

# FAREWELL TO TARA

*“What the devil do we care about you or your black potatoes?  
It was not us that made them black. You will get two days to  
pay the rent, and if you don’t you know the consequences.”*

*(Bailiff’s reply to tenants, quoted in the Freeman’s Journal, April 1846)*



*“The only encouragement we hold out to strangers are a  
good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of  
provisions, good pay for labor, kind neighbors, good laws, a free  
government and a hearty welcome.”*

*(Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790)*

## ROBERTA WILLIAMS



# FAREWELL TO TARA

by Roberta Williams



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This book is a fictional historical biography based on a true story and real events of history. It recounts the history of the British occupation of Ireland, the ensuing Great Potato Famine, and the loss of nearly half of the Irish population to emigration or death.

History books can be boring and impersonal. To avoid that the author traces her two ancestral Irish families on her mother's side -- the Clintons and the Loughrans -- from 1841, before the inception of the Great Famine, to 1862, when her great-great grandfather, Patrick Clinton, emigrated to America. It is through their eyes and emotions that the story is told. Although the dialog is improvised, and some scenes and characters had to be fictionalized, this book is the result of years of intensive research. Without personally living in Ireland of that era, it seems impossible to imagine telling a richer version of events.

The author's research began by hiring professional genealogists in the United States and in Ireland, fifteen years ago. Thousands of hours were spent on genealogical sites, internet sites, perusing historical books and articles, working with professional researchers, and accumulating notebooks-full of family and historical documentation. Two trips were made to Ireland where she met some of her Irish relatives along with visiting graveyards and viewing the "old farms" of her ancestors. In addition, the author engaged in personal interviews with still-living family members all over the United States as well as Ireland.

It is hoped that you will not only relish your visit to Ireland in the mid-nineteenth century, but gain a desire to read more about the Irish immigration to New York, and their role in the Civil War -- the story's continuation the second part of this book series.

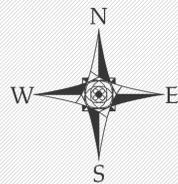
For my mother, Nova Clinton Heuer

A true Irish lass!

