



HURON SHORES GENOGRAM

Oscoda, Michigan

“IRISH GENEALOGY” by Cathy Cottone

Cathy "McCarthy" Cottone has been researching her family since 1991 when she inherited her Grandmother's bible. Cathy's roots are in England, Ireland, Croatia, Finland and Norway. Cathy has worked as a genealogist at the Lyon Township Public Library in New Hudson, Michigan for over 15 years, helping others research their roots. Cathy has been a member of Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan for over 15 years and served as a board member, including a past editor of The Irish Tree.

Cathy's motto is "Genealogy Before Housework".



Beginning Irish Research

In order to find information on your Irish ancestors, you will need to do as much research as you can here in the United States. Events in the lives of your ancestors, including births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths, COULD have been officially recorded at the time they took place, BUT, in many cases, you need to know exactly where

an event took place in order to find a record of it. If you don't know the place, the answer might be on the paper trail your ancestor left behind here in the US. This program will help show you different resources and examples of that paper trail.

Cathy's Favorite "Top Ten" Irish Websites

Cathy will go through her top ten favorite websites that she uses to look for her Irish ancestors. Each of these sites provides fabulously useful information and some even provide free access to data that other sites charge for. Although these sites, are reasonably easy to use, the navigation or layout of such big a genealogy database improves with familiarity. Find out how the site works BEFORE you start hitting the search button. Do not miss out on this experience, you never know where it might lead!

HSGS Genealogical Meetings and Events

April

- 16 Irish Genealogy by Cathy Cottone
Parks Library, Oscoda 10 to 3
- 21 HSGS Business Meeting,
Barnacle Bill's, East Tawas 5:30
- 25 April Family History Center
Seminar, Lansing

July

- 21 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing's
Garden Restaurant, East Tawas

September

- 18 Greenwood Cemetery Walk,
East Tawas 2:00 pm

October

- 20 HSGS Business Meeting, Hsing's
Garden Restaurant, East Tawas
- 22 DNA Testing for Genealogy by
Richard Hill, Parks Library,
Oscoda 10 to 3



Join Us at our
Spring Event

Irish Genealogy

Presented by

Cathy "McCarthy" Cottone
at the Parks Library on

April 16

10:00 am to 3:00 pm

IRISH MYTHS AND LEGENDS

St. Patrick

To most people, St. Patrick is the man who brought a day of good times and green beer to pubs across the world. In reality, St. Patrick wasn't made a saint until centuries after his death and he wasn't even Irish. St. Patrick was born in Britain to a wealthy family. During his childhood, he was kidnapped and sold into slavery in Ireland. During his years in slavery he converted to Christianity and once freed he did spend the rest of his life teaching the Irish about the Christian religion, but he was soon forgotten after his death. It wasn't until many years later that monks began telling the tale of St. Patrick forcing all the snakes out of Ireland. Something he never could have done as there never were any snakes in Ireland.



From: www.toptenz.net/top-10-irish-myths-and-legends.php

More Common Myths From: Irish Genealogy

By John Grenham

Destruction of the Public Record Office

For anyone wanting to research ancestors in Ireland, there are a number of myths that can be an obstacle. The one most uncomfortably close to the truth is that all the records were destroyed in 1922. What actually happened was bad enough. The strong-room of the Public Record Office of Ireland, repository of the vast majority of administrative records of the island of Ireland from the 14th century on, was used as an ammunition store by the anti-Treaty side in the civil war. Hit by a shell fired by the pro-Treaty forces, the munitions exploded and destroyed all of the records. Only those few records in the PRO Reading Room at the start of the conflict survived.

From a genealogical point of view, the most significant losses were:

- the surviving 19th century census returns,
- about two-thirds of pre-1870 Church of Ireland parish registers
- all of the surviving wills probated in Ireland.

