person and include breakfast. I usually budget about \$30 a day for lunch and dinner. These prices are middle of the road, but, hopefully, will give some idea of the costs. Some of the reunion events include a meal so that will help your budget.

## EVENT TICKETS

The online registration will begin this coming fall. Until then, the

committee is still ironing out the details of each event and is in the process of setting prices for the events. Many of the local vendors/hotels will not give us even an approximate price until one year out, so we are getting those prices this month. For the reunion, we sell tickets to each event separately with the ordering and payment taking place online through our website. Your tickets will be available for pick-up at the reunion, usually at the door of your first event. You can choose to go to any or all of the events we are hosting. In 2005, it cost a total of \$321 for one ticket to each of the 10 events.

Based on information we received in our post-reunion survey, we have made a few changes. In order to keep down the total cost of the events, we served tea and cold sandwiches, rather than hot food, at most of the events. We learned people would rather have more food and pay a little more, so the cost will have to increase this time. We also learned people wanted the evening events to begin earlier, so we are working to convince the local hotels that people really do want to eat dinner around 6:00pm and not at 8:00pm as is customary there. We commonly get the question, are you sure they will show up to eat that early?

## LET'S MAKE A DATE FOR 2008

The O'Dochartaigh Clann Worldwide Reunion Committee is a committee of volunteers, and we're deeply committed to the rewarding task of bringing the O'Dochartaigh Clann home to visit from around the world!

Many of you we met and got to know in 2005; some of you were not able to attend because you learned of the reunion too late. Now, we hope you'll all come back, along with those who couldn't come before now. Watch for regular updates on the website ([www.odochartaighreunion.com](http://www.odochartaighreunion.com)), and let us know what else would be helpful to you as you make your plans.

If you would like to help the Ireland-based organizing committee with advertising or promoting the reunion, please contact us by email ([odochartaighreunion@comcast.net](mailto:odochartaighreunion@comcast.net).)

The O'Dochartaigh Reunion Committee is grateful for the continuing help we receive from the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association in promoting and advertising the O'Dochartaigh Worldwide Reunion held in Ireland. For the past six months, we have been receiving daily, new inquiries coming from various sources about the schedule and venues. In order to keep the overall budget as low as possible, we only send information by email. Our communication list is growing continually, but if you know someone who would be interested, please feel free to forward the information to him/her, and, if possible, please send us his/her email address for our records.

If, for some reason, 2008 will not work for you, why not plan to join us in 2010?

The Clann O'Dochartaigh will meet again July 1-10, 2010 to see the sights of the old sod and visit one another around Derry City and Inishowen. There's no better time than now to begin planning and saving for the adventure of 2008 or 2010!

**"Let's make a date for  
2008"  
O'Dochartaigh Clann  
Reunion  
1-10 July 2008**



## 2008 Reunion Events Schedule (Updated)

### Tuesday, July 1

Mayor's Reception with buffet & entertainment in the famous Guildhall of Derry City.

### Wednesday, July 2

Derry City Walls Tour, Tower Museum in Derry City, Play in the Playhouse of Derry City.

### Thursday, July 3

County Donegal Bus Tour to Rathmullan, Kilmacrennan, & Doon Rock. View the Flight of the Earls Museum in Rathmullan & visit the area of Cahir Rua's death along with a visit to Doon Rock, Doon Well, and the Doon Mass Rock.

### Friday, July 4

**10:00am—8:00pm** Bus trip & tour of the Ulster American Folk Park in Omagh. Bus pick up in Carndonagh & Derry. Sack lunches, lecture in the Assembly Hall, & self-guided tour. It is necessary to pre-arrange use of the research facility in the Centre for Migration Studies. (Contact us for details.) The bus bill stop for dinner at the Mellon Estate Hotel. Bus returns to Derry & Carndonagh.

**9:00pm** Play in the Colgan Hall in Carndonagh.

### Saturday, July 5 (*Actual date of Cahir Rua's death 400 years ago*)

All events at the Gateway Hotel, Bunrana.

**12:00pm** Historical & Genealogy Workshops. Presenters: Dave Berdan (Legacy Genealogy Software); Mary Slawson (Genealogy Radio Personality); Medieval Irish History & Customs); Sean Beattie (Local Historian); and others.

**4:00pm** Medieval Craft Faire – Local vendors and artists selling items.

**6:00pm** Medieval Banquet— Everyone invited to dress in Medieval Costumes.

**8:00pm** Entertainment—Roy Arbuckle.

### Sunday, July 6

**4:00pm** Grianan of Aileach event, meal and entertainment at the an Grianan Hotel with mini-bus shuttle up to the monument. We will have children doing Irish dancing & traditional Irish music for this event.

### Monday, July 7

**9:00am** Golf Tournament at the Ballyliffin Golf Club. We will arrange our own tournament. Locals will sign-up for part of the 4's so there is local/visitor interaction.

**11:00am** Irish Cultural Classes in the Tullyarvan Mill: Knitting Classes, Celtic Art Classes, Playing

### Monday, July 7 (Continued)

the Tin Whistle, Basic Irish Genealogy, & others. **7:00pm** Clann Genealogy Forum at the Ballyliffin Hotel. Open discussion and sharing, no host bar, a couple of scheduled talks. Room will be set-up with tables as separate towns.

### Tuesday, July 8

Northern Ireland Bus Tour to the Giants Causeway, and Bushmills Factory.

### Wednesday, July 9

Traditional Music and Ceili at the Strand Hotel in Ballyliffin.

### Thursday, July 10

Closing event at the Gateway Hotel, Bunrana with a buffet, a few short speeches, awards, and prizes. Dance with Swingtime to follow.

### OTHER EVENTS OF INTEREST IN THE SURROUNDING LOCALITY

**Sheepdog Trial** in Malin Head on Sunday, July 6th, starting at 10:00am and lasting all day.

**Vintage Car Rally** in Moville. This annual event is well attended and very interesting—especially on a good day.

**International Art Exhibition** for school children. The exhibition is being organized to engender interest in school-aged children for the local history. The selected pieces will be on display at the Tullyarvan Mill for the duration of the reunion. Contact the Reunion Committee for details.

**Derry Murals Tour.** Take public transport to Derry and go on the open-top bus tour. Then, visit the Murals museum on the Bogside.

**Doagh Farm Famine Village.** Purchase a ticket through us and, at your convenience, visit this outdoor museum that explains in detail the social customs, lifestyles, and traditions of the people of Inishowen from the Great Famine of the 1840's to more recent times.

**"LET'S MAKE A DATE FOR 2008!"  
O'DOCHARTAIGH CLANN REUNION  
1-10 JULY 2008**

# In Memoriam

## MOTHER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS

*Report from the Derry News, Thursday 21 June 2007.*

*Distributed by the Office of the October 5<sup>th</sup> Association – a network of 1968 Civil Rights Veterans.  
(The article appears in its entirety; due to space constraints format modifications have been made.)*

A 99-year old Derry woman described by a prominent civil rights leader in the city as “the mother” of the movement was laid to rest earlier this week.

**Mary Ellen O’Doherty** died peacefully at Altnagelvin Hospital on Saturday after a short illness. The widow of Harry O’Doherty (1899-1989), decorated for his role in the Irish Volunteers, Mrs. O’Doherty is believed to have been the last of a generation linking Derry to the War of Independence.

