

CLAN QUARTERLY

August
2022

Fitzpatrick Clan Society Newsletter



ceart laídír aóu

Mac Giolla Phádraig
Osraighe Uachtarach
Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory

tá go leor againn

táimid éagsúil

táimid ar cheann

chun freastal

chun leanúint



we are many

we are diverse

we are one

to serve

to follow

Cover Image by John Hylas Smith.

Executive

Joan Fitzpatrick McShane

Matthew Fitzpatrick

Dr Mike Fitzpatrick

Advisors

Proinsias Mag Fhionnghaile CIOM

Ian Fitzpatrick

Editorial Board

Mike Fitzpatrick PhD

731 South Titirangi Rd

Titirangi, Auckland 0604

New Zealand

+64 21 2754108

mike@fitzpatrickclan.org

Eithne Branigan

eithne@fitzpatrickclan.org

Dr Esther Fitzpatrick

e.fitzpatrick@auckland.ac.nz

Ian Fitzpatrick

ian@fitzpatrickclan.org

Matthew Fitzpatrick

matt@fitzpatrickclan.org

Finte na hÉireann - Clans of Ireland

Registered clans:

Mac Giolla Phádraig Dál gCais

Fitzpatrick of Cas

Mac Giolla Phádraig Laighin

Fitzpatrick of Leinster

Mac Giolla Phádraig Ulaidh

Fitzpatrick of Ulster

Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraighe Uachtarach

Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory

Ó Maol Phádraig Breifne

O'Mulpatrick of Breifne

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Clan Quarterly August 2022

<https://www.fitzpatrickclan.org>

CÚIG

We are | Five

Greetings Fitzpatricks,

If you are reading this August 2022 Clan Quarterly from the sweltering heat of the Northern Hemisphere, the best advice I can give you is ... keep your fluids up.

And we have sizzling news: with the addition of the Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraighe Uachtarach (Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory), the Fitzpatrick Clan Society has brought its number of Clans of Ireland registered clans to five. From Matt, Joan, and I, congratulations to Sharon, Brian, Marianne, Maureen, and the rest of the Fitzpatricks of the large Upper Ossory clan.

From the late medieval period, the Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory is easily the most well-documented of the Fitzpatrick clans, so it might seem strange it has taken us more than four years to see the Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory gain their registration. In part, this was due to the complexity of the clan. The Fitzpatrick Y-DNA project has identified two unrelated genetic lines that claim to be the descendants of the First Baron of Upper Ossory. So, which one is right?

In this regard, we have followed the lead of Clans of Ireland – clans are not defined by a single bloodline. Hence, the Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory can readily be represented by members of the two genetic groups, which should not surprise because the familial relationships of both the immediate ancestors and descendants of the first baron were complex. Intermarriage with Norman houses featured from the mid-1400s, along with the rise of the Mac Giolla Phádraig of Celto-Norman Osraighe clerics. Hence, some Mac Giolla Phádraig of Osraighe lineages were not patrilineal, i.e., the surname was taken for reasons other than being from a father-son relationship.

Reviewing, correcting, and adding to the Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory genealogies, which, for example, do not account for numerous individuals named in records such as the Fiants of Ireland, is an ongoing project. Look for Part III of our series of articles on the Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraí later this year.

Mike Fitzpatrick
Editor

FITZPATRICKS OF LOUGH GOWNA

Part II | Joe Pierce

Relationships?

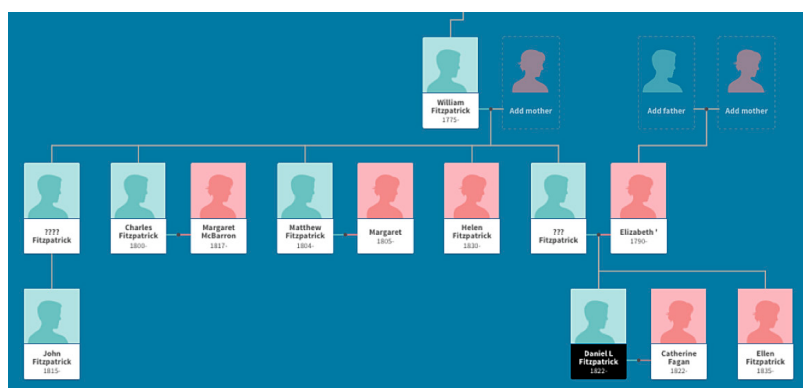
How these Fitzpatricks relate to each other, and Daniel, is a matter of total conjecture. Records in this part of Ireland in the early 1800s are so sparse that we will probably never understand these genealogical relationships. Some guesses can be made, primarily based on age, how they associated and family folklore. We know Charles' father was William, and family legend (Elsie Hart) had it that Daniel stayed with an uncle when he arrived in New York City. The 22 year age difference between Charles and Daniel would also fit well with Charles being Daniel's uncle. In the 1850 census, the Eliza that lives next to Daniel could be his mother, and Ellen could be Eliza's daughter, and Daniel's sister (after all, she is living with him in the 1880 census). Charles' and Matthew's closeness in age, and proximity over the years, suggests that they might be brothers. In the 1880 census, Matthew is living with Helen, who is identified as his sister. Finally, John is close in age to Daniel, and could be either a brother or cousin. But again, most of this is just speculation, a working model that might help in the future.

I have also been so far unable to establish a DNA link with descendants of the extended Fitzpatrick family. Although John, Matthew and Charles had large to medium-sized families, identifying descendants has been difficult. The families of a couple of John's children can be traced, but I have yet to find a match among them. As projected fourth to sixth cousins, the extent of DNA overlap should be detectable, but small. Richard Fitzpatrick and I are members of a Facebook group whose purpose is to explore DNA connections between people whose Irish ancestors originated in County Cavan. Both in the group and on Ancestry, we have a high concentration of matches with people (some who are Fitzpatricks) that have connections to the Lough Gowna area, but almost invariably, no one can trace their family far enough back to suggest what the connection might be.

Daniel L Fitzpatrick and Catherine Fagan

How Charles Fitzpatrick, and the other Fitzpatricks that migrated from Lough Gowna, relate to each other, and Daniel (my second great grandfather), is a matter of conjecture. John Fitzpatrick was born 13 June 1850, the year that the family is listed in the census as part of the Rock Lake Fitzpatrick community. After that they only appear sporadically over the next twenty years, possibly moving as jobs appear. Their last child, Mary Fitzpatrick, was born 17 May 1853. I haven't been able to locate them in the 1860 census. By June 1863 Daniel is recorded in a Civil War draft registration log as a laborer, living in Buckingham Township, Wayne County, about six miles northeast of Mount Pleasant.

The 1870 census indicates that the family was living near Lake Como, Buckingham Township. Everyone except Elizabeth (b. 1845) was present, and Ellen Fitzpatrick (b. 1817) is noted as “living with family”, almost certainly Daniel's potential sister who was living next door with Elizabeth (b. 1790) in the 1850 census. Daniel was working in a tannery. Five years later, in the New York 1875 census, a Daniel Fitzpatrick of the appropriate age, with a wife named Catherine, is listed as a day laborer in the town of Deerpark, Orange County, about 50 miles southeast of Wayne County.



The following sections are what I have been able to establish about the lives of Daniel and Catherine, and their four children. Catherine died before 1880. The 1880 census records Daniel as a widower, living with his son John's family, adjacent to the house owned by his son's wife's parents, Seneca and Rebecca Hatch (further west, in Albany Township, Bradford County). At about age 60 he was still described as a laborer. Then the trail runs cold. There is a 21 October 1886 entry for the Ulster, New York County Poor House, in the New York Census of Inmates in Almshouses and Poorhouses.

For a Daniel Fitzpatrick, age 70, a widower, from County Cavan (although it says he emigrated in 1850) that might be him. It says he is “out of work and destitute,” capable of “doing some farm work,” and “will probably recover by spring.”

