OUR
McLARTY
SCOTCH-IRISH HERITAGE

A Family History
By
Ethel Clift Phillips
1989

This copy was given to Marilyn Irish by Bert Hamilton in 2000. He felt that the McLarty family was connected to our Hamiltons but was not able to prove it. He felt this family did at least parallel ours in many ways. Scanned and OCRed by Marilyn Irish in March, 2006
Edited to correct OCR errors September 2019.
CUSHENDALL, Northern Ireland

‘Curfew Tower’ in center.
DEDICATION

This volume is gratefully dedicated in loving memory to my immigrant Scotch-Irish grandfather James McLarty, and to my mother, the late Elizabeth Jane nee McLarty Clift. To most of the related readership of this book, she will best be remembered as "Aunt Eliza Clift", once of R.F.D. (Holly Springs), Hornick, Iowa.

Her internest and care in saving family letters from Ireland, family photos, her many letters and notes, and her recollections articulated to the author through the years, have been of inestimable inspiration and value in preparation of this manuscript.

Elizabeth Jane was the eighth child born to the immigrant James McLarty and his wife Ann nee Ervin. James was then 53 years old.

My mother instilled the vision of this grandfather (who died many years before I was born) as a most kind and gentle family man. For him the new world did not prove to have streets of gold, but he survived many adversities with patience and great fortitude while rearing a large family. Like many immigrants who settled this land and broke prairie sod, James McLarty’s legacy is his progeny, the many American citizens, who have served their country in peace and war, and of whom he would be justly proud.

-ANGLICAN PRAYER-
Remember thy servants, O Lord, according to the favor which thou bearest unto thy people, and grant that, increasing in knowledge and love of thee, they may go from strength to strength, in the life of perfect service, in thy heavenly kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth with thee and the Holy Ghost ever, one God, world without end. Amen.

............... Book of Common Prayer

Ethel Phillips
PO Box 1382
Morehead City, NC 28557
PREFACE

By this modest family history volume the author has chosen to be a disseminator as well as a discoverer and organizer of knowledge about our McLarty progenitors.

I wish it had been possible to trace the European generations of this Scotch-Irish family back to more distant centuries, but failing in this, I resolved to record what is known so that future researchers of talent will have at least this text as an inspiration and a basis for further endeavors.

It can be difficult for the historian to transcend his inherited and acquired perspectives for the sake of a higher objectivity. Having spent the greatest span of my life geographically at a distance from many cousins who might have added much of interest to this text, I have had to be content with recording what was passed on to me by my mother, Elizabeth Jane (“Eliza”) nee McLarty Clift. Fortunately, I was able to augment the family charts with data gleaned from careful study of letters from Ireland saved by Elizabeth McLarty Clift. These included:

- Letter from Esther Shankey to her immigrant brother, James McLarty.
- Letters from George McLarty of Cushendall to his immigrant brother, James McLarty of Smithland, Iowa, in the late 1890’s and early 1900’s.
- Letters from Martha and Mary Anne McCloy (cousins once removed) to Elizabeth McLarty in the early years of this century.
- Letters from Eleanor Shankey Spears (first cousin) to Elizabeth McLarty both before and after her marriage to Lewis O. Clift.
- Letter from Hugh Murphy to Elizabeth McLarty Clift.

I came into possession of these letters from my late mother. Although I had read them in the past, following a 1986 visit to Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland, the re-reading of them with an avid historian’s curiosity in conjunction with present knowledge gained from a personal library of books on Irish history and definitive maps of the cradle area …. I found many pieces of isolated data fell into place.

I hope I can convey in these pages the esteem and pride we should all feel for the immigrant ancestor who departed his homeland that his descendants might flourish in the lands of opportunity across the Atlantic Ocean.

To this end I have included history in a brief form on ancient Ireland and Scotland, on the Plantations (of Scotch re-settled in Ireland), the Irish home, the Glens of Antrim area, and the home village of Cushendall, County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

It is said the second and third generation Irish in America view the homeland through the glazed eyes of their elders, through the mists of time, to see a country far removed form the reality of today. It is this author’s wish by these
The reader may wonder at the hyphenated “Scotch-Irish” adjective used in the title of this volume. The regions now known as Scotland and Ireland have shared much since earliest times, and it is one of the apparent absurdities of history that Ireland was called “Scotia” before it was called Ireland. Also that the Scots come from Ireland and colonized Scotland. The Scots, who were Gaelic-speaking Celts, had probably been colonizing Argyll (regions of southwestern Scotland) for over a century before they acquired a king in the person of Fergus Mor mac Erc. Later in the 16th and 17th centuries, Scots crossed the north Channel from Kintyre and other regions of Scotland to “plant” in County Antrim in the northeastern part of Ireland. To set the scene for the historical background in which our McLarty family emerged in the islands on the western fringe of Europe, this volume will begin at a much earlier age.
OUR McLARTY SCOTCH-IRISH HERITAGE

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THE GLENS Of ANTRIM
CUSHENDALL "THE CAPITAL OF THE GLENS"
THE IRISH HOME
1986 VISIT To CUSHENDALL, COUNTY ANTRIM. NORTHERN IRELAND

GENEALOGY:

DANIEL (Donald) McLARTY born circa 1783 & Wife
MARY McLARTY born 1823 & Husband JOHN MURPHY
ESTHER MURPHY born c. 1852 & Husband JOHN McCLOY
ESTHER (Aunt Easterll) McLARTY born c. 1829 & ROBERT SHANKEY, Sr.
“Aunt Easter's” letter to JAMES McLARTY
Uncle GEORGE McLARTY's letters to JAMES McLARTY
JAMES McLARTY, The Emigrant's Departure from Ireland
JAMES McLARTY & ANN ERVIN - Family
Their Descendants: - *
JOHN McLARTY & WILHELMINA “Minnie” NEUHARD
GEORGE SAMUEL McLARTY & ELLA LEOTTA PARKER
JAMES McLARTY (son of immigrant) & DOLLIE H. CHRISTIANSEN
WILLIAM JOSEPH McLARTY & EVA IEONA PARKER
ELIZABETH JANE McLARTY & LEWIS OSCAR CLIFT
MARY ELLEN McLARTY & CLARENCE HERBERT PARKER
THOMAS GILMORE McLARTY• & SylVIA LETHA PETERSON
McLARTY FAMILY OF KINTYRE, SCOTLAND, & MECKLENBURG CO.,
OTHER McLARTYS Of CUSHENDALL, IRELAND
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LEGEND:
To save space, the following symbols have been used in the charting appearing in this volume:
* = born; + = died; and m = married.

Page numbers do not match this ocred copy so not included in table of contents
### Limited Chronology Relative to immigrant James McLarty (1827-1903)
(Beginning with the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1517</td>
<td>Oct. 31, Martin Luther posts his 95 theses on door of Palace Church in Wittenberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Martin Luther cross-examined before the Diet of Worms by the papal nuncio, Cardinal Alexander, then banned from the Holy Roman Empire, imprisoned in Wartburg where he begins his German translation of the Bible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1525</td>
<td>Wm. Tyndale's translation of the New Testament - printed by Peter Schoeffer at Worms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1527</td>
<td>First Protestant University founded at Marburg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1528</td>
<td>Protestant Reformation begins in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538</td>
<td>King James V of Scotland marries (as his second wife) Mary of Guise. Parents of Mary Queen of Scots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>John Knox (1505-1572) leads Calvinist Reformation in Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Dr. Martin Luther died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1548</td>
<td>Mary, Queen of Scots (at age 6) is betrothed to the Dauphin, and lands in France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1555</td>
<td>John Knox returns to Scotland from his exile in Geneva.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558</td>
<td>Apr. 24, Mary, Queen of Scots (the Catholic Queen) marries the Dauphin, future Francis II of France who dies in 1560.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Church of Scotland (Protestant) is founded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Widowed, Mary, Queen of Scots, returns to Scotland as a Catholic Queen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Mary, Queen of Scots marries for the second time to her cousin, Lord Darnley, who dies Feb. 10, 1567. On May 15, 1567 she marries for the third time, James Hepburn, the Earl of Bothwell by Protestant rites. On July 24, 1567, she is compelled to abdicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1567</td>
<td>King James VI (son of Mary, Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley) crowned in the Church of the Holy Rood by newly devised Protestant rites as an infant King who could be molded into the ideal Reformation ruler. This took place on July 29, 1567. Thereafter various regents served during the minority of King James VI, whose Scottish reign is dated from 1567 to 1625.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1578</td>
<td>King James VI takes over the Government of Scotland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1581</td>
<td>King James VI of Scotland signs the 2d Confession of Faith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1587</td>
<td>Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed at Fotheringay after 19 years of imprisonment in England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1591</td>
<td>Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, founded by Queen Elizabeth I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1599</td>
<td>King James VI writes the &quot;Basilikon doron&quot; on Divine Right of Kings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1603</td>
<td>King James VI of Scotland, becomes King James I of England and Ireland following the death of his cousin, Queen Elizabeth I. His reign as James I extends from 1603 to 1625. Before departure for England, he takes steps to make the Kirk of Scotland more closely conform to the pattern of the Established Church of England (Anglican).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>The authorized version of the Bible -- King James Version -- is published. It accelerated the movement from the Scots tongue to the English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611-1650</td>
<td>Plantation of Ulster. During the first half of this century, it is believed our early McLarty ancestors crossed from Kintyre Peninsula of southwestern...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scotland to the northeast coast of Ireland to settle in County Antrim near where the village of Cushendall would be situated. This move it is understood took place along with movement of others of Clan Donald, South, with whom the McLartys were closely allied.

### McLarty history is vague, undefined, and a real challenge for future research...for in this period McLartys were undoubtedly residing in County Antrim.....during which time family members were no doubt interred at the Medieval Layde Parish Churchyard, nestled on the seacoast with a view back to their native Scotland across the North Channel. (The congregation it is reported was active in this seaside location up until the year 1790, when it became more convenient to meet in the village of Cushendall where the present Layde Parish Church was erected by the year 1830.)

#### Late 17th century, and 18th century data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>Birth of DANIEL McLARTY, County Antrim, Ireland (per parish burial records), parent of the future immigrant JAMES McLARTY. (This was the year of Peace of Versailles, terminating the American Revolution.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Birth of the immigrant's mother, whom we know only as described on church burial records as the &quot;widow McLarty&quot; of Woodpark. (In this year George Washington was serving as 1st President of the United States.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1827</td>
<td>On May 27, the immigrant JAMES McLARTY was born at Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland. (John Quincy Adams was then 6th President of the United States).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>DANIEL McLARTY (the immigrant's father) dies and is buried on Feb. 22, 1846.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>JAMES McLARTY departs Cushendall bound to seek his fortune in America, lands in New York and by tradition secures employment at a livery stable in Philadelphia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>In the mid 1850's the immigrant makes his way to employment at Sugar Island, Michigan, just off the town of Sault Ste. Marie. (In that year Franklin Pierce was the 14th President of the United States.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>JAMES McLARTY married ANN ERVIN on January 24, 1862, at Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario. (Abraham Lincoln was then the 16th President of the United States.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>In the spring, JAMES and ANN McLARTY depart from their Ontario home with their first 5 sons to homestead near Elk Point, Union County. Dakota Territory. (2nd term of Ulysses S. Grant.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>The McLARTYs abandon the plagued homestead site and move to Smithland, Woodbury Co., Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Dec. 22, death of the Immigrant's bachelor brother, George McLarty, at Cushendall, Ireland, leaving a bequest to his immigrant brother who survived George by less than three months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Mar. 5, death of the immigrant JAMES McLARTY at Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Jan. 22, death of ANN ERVIN McLARTY, immigrant's widow, at Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the long ago times some peoples from Scotia (island of Ireland) crossed to Scotland, which land carries their name to present times.

The early settlers in what is now known as Ireland were derived from the old Paleolithic stocks of western Europe; they have left to the Irish of today the physical heritage of paler skins and a higher proportion of light-colored eyes than the people of any other area in the world.

In 504 B.C. King Milesius of Spain sent his three sons, Heremon, Heber and Ir to spearhead a celtic conquest of Ireland. Heber and Ir died in battle. Heremon made himself king of Ireland. Among the laws he enacted was that none but his descendants: should ever be kings or chieftans. Every three years a council was held in County Meath, at Tara (a hilltop now pastured by sheep the author explored in 1986) where the brehons, the lawgivers, had to record births, marriages and deaths. There isn't much to see today on the Hill of Tara, apart from its grassy mounds. Yet 18 centuries ago this was the crowning place of Kings, the forum of the sagas and the banqueting hall of the nobility.

In the earliest days the families would recite their genealogy while the poets sang ballads praising their heroic deeds, and so pedigrees were passed down the generations until the scribes began to record them in their manuscripts. Fortunately, many survive. It is from Milesius the aristocratic Irish claim their ancestry, however diluted it has become by inter-marriage with the waves of Scandinavians, Normans, Britons, Huguenots and Quakers who settled in Ireland.

It is generally accepted that Ireland was the first nation to introduce surnames. As for being a "first for Ireland", well you can accept it or not--it can hardly be disproved by the scholars, for surnames evolved before written record-keeping. At first there were personal names only. As families multiplied new septs were formed in new locations. Then the personal name became the surname with the prefix "Mac" to signify 'son of', or "O" meaning 'grandson or descendant' of some famous forebearer. (For daughters, the prefix was "Ui", while for her mother it was "Ban"... 'wife of'.)

Three centuries passed before the surname system became widespread. It was the great King Brian Boru ("of the tribute") A.D. 926-1014 who enacted laws enforcing the use of surnames. Brian was the ancestor of the noble O'Briens. The Scandinavians who founded the ports of Waterford and Dublin left their mark on Irish nomenclature: MacAuliff=son of Olav; MacManus - son of Magnus, etc.

Following the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the 13th century, the integration of Normans with Irish began a new development. One family was Fitzgerald (fils=son in Norman/French= fitz) etc. The Normans integrated more happily in
Ireland than the English. They shrewdly married rich Irish princesses and began to adopt Irish customs and surnames.

Until the 20th century the genealogist’s work has been comparatively straightforward. What will future researchers make of the progeny of test tubes, surrogate mothers, or single parent families??

To the Romans, Ireland was Hibernia, a name derived-from the Latin word for winter. As far as the Mediterranean world was concerned, Hibernia was Europe's winter land. Geographical isolation was probably the principal cause of social stability in Celtic Ireland. The system flourished because it was exposed to few external stresses. The greatest event of this early period, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, went almost completely un-noticed on Europe's westernmost island. For six centuries Ireland was in a state of geographical quarantine. In this Celtic Ireland. Wealth was measured in terms of cattle rather than land. The Romans never came to Ireland, except spiritually through the Roman Catholic Church. As the Roman Empire was going to pieces the church was extending and consolidating the spiritual conquest. The 4th century saw the conversion of the Irish to "orthodox" (Nicaean) Christianity.

Celtic tribes in ancient Ireland established a distinctive culture that, in its full flower, after the Introduction (A.D. 5th century) of Christianity by St. Patrick, produced superb works of art and literature. Beginning In the 8th century, Norsemen (Vikings) invaded the area, remaining until the Irish King Brian Boru broke their strength in 1013. Ireland then remained free from foreign Interference for 150 years. But in the 12th century, Pope Adrian granted overlordship of Ireland to King Henry II of England, initiating an Anglo-Irish struggle that lasted for nearly 800 years. The bitter religious contention between Irish Catholics and Protestants began in the 16th century after England tried to impose Protestantism on a largely Catholic Ireland. Irish rebellions were to flare up repeatedly, under Henry VIII, Elizabeth I, and Oliver Cromwell.

The Scots of Scotia were a Gaelic-speaking people who had established an ascendance in the north of Ireland, and by the 4th century were assailing the Roman Province of Britain. They filtered across to the Southern Hebrides and the mainland of the country (Scotland) that now. bears their name. The Picts in Scotland from prehistoric times, along with the Gaels or Celts from Ireland, prevented the Romans from penetrating far into Scotland, although the Romans did succeed in introducing Christianity before they left in the 5th century. After the Roman evacuation, four Scottish kingdoms emerged. In the mid-9th century Kenneth I united and established the nucleus of the kingdom of Scotland, and by the 11th century his descendants ruled most of present day Scotland.

Ireland at the beginning of the Christian era, although lacking in centralized political authority, was united by a common language. The people of Ireland had accepted the Christian religion readily, even with enthusiasm. Not one single
Christian martyrdom is recorded in the conversion of Ireland, nor, apparently, was there any persecution of the few reluctant pagans.

The story of Scoto-Irish interaction goes back to the 6th century when Columcille founded Ireland's first missionary house on the Island of Iona (off the coast of western Scotland), at a time when the kingdom of Dal Riada on the Antrim plateau extended over the North Channel to embrace the Western Highlands and the Isles of Scotland.

Patrick, the Briton, was more than the founding father of the Irish Catholic Church. He was also the first Irish historical figure who has left us an identifiable written record of his life. The son of a prosperous government official in Roman Britain, young Patrick was captured by a group of Irish raiders and sold into slavery in their country. He spent six years working as a shepherd in the west before he was able to escape and return to his native land. At home, however, he was unable to forget Ireland. In visions he heard voices telling him to return to the pagan Celts with the message of God. After training for the priesthood, he set off for Ireland with a group of followers sometime around A.D. 430. By the time of his death around A.D. 460, the Christian Church seems to have been reasonably well established, especially in the north. Patrick made his headquarters at Armagh, the traditional residence of Ulster's most powerful kings. To the present day this small town has retained its ecclesiastical importance; the archbishop of Armagh is still considered Ireland's leading churchman.