Draped in the national flag, her coffin had been carried from her former home in Crawford Square to the doors of St. Eugene’s Cathedral by family, neighbours, men and women from local community groups and former republican prisoners.

Mrs. O’Doherty’s casket was carried into the Cathedral by her sons to the music of the Mountains of Pomeroy, and during her last Mass a number of Gaelic laments were played and sung.

Offering Requiem Mass on Monday morning, Fr. Gerard Mongan said Mrs. O’Doherty had made an immense contribution to the evolution of society as well as rearing her nine surviving children.

“Mary Ellen instilled in her family a great love for education – for she believed passionately that education was the key to progress,” Fr. Mongan said.

“And in celebrating her long life today, we are all conscious of her family’s loss. First and foremost Mary was a devoted wife to Harry, who died in 1989. Both she and her husband represented local working class views and their home became a focal point for the community. Like others of her generation she attended every one of the Civil Rights marches that took place between 1968 and ’72. One leader spoke publicly of her being a “mother to everyone involved.”

A lifelong gaelgoiri, Fr. Mongan said Mrs. O’Doherty helped promote Irish culture in the city and

enjoyed a profound love of Gaeilge literature, song and dance.

He also noted her contribution to the welfare of prisoners, social justice and the rights of women – for which she received the transatlantic Celtic Cross Award earlier this year. And described her as a “powerful presence” at every family gathering.

She has left us an inspiring legacy in her commitment to social justice and equality as well as her Irish identity, which she would never forget or deny.

“Mary rejoiced and was glad of all things Irish, including ceili dancing and music.

Sitting on her Gaelic-speaking grandmother’s knee, in the Co. Tyrone town land where she was reared, she’d listened to first hand accounts of starvation, evictions, and mass emigration.” For more than a decade she acted as a trustee, alongside the late Cllor. Tony Carlin, former Mayor of Derry, on the North West Great Hunger Memorials Committee.

Fr. Mongan led the congregation in the prayers beloved by Mrs. O’Doherty, Sé do bheatha Mhuire and the Ár nAthair.

Her funeral procession left the church to the strains of the Flower of Sweet Strabane, which is close to her birthplace, Balee, Ballymagory.

According to messages flooding into the civil rights veterans office, where Mrs. O’Doherty had for a time worked voluntarily, Masses were offered this week in Trinidad, Spain, the US, Glasgow and London, and by Irish Missionaries in the fields of Africa, in her memory.

Mrs. O’Doherty is survived by her sons and daughters Anna, Pat, Leo, Breege, Mary Kathleen, Pearse, Deirdre, Fionnbarra, Kevin and David and by her surviving sister Celine, who still resides in Strabane.

## MASSACRE AT RUDDLE'S STATION

*The following article briefly describes the events surrounding the capture of John and Elizabeth Conway Dougherty, the progenitors of Kentucky Family Group #506. Many settlers immigrated into Kentucky during the Revolutionary War as a means of escaping the fighting; only to find themselves, like John and Elizabeth, caught up in an even fiercer conflict in the struggle for independence.*

It was late spring 1780 when a British force of 200 soldiers and Canadian volunteers of His Majesty's 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain Henry Bird, and accompanied by approximately 600 Indians, led by the infamous Simon Girty, left the British stronghold of Detroit. Their assigned mission was to destroy settlements, discourage the flow of settlers, and prevent the development of an agricultural supply base for the Colonials. The area of concentration would later become the state of Kentucky. Near the third week of June, the soldiers and Indians crossed the Licking River and headed towards the unsuspecting outposts of Ruddle's Station and Martin's Fort.

The invading force appeared at Ruddle's Station (formerly in Bourbon County, presently Harrison County) on Saturday, June 24, 1780. The settlers, outnumbered and ill-prepared to face the six-pound cannon directed at the "fort", turned to their leader, Captain Isaac Ruddle for guidance. Among those settlers were John Dougherty and his wife, Elizabeth.

John and Elizabeth Conway had married in Virginia sometime during the late 1770's. She was the daughter of John Conway, Sr., an Irish immigrant who supported his family by teaching in various Virginia counties and, who, in 1751, had married Elizabeth Bridgewater. John Conway, Jr., oldest of the Conway sons, became a western pioneer. While serving in Captain William Harrod's Company, John, Jr. took part in the establishment of Fort Harrod, the first settlement in Kentucky. When John returned to Virginia, he was full of excitement for the wilderness and encouraged his

family to migrate further west into the wilds of Kentucky. By 1779, the Doughertys and Conways had settled at Ruddle's Station. One year later, they found themselves thrust into the American Revolution and became a part of Kentucky history known as the Ruddle's Station Massacre.

Realizing the futility of the situation, Captain Ruddle contacted Captain Bird and agreed to surrender the settlement with the provision that the settlers would be remanded to the British troops and receive protection from the Indians. Despite Bird's promises, he did not have control over the actions of the Indians. When the gates were opened, the British, unable to intercede, witnessed the savage attack on the settlers. With the sounds of war hoops filling the air, the warriors rushed past His Majesty's soldiers and began the devastation of the station. After killing and scalping some of the settlers, the Indians destroyed all of the livestock and food supplies before claiming the surviving inhabitants as their prisoners.

Between the attack on Ruddle's Station and later Martin's Fort, over 470 men, women, and children were captured. Included in that count were the Dougherty and Conway families. The captives were force-marched over 600 miles to the British stronghold of Detroit. Along their way, many suffered brutal treatment by the hands of their captors. There were indiscriminate killings, tortures, and rapes. Others were separated from family and dispersed to live among various tribes. Those who survived the ordeal and arrived in Detroit were coerced into signing an oath of

allegiance to King George. Refusal resulted in transportation to Niagara and/or Montreal, taking them deeper into British held territory and farther from their families.

After a time, the male prisoners were allowed to move about the town and to work for any citizens who would employ them. Detroit was a trading town and the whites who lived there were a mixed race of French and English. The country south of the town was a heavy forest. During the winter months, water, about three or four feet deep and running for a half mile, collected next to the town, necessitating a causeway for easier crossing. The Dougherty and Conway men frequently would go into the forest to chop wood for the citizens and hunt the hogs that, fattened on acorns and hickory nuts, had become wild and dangerous. On one such occasion, while returning at night on the causeway, the men encountered a "drunken Indian." Led by a Dougherty, most probably John, the men gathered the inebriated fellow in their arms and pitched him out onto the thin ice; where they left him breaking through and floundering in the water.

The names of John, Elizabeth, and their son, Jesse, born in captivity, appeared on a list of prisoners arriving in Montreal from Niagara on October 4, 1782. They had been held for over two years and, finally, their release was being processed, almost one year to the day after Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown.