Mary Fitzpatrick’s second marriage certificate, from 1891, lists him as dead. Elsie Hart thought he was buried in the Overton Cemetery, in Overton Township, Bradford County, PA, but no record of him can be found there so far. Children:

1. Elizabeth F ‘Libby, Lizzie’ Fitzpatrick (Oct. 7, 1845 – Oct. 29, 1923) married Michael Smith (Mar. 1840 - abt. 1905), 1867.
2. James Daniel Fitzpatrick (Feb. 1849 – Oct. 29, 1901) married Rosina ‘Rosa’ Katherine Emig (Mar. 18, 1855 – Jun. 7 1936), Sep. 18, 1881.
3. John W Fitzpatrick (Jun. 13, 1850 – May 9, 1917) married Josephine Hatch (Jul. 31, 1856 – Apr. 25, 1929), 1878.
4. Mary Ann Fitzpatrick (May 17, 1853 – Apr. 7, 1907) married George V Dietrich (abt. 1848 - Aug. 26, 1886), abt. 1873 married- James J Thall (Sep. 12, 1858 – Jul. 2, 1935), Aug. 20, 1891.

Record of Inmates		Albion County Poor House, under Act Chap. 140, Laws of 1875.	
Name, <u>Daniel Fitzpatrick</u>	Sex, <u>Male</u> Age, <u>70</u> Color, <u>White</u> Status, <u>Widower</u>	Birth Place, State or Country, <u>Ireland</u>	
County, <u>Cavan</u>	Town or City, _____	(If Foreign Born, how long in the U.S.? <u>16 yrs</u> How long in this State? _____)	
Record Number, <u>840</u>	State? <u>Ir</u> At what Port landed? <u>N.Y.</u> Was Head Money Paid? _____ Is the Person Naturalized? <u>Yes</u>		
Date of Admission <u>Oct 21</u> 18 <u>86</u>	Birth Place of Father—State or Country, <u>Ir</u> County, <u>Ir</u> Town or City, <u>Unknown</u> Birth Place of Mother—State or Country, <u>Ir</u> County, <u>Unknown</u> Town or City, <u>Unknown</u> Education, <u>Common School</u>		
Re-Admitted _____	Habits, <u>Very Good</u> Habits of Father, <u>Temperate</u> Habits of Mother, <u>Ir</u> Occupation, <u>Laborer</u>		
_____	Occupation of Father, <u>Ir</u> Condition of Ancestors and other Relatives (living or dead), as to whether Pauper or Self-Supporting—Grand Parents Paternal Side, <u>Self-Supporting</u> and Parents Maternal Side, <u>Ir</u>		
_____	Father, <u>Ir</u> Mother, <u>Ir</u> Brothers, <u>1</u> Sisters, <u>1</u> Other Relatives, <u>None</u> (If a Parent, how many Children Living? <u>None</u> State their Condition—whether in Poor Houses, Asylums, Hospitals, other Institutions, or Self-Supporting _____)		
_____	Existing Cause of Dependence, <u>Out of work & destitute</u>		
_____	What kind of Labor is the Person able to pursue, and to what extent? <u>Can do some farm work</u>		
Discharged _____	Has the Person received Public or Private Out-Door Relief? If so, how long? <u>Yes</u>		
_____	Have the Parents or other relatives been thus aided? If so, state the fact. <u>Yes</u>		
_____	Has the Person been, heretofore, an Inmate of Poor Houses? If so, how long? <u>Yes</u>		
_____	Has the Person been an Inmate of any other Charitable Institution? If so, note the fact. <u>Yes</u>		
_____	What is the probable destiny of the Person as respects recovery from the cause of Dependence? <u>Will Probably recover by Spring</u>		
_____	Remarks: _____		

Elizabeth ‘Libby, Lizzie’ Fitzpatrick

In the 1860s, when her family moved north, there was a very good chance that Elizabeth stayed behind, in Mount Pleasant Township, Wayne County. In 1867, at the age of 22, she married Michael Smith (b. Mar. 1840), an Irishman who had immigrated to the United States nineteen years earlier. The 1870 census shows them owning a farm in the township (valued at \$1000), with two small children: Catherine (b. 1868) and Rosanna (b. 1869) Smith. By 1880, they had moved a few miles north to Preston Township, Wayne County, and were still farming, with seven children: Rosanna (b. 1869), George B (b. 1871), Anna (b. 1873), Mary L (b. 1873), Daniel M (b. 1875), Elizabeth V (b. 1876) and James A (b. 1879) Smith.

Twenty years later, in their late fifties, they had moved south, into the town of Forest City, Susquehanna Township. They were renting a house, and Michael had been unemployed for the full previous year (no occupation listed). Three of their youngest children were living with them: Loretta (b. 1878), Harry (b. 1888) and Joseph (b. 1889) Smith. The census states that of her twelve children, seven were living. Michael died at some point in the next ten years, and Elizabeth moved in with her son, Harry.

The 1910 census mistakenly lists her as Mary Smith (and her birthplace as Ireland). But, it is the same house at 434 Main Street, Forest City, Susquehanna Township, where she is correctly listed in 1920. They rented half of the house; she was working as a washerwoman, and there was a boarder, about Harry's age, who worked at a freight station. Harry was laboring in the city's coal mines. In the late 1800s, a large outcropping of coal had been discovered. The Hillside Coal and Iron Company bought land and dropped two shafts, causing the small town to boom.

By 1920, the boarder had moved out, and another of her sons, John (b. 1882) had moved in. At 75, she was no longer working. Harry was now a telegraph line man, and John was working as a bartender at the 'Hotel Coal.' Elizabeth died on October 29 1923, from a stroke ('apoplexy' on the death certificate), and was buried at Saint Agnes Cemetery in Forest City. Elsie Hart remembered her, since "Aunt Libby came to Aunt Anna's funeral. She was a tall woman, at least 5' 9. Once when I was going to Binghamton I stopped in Forest City to see her for about 20 minutes."

Children:

Catherine Smith (abt. 1868 – before 1895) married August F Silber (abt. 1843 – Oct. 4 1911), before 1890.

Rosanna Smith (abt. 1869 – ?)

George B Smith (abt. 1871 – ?)

Anna Smith (abt. 1873 – ?)

Mary L Smith (abt. 1873 – ?)

Daniel M Smith (abt. 1875 – ?)

Elizabeth V 'Lennie' Smith (May 22 1876 – Mar. 5 1959) married John J Wilson (Sep. 28 1874 – Jul. 11 1950), 1898.

Loretta Ann Smith (Sep. 28 1878 – Jul. 5 1957) married Richard Edward Kilpatrick (May 25 1875 – Feb. 18, 1962) abt. 1902.

James A Smith (abt. 1879 – ?)

John P Smith (May 31, 1882 – Jul. 19 1956)

Harry J Smith (Sep. 28 1888 – ?)

Joseph Smith (Apr. 1889 – ?)

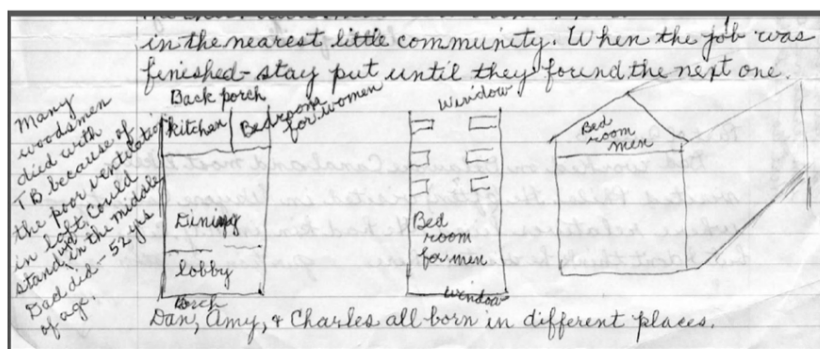
James Daniel Fitzpatrick

James moved north with the family in the 1860s, and when he was 21, he is listed with them in the 1870 census, in Buckingham Township, Wayne County. His father Daniel was working in a tannery, but they were also involved in lumbering, according to family legend. Elsie Hart said James (her father) “was a lumberjack. He and his brother John followed the big lumbering jobs. That is why he came to Sullivan County, and in doing that he met Rosina Emig, who was helping the woman who ran a hotel or wayfarers inn. Rosina wanted to go home, and the lady wouldn’t let her go alone and asked Jim Fitzpatrick (known as Jim Fitch) to take her. That was a distance of 7 or 8 miles by foot. He came from Wayne County by foot. When he returned to visit a sister in Forest City in Wayne County he walked both ways. He worked on the Delaware Canal so he possibly visited Philadelphia. He came to New York also”.

