



Ár nDúthca

O'Dochartaigh Clann Association

NEWSLETTER #55

JANUARY 2010

"FOR OUR INHERITANCE"

Special points of interest:

- 2010 Clan Reunion
- Family Stories
- Obama Irish Roots

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Special Insert: Clan Reunion of July 1-10, 2010 . . .pg 10

A SPECIAL THANK YOU to Sherida Dougherty

Letter to the acting Editor

Hi Cameron,

Many thanks for the March Newsletter and for the reminder to pay my dues. I would like to do the latter immediately.

The other matter concerns Sherida. I know that she, mainly due to family commitments, is no longer able to continue as Editor of the Newsletter, but there is no mention of her in your Newsletter. I would have thought she deserved a big thank you for her excellent work over the past seven issues/2 years. Caring as she was

for elderly parents and an ill son, there are times when it must have been an almost overwhelming task for her to get the Newsletter out on time and yet never compromise on quality and readability.

Please, Cameron, couldn't you do something about what must have been an oversight? Sherida deserves it.

Regards,

Gillian

Thanks for your suggestion Gillian. At the time of the last issue I was still holding out

hope that Sherida would be back as editor soon. I still hold to that hope, as do all of our members. However, she is still pre-occupied with more important family matters. However, you are correct in that she is so very deserving of our thanks for creating masterpieces out of each of the newsletters that she produced (#47-#53). She added so much warmth, great content and style to each one.

While in her hometown last summer, my family and I surprised her and Joe with a visit, bearing a gift of the clan's appreciation for her work.

COVER PAGE STORY - Michael Dougherty

Michael Dougherty was born on May 10, 1844 in Falcarragh, County Donegal, Ireland. He was the youngest of seven children.

In 1859, at the age of 15, he came to the United States. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the Union Army and joined the Second Irish Dragons. The *Dragons* were a cavalry battalion composed entirely of Irishmen. On February 26, 1863, 13th PA Cavalry was encamped at Winchester VA. Dougherty's regiment captured a band of rebel raiders (8 to 10) and drove the remainder into the camp of the 11th VA Southern regiment at Woodstock.

On return to their camp at Fishers Hill, the regiment was met by a large enemy force. Approximately 108 of Dougherty's regiment were killed, wounded or captured. As they were forced to retreat, Dougherty's horse was shot out from under him at Strawsburg. Along with 50 other men, Dougherty was taken to Libby Prison in Richmond. He was confined there until May 26. He was then exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Winchester.

During the remaining days of his active duty, Dougherty's courage in warfare and humanitarian efforts were said to have saved the lives of 2,500 men.

Dougherty was captured again and this time held in many confederate camps, including the notorious Andersonville Prison Camp in Georgia. The union soldiers were subjected to inhumane treatment that contributed to the deaths of thousands of soldiers. Sadly, Dougherty was the sole survivor of 127 of his regiment that were captured. 122 of his men died in the Andersonville Prison.

After his release from the prison camp, on April 23, 1865, Dougherty was being shipped home on the overcrowded transport ship, *Sultanna*. The ship was heading to St Louis, Missouri. On board the ship, there were approximately 2200 people (mostly prisoners) coming from Andersonville. On April 27, the ship's boiler burst and the fire spread quickly. Fire increased in its intensity setting the ship on fire and causing it to sink. Michael was credited with

rescuing many of his fellow passengers.

Michael spent in total, 23 months and 17 days in Southern prisons. When he returned, he weighed less than 100 lbs.

Later, he married the former Rose Magee and fathered 12 children, three died when they were infants. He worked at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia and never missed a Memorial Day Parade.

Pennsylvania A.O.H. Division 1 officially changed its name to the **Michael Dougherty Division** in 1988.

He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on January 23, 1897. Michael stayed active until his death in 1930.

While incarcerated, Dougherty wrote about life in Confederate prison camps where union soldiers suffered from malnourishment, starvation, unsanitary conditions and disease. His book, *The Prison Diary of Michael Dougherty* documented the abuses and hardships that the union soldiers experienced in the camps.

JAMES DOUGHERTY - Revolutionary War Soldier

By **David M. Dougherty**

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Email: d2@nwlog.com

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James Dougherty was born in Antrim, either the town or county or both, Ulster Region, Ireland, on *December 25, 1749 (Christmas Day)*. He immigrated to Pennsylvania shortly before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, fought from 1775 to 1783, and died in Franklin, Venango County, PA, January 15, 1847. His parents were William O'Dougherty, born 1718 in Ulster and Susan McDevitt, born about 1722 in Ulster, and nothing is known about any possible siblings. No information is available on Susan McDevitt's genealogy, but William's parents were John O'Dougherty, born 1685, died 1743, and Sarah O'Neill, born 1686.

John's parents were John O'Dougherty and Sarah MacDonnell, and Sarah O'Neill's father was Ambrose O'Neill.

James came from a truculent Irish clan or tribe with a turbulent history that is worthy of examination.

The O'Dougherty (O'Dochartaigh) clan inhabited the peninsula of Inishowen, at the extreme northern tip of Ireland. Irish history is clouded in myth, but their origins were Celtic....

....so begins an 81 page novel that brings to life an Irish immigrant who fought for freedom from his indentureship, as well as for his newly adopted country, for 7 ½ years in multiple major battles of the American War of Independence. He not only survived as a prisoner

of war under grueling conditions, but re-enlisted after parole. Then became a husband, father and businessman to live to age 93. The longest surviving member of Arnold's Battle for Quebec.

You need to see if you are descended from this man!

This is also a story for everyone interested in a great scholarly work on America's quest for liberty, as well as, anyone who has a family member who served in that war.

(Great references quoted and a genealogy chart included. David has written an enchanting and vivid narrative from what most people would otherwise find as "dry" historical passages. This is anything but dry. David should be commended.)



Richard J Dougherty



Joseph H Dougherty



James F. Dougherty



Francis T Dougherty



Joseph D Dougherty

Please Submit Memorials

Does your branch of the family have a person who served in the military?

We'd like to memorialize each one in future issues of this newsletter and we need your help to do so.

Any person from any country from any time period, war or

peace, it doesn't matter, please send us the details or a full story.

This is in preparation for the first of a series of commemorative issues memorializing our relatives for national and community service. Policemen, firemen, judges, lawmakers and professors, just to name a few, will also

be included in the future.

Please help us out. Send in either basic facts of their service or a story, your name and contact information (in case it is read by a lost family member).

Send to Cameron (see pg. 6):
odochartaigh@comcast.net

Share Genealogy & Share Stories

(That's what we are all about)

You've just learn of two men (pages 2 & 3) that lived fascinating lives. I apologize that these two accounts could only be introductions to men about whom **Sherida Dougherty**, in the case of Michael Dougherty, and **David M. Dougherty**, in the case of James, have extensively written. Their research reveal many wonderful details, several exciting adventures and some dangerous episodes that these two men lived through.

There are others, too, in the pages ahead. "Dohertys" playing a part in helping the Oregon Territory becoming part of the United States. The major influence from the James Chester Daugherty's family in Nebraska. And there have been other stories in previous newsletter covering many other states, like Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and also Canada and Australia.

Think of it, stories about men and women which were conveyed to many of their descendants for the first time!

Imagine opening up a newsletter such as this and reading about your ancestors whom you never knew, except by name and birth date.

I can assure you that this happens all the time.

What a joyous occasion it is when a member of our clan gets a personal glimpse of their ancestor because someone has shared research.

It happens when people share genealogy and it happens when people share family stories and photographs and what a great way to honor our ancestors.

Its one thing to read about Andersonville Prison Camp, its another thing to read the diary written by Michael Dougherty of how he survived it. Its one thing to read in history books about the American war expedition to Quebec, but it is another thing entirely to read what James Dougherty had to endure as a prisoner of war with no heat, no food and no clothing after being captured by the British.

As a family clan, let's do family research. Let's share family stories. It is so easy to collaborate with others from your same family branch or with others whose ancestors lived near yours. Be bold enough to start something big. Who knows where it will end, and besides, *remember that the journey is far more exciting than the destination.*

Genealogy is Still Our #1 Goal

Can there be anything better than a life devoted to discovering our family's people and history?

Not if you are Pat Dougherty, our clan association's founder.

Some of you know him as Paddy "Inch" (Inch Island) and some know him as Paddy "Clan Herald" or "Chief Genealogist". By any name, he is dear to all of us and we are proud of his influence in our work and leadership in this association.

Pat wishes to let the family know that he is doing well since his heart surgery and actually, better than he's been in a long time. Pat is still active and still working with dozens of "Doherty" family groups to get their family genealogy recorded into our master database.

"it is important for O'Dochartaigh descendants everywhere to realize how powerful and helpful our clan's master genealogy database has been and how much better it is getting to be each month," emphasizes Pat. "People who share with us their genealogy research can usually get back more than their give."