In January of 1783, a court was convened in Frederick County,

*(Continued on page 9)*



Virginia to determine if Isaac Riddle had performed a treasonous act against America when he surrendered the station to the British. On January 12<sup>th</sup>, John Dougherty gave the following brief deposition before Edward McGuere:

*The Deposition of John Dougharty being of full age & sworn on the Holy Evangelist Deposeth & sayeth that sum time on or about the beginning of the month of August In the year one thousand seven hundred & eighty*

*This Deponent being then a prisoner at Detroit heard sum of the Prisoners ask Capt. Isaac Riddle's Opinion or what he thought of their taking the Oath of Alegance to the British King he said Isaac made answer he would let them know in about two days & accordingly came to them & told him that it was best for them to take the oath & accordingly went with them to a Majistrate who was in the British Intrust & there had taken the oath as the afterwards Informed him & sum of which were in the British Intrust when this Deponent came away & this Deponent further sayeth not Sworn Before me January 13, 1783. Edward McGuere A true Coppey –*

*[Court records transcribed as originally written from the Library of Virginia Governor's Letters Received Jun 29, 1776-November 30, 1784—Image no. GLR04277; Frederick County, Virginia, Frederick Sct.]*

After their release, the Dougherty and Conway families returned to Bourbon County. In December of 1803, John Dougherty purchased 500 acres in the Grassy Creek area of Pendleton County where he and Elizabeth resided until their deaths; John and Elizabeth Conway remained in Bourbon County.

*Writer's Notes:*

*John Dougherty may have been an Irish immigrant from the Dublin area but this has not been proven.*

*Since Jesse Dougherty was born during captivity, there was, and remains, speculation, passed down through the Dougherty generations, that Jesse was actually the son of one of the Indian captors. It is rumored that, upon returning back to Kentucky, people noticed a dramatic difference in Jesse's coloring when compared to the other Doughertys.*

*In addition to Jesse, John and Elizabeth had seven other known children: James (February 22, 1784 – May 19, 1872), Sarah (1787-1854), William (February 20, 1793 – November 3, 1822), Joseph (1793 – 1851), Anna (July 27, 1795 – December 6, 1868),*

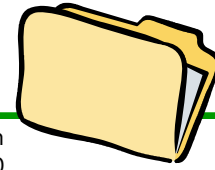
*Jonathan (1803-April 11, 1857), and Cynthia Ann (1814-unknown). The children of John and Elizabeth married and raised families in Pendleton County. (Although Jesse married in Bourbon County and resided in Nicholas County, his family did join the others in Pendleton County following his death.) Their descendants, many of whom migrated west, went on to become doctors, lawyers, politicians, soldiers, and farmers.*

*For source information, contact Sherida Dougherty (Dougherty@fuse.net)*



Photos of the Old Dougherty Cemetery in Pendleton County, Kentucky where John & Elizabeth are believed to be buried, along with many of their children and grandchildren. Some descendants of John & Elizabeth met in May to clean-up the overgrown land and uncover headstones, many of which are worn fieldstone leaving grave identifications impossible.

## KATHI'S GENEALOGY CORNER FROM MY FILES TO YOURS!



Documentation of sources should be considered to be as important as recording the information itself. Why? First, if you are like many family researchers, working on genealogy everyday, maybe even every week or month, is not always possible. You may have family lines you haven't looked at in years! It is difficult to pick up from where you left off, unless you've documented the sources of information. Second, if you send family data, without citations, to a newly found "cuz", you deprive him/her of the ability to review your sources. Third, if you decide to publish a family history, you will want others to know from where the information was obtained in order to lend validity to your report. So, documenting sources adds credibility, and traceability, to your effort. It is not difficult either; it just takes a little discipline.

Because the research process often can become complicated, it's essential to keep a record of what's been done. Keep a list of:

**Databases** searched; **Keyword strategies** used; and **Publication information**

The better records you keep, the easier it will be to assemble a bibliography.

Fair use and copyright laws are complicated and always changing. To avoid plagiarism, provide citations in your bibliography or reference list for the works from which you draw your research.

There are two basic classifications of sources: primary and secondary.

Primary records are those created shortly after an event by someone having personal knowledge of that event. A birth certificate is an example of a primary source, or a family *Bible* if the event is recorded soon afterwards by a wit-

ness. However, an old letter that has a birth date may not be reliable if it was written at a later time. Primary records are, obviously, the preferred sources for establishing historical facts.

Secondary sources are generally compiled from primary sources or are written from memory long after the event (such as the letter mentioned above). Other examples might be a published family history or summaries of censuses or marriages for a particular county. Secondary sources are very useful, but their validity could be questionable. You'll need to examine the primary source if you want to be absolutely sure about a fact. Sometimes, however, a primary source may not be available and you'll need to rely on the secondary source. For example, using the military pension file of your great-great-grandfather to establish his birth date if no birth record exists. Since he gave the date, there is some credibility for its accuracy.

Just because a source is "official", it does not mean all facts are correct. A great example of this is a death certificate that lists the person's birth date. The date of birth usually is obtained from someone's recollection, which might be fuzzy. The date may be correct, but it's not direct evidence of the event; it's circumstantial, possibly suspect, and a secondary source. The death certificate is, however, direct evidence of the death date, assuming the attending physician or relative has attested to the event, and should be considered accurate, or a primary source, in that respect.

Regardless of whether your information is from a primary or secondary source, document! Nothing elegant is needed. Use this basic rule: record enough information about the source so someone else can retrieve it. If you

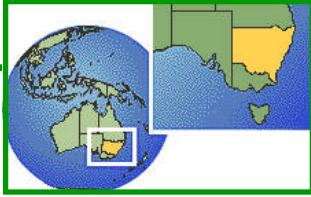
get data from the 1900 census, for example, record the roll number, state, county, city/township, page number and family number. This way, someone can look it up easily at the library. For books, record the title, author, publisher, date published or edition, and page number. Be sure to include where you found the book, e.g., Delaware Historical Library. Once you've been in several libraries, it's hard to remember which one had a particular book.

After you have the source documented, you can tie it to the information in your history. If you have any of today's genealogy software, like Family Tree for example, it will do this for you. If you don't have software, then footnote the source to the fact in your end notes. For example: John Engleman was born July 4, 1824 in Benarode, Hanover, Germany.<sup>1</sup>

End Notes: 1. Declaration for Pension of John Engleman dated 26 August 1890, US National Archives, Civil War Soldier, Pension File No. M55a, Roll 43.

Many resources are available with instructions for writing citations, but the easiest to remember is WHO, WHAT, WHERE, & WHEN. For instance, when I find an obituary in an old newspaper, I make a copy of the page, and write the headline, name of the newspaper, location, date, and page number, or "Artisan Well digger, Doc Dougherty passed away yesterday", *Wilmington News Journal*, Wilmington, Delaware, 01 April 1965, page 8. (Please remember to write dates as day, month, four-digit year.)

With your sources documented, anyone, including you, can retrieve the same data bringing credibility, traceability, and validity to your family history.



## THE MUSINGS OF DENIS FROM DOWN UNDER

Anyone seeking family records in Ireland soon learns the importance of the parish. We tend to think of the counties as being divided into civil parishes, but the parish was originally a subdivision of a diocese. It seems the early Celtic church lacked a diocesan structure. This was one of the "reforms" imposed at the Council of Whitby (664 AD) -- along with the timing of Easter and the style of the tonsure. It seems some Irish rejected the rulings of Whitby and, it was not till the Synod of Cashel (1171 AD) that the system, in which a bishop was attached to a monastery rather than to a territory, finally was abolished. The concept of the county did not reach Ireland till long after the land was divided into dioceses. As a result, dioceses today often cross county borders. This is especially true of the Inishowen peninsula, which is of particular interest to our readers. Inishowen was ruled by the ÓDochartaighs for almost exactly four centuries prior to 1608. It is now unquestionably part of County Donegal, but for both Roman Catholics and for members of the Church of Ireland, it is part of the diocese based in Derry in the adjacent county -- across an international border. For that matter, the city of Derry now straddles the river Foyle, which would seem to be a natural boundary between counties -- to say nothing of the international border. The city grew from Columcille's monastic foundation on the west bank of the Foyle. Consequently, the current international boundary is artificially drawn to embrace the western outskirts of the city.