James married Rosina ‘Rosa’ Katherine Emig (March 18, 1855 - June 7, 1936) at Peace Lutheran Church, Laporte Township, Sullivan County soon after, on Sep. 18, 1881. Rosa had been born in a log cabin in Laporte Township that stood until the 1920s. She was the daughter of John Leonard Emig (April 2, 1816 – Jan. 6, 1892), who had emigrated from Hessen, Germany, and was a founding settler of Sullivan County. Elsie Hart said that her mother “had black hair, blue eyes, lovely skin, liked to sing, loved nature, and knew the plants and herbs and their medicinal qualities.”



“Sometimes James and John were the first to enter a big job—say a whole mountain slope, and report back to the big operators about how to get the lumber out, the quantity and quality (soft or hard wood, etc.). When that was done a boss lumberjack would move in and build a big camp (by a stream, or good source of water), build a shed or barn for the horses, maybe an ice house. The boss lumberjack hired the men, as well as a cook, and girls to help the cook, make beds, and clean the camp. The boss then contracted for supplies, food for the men and horses, axes, crossbars, cant hooks, spuds, saws, etc. After the preliminaries, James and John would hire out to some boss until another ‘look job’ came along. I [Elsie] tell you this so you can see why James and Rosa moved around. James would rent a house in the nearest little community. When the job was finished, they’d stay put until they found the next one.” Elsie Hart drew a diagram of a typical camp house.



Elsie Hart said “James was tall, black-haired but with blue eyes, good looking, jolly, and would fight at the drop of a hat, then walk away singing Irish songs (he had a good voice). James should have never married- he was too happy go lucky to have a family. His brother John was more responsible, but James was the best fighter- he was a ‘Dempsey.’ He fought scientifically. Don’t know where he learned the art. Lumberjacks had to fight, it seems”.

I haven’t been able to locate James in the 1880 census. Over the next twenty years, James and Rosa had six children, who are all present in the 1900 census: Daniel James (b. 1883), Amy Etta (b. 1886), Charles James (b. 1890), Alberta ‘Tina’ Dorothy (b. 1892), Elsie May (b. 1896) and Leona Rose (b. 1899). They are all listed under the surname Fitz, and were living on a mortgaged farm in Cherry Township, Sullivan County. Daniel and Amy were working as day laborers, Charles as a farm laborer.

James died a year later, on May 28, 1901, at age 52, and was buried in St. Basils Cemetery, Dushore, Sullivan County (according to Elsie Hart, although his grave has not been located). Elsie said “many lumberjacks died of tuberculosis because of the poor ventilation in the lofts. One could only stand up in the middle” (see lumber camp layout above).

Rosa went on to live for another thirty-five years. In the 1910 census, she was living in a house in Dushore on Railroad Street with Daniel, Charles, Elsie and Leona. Daniel was working as a railroad laborer and Charles was a chauffeur for a private family. By 1920, she was living in the same house with Charles (who by then was a mechanic in an automobile garage) and her sister Mary (b. 1852) who was house-cleaning. At the age of 74, in 1930, she has moved to Johnson City, Broome County, New York, to live with her daughter Albertine (‘Tina’) and her husband Sidney. She died June 7, 1936 back in Dushore at her brother Philip’s (b. 1851) house, of coronary heart disease, and was buried at Peace Lutheran Church in Dushore.

Children:

Daniel James Fitzpatrick (Sep. 29, 1883 – Dec. 25, 1958)
married - Ellen Ingeborg (Olsson) Silverstrim (Nov. 4, 1892 – Feb. 14, 1974), Oct. 11, 1916.

Amy Etta Fitzpatrick (Aug. 3, 1886 – Nov. 11, 1981)
married - Henry Rogers (Oct. 17, 1880 – abt. 1921), Nov. 23, 1907;
married - Samuel King Matteson (April 22, 1885 – Nov. 4, 1929), Oct. 30, 1924.

Charles James Fitzpatrick (April 17, 1890 – Nov. 26, 1972)
married - Sarah Elizabeth Muldoon (July 20, 1892 – Feb. 2, 1976),
June 20, 1923.

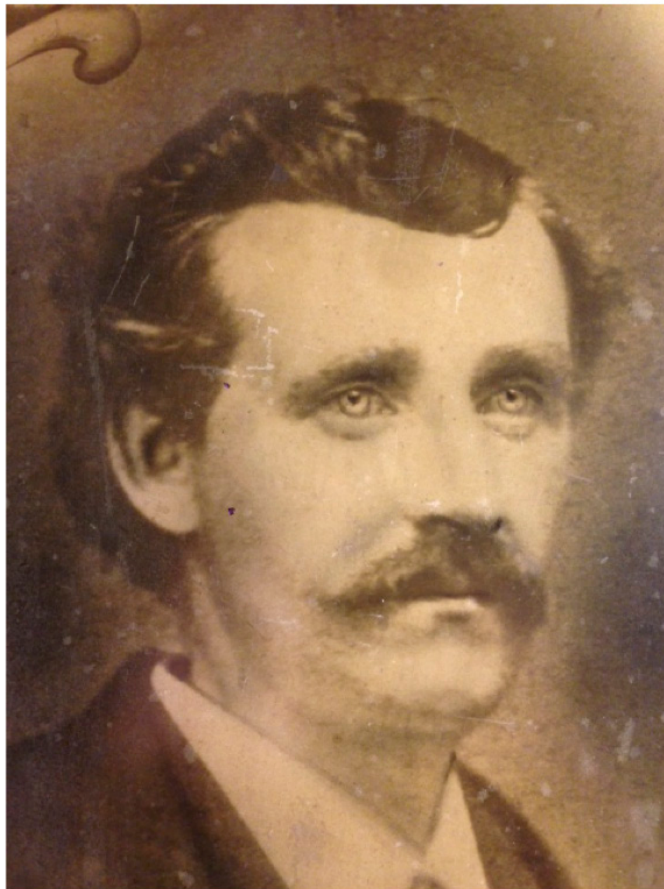
Albertina ‘Tina’ Dorothy Fitzpatrick (June 15, 1892 – April 5, 1962)
married - Sidney Simpson (Nov. 18, 1893 – May 27, 1962), March 30, 1928.

Elsie May Fitzpatrick (May 24, 1896 – May 27, 1981)
married - Harry Zelly Borden (Oct. 25, 1888 – Aug. 28, 1934), July 16, 1917;
married - Luther ‘Luke’ Hubbard Hart (Nov. 7, 1885 – May 29, 1971), June 22, 1942

Leona Rose Fitzpatrick (Oct. 10, 1899 – Mar. 22, 1968)
married - Wesley Josias Baker (June 7, 1894 – Oct. 2, 1977), May 29, 1922.