While the real Patrick may never have driven the snakes off the island, as the most famous legend claims, he must have been both a shrewd administrator and an awe-inspiring evangelist. A great plague struck Ireland during the 540's killing up to half the population and probably convincing many of the survivors that the new religion offered their only hope for the future. Ireland was a Christian country by A.D. 600. Unlike much of the rest of Europe this conversion was achieved without bloodshed; early Christian Ireland producing dozens of saints, but not a single martyr! Patrick and his contemporaries were the successful architects of one of the greatest evangelizing feats in history.

Over 70 monasteries were founded during the 5th and 6th centuries and by A.D. 700 abbots had replaced bishops as the real leaders of the Irish church. The monk followed a daily regimen of manual labor, prayer and discipline. Leading positions within each monastery became hereditary. By the early 7th century, the Latin alphabet was being used to give the Irish language a written form.

In the centuries which followed, there was a great blossoming of monastic fervor. The largest monasteries became great centers of learning. Raids of the Norse Vikings beginning A.D. 795 seized monastic loot and destroyed monastic properties.
The first King of the Scots, who came of royal blood in Ireland, left the parent kingdom of Irish Dalriada (roughly coterminous with County Antrim) to found a new kingdom about the year 500. From him all the subsequent Kings of Scotland could claim descent. When one royal house failed in the male line, it was through a female that the succeeding house claimed the kingship. The blood of Fergus flowed through the royal Houses of Alpin and Dunkeld to those of Bruce and Stewart.

When in 563 St. Columba came from Ireland to found his famous monastery on the Island of Iona, he found the Dalriada Scots settled there were already Christian. Fergus and his kindred had probably come from Ireland as converts of St. Patrick. The newly founded Scotia (Scotland) was soon surrounded by Norse settlements, and the Orkney Islands, Shetland Islands, and the Western Isles remained Norse-dominated for centuries.

Whatever its failings, the Church provided for late medieval Christians the opportunities and encouragement for the development of the spiritual life in every place of Christendom and in every walk of life. The Protestant Reformation did not call to an unbelieving and indifferent generation, but one that already knew how to take its religion seriously. Ecclesiastically the siting of bishops’ sees and monasteries gives a clear indication of where the strength of Christianity could be found. The great proliferation of monastic rules in the 12th century culminated with that of the Franciscans, the last new rule to be approved by the Pope before the Lateran decree of 1216 against further innovation.

The country that the Vikings began to invade from the 7th century onwards, and that the Normans invaded in the 12th century was quiet and green; an island on the edge of the world. It had escaped the invasions of the Romans and barbarians; indeed the customs and way of life of its Celtic inhabitants had hardly changed in the previous thousand years. At that time, Ireland contained at least a hundred kingdoms, made up of closely related families living with the protection of earthen ring forts in wattle houses thatched in straw, rearing crops and tending cattle. There were as many as one hundred Irish kings reigning in any one year during the time of Raewald (who died in 620) ...each with a kingdom the size of a half or a third of a modern county. So truly many Irishmen can say they descend from kings. They fought over cattle and women, rarely over territory. Towns or great centers of trade did not exist. The one intrusion into the pattern of Irish life was the coming of Christianity. Far from uniting Ireland with the rest of Europe as might be expected, this produced that singularly isolated and very peculiar organization, the early Irish Church.

Archaeologists point to a dramatic change in land usage sometime around A.D. 500. The evidence indicates widespread clearance of forests at that time. Indeed, it appears that most of the low-lying areas of the country had been cleared of timber by A.D. 1000. What does seem certain is that there was increasing pressure for land during the period between the 6th and 10th
centuries. These clearances point to a fundamental change in Celtic society: land began to replace cattle as the basic unit of agricultural value.

The Viking marauders were mere forerunners of the great Scandinavian folk-movement that was to carry these fair-haired giants as far east as the Black Sea and as far west as Greenland. Many motives drove them, land hunger, lust for booty, love of adventure, trade, and disorders at home. But the principal explanation for this sudden mass irruption is technological. Ahead of any other Europeans, the Scandinavians in the late 8th century had mastered the art of building stout ships with deep keels, driven by sails as well as oars, narrow of beam, yet seaworthy, and faster than any other vessels afloat. With these they could safely execute commando-like raids on almost any coastline of Europe.

The Irish language derives from a dialect called Q-Celtic. The Celts of Gaul and Britain spoke P-Celtic (the ancestor of Welsh and Breton). Their word for horse was "epeos", whereas the Q-Celts said "equos" which in Irish developed to "ech", Modern Irish "each". One group in particular, known to the P-Celts as Pritani (Welsh Prydn) and to the Irish as Cruithni survived into historical times as the Picts or "painted people" of Scotland. The Cruithni were numerous in Ulster too. The language was introduced into Scotland by the Dal Riata of Antrim, who founded a powerful kingdom in Argyll (Scotland).

"The Noblest share of earth is the far western world
Whose name is written Scotia in the ancient books;
Rich in goods, in silver, jewels, cloth and gold
Benign to the body in air and mellow soil.
With honey and with milk flow in Ireland's lovely plains,
With silk and arms, abundant fruit, with art and men.
Worthy are the Irish - to dwell in this their land.
A race of men renowned in war, in peace, in faith."

These are the lines from a Latin verse written by Donatus of Fiesole, an Irish bishop living in Italy in the ninth century. He was describing Ireland in her Golden Age...a land which had not been invaded since prehistoric times and which had been Christian for more than three centuries. The eye of the exile is fond, and perhaps Donatus paints too rosy a picture. All was not perfect in early Christian Ireland, and there are many signs that her monastic culture was already in decline by the end of the 8th century. Donatus himself could have known the men who worked on the Book of Kells, the extraordinary masterpiece which marks the culmination of early Irish art. This 8th century illuminated manuscript consists of 339 leaves of thick glazed vellum written in red, black, purple and yellow Ink-by at least 2 artists. It contains the four gospels, a short account of Hebrew names and charters bestowing grants of land on the Abbey of Kells. It has been described as the most beautiful book in the world. The words of the Gospels were copied out by hand, thought to have been made and certainly long preserved in Columcille's monastery at Kells, County Meath. The book is
unfinished ... perhaps because of disasters which befell many of the Irish monasteries at the end of the 8th century.

All discerning visitors to Dublin make a pilgrimage to the library of Trinity College to gaze in reverence upon the Book of Kells, reckoned by some to be 1,300 years old. (The author in a 1985 visit to Dublin viewed this masterpiece in its locked glass case.)

The Christian missionaries, the first invaders' which Ireland had known for nearly a thousand years came to the Island with benevolent intentions. Not so the Vikings, the next group of outsiders to appear upon the Irish scene. Norse raiders, driven from their homelands on the Norwegian coast by population pressures, in their longships struck wherever their boats could take them. Intensive raiding took place between 830 to 850 concentrated in assaults on the larger and wealthier monasteries. It is no coincidence that the Book of Kells was the last great illuminated manuscript.

While plunder was the Vikings initial interest, the Norsemen had more permanent ambitions in Ireland. Many decided to stay permanently. Their sea-faring experience and numerous overseas connections made the Vikings natural traders. Their colonies quickly became the first Irish towns. Host modern Irish cities were founded by them: Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Wexford, and of course, Dublin. The future capital founded on the River Liffey in 841 became an important textile center, forging strong trade links with the thriving British port of Bristol.

Ireland has also been called Inisfail (Isle of Destiny) and also, as noted earlier, Scotia. Scottish Gael were originally of Irish stock, and Scotland was then known as Alba...until about ten centuries after the birth of Christ. The early Irish Gaels who settled "Alba" were known as Scots from Scotia, and this name stayed with them until finally Alba became known as Scotland. The term Scotia is said to have come from Scotia, daughter of Pharaoh, one of the ancestors of the Milesians, an ancient Gaelic race who settled in Ireland. The Milesians were a Gaelic race who originated in Scythia, then a region of southwest Europe (Spain-Portugal). There is an old saying that if you search back far enough in a king's ancestry you will find a peasant, and that if you search back far enough in a peasant’s ancestry you will find a king. Considering the loosely styled form of government that existed in Ireland during the reign of the Milesian kings, and the custom of joint rule which led to the establishment of numerous petty kingdoms, it is safe to say that this is particularly true in Ireland.

Unfortunately, this author has not been able to extend our Scotch-Irish McLarty ancestral line very far, and certainly has not established royal descent!

By an agreement reached in 1098 by King Edgar of Scotland and Magnus Barelegs, King of Norway ... Magnus was to possess "all the western is lands (off
Scotland) separated from the mainland by waters navigable by ship". The Norse king is alleged to have had his men pull a vessel with himself at the helm, across the narrow isthmus between Loch Fyne and West Loch Tarbert (over the portage)! Thus was the peninsula of Kintyre "converted" into an island under the terms of the agreement.

Within 50 years, however, Kintyre and most of the western seaboard were under the control of neither Scotland nor Norway, but of a native chief named Somerled Macglilebrighe, a great warrior of mixed Norse and Celtic ancestry who had made himself Lord of Argyll. He then proceeded to mount a naval expedition against his brother-in-law, the King of Man (an island), and from him wrested control of the Islands of Islay, Colonsay, Jura, Hull, Tiree and Coli. Flushed with success, he next took on the King of Scots …technically his overlord, at least for his mainland possessions. Somerled mustered an army of Highlanders and Islesmen against King Malcolm IV in 1164 but was defeated and slain near Renfrew up the Firth of Clyde.

Somerled's obvious intention had been to carve out an independent maritime empire based on sea power…not an unreasonable concept given Scotland's much indented western coastline and the multitude of Islands close to it. To support his bid, he had a fleet of as many as 64 galleys. These clinker-built oared sailing ships were the direct descendants of Viking long boats.

After Somerled's death, his vast territories were parcelled out among his three sons: Dugall, Angus and Ranald (Reginald). The line of Angus eventually failed of male issue and its lands (mostly in Bute) went by marriage to the Stewarts. The other two lines survived and proliferated and in later years were to emerge as CLAN DONALD and Clan MacDougall.

Eventually, by the Treaty of Perth concluded 10 July 1266, Magnus surrendered to the King of Scots all claim to the western isles (though not to Orkney and Shetland) in return for a large lump sum payment plus an annual rent. The Scottish mainland and all the islands to the west were thus finally under Scottish sovereignty.

The great Somerled himself is credited with having brought Cistercians to Kintyre to found SADDELL ABBEY…now so badly ruined as to defy comprehension of its layout, though worth a visit because of a fine collection of west Highland sculptured stones (graveslabs and effigies) now housed under a roof. These include the lower part of a 15th century cross, 3 knightly effigies with 14th century armor, 2 effigies of ecclesiastics and miscellaneous grave slabs carved with images of swords and galleys (ships).

Norman allies invited by Dermot, arrived in southeast Ireland early in 1169. Richard, Earl of Pembroke, better known as Strongbow arrived in August with a force of just over a thousand archers, infantry and cavalry. By the year 1200 a
handful of Norman lords controlled three quarters of the country. The Normans began to replace the landholding system of the Celts. The 13th century witnessed something of an agricultural revolution, especially in the south and east, where the manorial system was introduced and significant acreage was devoted to tillage of crops such as oats and wheat." (Development of further history of the Normans who landed in County Wexford, awaits further research on your Redmond-Synnott-Ervin ancestral lines which lies outside the province of this current volume.)

Monastic communities in the 12th century provided the only schools, dispensed charity and practised the most efficient forms of agriculture. Therefore, besides their chief purpose as centers of spiritual life, monastic houses were of great practical value as centers of social service and civilizing influence.
(Prologue - Section II)

ANCIENT ROOTS IN THE SCEPTERED ISLES
The movement of clan peoples is reversed and Scottish settlers return to "plant" (colonize) Northern Ireland with individuals adhering to the Protestant faith in the aftermath of the Reformation.

During the 16th century, the Tudor English rulers took firm political control of Ireland. King Henry VIII of England carried through a major constitutional revolution whereby the powers of church and state were united. He broke with Rome, set up the Church of England and dissolved the monasteries. He remained very much in control of the power game until his death at age 58. History recalls he had six wives.

The priggish James VI of Scotland, son of Mary Queen of Scots, succeeded his cousin (Henry VIII's daughter) Elizabeth on the English throne as James I of England in 1603. The Stuart dynasty had many fine qualities, but they lacked both luck and money. The "Divine Right of Kings" exercised by James I and his son, Charles I (reign 1625-1649), and religious differences led to clashes with Parliament. James I claim to the throne of England lay through his great grandmother, whose father, King Henry VII of England, had married her to the then king of Scotland.

The death of Queen Elizabeth I coincided almost exactly with the extinguishing of the last vestiges of Irish independence; the conquest was complete. A few years later, in 1607, the surviving princes and lords of Ulster (Flight of the Earls) fearful for their lives, secretly fled the country. This gave the government the excuse to seize vast tracts of land in Ulster (ancient province in the north of Ireland), to eject the remaining landholders and to replace them with English and Scotch settlers...all stout Protestants and all loyal to the crown. This was the beginning of the Ulster Question which has bedevilled Irish affairs ever since. Northern Ireland's relatively distinct history began thus in this century when the British crown, after supression of the Irish rebellion, repopulated the area, giving it a Protestant character in contrast to the rest of Ireland. (The question of political separation did not arise, however, until proposals for Home Rule for Ireland, first broached in 1886 by British Prime Minister, Wm. Gladstone, aroused fears in Protestant Ulster of domination by the Catholic majority in the south.)

In 1603 when James I succeeded Elizabeth I, he had already ruled as James VI in Scotland for 35 years. Since Ulster was so close to his own country, James naturally thought in terms of encouraging Scottish settlement there. Even before the flight of the Earls, he had granted most of the modern counties of Antrim and Down to two court favorites, James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery. (Eliza McLarty Clift felt the McLartys were somehow related to the Hamiltons, but thus far the author has failed to establish any relationship. It may be that the Antrim McLartys crossed from the Scottish peninsula of Kintyre with the Hamiltons.)
The plantation of Ulster was a resounding success, compared to earlier Elizabethan efforts. Over 40,000 settlers were attracted to the province between 1610 and 1630. Most of these came from the Scottish Lowlands, where poor economic conditions provided a powerful stimulus for migration. Within a generation these newcomers transformed the Ulster landscape. The 17th century Scottish settlers who crossed to County Antrim were a proud and ambitious people, whose culture and values differed greatly from the Gaelic inhabitants whom they had partially displaced. Religion proved to be the distinction of crucial importance. Most of the newcomers were Presbyterians, followers of the teachings of John Calvin and John Knox. Unlike both Catholics and Anglicans, the Presbyterians eliminated bishops and priests from their church structure, allowing leading members of each congregation to choose clergymen and administer the affairs of the community. (The author found no record, however, of a Presbyterian congregation at Cushendall. Our ancestor, James McLarty, was an adherent at Cushendall of the "established" Church of Ireland, the Irish version of the Church of England.)

The plantations in 1608 were set up on the condition that those who received the grant had to bring in Protestant tenants to cultivate the soil. Taking the land from the Catholic Irish and handing it over to the Protestant immigrants was a policy well calculated to weaken resistance to English rule in Ireland.

Small, well-tilled fields replaced the open pastures of the previous century. The large woods of Ulster were cleared, making room for hundreds of new farms. An English style market economy developed and new towns such as Enniskillen, Omagh and Belfast prospered. English surveyors came to rely on the townland or baile. The townland was a land unit large enough to support a number of small farmers and its size was usually delineated by local landmarks, such as mountains, streams, bogs, or by the crossing of an ancient track...the more valuable the soil, the smaller the townland....the poorer the soil, the larger the townland.

The history of Ireland in the first half of the 17th century was rich in event and perhaps bewildering in the number and complexity of the interests involved. The Irish, and the Old English, the New English, the Royalists, the Parliamentarians, and the Scots...each of them played their separate parts in the confusion of events. Briefly what happened was the land of Ireland changed hands.

The Tudor conquest of Ireland had arisen from the need to make a Protestant England safe in a Europe divided by religion. English authority extended for the first time over every part of Ireland. The ideal English solution was in a word, plantation. Land was the source of wealth and the basis of power. If the Irish would not become Protestant, then Protestants must be brought to Ireland.
In the Province of Ulster the new landowners were Scots and English who had come there in the first decades of the century. Specific McLarty research has not extended to this century, but the author strongly conjectures, the first Scottish McLartys crossed from the Kintyre peninsula of Scotland to settle on the rugged coast of County Antrim in this period ...the early decades of the 17th century (between 1610 and 1630).

Descendants of the Ulster Scots who settled in Northern Ireland in the 17th century accounted for a significant proportion of the 189,000 people of Scottish origin recorded in America in 1790 (at the first U. S. census). (Refer to sketch about Adelaid McLarty's history of her ancestor who migrated in the 18th century).

Ontario attracted the lion's share of Scottish immigrants between 1815 and 1850. By 1871 there were approximately 550,000 Scots in Canada. Tenant farmers were being forced out of the Highlands by huge rent increases.

King James I was extravagant to a fault, especially in the matter of gifts to royal favorites. He usually required more funds than Parliament was willing to supply and these he sought to obtain by extraparliamentary devices such as deficit borrowing; selling of crown lands and monopolies, extracting benevolences or free gifts of money from his subjects.