In some parts of Europe, at some time in the distant past, a county was ruled by a count, but that connection seems to have been

long lost. A diocese, however, is ruled over by a bishop. How he comes to be appointed remains something of a mystery, but his throne is located in a special church called the cathedral (cathedra = chair). That medieval tradition is alive and well in many parts of Christendom.

At the time of the Protestant Reformation, the bulk of the area that became County Donegal belonged to the diocese of Raphoe. The Episcopal Church of Ireland eventually amalgamated its diocese of Raphoe with that of Derry and, the cathedral of the combined dioceses is in Derry. The old cathedral in Raphoe now serves as a parish centre for the Church of Ireland. When the Roman Catholic Church was finally emancipated in Ireland, the imposing new cathedral for the re-established RC diocese of Raphoe was built in Letterkenny. Old parish boundaries were sometimes altered, but the Catholic parishes in Inishowen all belong to the RC diocese of Derry. This has implications for genealogy research among our clan.

It seems that Ireland was not divided into its 32 counties till well after the Norman invasion began about 1169. Other countries colonised by the British also have the county system well entrenched, possibly none more so than the USA. My battered old Time Atlas shows each state divided into counties -- no roads or railways are shown but the county boundaries are marked prominently. This is the case even for states that were admitted to the Union long after the War of Independence. While laws are made by the state legislature their enforcement seems to be a matter for the county.

Australia has only six states and these too are also divided into counties, but the county is not part of our system of governance.

Many of our people could not name the county in which they live. It is normally only in the matter of land titles that parish and county are relevant here. Needless to say, such parishes are not part of any church organisation and, unlike Ireland, they never have been. When Lieutenant James Cook RN [*Royal Navy*] took possession of New South Wales (NSW) for the English Crown in 1770, all the land in the eastern part of the continent became Crown Land despite the fact that the land was already inhabited by an indigenous population.

That idea, that all land belonged to the Crown until it was granted to others, seems to have been introduced in England following the invasion by William Duke of Normandy in 1066. It gradually overflowed into Ireland after 1169 and arrived in this continent in 1770. Any land in Australia, for which no individual holds title, belongs to the Crown -- not to the local council or to the state government, and certainly not to the Federal government, but to the Crown.

Now the Crown is, in effect, Queen Elizabeth II of England. At least she also has been declared to be the queen of Australia. Let us be clear, at the referendum in 1999, we did **not** vote to retain the monarchy. The electorate decided, by a narrow margin, to reject the proposed, particular model of republic. It may be thought that the referendum question was the work of a constitutional convention. But ultimately, the question was worded by one individual, the ultra conservative Prime Minister.

The first Australian penal colony was to be established at Botany Bay in 1788. However, Arthur Phillip, the first governor, decided to settle at Sydney Cove within

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the magnificent harbour of the same name. The sprawling megapolis we call Sydney now includes Botany Bay where Joseph Banks and his scientific party had been so excited by the unfamiliar flora and fauna. Cook, an outstanding navigator, provided transport for the scientists and made many maps; but he failed to discover the magnificent harbour so close to Botany Bay. He merely noted the entrance as he sailed north.

The first four governors of NSW were naval officers and had difficulty controlling the officers of the New South Wales Corps. These gained a monopoly over rum supplies in the colony and rum virtually became the currency. Matters came to a head when Governor Bligh, the same man who had lost his command during the Mutiny of the *Bounty* in 1789, was arrested by the soldiers and sent back to England.

The fifth colonial governor, Macquarie, was a military man who brought his own troops and soon established discipline among the Rum Corps. He presided over significant developments in the colony, recognising the contributions to be made by convicts with special skills. He emancipated many and gave them grants of land. The Blue Mountains had been crossed in 1813 and a new road was built with convict labour. Macquarie drove along that road to open the town of Bathurst in 1817. Despite initial discouragement, settlements developed wherever outlying prison stations were established. Eventually separate colonies were established with their own lieutenant governors. The first of these was based at Hobart on the island of Tasmania (van Dieman's Land). The settlement at Moreton Bay (Brisbane) became the nucleus of Queensland. Melbourne was settled on Port Phillip Bay and, eventually, became the capital of Victoria. These colonies were all separated from NSW in turn, and remained independent till the six Australian colonies federated to

form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. At that time they became states. Western Australia and South Australia were never part of NSW but had been founded as separate colonies.

Each colony had its own idiosyncrasies, but they had a lot in common. In the earliest days, the government wanted to contain expansion but the land was out there waiting to be occupied. Numbers of sheep and cattle were severely limited at first but this soon changed, and men with capital acquired herds and flocks and the servants to care for them. Land was simply occupied. These "landowners" became known as squatters. Eventually, a system was introduced by which a squatter could obtain a licence to occupy "his" run. Homesteads were built. Some of these included substantial homes for the gentry but not all homesteads were luxurious. The cooks, stockmen, shepherds and boundary riders certainly did not live in luxury.

The independent colony of NSW was the first to pass legislation known as the Crown Lands Alienation Act in 1860. Other colonies soon followed suit. The strange name stemmed from the idea that all land belonged to the Crown until it was granted to an individual. When this happened the land was said to be alienated from the Crown. Various governors granted land but the new arrangement meant that land could be selected even before it was surveyed. The selector paid a 25% deposit on the land to be purchased, at one English pound per acre. But there were conditions attached to the purchase. There was a limit of one square mile for any one selector, but often the area selected was considerably less. Needless to say the established squatters found ways and means of protecting their interests, by selecting the area around the homestead and by having nominees make selections of key sources of water. The selector had to live on the selection and he had to make "improvements" to a certain

value. Clearing and fencing could be done by the selector himself and his family. This involved practically no capital outlay. Besides it was urgent to get crops planted for subsistence and income. So, we had in effect government-sponsored deforestation on a large scale.

As new areas were opened for selection, the surveyors were able to get ahead of the process. The boundaries of counties and parishes were defined and each parish was divided into numbered portions. Henceforth, a selector would lay claim to specific portions. Until he had paid off the full purchase price, the selected land remained the property of the Crown, occupied under licence, as a lease. The original selector was able to take on partners and to sell or mortgage his lease but, he could not subdivide until he had obtained a deed of grant.

Older parish maps show the name of the selector on each portion but current maps (in NSW at least) show the first owner of title. As a result, the map of the parish where I live is peppered with the names of financial institutions. All of this is recent history for us. The map of 1908 generally gives the names of selectors though there are some portions that had already been forfeited to mortgage holders. In the state of NSW the record of title is open to public access, so I have been able to glean a lot of local history simply by perusing the copies of deeds held in the titles office. But, it is more difficult in NSW to gain access to records referring to the selection process. My own family settled in southern Queensland, a different state with different record systems. Transactions after the deed of grant was created are not nearly so accessible in Queensland. These two sovereign states both use the system of counties and parishes to identify land but they have their own procedures for recording ownership.