Pat and Cameron have been traveling all over Michigan motivating and helping "Dohertys". It has generated a tremendous work force.

Pat and Cameron would like to do this for your state, too. **If you could host or organize a gathering of "Dohertys" in your area of the country, we will make it a point to be there.**

The presentation can be tailored for any situation; informally in your home or in a restaurant or formally, with projector, in a conference room.

Let's work in small teams and big teams. **Let's** share ideas and skills. **Let's** continue to centralize our data so that everyone can benefit

To request genealogical research (fee-based) or to submit genealogical information for the Clann's Master Database:

Patrick Dougherty
4277 Wilson Ave, SW
Grandville, MI 49418
pfdougherty@comcast.net

O'Dochartaighs in the News

Sheboygan Press (Sheboygan Wisconsin)

Nov. 15, 2009:

The Lakeland College football team won the Northern Athletics Conference championship Saturday, and along with it the NAC's automatic berth in the NCAA Division III playoffs.

"A lot of people wrote us off going into this season because we lost some great players," Lakeland head coach **Kevin Doherty** said. "We were resilient throughout the entire year. I'm really proud of these kids – they deserve it."

Third-year head coach **Kevin Doherty** is making his third appearance as a coach in the NCAAs. He led Aurora (2004) and MacMurray (2001) to Illini-Badger Football Conference titles and NCAA bids as an offensive coordinator.

Sheboygan Press (Sheboygan Wisconsin)

Nov. 18, 2009:

Ron Dayne to be in Oshkosh Thursday for book signing

One of the most accomplished players in University of Wisconsin football history will ...promote a book that details one of his greatest moments. "The Dayne Game: Ron Dayne and the Greatest Day in Wisconsin Football History" recounts the 1999 regular-season finale between Wisconsin and Iowa, when Dayne went into the record books as the leading rusher in NCAA history, who about a month later won the Heisman Trophy. The book was written by **Justin Doherty**. "About five years ago, I was doing research for a different book on the history of Wisconsin football. Whenever I asked people about the most memorable game, that game came up over and over again," said **Justin Doherty**. "I started to think that I bet you could do a whole book about that day." **Doherty** is currently an assistant athletic director at Wisconsin. **Doherty** started writing the book in earnest last October and it was re-

leased in book stores about three weeks ago to coincide with the 10-year anniversary of the game and the season.

Pastor Billy Joe Daugherty Dies

Megachurch Pastor **Billy Joe Daugherty**, whose network of Bible schools spans across 911 campuses in 93 countries, passed away Nov. 22 – just one month after he was diagnosed with cancer. Daugherty succumbed to non-Hodgkin's lymphoma just after 4 a.m. Sunday at MD Anderson Medical Center in Houston.

Audible gasps were heard across the congregation and many people sobbed in their seats as they heard the news.

Daugherty was only 57 when he died but had done much over the course of his 30 years in ministry. Daugherty was pastor of 17,000-large Victory Christian Center, founded Victory Christian School, Victory Bible Institute, Victory World Missions Training Center and the Tulsa Dreamcenter.

In October 2007, Daugherty was named interim president of Oral Roberts University after then-ORU president Richard Roberts stepped down.

Denver's Magazine 5280 (12/3/09)

"Happy Hour of the Week: **Dougherty's Restaurant and Pub**"

By author/columnist **Emily Dougherty**

<http://www.5280.com/blog/?author=60>

Given my last name and Irish pride, a visit to this South Denver outpost was a must.

For two years, **Dougherty's Restaurant and Pub** has been serving up classic Irish whiskeys that no doubt contribute to the place's friendly neighborhood atmosphere. It's helped along by an intimate dining

room with soft lighting and cozy tables, as well as paintings of the beautiful Irish countryside and shamrocks adorning just about every windowsill.

5 E. Ellsworth Ave., 303-777-5210

Note: Why "5280"? Denver is 5280 feet above sea level.

Heather Dougherty is Director of Research at **Hitwise**.

A taste of what she researches and writes:

11/30/09 One of the hottest products this year is the Zhu Zhu Pet, an electronic pet hamster that is selling out of retailers all over the country.... **12/1/09** With such a large audience, marketers have flocked to websites like Facebook and Twitter to reach out to consumers during the holiday shopping season....

<http://weblogs.hitwise.com/info/heather-dougherty.html>

Heather Dougherty is a leading authority in online commerce and marketing. Heather has been quoted by Wall Street Journal, New York Times and Business Week. Heather has been a guest on ABC World News Tonight, CNBC, NPR, and CBS Radio.

Sydney, Australia

The Powerhouse Museum Curator - **Kerrie Dougherty**

www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/blog/?p=607

"I'm the museum's Curator of Space Technology and my areas of interest cover the history of astronautics and space flight, space education and public awareness, and social and cultural responses to space. In addition, since I'm also interested in science fiction and pop culture, I've also been involved with the museum's Star trek, Star wars and Lord of the Rings exhibitions."

Carrie has worked here for 27 years.

William P. Dougherty and Lucienne Etier, Oregon's Founding Fathers

By Patrick T. Dougherty

As the U.S. Western frontier expanded into the unclaimed Oregon wilderness in the mid-19th century, it was inevitable that those pioneers who settled in that part of the country, mostly farmers, trappers, and missionaries, would seek to establish some type of government. The Hudson's Bay Company, a private British corporation, ruled over Canada and wanted to claim the Oregon wilderness for itself. American born settlers wanted self-government attached to the United States, because, they believed, a private company should not rule over people. Fifty-two settlers pledged to the Hudson's Bay Company, and fifty American settlers who hated the Hudson's Bay Company, met at the community of Cham-poeg on May 2, 1843, to work out some sort of governmental agreement for Oregon. Among the American settlers was a young trapper by the name of William P. Dougherty. Among those pledged to Hudson's Bay was Lucienne Etier, who, at the last minute, joined Francois Mathieu in switching their two votes to the American side. The final vote for self-government apart from the Hudson's Bay Company was 52-50.

Following the meeting at Cham-poeg, Dougherty was appointed to a Committee of Nine to draft a constitution for a new provisional government. At age 31, he was the youngest member of the Committee.

On July 5, 1843, the settlers adopted the Organic Act of Oregon, which was the first American government on the Pacific coast, becoming the Oregon Territory before it was even authorized by Congress.

As it turned out, after a series of negotiations, the Hudson's Bay Company finally came to terms and agreed to sell the Oregon wilderness area (Oregon and Washington) to the United States for \$300,000.00. Dougherty was later appointed one of three County Commissioners for the newly organized Pierce County in 1852. He lived until April 15, 1897.

Contact Information

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

Cameron Dougherty
4078 Bruce Court SW
Grandville, MI 49418-2428
odochartaigh@comcast.net

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

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

To submit a genealogical question:

Kathi Gannon
701 S Dickenson Avenue
Sterling, VA 20164-3323
Gannonks@verizon.net

**If contacting any of the above by
email, please put "Newsletter" in the
subject line to insure your message
receives prompt attention.**

**To request genealogical research (fee
-based) or to submit
genealogical information for the
Clann's Master Database:**

Patrick Dougherty
4277 Wilson Ave, SW
Grandville, MI 49418
pfdougherty@comcast.net

**Be sure to visit our association web-
sites:**

**www.odochartaigh.org
www.odochartaighclann.org
www.odochartaighreunion.com**

The Conquest of Ireland: An Historical and Genealogical Account of the Plantation in Ulster (4 volume set)

This is the rare record of the great change in land ownership and power in Ireland. It is the story of the old Irish families and the new settlers. A one-of-a-kind genealogical record. The specific names and locations of the landowners are given.

Vol. 1: Ireland as the plan was being hatched. This book documents the families and conditions before and during the settlement of Ireland in the 17th century. The largest and most important volume in the series, it lays the ground work for understanding

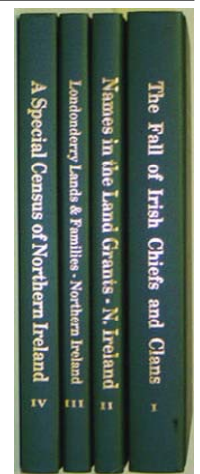
who and what was involved in this settlement of Ireland.

Vol. 2: The Land Grants in this work have been taken from the Patent Rolls of the reign of James I and from the printed Ulster Inquisitions. While the names and locations in the land grants will be of particular interest to family researchers, there is a wealth of information in the footnotes bringing history to life for all interested persons.

Vol. 3: The infamous Londoners'

plantation and settlement of Ireland. Irish septs misplaced lands and the misdeeds of some of those who took the land..... This volume tells the story of the Londoners settlement in Ireland.