In the first four months of his reign as King James I of England and Ireland (James VI of Scotland) he dubbed new knights and by the end of 1604 England could boast three times as many knights as had enjoyed the honor in the last year of Elizabeth's reign,

Then the King proclaimed that all Englishmen with incomes of at least 40 pounds per year must be knighted or fined, which of course brought still larger numbers into the fold. In 1611 the Crown began to market the new hereditary dignity of baronet, in return for which the recipient was asked to pay the cost of maintaining 30 soldiers for three years in Ireland to defend the King's new plantations of Protestant settlers from Scotland and England in Ulster. The initial price was 1095 pounds though by flooding the market, the value of baronencies was brought down to 200 pounds. Peerages were the next to be put up for sale. By 1615 King James I had, already increased the number of peers (Lords) by 40%, and from that year until 1628 the number of English peerages rose from 81 to 126 while the Irish peerages increased by an even higher rate.

One result of the Hampton Court Conference (Council of English divines) was the King's agreement to a new translation of the Holy Bible. This permanent achievement was also understood as a wish by James I to favor the Puritans of England (he was himself a Calvinist in theology). The translation emerged in 1611 as the King James (or Authorized) Version, a masterpiece of English prose style...matched only by Shakespeare and Cranmer's Book of Common Prayer.
As a translation it was a monument to Elizabethan England. Here the majesty of the Protestant God found adequate expression in the majestic cadences of the English language at its high-water mark.

After the rebellion of 1641 2½ million acres of Irish land was declared forfeited in order to satisfy Cromwell's debts to his financial sponsors, army officers and common soldiers. By the time the Williamite plantation...the last in Irish history...was completed towards the end of the 17th century, a mere 15% of Irish land remained in Irish hands.

A word about the ORANGEMEN. (The father-in-law of James McLarty, Samuel Ervin, was an Orangeman.) On the 12th of July when Orangemen march in their somber best suits, bowler hats and bright orange colored sashes behind ornate banners, sturdy drummers whip their drums with canes rather than beat them with drumsticks. They are commemorating, with fife and drum and blaring brass, the long past Battle of the Boyne (1690) when the troops of the Protestant Dutch King William III defeated those who fought to protect the right of Catholic, King James II, to the throne of England. Out of that old conflict came the seeds of unrest of more recent times.

The six counties of Ulster: Antrim, Down, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Armagh and Londonderry were separated from the other 26 counties in Ireland in 1922. The
northern six counties remained then part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Culturally, Northern Ireland remains closely oriented to Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH CLANS

(One source relates "Maclaverty and MacSporran (respectively) were "tatlers" and purse bearers to the Lords of the Isles (Clan Donald). "Tatlers" here does not mean tattlers, but it is understood to mean armour bearers").

The origin, nature and raison d'etre of Scotland's clans are subjects of endless controversy among historians, ancestor-worshippers, genealogists, and promoters of Scottish tourism. The theory that Scotland's "clan system" owes its origin to ancient Celtic custom imported by the first settlers from Dalriada is fanciful. In fact there is no evidence of such continuity. Indeed, there appears to have been no adherent kindred groupings of this sort until the close of the 14th century.

"Clann" is Gaelic for children and the clan system was based upon the kinship between the clansmen and their chieftan. Even after the feudal system of land tenure was introduced from the continent into the Lowlands of Scotland by David I, King of Scots, the old clan system persisted in the Highlands; indeed the old chieftanies and clan loyalties have survived to the present day. However it is a myth that land in the Highlands was held in common by the clansmen until after 1745. A mass of medieval charters prove that the chieftains were in fact granted full territorial rights by the crown. Another popular myth concerning the clan system is that each clan was a single family. In fact a clan was made up of many different families (septs) among which the chieftan's family was pre-eminent.

In the general anarchy characteristic of the first two Stewart Kings (14th century), it was natural for lesser men to seek protection from the more powerful and for the latter to surround themselves with loyal dependents who would work and fight for their lord and chief. If, as was sometimes the case, especially in the western Highlands and Islands, there were actual ties of kinship between lord and tenant, so much the better.

The fact is that it was not so much kinship as the geographic isolation of self-sufficient communities coupled with their urgent need for protection in a turbulent society that gave birth to the Scottish Clans. Wrongs inflicted on an individual, especially if he was high in the clan hierarchy, came to be viewed as affronts to the honor of the clan itself and grounds therefore for revenge. Clan feuds, in short, became a way of life! The clans survived until the coercive power of the central government became strong and pervasive enough to render them obsolete.

As a result of policies of James IV and JAMES V, the dominance of the MACDONALD, LORDS OF THE ISLES, were replaced by three other families:
Campbells of Argyll, Gordons of Aberdeenshire, and MacKenzies of Ross and Cromarty.

From the Crown, the Earl of Argyll, received custody of the castles of Tarbert and Skipness at the head of the Kintyre Peninsula among other properties … once Clan MacDonald lands.

From "The Scottish Clans & Their Tartans" printed in Edinburgh: MacLardie, MacLardy, McLarty, McLarty, MacLaverty, MacLeverty… are all Septs or subsidiaries of Clan MCDONALD. The Gaelic "MacLabhartaigh" "Flaithbheartach" is equivalent to the English name…Flaherty……. translated "dominion bearing".

McLARTY
A Sept of Clan MCDONALD

The Clan MacDonald = Gaelic Domhnull "world ruler". The Prefix Mac means "son of"... now generally abbreviated to "Mc" or "M". It should be explained that the Gaelic alphabet consisted of only 18 letters, lacking – j, k, q, v, w, x, y, z, hence the multiple letters "aigh" to = "y".

Through many harsh centuries the Highlanders of Scotland functioned within a clan system that generally provided basic humanitarian and economic benefit to tenants, often living in isolated glens, the clan chieftans rented large tracts of land to tacksmen who in turn parcelled the land off to tenants who paid them rent.

Besides agrarian pursuits, the other necessary cog in the clan organizational machinery was a formidable militia. This independent military force mustered the tenants for doing battle against other clans or the English. When attacking other clans, they were usually intent on returning with booty. The militia had to defend itself against attack.

When law and order became widely enforced through the Highlands, some clans were unable to provide enough food from their meagre soil resources to support all their tenants. Eventually, at the beginning of the 18th century as central authority was stabilizing, the clan system was entering into its death throes. One reason for the disintegration was the declining power of the chief over his clansmen, which was supplanted by other agencies.

Another telling blow was the introduction of sheep into the Highlands. Sheep required far fewer farm workers than cattle, while inexpensively satisfying the needs of burgeoning town populations for food and clothing. The short-lived kelp industry offered only a temporary respite to the rapid depopulation of the destitute Highlands. Following the battle of Culloden, the already faltering clan system collapsed.
The clan system at its best was a communal attack on a generally harsh environment and unfriendly neighbors. At times, it wavered from "within, with family feuds fuelled by the proximity and pervasiveness of communal life. Also some chief tans' demanded more than a fair share of a meager lot. Stability was usually maintained, however, through selfless acts of the highest order, the needy were treated with the greatest magnanimity, and unrestrained acts of kindness came from every stratum in the clan structure.

Today’s fascination with clan origins among descendants many generations removed is usually attributed to a search for identity. But another motivation could be that we live in a world where concern is increasingly for self rather than neighbor. The clan system at its best showed a simple but profound functioning of kith and kin with care for one another.

The clan MacDonald is reckoned the oldest and most famous of Scottish clans, and descends from Donald, grandson of Somerled, King of the Isles in the 12th century. The name Somerled is Norse, Sumarlidhimariner. He was assassinated in 1164, while leading an army against forces sent against him by Malcolm IV, King of Scots. He was buried in Saddel Monastery, leaving three sons, Dugall, Reginald and Angus.

The southern isles (off the west coast of present Scotland) and a portion of Argyll (mainland Scotland on the west coast) were thus divided among the Sons of Somerled:

(Islands of) Lorn, Tiree, Mull and Jura to Dugall-
Kintyre (peninsula) and Islay (island) to Reginald or Ranald.
Bute with part of Arran and the roughbounds from Artnamurchan to Gleneig to Angus. (Angus and his sons were killed which left Ranald in control of their lands.)

One of Ranald’s two sons, Donald, occupied Islay and Kintyre. This son, titled the Lord of Islay, is also remembered for giving his name to CLAN DONALD. Ranald’s line proved highly influential, particularly as illustrated by one descendant Angus Og. His loyalty to Robert the Bruce proved immensely rewarding. He received the lands of his brother Alexander, who supported Balliol (the opposing contender for the throne); he gained as well the Lochaber land forfeited by the Comyns.

Angus left two sons, both called John. John "the elder" became chief in title and in fact. John "the younger" was progenitor of Macdonald (Maclan) of Glencoe.

John "the elder" by sagacious and possibly devious means regained Kintyre that had been lost by his brother and acquired other sizeable possessions by royal grant. As well also he made astute marriages: one to the heiress of the Ruairidh
line, founded by a grandson of Somerled; the other marriage to Margaret, daughter of King Robert II.

The first marriage led to a son, Ranald, founding the Macdonalds of Clanranald and Glengarry.

His other marriage produced two sons, Donald John Mor ("Big" John) (progenitor of the MacDonnells of Antrim), and Alexander, ancestor of the House of Keppoch.

John "the elder" prompted by his formidable power and possessions, including all the Western Isles, north of Kintyre, except Skye, as well as mainland Kintyre, Lochaber, Garmoran and others, sought a greater role. Not without reason, John considered that his extensive territory allowed him to assume the title Lord of the Isles. Within the context of the period this was no grandiose gesture. Kinglets with more limited jurisdiction were found in Scandinavia and Ireland. In addition, this proclamation attested to the autonomous position of the Lord of the Isles and their revulsion at a servile role under the crown of Scotland. In 1354, John, assuming most of the trappings of an alternative monarchy, exercised control over a Council of sixteen advisors in regal-like surroundings at Finlaggan, Islay.

The branches of Clan Donald continued as independent clans. Economic exigencies precipitated inter-clan feuds. The quest for fertile land was desperate among all types of clans; the major Donald clans, their previously important vassal clans, and the minor Donald clans (among whom we may presume were the McLartys). The situation was exacerbated by the highly inefficient and inequitable manner in which the government handled charters and leases.

Our interest would seem to follow that of the progenitor of Clan Donald South -- John Mor ("Big" John), second son of John, Lord of the Isles. This clan occupied Islay (an island) and Kintyre (the peninsula). By marriage John Mor acquired land in Antrim (Ireland). The principal clan seat was Dunyveg Castle, Islay. Following the forfeiture of the Lordship of the Isles, Clan Donald South emerged as the strongest Clan Donald branch until the insatiable need for land by the Campbells started their downfall.

While MacDonald is generally recognized as the name of a Scottish clan ... it is sometimes a synonym of the Irish MacDonnel. The McDonnels came to be known as a gallowglass (mercenary soldier) family of the Glens of Antrim. Presently English and Scottish names are said to predominate in only two of the 9 counties of Ulster ... in County Antrim and County Down. Of course, through the centuries Ireland absorbed innumerable Scots: MacDonalds (of which clan the McLartys are a recognized sept), MacSweeneys, Shaw, Forbes, Galway and Hamilton. Some came first as mercenary soldiers, others came with the Cromwellians and were granted Irish land in lieu of pay.
Before 1400 the district known as the Glens (the coastal region of northeastern County Antrim) had come by marriage into the hands of John Mor MacDonnel (MacDonald), a son of the Lord of the Isles, whose descendants were to retain it. As they were also lords of Kintyre and Islay (Scotland) their interests tended to be in Scotland rather than in Ireland until the 16th century. In the second half of the 16th century, the famous Sorley Buidhe MacDonnel succeeded in annexing most of the "Route of the MacQuillin"; his lands passed Intact to his sons, of whom the younger was eventually created Earl of Antrim.

**GEOGRAPHY**

The ancestral cradle, Northern Ireland, comprises now six of the nine counties of the ancient Irish Province of Ulster: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. At its nearest point to the rest of the United Kingdom it is only 21 kilometers (about 13 miles) from Scotland across the North Channel. On a clear day Scotland is visible from the coast of the native County Antrim. This short sea route has been significant since prehistoric times. It was crossed by the first men to settle in Ireland after the retreat of the Pleistocene ice-sheets, and the routes across the Irish Sea subsequently brought Neolithic, Bronze Age, Celtic Iron Age, Viking and Norman settlers to the Island. The character and beauty moves freely across the political border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The green hills are neither Catholic nor Protestant, neither Republican nor Loyalist. Early 17th century settlement by Scots and English in the northeast of Ireland established a pattern of new towns and roads which form the basis of the modern map.

The geological structure of the Scottish Highlands continued In Northern Ireland with metamorphosed rocks appearing in the northeast of County Antrim, passing westwards beneath chalk and basalt and reappearing in the Sperrin Mountains to the West. Basaltic lavas and ancient volcanic plugs can be seen in the northeast where lava flows have given rise to spectacular coastal scenery, including the hexagonal basalt columns of the Giant's Causeway.

To the far southwest of Scotland, the Hull of Kintyre (known ancient seat of the McLartys) stretches its long arm towards Northern Ireland and shelters Arran (Island) from Atlantic storms. On the sheltered eastern side of Kintyre lies the ruins of SADDELL ABBEY of association with the McLartys.

As much as anything, it is the radiant beauty of this Northern Ireland countryside that accentuates the interdenominational strife that the ancient province of Ulster has so long endured. Enmity is out of place in so welcoming a countryside. Away from Belfast or Londonderry town, the physical scars are relatively few and incidents of strife, tragic as they are, seldom empinge on the life of the country people.
There is a special quality of light which tints the landscape a unique and unbelievable green, softens the outlines of mountains, clarifies water and whitens the long, uncrowded beaches.

To the north of Belfast there are the mountains and glens of Antrim with the coast road within a stone's throw of the sea all the way from Larne to Cushendall.....25 miles (40 km) and then, near Portrush, nature's outsize experiment in crystallography: The Giant's Causeway.

Lough Neagh, though large is shallow. It was formed according to legend, when a giant scooped up a handful of mud to throw at his English enemy. The mud fell into the Irish Sea and formed the Isle of Han, while the hole filled with water to form the Lough (Lake).

Climate of Northern Ireland Is mild and temperate, characterized by mild winters, freedom from extremes of temperature and relatively little snow, fog and thunder. On the other hand it has a good deal of rain, cloud and strong winds. Average annual rainfall varies from 80 Inches over higher ground to 32.5 inches in the Lough Neagh basin.

The Irish people have been inclined to lavish names on their land. Each of the fields has its own name, the river field, the bush field, etc. The "Woodpark" recorded in the parish burial records of McLarty family members, the author conjectures was such a name for their home place, seat of our McLarty forebears in Antrim.

Early records describe locations by Townlands. Ten or 15 contiguous farms go to make a townland, the smallest administrative unit of land in Ireland. Then 20 to 30 adjacent townlands grouped round an abbey or church go to make up a parish. Townlands can vary widely in size from 50 to 500 acres, townlands in rich soil are usually smallest, while the largest townlands are comprised of more barren and poor soil land. The McLarty home place near Cushendall was in Tavnagharry Townland.

Layde Parish: From the time of the Reformation in the 16th century down to the present, the Protestant parish, in addition to the obvious function as a unit of ecclesiastical administration was also employed as a unit of civil administration for the purpose of census taking and tithe composition. Each denomination, Catholic and Protestant, customarily maintained its own register of baptisms and marriages and burial dates. Such surviving vital statistics have given us data on the Protestant (Anglican) McLartys of the region, although the recording uncovered to date is limited. The known Parish Registers for Layde begin only in 1826 for the Anglican congregation ... and the Catholic Church in Cushendall from 1838. Records do exist for cities and larger market towns from earlier dates. The author has been unsuccessful in attempts to locate records for the early Medieval Layd Parish Church the ruins of which nestle near the seashore.
Unlike the townland and parish, there was a further entity or administrative oddity that might have shed light on past generations ... known as the Barony which function as an organic unit has been obsolete for almost a century. Nevertheless, between 1600 and 1900 the barony was used by the English administration as a convenient unit in the making of land surveys and population counts. The word barony is a Norman term, the barony for the region of northeastern County Antrim subject to our consideration was called Glenarm. This author found no assistance from any barony records.

The reader or Irish map reader will have noted the prefix "Bally" appearing in many places. Baile (or Bally as it is rendered in the English) equates to village, town or city. The place name prefix does occur in about 6,500 towns...or one in every ten towns in Ireland. Other high frequency prefixes in town names include:

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<th>English rendering</th>
<th>Gaelic</th>
<th>English rendering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cill</td>
<td>Kill, meaning a Church</td>
<td>Lios</td>
<td>Lis, a rath or fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnoc</td>
<td>Knock, a hill</td>
<td>Doire</td>
<td>Derry, an oak wood</td>
</tr>
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</table>
GIANT’S CAUSEWAY

A world famous feature of the ancestral County Antrim coast is the Giant’s Causeway. Legend asserts that Finn MacCool, an Irish Giant, built the Giant’s Causeway in order to cross to Scotland. Geologists dismiss this colorful theory and insist that it was formed when a huge sheet of molten basalt cooled several million years ago. Most of the pillars are six-sided, but some are three, seven, eight, and even nine-sided. Surely only an Irish Giant could have been so eccentric! The massive natural jetty falls off toward the sea. This remarkable cliff formation, whose blocks of stone glow with the most divine colors, is one of the most magnificent natural spectacles in Ireland. The spill-over of lava of an ancient volcano has left some 38,000 basalt columns, a popular scenic attraction.