We have three tiers of govern-

*(Continued on page 13)*

ment. First, came the colonies (now states). At the local level, town councils were established. Rural areas eventually became shires. Federation did not occur till 1901. In 1970 there were three separate local government councils based in Lismore, the town where we shop – one for the city and two for adjoining shires. These were amalgamated. This process is still going on in other areas and in other states. Voting at elections is compulsory in Australia and penalties are provided for failure to register. We have one electoral roll in NSW, serving all three tiers of government. The local councils are concerned with local services and amenities. The state parliament makes laws for the state. The police force is a state body. Health, agriculture, fisheries and forests are state matters. Schooling is also a state matter including the provision and staffing of many of the schools. When I was teaching for the Queensland Education Department, I was transferred to a different school more than a thousand miles away. The Commonwealth deals with national matters such as communications, defence and foreign policy. Income tax is collected by the Commonwealth and shared with the states. Rates on property are paid to the local government but stamp duty paid on land transactions is paid to the state.

Occasionally our idea of the county is extended. For example, I live in the area designated as County of Rous. "Rous Water" is the corporate name now given to the Rous County Council, which was formed to maintain a water supply for the four local government areas involved. The four elected local councils send two delegates each to the body controlling Rous Water. But these are not the only local government councils in the area designated as Rous County. Even in this case the county is not really part of our system of government, quite unlike the system in the USA.

## **CLANN CONTACT INFORMATION**

**For further information regarding the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association  
and/or to join the Association:**

**www.odochartaighclann.org  
or  
Cameron Dougherty  
4078 Bruce Court SW  
Grandville, MI 49418-2428  
odochartaigh@comcast.net**

**For comments/suggestions regarding *Ár nDúthcas*  
and/or submission of an article:**

**Sherida Dougherty  
74 Pleasant Ridge  
Ft. Mitchell, KY 41017-2862  
or  
Dougherty@fuse.net**

**For information regarding a book of Clann interest:**

**William Daughtrey  
214 Ponderosa Lane  
#2049  
Waleska, GA 30183-4324  
or  
wdaugh2@msn.com**

**To submit a genealogical question:**

**Kathi Gannon  
701 S Dickenson Avenue  
Sterling, VA 20164-3323  
or  
Gannonks@aol.com**

**(If contacting by email, please put "Newsletter" in the  
subject line to ensure your message receives prompt  
attention.)**

**Be sure to visit both of the Clann websites**

**www.odochartaigh.org  
and  
www.odochartaighclann.org**

## BILL'S READINGS & RESOURCES

In this issue, we continue to focus on websites and books that provide glimpses into various O'Dochartaigh family lines. It is my hope that our readers will discover new links in their family research by tapping into the references in this column. I am always searching for resources that are readily available from libraries and the Internet at no charge or by purchase from authors or bookstores at reasonable cost. I really would appreciate hearing from readers about more of these types of genealogy/family history resources that may be passed on to members through this newsletter column.

**John Dougherty (1791-1860), Letter Book 1826-1829.** This is a book of letters from fur trader and Upper Missouri Indian Agent John Dougherty to William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, various Army Officers, U.S. War and Treasury Department officials, and Missouri politicians. Dougherty was born in Kentucky in 1791, later moved to Missouri, and became a fur trader, interpreter, and Indian Agent. He assisted in making treaties with the various Indian tribes, and in 1840, was elected to the Missouri State Legislature. The Western Historical Manuscript Collection – Columbia (Columbia, Missouri) has one volume of "Letter Book" plus a microfilm available. Contact information is found at <http://whmc.umsystem.edu>.

This Major John Dougherty is descended from the FG #529 Michael Mor Dougherty family. More information about this line may be found at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~madgenealogist/DaughertyFamily.html>, "Our Texas Family Doris Ross Johnston's Genealogy." John Dougherty also is found in a New York newspaper article of 1829 on the website *Uncle Dale's Old Mormon Articles*, at <http://www.sidneyrigdon.com/dbroadhu/NY/spec1833.htm>.

**Doctor on the Western Frontier-Diaries of Doctor William Wallace Dougherty.** This is a 500 page book of handwritten diaries of Dr. Dougherty, transcribed and published by the Clay County Archives and Historical Library in Liberty Missouri. Dr. Dougherty was a nephew of Major John Dougherty, the well known soldier, fur trader and Indian Agent. The book is filled with descriptions of this doctor's daily medical practice, social affairs, political events, and observations about his Dougherty family, including his brother Michael and sister Spicy Jane. Indexed names, over 100 pictures, and a genealogy are included in the book. Website URL is [www.claycountyarchives.org](http://www.claycountyarchives.org); go to this site and click on "materials & services" for more information. The book may be purchased by mail from the Library for \$22.50 plus \$5.00 shipping. Write to the Library at 210 E. Franklin-PO Box 99, Liberty, MO, 64069 or call at (816) 781-3611 or contact via email-[info@claycountyarchives.org](mailto:info@claycountyarchives.org).

**Stewart, William C. Genealogies of Kentucky Families, Vol. A-M (Allen-Moss), 1981.** This compilation of early settlers of Kentucky, including the Dougherty families, can be located at the Kentucky Historical Society Library, as well as many other libraries through the [www.worldcat.org](http://www.worldcat.org) locator. The original 200 family history articles published in *The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society* and *The Filson Club History Quarterly* can now be purchased on CD. It also references every Bible record, every family history, and every genealogical fragment ever published in these distinguished Kentucky periodicals, covering approximately 51,000 individuals. The collection includes vital records and cemetery inscriptions, and searching is made simple with an alphabetical name index. The CD may be purchased for \$29.99 on the Website [www.genealogical.com](http://www.genealogical.com) under the



title *Genealogies of Kentucky Families*.

**Smith, Rhonda Fleming. The Story of the Blair and Fleming Families of South Alabama.** The book includes a family line of Daughtrys who originated in Sampson County, NC, and moved to Dale County, AL in 1828. The genealogy is enhanced with family folklore and stories describing a number of colorful characters. The book was written several years ago and is no longer available, but Ms. Smith is in the process of writing an updated version. Some researchers have speculated that this family is linked to Jacob Daughtry, patriarch of FG #1100, but this has not been proven. Since this line is shown back to 1790, it may be interesting to see how many readers may find links to their own family.

**Campagna, Matthew and Jeffery. Roots of a Man.** This is a DVD documentary produced by two Canadian brothers who went to Inishowen, Donegal in 2005 to search for their Irish family roots. It has a beautiful soundtrack featuring Canadian blues artist Harry Manx, Canadian rock artist Kevin Reid, and Gaelic folk singer-song writer Seoirse O'Dochartaigh. The award-winning documentary features an interview with Clann Herald Patrick Dougherty in Buncrana. The DVD may be purchased for \$30.00 plus shipping on the website [www.rootsofaman.com](http://www.rootsofaman.com).

As I have previously stated in this column, many genealogical resources may contain inaccurate or

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undocumented data, especially those found on the Internet, so proceed with caution unless facts are proven to your satisfaction. In most cases, authors of genealogical material invite corrections and new information (if authenticated), and many welcome queries and comments if an e-mail contact is shown on the site.