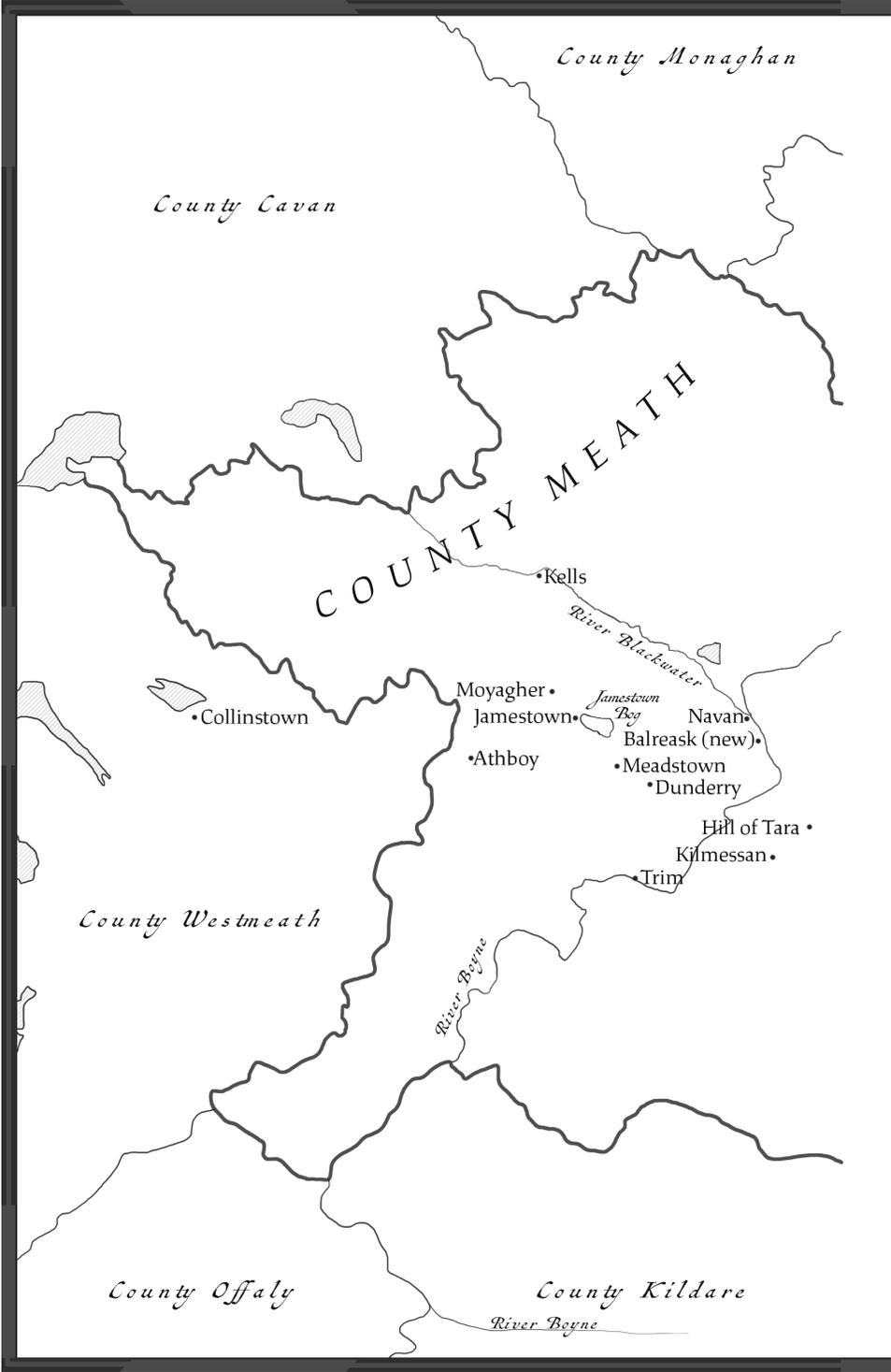
May1928 - January 2021

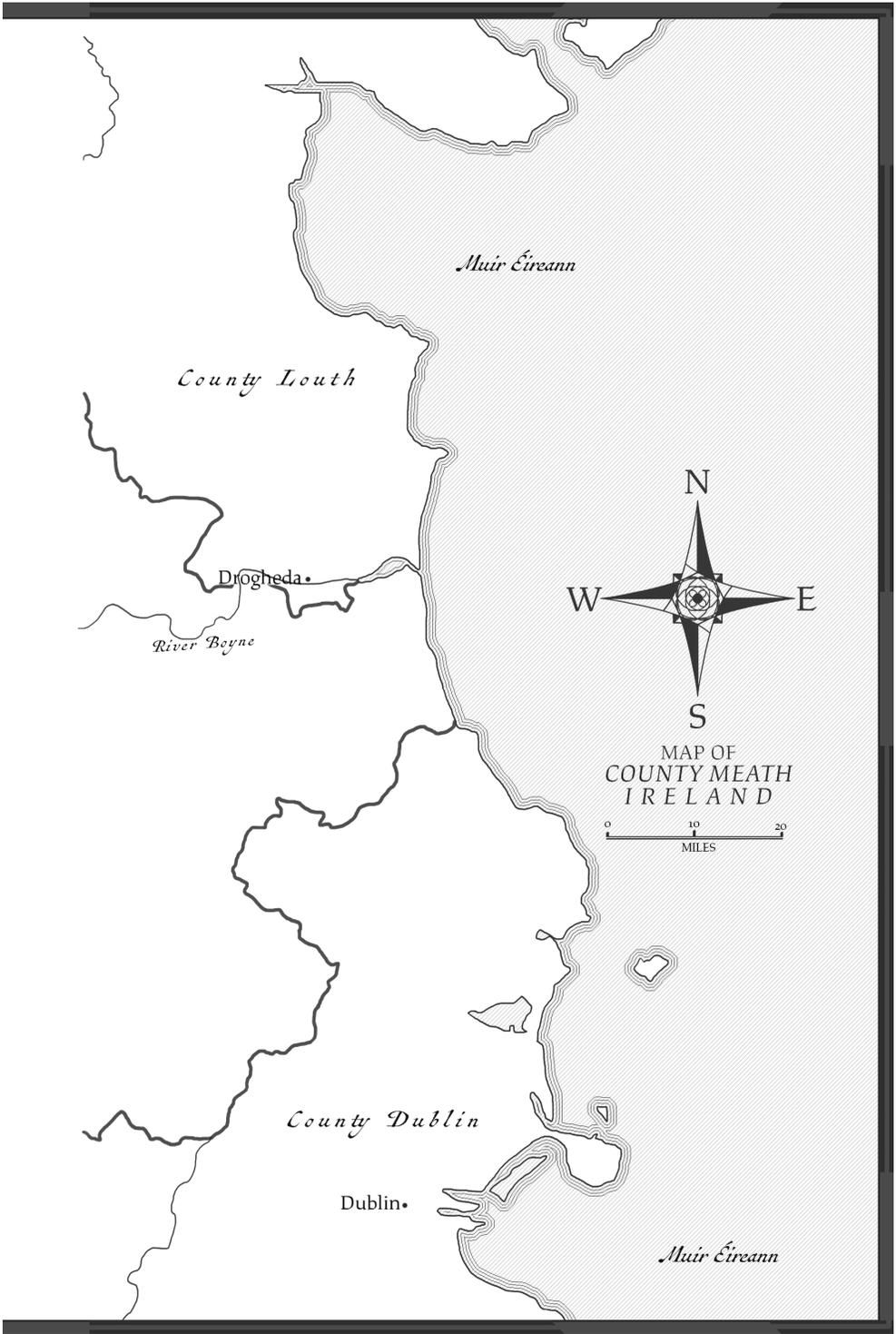


# COUNTIES OF IRELAND



LOCATION OF  
COUNTY MEATH





# Loughran Family

## County Meath, Ireland

*Bernard (Brian) Loughran*  
 Born: 1871, Retaine  
 Died: November 15, 1881, Kilmarn  
 Occupation: Farmer  
 Married: Jane Sheridan

*Jane Sheridan*  
 Born: January 1813, Gilstown  
 Died: Unknown, probably before 1854  
 Married: Bernard Loughran

MARRIED, July 31, 1844

Children of Bernard and Jane

*Julia Ann Loughran*  
 Born: May 19, 1845, Dunderry Parish  
 Died: January 19, 1910, Navan  
 Married: Peter McEvoy

*Margaret Loughran* ★  
 Born: November 22, 1846, Navan  
 Died: February 15, 1930, Massena, Cass County, IA, USA  
 Married: Patrick Clinton, New York City, May 1870, NY, USA

*Francis Loughran (Frank)*  
 Born: 1848, Navan  
 Died: 1936, New Babresk, Age 88  
 Occupation: Farmer  
 Married: Louise Carroll

*Mary Catherine Loughran*  
 Born: 1855, Navan  
 Died: 1911, Brooklyn, NY, USA  
 Married: John Lynch, 1875, Navah Parish

*Marvella Loughran*  
 Born: Circa 1858, Navan  
 Died: November 12, 1918, Navan  
 Married: Thomas Doudall 1st, High Murteagh and

# Clinton Family County Meath, Ireland

*John Clinton*  
 Born: August 26, 1808, Collinstown, County Westmeath  
 Died: Circa 1847, Athboy  
 Occupation: Laborer

*Catherine Farrelly*  
 Born: Circa 1816  
 Died: November 18, 1883, Queens, NY, USA  
 Married: John Clinton 1st; James Fay 2nd, married 1849

Married late 1835 or very early 1836, County Meath

## Children of John and Catherine

*Michael Clinton*  
 Born: December 26, 1836, Athboy  
 Died: Unknown

*Bernard Clinton (Bryan)*  
 Born: January 31, 1839, Dunderly Parish  
 Died: Possibly 1860 or 1861, NYC, USA

*Catherine Clinton*  
 Born: January 1, 1846, Athboy Parish  
 Died: Unknown

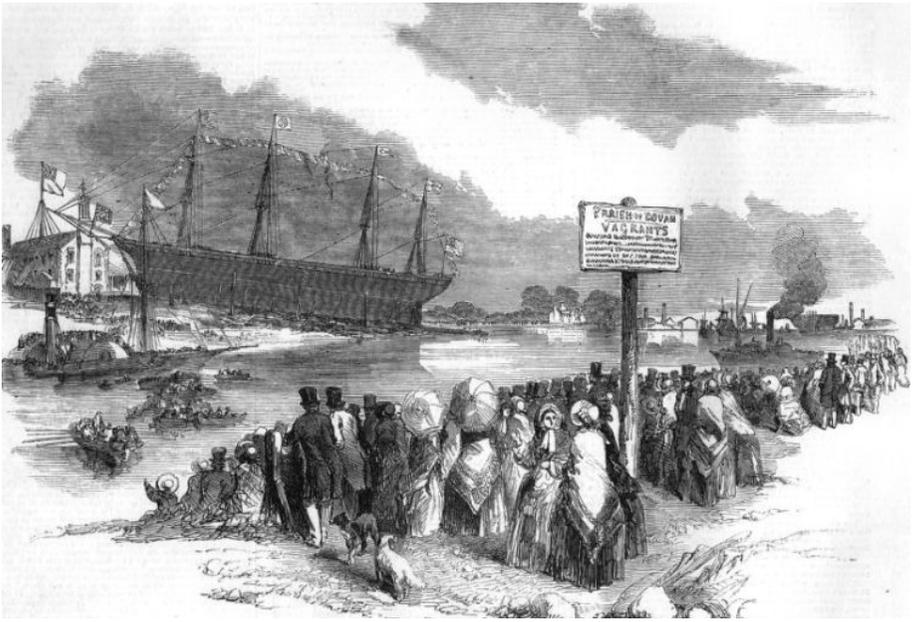
★  
*Patrick Clinton*  
 Born: April 16, 1841, Dunderly Parish  
 Died: May 25, 1899, Massena, Cass County, IA, USA  
 Married: Margaret Inaghtra  
 Occupation: Stoneworker, NY; Farmer, IA