RATHLIN ISLAND

Rathlin Island lies seven miles (11 km) off the market town of Ballycastle (County Antrim) on the northeast tip of Ireland. It is a paradise for the botanist, bird watcher and fisherman. It is also the home of a farming and fishing community of about 100 people. It was the first place in Ireland to suffer from Danish invasions. It has long been associated with the history of Robert the Bruce. Bruce crowned King of Scotland at Scone in 1305 retreated to Ireland after being attacked by the English. It was in a cave on Rathlin Island that the exiled King of Scots (1274-1329) admired the tenacity of the spider trying to attach his web to the ceiling beams. Six times the spider tried and failed, and because Bruce has also known six failures, he decided to let the spider teach him what to do. After the spider succeeded on his seventh effort, Bruce left the island “to try; try again.” So successful were Robert Bruce’s invasions in the ensuing years that by 1309 he had made himself master of almost all of Scotland, and in 1314 he achieved his great victory at Bannockburn.

ROUND TOWERS

The Irish Round Towers are almost like a well pared pencil in outline, gradually slimming towards the top until topped by a conical roof. They are virtually all found on old religious or monastic sites, so they are clearly associated with Christianity. Ireland has virtually all the known such towers, though there are two in Scotland and one on the Isle of Man.

For this reason, along with the well-known ringed "Celtic" cross, they rank as one of the most characteristic symbols of ancient Ireland. The loftiest example is over
100 feet high. All of the Irish Round Towers were probably built before the year 1200.

From the outside it can be seen they generally have a number of small windows, usually one for each of the 4 or 5 stories within, except for the topmost story which normally has four, one for each of the cardinal directions. Every story would have had a wooden floor, joined to the one above or below by a steep wooden ladder. The original wood has long since disappeared.

A curious feature of almost all the towers is the fact that the entrance doorway is placed about 10 feet above ground level.

It is often said that the Round Towers were put up to protect the Monks from the nasty Viking marauders who invaded in order to get their hands on monastic treasures. However, it must be admitted that it was the Irish themselves who raided the monasteries more often than the Vikings.

The old Irish name for these towers "cloigthech" tells another story, for this name "bell house". In other words, the ancient Irish saw them primarily as bell towers comparable to the minarets of Islam. We can imagine the old Irish monk panting and of his Round Tower in order to call Monks and laymen to the worship of God.

The towers also housed the treasures of the monastery. These would have included shrines and relics of the saint who founded the monastery. Pilgrims would have come to them from far and wide to venerate the founding father.

But if the towers served as belfries and monastic treasure houses, why were they built so high? The tower at Glendalough resembles a rocket rising above the trees. So, the tallness is perhaps explained having served also as landmarks, beckoning pilgrims and other visitors toward their goal.

Ireland has been called the "island of Saints and Scholars". Some of her saints must be taken on trust; but there can be no doubt that scholarship was born with the advent of Christianity and flowered while Europe slept through the Dark Ages. Monasteries became centers of learning that attracted students from abroad. (At its peak the great monastery at Clonard, County Meath, housed 3,000.)

This light of learning was dimmed and all but extinguished by the marauding Vikings, whose first attack off the coast of Dublin occurred in A.D. 795.
Map showing the 4 ancient Provinces of Ireland, as well as present Counties.
THE GLENS OF ANTRIM
"There is honey in the trees where her misty vales expand,
And her forest paths, in summer, are by falling waters fann'd,
There is dew at high noontide there, and springs in the yellow sand,
On the fair hills of holy Ireland."  Irish Song - 17th century.

The Antrim plateau is the most north-easterly corner of Ireland, with the nearest land point to Scotland. It was from the village of Cushendall, Tavnagharry Townland, Layde Parish, in this region that our ancestor, James McLarty, departed for America. The coastal strip of (County) Antrim is a mass of the most beautiful glens (valleys) and mountains. The rivers in the glens tend to plunge into waterfalls, and the valley floors have become a patchwork quilt of tilled fields.

The road up Glenaan makes a junction with that up Glendun at Beagh's Forest in splendid wild country through which the road continues to the valley of the river Bush, one of the best salmon rivers in the British Isles.

Glencorp is an inland glen, linking Glenaan and Glendun. Cushendall calls itself "The Capital of the Glens" and stands below the junction of Glenballyemon (the valley of the ancestral homesite), Glenaan and Glencorp. It is beautifully sited in the curve of the River Dall.

There are a total of nine green valleys in the region, each with a character of its own. Together they form a lovely and romantic realm of rivers, waterfalls, wild flowers and birds.

But 150 years ago, the remoteness of the Glens was daunting. Rushing rivers bisected the land from west to east and even on the eastern seaboard there was no proper roads. The sense of intimacy with elemental beauty and the physical isolation of the small communities of farmers and fisherfolk have left the Glens with a great wealth of Irish myth and legend. Glensmen are great story tellers.

Tieveragh Hill, west of Cushendall, is supposed to be the capital of the fairies ("little people") living inside it. Above the village soars Lurigethan, a prominent hill with a flat top like a table with precipitous sides. Tieveragh is a volcanic plug.

The creation of the Antrim coast road in 1834 made the nine glens suddenly accessible and the farmers could get to market. There are dozens of bays and sandy beaches, strange rock formations, tunnels and arches, busy harbours and wayside pubs, and as you turn Ulster's top right hand corner, the green crescent of Murlough Bay before the climb to the eerie tableland of Fair Head … and a bird's eye view of Rathlin Island. James McLarty's old friend McKillop worked on the maintenance of the road for many years.

Heavy rains (over 80 inches annually in same areas) account for the brilliant green grass that makes Ireland the "Emerald Isle". It has been written the grass
is green in the fields in winter, just the same as in summer. Consequently the meadows are not cut for fodder, nor do they ever build stalls for their beasts. The country enjoys the freshness and mildness of spring almost all the year round. The balmy Gulf Stream is the secret of the Irish climate, mild in summer and winter. Summer days in Northern Ireland are indeed long … as the region is so far to the west and north of Europe.

Tievebulliagh is a pointed mountain 6 km. west of Cushendall. Half way up was one of the main Stone Age 'axe factories' in the British Isles. Axe heads and other implements identified as made of hard porcellanite from Tievebulliagh have been found throughout Ireland and in the south of England. South of Tievebulliagh is Trostan, County Antrim's highest mountain, with Beagh's Forest and a grouse moor.

Ossian's Grave is a late Stone Age court grave and stone circle, at the top of a lane in Glenaan 4 km. west of Cushendall on the east side of Tievebulliagh. According to legend, Ossian the Celtic poet (who is supposed to have resisted St. Patrick's Christianizing campaign) was buried in this already existing tomb.

The Glenballyemon River has a waterfall 3 km. up the glen from Cushendall. Where the glen narrows and climbs to the moorlands, Retreat Castle is the ruin of a two-century old house of which nothing is known except that it was built by a Mr. Evans who liked the view of Glenballyemon (valley of the McLarty ancestral homesite).

G. K. Chesterton wrote:

The Great Gaels of Ireland
Were the men whom God made mad
For all their wars were merry,
And all their songs were sad.

The Elizabethan poet, Edmund Spenser wrote of Ireland: "A most beautiful and sweet country as any under heaven; seamed through with many goodly rivers replenished with all sorts of fish, most abundantly sprinklered with many sweet islands and goodly lakes."

The famed Glens of Antrim included:

Glenariffe (arable glen)
Glenarm (glen of the weapon)
Glencoy (glen of the sword)
Glen corp (glen of the slaughtered)
Glendun (glen of the fort)
Glenballyemon
Glenaan
SCOTCH-IRISH GEOGRAPHIC PROXIMITY

KINTYRE PENINSULA map (southwest coast of Scotland) superimposed above map of the northeast coast of COUNTY ANTRIM, Northern Ireland.

Note on the protected Inland side of Kintyre Peninsula is situated SADDELL GLEN and ABBEY of SADDELL where the Glen ends on Kilbrannan Sound.

From the KINTYRE PENINSULA our particular branch of the McLARTYS crossed the North Channel settle in COUNTY ANTRIM, Ireland in the vicinity where the village came to be known as CUSHENDALL (at the mouth of the River Dall).

(Below) Northeast coast line of COUNTY ANTRIM, Northern Ireland.
CUSHENDALL, "THE CAPITAL OF THE GLENS"
Cois-Abbann-Dhalla, the end of the River Dall.

There is a lovely ballad about the region from whence James McLarty migrated which nostalgically speaks of hoping to return "to my own Cushendall". Its four verses are as follows:

THE GREEN GLENS OF ANTRIM

Far across yonder blue lies a true fairy land.
With the sea rippling over the shingle and sand.
Where the gay honeysuckle is luring the bee,
And the Green Glens of Antrim are calling to me.

Sure if only you knew how the land called the moon
Turns the blue Irish Bay to a silver lagoon,
Can you imagine a picture of heaven it could be
Where the Green Glens of Antrim are calling to me.

Soon I hope to return to my own Cushendall,
To the one place for me that can outshine them all.
Sure I know every stone, I recall every tree,
Where the Green Glens of Antrim are calling to me.

But I'd be where the people are simple and kind
And among them the one who has been in my mind.
Sure I pray that the world would in peace let me be,
Where the Green Glens of Antrim are heaven to me.

- Irish ballad folk tune -

It is recorded that Cushendall was largely created by the rich Francis Turnley of Drumnasole, who altered the course of the River Dall to make it more romantic. He also built at the center of the village the four story red sandstone Curfew Tower, the best-known landmark of the Glens, locally said to be a copy of one he saw in China. Mr. Turnley built his tower to be "a place of confinement of idlers and rioters". It is now partly a dwelling. Its builder provided it with a "garrison of one man" whose armament was a 4m. pike that could be poked through a hole by the door, which is sheathed in iron. Built in the year 1809, the Curfew Tower which the author viewed was certainly a feature during James McLarty's childhood and adulthood.

Behind the Curfew Tower rises Court Hill, an example of a 12th or 13th century fortress made by quarrying off the top to make a circular enclosure 45 m. across. Mr. Turnley's schoolhouse (built 1838, now a dwelling) stands in the fortress,
called Court MacMartin. Nearby, off Mill Street, there is an old corn mill formerly powered by the river.

The current Layde Parish church built in 1832 (18 years before James McLarty's migration) is a pretty building on the river bank at the west end of the village, with a stained glass window by Michael Healy.

Cushendall has a good beach, caravan sites (RV camp grounds), and is a popular sailing center. There is game angling (fishing) on the River Dall (with permit) and good deep sea fishing. Sheepdog trials are a regular event. The charm of the golf course by the beach is enhanced by the river meandering through it.

Cushendall has the headquarters of the Glens of Antrim Historical Society, and visitors interested in the legends and history of the region should ask in any shop or hotel to meet a member. The Society publishes an excellent magazine called "The Glynns". In Stone street a shop occupies a building that was formerly an Inn where Thackeray had "a good dinner of fresh whiting, boiled bacon and small beer" for eightpence.

At Coshkib, 2km. west of Layde Church (Coshkib was a town land where many other McLartys resided in the 19th century), two mound forts side by side are called the Twin Towers.

Between the main Cushendall-Cushendun road and the sea, two older roads over the hills offer alternative scenic routes. A 26 mile stretch of the ULSTER WAY (a long distance path intended eventually to encircle the whole of Northern Ireland) runs from the head of Glenariff to Ballycastle, passing over the top of Trostan (551m.), Orra Mountain (508 m.) and Knocklayde (514m.).

**MEDIEVAL LAYD CHURCH**

The Medieval Layd Church (ruins) is situated in Moneyvart Townland, 1 mile (1.6 km.) northeast of Cushendall. It can be approached by a footpath off the Coast Road to Torr Head. The ruined church in its graveyard stands beside a fast flowing stream above the sea at Port Obe. Though traditionally a Franciscan foundation, this was a parish church in 1306 and continued in use until 1790. The construction fabric of the ruin shows at least four phases of medieval and post medieval remodelling. The long narrow church had a tower at the west end, perhaps providing residential accommodation for the priest. Marks of wicker centering are clear under its vault. Fine gravestones in the yard include MacDonnell memorials and illustrate the areas maritime and Scottish connections. A stone dated 1696 probably marks one alteration.

After Bonamargy in Ballycastle, Layde was the chief burial place of the McDonnells, including Dr. James McDonnell, one of the organizers of the great festival of harpists in Belfast in 1792.
The Harp that once through Tara's Hall,
   The sound of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
   As if that soul were fled.
So sleeps the pride of former days,
   So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts, that once beat high for praise,
   Now feel that pulse no more.

By the churchyard gate there is a holestone, probably used in pre-Christian rites, and outside are two 'corp stones' where coffins were rested. South of the river, near 'Gallows Hill', there is another very ancient graveyard called Kilnadore, said to have been used for burial of the hanged.

The National Trust owns only 7 1/2 acres at Layde, where a right-of-way protects a path to a tiny beach alongside the Medieval Layd Church ruins. A modern car-park there faces across 12 miles of the North Channel to the Scottish peninsula known as the Mull of Kintyre whose headland is easily visible.
Rare "TOWNLAND" Map of the northeast coast of COUNTY ANTRIM, including the area about the village of CUSHENDALL.
Darkened areas are the three Townlands of LAYD, COSHKIB and TAVNAGHARRY in which McLARTYS resided in the 19th century.

The three Townland locations with darkened areas were all within a radius of roughly 3 miles from the village of CUSHENDALL.
'Where glows the Irish hearth with peat
There lives a subtle spell.
The faint blue smoke, the gentle heat
The Moorland odours tell

"Of white roads winding by the edge
Of bare untamed land,
Where dry stone wall or ragged hedge
Runs wide on either hand."

- T. W. RolleHon, 1909

While the hearth is a symbol of Irish hospitality toward strangers, the turf fire itself has still another meaning...that of family continuity. When the fire went out, it was thought that the soul went out of the people of the house. The women and children of the family were more than willing to go to the bog and help with the turf cutting. Neighbors often joined together in a gathering and made a picnic of the occasion. Each and every sod of turf was molded by cutting technique into irregular brick-like shapes and then carried to high ground to be dried by the sun and wind.

Peat, the youngest member of the coal family, is a mixture of dead, partially decayed bog plants and spongelike mosses. New moss grows over the older moss, which dies and sinks under water. Eventually, the layer of peat thickens enough to break through the water, becoming the soggy surface of a bog. At times an undrained bog may look solid, but is 95% water. There is more solid matter in milk than in raw peat. Peat which has kept Irish home fires burning for centuries, now produces, about 20% of Irish electricity.

The bogland covers about one-seventh of Ireland. The Irish call self-harvested peat "hand-won turf" which is cut and collected on their twin land or in leased bogs. Dried peat on the hearth heats better than wood, and about half as well as coal. Turf cutters carve out sods, one by one, using a slean, a' special kind of spade. A good cutter slices out a complete sod, or turf, in one clean stroke and "keeps a straight face" keeps the side of the bog bank vertical, not ragged.

(The author will always recall fondly one cool July evening in 1986 at Carrick-on-Shannan. our hosts P. J. and Valerie Rowley, Corbally Lodge. hurried to start a peat fire in the fireplace. We sat with another American tourist, a retired Marine officer. Newly widowed in Ireland to look up his roots about Boyle relishing the warmth of the peat fires as we were joined by our hosts with tea and cakes.)
Another feature of the old-style Irish farmhouse, and indeed another symbol of Irish hospitality, was the half door. Designed originally as a way of admitting light and keeping out animals, its swinging top was well calculated to stir the imagination of a small child. Earliest memories were garnered from scenes enacted above the half door, and from others that took place in the vicinity of the hearth.

Potatoes and oatmeal were the staple food in an Irish household, with milk and honey the twin complements to any Irish meal. Soda bread, made with flour, buttermilk, soda and salt traditionally cooked in an oven with glowing turf sods on top to give all around heat was traditional. Irish children learned early in life that they must contribute in some manner if there was to be enough food in the house to sustain the family during the winter months.

Farmhouses were, generally built in a long rectangular shape stemming from the superstition that a "house to be lucky must not be more than one room wide". Roof thatching gatherings with golden oat straw (or wheat or flax straw) took place when a man was in need of a new roof, calling neighbors together for a day of work.

In the Irish home many basic remedies for illness were astonishingly effective. One of these simple cures was salicyl, a product of the bark of a type of willow, used as a remedy for rheumatism. Another drug to alleviate the symptoms of heart ailment was the extract of foxglove, digitalin. Perhaps the most interesting and ingenious medication was penicillin. Long before it was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming, the Irish country people made a practice of keeping a loaf of white bread or a piece of bacon in a damp part of the house and using the resultant growth of mold to heal sores and wounds.

A unique Irish saying is: "Every cradle asks us 'whence', and every coffin 'whither'."

In an Irish home tea was served at just about any time of day. Boxty was a kind of potato bread. Before it was baked it was always marked with a cross so that it could be divided into sections or farls. Known as "Dippity" when served with milk and salt, Boxty is traditionally eaten in Ireland on All Hallow's Eve or the Eve of All Saint's Day. So too is colcannon, a mixture, of mashed potatoes and cabbage which is served with melted butter. The author recalls her mother enjoyed milk toast, a bowl of bread and milk.