While the loss of the census returns in particular still casts a long shadow over Irish research, any records not in the PRO in 1922 have survived. These include non-Church of Ireland parish records, civil records of births, marriages and deaths, property records and later censuses. And for much of the material that was lost, there are abstracts, transcripts and fragments of the originals. Indeed, with a little straining to see the bright side, the disaster of 1922 can be said to have simplified research on Irish records, though in much the same way that Cromwell's visit in 1649 simplified Ireland.

Are Irish records "difficult"?

Another myth is that Irish records are uniquely difficult to use. The fact is that from 1800 to 1922 the UK was The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In other words, for almost all of the period of interest to genealogists, the two islands formed part of the same



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GREENWOOD CEMETERY OBITUARY WALK PLANNED

By Lugene Daniels

Sunday, September 18, 2016 is the date that has been set for an obituary walk to be held at the Greenwood Cemetery in East Tawas. This event will be co-hosted by the HSGS and the Iosco County Historical Society. The walk is scheduled to start at 2:00 pm.

Any HSGS or ICHS member with ancestors resting at Greenwood, who would like to acknowledge their stories, and/or would desire to be part of this event, should contact event organizer Lugene Daniels at 989.756.3852 or lueandlyndaniels@hotmail.com. One can also contact the HSGS email huronshoresgs@yahoo.com.

HISTORICAL IRISH NEWSPAPERS

By Judy Sheldon

Free

Belfast Newsletter Index (1737-1800)
<http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/>

Irish Genealogy Toolkit

<http://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com/irish-newspaper-archives.html>

The Dublin Gazette
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dublin_Gazette

Google Ireland Online Historical Newspapers
<https://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home/irl>

ViewShare, Historical Newspapers Online
<http://viewshare.org/views/refhelp/historical-newspapers-online-usa-2/>

The Ancestor Hunt
<http://www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/find-your-ancestors-in-historic-irish-american-newspapers#.VtXM09By2wl>

Subscription

Irish Newspaper Archives
<https://www.irishnewsarchive.com/>
Subscription with some free

Townland of Origin; Irish Genealogical Research in North America
<http://www.townlandoforigin.com/2015/02/digitized-irish-american-newspapers.html>

Most on this list are subscription

Myths, Continued from page 2

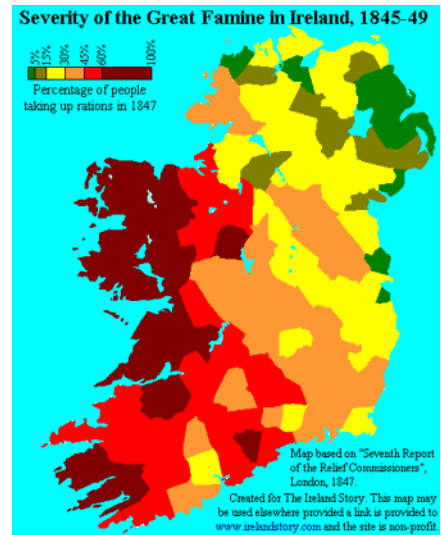
country. The first consequence is that there are no official records of migration to Britain, since the Irish in Britain at this period were simply moving from one part of the country to another. But the most important consequence for researchers is that there are strong similarities between the record systems of Britain and Ireland, particularly in the formats of the various civil registration records, in the systems used for taking censuses and, to some extent, in the parish system.

Irish records are also very centralized – almost everything of interest can be found in the Dublin institutions. The only major pre-1922 records held exclusively outside Dublin are the Ulster dissenters' church registers in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast.

www.gov.ie/en/essays/genealogy.html

Irish History – a very short list!