John W Fitzpatrick

John also moved north with the family in the 1860s, to Buckingham Township, Wayne County, and eventually west with his brother James, following the lumbering jobs. While James eventually settled down in Cherry Township, Sullivan County, around the area of Dushore, John initially gravitated to Albany Township (bordering Cherry to the north), Bradford County, around the area of New Albany. He married Josephine Hatch (July 31, 1856 – April 25, 1929) in 1878, who had grown up in the region, her family being some of its earlier settlers. In the 1880 census they are living on Hatch Hill, adjacent to her parents' farm. The census taker listed them under the surname 'Fitay.' He was working as a 'laborer' (unemployed for 3 months of the year) and she was keeping house. The household also contains their first son, Frederick James (b. 1878) and John's sixty year old, recently widowed father, Daniel, who was also working as a laborer.



By 1900 they were renting a house in Laporte Township (just south of Cherry), Sullivan County, and were living with their two children, Fred and Nellie May (b. 1886). Now they are listed under the surname 'Fitz.' John was working as a woodsman, and Fred was working as a sawmill laborer. They had just lost a third child. William 'Willie' Max, who had been born June 4, 1880, died at the age of 19, on May 19, 1899, and was buried in the Hatch Hill Cemetery. In 1910 they were alone, still renting a house in Laporte Township, next to John's son Fred's household. Seven years later, when he died of pneumonia, he was back in Albany Township. He was also buried in the Hatch Hill Cemetery.

I cannot find Josephine in the 1920 census. The 1927 city directory for Williamsport lists her as widowed, living at 2244 W 3rd street. She died two years later, on April 25, of pneumonia and gastric cancer. She was buried in the Hatch Hill Cemetery.

Children:

Frederick James Fitzpatrick (Aug. 25, 1878 – April 4, 1959) married - Caroline 'Carrie' K Hurst (June 2, 1882 – April 16, 1969), April 4, 1902; married - Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Rebecca Harris (Oct. 1878 – March 19, 1958), abt. 1920.

William 'Willie' Max Fitzpatrick (June 4, 1880 – May 19, 1899).

Nellie May Fitzpatrick (Feb. 26, 1886 – Jan. 20, 1939). married- John Edward Lovelace (May 19, 1883 – Aug. 11, 1955), Feb. 13, 1902.

Mary Ann 'Annie' Fitzpatrick

Elsie Hart thought that, when young, Mary worked as a cook in some of James' and John's lumber camps. At about the age of twenty (in 1873), she married George V Dietrich (abt. 1848 - Aug. 26, 1886). George was a Civil War veteran, having been paid by John H Decker to enlist in his place. The Enrollment Act of 1863 provided that a draftee could pay a "substitute" enrollee the sum of \$300 in order to enlist in his place. He served as a private in Company B of the 3rd Regiment of the New York Volunteer Infantry. They were involved in the siege of Suffolk, the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and attacks on Charleston, among other engagements. The 1880 census finds them still in Buckingham Township, Wayne County, with two small children: Wilhelmina 'Minnie' (b. 1874) and George B (b. 1878). George is listed as a laborer.

At some point in the next six years, they moved west to Albany Township, Bradford County, where her brother John lived. George died on Aug. 26, 1886, at the age of 39, potentially from the effects of injuries he had sustained in the war. Their last child, Ernest F, was born only one month later, on the 14th. Mary filed for pension support in both 1890 and 1899, relating to her deceased husband's war service. Mary remarried in 1891, marrying James J Thall (Sep. 12, 1858 – July 2, 1935) on Aug. 20, in Sullivan County. He had been born in Dushore, Cherry Township, and this was his second marriage also. In the 1900 census they are living on his parent's farm in Cherry Township with their two children, and a daughter, Mary V, from his first marriage. Mary died seven years later, on April 7th, also of pneumonia, and is buried in St. Basils Cemetery, Dushore. George remarried again a year later, and ran a dairy farm in the area until he died on July 2, 1935.

It is interesting to note that it is Mary, the youngest child, who had the presence of mind to preserve the knowledge that her parents originated in County Cavan, Ireland, and convey this information to her second husband George at some point, so that when he helped fill out her death certificate, it could be recorded for posterity. This, to a large extent, enabled this deep exploration of the origins of this Fitzpatrick family.

Children:

Wilhelmina "Minnie" Dietrich (Sep. 3, 1874 – June 13, 1964)
married - John Henry Tourscher (June 13, 1874 – May 29, 1962), April 5, 1893.

George B Dietrich (Nov. 3, 1878 – July 29, 1942)
married - Blanche Schultz (Nov. 1879 – ?), Feb. 22, 1904
3. Ernest F Dietrich (Sep. 14, 1886 – Sep. 18, 1945); married - Margaret 'Maggie' Litherland (Oct. 27, 1886 – Jan. 28, 1963), abt. 1924

Epilogue

This family history is a work in progress. I would like to eventually be able to travel to both the Lough Gowna area of County Cavan, Ireland, and the Rock Lake area of Mount Pleasant Township, Wayne County. I hope to be able to directly connect this (our) Fitzpatrick family to the other Rock Lake Fitzpatricks that I know originated around Lough Gowna, through either DNA matches and/or documents (such as land grant documents that I know the Wayne County Historical society has). If I can I will update this history and produce a revised edition.

Appendixes

Parish records for John Fitzpatrick

The first record of him is his marriage on Feb. 7, 1837 to Eleanor McEnerney (born about 1817), in Colmcille Parish, County Longford. The witnesses are Peter Mulligan and Ann McGerry. They then go on to have eight children, all documented in local parish records (all located through rootsireland.ie), and eventually, the 1870 & 1880 US Federal censuses.

Francis, baptized Jan. 16, 1840- Loch Gowna, Cavan (interestingly, there appear to be duplicate baptismal records for the 1st, 2nd and 4th children, with one listing for Loch Gowna, Cavan, and another for Mullinalaghta, Longford). Witnesses- James Fitzpatrick, Catherine Finan (Tinon?)

Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 16, 1842- Loch Gowna, Cavan. Witnesses- Edward McEnerney, Elizabeth McEnerney (Eleanor's parents?)

Eleanor 'Ellen,' bap. Apr. 21, 1843- Loch Gowna, Cavan. Witnesses- James Mulligan, Lucy McCabe

Charles, bap. Aug. 23, 1846- Loch Gowna, Cavan. Witnesses- John Duffy, Anne Dogherty

Anne, bap. Feb. 5, 1849- Loch Gowna, Cavan. Only one witness- Alicia Hegan (oddly, the mother is listed as Margaret Duffy- so I am uncertain about this record, although an Anne of this age range shows up in the 1870 census)

Matthew, bap. Mar. 23, 1856- Colmcille, Longford. Witnesses- Thomas Donohoe, Eleanor McAuley

Patrick, bap. Mar. 29, 1857- Colmcille, Longford. Witnesses- Edward Mulligan, Mary Connor (again oddly, the mother is listed as Margaret Mulligan- so I am uncertain about this record also, although a Patrick of this age range shows up in the 1870 census)

John, bap. May 11, 1860- Drumlish, Longford. Witnesses- Patrick Reynolds, Margaret Furey

There is also a ninth child, Thomas Fitzpatrick, who shows up in the 1880 census, who might be: bap. Nov. 1, 1857, father- Philip Fitzpatrick, mother- Bridget Higgins. Witnesses- William Higgins, Margaret Fitzpatrick. Perhaps the parents were lost in the famine and the child taken on?

John also appears in the Griffith's valuation for Columbkille Parish, Longford in 1854, living on a plot of land (#24) on the northernmost tip of Lough Gowna, in Rosduff Townland. His landlord is H. B. Slator Wilson, and there is a Patrick Fitzpatrick on a nearby plot of land.

Sometime between 1860 and 1870 John and the children immigrate to the US. His wife is not present in the 1870 census. Perhaps she died in Ireland, and that spurred him on to emigrate, or she died while crossing- I cannot find any immigration records for them.

Sheriff Street Rag Pickers

A description of the New York City block where Charles Fitzpatrick worked as a doctor.