We have received some positive feedback about this column, and no negative comments, so far, but we would like to hear from more readers as to your feelings about these types of "readings and resources." Please let us know if these references are helpful to you, or if you would be more interested in such topics as Irish History and Culture, the ancient O'Dochartaighs, Donegal tourist resources, or other themes. Send any comments, suggestions, or resources to the Editor (Dougherty@fuse.net) or to Bill Daughtrey (wdaugh2@msn.com)



## CLANN NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE NOW ON THE WEB

The first O'Dochartaigh Clann Association newsletter was distributed by Patrick Dougherty in February 1982, anticipating the first international reunion in 1985. In the opening line of Volume 1, Issue 1, Pat says, "From the desk of the President: The next three years promise to be very busy for our Association." Since then, our association has published 48 newsletters on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, and participated in five international reunions. Special newsletters and program guides were produced for each of the reunions.

Our newsletter has gone through many changes from hand typed, to newspaper broadsheet, to computer edited, to full colour PDF distributed by email. Help yourself to the tidbits of O'Dochartaigh and Irish history to be found among their pages; now on the web at <http://www.odochartaigh.org/newsletters/>.

Celebrating the 10th anniversary (1996-2006) of the clan website, I scanned a copy each newsletter I could find and posted them on the web. Anne McDade Barrett recently uncovered Issue #35, but I am still looking for a copy of #21 and #34 to complete our archives. Do you have either or both of these newsletters in your clan files? Please have a look and, contact Cameron Dougherty (odochartaigh@comcast.net or 4078 Bruce Court SW, Grandville, MI 49418) if you are able to contribute. Your copy will be returned to you.

*Submitted by Daniel Doherty, Victoria, BC Canada*

## NOTICE TO ALL O'DOCHARTAIGH CLANN MEMBERS:

The association wishes to make contact with all awardees of the "O'Dochartaigh Duais (2000AD) Awards." These awards were given to those who invested an enormous amount of time, energy, and personal funds in the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association and our family research; essentially, our version of a "Hall of Fame."

It is critical that we update our information to maintain contact with the awardees (or close relative). Robert H. Dougherty (Hidden Meadows, CA) is compiling the data for future issues of our newsletters, website posting, and/or a future publication. If you are a recipient, or close relative, please contact Mr. Robert H. Dougherty at 28410 Sandhurst Way, Hidden Meadows, California, 92026 or [robertdougherty@hotmail.com](mailto:robertdougherty@hotmail.com). Thank you.

*You've got to do your own growing, no matter how tall your grandfather was.*

## FROM GILLIAN'S BOOKSHELF



Bill's series, Readings & Resources, has been concentrating on books aimed mainly at the family historian, specifically the Doherty historian. I'd like to help a bit by spreading the net a bit wider, with two books that shed light on the country of Ireland and its language.

The first is the Ordnance Survey series: *Memoirs of Ireland*, published by the Institute of Irish Studies at The Queen's University of Belfast. A volume that I have found particularly interesting is No. 38, *Parishes of County Donegal 1833-5, North-East Donegal*. Each parish is listed separately with headings for Geography, Modern and Ancient Topography, Natural History, Productive and Social Economy, and Natural State. There are subheadings for Scenery, Inns, Food and Fuel, Habits of the People, Education, Employment and Wages – in fact just about every facet of daily life. The picture painted of mid-19th century rural Donegal makes fascinating reading. Most of all I enjoyed the section on Upper Mo-ville, for it's in that parish that the home of my Doherty relatives, Whitecastle, is located.

Under Productive Economy we read, for example, that the "method of cultivation is such as might have existed 2 or 3 centuries ago." The writer recommends that the farms should be divided into reasonable sizes (10-20 acres) according to the ability of the occupier. Also people should build their houses on their own farms, "as the cabins at present are generally built in a cluster which is a continued source of contention, from their cattle, fowls etc trespassing on each other." As to the Condition of the People, they are "poor to a great degree; their domestic comforts are very limited. They are inclined to industry. The only means of making money is by fishing, except what they make by their small farms." Their houses are

"miserable to a degree and very dirty, without any comforts." Nevertheless, it's consoling to read that "those who have large farms have their houses tolerably comfortable." Under Education, we learn that "there seems to be a general desire among the lower orders to educate their children". Apparently a Sunday school set up by a certain Mr Staples was "well attended by children of every denomination until the Catholic clergy forbid any of the children of their flock from attending ... though there was not the least interference with any of their religious tenets ... No place seems to require education more, as the people are in general very ignorant, I mean, the lower classes... Wherever education prevails, a difference in the state of the people is obvious; but it is so limited in this country that I cannot say I see any." What a relief that at least "the state of health is generally good. Fevers and other occasional diseases prevail, which ... might be remedied in a great measure by cleanliness."

About Whitecastle itself I was able to learn that it "has lately been highly improved and a good quantity of young trees put down which seem to be thriving very well. The ground attached is well laid out and well enclosed." In common with the many readers who visited Whitecastle at the 2000 Reunion, I can confirm that this is still true. Indeed sitting on our piano here in Finland is a wooden bowl, made for me by Ken Doherty (brother of the present owner, Billy Doherty), out of one of those 'young trees' (a beech) that fell in a recent storm.

A very different kind of book, though none the less interesting for that, is "Green English – Ireland's Influence on the English Language" by Loreto Todd, published by The O'Brien Press, Dublin. For once, the word green has nothing to do with environmental issues: instead, the author ex-

plores the growth of English in Ireland, showing how it moulded English, producing the second oldest world literature in that language. Half a millennium ago, few would have guessed "how often the 'treasures' of the English tongue were to be carried in Irish mouths". Professor Todd gives many examples of the influence of Gaelic on the English spoken in Ireland, for instance, familiar constructions such as "I have no sugar at all at all", which carries on the rhythm of the Gaelic equivalent, or "I've a terrible thirst on me" or "His head's at him again" (his headache is back). Despite her interest in 'Hiberno-English', the author is concerned that Gaelic should be revived. She praises the efforts being made to reinvigorate it in the Republic of Ireland and to reintroduce it as a mother tongue in the North, arguing that children should be encouraged to be actively bilingual. However, "...this does not mean discarding or discrediting English, because, in its Green form, it has entered deep into the psyche of the people."

The list of books about Ireland and the Irish is, of course, endless. The above are but two, which I chose partly because they are so different from each other and partly because each, in its own way, reveals another facet of the country that is our heritage.

*Gillian Häkli (Family Group #1099) resides in Espoo, Finland with her husband, Aulis. Her article, "A Doherty in Finland," was published in the June 2007, Issue #48, of Ár nDúthcas (page 8).*





## IN ANOTHER MAN'S NAME

It was to be the grandest of adventures and, the throng of emigrants gathering along the dockside in Queenstown seemed to be caught up in their reverie far more than one would expect, considering the uncertainty that lay ahead. Making his way through the crowd was William Doherty, age 22 and, until a few days ago, a barman in Cork City. Like the thousands before him and the hundreds on this passage, his departure was bittersweet. The excitement of a new life in America, that land of opportunity where the streets were paved with gold and a young, enterprising Irishman like himself could make his fortune, mixed with the melancholy of the loss of the familiar and comfort of home. In a few days, thousands of miles of ocean would separate him from all he had known and, especially, from *her*.

William's exodus had been orchestrated by his mother, Anne. Although his father, William Sr., had opposed the idea, Anne remained determined to separate young "Willie" from the girl he loved; a girl who met with his mother's disapproval. It was Anne who provided the money for his ticket; ticket number 330877 originally sold to James Moran for £6 19s 2d. She had leapt at the chance to separate the sweethearts for the bargain cost of £5. It meant, of course, that William would have to travel in another man's name. For a few days, he would be Jimmy Moran, neighbor and acquaintance of the Dohertys, now too ill to make the trip. At least William would not be alone, his friend, Timothy O'Brien, would sail as Johnny Horgan. Additionally, before the two decided to separate and reunite at the passenger boarding area, the young men already had encountered William Foley and Foley's friend Hannah Naughton, both of Donoughmore [*County Cork*].