*Mary E. Clinton*  
 Born: March 26, 1843, Dunderly Parish  
 Died: December 10, 1907, New York City, NY, USA  
 Married: Thomas Sheridan 1st, Peter Sheridan 2nd

## Children of James Fay and Catherine (Clinton) Fay

*Bridget Fay*  
 Born: 1850, Athboy Parish  
 Died: 1899, New York City, NY, USA  
 Married: Never

*Jane Fay*  
 Born: 1854, Athboy Parish  
 Died: 1920, New York City, NY, USA  
 Married: Michael J. Sullivan 1st, Thomas Mooney 2nd



The Launch of the SS Glasgow at the mouth of the Kelvin, 1851

# NOTES

## **Introduction**

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1. Dochara.com, The Irish Potato Famine 1846 – 1850, “The Famine Comes to an End.”

## Chapter One

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County Meath. [Libraryireland.com](http://Libraryireland.com). A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, letter M>Meath.

Clonmacduff Parish: Meadstown. [Libraryireland.com](http://Libraryireland.com).

Search>-Clonmacduff (Category: Topographical Dictionary of Ireland)>Submit>Clonmacduff.

1. This was an actual event which occurred in the U.S. state of Iowa in 1930 to the author's mother, Nova Clinton, as a two-year-old. She had somehow slipped into their pigpen on the family farm and was rescued by her father as their hog was dragging her around its pen by her dress. She could have been trampled to death! This was a story often related to the author by her grandmother, Ethel, Nova's mother.
2. [Historyplace.com](http://Historyplace.com), Irish Potato Famine, Introduction.
3. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org), Cotter (farmer), Contents – number 3, Ireland.
4. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org), Turbary.
5. [Navanhistorical.ie](http://Navanhistorical.ie), Navan to Athboy, Tullaghanstown Bog.
6. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org), Barnewall Baronets. Though Joseph Barnewall was a member of this noble family, he was not a member of the baronetcy itself.
7. [Libraryireland.com](http://Libraryireland.com). Most popular Content: A Topographical History of Ireland, 1837, A – for Athboy.
8. Tommy and Bridget Flynn are an example of fictionalized characters. However, the author believes there were Flynn's in either Kate's family line, or John's. According to their son's -- Patrick Clinton -- April 16, 1841 baptism record, his godmother/sponsor was listed as "Jane Flynn." Generally, godparents were members of the family – usually a sibling, sibling-in-law, or a close cousin. In this case, the author

cast Jane Flynn as a “cousin,” and linked with Kate’s Farrelly family. But it’s possible that she was Kate’s married sister since Kate’s mother’s name was Jane (and father, Bernard) according to Catherine (Kate) Clinton’s NY State death certificate.

9. John Clinton’s baptism record from Collinstown, County Westmeath, states that he was baptized August 26, 1808. His sister, Eleanor, was baptized in 1811 -- both she and John were born to John Clinton and Margaret Clarke in Collinstown. The author does not have the baptism records for their younger brothers Henry, Michael or William, but has found those three boys living with their parents, John and Margaret, in Meadstown, County Meath in the 1821 Irish Census, ages 7, 5 and 3. From this census, their birthyears can be deduced as circa 1814, 1816 and 1818.
10. The death records of the elder John Clinton and wife, Margaret (Clarke) Clinton, reveal they both passed away in Balreask, Civil Parish of Emlagh, County Meath, in 1833: he, January 21, 1833, age 72 and she, May 10, 1833, age 47. Causes of death, not known.
11. The author does not possess a marriage record for the younger John Clinton and Catherine (Kate) Farrelly, but their first child, Michael, was baptized December 26, 1836 in Athboy Parish, making it likely that they married in late 1835 or early 1836.
12. Judgeancestry.com. Lives of our Irish Ancestors: Cutting the Turf, by Jim Regan.
13. Oldandinteresting.com. Sleeping on Straw. In 19th century Ireland, many people slept on straw mattresses. People of some means would place them on a wooden platform, whereas the poor generally put them directly on the hard-packed dirt floor.
14. Hsj.gr. In the Search Area, type “midwives.” Then go to “Page 2.” Choose the article entitled “Health Science Journal,” Midwives in Early Modern Europe (1400 – 1800). Though

this article relates mostly to midwives in early England, it is still relevant to Ireland. Generally, poor rural women utilized midwives for the birth of their babies, or female family members and/or friends.

15. Shewhoseeks.blogspot.com. Sunday, 1 February 2009. Brigid's Cloak.
16. Wehavekids.com. Having a Baby – Strange Customs and Superstitions Surrounding Childbirth.
17. Joinmychurch.com. Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption. Ireland>Meath>Dunderry.
18. In his book, *A History of Dunderry*, page 32, author Patrick Keely states that the Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption in Dunderry Village was newly built and completed by Father P. Magan in 1841. Father Magan was the Parish Priest for Dunderry's Church of the Assumption at the time of Patrick Clinton's birth in April of 1841. The new church was replacing one which had fallen to ruin by the early 19th century.
19. Meath Heritage Centre. Parish Registers for County Meath, computerized. Result: 16 April 1841, Dunderry RC Parish, Patrick son of John Clinton and Catherine Farrelly.

## Chapter Two

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1. En.wikipedia.org, The Nation (Irish newspaper).
2. En.wikipedia.org, Repeal Association.
3. Victoriasway.eu, In Search>Daniel O’Connell. *Under Campaign for the Repeal of the Union*.
4. Voicesfromthedawn.com, Earthworks, Hill of Tara.
5. Selectsurnames.com, Clinton>Ireland. “Largest number of Clintons were to be found in County Louth...”
6. Newgrange.com, Samhain – The Celtic Roots of Halloween.
7. Everything2.com. Search – Temhair.
8. En.wikipedia.org, Battle of Tara Hill.
9. Navanhistory.ie, History Info>History of the Grand Insurrection or Struggle for Ireland, 1805, Page 244
10. Books.google.com. Search>*A Report of the Proceedings on an Indictment for a Conspiracy*. This is an historical report by the Court of the Queen’s Bench in Dublin, Ireland: The Queen v. O’Connell and Others. This is a trial that took place in the Queen’s Court in Dublin after O’Connell’s arrest at Clontarf in October of 1843. The entire report concerns the trial, although, for the readers of this book, the most relevant passages start at page 727 and continue to 735. On those pages can be read descriptions of the monster meeting on Tara, snippets of O’Connell’s speech, and what was observed on the Hill of Tara on August 15, 1843.