“Next in order comes ‘Rag Picker’s Row’ and bone repository. This nuisance should be destroyed. It is situated in the rear of Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94 and 96 Sheriff street. The houses are of wood, two stories with attic and basement. The attic rooms are used to deposit the filthy rags and bones as they are taken from the gutters and slaughter houses. The yards are filled with dirty rags hung up to dry, sending forth their stench to all the neighborhood, and is exceedingly nauseous, operating upon me as an emetic. The tenants are all Germans of the lowest order, having no national or personal pride; they are exceedingly filthy in person, and their bed clothes are as dirty as the floors they walk on; their food is of the poorest quality, and their feet and heads, and doubtless their whole bodies, are anasarcous, suffering from what they call rheumatism, but which is in reality a prostrate nervous system, the result of foul air, and inadequate supply of nutritious food. They have a peculiar taste for the association of dogs and cats, there being about 50 of the former and 30 of the latter. The whole number of apartments is 32, occupied by 28 families, number 120 in all, 60 adults and 60 children.”

“The yards are all small and the sinks running over with filth. The owner of one-half of this row is named Henry Greffelman, and of the other Christopher Sneider. The latter gentleman is a wealthy man and lives with his tenants in the rear, although he owns the front house; he prefers the filth because he thus saves some money. He buys and sells rags, a perfect chiffonier. Not one decent sleeping apartment can be found on the entire premises, and not one stove properly arranged. The carbonic acid gas, in conjunction with the other emanations from the bones, rags and human filth, defies description. Average rent of apartments \$3,50 a month. The rooms are 6X10 feet, bedrooms 5x6 feet. It will be noticed that there are very few children in all these tenement houses, the reason being that the offspring of such parents have only a small amount of vitality; with but a vegetable existence, they either wither under the scorching sun of summer, or chill to death in the winter.” (Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, Volume 4 By New York (State). Legislature. Assembly, 1860).

PEDIGREE

Clan Fitzpatrick | Upper Ossory

Later this year, we will publish the third and final article in our series entitled Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraí 1384 -1534. The series is important because it corrects several key errors made by the notable Fitzpatrick historians Rev. William Carrigan and Rev. John Shearman in their respective works, *The History and Antiquities of the Diocese of Ossory*, and *Loca Patriciana*.

Carrigan and Shearman were monocular in their treatment of Mac Giolla Phádraig Osraí, unable to see past the periphery of a single Mac Giolla Phádraig lineage in the late medieval. In fact, from the mid-fifteenth-century, there were at least two great lines, being (1) of Donnchadh Mór and (2) of Finghnin Mór. Unsurprisingly, there can be difficulties assigning the ancestors of these men; they were contemporaries, the former being senior to the latter, who had sons and grandsons who shared the given same names.

Hence, at the turn of the sixteenth century, there were at least three men called Seán (John) Mac Giolla Phádraig, as well as three named Brian Mac Giolla Phádraig. Carrigan and Shearman err badly by assuming all the Seáns were the same person and that all the Brians were the same person, and the result is chaos in the Mac Giolla Phádraig pedigrees, particularly those relating to Brian Mac Giolla Phádraig (1478-1575), the first Baron of Upper Ossory.

The position of Carrigan and Shearman is that Brian had but one sibling, Dermot, who was slain in 1532 for his role in the death of Thomas Butler, who was a son of Piers Ruadh Butler, the Earl of Ossory. The ‘one sibling’ narrative is ‘tidy’ from a genealogical perspective since there is limited ability to contest descent from Brian’s father, who was a cleric called John Mac Costigan, later called Mac Giolla Phádraig.

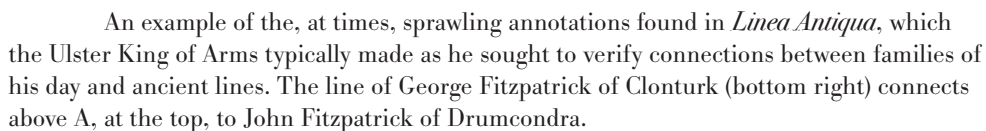
But quite apart from the fact that Brian’s father may have had a non-Mac Giolla Phádraig paternity, Brian had at least another five brothers, some of whom were older than him. *Linea Antiqua* identifies three brothers: William of Fermoy (a cleric), Edmund of Kilcronan, and Donogh Dubsúilech (i.e., the black-eyed). A fourth brother is identified as Finghin in *Irish Monastic and Episcopal Deeds*. And a fifth, Seán, is found in the *Kildare Rental*.

Accounting for Brian's cousins and their descendants has never before been undertaken with proper rigour, but this is possible via records such as the Fiant; it is a daunting task, but one we have started. And figuring out who the descendants of Brian or his cousins are is made more complex because of the existence of several Mac Giolla Phádraig of Ossory clerical lines from the mid-fifteenth-century.

In this context, that members of two distinct Y-haplotypes claim descent from the barons should not surprise; maybe one line stems from the barons and the other from the clerics. Neither haplotype is generally considered ancient Irish, one is more associated with Celto-Normans and the other is Levantine, which does not exclude the possibility the lines were not in Ireland from ancient times; it just makes it unlikely. The Celto-Norman line (sub-groups of R-A1488) is characterised by a late surname emergence, ca. 1400 AD; that date, once contested by some, is verified by FTDNA's haplogroup report: <https://discover.familytreedna.com/y-dna/R-A1488/story>. The Levantine line has a surname emergence of 1400 AD, or earlier. Very long genetic bottlenecks characterise both lines before ca. 1000 AD.

Among the opposing lineage claims and unexpected genetics comes clarity via the Fitzpatrick pedigree found in *Linea Antiqua* (see next page), which was first published in the early eighteenth century, being the work of Roger O'Farrell; there were later annotations by heavyweights, such as William Beetham, the Ulster King of Arms, 1820-1853. The Levantine line has the more robust pedigree back to the barons: *Linea Antiqua* provides the ancestry of Rev. Joseph Fitzpatrick of Drumcondra, Dublin, back to John Fitzpatrick of Castletown, the second son of Florence, Florence being the third Baron of Upper Ossory. And the pedigree of the Drumcondra line was confirmed by none other than the Ulster King of Arms, Neville Wilkinson, in 1913 (reproduced here with the permission of John Hylas Smith).

From Rev. Joseph Fitzpatrick, who married Mary Persee, came five children: John, Patrick, Frederick, Elizabeth, and Nicola. Among their descendants are those who stem from Robert Persse Fitzpatrick, including the Australians Sharon Fitzpatrick and Peter Fitzpatrick and the Canadian John Headfort Fitzpatrick; the latter men are members of the Fitzpatrick Y-DNA project. Another line descending Rev. Joseph Fitzpatrick is Edward Fitzpatrick from the USA, who is also on the Y-DNA project. Hence, it is possible to connect the genealogies of three male descendants of the Drumcondra Fitzpatricks and to confirm their relationships via Y-DNA. Another of the USA line is John Hylas Smith, who authored the 'tongue-in-cheek' titled, 'The Fitz-Patricks Mythology', which is found online. John's mother, Mary Isabel (Tansy), is aged 100 years; there is no more senior member of Clan Fitzpatrick of Upper Ossory than Tansy.