Donoughmore was the hometown

of his mother's family, the Goldenens, and his parents were married there on January 1, 1886 in For-naught Church. William and his siblings, Annie, Thomas, John James, Bartholomew, and Michael, had spent many summers at the Golden farm. It was during those carefree days that William first made the acquaintance of the Foley children. It had pleased William to see the face of a boyhood friend among the crowd and the two had greeted with open arms.



A young William  
"Willie" Doherty

His thoughts of those long ago days were interrupted with a start, as William suddenly remembered the *aiseóg* [*curse*] placed upon the Goldenens by a disgruntled tenant. The wizened old man had levied a curse of drowning upon the family and its descendants. Although William believed curses were best left to the old and the country peasants, he had to admit some strange occurrences had happened in his family. Indeed, Uncle James had fallen off his horse in a stream and drowned; and William's own brother, little Michael, was only three years old when he toppled over into a cauldron of hot water and died. Perhaps, it was best not to think of this now; not when he was about to place his own fate shipboard.

The crowd on the quay continued to grow and the voices mingled with the work of the dockhands to create a cacophony of dialects and equipment which made low conversations impossible. William peered through the window of shipping agents, James Scott &

Company, and noticed the men diligently continued their work without so much as a glance at those milling around outside the building. The faces and voices of the steady stream of emigrants had become too familiar and uneventful over the years. Besides, a group of journalists and photographers gathered on the balcony above the office. They were of more import than the huddled masses below. William pulled his watch out of his pocket and compared the time with the clock on the office wall. It would not be long before the tender *America* would carry the throng to the ship waiting off Roche's Point.

There were two tenders in service that day; both of them were 1891 paddle-steamers owned by the Clyde Shipping Company. Those sailing in first and second class would be assigned to the *Ireland*, which also would carry the mail bound for America to the waiting vessel. The *America* would transport third class passengers. Although their number far exceeded their social "betters," 113 to 10, class distinctions were of utmost importance and would be strictly adhered to for the entire voyage. Third class passengers would be assigned to steerage, and remain out of sight and, hopefully, sound of their "superiors."

Over the last few days, William said his goodbyes and received well wishes from his family and friends. His employer, W. F. O'Callaghan, had slipped a pound note into William's hand in case of "an emergency." William would miss his family. His father was originally from Cloone in County Leitrim, where the O'Dohertys farmed and struggled to survive on less than ten acres of land. However, William Sr. had wanted better for his own family and joined the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC). Through hard work and diligence, he had risen to the rank of sergeant before callously

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being demoted back to constable. Seems his RIC superiors became suspicious of the Goldens' involvement with the IRA, and William's career took a direct hit. In 1902, at the age of 45 years, he took his pension. By then, the family had relocated to Cork City and he found work as a railway policeman. Retiring from that position, he joined Anne in running a grocery store. The couple made a comfortable living but William wondered if his father was truly happy.



**WILLIAM O'DOHERTY, SR.**

Anne, his beloved mother and the impetus of this trip; if God ever had created a more stubborn woman, William had yet to meet her. May God forgive him that thought. No one could deny her devotion to her family. As obstinate and frustrating as she could be, it always was done out of love and the hope of a better future for her offspring. She already had lost one child and, it had to have been difficult to send another away. According to her plan, William would join Anne's brother, William, and sisters, Teresa and Francis, in New York. They would oversee her son's life, ensure his safety, and keep him away from conniving, unacceptable women. However, William had his own plans and, unbeknownst to Anne, hers were doomed to failure. Once settled and employed, William would marry whomever he chose and he already had chosen. Feeling a bit guilty at his deception, William ran his fingers along his starched collar, pulling it out away from his neck, and the thought of each loving stitch Anne put into making the family's

clothes added to his guilt.

He found relief from his thoughts by turning his attentions to the ever-growing crowd of fellow passengers. In its midst, he noticed a woman crowned with quite an extraordinary hat. How his sister, Annie, would have loved that hat. At the age of 18, Annie was quite a beauty but, like their mother, exceptionally determined and opinionated. She already showed an uncanny interest in and knowledge of politics, particularly the philosophy of the IRA. William could not help but think of her devotion to their younger brother, Bartholomew, who had suffered with a weak heart for all of his 15 years. Had Annie been born a male, a career in medicine certainly would have been in her future.



**ANNIE O'DOHERTY**

To William's left, he heard two young men in a raucous conversation and overheard them refer to each other as John and Phillip. Their laughter filled the air and their common good looks indicated a familial connection. From what he could make out, John was older and already established in America; while this was Phillip's first step. They reminded William of his own brother, John James, and himself. Although John was six years younger than William, the two were exceptionally close. Just a few days ago, John had insisted the two have their portrait made at the American Studios, with the promise of sending a copy to William as soon as it was ready.

Only Thomas Peter, William's older brother by one year, had been absent during the farewells. Tom's job as a railway porter had necessitated his missing his brother's departure. Still, Tom had sent his well wishes through a friend. A sudden impulse propelled William into a nearby shop where he purchased a postcard

and, borrowing a pencil from the clerk, quickly began to write: "Dear Tom, Just a few lines, as I received your kind wishes." No need for a signature, his brother would recognize the writing. He addressed the card to B. Doherty at 12 Old Market Place. Bartholomew would be excited to receive a piece of mail and be given the responsibility of delivering it to the intended recipient. Undoubtedly, the entire family would be forced to listen as Bartholomew read the brief line several times over.

Exiting the shop, William bumped into a man carrying pipes as lovingly and protectively as a mother carries her baby. After exchanging polite apologies and brief introductions, William learned the man was Eugene Daly of County Westmeath, a weaver in the Athlone Woolen Mills and an accomplished piper with the Clan Uisneach War Pipers. Together, the two moved on towards the passenger boarding area where Tim O'Brien was waiting. The *Ireland* and *America* were both ready for loading and the men fell into line with their fellow passengers. Hearts began to race faster; voices became louder and laughter stronger. The time finally had come for the emigrants to begin their journey by sea.

The *Ireland* cast off before the *America* had finished boarding. She moved a few hundred yards before stopping to load 1,385 sacks of mail at the Deepwater Quay. By the time the task was finished, the *America* had pulled astern and a few late passengers, who had arrived on the delayed train from Cork, taken aboard. The crewmen cast off again and *America* made a 180 degree turn but waited for the *Ireland* to come around and lead the way back

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along the Queenstown waterfront. Perhaps in comment about the class distinction, perhaps only as a way of saying goodbye, Eugene Daly began playing "A Nation Once Again," much to the delight of the those onboard, as well as, those on the dock. They made their way past St. Colman's Cathedral where Our Lady, Star of the Sea, kept a watchful and blessed eye on those leaving Ireland's shores. By the time they passed through the cliffs, Queenstown was out of view.