## Chapter Three

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1. Ways of Old, Traditional Life in Ireland, by Olive Sharkey. The O'Brien Press Ltd, Dublin Ireland. Chapter two, page 24.
2. Theirishstory.com. Search>Daniel O'Connell. Daniel O'Connell and the Young Irishmen.
3. The Great Irish Famine book, The Thomas David Lecture Series, edited by Cathal Poirteir. Pages 27-28.
4. Dailyhistory.org. Search>Irish famine. What was the impact of the Irish Famine on Ireland and the World?

## Chapter Four

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1. [Aughty.org/pdf/estate\\_own\\_manage.pdf](http://Aughty.org/pdf/estate_own_manage.pdf), Estate Ownership and Management in Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-century Ireland
2. [Askaboutireland.ie](http://Askaboutireland.ie). Learning Zone>Primary Students>History: the Full Story>Ireland in the 19th Century>Evictions and Famine Emigration.
3. [Findmypast.ie/articles/famine-commemoration-collection/land](http://Findmypast.ie/articles/famine-commemoration-collection/land).
4. Joseph and Christopher Barnewall were landed gentry and descendants of Robert Barnewall, 7th Baron of Trimlestown, County Meath, according to Cracroft's Peerage, [www.cracroft-speerage.co.uk](http://www.cracroft-speerage.co.uk).
5. [Navanhistory.ie](http://Navanhistory.ie). Search>Tullaghanstown Bog>Navan to Athboy. (Also called the Jamestown Bog.)
6. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org), Turbary.
7. [Startpage.ie/article/the-ways-of-irish-ballybogs/](http://Startpage.ie/article/the-ways-of-irish-ballybogs/)
8. James Clarke was an actual man who resided in Jamestown, Rathmore Parish, County Meath according to the Griffith's Valuation of 1847 – 1864. There is no mention of his spouse or children in that record -- thus the author created a fictional family for him. The author's reasoning: John Clinton was born to John Clinton and Margaret Clarke in Collinstown, County Westmeath, in 1808, according to John Clinton's baptism record. The next recorded mention of John Clinton's mother, Margaret Clarke Clinton, is in the 1821 Irish census: The elder John Clinton, age 60, and his wife, Margaret, 35, living in Courtown (later called Meadstown), County Meath, with their family. Alongside their own children, a two-year-old "nurse child," William Clarke, is listed with them. (John and Margaret's youngest child, also called William, is listed as well, age 3.) According to the book, *A History of Dunderry*, by Patrick Keely, Courtown was very small -- a village, really, containing

just 26 houses. Among the Clintons' neighbors was a family by the name of Clarke, headed by Michael Clarke, age 50. Interestingly, a William Clarke, age 4, is also listed as the youngest child of the Clarke family. Another son of this same family, age 11, is James Clarke. The author has surmised that this Michael Clarke is related to John Clinton's mother, Margaret (Clarke) Clinton – probably a younger sister of Michael Clarke. The author's assumption is that eleven-year-old, James Clarke, is likely a first cousin of John Clinton the younger, age 13 in 1821 – both youths were close in age. Later in time, a James Clarke is found living in Jamestown, County Meath – very close to Courtown/Meadstown -- per the Griffith's Valuation. Since John Clinton and Kate (Farrelly) Clinton's final child (together), Catherine, was baptized in Athboy Parish in December of 1846 (rather than in Dunderry Parish as were their prior three children), the assumption is that they must have moved to Athboy Parish sometime after their first daughter, Mary, was born in 1843. (Note: their eldest child, Michael, had been baptized in Athboy Parish as well.) The author chose Jamestown as the location to where the Clintons' moved because there was only one James Clarke living in Athboy Parish at that time -- and that was in Jamestown. And because of the likely family connection, potential work in the bog, and the actual existence of the Bog Road Project, it seemed a reasonable location to relocate. James Clarke actually existed and presumably had a wife and children, but in this book, his wife and the children are fictional. The presumption that the Clintons moved to or around the area of Jamestown is based upon educated, circumstantial evidence, but cannot be proven.

## Chapter Five

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Rathmore Parish: Moyagher. [Ukga.org/index.html](http://Ukga.org/index.html). Ireland>Irish Counties – Meath>Parishes and Places>R for Rathmore.

1. Athboy (Parish) Baptism Registers 1834 – 1836 and 1846 – 1849. Computerized. Results: 26 December, 1836, Michael, son of John Clinton and Catherine Farrelly, and 1 January, 1846, Catherine, daughter of John Clinton and Catherine Farrelly. (NOTE: Bernard/Bryan, Patrick and Mary Clinton were all baptized in Dunderry Parish – respectively, 1839, 1841 and 1843.)
2. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org). National school (Ireland). History. National schools set up in 1831.
3. This is a fictional death. Though Catherine Clinton was a real person, baptized in Athboy Parish on January 1, 1846, there is no record to be found of her death or, indeed, anything about her from baptism onward – whether in Ireland, New York City or Iowa state, USA. The unfortunate conclusion of the author is that Catherine never made it to adulthood, and certainly never to the United States. Most likely she died during the Great Famine as many thousands did, especially young children.
4. [Connollycove.com/insight-irish-wake-superstitions-associated/](http://Connollycove.com/insight-irish-wake-superstitions-associated/).
5. [Athboyparish.ie](http://Athboyparish.ie). Our Parish > Churches > Church of St. Lawrence, Rathmore.

## Chapter Six

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Navan Parish: New Balreask. Navanhistory.ie. Places>A to B>Ballybatter/New Balreask.