Confirmation

FitzPatrick



Cearc·laidir·abu

To all and singular as

well Noblemen as Gentlemen and others to whom these Presents shall come, I, Captain Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson C.V.O. J.P. G.R.E. Ulster King of Arms and Principal Herald of All Ireland Registrar of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick send due Salutations and Greeting. Whereas application hath been made unto me on behalf of Frederick Thomas Edwin FitzPatrick of Newtown, Manor in the County of Sligo, Esquire, a Resident Magistrate of Ireland, setting forth that he is the eldest son of the Reverend Frederick FitzPatrick Clerk in Holy Orders, Rector of Cloone in the Diocese of Ardagh, and County of Leitrim, son of the Reverend Frederick FitzPatrick Clerk in Holy Orders, son of the Reverend Joseph FitzPatrick, Clerk in Holy Orders, of Drumcondra in the County of Dublin, son of John FitzPatrick of Clontarf, in the County of Dublin, son of John FitzPatrick of Clontarf aforesaid, descended from the ancient Sept of Mac GillePatrick otherwise FitzPatrick formerly Kings of Ossory in Ireland and from whom the noble house of the Barons and Earls of Upper Ossory also descended, that certain Armorial Ensigns have been used and borne by the said ancient and noble family as appears from the records of my Office, and being desirous that such Armorial Ensigns as he and his descendants may for ever hereafter bear and advance without injury or prejudice to any other may be duly confirmed by lawful authority and registered and recorded in the Office of Ulster King of Arms in Ireland to the end that the Officers of Arms there and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof, I have been therefore prayed to ratify and confirm unto him and his descendants and the other descendants of his great grandfather such Armorial Ensigns as he and they may lawfully use and bear, **Know Ye** therefore that I the said Ulster King of Arms having taken the request of the said applicant into consideration and having examined into the circumstances am pleased to comply therewith and by virtue of the power unto me given by His Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland and by the authority of the same have ratified and confirmed and by these Presents do exemplify ratify and confirm unto the said Frederick Thomas Edwin FitzPatrick, Esquire, and his descendants and to the other descendants of his great grandfather the said Reverend Joseph FitzPatrick the ARMS following, that is to say: Sable a saltier argent, on a chief of the last, a pellet between two

torseaux, for Crest, on a wreath of the colours a dragon passant guardant vert, standing thereon a lion guardant sable, his dexter forepaw on the dragon's head, and for Motto, "Cept laidi abu" mantlet gules doubled argent, the whole as is in the margin more clearly depicted, To have and to hold the said Arms unto him the said Frederick Thomas Edwin FitzPatrick, Esquire, and his descendants and the other descendants of his great grandfather the said Reverend Joseph FitzPatrick, for ever, and the same to bear use shew set forth and advance in shield or banner or otherwise observing and using their due and proper differences according to the laws of Arms and without the let hindrance molestation interruption contrivance or challenge of any manner of person or persons whatsoever.

In Witness whereof I subscribe these Presents with my Name and Title and affix hereunto the Seal of my Office this Eleventh day of September in the Fourth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Nevile R. Wilkinson
Ulster



CLANS OF IRELAND

Finte na hÉireann | News



There have been two important recent communications from the Clans of Ireland.

The 'Summer Message' from the Clans of Ireland follows:

A chairde,

I am pleased to reveal that, since the announcement at the Annual Summit in April, progress relating to the transcription of Linea Antiqua has surpassed all expectations and is now ahead of schedule. I would also like to record the appreciation of the Board of Directors for the demonstration of enthusiastic support that has emanated from so many members for this project. This categorical support, reinforced by the generous financial subscription of so many, has ensured that this great genealogical source will be available to, not just the members of the clan and family organisations that collectively make up Clans of Ireland, but to all who wish to study Irish genealogy throughout the World.

There has been steadily increasing interest in the Annual Essay Competition over the years and this year there have again been more entries than ever before. In addition, I am reliably informed that the adjudication has been difficult, as many "of the essays were of fully publishable standard". The winning essay will be announced as soon as the suggested prize-winner meets general panel approval, including, especially, an indication from the Editor of History Ireland that the essay is considered publishable in a forthcoming issue of that scholarly magazine. I expect that the public announcement of the winning essay will be made in late August or early September.

The success of the on-line Members' Forum has provided assurance to the Board that there are members who are genuinely interested in interacting with the Directors. The fact that there were not as many members in attendance as at the Annual Cultural Summit has reinforced my personal belief that our members are generally more interested in attending events in person, where the interaction can be of a more personal nature.

Nevertheless, we see the value of both types of events, and I would like to thank those who were able to be with us on the 11th of June. Attendance at the Members' Forum is free to the representatives of our member organisations and people may choose to make an oral contribution or not, as they wish. The next Forum is scheduled for the 3rd of December at 7.30 p.m. (Irish Standard Time – GMT+1) and, although some time away, I look forward to seeing you then.

I would like to reiterate my central message of the Forum that we all should make and be seen to make a virtue out of who we are, rather than being seduced by those whose foreign ancestry may be attached to a vulgar celebrity status, but whose ancestral claims may not withstand scrutiny.

Let us appreciate our own culture above all others and be proud of our ancestry, whether high born or humble, because in Ireland our genealogy does not consist of so many individual family trees, but forests of oak all descending from just a few acorns.

I recently met a pal from school, whom I had not met for about 50 years, who asked about his ancient clan from one of the most north-westly peninsulas of Ireland. He told me that he would like to be involved in their gatherings, but as they are not registered as a clan with Clans of Ireland, he wondered whether he could rely on the bona fide of the organisers. I told him that I could recall that the clan had gatherings as recently as the 1980s and that the last Chief of the Name, known to me, had died about a decade ago.

That chiefly family had emigrated, as Jacobites, following the Williamite conquest, to join the forces of Spain, where they continue to live. It is so sad that the old chief's son has not taken on the baton, and that none of this clan or historical family has registered with Clans of Ireland. The result could be that the significance of such a great clan will be largely forgotten to all but those who have an interest in Gaelic Irish history.

The overdue redevelopment of the Clans of Ireland Website is in train with an expected delivery date in October. The current website has become difficult to manage, like myself, due to age. Therefore, I hope that you will bear with us and excuse our tired old face during this period of transition.

It is not the policy of Clans of Ireland to endorse any commercial ventures, but this is an exception on every front. It would be remiss of me not to mention the publication of the hugely important contemporary translation of the Annals of Cluain Mhic Nóis as it is likely to be of interest to so many of the members of Clans of Ireland. It could hardly be described as a commercial venture as it has taken its Editor, Nollaig Ó Muraíle CIOM, twelve years to finish this great work, but the result is a much more accessible work than its predecessor of the same name, translated by Conall Mag Eochagáin in 1627.

In 2012, Dr Ó Muraíle was awarded the Clans of Ireland Order of Merit as a result of his unstinting dedication to Irish historical scholarship and now serves on the Clans of Ireland Council of the Order of Merit. Eamon De Búrca CIOM is another recipient of the Order of Merit. Mr De Búrca was awarded the high honour in 2016 in recognition of his great service to those who are interested in researching Gaelic Irish history and genealogy. The Annals of Cluain Mhic Nóis is a fine example of the reference works that he has published and may be ordered from www.deburcararebooks.com.

Before I sign off, may I suggest to those who are going to be in Ireland during the middle of August that National Heritage Week will run from Saturday the 13th of August to Sunday the 21st of August. This involves events throughout the country, in every county, that will undoubtedly be of interest to you.

Lastly, I would like to announce that the date for the Clans of Ireland 2023 Cultural Summit has been set for the 5th and 6th of May. We are currently in the throes of planning a spectacular event which we hope will occur on Friday the 5th. It is at to premature a stage to announce it yet, but I can say that it will be of such significance to Clans of Ireland that all members of Clans of Ireland would wish to be in attendance.

We are also speaking to a number of eminent academics and specialist historians about their availability as lecturers on Saturday the 6th. Then, on the Saturday night, there will be the social event of the year for Irish clans men and ladies, so please do not leave it to the last minute to order in your new raiment.

Is mise le meas,

Gearóid Ó Ceallaigh
Cathaoirleach
Finte na hÉireann

Also, clans have been provided with notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) of Members to be held Monday 5th September, 12.00 noon to be held at:

Sandymount Hotel,
Herbert Road, Dublin 4, D04 VN88

Notice of Extraordinary General Meeting: Proposed amendments regarding Clans of Ireland's registration protocols.