- 600-150 BC Celtic tribes arrive on the island
- 432 AD St. Patrick arrives bringing Christianity
- 1541 Britain's King Henry VIII is declared King of Ireland by Englishmen living in Ireland. He opposes the Catholic religion.
- 1608 Britain's King James I sends thousands of Protestant English farmers to Ireland to take over land owned by Catholic farmers, mostly in the north (Plantation of Ulster). Their descendants become known as Scots-Irish as their ancestors were from Scottish and English tenant farmers.
- 1692 New laws forbid Catholics to vote, own land or practice their religion. Such laws remained in effect until 1829.
- 1845-49 A potato fungus blight kills Ireland's staple food crop. About a million people die from starvation, fever and related diseases during the Great Potato Famine, while perhaps twice that number of Irish immigrated — 500,000 of them to the United States, where they accounted for more than half of all immigrants in the 1840s. Between 1820 and 1975, 4.7 million Irish settled in America.
- 1916 The Easter Rebellion. Armed Irish patriots rebel against British troops in Dublin, Ireland, on the Monday after Easter. The British execute rebel leaders.
- 1919-1921 The Anglo-Irish War between the British and the Irish Republican Army. In a treaty, Britain finally gives up control of most of Ireland but tightens its grip on the six counties of Ulster (Northern Ireland).
- 1921-23 Irish Civil War between those who accept the treaty with the English and the Irish Republican Army, which wants all of Ireland to be free of British rule. The Republicans lose.
- 1949 Britain declares Ulster a permanent part of the British Empire. The lower 26 counties of Ireland declare themselves the Irish Republic, totally free of British control.
- 1972 During anti-British protests in the Ulster town of Londonderry on January 30, 13 unarmed marchers are killed by British troops, an event now known as Bloody Sunday. Britain imposes direct rule on Ulster. A more intense era of bloodshed begins. The Irish call this violence the Troubles.
- 1998 Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland adopt on The Good Friday Agreement, an important step in the peace process.
- 2002 More than 34 million Americans considered themselves to be of Irish ancestry, making Irish Americans the country's second-largest ethnic group.
- 2005-06 The European Union officially recognizes Irish as a working language. The Irish government begins a 20-year plan to make Ireland a bilingual country where everyone speaks both Irish and English.



The famine did not affect all of Ireland in the same way. Suffering was most pronounced in western Ireland, particularly Connaught, and in the west of Munster. Leinster and especially Ulster escaped more lightly. This map shows the severity of the famine across Ireland in 1847; the height of the Famine.

IRELAND: Interesting facts I learned while on a Celtic jaunt there!

By Lugene Daniels

To celebrate our 25th wedding anniversary, my husband and I journeyed to the Emerald Isle of Ireland during September of 2005. Indeed, it was one of our best travel experiences, and we learned so much about a land, a culture, and a people that fascinates everyone.

For my husband, it was an especially rewarding trip because he has a wee bit of Irish blood running through his veins. Although I cannot say that about myself because of my Eastern European heritage, I loved everything about Ireland.

We traveled with a group and our tour director was an incredibly funny and intelligent Irishman. His charming personality and witty sense of humor inspired his continuous ramblings about “useless information; nonetheless, information.” Consequently, I was prompted to record as many of those facts as possible in my travel journal, which comprise the remainder of this article.