Vol. 4: A Special Census of Ireland; Pynnars Survey. 0940134659 Pynnars Survey gives us landholders, and the location/ condition of their property in Ireland.



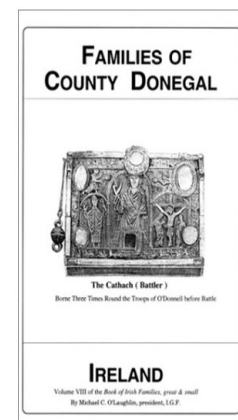
Families of County Donegal by Michael C. O'Laughlin

Families of County Donegal by Michael C. O'Laughlin

This hardbound work is from the 32 volume series on Irish Families by the Irish Genealogical Foundation. Over 1000 families are given in Donegal, continuing and expanding the information found in volume one of the series 'The Book of Irish Families, great and small'.

.....From the earliest times to the modern era, old Irish, Scots, English and Welsh families in Donegal

are included here along with local history..... Illustrations include coats of arms of local families, and extracts from vital records listing the first and last name of each individual. Instructions on how to trace and find your ancestors in Donegal are included, along with a helpful address list and bibliography. Hardbound and gold stamped, with a smythe sewn binding for generations of use. First Edition.



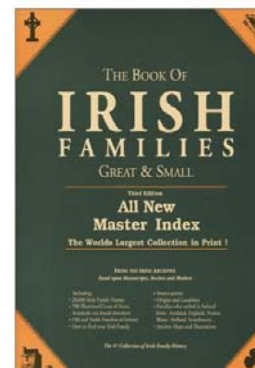
The Book of Irish Families

- 700 illustrated coats of arms
- Ancient Maps and illustrations
- All 32 counties of Ireland and Northern Ireland (Ulster).

There is no other like this one! A magnificent world class illustration of Irish Family History, this book is the culmination of 4 decades of research by the I.G.F.. Hundreds of families from each county are given in Part One with family history. Over 45,000 family names are given in specific counties or Poor

Law Unions.

This is the new third edition (2003), which includes select family histories. For the first time ever, the index for the first 28 volumes in the Irish Families set is also included. The famous and large families like Murphy, Kelly, Sullivan, O'Brien, Ryan, Kennedy, Walsh, Daugherty and Donahue are of course in this book, as are thousands more, including rarely found families.



"GAELIC IRISH SOCIAL STRUCTURE" by Patrick M. O'Shea

It is often heard that one's ancestors were "kings" of this.... or "lords" of that.... but our modern (and essentially English) understanding of these terms can be a source of some confusion. In the Anglo-Norman tradition, the "king" was the ruler over all territories in his kingdom, and he wielded complete power over his subjects and their territories. The Irish concept of kingship was, as we will see, quite different.

First, it should be said that Gaelic Irish society stood essentially on three pillars. These were the Nobility (the subject of this article), the Bardic poet-historians, and the priests (in early times the druids, but later the Christian clergy). The Nobility represented the earthly power of military might and actual physical possessions and control of territory.

The Nobility

In early times, the Irish word for king, "Ri," was used equally for the rulers of any territory, regardless of how large or small. Later, the word "tiarna" or "class" became the preferred term for the ruler of a small territory, who usually held that territory by the authority of one of the provincial kings, or the class of larger territory. However, unlike feudal vassals, the individual lords had complete control within their lands, owing a certain feudal rent and allegiance to the superior class or king.

Toward the end of the Gaelic order in Ireland (late 16th century), a complex system of feudal relationships had been developed. These might be broken down, though imprecisely, into three basic categories. First was the king, who had the allegiance of the lesser lords. Second were the territorial lords of large territories, often known as the "Ard Tiarna" or Paramount Class. Finally, there were the lords of lesser territories (Tiarna), each owing allegiance to a Paramount Class, or directly to the king.

Below the Lords of Territories, but also members of the nobility, were the ancient Gaelic "knights" or "ridire." These mounted warriors were descended from noble families. "Knights," in the ancient Gaelic fashion existed in many provinces as evidenced by the famous Knights of the Red Branch in Ulster.

These three classes then, the Royalty, the Landed Nobles, and the Warrior Orders, formed the part of Irish society that was considered "noble by birth." The other two powerful elements, the bards and the priests, were also considered noble, but this was "nobility by office."

The Bardic Class

The role of the ancient Irish bardic poets is difficult to explain for several reasons. Perhaps this is mostly so because modern Western society contains no exact parallel with the Gaelic tradition of the poet-musician. As we shall see, however, the bards were an extremely powerful class in Gaelic Irish society.

Next to the king or territorial ruler, the bardic poets filled the highest position in the social structure. They were revered for their dual role as both artist and historian, and were very often the most influential advisors to the K

king. In the earliest times, the bards were all expected to fill the roles of poet, musician, arbiter, and historian, but later distinct specialties emerged within the bardic class.

The Filea was the principal poet-musician. In ancient times, great bardic schools flourished, training young men in the musical and poetic arts. There were seven degrees of accomplishment in the discipline, the highest of which was "Ollamh" or "Doctor." In fact, the term "Ollamh" is still used in Irish academic circles to indicate a terminal degree in an academic field.

Although a powerful ruler might well have several Fili in his entourage, the principal poet was known as the Ard Filea (just as the High King of Ireland was called "Ard Ri").

The second specialty within the Bardic class was that of the Seanacha, or historian. While the Filea was concerned with the composition of poetry and music for the pleasure and glorification of his class, the Seanacha was concerned with the more exact recording of historical fact. Each of the great historical annals of Ireland owes its existence to the work of at least one, if not many,

Master Seanacha

As with the Filea, most lords would employ several historians, but chief among them would be the Ard Seanacha.

The final division within the Bardic class is composed of the Brehons. A Brehon was essentially a judge, who would hear grievances and arbitrate disputes. He would impose punishments for those in the wrong.

Kings and lords were also bound by the judgments of a Brehon (though they were often subject to certain special considerations). Ancient Irish law was carefully recorded, and the Brehons were responsible for the preservation and interpretation of these laws. In many respects, ancient Irish Gaelic society was far more protective of the rights of the common man than other cultures found on the European continent during the same period. To be sure, there was not a total equality between classes, but if a commoner was wronged, he did have a means of recourse.

All three divisions of the Bardic class were entitled to special privileges and consideration. For example, a Filea, Seanacha or Brehon would have to be welcomed into one's home whenever they visited, and provided with food and shelter (just as the king and territorial lords were entitled to such consideration). It was unlawful to harm a member of the Bardic class, even on the field of battle.

The bards were strictly non-combatants on the field of battle, and were there only to offer advice to their lords, and to record the events for posterity. If a class were to kill the Filea of an opposing class, it was quite possible that his own men would be so offended at the act that they could even turn against him in battle.

Virtually all we know of the ancient Irish has come down to us through the annals, poetry, music, and legal tracts of the Bardic class. It is they who have preserved the very soul of "Irishness" through the centuries.

<http://www2.smumn.edu/facpages/~poshea/uasal/social.html>



General Russell Elliott Dougherty

Place of birth	Glasgow, Kentucky
Place of death	Alexandria, Virginia
Allegiance	United States of America
Service/branch	United States Air Force
Years of service	1943 – 1977
Rank	General
Commands held	Strategic Air Command Second Air Force
Battles/wars	World War II
Awards	Defense Distinguished Service Medal Air Force Distinguished Service Medals (3) Legions of Merit (3) Bronze Star

Born in Glasgow Kentucky, Dougherty was a graduate of Western Kentucky University and the Law School of the University of Louisville. After working for the FBI and serving in the 123rd Cavalry Kentucky National Guard, Dougherty entered active military service as an aviation cadet in the US Army Air Corps at the out break of World War II. In 1947, he served as a unit instructor with the Air Force Reserve at Standiford Field, Louisville Kentucky. A judge advocate in the late 40s, he moved from the legal world to fly

bombers and refuelers. His post-World War II assignments encompassed various duties in operational, maintenance, administrative, political/military and command duties in Air Force, joint and international assignments.

General Dougherty has had four assignments in joint and international duties. During 1964-65, he was the deputy director for plans and operations (J-3), Headquarters U.S. European Command, in Paris France. During this assignment in November 1964, he was the United States' planner for the successful U.S./Belgian rescue operation at Stanleyville in the Congo. In August 1965 he returned to Washington as director, European Region, Office of the Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs). In July 1967 he again returned to Europe and served until August 1969 as director, J-5 (Plans and Policy) at Headquarters U.S. European Command, Stuttgart Germany.

In September 1969 General Dougherty was again assigned to Headquarters U.S. Air Force where he served as the assistant deputy chief of staff, plans and operations, and in February 1970 became deputy chief of staff, plans and operations for the U.S. Air Force. He was assigned as commander, 2d Air Force, SAC, with headquarters at Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana, starting April 1971. In this position, General Dougherty commanded the U.S. Air Force's largest numbered Air Force, consisting of the majority of SAC's B-52 bombers and KC-135 tankers.