At this exact moment, it was as if the magnitude of their common decision overwhelmed the emigrants in total. Voices silenced, laughter ceased, and the reverie was replaced with a shared mourning and eerie silence. Tears welled in the eyes of the women and even some of the men hid their faces less their unabashed display of emotion be ridiculed. Sensing the need to relieve the tension, Eugene brought forth the *Ballad of Muirsheen Durkin* with such a force the others could not help but join in with song, or at the very least, with tapping feet and clapping hands. That is until the *America* reached the open water.

As if one, the crowd uttered a collective gasp. Mouths gaped in amazement as eyes enlarged. William tried to follow their gaze but that woman's overwhelming hat, the one he had noticed dockside, blocked his view. He craned his neck and stretched as far as he could. There, anchored in the Ringabella estuary, off Roche's Point, waited the largest ship known to man. To William, the four-stack monolith appeared to rest as effortlessly on the ocean as a new fallen leaf on the River Lee. She would carry them to New York in record time and William, or rather, Jimmy Moran, would be a part of her history-making first run.

She was the new jewel of the White Star Line; she was the *RMS Titanic!*

**Writer's Notes:**

*William Doherty was lost at sea; his body never recovered. Many Titanic passenger lists still do not include his name. If, as believed, Timothy O'Brien sailed as John Horgan, he too was lost; as were William Foley, Hannah Naughton, and brothers John and Phillip [Kiernan]. Eugene Daly, who piped "Erin's Lament" from the poopdeck as the Titanic sailed off into history, survived as did Bertha Mulvihill, the woman in the extraordinary hat. A total of 1,496 lives were lost that fateful night.*

*While Anne O'Doherty did pay for her son's ticket, family lore varies as to William's love. Was the girl left behind in Ireland or was she waiting for him in New York?*

*After learning all survivors had been identified, Anne, wracked with grief and blaming herself for William's death, became inconsolable and suicidal. Her family was forced to lock her in a "safe" room for three days.*

*Bartholomew died at the age of 19 from a leaky valve in his heart. This was recorded as yet another drowning in the family, bringing the total to five.*

*William's sister, Annie, became a midwife in the Blarney area of County Cork. During the War of Independence (1919-1922), she married a captain in the IRA.*

*The name, James Moran, still appears on the list of Irish passengers displayed at the "Queenstown Experience" exhibit in Cobh (formerly Queenstown). The O'Dohertys presently are working to have William's name added to the list; if only as an asterisk to James Moran.*

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**PHOTO OF JOHN (SEATED) & WILLIAM MADE AT THE AMERICAN STUDIOS**



**WILLIAM'S LAST KNOWN MESSAGE HOME - POSTCARD SENT TO HIS BROTHER, TOM**

*(All photos are reprinted with the kind permission of Mr. Senan Molony. They have been modified and/or enhanced by Sherida Dougherty for use in this article.)*



## Special Mailing to Kentucky Doughertys, Daughertys and Dohertys

### Our Kentucky Research Project

The O'Dochartaigh Clann Association has been building Kentucky research teams. Their goal is to discover and compile genealogy information on all Doughertys/Daughertys who have ever lived in Kentucky and to contact their descendants wherever they now reside. This is why you are receiving our Newsletter #47.

Over the last two years these teams have amassed a large amount of information. They have both combined their information and combined their research efforts and they are documenting their findings.

Now these teams are turning their attention outwards to the current residences in Kentucky. They ask you to join in this state-wide project. Every one of you could gain much by joining the team researching your family branch.

At this point, as the research and documentation continues, the research teams would like to introduce the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association to you. They hope that this newsletter and the web-sites will let you get to learn more about the Association and catch their vision. Joining your family's team would have a dramatic affect on the team's growth, and on your own growth in Irish and O'Dochartaigh history. After all, are you not a little curious what discoveries we are making? When and where our clan began?

### Introduction to the O'Dochartaigh Clann Association

Nearly 30 years ago a small group of dedicated volunteers had a vision of a worldwide O'Dochartaigh clan organization. That vision, with a lot of hard work, led them to a worldwide clan reunion in Ireland in 1985. Since then thousands of clan members have benefited from this organization.

Cameron Dougherty, a spokesperson for the Association says, *"Our organization promotes, funds and participates in the research of our family's history, tradition and lore. Searching for the roots of our great clan is a top priority. Finding family connection between clan members is also a very high priority. This allows our members to combine efforts, money and genealogy knowledge to make the work much more enjoyable, fruitful and rewarding. Genealogy is no longer a lonely job that takes a lifetime of searching. What's more, the genealogy and family history that we have assembled is a monumental gift to all of us and to future generations."*

Through the Association information is communicated all around the world and it can come to your mailbox and computer, too. Regular newsletters, such as this one, are mailed and emailed to keep our members informed and share in the Association's discoveries. There are five clan websites that are getting packed with wonderful information. Plus, e-newsletters are sent to members to keep them informed and better participants in the running of the organization's business.

Every five years since 1985, O'Dochartaighs from all over the world have converged on the ancestral homeland of the clan. These reunions are organized and hosted by local O'Dochartaighs committees in Derry and Inishowen. Due to these reunions, thousands have enjoyed the music, dance and personal contact of

the Irish people and the scenery of Ireland. The next reunion will be held July 1 through 10, 2008. It will commemorate the life and death of our last Gaelic Chieftain, until recently, who died 399 years ago.

### Will You Join With Us?

Are you interested in joining such an organization? Would you enjoy having your eyes and ears opened to people and voices from the past, *your past*? It's a past that contains courageous emigrants who left their homeland and families in order to strike out on their own. A past filled with hardships that had to be overcome in order to build new communities and nations. With nothing more than good Kentucky land, hard work, cooperation, duty and self-sacrifice they prospered. The members of this Association pledge no less of their energy to discover more about the struggles and hopes of their ancestors. They will do it in the same spirit, and with the same commitment and cooperation as shown by their ancestors.

To this end, they ask you to join the Association and to help bring each descendant of the ancient Irish O'Dochartaigh family together to share in its discoveries, to unite against the genealogy struggles we would otherwise have to face alone, to train each new generation, and to document what they have found so no O'Dochartaigh descendant will ever have to live without the full understanding of their origin and family history.

For them to accomplish this and to be able to provide it to you, we will need your cooperation and participation. ***"It will take our entire family to research our entire family's history,"*** says Cameron. Your added commitment will put us all the more closer. Won't you take this invitation to heart and join with us to discover our family's unique and proud history.

### How to Join and Become Active

Step #1- Please enroll at [www.odochartaighclann.org](http://www.odochartaighclann.org) or complete the enclosed enrollment form to become a member of the Association. During the on-line enrollment process, select **"Kentucky Project"** as one of your interest groups.

Step #2- Email the Project Coordinator a mini-version of your family's genealogy in order to place you in the proper team. Email address: [kentuckyteam@comcast.net](mailto:kentuckyteam@comcast.net)

Step #3- Join our forum website where many other Kentucky members are sharing information. It is free and located at [www.odochartaigh.org](http://www.odochartaigh.org)

### Should There be a Kentucky Convention?

We will be in further contact with our Kentucky members over the next several months as we progress in our statewide research project. Your help is critical in this huge project and your rewards will be just as huge. We are also considering a Kentucky gathering later this year that will bring all of you together to share what each of us have discovered and go away with even more family history, genealogy and stories. Not only do we ask for your help, we also don't want you to miss out on this event. Join us, get in touch with us and dust off your genealogy for it has just become very important to everyone.