This document should be read as a whole. Nevertheless, your attention is drawn to the Letter from the Cathaoirleach which contains a recommendation from the Board that you vote in favour of the resolution to be proposed at the General Meeting.

Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the Sandymount Hotel, Herbert Road, Dublin 4, D04 VN88, on Monday the 5th of September 2022 at 12.00 noon is set out at the end of this document. Details of the action you are recommended to take are set out within the pages of this document.

The Proposals described in this document are conditional upon Member approval of the resolutions to be proposed at the Extraordinary General Meeting. It should be noted that, at present the Irish Government restrictions on public gatherings are no longer in force in connection with COVID-19 and at the time of publication of this document it is intended that the Extraordinary General Meeting will be held in the normal way with physical attendance by Members. However, Members should be aware that, while unlikely, it is possible that such restrictions could be re-imposed prior to the date of the General Meeting. In such event, these restrictions could mean that the General Meeting is required to be held as a closed meeting with physical attendance limited to only a small number of attendees constituting the required quorum for the meeting and those persons whose attendance is necessary for the conduct of the meeting, and that any other persons may be refused entry.

Accordingly, all Members are recommended to vote by proxy in advance of the General Meeting and to appoint a nominee, who may be the Chair of the meeting, as their proxy. Appointment of the Chair of the Meeting as proxy will ensure that Members' votes will be counted even if they, the Member's representative, are not able to attend. All votes will be taken by poll so that all proxy votes are counted. Clans of Ireland may impose entry restrictions on persons wishing to attend the General Meeting in order to secure the orderly conduct of the General Meeting and the safety of the attendees.

Members are directed to further information and instructions on voting by proxy set out in the letter from the Cathaoirleach and the Notice of General Meeting and the Form of Proxy. To be valid, Forms of Proxy must be completed and returned in accordance with the instructions printed thereon to either the Clans of Ireland's registered address; 53 Ard Aoibhinn, Athenry, Co Galway, or, by submitting the completed Forms of Proxy by electronic mail to the Cathaoirleach, (cathaoirleach@clansofireland.ie), as soon as possible and by no later than 12.00 noon on Friday, 2 September 2022. Further instructions relating to the Form of Proxy are set out in the Notice of General Meeting and the Form of Proxy.

TIMETABLE

Posting of this document and the notice of Extraordinary General Meeting: 13 August 2022

Latest time and date for receipt of Forms of Proxy: 5.00 p.m. on Friday 2 September 2022

Record date for entitlement to vote at the General Meeting: 12.00 noon on Sunday, 3 September 2022

Extraordinary General Meeting 12 noon on Monday, 5 September 2022

Announcement of the results of the Extraordinary General Meeting 5 September 2022 through announcement by the Chair of the Meeting and letter to Members on.

All references to times in this document are to Dublin time (GMT +1) unless otherwise stated. Any changes to the expected timetable will be notified to Members.

13th August 2022

A Chara Uasal,

1. INTRODUCTION

Clans of Ireland, launched in 1989, is a company limited by guarantee (CLG) with the objective of authenticating, registering, promoting, and guiding Irish clans and historical families. As at the date of this document, Clans of Ireland's Register of Clans includes sixty-one members with a further two, whose application for membership has been approved by the Registration Committee.

Following the significant progress that Clans of Ireland has made since 1989, both in terms of growth in membership numbers and development of understanding of what is involved in the designation of and identification as an Irish Clan or Historical Family, the Board has taken the opportunity to review Clans of Ireland's Registration protocols. After careful consideration, the Board is recommending that the registration protocols be amended to include a threshold date for admission to the Clans of Ireland Register of Clans. The 'Admissibility Threshold Date' is the date that an Irish Clan or historical, applying for admission to the Register of Clans, must provide evidence that it existed on or before, using authoritative documentary sources. The proposed amendments to the registration protocols and the rationale for them are set out in full later in this document, (Rationale for the proposed amendments to the registration protocols).

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1963, as amended, and in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Constitution of Clans of Ireland, the Board of Directors of Clans of Ireland resolved, on the 30th of July 2022, to convene an extraordinary general meeting of Clans of Ireland.

The proposed amendments, as set out below were submitted to the Board, as prescribed, by the Registrar, Michael P. Crowley. Members' approval is now being sought for the proposed amendments at the General Meeting to be held on Monday, 5th of September 2022 at 12.00 noon.

2. RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO REGISTRATION PROTOCOLS

Under the current registration protocols, a threshold date for admission to the Clans of Ireland Register of Clans is being used that has never been ratified by the Members.

A threshold date for admission to the Clans of Ireland Register of Clans was established subsequent to the establishment of Clans of Ireland, when the Memorandum and Articles of Association were approved as the Constitution of Clans of Ireland. The Board, after careful consideration, is recommending that the registration protocols be amended to include a threshold date for admission to the Clans of Ireland Register of Clans. The proposer advocates that such a date is an acknowledgement "of the fact that clans and associated families or kindred groups, as described in the 'History' section of the Clans of Ireland website, were no longer formed after that date. The resolution would bring clarity as to the fact that Clans of Ireland charter is to register its members, whether clans or historical families, based on historical reality".

The date originally chosen, as a threshold date for admission to the Clans of Ireland Register of Clans, was the date of ‘Griffith’s’ Valuation, as it was deemed as the best record of the surnames already on the island at that time. It was considered that surnames arriving to Ireland after that time could not, realistically, be regarded as ‘Clans’. Subsequently the date was altered to the year most associated with the worst famine in recent Irish history, 1845. The date currently being used is 1864, the year from which all Births, Marriages & Deaths were legally registered by law. (It should be noted that there has been no proposal by any Member to ratify the currently used date of 1864). The date being proposed, 1691, is the date that is considered to mark the end of the clan system in Irish society. The proposer advocates that as “the clan system resulted from a historical process of close interaction between Gaelic Clans and Historical Families”, including Gaelic and non-Gaelic families, during the Medieval and Late Medieval periods that “this date would be more in-keeping with our mandate as an association of clans and historical families”.

The Extraordinary General Meeting is being called to provide the Board with a secure permanent mandate and to provide the members and aspiring members of Clans of Ireland with clarity.

3. THE PROPOSALS to the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING are as follows:

- I. That an Admissibility Threshold Date as a prerequisite to determining eligibility to the Register of Clans of Ireland be inserted into the Constitution of Clans of Ireland.
- II. That 1691 is ratified as the Admissibility Threshold Date, the date that is considered to mark the end of the clan system in Irish society.
- III. That the decisions made by the Board over the years relating to the admission of all new members since the establishment of the previously used ad hoc admissibility threshold dates remain valid and that the status of all current members remains and will remain unchanged, *ceteris parabis*.

4. CONSIDERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROPOSAL

Clans of Ireland’s registration objective remains unchanged. Application for membership by clans and historical families, including Gaelic and non-Gaelic families, will continue to receive consideration *ceteris parabis*.

Members should have regard to the following when considering the Proposal:

a. It is unlikely that the changes to the Clans of Ireland's registration protocols will have any manifest effect on the structure of membership of Clans of Ireland.

b. There can be no guarantee that without the ratification of the Members a Clans of Ireland Admissibility Threshold Date could not be challenged, by any aspiring member or possibly by any interested member of the public.

c. Should the Resolution not be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting, it may constrain Clans of Ireland's ability to appeal to aspiring members who may otherwise consider that, as the clan system resulted from a historical process of close interaction between Gaelic Clans and Historical Families, including Gaelic and non-Gaelic families, during the Medieval and Late Medieval periods, it is descriptively economic to portray Clans of Ireland as an organisation of members whose origin does not predate the end of the clan system in Irish society.

5. EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The Proposal is conditional on the approval by Members of the resolution to be proposed at the General Meeting. The Extraordinary General Meeting is to be held at the Sandymount Hotel, Herbert Road, Dublin 4, D04 VN88, on Monday the 5th of September 2022 at 12.00 noon. You are advised to read the whole of this document, including the Notice of General Meeting, and not to rely solely on the information contained in this letter. At present the Irish Government restrictions on public gatherings are no longer in force in connection with COVID-19 and at the time of publication of this document it is intended that the Extraordinary General Meeting will be held in the normal way with physical attendance by Members. However, Members should be aware that, while unlikely, it is possible that such restrictions could be re-imposed prior to the date of the General Meeting. In such event, these restrictions could mean that the General Meeting is required to be held as a closed meeting with physical attendance limited to only a small number of attendees constituting the required quorum for the meeting and those persons whose attendance is necessary for the conduct of the meeting, and that, in such circumstances, any other persons could be refused entry. Accordingly, all Members are recommended to vote by proxy in advance of the General Meeting and to appoint a nominee, who may be the Chair of the meeting, as their proxy. Appointment of the Chair as proxy will ensure that Members' votes will be counted, even if they, the Member's representative are not able to attend.

All votes will be taken by poll so that all proxy votes are counted. Clans of Ireland may impose entry restrictions on persons wishing to attend the General Meeting in order to secure the orderly conduct of the General Meeting and the safety of the attendees.

To vote by proxy, Members should follow the instructions set out in the section headed “Action to be Taken” below and the Notice of General Meeting and the Form of Proxy. A special resolution, involving a constitutional issue requires a 75% majority of the votes cast in order to be passed. I, as Cathaoirleach, have determined in accordance with Article 23 and in the interests of fairness that the votes at the Extraordinary General Meeting will be conducted on a poll, not on a show of hands, which I feel is the fairest approach in the light of the fact that this is a special resolution and in consideration of any potential restrictions that may apply to attendance at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

The Articles provide that every member clan and family society shall be entitled to have a maximum of two representatives at any general meeting with each representative having one vote on any matter requiring a vote. The Board asks all Members to vote in advance of the Extraordinary General Meeting by submitting their proxy by 5.00 p.m. on Friday 2 September 2022. This will ensure that your votes are registered. The quorum for the Extraordinary General Meeting shall be ten persons entitled to attend and to vote on the business to be transacted, each being a Member so entitled or a proxy for a Member so entitled or a duly authorised representative of a Member so entitled.

In the event that the Extraordinary General Meeting is adjourned because a quorum is not present by the time specified in the Articles or ceases to be present and the above-mentioned quorum is not present by the time specified in the Articles, at such adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting the quorum shall be the members present and entitled to attend and to vote on the business to be transacted. As soon as practicable following the General Meeting, the results of the voting will be announced via a Notice to Members of Clans of Ireland.

6. ACTION TO BE TAKEN

Members will find enclosed with this document a Form of Proxy for use at the Extraordinary General Meeting. To vote by proxy, Members should follow the instructions set out in this section headed “Action to be Taken”, the Notice of General Meeting and the Form of Proxy. All Members are recommended to vote by proxy in advance of the General Meeting and to appoint the Chair of the meeting as their proxy.

This will ensure that Members' votes will be counted even if they are not able to attend. All votes will be taken by poll so that all proxy votes are counted. To be valid, Forms of Proxy must be completed and returned in accordance with the instructions printed thereon to either the Clans of Ireland's registered address; 53 Ard Aoibhinn, Athenry, Co Galway, or, by submitting the completed Forms of Proxy by electronic mail to me, as Cathaoirleach, (cathaoirleach@clansofireland.ie), as soon as possible and by no later than 12.00 noon on Friday, 2 September 2022. Further instructions relating to the Form of Proxy are set out in the Notice of General Meeting and the Form of Proxy.

7. RECOMMENDATION

The Board considers that the Proposals are in the best interest of Clans of Ireland and its Members as a whole. Accordingly, the Board recommends that Members vote in favour of the resolutions to be proposed at the General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express my deep gratitude to you for your continued support of Clans of Ireland.

Is mise le meas,
Gearóid Ó Ceallaigh
Cathaoirleach

If you are a member of a Fitzpatrick Clan that is registered with Clans of Ireland and you would be interested in your Clan voting at the EGM, please contact one of us by email:

joan@fitzpatrickclan.org
matt@fitzpatrickclan.org
mike@fitzpatrickclan.org

FACEBOOK

1837 | 1967 | 2022 winners

Thomas Fitzpatrick

DATE OF BIRTH: 1837

PLACE OF BIRTH:

Canada

HOME OF RECORD:

Taunton, Massachusetts

AWARDS BY DATE OF ACTION:

1 of 1

Medal of Honor

AWARDED FOR ACTIONS
DURING Civil War

Service: Navy

Division: U.S.S. Hartford

GENERAL ORDERS:

War Department, General Orders No. 45
(December 31, 1864)



CITATION:

The President of the United States of America, in the name of Congress, takes pleasure in presenting the Medal of Honor to Coxswain Thomas Fitzpatrick, United States Navy, for extraordinary heroism in action, serving as Captain of the No. 1 gun on board the flagship U.S.S. Hartford, during action against rebel gunboats, the ram Tennessee and Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, Alabama, 5 August 1864. Although struck several times in the face by splinters, and with his gun disabled when a shell burst between the two forward 9-inch guns, killing and wounding 15 men, Coxswain Fitzpatrick, within a few minutes, had the gun in working order again with new track, breeching and side tackle, had sent the wounded below, cleared the area of other casualties, and was fighting his gun as before. He served as an inspiration to the members of his crew and contributed to the success of the action in which the Tennessee was captured.

IRELAND'S OLDEST MAN DIES



Photo]

[J. Gaffney

Hale and hearty at the age of 107. Mr. Fitzpatrick is pictured above at an Old Folks party in Maynooth two years ago. With him are three members of the "Swinging Blue Jeans," a local group who entertained on the occasion.

With the death of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick, Killeaney, Maynooth, Ireland's oldest man had died. In a few months he would have celebrated his 110th birthday.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was native of Co. Clare and resided most of his life in the Flagmount area. In 1940 he moved to a Land Commission farm just outside Maynooth. For more than 35 years he had drawn the old age pension and 9 years ago he received the centenarian's bounty from the President. During the past year his health had been failing but he retained his faculties up until the time of his death. His wife predeceased him 9 years ago. She was aged 78.

Up until recently he had vivid

recollections of the land war and evictions, and could recall many incidents from the pre 1900's.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's family has a record of longevity. Nine of his thirteen children are living and he had 32 grandchildren. His mother was 100 when she died and one of his sisters is aged 93.

He is survived by sons, Edward, Killeaney, Thomas, Kilcock, Michael Ennis, John, New Jersey;; daughters, Mrs. E. Carr, Killeaney, Mrs. M. Ryan, Quin, Co. Clare, Mrs. R. Williams, Flagmount, Mrs. K. Topless, South Africa, Mrs. E. McCauley, South Africa. The remains were received in Kilcloon Church by V. Rev. J. Gilmartin, P.P., who also officiated at the interment in the adjoining cemetery.

Matt Fitzpatrick | US Open Winner

Madison Fitzpatrick | Women's field hockey silver

Theresa Fitzpatrick | Women's rugby sevens bronze

Sulu Tone-Fitzpatrick | Women's netball bronze



Maddy **FITZPATRICK** Australia

Date of Birth	Age	Gender	Weight	Height
14 December 1996	25	Female	71kg	175cm

Sport
 Hockey



Sulu **FITZPATRICK** New Zealand

Date of Birth	Age	Gender	Weight	Height
20 August 1992	29	Female	-	-

Sport
 Netball



Theresa **FITZPATRICK** New Zealand

Date of Birth	Age	Gender	Weight	Height
25 February 1995	27	Female	75kg	168cm

Sport
 Rugby Sevens