1. Namenerds.com/irish/trans.html. In Ireland, Bernard is the anglicized version of the Irish name Brian. In prior times, many men baptized as Bernard were called Brian/Bryan by friends and family – similar to a nickname – though this nickname is not so common in the modern era. During her research in various records, the author found him listed usually as Bernard Loughran, though a few times as Brian or Bryan Loughran -- but she confirmed he was the same person.
2. Well-off people or even those of medium means could afford doctors, for childbirth or other medical instances, especially if residing near a town of some larger size. The Loughrans fell into the category of a medium- to strong-tenant farmer and had a relatively comfortable standard of living, participated in politics, supported and financed the Catholic Church, arranged beneficial marriages for their children and provided some social leadership. The Clintons, on the other hand, were poor laborers and tenants-at-will of perhaps one to ten acres only. For them, doctors were rarely, if ever, seen as they hadn't the money for such "luxuries." In childbirth, Ireland's poor relied on midwives or even women friends or family.
3. Navanhistory.ie>Organisations>Churches>/St. Mary's Catholic Church. Navan's newly built Catholic church was opened in 1839.
4. Irishcentral.com/roots/destruction-of-the-irish-public-records-office-1922. Unfortunately, the author was unable to obtain a birth/baptism record for Margaret Loughran due to Navan's loss of all records in the fire. Most family members believe that Margaret Loughran was born on November 22, 1849 per some census records and etched on her tombstone. But she was almost certainly born on November 22, 1846. The author notes that in reading Margaret's legal deposition done by the U.S. Federal Government concerning her husband,

Patrick Clinton's, petition for a pension after receiving an injury in the U.S. Civil War, she had specifically stated, when asked for her birth date by a federal attorney, that she was born on November 22, 1846. This is a federal document and the author believes that she would have been honest about her birth date when facing a U.S. federal attorney. The author also found her in the 1925 Iowa State Census, page 25, living alone. In that 1925 census, she stated her age to be 78. That Iowa census was carried out in the summer when she was still age 78. Had the census been done in late November or December, she would have stated her age to be 79, which means she would have been born in 1846. In addition, according to Myheritage.com, her younger brother, Francis, was born in 1848. He could not have been a younger brother if she had been born in 1849.

5. *A History of Dunderry* by Patrick Keely. The Famine Relief Road Works, page 103/104, fourth paragraph.
6. En.wikipedia.org. Drogheda Railway Station. History – “The former GNR(I) branch to Oldcastle opened to Navan in 1850.” This opened a short-lived line from Drogheda to Navan, then on to Oldcastle if desired.
7. En.wikipedia.org. Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 – this act replaced an earlier poverty relief system in England and Wales – and thus to Ireland – where relief would only be given in the workhouses, and conditions would be such that only the truly destitute would desire to apply for relief at such a place.
8. Libraryireland.com. Search>Meath Agriculture along with Topographical Dictionary of Ireland>Submit.
9. En.wikipedia.org, John Mitchel.
10. Britannica.com/biography/Robert-Peel, Prime Minister and Conservative Leader.
11. Historyireland.com/the-famine/the-irish-constabulary-in-the-great-famine/. Though this attack in the Loughran home

is fictional, it represents the violence and desperation of the poor during the height of the Great Famine. These types of small-time robberies and home break-ins, though not widespread, were not rare either. The police in Ireland performed admirably during this extremely difficult time.

## Chapter Seven

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1. Encyclopedia.com/international/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/Indian-corn-or-maize.
2. Libraryireland.com>History>Annals of the Famine in Ireland in 1847, 1848, and 1849>Chapter II – Indian Meal.
3. Historyplace.com/worldhistory/famine/hunger.htm. Second section: Black Forty-Seven.
4. Bostonirish.com>History>2nd page>Black ‘47’ – The Darkest of Years.
5. Historyplace.com>Irish Potato Famine>The Blight Begins. Trevelyan Takes Over – 5th to 8th paragraphs.
6. Blogs.evergreen.edu/ireland1314/poems/the-famine-road/
7. Symptoma.com. Typhus.
8. En.wikipedia.org. Great Famine (Ireland). 7 -- Death Toll.

In addition, here is a poignant video concerning the masses buried in unmarked graves throughout Ireland due to the Great Famine: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ukFmli-TyoiM>.

9. Though the author possesses the record of Michael (Micky) Clinton’s birth -- his Athboy baptism record of December 1836 -- she was not able to yield further information about him even after several years of research utilizing the professional services of a genealogist in Ireland as well as in New York and in the U.S. State of Iowa. Therefore, the author came to the unfortunate conclusion that he had passed away early in life and fictionalized his death to represent the tragic realities of countless children during that most horrendous time of The Great Famine from 1845 to 1850.

However, the author does have evidence that Michael's father, John Clinton, *was alive* in December 1845 (since he was stated there as the father on baby Catherine Clinton's Athboy baptism record -- with Catherine Farrelly as her mother). But during intensive research, working especially with her New York genealogist, it was discovered that John's wife, Catherine (referred to as Kate on two New York City documents) had remarried a man in Ireland by the name of James Fay, and bore a daughter by him, Bridget Fay, circa 1850. (Another daughter, Jane Fay, was thereafter born in Ireland circa 1855.) These two daughters were revealed by New York state and U.S. Federal documents -- living sometimes with a Catherine/Kate *Clinton*, and sometimes a Catherine/Kate *Fay*. The logical conclusion was reached that John Clinton had died sometime between early 1846 and late 1848 -- the height of the Great Famine. The worst year, of course, was 1847, known as "Black '47."

## Chapter Eight

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1. [Wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/famine/after\\_1847.html](http://Wesleyjohnston.com/users/ireland/past/famine/after_1847.html). 5th paragraph from top of page.
2. [bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/famine\\_01.shtml](http://bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/famine_01.shtml). The Irish Catastrophe.
3. [Surnames.enacademic.com](http://Surnames.enacademic.com). Choose Lort – MacC, 2nd page, Loughran.
4. [Findwords.info](http://Findwords.info). Find word definitions – type erenagh, then click on Find.
5. [Placenamesni.org/resultdetails.php?entry=18703](http://Placenamesni.org/resultdetails.php?entry=18703).
6. [Surnamedb.com/Surname/Loughran](http://Surnamedb.com/Surname/Loughran).
7. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org). Patrick O’Loughran.
8. [Blessedpatrickloughranprimaryschool.co.uk](http://Blessedpatrickloughranprimaryschool.co.uk). Below “Mission Statement,” click on “For more information on the History of Blessed Patrick O’Loughran click here.”
9. [4crests.com/loughran-coat-of-arms.html](http://4crests.com/loughran-coat-of-arms.html).
10. [4crests.com/loughran-coat-of-arms.html](http://4crests.com/loughran-coat-of-arms.html). In addition, the author had personally met the great, great granddaughter of Bernard (Brian) Loughran, in 2006 at Ardsallagh, County Meath, Ireland, who had told the author about the family “fact” of the Loughran family: “There are many men named Francis in every generation because of their ancestral membership in the Order of Franciscan Friars.” And, indeed, there *are* many Francises not only in the Loughran families of Ireland, but also in the author’s own Clinton family in the United States, as Margaret Loughran is the matriarch of this U.S. family.
11. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org). Battle of Tara Hill.
12. Julia, born May, 1845, Shambo; Margaret, November, 1846,

New Balreask; Francis (Frank), circa 1848, New Balreask, Ireland.