- The first thing we were taught during our “Welcome to Ireland” presentation was how to make Irish coffee. Indeed, we had to understand the entire process about a drink that is served everywhere in Ireland. First, one adds a tablespoon of brown sugar to a glass. In a separate vessel, light a shot of whiskey on fire! Then, pour the ignited whiskey into the sugar and follow that by adding hot coffee. Finally, add a slow steady stream of thick, pure, unsweetened cream. My husband relished this tasty drink as often as possible during the trip!
- Two items that were always served with every meal were the famous Irish brown bread and brown sugar (used for sweetening coffee and tea). Ireland is among the world’s leaders in tea consumption.
- Education is free in Ireland, from cradle to college. 98% of the children in Ireland wear uniforms to school every day.
- Police in Ireland do not carry guns.
- The leading industries in Ireland are: software, pharmaceutical, tourism, credit card administration, and agriculture.
- The song “*Forty Shades of Green*” was written by Johnny Cash and was on the Ireland Top 20 song list for over 25 years!
- Ireland is a land of thatched-roof cottages and stone fences.
- The Irish love their land, and that is why the stone fences are protected by law, which enables the Irish to maintain their heritage and keep their land together. Very rarely does land come up for sale, because it is usually passed from generation to generation.
- Anyone can buy a house in Ireland, but only the second generation can build a house.
- Cars are taxed on horsepower, therefore, that is why the Irish drive small vehicles.
- Dublin has over 11,000 pubs.
- Stone fences and hedgerows are protected by law. It is illegal to trim hedges in the spring when birds are nesting.
- The Irish are very superstitious. Hawthorne trees are never cut down because the fairies live around those trees.
- Ireland has the youngest population in Europe. The population of Ireland is about 5.2 million.
- Veterinarians in Ireland can also treat people.
- There are 26 counties in Ireland.
- The national symbols of Ireland are the shamrock and the harp. St Patrick explained the Holy Trinity by demonstrating with a shamrock.
- The Irish are proud of their dairy products. Dairy farmers in Ireland will transport their milk to the nearest processor or to a pick-up location because milk trucks are unable to navigate the narrow country roads. Whipped cream is served with most desserts, and it is always unsweetened. Ice cream is a favorite treat, and ice cream shops are plentiful no matter where one travels in Ireland.
- Erin-Go-Bragh: The Anglicization of a Gaelic phrase used to express allegiance to Ireland. It is most often translated as “Ireland Forever.”
- Peat moss is burned in fireplaces in most homes.
- Waterford Crystal of Ireland creates the crystal panels for the ball that is dropped in New York City on New Year’s Eve every year.
- Ireland is an amazing island, where there are no hurricanes, no tornadoes, no earthquakes, no snow, no mosquitoes, and NO SNAKES!

Early settlers in Iosco County from Ireland

By Judy Sheldon

Ebenezer Rutherford

According to a tree on Ancestry.com Ebenezer was born about 1825 in Monaghan County, Ireland. His parents were born in Scotland. He immigrated to Canada and in 1855 married Isabelle Magwood (1832-1882). Further research shows they had the following children: Ebenezer 1856-1929, Charlotte 1858-1940, Elizabeth 1881-1889, Mariah 1864-, Charles 1867-1940 and Anna 1870-. All were born in Canada but Anna who was born in Michigan. The family had settled in the Tawas area by 1870. Ebenezer, Sr was a farmer in Canada and was working in a saw mill in Tawas. He died in 1889 and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery with his wife and daughter, Elizabeth. Ebenezer, Jr. married Mary Buckley, August 1900 in East Tawas City, Charlotte married Frank James Walker, February 1882 in Oscoda, Mariah married Theodore Hiltz(s), November 1885 in Oscoda, Charles married Ella May Vaughn Judd February 1917 in Munising, and Anna married Alton Walker June 1889 in Tawas City.

Michael Foley

Michael was born about 1825 in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1859. In 1860 he is in Tawas City and according to the book "History of the Lake Huron Shores, 1883" he was engaged in hunting. After being in the Lake Superior area for a few years, he returned in 1867 and began farming. He had a wife and two daughters and one son. So far I have identified three children: James, 1867-1905, lived in Boyne City, MI, married to Margaret Sehl; Nellie, born 1870 Michigan and married Andrew P Murphy on 28 November 1888 Iosco County, lived in Lansing; Ellen born March 1870 Baldwin Twp, Iosco.