On May 1, 1972, General Dougherty was promoted to his four-star grade and assigned as chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, headquarters of NATO's Allied Command Europe. He returned to the United States on August 1, 1974, to become the eighth commander of the Strategic Air Command.

He was a command pilot and master missileman. Included among his military decorations and awards are the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Air Force Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, Bronze Star, and the Joint Service Commendation Medal for his tenure as the U.S. Air Force's operations deputy on the Joint Staff.

A strategic thinker and planner, as commander of SAC, Dougherty oversaw the most lethal nuclear arsenal in the world, including bombers, tankers, reconnaissance aircraft and intercontinental ballistic missiles. He was considered an airpower visionary and served on various government and commercial defense-related boards after retiring from the Air Force.

Dougherty retired from the Air Force October 1, 1977, and practiced law in the Washington, D.C. area for several years.^[3] He was a member of the Kentucky State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the U.S. Supreme Court. He died in Alexandria, Virginia on September 7, 2007, and is **buried in Arlington National Cemetery**.

Come to Ireland this Summer and Meet the O'Dochartaigh Clan

Just two weeks after the closing of the 2008 O'Dochartaigh Reunion, the Reunion Committee was already busy planning and organizing the events for the 2010 reunion. The next reunion will be held 1 – 10 July 2010. We are posting the complete descriptive list of events on the reunion website. The website is www.odochartaighreunion.com

After over 20 years of devoted service to the O'Dochartaigh Reunion, Paddy Bogside Doherty and Rosaleen Doherty Hegarty ended their formal positions on the reunion committee. Both Paddy and Rosaleen will continue to assist in special projects as their schedules allow. James Doherty will continue in an advisory position on the committee. Elections have been held and here are the 2010 committee positions. Chairman - John V. Doherty "Saddler" of Cudonagh Manor, Malin. The Immediate Past Chairman - James Doherty of Derry. Secretary - Marie Doherty Wallace of Gleneely. Eva Doherty Gremmert will remain as the Reunion Coordinator

The O'Dochartaigh Reunion Committee wants to take this opportunity to publically thank James Doherty, Paddy Doherty and Rosaleen Hegarty for their long years of service on the Reunion Committee. They have labored since the inception of the organization to create memorable experiences for those who made the "long trip home". O'Dochartaighs the world over have benefited by their leadership and experience as they have attended each of the reunion events over the past 23 years. We are grateful that James is willing to continue serving on the committee in an advisory role to our new chairman. He has said that he will serve for as long as he is able. We hope that will be a very long time.

Here is the list of scheduled events for the 2010 O'Dochartaigh Reunion to be held in Derry City, Northern Ireland and Inishowen, Co. Donegal, Ireland in 2010.



Thursday 1 July

7 pm to 10 pm, **The Opening Night, Mayors Reception**, the Guildhall in Derry City - €40 each

We have arranged to have the same caterer. We will have the meal first with a pianist playing during the meal. After which we will have a sing-a-long with a few soloist thrown in. The words to popular Irish songs will be in the reunion brochure so that the audience can participate.

Friday 2 July

10 am – 12 pm, and 1 pm – 3 pm, **Irish Cultural** classes to be held in the Tullarvan Mill. - €10 each class



2 hour long classes of Irish language, Playing the Tin Whistle, Basic Irish Genealogy, Basic Computerized Genealogy, Beginning Aran knitting, Basic Celtic Art and possibly others will be held.

7 pm – 10 pm, **Ceili** at the Malin Hotel, Malin Town. - €10 each

This popular "audience-participation" event will be organized the same as it was previously except we moved to Malin Town from Ballyliffin. The Ceili band from Magheramore will play and announce the dances. Local Ceili dancers will come to assist.

Saturday 3 July

12 pm – 5 pm, **Walking tour of the Derry City Walls**, the **Bogside Murals** tour & the **Bogside Museum** tour. - € each



Sunday 4 July

10 m–12 m, **Sheepdog Trial** in Inishowen. – FREE Admission. See dogs and their masters work sheep in the traditional Irish way. The trials are a formal competition with specific tasks to be performed by dog and master.

11 am – 6 pm, **Bus Trip and admission into Ulster American Folk Park's** 4th of July celebration - €25 each

This has been a popular event for the reunion. You can see the Folk Parks website for further information on their out-door museum. Also, we will have a lecture by a museum curator as well as access to the Centre for Migration Studies collection while we are there.

7 pm – 11 pm, **O'Dochartaigh Reunion BBQ** – Culdonagh Manor, Drumaville, Malin - €20 each

This informal dinner and gathering will take place at our chairman's B&B. We will have a wonderful opportunity to visit with one another, some of us sharing genealogy information and others just getting to know each other.



Monday 5 July

11 am – 5 pm, **Historical & Genealogical Lectures** – Inishowen Gateway, Buncrana - €10 each

Held during the daytime, this event was very popular at the 2008 reunion with renowned speakers from Derry, Dublin and the US. Over 120 attended the lectures and we promise to have an equally informative and enlightening program. One ticket admits you for any or all of the program.

5 pm – 7 pm, **Medieval Craft Faire** – Inishowen Gateway, Buncrana - Admission is FREE

This walk through Faire will have artists and artisans as well as authors selling their wares. Many people enjoyed the opportunity to purchase quality articles as gifts and souvenirs before the Banquet.

6:30 pm – 11 pm, **Medieval Banquet and Entertainment**. - €40 each

This event has its roots in the first O'Dochartaigh reunion held in 1985. Like 2005 and 2008 this will be a Fancy Dress Costume Dinner. Also, like 2008, there will be an O'Dochartaigh pottery goblet (with the Clan Crest) for each attendee. Because of input from our post-reunion survey, we have changed the entertainment. We will entertain ourselves.

We are announcing the first and most auspicious O'Dochartaigh Clann Talent Show. Please send

an e-mail to Eva at egremmert@comcast.net if you want to be included in the Talent Show. We would love to have either groups or individuals participate. You can do a song or a recitation, or if you have another idea, run it by Eva. If needed, we can try and coordinate instruments. This idea was suggested by a few members, so join up. It will be memorable.



Tuesday 6 July

10 am – 5 pm, **West Donegal Bus Tour** – Bus tour to Doon Rock and Glenveagh Park. - €25 each

See the Mass Rock, the holy well and Cahir Rua's plaque that we placed in 2008 and then on to Glenveagh Park – it will be possible to purchase a meal at Glenveagh Park. They have two restaurants on site. You can lookup Glenveagh's website to learn its history and see what is featured at the park.

Wednesday 7 July

10 am – 6 pm, **Doagh Island Famine Village** – Isle of Doagh, Ballyliffin - €7 each



This local attraction gives the definitive history of the Famine and its aftermath. A visit to their website will tell more.

7 pm – 1- pm, 3rd **Clann Genealogy Forum** at the Ballyliffin Hotel, Ballyliffin. – FREE Admission

This event originally was Kathi Gannon's idea in 2005 and has been very popular since then. In 2008 (as will be the case in 2010), we had local genealogy experts and professionals. They will again share information and ideas in order to help with those road-blocks in your Irish genealogy research.



Thursday 8 July

10 am – 5 pm, **Inishowen 100 Bus Tour** – Travel around scenic Inishowen Peninsula. - €35 each

Experienced guides will instruct and entertain the attendees. Lunch is included.

Friday 9 July

11 am – 4 pm, **Guided Walks** – Local noted historical guide Desi McCallion will lead this daytime walk. -

€10 each

The exact walk is yet to be determined as the County council and local guides are organizing three different walks.



8 pm – 10 pm, **Houlee in the Kitchen** – A local variety and talent show in Carn-donagh. - €10 each

This evening event, directed by Margaret O’Kane, was delightful and really enjoyed by all those who attended in 2008.

Saturday 10 July

7 pm – 11 pm, **Closing Banquet and Dance.** Malin Hotel, Malin Town, - €40 each

We will have our closing banquet at the well known Malin Hotel. We have booked the band Zig-Zag, the same men that were the fabulous entertainment in 2008. After the dinner and few SHORT speeches, we will award some reunion attendee prizes before we kick up our heels and dance the night away.

If you have any questions, please forward them to our reunion coordinator, Eva Doherty Gremmert:

odochartaighreunion@comcast.net



Stories of James Chester and Mary Rosanna Daugherty

James Chester and Mary Rosanna Daugherty were early inhabitants of Hastings Nebraska, a city located in the south central part of the state. To them, 14 children were born and 12 lived to adulthood. This couple played a significant role in the growth and development of their family and of their community.