13. According to County Meath and Dunderry Parish records, Christopher Sheridan was a younger brother of Bernard Loughran's wife, Jane (Sheridan) Loughran.
14. [Womensmuseumofireland.ie/articles/the-female-orphan-scheme-to-australia-in-the-1840s](http://Womensmuseumofireland.ie/articles/the-female-orphan-scheme-to-australia-in-the-1840s)
15. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org). Convicts in Australia.
16. [Libraryireland.com/biography/WilliamSmithOBrien.php](http://Libraryireland.com/biography/WilliamSmithOBrien.php).
17. [En.wikipedia.org](http://En.wikipedia.org). Ballingarry, South Tipperary.
18. [Worldcat.org/title/1848-petitions-the-william-smith-obrien-petition/oclc/52090941](http://Worldcat.org/title/1848-petitions-the-william-smith-obrien-petition/oclc/52090941)
19. Through her research, the author found a "Bryan Loughran" who signed the William Smith O'Brien Petition in winter 1848/49 in Navan, County Meath, Ireland. Note: Bryan or Brian/Brien was a common "nickname" for men named Bernard in Ireland of times past.
20. According to Missouri records, Patrick Loughran was naturalized in St. Louis in 1856, and given that there was a five-year waiting period for naturalization, that means that he would have immigrated to America no less than five years before. Though it cannot be solidly substantiated, the author did find an immigration record on [Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com): Patrick Loughran, birth year 1826, on the ship, Victoria, departed from Liverpool in steerage, arrived New York November, 7, 1848. This is a good match for the author's Patrick Loughran, younger brother of Bernard (Brian) Loughran.

## Chapter Nine

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1. <https://www.rte.ie/brainstorm/2019/1016/1083781-a-guide-to-irish-halloween-magic-spells/>
2. En.wikipedia.org. Temporary Relief Act 1847. Athboy's soup kitchen had been temporarily set up in a building on Market Street.
3. Historyplace.com. World History>Irish potato famine>The Great Hunger.
4. Irishhistorian.com. Timelines>the Famine. January 1847.
5. Ancestry.com. Irish Immigrants: New York Port Arrival Records, 1846-1851 Record. William Clinton, age 30. Embarked from Liverpool, England on the ship, Megunticook. Occupation: mechanic. Arrival date: September 20, 1848.
6. Ancestry.com. 1850 United States Federal Census. William Clinton, age 30, living on the farm of a George Valentine in North Hempstead, Queens County, New York. William is the only non-member of the family listed as living on this farm (other than an additional 13-year-old boy); therefore, it is likely that William was a laborer on this farm.
7. Though James Fay was a real person, and Kate's actual second husband, his labor as a "stonecutter" is fictional. The author imagined him as a stonecutter based upon the fact that Kate's son, Patrick Clinton (as found in various documents of New York City in the mid-1860's and early 1870's), was sometimes listed as a stonecutter, and sometimes a stonemason. Further, a Barnard Clinton of the correct age -- a probable candidate for Patrick's older brother -- was found in America (New Hampshire) in the year 1860, who was also a stonecutter. The author is thus imagining that they had gained that skill through James Fay -- though there's no actual evidence for that.

8. James Fay being a “cousin” of John Clinton is fictionalized. But, not without some circumstantial evidence: 1. John Clinton’s mother, Margaret, was born as Margaret Clarke; 2. Through many searches of Irish documents, the author and her Irish genealogist found many associations between Clarkes and Fays in the various townlands and documents of County Meath that were of interest to this family; 3. A Bridget Fay was the actual godmother for the infant Catherine Clinton (born late December, 1845), therefore a likely family member; 4. Patrick’s half-sister, born circa 1850 after James Fay had married Catherine Farrelly Clinton, was named Bridget (Fay); 5. Thirty years later, 1875, when Patrick and his wife, Margaret (Loughran), had a daughter named Catherine, Patrick’s half-sister, Bridget (Fay) was the baby’s godmother

Thus, though there is no concrete evidence that James Fay was a “cousin” of John Clinton, there surely was either a direct family relationship or a very close family/friendship connection -- most likely through John Clinton’s mother’s side of the family via the Clarkes.

9. [en.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Rathmore Church. Note: The new St. Lawrence Church was completed in 1844.
10. [Uniqucelticweddingrings.com](http://Uniqucelticweddingrings.com). Page all the way down to “Newsroom.” Choose Top 12 Celtic Wedding Traditions. The old-fashioned, traditional whiskey cake recipe was gleaned from research into ancient Irish recipes and adapted by the author to reflect the utensils/pots and the means to accomplish such a recipe given the times.
11. [Irelandinruins.blogspot.com](http://Irelandinruins.blogspot.com) > Choose the year 2013 > then choose March > finally choose Old Rathmore Church Co Meath. See many beautiful pictures of the ruins of this church along with the almost non-existent ruins of the old castle.
12. [Navanhistory.ie](http://Navanhistory.ie). > Choose History > Choose Medieval Times > Choose Mary Anne Cruise of Rathmore and Cruicetown.

## Chapter Ten

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1. Ancestry.com. Search for Julia Loughran, born 1845 in Dunderry, County Meath, Ireland. Married Peter McEvoy. Died 1910, Navan, County Meath.
2. Ancestry.com. Francis Loughran. Found on [www.myheritage.com](http://www.myheritage.com). Born 1848 in Navan, County Meath. Died 1936, Navan, County Meath. Lived his life in Ballybatter also called New Balreask, County Meath, Ireland. Married Louisa Carroll.
3. The tale of Margaret (Maggie) Loughran – who, as a young girl, grabbed a stick and ran after a young man who was beating a malnourished horse pulling a heavy cart -- was told to the author during a telephone interview with one of Margaret's great-granddaughters in Iowa. According to the great-granddaughter, this was a story passed down through the family from Margaret herself. The author chose to memorialize this as a representation of the independence, spunk and caring nature of Margaret Loughran.
4. [En.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Bellewstown.
5. According to the great-granddaughter of Bernard (Brian) Loughran – interviewed in Ireland by the author while visiting the lady's home in Ardsallagh, County Meath -- Bernard did breed potential racehorses, -- along with his business of breeding cattle -- though the actual name of his first thoroughbred is not known. The name Dolly's Girl was imagined by the author. Bernard's son, Francis, continued breeding racehorses on the same farm. In addition, one of Francis's sons went on to become a jockey in the Irish horse racing circuit.
6. Though the implication that "Dolly's Girl" was a descendent of the Darley Arabian is fictional, the author chose this inference to highlight the history of the horseracing industry in Ireland and England.
7. [En.wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org). Byerley Turk.