Irish brown bread the traditional bread of friendship, is even today always present on the table when a guest first sits down to dine. And there is always "a cup of the pot" (of tea) when you call at a house in the country, the brew of the tea leaf is as good a conversation-starter as the distilled brew of the barley in the bar.
Matchmaking was an essential factor in ensuring that society ran along safely established lines, and that the social and financial status quo was duly maintained. It was commonly practiced in Ireland up to a generation ago.

When the matchmaking deal has made, and the match was finally settled, a celebratory party was often held in the house of the bride-to-be. In some parts of the country a gander was killed and eaten on this occasion, so the party came to be known as "plucking the gander".

1986 VISIT TO CUSHENDALL, COUNTY ANTRIM

In the month of July 1986, the author and a friend toured in Ireland. Preliminary plans made arrangements to visit only the Republic of Ireland--Northern Ireland considered somewhat unsafe due to terrorist activities reported from time to time, and it was not actively promoted as a tourist attraction.

A travel agency supplied us with coupons for use at bed and breakfast accommodations, made reservations for a rented car, etc. We had reserved fixed accommodation only for our first night of arrival in Killarney and for three nights in Dublin we felt was necessary as we were travelling in the height of the tourist season.

Our AER LINGUS flight landed at Shannon Airport one July morning. As we approached the runway I was reminded of an old movie title "How Green was My Valley" as all about the lush green (in 40 shades they say) of fields and foliage confirmed how aptly this land was named the "Emerald Isle".

Skipping over our tour of the Republic of Ireland, we eventually arrived in our little red "rental car at the town of Letterkenny in County Donegal. By a telephone call ahead we had made reservations to stay at ARDGlass, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Kelly, Lurgybrack on the main Ballybofey Road approaching Letterkenny. From there we planned to tour the Inishowen Peninsula site of my friends Irish ancestry.

The Kellys, our delightful hosts in conversation one evening said they didn't see there would be any problem in our driving into Northern Ireland and over Cushendall… a trip of about 90 miles one way across the northern coast.

So we started early on a Monday morning and crossed uneventfully into the political Northern Ireland at a cross point on a bypass of the main part of the city of Londonderry. Then we chose a route via Limavady, Coleraine (center of Irish linen manufacture), and Ballymoney. We departed from the good main highways after Ballymoney to make a beeline toward Cushendall and found ourselves on almost untravelled secondary roads crossing the high Antrim plateau. Even the secondary roads were left behind as on the plateau the route found us on narrow single laned roads. Even those narrow roads were hard surfaced by what
appeared to be a granite pellet base and we passed through remote pasturelands frequented by unfenced sheep and saw occasional peat bogs. We met hardly any traffic on this short cut across the Antrim plateau.

Finally, we sensed we were beginning to descend to the Glens area, and all of a sudden we saw a sign Cushendall. A stop was made so I could have my snapshot taken by the signpost in the dull light of the glowering skies. The weather that July day was unfortunately not one for good picture taking. There was slight rainfall at times and the sky had become very darkly overcast with a fine mist falling most of the time.

Continuing down the road to the village of Cushendall, we stopped by the first church we came to. At the residence next door, I made inquiry of the kindly priest who responded to my knock. I told him we had come from America and were looking for Layde Parish churchyard where family members were buried. He explained it was located just beyond the trees down the road and that the minister did not reside in Cushendall, and that he covered several churches in other villages. Also, he said the church would be locked, but we could visit the churchyard cemetery.

Parking at a filling station across the way, we entered the churchyard through unlocked iron gates in a masonry fence. The Layde Parish Church of red sandstone held a small bell in position above the enclosed entry. The cemetery was laid out on both sides of the Church structure, with gravel pathways around the building. I began reading the tombstone inscriptions …and found a red sandstone marker which bore the birth and death dates for both the immigrant's bachelor brother, George McLarty, and his spinster sister, Margaret McLarty. Later I found also another single marker for the sister, Mary nee McLarty and her husband John Murphy… and another for a Robert Murphy, undoubtedly their son "White Bob".

I very much regretted we could not gain access to the church. We returned to our little (foreign-made Ford) rented car and proceeded perhaps a couple of blocks to what appeared to be the center of the village of Cushendall. Entering the post office, we found it was being run by a young woman and in the reception area were newspapers and a limited range of greeting cards, post cards and calendars for sale. I hastily grabbed up what postcards I could find concerning "the village (thus "hoping to make up for extremely poor picturertaking conditions that day) also found a number of little 1986 calendars remaining yet unsold in July of that year. The calendars contained area scene postcards glued to them. In conversation with the postmistress, I inquired about the village historian and she suggested I talk to the man at jewelry store at the next intersection. "That store bore the exterior sign reading simply "The Corner Store".

As we left the post office, we spied a candy store across the intersection. Crossing over we entered another small area with counter on 3 sides. A number
of small children were ahead of us with their pennies and nickels. The genial proprietor would open the show case and with a small scoop would weigh out the sweets which were displayed in small bins, similar to aluminum bread pans. The sweet shop we noted had some gift items and I looked specially for something of a souvenir of Cushendall. The only such object I spied was a “little person” leprechaun dressed in green with red cap and red boots sitting on a ceramic base on which was spelled “Cushendall” I purchased it and inquired if the merchant had more as I would have taken a dozen for gifts if available—but alas, that was the only one. There was obviously little tourist traffic in this remote coastal village.

We proceeded to The Corner Store (Jewelry Store). The proprietor with a rather pronounced Scottish burr accent was just opening up. The small shop area had little apparent jewelry but displayed in some glass cupboards rather dusty Waterford crystal and some Belleek porcelains and had some art works. Mr. McCambridge said, yes, he could remember McLartys living about Cushendall, but by that summer of 1986 they had either died or moved away. He recalled a Thomas McLarty who had been one of the last of the name. (This Thomas would have been some remote cousin of our immigrant ancestor, James McLarty). Some had gone to South Africa.

He kindly drew a sketch which seemed to indicate the last McLartys of that area had resided up the road near Tieveragh Hill (the Fairy Hill).

He then urged that we visit the Medieval Layde Parish ruin and its graveyard and made a sketch showing how we could drive to it saying that many McLartys and McDonnells would have been buried there. (It seems the “new” Layde Parish Church structure in the village was only built about 1830.)

So prompted, we drove a mile or so away and found a road that took us down almost to the edge of the seashore. The National Trust I later found has ownership of a small strip of seacoast there. There was a newly created paved parking lot with an overview of the North Channel. We parked and ate our sack lunch facing across the 12 mile width of the channel where we could see the headland (called a mull) of the Kintyre Peninsula of Scotland….from whence our remote Scottish McLarty ancestry had long ago crossed to the Antrim coast.

A footpath from the paved parking led through the heavily overgrown churchyard to the roofless ruin of the Medieval Layd Parish church. A small number of gravestones were legible and there was a high round cross of more recent vintage. But for the most part it would have taken hours of hard work to clean out the underbrush and to locate and decipher gravestones, many of which had fallen over. This obviously was the place where many local burials occurred prior to the 19th century and was undoubtedly the last resting place of some of our McLarty ancestors.
The old roofless church ruin had been constructed of mortared uncut stones. There were visible burials in the church floor, somewhat overgrown by vines, also memorial tablets with inscriptions placed on the interior walls. (See also section on Medieval Layd Church).

Feeling the time constraint we departed Cushendall area, choosing for our return the extreme coastal road route so we could visit the Giant's Causeway. We passed through the neighboring village of Cushendun and on around the north coast of Antrim, passing through the market town of Ballycastle (opposite Rathlin Island) and came to the new tourist center for the Giant's Causeway. This was a modern facility where we had coffee and also had some rich ice cream cones. Then for a nominal fee we took the little bus that descended to the seashore where we walked about to view at first hand this great antiquity of nature. (See also section on Giant's Causeway).

Resuming our journey we hastened now on good highways with considerable traffic in this July season, passing through the towns of Coleraine and Limavady, finally crossing the custom checkpoint on a bypass of the city of Londonderry, a place that has seen more than its share of political strife. We were casually waved through the checkpoint and returned to our guesthouse south of Letterkenny, a round trip of some 180 miles for our expedition into Northern Ireland.

Our accommodating host, Mr. Kelly, switched tires for us and voluntarily pounded out some dents in the rim of the small Ford wheel which had suffered from passage through some giant potholes in the course of the days since we left Shannon airport. The Kelly guest house (as had been the case in a number of others) had converted a large living room to accommodate a number of small tables on which guests were served. Over tea we chatted with two ladies from England visiting in County Donegal, as well as another American couple. Mr. Kelly, our host, was a school teacher who made use of his free time in the summer to assist Mrs. Kelly in accommodating the tourist guests. At breakfast when seated we found English marmalade, butter, and fresh sliced Irish bread on the table. We were then asked if we wanted porridge (oatmeal) and how we wanted our eggs. They would be served with bacon and sausage (which seemed always to contain lamb) and I would settle for the bacon. This hearty breakfast was accompanied by coffee or a pot of tea. So fortified by an 8:00 AM breakfast, we thus managed with a lunch of fruit, bread and cheese at mid-day.

Following our sojourn in Letterkenny, we then took our way southbound down Ireland's west coast to catch our return flight from Shannon airport.

To all who may read these lines and never have an opportunity to visit the ancestral area, I do wish time, weather and political circumstances could have afforded a more extensive review of the Cushendall area; but failing this, I have
endeavored by the foregoing lines to convey my most detailed impressions of our brief 1986 visit in Northern Ireland.

I purchased every book on Irish history I could locate in book stores there, as well as cassettes of Irish folk music, which I listen to even as I pen rough draft for this manuscript. Also since my return I have supplemented my knowledge of the area by acquisition of special maps and other data by further correspondence. Hopefully, I will continue learning on this subject but record this family history now to be sure it is distributed to the widest possible circle of contemporary cousins.

(Right)
Old Medieval Layd Church ruins, near the seashore, Cushendall, County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

(Left)
The dark sandstone multi-storied Curfew Tower, (foreground) landmark of the village of Cushendall, County Antrim, Northern Ireland.
DANIEL (DONALD) MC LARTY  
* c. 1783 County Antrim, Ireland  
+ and buried Feb. 22, 1846 (age 63 yrs.)  
from Woodpark, Layde Parish, Cushendall, Ireland  
Married: Circa 1820 or earlier  

| His father: McLarty  
* Probably Co. Antrim, Ireland of McLarty "Scottish" stock which earlier originated in peninsula of Kintyre, Scotland, near Saddell Abbey  
His mother: Probably *and + Co. Antrim, Ireland  

| Married:  
|__________ (Spouse)  
* c. 1790, County Antrim, Ireland  
+ and buried May 4, 1864 (age 74 yrs)  
as "Widow McLarty" of Woodpark, Layde Parish, Cushendall, Ireland.  

| Her father: __________  
Her mother: __________  

CHILDREN:  

2. George McLarty, * Dec. 25, 1822, + Dec. 22, 1902 (age 79). He never married. Burial record states he was of Lubatavish Townland, Glennaan (the valley location of this townland), a place on western edge of Cushendall, Ireland. Aged and infirm, George had sold the family property consisting of 20 acres, 3 R., 10 P. (In 1861 tax records this property consisted of House and Offices--a term used for all structures other than dwellings--and the land). According to George McLarty"s will his property valuation stood at 519 pounds 10 s. 0 d. George shares red sandstone gravestone marker with spinster sister Margaret in Layde Parish churchyard in Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland.  

3. Mary McLarty, * Nov. 23, 1823, + and was buried June 7, 1898 she was then of Ballyemon (short for valley properly named Glenballyemon, one of three draining into the Dall River at Cushendall.) Mary m. Sept. 18, 1849 John Murphy  
* c. 1818. + and buried Apr. 20, 1903 age 85. The marriage of Mary McLarty and John Murphy was witnessed by her brother. James McLarty, in the year prior to Jame’s migration to America. Their gravestone still stands in Layde Parish Churchyard in Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland.  

5. **Esther McLarty**, * probably about 1829. + Mar. 3D, 1903, Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland. Robert Shankey, (Sr.). * about 1810. + Nov. 24, 1889, a Coast Guard officer. His will termed him a Retired Coast Guard Officer, late of Giles’s Quay. It was proved at Armagh, Will Book 1890. P.R.O.N.I. by the widow, Esther Shankey and a spinster daughter, Ellen Shankey on March 18, 1890.

The family seat, a typical small acreage, was located in Tavnagharry Townland (a geographical taxing unit of variable size), located in Glenballyemon. one of the Glens or valleys for which this region of Ireland is known, just a few miles southwest of the coastal village of Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland. The name “Woodpark” appears to be a name for this home acreage itself (there was a practice to “name” fields and plots) which descriptive was included in the parish burial records for the father, Daniel McLarty and his widow, and for their daughter Margaret who never married but lived in the ancestral home until her death. Woodpark did not appear in the parish record when the bachelor son, George McLarty died, as he had by then been living for a year or so with his niece, Esther nee Murphy McCloy and her husband, John McCloy, in Lubetavish Townland, on the western edge of the village of Cushendall.

While Donald was a popular name among the Scotch and Scotcht-Irish people, this was not biblical, and the same people called Daniel in parish records were often also called Donald. The immigrant, James McLarty named his oldest son no doubt for the grandfather… and somewhat confusing that grandchild’s name appears on his tombstone in Smithland Cemetery as Donald …. yet in life the family always called him "Dannie".

| MARY MCLARTY | Her father: **Daniel (Donald) McLarty**
| * Nov. 23, 1823, as daughter of Daniel of Tavnagharry Townland + and buried June 7, 1898 Layde Parish churchyard; Cushendall, Co. Antrim, Ireland Married: Sept. 18, 18Q9, with brother James McLarty as a witness. | *c. 1783, + and buried Feb. 22. 1846 Her mother: _____the "Widow McLarty"
| | * c. 1790, + and buried May 4, 1864 |
| | His mother: |
CHILDREN:
1. Esther Murphy, baptized June 22, 1852, as dau. of John and Mary of Gortlean. Married: John McCloy of Lubetavish, Glenann, Cushendall, Ireland. John McCloy was the son of Patrick McCloy who died Oct. 22, 1878, at age 67.
2. Mary Anne Murphy, baptized Jun. 19, 1854
3. Margaret Murphy, baptized June 7, 1856.
4. Isabella Murphy, baptized May 10, 1858. (Probably + young, not in father's estate settlement.)
5. John Murphy (Jr.), baptized Nov. 6, 1859. (In 1904 he was going to live on a stock farm in Glenaan.
6. Daniel Murphy, baptized Aug. 23, 1863. (In 1904, living with 2 Murphy aunts in the old home.)
7. Robert "White Bob" Murphy, baptized Apr. 22, 1866, + Jan. 7, 1936, age 69. Left no widow per probate of April 30, 1936.
   This "White Bob" Murphy visited America, calling on relative Mrs. McAlister in Chicago, and visiting the Woodbury County, Iowa, McLarty's in the Fall of 1894 (a visit said to have occurred when Edna McLarty Fuller was about six months old). Also it has been learned from some extant letters this "White Bob" was employed for a time in the building of railroads in Canada. He returned to County Antrim and served as the administrator of his father's estate. He married "a near cousin" for which his uncle George McLarty thought he was foolish. From his marriage he had:
   (1) Hugh Murphy, of Tamneybrack, Aughafatten, Ireland (Who last wrote to Eliza McLarty Clift a letter received Dec. 10, 1938, in response to a request for Irish family data .... to which he added little.)
   (2) Mary Murphy ... she may not have survived childhood.
   (3) Clara Murphy.
   "White Bob" Murphy died Jan. 7, 1936, age 69, and left no widow according to probate of Apr. 30, 1936.
8. Mary Murphy, baptized Oct. 29, 1871.

The Mrs. McAlister of Chicago, Illinois, had a son, Eddy, on the Chicago Police force. She visited the Cushendall cousins in Ireland about 1905. Subsequently, she mailed a postcard of the scene looking down from a southwestern elevation toward the northeast toward the village of Cushendall, the River Dall, and the sea in the distance, to Eliza McLarty then of Smithland, Iowa. From this aging postcard, the author commissioned a local artist to render an 18" x 24" oil painting which is a prized family possession. That postcard remains a better overall view of Cushendall than the author was able to obtain during the few rainy hours she was able to spend in the village in July 1986. In 1988 when the author finally obtained from Irish sources a map that delineated all the "townlands" by name in the vicinity of Cushendall, it was noted with delight that the actual location of the ancestral Tavnagarry Townland was also southwest of Cushendall agreeing with the perspective of the oil painting looking toward the village!
ESTHER MURPHY
* and baptized June 22, 1852, as daughter of John Murphy and Mary of Gortlean, Cushendall

Her father: John Murphy
*c. 1818, + Apr. 18, 1903
Her mother: Mary McLarty
*Nov. 23, 1823, + & buried June 7, 1898

Married:

JOHN McCLOY, of Lubetavish, Glenann, Cushendall

His father: Patrick McCloy
* Mar. 17, 1811
+ Oct. 22, 1878, age 67 at Clegnah, Layde Parish, Cushendall

CHILDREN:

1. Esther McCloy. In 1904 she was "in service" (as a hired girl or maid) to a lady in the neighboring village of Cushendun, County Antrim. In 1905 she was said to be employed in Belfast.