James first came to Hastings in 1882 and worked for over a year. He returned to West Virginia for a time and was married to Mary Rosanna on November 30, 1884. Shortly after his marriage, he returned to Nebraska, possibly not knowing that his wife was pregnant with his first son, Chester. James worked in Nebraska until he was able to put together enough money to send for his wife and new son. It was most likely in 1886 or 1887 that they joined him in Nebraska, because second son, Pearl was born on May 26, 1888 in Nebraska.

Initially in Nebraska, James worked for the city of Hastings digging water main ditches. Later, he worked for the railroad and for a time he helped with the butchering and cutting up of meat for the Blake market. The Blake market was located on the edge of Hastings. Apparently, while working for the market, James moved into some old sheds owned by the market and ended up buying the property that they sat upon. These two old sheds with a dog trot between were home for him and his family until he built his new house in 1892. It was from this house that he and Rosanna lived and worked.

Website: <http://daugherty.homestead.com/index.html>

Announcing the Passing of a Dear Member & Friend-Lorraine Fetke

From Family Group #506:

Direct descendant of Joseph Harrison Daugherty and Elizabeth Ashcraft.

Lorraine, daughter of Sophia (Goeringer) and Forest Bender passed away suddenly on the 4th of May at the age of 82 years and 10 days.

She attended the Alva Public Schools (Florida) and graduated with the class of 1945. In 1968 she graduated from Northwestern College with a B.A. in English Education.

Miss Bender was married to Merle Fettke in 1947. To their marriage two sons, Steven and Mark, were born. Following their marriage they lived in Alva. Lorraine worked as a Legal Secretary for Herb Smith for many years.

She was a life long member of the Alva Friends Church where she taught Sunday School; and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was well known for her award winning quilts.

Lorraine is survived by her husband, Merle; two sons and their wives, Steven and Lorraine (Tilly) of Lakeland, Florida and Mark and Kim Schlessinger of Corvallis, Oregon; three grandchildren, Phillip, Stephanie and Sophia of Lakeland, Florida; a sister Jeanene Bender and a brother and his wife, Royce and Joyce, all of Alva.



Daughertys of Hastings Nebraska

L to R - Back row: Raymond, Dean, Pearl, Chester, Bina, Richard, Joseph, Myrl

Front row: Arch, Ruth, James Chester, Morris, Mary Rosanna, Emma

Effort to save Cardinal Dough-

http://www.philly.com/philly/news/20091204_Effort_to_save_Cardinal_Dougherty_High_from_closing_grows.html

By Martha Woodall

A new alumni group today announced plans to save Cardinal Dougherty High School in Olney by buying the building from the Archdiocese of Philadelphia for \$20 million and reopening it as a private, Catholic academy.

"This was a complete surprise to us," said Donna Farrell, the communications director, who accepted the three-paragraph letter on behalf of Bishop Joseph P. McFadden, the auxiliary bishop who oversees Catholic education. "As heart-breaking as it is, Cardinal Dougherty is going to close in June," she said. "This does not change that and won't change that. It would be a real shame if people had false hope." She said the archdiocese continues to assist students who are making plans to transfer to other schools in the fall.

Once an appraisal of the property is completed, Schmidt, new group's spoke person, said he expects the purchase price will be less.

Dougherty's enrollment has plunged by more than 43 percent over the last decade and was projected to fall by an additional 34 percent in the next three years. The school, which has space for more than 2,000 students, has 642 this year.

Schmidt said his organization would like to re-open Dougherty in the fall as a private school with four career academies focusing on science, medicine, technology and teaching. He said he believes the school will be able to offer top, academic instruction that will prepare students for the 21st Century at a tuition rate that is at least \$1,500 below the current \$5,800 set by the archdiocese.

Among other things, Schmidt said that if Cardinal Dougherty's 25,000 living alumni each contribute \$100 annually, the school would have \$2.5 million. "That's \$1 million more than the current operating budget," he said.

Contact staff writer Martha Woodall at 215-854-2789 or at martha.woodall@phillynews.com

Doughertys in the Whitehouse

By Patrick T. Dougherty in
"The Grandpapainkilionii Journal"

Was there ever a time when Dougherty children, slave children and the grandchildren of a United States President all played together in the White House? The answer is, yes, during the terms of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, from 1801 to 1809.

In those days, people referred to the Executive Mansion in Washington D.C. as the "President's House" although there is evidence of very early use of "White House," the name I will use for both the first and current residences. The first residence was burned to the ground by the British in 1814. Today, 250 employees work inside the second residence that was built soon after the first one burned. One hundred and fifty of the current employees are office workers and another 100 or so are cooks, maintenance workers, and a variety of other service workers and technicians.

During the eight years that Thomas Jefferson was President, one secretary and ten servants did everything there was to do inside and outside the White House. Jefferson had to pay them out of his own pocket because he had no expense account. Three of his servants were Doughertys.

Joseph Dougherty, born in Londonderry, Ireland, had served under the previous President, John Adams. Jefferson kept him on as the guy who took care of the horses, drove the wagons and purchased supplies. He was truly a jack of all trades. It didn't take long for Jefferson to realize that Joseph could hold his own in intellectual conversations during the long wagon trips they took together. As a result, the President believed he deserved a more prestigious title than "head of stables" and began calling him "my riding agent."

Jefferson hired Mary Dougherty, Joseph's wife, soon after moving into the White House. She helped with polishing the silverware, setting the table, tending the candles and dozens of other household chores.

Robert Dougherty, Joseph's brother, ran errands for Jefferson's private secretary, Meriwether Lewis, who lived in the White House and later became one of the leaders of the Lewis and Clark expedition. When Lewis left on the expedition, Robert remained at the White House working with his replacement.

Joseph and Mary had several children. The Dougherty family and the other servants lived in rooms in the basement. The President had one slave at the White House, a blacksmith. Other slaves were brought in from time to time as apprentice cooks.

On formal occasions, the servants dressed in stylish clothing with white lace trim. According to reports at the time, they looked very dignified. Jefferson was much less attentive to his own clothing and was sometimes mistaken for a servant or an intruder.

To what degree was Jefferson's personal and social life influ-

enced by the Dougherty family? I believe it was substantial because he kept them on during his entire stay at the White House and he maintained a close association with Joseph during his long retirement.

Jefferson changed a lot of routines at the White House that shocked and dismayed Washington's high society but they were changes that were most likely welcomed and supported by the Doughertys. He referred to his entire household as "my family." He was exceptionally lenient in his treatment of the servants. He often helped with their menial work and sometimes did it without their assistance. He frequently went shopping with other members of the household. Jefferson began the practice of shaking hands as a greeting instead of bowing. He guests were always disappointed when Jefferson seated them on a first come first served basis rather than by rank. He enjoyed dipping up food and serving it to his dinner guests, a real etiquette no-no. He considered fruits and vegetables as entrees at mealtime, unusual in a meat and meat culture. Visitors believed it was highly undignified for him to sit on the floor and play with his grandchildren. They found it especially disturbing that all the children including those of the Doughertys and the slaves played together and had the run of the White House. In short, Jefferson was a very laid back individual who believed the leader of a free republic should forego many of the formalities associated with heads of state.

After Jefferson retired to his home at Monticello, Virginia, Joseph helped him with buying and hauling livestock and kept him informed on the highlights of the political scene in Washington D.C. Jefferson wrote many letters of recommendation for Joseph during his search for a full-time job.

Jefferson is described as a scientist, lawyer, farmer, horticulturist, architect and many other things, but he couldn't balance his checkbook. He inherited a large debt from his father, he had to pay all the White House expenses out of his own pocket, and after he retired he had no pension. In 1815, Jefferson, still overwhelmed with debt, sold his library of nearly 7000 volumes to the United States Congress for \$23,950. The books were a replacement for the rather small Library of Congress collection that had been destroyed by the British when they burned the capitol in 1814. Jefferson gave his trusted friend, Joseph Dougherty, the responsibility of transporting his treasured books from Monticello to Washington, a distance of over 100 miles.

Some people have lost their respect for Jefferson because of his ownership of slaves and his reported philandering. In his defense, he tried to abolish slavery in Virginia as early as 1769. As President in 1807, he signed a bill outlawing the slave trade. In a letter he wrote in 1809, he completely repudiated his own earlier racist views after reading a book about great literary works by natives from Africa. However, while freeing some of his slaves he never freed all of them. How could he free all of his valuable slaves, he surely asked himself, when he owed so

many people so much? During his periods of depression, he may have had dark visions of becoming homeless or living in the poor house. When he passed away, his daughter had to sell Monticello and his slaves to help pay off his enormous debt.

Thomas Jefferson was a work in progress, as was our country. He was an avid reader and a good listener with an open mind. He kept a book on his person at all times to read during unexpected down time. He always seemed to be heading in the right direction as he changed his habits and values and beliefs throughout the years of his life. He greatly enjoyed the company of the Dougherty's who surely encouraged him along his path towards becoming a better person.