8. Bloodlines.net. Choose Thoroughbred Bloodlines > Sire Lines > Darley Ababian.
9. Bloodlines.net. Choose Thoroughbred Bloodlines > Sire Lines > Godolphin Arabian.
10. [Ibiblio.org/fiddlers/Playingponies2.htm](http://Ibiblio.org/fiddlers/Playingponies2.htm). Playing the Ponies, Part II. First page, sixth paragraph down: "Bellewstown. The latter, a course in County Meath..."
11. Ancestry.com. Ireland. Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864. Bernard Loughran, County Meath, Ballybatter or New Balreask. According to Griffith's Valuation, Bernard Loughran leased a house, offices and land – 43 acres, with an additional acre edging the River Boyne: 44 acres in total. That had been an eleven-year lease in 1846. But the author has possession of a later lease re-negotiation, dated the 7th of February, 1857 and, in it, the acre along the River Boyne had been diverted for construction of a branch of the Midland Great Western Railway between Dublin and Navan, with continuation to Kingscourt. In addition, his total acreage had also been reduced from 43 acres to only 31 – though the length of that lease had increased to twenty-one years, ten years longer than the eleven for his prior lease.

Ancestry.com. Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864. Francis Loughran, County Meath, Tullykane. Per Griffith's Valuation, Francis Loughran leased a house, offices and land – 132 acres the same year as his brother's 44 acres (above), with an 11-year lease. But as with Bernard, Francis Loughran also lost acreage during the same re-negotiation period – from 132 acres to 82 acres – but also with an increase in length of the lease to 21 years, this dated January 29, 1857. Interestingly, both brothers leased their farms from the same man, John J. Preston. The author has possession of both lease re-negotiations.

12. Ancestry.com. Irish Immigrant Arrival Records, 1846-1851. Thomas Loughran, age 18, embarked from Liverpool for New York City on the ship Sidons. Arrived NYC on the 14th of April, 1851. Destination: St. Louis. Both Patrick and Thomas

Loughran were naturalized in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1856, per Missouri Naturalization records.

13. The author knows that Patrick Loughran visited his family in County Meath from St. Louis in early 1857, as he had signed his name – Patrick F. Loughran – as a witness to Francis Loughran’s re-negotiated lease in Tullykane (above, #11) dated January, 29th, 1857. Therefore, he was there in person in Tullykane on that date of January 29th, 1857.
14. Ancestry.com. New York, Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820-1957. P F Loughran, arrived New York 26 of February, 1857, age 32, nationality American. Place of Origin: United States of America; Port of Departure: Liverpool, England; Destination: United States of America; Port of Arrival: New York; Ship name: Ericsson. This is Patrick F. Loughran’s return trip back to America after visiting his family in County Meath in late 1856/early 1857.
15. Loughrans, Sheridans, Farrellys, Connells (and Clintons) lived within the Roman Catholic Parish of Dunderry, County Meath, in the early- to mid-1800’s. Their catholic church was in the central village of Dunderry. The nearest market towns were Navan or Athboy.

There is a high likelihood that these families were all acquainted with each other, although the author has no proof that Bernard Loughran and William Connell, specifically, were friends. It should be noted, however, that William Connell is buried in the small, ruined Clonmacduff Graveyard in Meadstown – his tombstone can still be viewed there, and was viewed herself by the author -- and so is Bernard Loughran according to Bernadette Murray, Bernard’s great-grand-daughter, as personally told to the author. Bernadette gave the author a note passed to her through her father, Cormac, stating as much. The author has that note in her possession. However, after visiting this very ruined graveyard, the author could not find Bernard’s (nor Jane’s) tombstone, most likely buried under decades of matted, overgrown grasses, mud, and broken tombstones and plaques.

16. As stated in number 15 above, these five families almost certainly knew each other and possibly were even friendly. But as to whether Jane Sheridan and the Catherine Farrelly married to William Connell were “girlhood friends” is conjecture on the part of the author.
17. It is the author’s contention – without concrete proof, but with good circumstantial evidence and documentation – that the Catherine Farrelly, married to William Connell, was a cousin, or at least a close relation of “Kate” (the author’s great-great-great grandmother) married to John Clinton. Per the Dunderry Parish baptism records from the early to mid-1800’s, both “Catherine Farrellys” were of close age, living within Dunderry Parish at the same time and baptizing their children at the same time as well. As a final note, the author chose this Catherine Farrelly Connell -- in Chapter 9 -- to be Kate’s “cousin” who baked the three whiskey cakes at Kate’s wedding to James Fay.
18. Referring to Patrick Clinton (Patsy from earlier chapters), he is the Clintons’ third son, and the author’s great-great grandfather. Though, at the beginning of Chapter 10, he is introduced to the reader as Patrick Fay, later to be revealed as Patrick Clinton.
19. *A History of Dunderry*, by Patrick Keely. Baptismal Records, page 167. Thomas Connell, son of William Connell and Catherine Farrelly, was baptized on the 8th of September, 1858. His godfather was William Connell, Thomas’ brother, 12 years old at the time according to Thomas’ baptism record and his godmother was someone by the name of Maria Brien.
20. The author has often been asked by others in the family if Patrick Clinton and Margaret Loughran had known each other in Ireland – in County Meath -- before they each (independently) immigrated to New York City, and subsequently “meeting” there. That question is one of the reasons the author pursued this story, her curiosity piqued as well. The quick answer is *not definitively*. And unless a document or family member comes to light with proof or a story one way

or the other, it will never be known for sure. But the author has put together promising circumstantial evidence that they almost *had* to have known or, at least, been aware of each other around Dunderry Parish in County Meath. Factually, though, it can't be known for sure, and the author wishes that to be stated "on the record." The circumstantial evidence is thus below:

- The Connell family is the linchpin to the idea that Patrick and Margaret were acquainted with each other or had met at some point while both were still in County Meath, Ireland. The Connells – William and his wife, Catherine Farrelly Connell – had "connections" with Loughrans/Sheridans and with Clarkes/Farrellys.
- William Connell (buried in the same ruined graveyard as Bernard and Jane Loughran in Meadstown, Dunderry Parish) married a woman by the name of Catherine Farrelly, also of Dunderry Parish, who is buried in that same graveyard. So, there is a "death/locational" connection between the Connells and the Loughrans.
- Patrick Clinton's mother was also named Catherine Farrelly at birth, and was of the same generation as the above-named Catherine Farrelly, and also from Dunderry Parish. Each "Catherine" were having and baptizing children at the same time in Dunderry Parish according to the baptism records -- Clinton children and Connell children. It is also important to know the naming patterns of many Irish families "back in the day"; many daughters were named after their mother (the third daughter), but of more importance for us here, the second daughter was often named after their grandmother on their *father's side*. These two "Catherines," being of the same generation, could share a paternal grandmother by the name of Catherine. Therefore, there is a probable relation between Catherine Farrelly Connell and Catherine Farrelly Clinton. And it should be noted that Dunderry Parish was not necessarily a large and populous parish in relation to many others throughout Ireland.
- There is a *definite* connection between the Connells and

the Clintons through a “James Masterson,” (not a common surname). James Masterson was godfather to Patrick’s brother, Bernard (Bryan) in 1839 and also was godfather to a Connell son, Billy (William) in 1846. It would be unlikely that a position as strong as a Catholic godparent would be shared between two different families without these two families at least having some relationship with each other. This reveals a very strong connection between the Connells/Farrellys and the Clintons/Farrellys.