John Mclsaac (s)

John Mclsaacs appears in Tawas City in the 1860 census with wife Bridget, also born in Ireland, and children: Mary and William. This census says he was born in Ireland about 1825. He is in the Michigan Gazetteer 1863 as a fisherman and also registered for the Civil War but said he was born in Scotland, and in 1869 he is in the ledger for early Iosco land owners in Baldwin Township. In the 1870 census he and his family are in AuSable, wife Ann and children: Thomas, Neil, Phillip and William. There seems to be very little more on this family even though all of the children were born in Michigan. There is a possibility that Neil was married to Annie McKay, 25 November 1896, in Sheridan, Huron, MI. William Edward Mclsaac is listed in the Social Security Applications and Claims as being born 20 April 1873 in Michigan. Both men listed their father as John Mclsaac and their mother as Maryann or Anna Coffee/Koffin.

Bridget Hughes Hyland

Bridget Hughes was born in Ireland on 8 July 1830. She married Henry Hyland on 29 July 1858 in Tawas, Iosco County. They had a farm on Hemlock Road. Henry and Bridget had three children: Jennie (Mary Jane) 1859-1950, Fanny 1861-1933 Jackson Co, MI, and Charlotte 1863-1936 Grant Township, Iosco Co. Fanny married George Hastings. Charlotte married Reuben Smith in Tawas on 17 January 1881. Bridget never saw her children grow up as she passed away 16 May 1864. She and Henry are buried in Memory Gardens, Tawas City, MI. Henry remarried Lydia Elizabeth Preston on 28 October 1865.

LIBRARY OF MICHIGAN EXPANDS HOURS AND SERVICES

The main library is now open every Saturday (excluding certain state holidays) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. During open hours, library users can access the largest collection of Michigan newspapers anywhere, as well as an in-depth collection of Michigan specific periodicals, books, government documents, maps and audiovisual materials. In addition, public internet access will be available, offering online subscription databases related to education, public health, newspapers and family history. Staff will be available on the second floor to assist with research questions and locating materials.

STATUS OF HSGS INDEXES

	1/2015	1/2016
Total number of files (Indexes, Catalogs, Admin)	1,990	1,710
HSGS index files Searchable with Boolean search engine	1,501	1,519
Files to be edited before placement on web site	15	200 est
Event codes & keywords (searchable)	1,509,694	2,046,714
Number of indexed files (6,595) and folders (95)		6,690
Number of scanned files (35,272 & folders (508)		35,780
Grand total of files & folders		42,8470

IRISH SODA BREAD

- 4 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 TBS sugar
- 1 ½ tsp baking soda
- 1 tsp baking powder
- ½ tsp salt
- ¼ cup (4 TBS) butter
- 1 cup raisins
- 1 ¾ cups buttermilk

Preheat oven to 375 degrees F. In a large bowl, sift together flour, sugar, baking soda, baking powder and salt. Using pastry blender or two knives, cut in the butter until crumbly. Stir in raisins. Add buttermilk and stir just until mixture is combined and forms a soft dough.

Turn out onto a slightly floured surface. Gather dough into a ball and gently knead (6 to 8 turns) until dough holds together. Shape into a 7-inch rounded disk and place on an ungreased baking sheet.

Cut a 1-inch deep X across the top of the bread and bake 40 to 45 minutes or until golden brown; bread should sound hollow when tapped on bottom.

Let cool on a rake.



**Huron Shores Genealogical Society
2015 Annual Financial Report**

Balance January 1, 2015 - **\$2,128.19**

Income

Research	765.65
Book and CD sales	3,279.89
Membership dues	602.00
Donations - General	1,258.55
- Digitization	728.20
Grants	4,075.00
Dividend interest	2.09
Total income	\$10,711.48

Expenses

Program

Emery Promotion	577.78
Cemetery Walk	309.34
Postage, copies, supplies	393.56
Computers	
Hardware and software	1,187.47
Supplies	58.95
Workshops	
Prizes, handouts	86.56
Honorariums	275.00
Books and CDs	72.99

Administration

Supplies, postage, printing	122.18
Emery Books	2,797.13
Fund Raising	170.18
Dues and 501 C3 application	495.00
Rent, facility improvements	212.97
Total Expenses	\$6,759.11

Balance December 31, 2015 - **\$6,080.56**