The best source for Jefferson and the Doughertys is *A Well-Ordered Household: Domestic Servants in Jefferson's White House* by Lucia Stanton. The full article is available on the Internet.

Over the years there have been other Doughertys who have done important work at the White House.

Corinne Dougherty, a stenographer at the Interior Department, was loaned to the White House in 1937, because the President had no stenographer of his own. Corinne soon became known as one of the best in the business. On December 7, 1941, following the attack at Pearl Harbor, she was assigned the job of typing the Day of Infamy speech that President Roosevelt delivered the next day to Congress requesting a Declaration of War against Japan. Corinne was deeply worried about her sister who lived with her husband at the military base in Pearl Harbor. Corinne worked all night at a desk just outside the Oval Office, typing and re-typing changes in the speech that was being prepared by White House assistants. After completing the final draft, it was reviewed by the President who only changed one sentence.

Her work completed, Corinne went home to rest. It was a week later that she finally learned that her sister (and family) had survived the Pearl Harbor attack. Corinne continued to work through the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations as Special Assistant to the Chief of White House Correspondence.

Corinne's complete obituary can be found at Obituary, Washington Post, 3-7-06, p. B06. It is available on the internet.

In 1948, R. E. Dougherty was one of three Commissioners who oversaw the most extensive renovation of the White House in 150 years.

In 2007, James Doherty, an architect with the National Park Service, supervised the installation of a network of solar panels on three buildings on the White House grounds.

Jill Dougherty was Senior White House Correspondent for CNN from 1991-1996.

MAYBE HE SHOULD SPELL IT O'BAMA

Through extensive research Eneclann researchers, **Fiona Fitzsimons** and **Helen Moss**, has taken the Kearney family tree back to **Obama's** 7th great-grandfather, **Joseph Kearney** born ca. 1698. Four generations later, **Fulmoth Kearney**, emigrated to the United States. "We also traced a close kin – probably a brother – in the family of Michael Kearney, peruke maker, in Dublin."

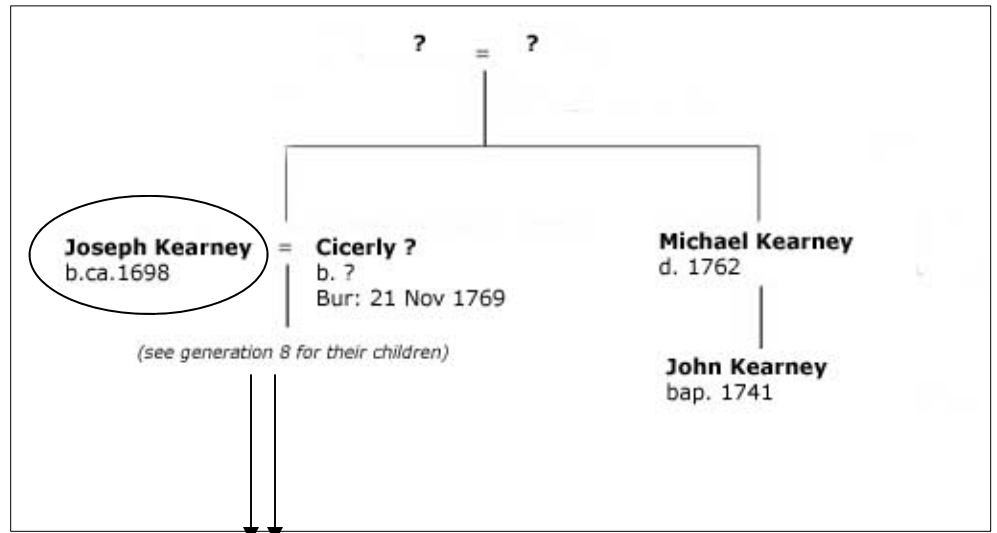
An Early Involvement in Politics

We also found within the extended Kearney family an early involvement in politics. **Michael Kearney** kinsman, (probably older brother) of Joseph Kearney, entered the Guild of Barber Surgeons & Periwigmakers in 1717.

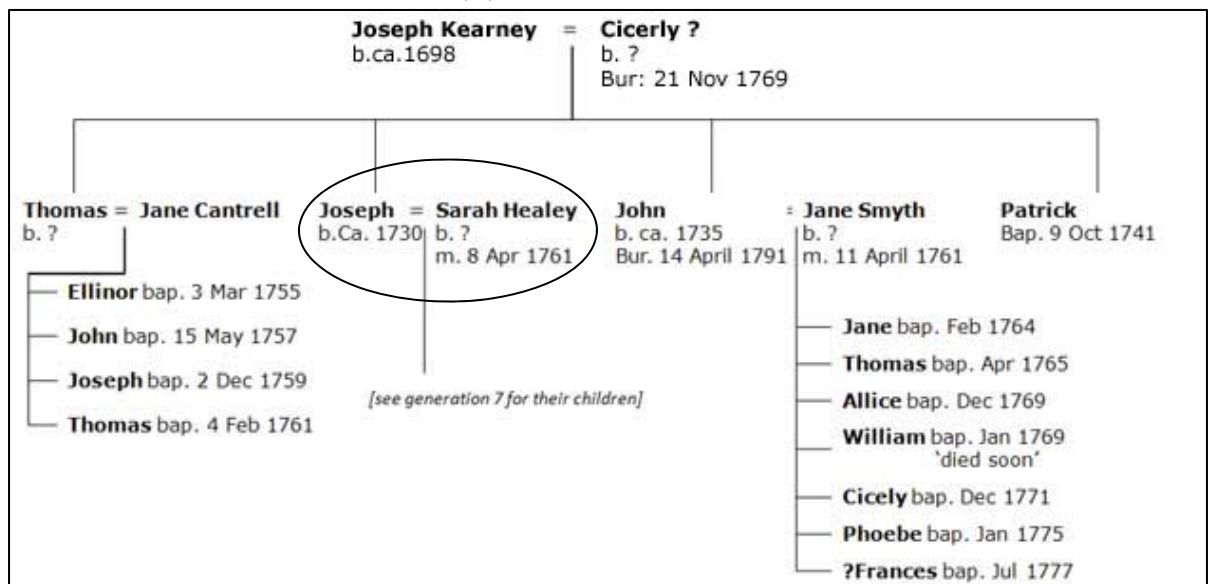
As a Freeman of Dublin City, he had the right to practice his trade and conduct business in Dublin City, and he had a vote in elections for the city council.

Michael Kearney was very active within the politics of his trade guild. In 1720 within three years of joining he was elected house warden. In 1726, Michael Kearney was elected master of the Guild of Barber Surgeons. We actually found the number of votes for each candidate – and he won the election hands down: the voting was Michael Kearney 44 votes; Mr. Cauliff 5 votes; Mr. Wetherall 2 votes. Clearly he had the support of his fellow guild members.

According to Eneclann researchers, **Fiona Fitzsimons** and **Helen Moss**, "if we look at the Kearney family that settled in Shinrone, Co. Offaly from the 1740s onwards – **Joseph Kearney** from whom Obama is directly descended, was born ca. 1698, and had four known sons: **Thomas born ca. 1725; Joseph born ca. 1730; John born ca. 1735; and Patrick bap. 9 Oct. 1741**. Of these sons, Thomas followed in the profitable line of business established by the senior branch of the family, and he became a peruke-maker; Joseph became a comber i.e. textiles/weaving."



The height of this family's prosperity was between the 1760s and 1780s, when the nephews (Joseph's sons) from Offaly stepped into their Dublin uncle's (Michael's) business of wig-making. After the 1780s the fortunes of this line of the Kearney family went into fairly rapid decline.



Generation 8: Barack Obama is descended from the Kearneys of Shinrone & Moneygall Co. Offaly, specifically Joseph (b. ca 1730).

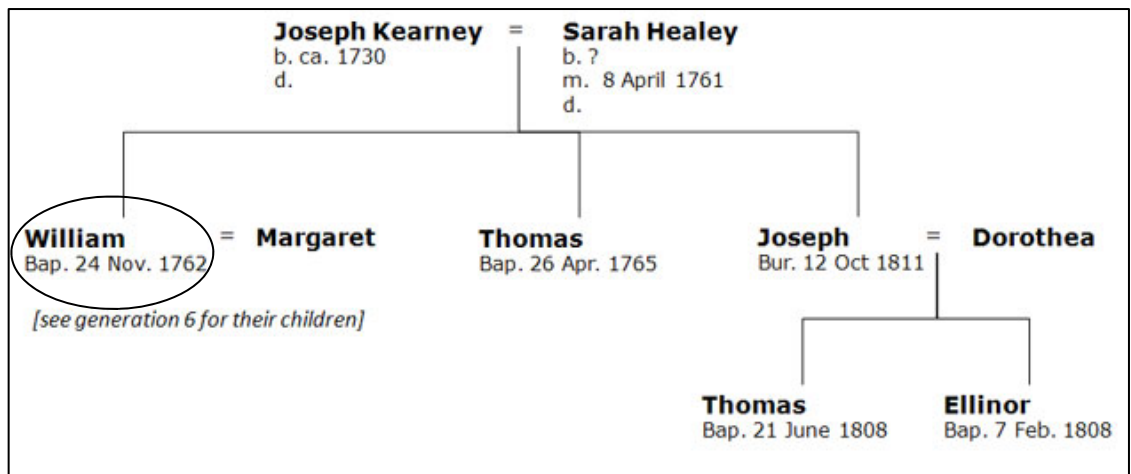
What might have caused this decline?