2. Mary Anne McCloy. After death of Margaret McLarty in 1894, the grand-niece Mary Anne kept house for her bachelor great uncle George McLarty for a time. She migrated and apparently visited Iowa McLarty cousins (had met Eliza McLarty prior to Nov. 15, 1905 as her sister Martha in a letter alluded to such a meeting.) She eventually married a Canadian and was last known to reside in Kamloops, British Columbia. Her married name not now known.

Prior to migrating, in February 1902, Mary Anne was employed by "old Nick Turnley" in Cushendall. No doubt a descendant of the rich Mr. Turnley who did so much for the village of Cushendall. (Kindly refer to the section about Cushendall.)

3. Martha McCloy. She wrote letters to Eliza McLarty of Smithland, Iowa, in the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. By the year 1908, both Mary Anne and Martha McCloy were in the U.S. or Canada.

4. Robert McCloy. In April 1959 (when the Ulster-Scot Historical Society produced some data for the author) he was residing in Ballyemon (properly Glenballyemon, the valley), Tavnagarry Townland, Cushendall, County Antrim .....the same general area of the McLarty ancestral home of "Woodpark" and may in fact been seated on the ancestral acres.

5. A younger McCloy sister (first name not given, but said to be in school when Mary Anne was corresponding with Eliza McLarty.

Martha McCloy's letter of November 15, 1905, wrote that “we had Mrs. McAlister and her son, Eddy (the Chicago policeman) here for the last three months."

Note: Eliza McLarty Clift left a note that the distinctive appellation of "White Bob Murphy" was to make clear the difference between Robert "Red Bob Murphy" (said to be a second cousin) who was a Chicago policeman. Exactly how "Red Bob's" second cousinship came about I have not been able to clarify. He may only have been related on the Murphy side to the uncle John Murphy whom our immigrant’s sister, Mary McLarty married in 1849
EDUCATION IN IRELAND: In 1832 (when the future immigrant James McLarty was 5 years old) the government had established a National Board of Education to provide the country with a primary school system open to all children. It had always been extremely important in that country that the male offspring receive as much education as the law or the financial situation in the family allowed, but not necessarily true as far as the female children were concerned. Largely financed by the government, it was intended these schools be non-denominational; children of different faiths could receive separate religious instructions after school hours. By one means or another our immigrant ancestor, James, received a good formal elementary education and was an excellent penman. The National Board’s attempt at social integration, it is reported, was opposed by both Catholic and Protestant church leaders. In time forced with such powerful opposition, the government was forced to capitulate and by 1870, it is said, nearly all Irish primary schools were affiliated with religious groups. Despite this religious segregation, the national school system was largely responsible for the dramatic improvement in standards of literacy that occurred during the 19th century.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTHER (Aunt Easter) McLarty</th>
<th>Her father: Daniel (Donald) McLarty</th>
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<tr>
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<td>+ Mar. 3D, 1903, Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland</td>
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<td>Married:</td>
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<td>ROBERT SHANKEY (Sr.)</td>
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<td>*c. 1810</td>
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<td>+ Nov. 24, 1889</td>
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CHILDREN:
1. **Eliza Shankey** * + 1922. m Benjamin Motyer of Dundalk, Ireland. He + prior 1909. This couple had 3 daughters:
   (1) Essy (Esther) Motyer
   (2) Mary Motyer
   (3) Ellen Motyer
   (It was said two of the daughters were married by October 28, 1906, per letters from Eleanor.)
2. **Esther Shankey (“Essy”)** * + m. John McAlister. This couple had no issue.
3. **Robert Shankey (Jr.)** He married and had a family of 9 children of whom only 2 daughters were left at home in 1909.
   A son was in the Navy in 1918.
   A son migrated to South Africa and after living there for 8 years was killed in a tram car accident in Cape Town
   A son who was in January 1927 Headmaster of Kilkenny College, Kilkenny, Ireland.
A daughter who married one of the Masters of the same Kilkenny College, Kilkenny.

A daughter who lived in Kilkenny and then married a Civil Engineer who migrated to Vancouver, British Columbia, to a government post there.

Data on other Shankey children not known.

4. Eleanor ("Ellen") Shankey * + About 1909 she married a widower, much her senior, Mr. William Spears. He was a Plant Superintendent on the Great Northern Railway, Dundalk, Ireland. In a letter dated Nov. 4, 1918, Ellen related the death of her husband, Mr. Spears "took influenza and developed an infection of the chest". In that same letter, Ellen wrote to Eliza nee McLarty Clift, she mentions regret at learning of the death of Eliza's first born (Nine Elizabeth Clift), and was "grateful that God has been good to you and has given you another" (Ethel nee Clift Phillips, the author, who was born on Sept. 7, 1918.)

Robert Shankey was an officer in the British Coast Guard. Estate papers refer to him as a Retired Coast Guard Officer, late of Giles's Quay. It is apparent Esther McLarty made a good marriage and that the family "lived well". How she met Mr. Shankey is not known. They seemed to have resided in the city of Dundalk after the marriage. He prospered, built row houses, had an interest in a ship, ... all of which properties were bequeathed in detail in his will. He left to his only son, Robert (Jr.) 4 shares in a vessel. He left to his youngest daughter, Eleanor, the house where he resided in Linen Hall Street, Dundalk. Eleanor lived on there with her widowed mother. Robert Shankey (Sr.'s) will was proved at Armagh, Will Book of 1890, P.R.O.N.I. by the widow, Esther Shankey, and spinster daughter, Eleanor Shankey on March 18, 1890.

Eleanor Shankey Spears was a literate correspondent of Eliza nee McLarty Clift over a period of a couple of decades with some letters still extant. Eleanor ("Ellen") referred to the fact they lived "comfortably".

The last correspondence from Eleanor Shankey Spears on imprinted stationery showed her address as 6 Mountain View, Wellington Place, Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland. One summer she wrote of vacationing on the Isle of Man. Formal stationery "edged in black" was used whenever she had to report to the Iowa McLartys of a death in the family remaining in Ireland.

Eleanor mentions deceased Mr. Spears children as all away: "The eldest boy in the army in France, Alfie in the Navy, the eldest girl is in London and the youngest at a boarding school in Dublin."

Eleanor in January 1909 wrote to Eliza acknowledging receipt of an Invitation to the McLarty-Clift wedding (which took place on January 20, 1909), and mentioned that she was sending a trifling wedding present---two hat pins of Connemara Marble, and regretted that Eliza might have to pay duty when picking them up.
After Esther Shankey McAlister's husband, John, died in 1922, she and her widowed sister, Eleanor, lived together in the Dundalk residence.

Naming Patterns: The system widely used by Irish parents in the 19th century of choosing Christian names for their children (a tradition strictly adhered to in many parts of Ireland) was that the father named the first born after his father (or mother if a female child), and the mother named the second born after her father or mother. They then alternated until both sets of parental names were used up. They then used the names of their brothers and sisters. The system left little opportunity for introduction of "new" names. (The evidence of so many James McLartys once living in Layde Parish we may certainly interpret as their having a grandfather or great grandfather named James.) (See: Other McLartys of Layde Parish)

If this system of naming was carried out in our immigrant's family, when our immigrant James McLarty was born as a "second son" we might assume that his mother was giving him the forename of her father ..... an unknown ancestor to this writer. The "first son", the immigrant's brother George McLarty, under this system .... might have been named for the presently unknown parent of Daniel McLarty (the immigrant's father), another George (?).

{Note: Correspondence received by James McLarty from his sister ("Aunt Easter") Mrs. Esther nee McLarty Shankey of Dundalk, as well as from his only brother, George McLarty, of Cushendall, reflects their deep, loving, and Christian relationship even though separated by many miles.)

(An undated letter, but undoubtedly written circa 1898)

My Dear Brother

6 Mountain View
Wellington Place
Dundalk, Ireland

I am sure you think it strange that I have not written to you before this and indeed I can only plead carelessness and putting off from time to time, having nothing particular to write about.

Thank you very much for the photo you were kind enough to send. Your family all seem to be fine and healthy. I trust God will spare them to you to be a comfort and help in your old age.

I am pleased that you valued my picture enough to have it enlarged. I am sending you one of my dear husband as you wished for it. I had not one I could send so had to get this one taken from one I had and afraid on that account it is not so good as we could wish. You want to know particularly about my family. I told you all their names in a former letter but you have forgotten.

I'll tell you how we live and then you'll remember us better. When we retired from business, my son Robert built two houses, Eliza's husband two, and myself two.
The six houses form a separate block in a very nice private street convenient to the bay and each two cost about 700 pounds. Robert and wife and family of 9 (5 sons and 4 daughters) live in one end house and has let his other house to a tenant at 35 pounds per year. He has a good situation as bookkeeper in a foundry, and his 2 eldest boys are serving their apprenticeship. Eliza lives in the center, has a family of 4 sons and 3 daughters. Her husband has a good position from the Coast Guards. Her eldest son has served his time to the engineering and her second is at present in Dublin in a training college, going to be a teacher. They also have let their (other) house to a tenant. I live at the other end of the block with my daughter Ellen (Eleanor) whose photograph you have and Eliza’s eldest daughter has always lived with us. My other daughter, Essie, is married to John McAlistier and lives in another part of town. They have no family.

Now I hope you won’t be tired reading all these details. I had a very severe illness this Spring-congestion of my left lung but thank God I am better now but I have to be very careful. When I last heard from George (the immigrant James’ only brother) he was quite well. He talks of settling the old place, but I don’t think he will ever make up his mind to leave it and lonely as he must be, I am sure he is happier there than he would be anywhere else.

I hope you have a prospect of a good harvest and that the Lord will send suitable weather for gathering it in. Everything looks flourishing around here and we have had very nice weather so far. The beginning of the season was very dry but we have had a good deal of rain lately. The potato crop seems to be very good and they are selling here for 14 or 15 per stone. Butter 9 ½ per ? and eggs ____per dozen.

Dear brother isn’t it strange how we get separated here below. I often think will you and I ever meet again. I suppose we should scarcely know each other if we did, but God grant we may meet in the Home above, redeemed and purchased by His blood, where there will be no more partings and no more separation. How short the longest life will seem then, and surely this is only like our school days, learning now what will decide where we shall spend eternity and may God enable us both to learn to say “Jesus is my Saviour”. I trust you and your dear wife and family ware quite well and thank God we are all quite well here.

We all write in sending our warmest love to you all hoping to hear from you again, and again asking your forgiveness for my long delay in writing.

Your loving sister,

Esther Shankey

(Note: This author has the photo of Esther Shankey’s husband, Robert Shankey, Retired Coast Guard Officer, but unfortunately among the pictures Eliza McLary Clift carefully saved, the photos of Esther herself, and her daughter Eleanor Shankey could not be found)
TEN LETTERS WRITTEN Between Nov. 24, 1897 and Dec. 14, 1902 to James McLarty of Smithland, Iowa, by his brother, George McLarty of Cushendall, County Antrim, Ireland.

(Ten letters saved by Elizabeth nee McLarty Clift are quoted herein. For clarity this author has capitalized the names of family members George McLarty mentions. The author found a note among Eliza’s remarks, indicating the Murphy who undertook the purchase of great uncle George's home place was Daniel Murphy … understood to be his nephew. After arranging to sell the McLarty home place “Woodpark”, Glenballymoney, Tavnaharry Townland, near Cushendall, George made his home with his niece, Mrs. Esther nee Murphy McClivy and her husband John, of Lubatavish Townland. It was at the latter place that George McLarty died eight days after his last letter of December 14, 1902 was penned.)

Tavnaharry
24 November 1897

Dear Brother
After a long silence I once more sit down to write a few lines to you to let you know that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us. Hoping this will find you all the same. I am struggling on with the farm yet but I see nothing for me but to sellout if you would not think of coming home to spend the remainder of your days in the old home. Of course you know best yourself whether it would suit you or not. I have it entered in the Land Court again for a second judicial term and I expect a good reduction. I am trying to hold on until I get that settled and until I hear from you as I will not take the Murphy about me as I know I could not agree with them. There is not many of the old neighbours living here now. George McKillop is still a fresh man yet and surface man on our new road at 12 shillings per week. There is four girls and two boys of his family in America. JOHN MURPHY and family is all in good health and I hear no word of ROBERT (MURPHY) going to America again. MRS. SHANKEY and family is all well. The McKillops of Glenan is all well what is left of them. The old people is all dead, Daniel, Robert, Alex, and Margaret. We have had pretty wet summer here but a good harvest and fine weather as yet no frost or snow yet the crops was very good with the exceptions of potatoes, they were not as good as usual on account of the wet summer. I have little more to say only write soon and I will try and not be so, long in answering again. I conclude with sending my love and blessing to you all and remain your affectionate, Brother George McLarty.

Tavnaharry
11 April 1898

Dear Brother
After a long silence I once more take up my pen to let you know that I am in good health thanks be to God for all his mercies to us. Hoping this will find you all enjoying a like blessing. I have come through trying time of it this while with my friend MRS. McCLOY (George's niece) began to think I could not do without her
daughter and she would not let her stay with me any longer unless I would sign over the place to her after my time. So I thought the best plan for me was to sell out and be rid of them. I employed an auctioneer and he put up notices for to sell all on the 10th January last, so the morning of the auction men that I suppose did not know the MURPHYS as well as I did advised me that I should give it them and not let a stranger in to it. I agreed to give it to them at 350 pounds by paying 200 down and giving me a mortgage on the farm for the 150 pounds. The purchase was to be completed on the 14 February but when that day came they had a solicitor employed to act for them and instead of completing their bargain they brought in a plea that I could not give them a legal title when I did not administer after my father's death when I beat them in that I had receipts to show it was my mother that succeeded my father as tenant and when MARY married (JOHN MURPHY) and you left my name was put in for tenant 12 years before she died and I had no need to administer, then they kept back with promises from one week to another until I got out of patience at last and went to an attorney who served them with a notice to complete their agreement inside of a week or I was at liberty to sell to who I pleased. Now I am the worst in the world with them and that is my thanks for giving it to them the way I done. I could have got 400 pounds from a stranger but what spites me that I am getting no thanks for what I done. It was only last Wednesday I got bargain completed. Sold all my crop and stock out on nine months credit and the auctioner has agreed to collect the money. I would have wrote sooner only waiting from one week to another, thinking it would be settled but it is my opinion the plan I took of them it was not settled yet. I wrote to sister ESTHER on Thursday last but I got no answer yet. Write soon as I will be uneasy to hear from you. I conclude by sending my love and blessing to you all in the kindest manner. I remain your loving brother, George McLarty.

Cushendall
11 August 1898

Dear brother
I once more sit down to write a few lines to you to let you know that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us. Hoping this will find you all enjoying a like blessing. Sister MARY (MURPHY) is dead. She departed this life on 5th June (1898) last. I was in Dundalk with sister ESTHER at the time and JOHN McCLOY sent me a telegram of her death and I came home to her funeral. I am stopping in McCLOYS since, but a letter addressed to Cushendall will find me.
She was only about a month ailing. I think much the same way that sister MARGARET was taken, Bronkitis and heart disease. I expect when I get things squared up to be going back to Dundalk if the Lord spares me in health. I was fretting lest some of your boys was taken to the War (Spanish-American). I hope you will write soon and let me know. I suppose the war helped you some in getting better prices for your crops and cattle, but I believe it is not going to last long and it is so best I think. There are not any of the old neighbours alive here now. George McKillop is still enquiring about you. His wife is dead this some
time. Sister ESTHER stands her age well. She is fresh looking yet only not very strong. The youngest daughter ELLEN is never married yet. ROBERT (SHANKEY, Jr.) and ELIZA has large families, but ESTHER (daughter of Sister ESTHER) has none but they are all very comfortable.
I add no more at present only write soon as I will be anxious to hear about the boys. I conclude with sending my love and blessing to you all. I remain your affectionate Brother, George McLarty.

Cushendall
28 November 1898

Dear brother
I once more sit down to write these few lines to you to let you know that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us hoping this will find you all enjoying a similar blessing. I am stopping at present in JOHN McCLOY'S. I do not know how long I may be there when you write address to Cushendall and I will get it. I had a letter from sister ESTHER last week. She was not very well in health then. I would rather you had come home before I parted the farm but that cannot be helped now however I do not intend to forget you if I have any left but none of us knows when it may please God to call us home. I trust that we may all be ready for the call when it comes. I have little news of consequence to send you as a great many of the old neighbours was there in your time is gone. George McKillops is still alive and earning his 12 shillings per week surface man on the new road. The wife is dead which is against him. He is always enquiring about you. There was a pork market in Cushendall today 40 shilling per 112 pounds. All kinds of stock is a fair price.
I have little more to say. I do not expect to see you in this world but I hope we may meet in the next. I conclude by sending my love and blessing to you all in the kindest manner. I remain your affectionate Brother George McLarty.