- In February 1879 a Francis Loughran, of a cousin-branch of the author’s Loughran family – in Dunderry Parish – married Eliza Connell, a daughter of William and Catherine Connell. A Francis Sheridan (of Jane Sheridan Loughran’s family or cousin family, the author’s great-great-great grandmother) was one of the sponsors. This is a strong connection between the Connells and the Loughrans and the Sheridans, of which Jane Sheridan is a member.
- In looking at baptism records from Dunderry Parish, there are many cominglings of Farrellys, Clark’s, Fays, Loughrans, Connells and Sheridans. Though there are no actual Clintons shown here – through the Clarkes, Fays and Farrellys, Patrick’s family is represented here. And through the Loughrans and the Sheridans, Margaret’s family is represented here. The people connecting all of these are William Connell and his wife, Catherine Farrelly Connell.

21. Ancestry.com. U.S. Federal Census, New York City, 1870 and 1880; New York City Directories, years 1867 to 1883; Calvary Cemetery, Woodside, New York, death records – Catherine Clinton, Bridget Fay, Jane Fay/Sullivan/Mooney; Holy Cross Church, W. 42nd St. New York, Mary Jane Clinton’s 1871 baptism, g-mother, Jane (Fay) Clinton; Church of St. Paul, 59th St. New York, Catherine Clinton’s 1875 baptism, g-mother, Bridget Fa -- among other documents and evidence.

## Chapter Eleven

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1. Ancestry.com. New York Passenger and Crew Lists, 1820 – 1957. Pat Clinton, age 22, arrives New York City, March 24, 1862, on the SS Glasgow. Point of Departure was Liverpool, England. Occupation: Laborer.
2. After intense searching, a Bernard Clinton, born about 1837, was finally found arriving by himself via steamship into New York City in 1857. Unfortunately, this was only a few pages of a ship immigration record with the names and birth years of just some of the passengers on this ship arriving into New York City in the year 1857. Since this was just a partial record, the actual name of the ship and the month of arrival was missing. The author had been in a deep search for both Michael and Bernard Clinton (either in Ireland or in America) -- Patrick's two older brothers – and had followed several possibilities for each of them. Ultimately, there was no likely Michael Clinton to be found, and no Bernard Clinton either -- *until* the above Bernard was discovered, arriving in New York in 1857! The timing is right, and the birth year very close -- and no likely Bernard Clinton was found in Ireland. This discovery had thus propelled the author to conclude that Bernard (Bryan) Clinton did, at least, make it to America.
3. Bernard Farley (Farrelly in Ireland), was Catherine Farrelly Clinton Fay's youngest brother -- only about four years older than his nephew, Patrick. Though the author was not able to find his ship immigration record, she did find Bernard Farley living in Jersey City, New Jersey, from 1880 until his death in 1895. He worked for the water company as a "truck driver." This was indeed Patrick's uncle as the author was able to find a legal deposition, dated 1889, in which Patrick was petitioning the U.S. government for a disability pension for an injury caused to him in the U.S. Civil War, and his "uncle," Bernard Farley, was deposed. In the deposition Bernard stated that he was Patrick's uncle and that he was then living at 176 8th Street in Jersey City. The author found Bernard and Mary Farley living at that address. And in that same deposition, Bernard Farley claimed to have arrived in early 1862.

4. Ancestry.com. 1860 United States Federal Census. A Barnard Clinton, age 24, single – living in a boarding situation in Ward 4, Manchester City, New Hampshire. His occupation: stone cutter. (The same occupation that Patrick would perform in New York after the Civil War.) This census is three years after the ship arrival of the “above” Bernard Clinton into New York City in 1857. Though this cannot be verified as actual “fact” that this is Patrick’s brother, Bernard (Bryan), it is nevertheless the closest possibility to be found after intense searching between the U.S. and Ireland. Therefore, the author feels comfortable to use this likelihood to further the storyline and to help explain the plight of some of these Irish immigrants after entering America. It is the same “story” with Michael – and also the baby Catherine: there is no “factual” information to be found about the three of them after their actual baptism records. No evidence can be found of their growing up or surviving into adulthood. *But* there is that potential indication that Bernard had actually made it to America, and then on to New Hampshire to work there as a stone cutter; New Hampshire in those days was one of the primary suppliers for stone in the incredible “building” of New York City. His “death” in the quarry, though, is a fabrication of the author since she doesn’t “know” actually whatever happened to him afterward. She does know, though, that he wasn’t alive in 1890 to inherit some of Uncle Henry’s “wealth” (who died in Iowa then) -- though Patrick and his sister, Mary, did inherit. (Mary was living in New York City by then.) The author does possess Henry Clinton’s will. The obvious conclusion then: one way or another, Bernard (nor Michael, nor “baby” Catherine) didn’t inherit, he/they weren’t alive then at least in 1890 in America.
5. Gregormacgregor.com > Personal Section > Tod & Macgregor Shipbuilders > Scroll down to City of Glasgow, 7th paragraph, “When City of Glasgow was removed...”

More information: There were two SS Glasgows built – one in 1850, which was lost in 1854, and this one built by a different company, Tod and MacGregor in 1851, lost by fire in 1865. Patrick Clinton sailed on the second one: The Glasgow was a 1,962 gross ton ship, length 262ft x beam 36ft, clipper bows,

one funnel, four masts, rigged for sail, iron hull, single screw and a speed of 10 knots. Accommodation for 60 1st and 100 2nd class passengers. Built by Tod & MacGregor, Glasgow, she was launched on 16th August 1851 for the Glasgow & New York Steamship Co.

After being sidelined for use as a Crimean War Transport, she resumed Glasgow – New York sailings in 1856. She was purchased by the Inman Line and transferred to Liverpool—Queenstown—New York sailings in 1860. On her final voyage, homeward bound with a cargo of cotton, her cargo was found on fire. Everybody was transferred to the barque Rosamond and the Glasgow abandoned and she sank. Later, the people were transferred to the National Liner, Erin, and they landed at New York three days later.





Roberta Williams is best known as the creator of the best-selling Kings Quest series of computer games. She has been honored with a wide range of industry awards and her games have sold over one million copies. This is her first book and is the result of years of intensive research into tracing the roots of her Irish heritage

*“What, in the name of Heaven, is to become of us? What are we to do? The country is gone!”*  
*(The Times, May 23, 1849)*

America is a country shaped by immigration.

It is estimated that as many as 4.5 million Irish arrived in America during the 1800s and early 1900s. Between 1820 and 1860, the Irish constituted over one third of all immigrants to the United States.

Rather than an unimpassioned history lesson, Roberta shares the immigrant story through the eyes of her own Irish ancestors. To really understand the Irish experience you have to live it. Barring the invention of time travel, this is as close as you can get.