- Changes in fashion: by the early 19th Century, the fashion was to wear more natural styles, and the style was to decorate and dress their own hair rather than wearing an ornamental wig. Wigs were reserved for the legal profession.
- The Act of Union 1801, created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and abolished the Irish parliament, so that MPs elected in Ireland now sat in Westminster. The political establishment moved out of Dublin to London. The market for wigs would have been predominantly among this elite, who suddenly vanished from Dublin.
- The very success of the Dublin Kearneys, i.e. **Michael Kearney**, invested his profits in property in Tipperary/ Offaly, and in the expanding city of Dublin. His investments did very well, and provided good dowries for his daughters and a university education for his sons who were trained for the higher professions. **John Kearney** was provost of Trinity College Dublin from 1798 to 1806 when he became Bishop of Ossory.

Family split between Dublin and Moneygall

In the next generation (below), the Dublin Kearney's were not involved in the family business. So over a generation, the extended Kearney family stopped acting as the 'Kearney corporation'. As one generation succeeded the previous one, the passage of time undermined that strong family loyalty, and the valuable business connection, between the Shinrone/ Moneygall Kearneys and the Dublin Kearneys.

Tracing the history of the Moneygall/Shinrone Kearneys, in the following generations **William (1762-1828)** and his son **Joseph (ca. 1794-1861)** both became shoe-makers, and there's no evidence to suggest that they continued to transport their goods to Dublin for sale. In other words they were shoe-makers for a rural district, where the nearest market town was Roscrea. They did however retain some property rights in Moneygall and



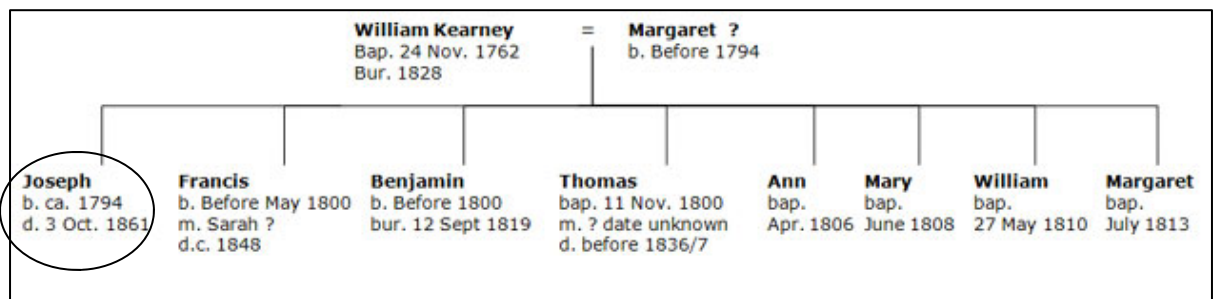
Generation 7: William is in the line to Obama (Joseph is 6th Great)

Shinrone, as a direct consequence of the family's prosperity in an earlier generation. In fact Joseph Kearney only appears to have sold/ his rights to property in Moneygall, in 1851, and its probable that he did so to finance the family's emigration to the United States.

The Sons of William (Fulmoth's Dad and uncles)

- **Joseph** (b. 1794) was Barack Obama's great-great-great-great-grandfather. His date of birth has been estimated based on information on his gravestone. He died in America on 30 October 1861 aged 67 years.
- **Francis** emigrated to America and settled in Pickaway County in the state of Ohio. He left lands to his brother Joseph on condition that Joseph move to America. His will also mentions his brother William (who apparently is already living in America).
- **Benjamin** was described as 'son to William Kearney, shoemaker of Moneygall, buried in Shinrone.' He did not marry and remained in Ireland.

• **Thomas** remained in Ireland too. He was married and had a son who was referred to in his brother Francis's will dated ca. 1848.



Generation 6: William's (b. 1762) and Margaret's Family (Joseph is 4th-Great)

• **William** emigrated to America like his brothers

Joseph and Francis; he was certainly in America by the 1840s, and appears in the 1850 and 1860 census returns for Wayne Township in Fayette County, Ohio. It is this uncle that **Fulmoth** originally stayed with in America.

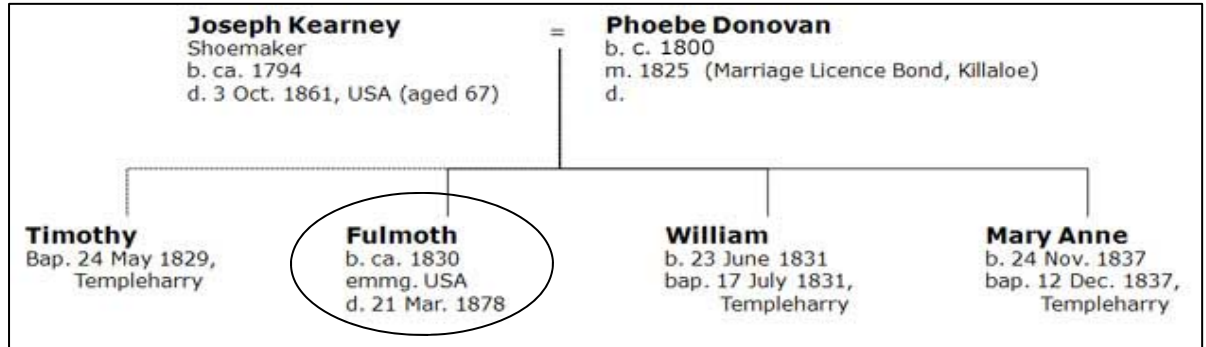
Generation 5 - Fulmouth Kearney

Fulmoth Kearney was Barack Obama's great-great-great-grandfather. This pedigree chart shows his parents, Joseph and Phoebe Kearney, and Fulmoth's siblings.

By tracing the Donovan roots back it can be seen that Fulmoth's unusual name comes from his mom's father and grandfather, as well as his mom's brother.

For a simple Indiana farmer who's been dead 130 years, Fulmoth Kearney has received a lot of attention lately. When it was discovered that Fulmoth was Barack Obama's great-great-great grandfather it made headlines. Barack was Irish -- or at least 1/32 Irish!

In 1850, Fulmoth Kearney left Ireland to escape the potato famine, sailing from Liverpool, England, on the S.S. Marmion, according to Ancestry.com. Fulmoth was about 19 when he emigrated to the



United States along with his sister Margaret Cleary and her husband, William. He worked as a farmhand for his Uncle William in Ohio (1850 census of Wayne, Fayette County). Fulmoth (Falmouth) Kearney and Charlotte Holloway were married between mid-1850 and 1853. In the 1860 census of Deerfield, Ross County, Ohio they are living next to Charlotte's brother, Joseph Holloway. By the 1870 census the couple is living in Jefferson, Tipton County, Indiana. Falmouth and Charlotte had five daughters and three sons. Three of their daughters -- Phoebe, Martha and Mary Ann -- married three brothers, all sons of Jacob Mackey Dunham and Louisa Stroup Dunham. Mary Ann Kearney (b. 9/19/1869, Indiana) married **Jacob William Dunham** (b. 2/7/1863, Indiana) on 3/1/1890. Their son, **Ralph Waldo Emerson Dunham** (b. 1894, Kansas) married on Oct. 3, 1915 Ruth Lucille Armour (b. 1900). Their son **Stanley Armour Dunham** was born on 3/23/1918 in Kansas. On May 5, 1940 he married Madelyn Lee Payne (b. 1902, Wichita Kansas) on 5/5/1940. Stanley and Madelyn had **Stanley Ann Dunham** who was Barack Obama's mother. She married Barack Hussein Obama, Sr. in 1960 in Hawaii. **Barack Hussein Obama** was born on August 4, 1961 at the Queen's Medical Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, to Barack Hussein Obama, Sr. (b. 1936) of Nyangoma-Kogelo, Siaya District, Kenya, and Ann Dunham.

Hopes And Dreams: The Story Of Barack Obama

Book Written by Steve Dougherty

(book written before the election)

A biography of the community organizer, Harvard Law School graduate, legislator, and civil rights lawyer who was elected to the United States Senate in 2004 and who aspires to be the 2008 U.S. presidential candidate.