Cushendall
18 April 1899

Dear brother
I once more sit down to write a few lines to you to let you know that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us. Hoping this will find you all enjoying a similar blessing. I had a letter from sister ESTHER on Monday. She is getting very frail but she has good care. I thought the way I gave my farm to the MURPHYS that I could have stopped in it my time but the way they tried to work me I could not think of stopping with them. Now they have 150 pounds to pay again November and I do not see but they will have to sell it before they can pay me, and if they had a settled their bargain without any roguish pulls perhaps they never would have to pay it. I might have known the MURPHYS better. I have got no thanks for giving it to them, for 50 pounds less than I could get and the money paid down. We have had a pretty moderate winter here very little frost or snow but plenty of rain. Your friend McKillop of Eshery is all well. The old stock of them that you know is all dead. George McKillop is well and strong yet earning 12 shillings per week surface man on the new road, and is always enquiring
about you. Big Michael McAuley of Ballyfao is alive yet and his brother Paddy. Dan'l McFall and Sam'l McCollum and Michael O'Neill, Malcolm McCambridge and Patrick McCollum that is nearly all the old people alive in Ballyemon that you knew. (Ballyemon refers to Glenballyemon, the glen or valley in which the McLarty home place was located in Tavnagharry Townland). The rest your friends is all well. I send you a newspaper to let you see the constitution of the new Council we have got. Dan'l. Jameson and the brother John is still alive, also John Hamilton and the sister, Jane. (Tradition is the Hamiltons were some kin but research to date has failed to prove how.) I have little more to say and I would like to hear from you sometime. I conclude with sending my love and blessing to you all in the kindest manner. I remain your affectionate Brother George McLarty.

Cushendall
16 January 1900

Dear brother
I once more take the opportunity of writing these few lines to you to let you know that I am in good health at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us hoping this will find you all enjoying a similar blessing. I got your letter all right and was sorry to hear of you being complaining as I think you were not subject to be often laid up. Your family of sons is not much use to you now in your old days where they all go to do for themselves. I had a letter from sister ESTHER. She is always able to be up a while every day. The children and grandchildren are all well. There is one of the granddaughters got married to a schoolmaster. The MURPHYS is well. There is not many of the old neighbours that you know alive now. Big Michael of Ballyfao and Patrick his brother, Dan'l McFall and George McKillop is alive yet and George McKillop is always enquiring about you. John Hamilton of Cushendall is dead. Dan'l Jameson is alive still. There is nothing talked of here now but the war. The most of the ignorant Papists here is in sympathy with the boxers (Boer War in South Africa). It is not easy listening to them. People thinks the English will overcome them at the last but by appearances according to the accounts we get there will be too many lives lost before it is decided. I have little more to say only write soon and I promise to not be so long without answering again. I conclude by sending my love to you all in the kindest manner and remain your loving Brother George McLarty.

Cushendall
9 April 1901

Dear brother
I received your note of the 10th of March and was glad to hear you were all well as this leaves me at present thanks be to God for his mercies to us. I am getting wonderful good health considering my age and that I am not very content with my way of living. I thought all along If I could have plenty of money when I would get unable to work that I would be all right but now I see my mistake but I must Just do the best I can for my little time in this world now and do my best to be prepared to meet my God in the next.
I am getting some letters from the SHANKEYS still, they are all well. Donald Buffers old wife died last week at the age of 90 years and her, youngest son Archibald about two months since. I was glad to hear of Billy Hamilton (possibly some relation who migrated to Ontario 77) and his sister Ann being alive and well yet. They are both older than me. George McKillop is always enquiring about you and he is able to earn his pay of 12 shillings per week working surface man on the new road. Old Michael in Ballyfao is alive yet and his brother Patrick, Michael O'Neill is alive still and getting his pension regular from America. You spoke of me going out to you but I am afraid the passage would be too much for me and that the climate would not agree with me and I don't think ROBERT MURPHY is in any concert with going to America again. Old JOHNY (MURPHY) is smart yet. The rest of the family is all well. When you write let me know if there is a bank in Smithland. There is a great change in the price of stock. Here now a cow same as the one you sold at the time you were leaving Ireland for 2 pounds 10 shillings would get 10 pounds now and year old calves selling from 4 pounds to 7 pounds each. You will excuse me writing you a short letter I think a great toil of writing now. I conclude with sending my love and blessing to you, Mrs. and family and I remain your affectionate Brother George McLarty.

Cushendall
28 October 1901

Dear brother
I once more take the opportunity of sending these few lines to you hoping to find you all in good health as this leaves me at present thank God for his mercies to us. I am always living with sister MARY'S (MURPHY) daughter ESTHER and I cannot complain but all the time I would be contenter in my own house but I made a mistake I cannot mend now that hadn't a family of my own but perhaps it is all working together for good. I am getting very good health and am still able to go to the Church on Sunday when the day is fine. This has been a pretty good season here and the best crop of potatoes has been for some time back. The MURPHYS is all in good health. Old JOHNNY is still alive. ROBERT is still at home and the wife with her mother. I hear them say she will soon have a youngster. Your old chum George McKillop is always asking for you. He is earning his wages on the road as yet. The SHANKEYS is all well and two of ELIZA'S daughters married. I get letters still from ELLEN. She stuck to her mother and never married and I suppose won't now. The old people here is dropping off. Hugh Reid of Cushendall is dead and big Michael of Ballyfao and I hear Michael O'Neill near his last. I have little more to say as writing is a toil to me now only I send my love and blessing to you all. Your loving brother, George McLarty.
Cushendall
6 February 1902

Dear brother
I once more send you these few lines to let you know that I am in tolerable good health thanks be to God for his mercies to us. Hoping this will find you all well. I am still living in JOHN McCLOYS. They are all well. The two oldest girls is at service. MARY ANN is with old Mik Turnley in Cushendall and MARTHA is with the rector, Mr. Thompson. The MURPHYS is all well and ROBERT'S wife has got a young son call HUGH (MURPHY). I had a letter from ROBERT SHANKEY lately. They are all well. There is not many of the old neighbours alive now that was here in your time. George McKillop is still able to earn his pay on the road yet. Michael O'Neill is still alive and getting his pension always but I believe is nearly always confined to bed. It is very good times for farmers here now that they had not such a crop of potatoes for some time past. They are selling from 1. 6d tp 2 per cwt. 112 pork 5.3 shillings per cwt. in Cushendall on Monday last. Oats is from 6 shillings to 7 per cwt. and cattle is high. Cows same as was in your time here from 7 to 10 pounds, horses from 10 to 20 pounds, butter 1 per pound. I have little more to only write as often as you can. I am always glad to hear from you although I do not expect ever to see you in this world where our time cannot be expected to be very long now. When I am in eightieth year since Christmas night I conclude with sending my love and blessing you, Mrs., and family, I remain your loving brother, George McLarty.

(Last letter before he died on Dec. 22, 1902).

Cushendall
14 December 1902

Dear brother
I once more try to write a few lines to you in hopes it may find you all In the enjoyment of good health thank God I have no reason to complain of my health for a man of my age eighty years on Christmas day. I was beginning to fear that all was not well with you when I did not hear from you before now and I would like to hear how you all are. Old JOHN MURPHY and family are all in good health no changes among them as yet only ROBERT. I think he was foolish marrying such a near friend (said to be a first cousin ... on his father's side??) and hanging about home waiting for the father's legacy. ESTHER'S family, the SHANKEYS is all well and some of her grandchildren married. Your old friend George McKillop is well and is always enquiring for you. Michael O'Neill is dead and Dan'l Jamison. JOHN McCLOY and family is all well. They have two daughters at service. Please write a few lines as soon as convenient as I am anxious to hear from you. I conclude with wishing you all a happy Christmas, I remain your affectionate Brother George McLarty.
PICTURED BELOW
LEFT: Margaret McLarty, of Cushendall, spinster eldest sister of the immigrant James McLarty.
RIGHT: George McLarty, of Cushendall, bachelor and only brother of the immigrant James McLarty.

A TYPICAL IRISH COUNTRY HOME (one room wide)

Pictured at left-Miss Mary Ann McCloy, grandniece of the immigrant. (She eventually migrated to British Columbia, married name unknown.)
(As an introduction to this family history, I suggest the reader be transported back to the time of migration of our immigrant ancestor, James McLarty.)

THE EMIGRANT'S DEPARTURE FROM IRELAND

Opening Scene

The Time: Generally understood to be in the year 1850.

The Place: A cottage home on the small acreage situated in Tavnagharry Townland (a unit of territory for taxing purposes, etc.) (Such units varied in size and many were far smaller than U. S. townships.) in the Anglican ecclesiastical parish known as Layde, near the seacoast village of Cushendall, County Antrim on the extreme northeastern coast of Ireland.

The Scene: A young man of some 23 years of age emerges with a bundle of clothing and personal belongings and begins to walk down the cart road toward the village of Cushendall whose rooftops were visible in the valley (called Glen Ballyemon) with the River Dall in the distance. He makes one last turn to look back at the place that had given him birth, and would ever afterwards remember with poignancy the sight of his mother at the doorway, waving, with tears streaming down her face. James McLarty would recall that scene and retell of his departure from Ireland many times in the years ahead.

The emigrant’s motivation was without doubt to secure better economic opportunities in America, and although he might not have so phrased it then, to give his unborn descendants the advantages and freedoms of a new and expanding land.

The famine years of 1845 and 1846 had killed nearly a million people and drove another million abroad. The drastic times of the famine years had not, however, been felt so acutely in County Antrim as in many other central and western counties where the potato had become the sole crop. For example, the population decline between 1841 and 1851 was only 9% in County Antrim, as compared to-

29% in County Mayo
32% in County Roscommon
27% in County Galway

as illustrated on the attached map.
The decision having been made to emigrate, James sold his "buller", a steer, to finance in part his journey. This sale was referred to in a letter his brother George wrote to him nearly 50 years later recalling that time and that the animal sold for 2 pounds 10 shillings. Like millions emigrating from Europe, our ancestor came with little besides the clothes on his back, his good name, and visions of opportunities to be had in the lands across the sea.

On departing, James left behind his mother, the "Widow McLarty", widowed now four years since the death of her husband, Daniel McLarty, in 1846. In the home remained his bachelor older brother, George, and his spinster sister, Margaret, and a younger sister Esther (called affectionately Aunt Easter). His sister, Mary, had married on September 18, 1849 to John Murphy and they resided a short distance away. (Their Murphy wedding certificate recites her father's name as Daniel … and her brother, James McLarty, had been a witness at the marriage.) After his departure the subsistence farm acreage would be tended by his brother George, and the sister Margaret would remain the housekeeper until her death.

We do not know the exact route taken by James McLarty. There is every possibility he embarked by a small vessel from Cushendall on Red Bay and went to a larger port as in that era the "good roads" had not been created along the rugged coastal route. Then from such Irish port he probably crossed to the British port of Liverpool or Bristol before embarking on a Trans-Atlantic sailing packet. The crossing to the port of New York in the age of sailing ships was often quoted as taking six weeks.

The Passenger Vessel Act of 1848 passed by the British Parliament specified that each passenger was entitled to space measuring 6' in height, 2' in width, and a bit more than 6' in length. This worked out to 80 cubic feet ... the amount of space that 2 tons of cargo would take up, such a sacrifice of profit was simply unacceptable, and shipowners chose to ignore the Act.

An 1851 steerage ticket, for example, on the packet ship Princeton from Liverpool to New York cost 3 pounds, 5 shillings …. said to be almost half a year’s wages for many an Irish farmer. The contract promised food, water, and cooking space aboard ship and "subsistence money" of a shilling per person per day in the event the ship failed to depart port on schedule. Crossing the Atlantic had been a travail for emigrants ever since the earliest days of American settlement, poor food, most uncomfortable quarters, and a real test of endurance only magnified in rough weather at sea.

The trip by packet from major British ports took 35 to 40 days on average… but perhaps twice that long if the ship met bad weather. From such ports in 1850 there were some steamships plying the Atlantic, but the bulk of the immigrants to America, being of limited means, were still achieving the trans-Atlantic journey in the cheaper, crowded sailing ships.
Steerage passengers, typically as many as 800 on a 1000 ton ship, would spend most of their time in the confines of a dark, rank, claustrophobic space known as "Tween decks". Often this space was a created accommodation, a temporary floor beneath the main deck and on top of the cargo hold. Ventilation came only from the hatches, and these few sources of fresh air were closed tight during inclement weather. In the "Tween decks" were fitted row upon row of berths, about 6 feet long and set close together in at least two tiers. Some ships were even fitted out with three tiers of bunks. During a storm, the misery was compounded by lack of access to the main deck.

At Liverpool, when favorable winds came up, as many as 30 ships might leave on the same tide from docks 3 miles apart, and inspecting them all was patently impossible by the 3 inspectors provided at this busiest emigration port of all. Almost worse than the dirt was the smell. Some of the odors were those of a normal ship, the bilge and the perpetually rotting hulk, the lingering odor of old cargoes and the foul new ones (such as hides).

Every packet (sailing) ship was supposed to provide each adult steerage passenger with a weekly allowance of 2 ½ pounds of biscuit, a pound of flour, 5 pounds of oatmeal, 2 pounds of rice, 2 ounces of tea, ½ pound of sugar, ½ pound of molasses, and 5 pounds of potatoes could be substituted for 1 pound of oatmeal or rice. Meat and green vegetables were not included on the list of required provisions until 1848. Our ancestor made the crossing about 1850 and regrettably we have no record of his actual experience during the voyage.

For the emigrant, securing a life-sustaining supply of food was only half the battle ... the other half was trying to cook it. On most ships the cooking grates up on deck were too few for the hundreds of people needing to use them. When the weather was bad, they could not be used. Equally scanty was the supply of drinking water. Many ships took on their water from the rivers in which they anchored, so it was not fresh to begin with. While the law specified that water should be stored in "sweet casks" (that is, casks not befouled by having formerly held such contents as wine, indigo or tobacco), many shipmasters used whatever containers they happened to have on hand. The most common remedy for fouled water was to add vinegar, the acidity helped to check putrefaction, but it did little to improve the taste and in the end aggravated thirst.

Disease was often rampant in steerage, particularly cholera, smallpox and typhus. Theoretically, no emigrant was allowed to board a ship without medical examination by a government doctor .... but as doctors inspected sometimes 200 persons per hour (being paid 1 pound for every 100 persons) the examination was often cursory, as an inspection of the tongue held out. The real cause of cholera (not known in the mid-19th century) was contact with human waste, an inescapable hazard in overcrowded steerage passage. Outbreaks of smallpox were often accompanied by pneumonia, encephalitis or some other ailment, and
the mortality was high. Typhus was the worst killer on all sailing ships. When emigration was at its height this was called "ship fever".

The tragic deaths on the emigrant ships might have been prevented if the various Passenger Vessel Acts in force at the time had been observed, if brokers had not sold tickets to more passengers than a ship was supposed to carry, if the pre-embarkation medical exams had been thorough, and if captains had refused to allow sick passengers to come aboard.

A typical packet ship of the 1840's measured 1000 tons, was 170 feet from stern to stern, and had a hold 20 feet deep. Timbers from live oak made the packet's hull durable and virtually impervious to dry rot. Copper sheathing on the bottom prevented leakage and protected against marine parasites. Masts, towering as much as 90 feet above their footing on the keelson, were made of a single tree trunk, white pine floated from Maine to New York shipyards. A packet carried extra spars and as many as three complete sets of sails, as insurance against more serious damage enroute.

The cabin class emigrants paid ten times the cost of steerage passengers, a luxury not many emigrants could afford.

The sight of Sandy Hook Lightship at New York Harbor was said to "compensate for all our toil and trouble" by passengers and crew alike after the Atlantic crossing. Castle Garden was not opened as a reception center until 1855 (Replace in turn in 1890 by the "Nation's Gateway" on Ellis Island), so probably James McLarty first stepped ashore at one of the East River docks after his 1850 passage.

ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

Our ancestor, it has been said, loved horses. So it was not unusual to learn the family tradition that he first found employment in a livery stable in Philadelphia. He may have been in this employment for a few years, working and saving precious wages for a stake in the New World.

The pull of kinship for fellow McLartys and/or other natives of Cushendall, in a few years brought him to Grey County, Ontario where other McLartys were residing. (See chart of other Canadian McLartys). In that same vicinity lived the family of Samuel Ervin and his wife Eliza nee Synnott, also Irish immigrants. At the mature age of 34 years, he finally took a major step, selecting a lifetime partner, Ann Ervin, the 16 year eldest daughter of the Samuel Ervins (sometimes recorded as Irvin). They were married by a Church of England ceremony on January 24, 1862, by A. H. R. Mulholland, Rector and Incumbent of St. George's Church and Rural Dean at Owen Sound, Ontario.
In conjecture tracing the life of the young couple, it appears that by the Fall of 1863, doubtless in search of cash employment, they had gone to Sugar Island off Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. (Eliza McLarty left notes to this effect.) On that island, the sugar maple trees provided syrup which could be processed to maple sugar. It is presumed that James worked in this activity or in lumbering there. The location accounts for the fact that the couple’s first-born, a son named Donald (called "Dannie") was born on October 13, 1863, and by virtue of his birth on U. S. soil became the first United States citizen in the family. The Sugar Island employment may only have been seasonal.

At Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, are located the canals, popularly referred to as the Soo Canals, two toll-free ship canals on the border with Canada. The U.S. Locks were built to control the 21 foot drop in water level between Upper St. Mary's River and Lake Superior …. versus the Lower St. Mary's River and Lake Huron. These locks handle more bulk freight in a ten-month season than either the Suez or Panama Canal operating year around. They are now a link in the St. Lawrence & Great Lakes Waterway.

The "City of the Past" adjacent to the Soo Locks is a reconstruction in miniature of historic Sault Ste. Marie …. Michigan's oldest settlement. Thousands of hand-carved pieces were required for this 90 foot long 3-dimensional restoration of "The Soo" as it appeared in the early days of its history. A seven minute narration points out the many interesting sights seen inside the City of the Past (founded as a permanent mission in 1668 by Father Jacques Marquette.) (The author on a 1983 tour viewed this exhibit which appeared probably about the way it did when James McLarty labored on the nearby Sugar Island. Another Jack McLarty was later to serve as mayor of Sault Ste. Marie…. See Other Canadian McLarty section.)