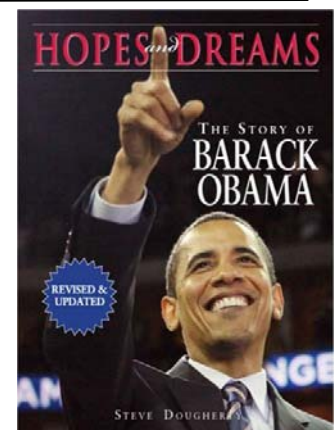
The first biographical portrait of Barack Obama in the book trade, written by a leading journalist and filled with 150 lively photographs, newly revised in 2008 including primaries and speeches.

No political figure in recent memory has generated the excitement that surrounds Barack Obama. This 46 year old Senator's message of hope has galvanized a generation of new voters and breathed new life into

American politics. Once considered a long shot, his inspiring speeches and disarming candor have made him a frontrunner in the 2008 presidential race.

"*Hopes and Dreams*" follows Obama's fascinating story beginning with his difficult childhood and struggles coming to terms with his heritage to his remarkable success in school - he was the first black president of the Harvard Law Review - and now his desire to become leader of the free world. Along the way, readers will meet his friends and family, discover moments that shaped his life, and learn more about the man and his motivations.

Written by a leading journalist and



filled with more than 140 photographs. This biography gives an inside look at one of the most fascinating figures in American politics.

THE PENAL LAWS

If you are interested in the history of events as to why our ancestors lost their language and how so many were uneducated or why they were not able to read or write or why some changed their names or their religion .. read a bit of this:

In 1695, shortly after the Siege of Limerick, Lord Capel summoned a Parliament to enact and re-enact certain **Penal laws**.

Professor Lecky a British Protestant and ardent British sympathizer, said in his "History of Ireland in the 18th Century" that the object of the Penal Laws was threefold:

- (1) To deprive the Catholics of all civil life,
- (2) To reduce them to a condition of extreme brutal ignorance,
- (3) To dissociate them from the soil.

The following is a list of this 1695AD Penal code as given by Mac Manus in 'The Story of the Irish Race':

The Irish Catholic:

- was forbidden the exercise of his religion
- was forbidden to receive education
- was forbidden to enter a profession
- was forbidden to hold public office
- was forbidden to engage in trade and commerce

-was forbidden to live in a corporate town or within five miles thereof

-was forbidden to own a horse of greater value than five pounds

-was forbidden to purchase or lease land

-was forbidden to accept a mortgage on land, or security for a loan

-was forbidden to vote

-was forbidden to keep any arms for his protection

-was forbidden to hold a life annuity

-was forbidden to buy land from a Protestant

-was forbidden to inherit land from a Protestant

-was forbidden to receive a gift of land from a Protestant

-was forbidden to rent any land that was worth more than thirty shillings a year

-was forbidden to reap from his land any profit exceeding a third of the rent

-could not be a guardian to a child

-could not, when dying, leave his infant children under Catholic guardianship

-could not attend Catholic worship

-was compelled by the law to attend

Protestant worship

-could not, himself, educate his child
-could not employ a teacher to come to his child

-could not send his child abroad to receive education

Any Catholic gentleman's child who became a Protestant, could at once take possession of his father's property

Any Catholic priest who came to the country would be hanged

The priest was banned

The school master was banned

Lecky said, as far as carrying out the law, "He might with absolute justice, substitute Irish for Catholic" and added a fourth objective: "**To expatriate the race.**" Most scholars agree that the Penal Laws helped set the stage for the injustices that occurred during The Great Famine and fueled the fires of racism that were directed against the Irish by the British.

...helps you appreciate how far the Irish people have come in the last 150 years.

By 1778 Irish Catholics would own a meager 5% of Irish land. Furthermore, the Catholic educational system was outlawed. Catholic Church services, education and record keeping was forced underground. The religion and culture were kept alive by secret open-air masses and illegal outdoor schools, known as 'hedge' schools. All Irish culture, music and education was banned. By the time of the census of 1841 the Irish were impoverished, landless and leaderless. Makes you wonder if the famine was caused by more than just the bad potato crop.

We have heard stories about the taboo on Irish Protestant/Catholic marriages. Here's laws passed in 1697:

[9 Will III c.3](#) *If any Protestant woman having any estate or interest of a value of 500 pounds, shall take to husband without first having a certificate from the minister of the parish, bishop, and justice of the peace, that he is a known protestant, which certificate shall also be attested under the hands of 2 credible witnesses, that protestant woman, and the person she shall so marry, shall be incapable of holding or enjoying any of her aforesaid estates or interests. And by such marriage all said estates and interests shall be vested in the next protestant of kin to whom such estate or interests would descend were such protestant woman dead. And such protestant person may sue for and recover such estates or interests at any time after such marriage. And such protestant woman so marrying, and the husband as she shall so marry, shall be incapable of being heir, executor or guardian to any protestant. Any protestant man who shall marry any woman without having obtained a certificate of her being a known protestant, such protestant man shall be in law deemed a papist, unless such person shall within one year of such marriage, procure his wife to be converted to the protestant religion.*

Donegal Research Website Tips

This is a basic guide to Family History research in Donegal. It is what you might realistically expect to achieve during a week's visit to the county, if you make preparations in advance of your visit. It does NOT cover the much more laborious, time consuming and difficult business of researching the many documents available in the national archives in Belfast and Dublin.

To conduct successful research in Ireland, you really need to know your ancestor's name, an approximate date, and preferably the townland or at least the parish where she or he lived.

It becomes considerably more difficult to trace people earlier than the mid-Nineteenth Century because a country-wide survey, the Griffiths Valuation, wasn't produced until the 1850s.

A townland is the smallest administrative unit in Ireland; it is not a town (urban area) though it may contain one or more clusters of houses, sometimes known as clachans; it is still the basis of addresses in the Republic of Ireland.

If you do not know the townland, you can try to "triangulate" using two or three ancestors' names (see below) but this is much harder. Remember, many people in Nineteenth century Donegal could neither read nor write, so there was no "correct" spelling of a name.

A Daugherty could more likely be a Doherty or even a Dogherty. It depended on how the clergyman, or the clerk, decided to write down the name. So, search for all permutations of a name.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~donegal/>

Other Helpful Genealogy Websites

CousinConnect.com - The Genealogy Query Database

Footnote.com - View images of documents including naturalizations, birth and death records and military records

WorldVitalRecords.com - Thousands of databases containing a wide variety of U.S. and world records

GenealogyArchives.com - Search over 1 BILLION historical records, specifically birth, death, marriage and divorce records

MyTrees.com - Pedigree-linked database, extracted birth, marriage and death records

OneGreatFamily.com - Collaborative online family tree

Ancestry.com - more than 1.5 billion records of all kinds

DistantCousin.com - directories, death records, alumni and more

Interment.net - Burial records and tombstone inscriptions from thousands of cemeteries across the world.

MyCinnamonToast.com - Search surnames across thousands of genealogy sites.

Don't forget our websites -
www.tribalpages.com

www.odochartaigh.org
www.odochartaigh.clan.org

Useful Addresses

Central Library

Oliver Plunkett Road
 Letterkenny
 Co Donegal
 Tel: +353 74 9124950

Probate Office

Courthouse
 Bishop Street
 Londonderry
 BT48 6PY

Civil Registration Office

Tirconnell House
 St Conals Hospital
 Letterkenny
 Co. Donegal
 Tel: +353 74 9124576

The Archive Service

Donegal County Council
 Three Rivers Centre
 Lifford
 Co. Donegal
 Tel: +353 74 9172490

Family History Centre

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
 Racecourse Road
 Londonderry
 BT48 7RE
 Tel: +44 48 7135 0179

Traveling to Donegal

Donegal Airport,
<http://www.donegalairport.ie>

City of Derry Airport,
<http://www.cityofderryairport.com>

Belfast City Airport
<http://www.belfastcityairport.com>

C.I.E , Irish Rail and Bus Network
<http://www.cie.ie>

Northern Ireland Rail and Bus Network
<http://www.nirailways.co.uk>

Donegal's local airport in Carrickfinn lies at the mouth of Donegal Bay. Letterkenny is less than an hour away by road or fly into the City of Derry airport which is located 7 miles North-east of Londonderry. Belfast airport is also convenient

Newsflash from Member

I just received this email today. It looks very interesting for researchers. Regards, Hugh Doherty (B.C., Canada)

"For those of you who haven't heard the BBC news story that has just broken about WW1 Red Cross records, you may be interested to read about the "new" archive that has been discovered. There's a possibility of getting 20 million WW1 records online by around 2014. The story is here: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7940540.stm> The embedded video makes interesting watching!"