The next four sons of James and Ann McLarty were born on Canadian soil, as evidenced by the 1871 census where the household appears as #259-260 in District 7, Division 1, residing in a log house in Holland township, Grey County, Ontario…. a location near the present town of Williamsford. These sons were named John, George Samuel, James, and William Joseph.

Grey County was heavily wooded at this time. Ann, the young mother was kept busy providing for the growing family in the primitive log cabin in the woods. Flour for the household was purchased by the barrel. She baked all the bread for the family (no doubt of the sour-dough variety, with some yeast saved always for the next batch of baking). One day she became aware there were strangers outside her door … some Indians were peering inside. She could not converse with them, but she concluded the smell of the freshly baked yeast bread might have attracted them out of the woods. So she gave them some of the fresh bread and they seemed satisfied and went peacefully on their way.

When William Joseph ("Joe") was only 7 months old, about March 1874. a family decision was made to leave Ontario. Ann's parents. Samuel and Eliza Sinnett
Ervin had meantime removed to the state of Michigan, so the McLarty family first travelled to Michigan. There they learned the U.S. Government in 1862 had passed the Homestead Act. The lure of its provisions caused James and Ann McLarty and their five boys to undertake the long journey by covered wagon to Dakota Territory to homestead. They finally settled in Union County, Dakota Territory, near the village of Elk Point, on a claim not many miles from the Big Sioux River.

While residing near Elk Point, their first daughter, named Mary Ann, was born on Oct. 18, 1875. The child died on August 19, 1876, death being attributed (by family tradition) to the combination of eating choke cherries and drinking milk. She was buried in an unmarked grave, thought to be in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Elk Point.

While in Dakota in those frontier days. Ann McLarty had a dear Catholic neighbor, Mrs. Sally Gill. They were the best of friends and assisted each other at the time the new babies were born. Their friendship continued for their lifetime.

Another child, a son named Robert Mark, was born in Dakota on Oct. 3, 1877. He was to have a short life also, expiring in Iowa on July 27, 1881, after an accidental injury.

Under the Homestead Act of 1862, provision was made for the granting of 160 acres of public domain lands to adult Americans on payment of a $10 fee, title to the land to go to the settler after he had "resided upon or cultivated the same for a term of five years". At the end of six months a settler could "commute" his homestead to a pre-emption claim by paying $1.25 an acre. Huge grants were made to the railroads to subsidize their westward expansion. The Act was often circumvented by land speculators. The settlement under the Act for many pioneers turned out in many cases to be a disappointment. To apply for land the settler had to be a U.S. citizen or at least have made his first filing to achieve naturalization. James McLarty had thus to take out his "first papers" at this time of homesteading.

The Homestead Act, for the most part, failed in its intent to realize the Jeffersonian ideal of transforming the landless worker into the sturdy yeoman cultivating his own acres. For all the government bounty with the public domain, not more than 1 acre in 8 of western land went to the small settler-farmer. The lion’s share found its way to the speculator, jobber, the land company, and the railroads. Between 1870 and 1900 430,000,000 new acres were occupied.

For the homesteaders on the sparsely wooded Dakota prairie, dry years culminated in the great grasshopper plague. One description of it that has survived relates: The sunlight seemed to be going hazy, then suddenly the grasshoppers were all about in such numbers as to seem impossible. They flew
in the horses' faces until the poor beasts backed and tried to turn around. They flew about the face and hands of the settlers, they filled the wagon, the road was seething. The horses' hoofs crushed scores of them at every step. The wagon wheels sounded as if they were running over popcorn. So thick were the grasshoppers in the cornfield that not a spot of green could be seen. Within two hours of the time that they had come not a leaf was left in all the cornfield. The stalks remained as merely ragged stumps and where many a stalk had stood, a hole remained where the grasshoppers had even eaten the stalk off an inch or more below the ground."

Many settlers headed back toward where relatives lived in the states farther East. The author has no knowledge of the housing accommodations on the Dakota homestead, whether a frame, log or a sod-type shelter, as was often the case in that pioneer period. Whatever had been invested in the homesteading effort was abandoned however, when, after the calamitous season James McLarty resolved to take his family back to Michigan where his Ervin in-laws resided. The homestead stake was relinquished.

The family packed their household belongings into a covered wagon and with the older boys herding the livestock alongside and Ann and the younger children in the wagon, they made their way back across the Big Sioux River into Iowa. When they reached the town of Smithland, Iowa, they stopped for the night, admired the refreshing woodland and the flow of the Little Sioux River which powered a grist mill. Mr. O. B. Smith (sometimes credited as the founder of Smithland) met them and persuaded James to settled there.

Smithland was situated in Little Sioux township, the second division of Woodbury County, Iowa, created in 1855. In 1884 Little Sioux was reduced in size by the creation of Oto township. An old history records that its scenery looked like an eastern or middle states landscape with its many trees and ranges of bluffs transversing many portions of it. The history mentioned stock raising was carried on and shipped out over the Cherokee & Dakota Railroad, a feeder of the Illinois Central system.

Apparently, the first settlers in the township had been William White, Curtis Lamb and J. Sumner, known as apostate Mormons who left the Mormon settlement at Kaneville (now Council Bluffs) and came to the Little Sioux Valley where they squatted, one of them upon the site of what is now Smithland and the others in the vicinity. The year was about 1850 or 1851. In the fall of 1852 Orrin B. Smith, his brother, Edwin H. Smith, and John Hurley came from Council Bluffs on a hunting expedition. They were surprised to find three white men living fairly comfortably in the then wilderness. They stopped with Sumner for a short time as he had made some improvements, then travelled on up the river. On the return of the hunters, Orrin B. Smith was so struck with the beauty of the location where Sumner had squatted and held 2 claims, that he made the latter an offer of $100 in gold for his rights which was accepted. Smith took possession and shortly
afterwards returned to Council Bluffs, where he sold one of the claims to Eli Lee, who with his family came out in the following February 1853. Smith moved his own family shortly after that date and the little settlement began with 6 families, including 2 Smiths, Lamb, White, Lee and Hurley. William White put in the first ferry across the Little Sioux River. In the next few years many others were attracted to the vicinity. In 1856 a steam saw mill was erected. Orrin B. Smith became the first postmaster in 1855 or 1856. The town was finally incorporated in June 1890.

According to some notes recorded by Eliza McLarty Clift, the James McLarty family spent the first season in Iowa on a farm site in Weber Hollow. Then they moved to a rented acreage northwest of Smithland in Lum Hollow (in mid-20th century this was known as the Charles Hall farm). The place boasted only a small frame dwelling snuggled up against a hillside, with additional space secured by digging out a room in the clay soil of the hill. It was in this "dugout" home that their second daughter, named Elizabeth Jane, was born on September 24, 1880. She was the author's mother, and was generally known as "Eliza". A number of years later, on July 17, 1892, she was taken back to Elk Point for baptism. She retained a certificate of baptism card on which her name was rather carelessly recorded by the rector as "Elisa Jane McClarty". Her father no doubt was desirous that her baptism take place in the Episcopal Church. No doubt the trip was also an opportunity for the McLartys to visit their old friends, the Gill family of Union County.

Later James McLarty bought 80 acres of virgin prairie land for $4.00 per acre northwest of Smithland. This was the "home place" where their daughter, Mary Ellen, and the youngest son, named Thomas Gilmore, were born and where James lived out his appointed days on this earth.

James McLarty's final naturalization occurred on October 19, 1896, as recorded In Vol. II, p. 462, Woodbury County Courthouse, Sioux City, Iowa.

Ann McLarty, ever the good neighbor, would go out to help when new babies were to be born. Eliza remembered trudging through the snow with her mother, as Ann walked along knitting socks for the large family. The author has a pair of antique wooden knitting needles that belonged to grandmother McLarty.

In Woodbury County the McLarty children received their education by walking to a one room school on a hilltop northwest of Smithland, called the College Corner School. A pail of water and a common dipper was the means of slacking thirst after games of hide and seek, and throwing a ball over the schoolhouse roof. The larger boys carried in wood for the fire which the teacher had to start in the pot-bellied stove.

Eliza related when she reached the age of approximately 5 years, she eagerly begged her brother Joe to take her to school. A man teacher was in charge that
season, instructing the 8 grades of farm children. He took one look at her size and told Joe he wasn't required to teach babies and to take her home. Apparently, the next season she passed muster and by then there was a woman teacher. Their teacher one year had a single dress she wore (uniform-like) each school day, having to wash and iron it on Saturday. The teacher roomed and boarded with one of the parental families of the neighborhood. Students studied from McGuffey readers, and the lessons made moral points. Spelling and arithmetical sums were done on slates, with also occasional verbal "spell-downs" with many age groups participating. Each child had a slate, large or small, that made a loud noise when they were slammed down on top of one another in the rush of an arithmetic match. The slates had to be accompanied by slate pencils, and a squeaking slate pencil was a rasping irritant to a teacher's nerves. And any slate pencil could be made to squeak if you held it just right. A pencil was not enough for a slate. It demanded the constant use of a slate rag. Water could be poured on the rag and all the mistakes and sorrows of misspelled words and wrong answers to arithmetic examples could be wiped out. Slate rags were repulsive to sight, smell, and touch. The alternative was to spit plentifully on the slate and rub it off on a sleeve!

Eliza recalled that a close school friend, Kate Kelsey, a year or so older, had an aunt in Chicago who was a dressmaker. She made dresses and sent them to Kate. When Kate outgrew them she passed them on to Eliza who was most grateful to wear them as they were so well made and of "Chicago style".

Dannie McLarty, the first-born of James and Ann, had suffered a birth injury and did not attend school ever learn to read and write. But he matured and was able to do chores about the farm and to drive a team of horses. He never married. and lived on with his widowed mother for many years until his death on February 1, 1924.

The father, the immigrant James McLarty, had been formally educated in Ireland, and he loved to read and loved poetry. Eliza fondly recalled sitting beside the creek while he read poetry to her. In later years she liked to try her hand at writing poetic verses.

James McLarty, the immigrant, died on March 5, 1903, and was buried in the hillside cemetery at Smithland, Iowa. The widow, Ann, survived him by nearly 28 years, and she was buried beside James on the hillside overlooking the Little Sioux River valley.
Above: Yankton, the capital of Dakota Territory in 1865.

Dakota Territory comprised what later became the two states of North Dakota and South Dakota. The latter became the 40th state admitted to the Union only on Nov. 2, 1889, a full decade after the James McLarty had moved to settle at Smithland, Iowa.

By 1885 the Northwestern Railroad had reached Pierre, the transcontinental Northern Pacific passed through the Dakota Territory, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba was building through it.

Railroad travel in Dakota Territory lacked some of the refinements found elsewhere.
Eliza nee Sinnett Ervin (1825-1893) and husband, Samuel Ervin (1823-1898), Irish-born in-laws of the immigrant JAMES McLARTY.

Letters (above and to the right) relate to the settlement of the estate of the late George McLarty of Cushendall, Co. Antrim. Ireland, which left a bequest to the immigrant brother, James Mclarty. James died also before the settlement, which was distributed to his widow, Ann Ervin McLarty, eventually.
HOME REMEDY
Above in his own handwriting is James McLarty's "Cure for Cancer" (obviously intended for a canker sore rather than malignant cancer). "Take pure sorel put in pure water put it on a puter (pewter) plate take a lead bale and grind fine then put it on puter plate put in the sun and dry until it becomes in to thick paste put on to black silk and apply to the wound wash with castile soap and renew daily." The short letter of January 9, 1903, to the Farm and Home Gentleman was also in the immigrant's handwriting, penned a couple of months before his death.

CHART OF THE IMMIGRANT'S FAMILY

| JAMES McLARTY          | His father: Daniel (Donald) McLarty  
|                       | * c. 1783, + and buried Feb. 22, 1846  
|                       | His mother: _______ the "Widow McLarty"  
|                       | * c. 1790 + and buried May 4, 1864  
| Married: Jan. 24, 1862, by A. H. R. Mulholland, Rector and Incumbent of St. Georges Church & Rural Dean, Owen Sound, Grey County, Ontario, Canada |  
| ANN ERVIN             | Her father: Samuel Irwin/Ervin  
|                       | * c. 1823 in Ireland (? Armagh ?)  
|                       | + Jul. 7, 1898, le Duc (about 20 miles south of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada  
|                       | Her mother: Eliza Synnott/Sinnett  
|                       | * c. 1829 Ireland (? Sligo?)  
|                       | + Aug. 5, 1893 at Whiteville (Rosebush), Isabella County, Michigan  

CHILDREN:


6. **Mary Ann McLarty** * Oct. 18, 1875 on homestead claim near Elk Point, Union County, Dakota Territory. + Aug. 19, 1876 after "eating choke cherries and drinking milk" (a poisonous combination?) Mary Ann was buried in an unmarked grave in the Protestant Episcopal Cemetery at Elk Point.

7. **Robert Mark McLarty** * Oct. 3, 1877 on homestead claim near Elk Point, Union County, Dakota Territory. (South Dakota achieved statehood only in 1889.) + July 27, 1881 at Smithland, Iowa, following an accidental injury.

8. **Elizabeth Jane McLarty** * Sept. 24, 1880, in the "dugout" and frame home northwest of Smithland, Woodbury County, Iowa. + Sept. 25, 1974 (age 94 years, 1 day) at Sioux City, Iowa. m. Jan. 20, 1909 to Lewis Oscar Clift, at home of the bride n/w of Smithland, Iowa.


Dear Uncle,

It seems a long time since we have heard from you. Now it indeed is a very sad duty I have to perform in announcing to you the death of my dear mother which took place on the morning of the 30th March. She had not been very strong since Christmas when she had an attack of influenza and never fully regained her strength afterwards, but was up and about every day and always busy and cheerful, but gradually getting weaker and relinquishing one little duty after another, but so gradually that at the time we scarcely noticed it. It is now when we look back we can see it all. She only kept her bed from Sunday to Thursday night and suffered scarcely any pain. Her end was very peaceful and happy. It scarcely seemed like dying at all. I think she would rejoice to go but for the thought of leaving me alone. You see we two lived together and were all in all to each other, but I am not selfish enough to wish her back for I know she is happier now in her Father's house than ever I could make her, but I miss her dreadfully and I am sad and lonely. She was all that a mother could be to me so gentle and patient and kind. She has left me a good comfortable home and I want for nothing, but I seem to miss her more every day. Altho I have a great many friends, none of them can take her place. I would have written to you sooner, but after she went I was not at all strong and had to go away for a change and postponed doing so until I came home again.

I never knew anyone who loved her own family as she did and often she talked of her brother "Jamie". I daresay it is so long since you parted that you would scarcely have known each other here, but I trust we shall all meet and know each other in heaven. Trusting you and your dear family are all quite well and with love to all,

Your loving niece, Eleanor Shankey

6 Mountain Vlew Wellington Place
Dundalk May 21st (1903)

(This "LETTER EDGED IN BLACK" probably crossed in the mail with one informing the McLartys in Ireland that the immigrant James McLarty had passed to his reward in the same month as his sister Esther. James died on March 5, 1903, just 25 days before Esther Shankey's death.)
| JOHN McLARTY (Her second Husband) | His father: James McLarty  
* May 27, 1827, + Mar. 5, 1903  
His mother: Ann Ervin  
* Mar. 26, 1845, + Jan. 22, 1931 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| * Apr. 12, 1866, Williamsford, Holland twp., Grey Co., Ontario, Canada  
+ Jan. 3, 1956, Sloan, Iowa | Married: June 21, 1893, Sioux City, Iowa |
| Mrs. WILHELFINA "Minnie" NEUHARD (NIEHART) KOHLER | Her father: Frederick Neuhard (Niehart)  
* 1841/42, + in Iowa  
Her mother: Louisa Steinhoff  
* Jan. 4, 1848, Oppenheim (Brunswick), Germany |
| * Dec. 26, 1869, Wheeling, West Virginia  
+ Sept. 17, 1944 Woodbury County, Iowa Buried Willow Township ("Lee") Cemetery near Holly Springs | |

(Minnie Neuhard was first married to Friedrich Kohler, and had one son, Frederick Jacob Kohler, who died as an infant. Mr. Kohler, her first husband, was killed in an accident.)

**Children:** (of Minnie's second m.)
1. **Edna Ann McLarty**  
m. Sept. 8, 1926 at Smithland M.E. Church to Ernest Fuller  

2. **Lydia Louise McLarty**  
   * Jun. 26, 1895, Oto, Iowa, + May 6, 1951, Sioux City, Iowa, buried "Lee" Cemetery. Lydia never married. Except for a brief period spent in California, Lydia lived her entire life in Iowa. She was employed as a cook at the Methodist Hospital in Sioux City for 17 years. Later she retired to her farm near Holly Springs. In 1945 she moved with her widowed father to their new home at Sloan, Iowa. From about 1949 she made her home with her brother, L. J. McLarty near Moville, Iowa, assisting with the home during illness of his wife, Mary nee Johnston McLarty. She suffered a broken limb early in May 1951 and was taken to the Methodist Hospital for treatment, where she died suddenly and unexpectedly. Lydia was one of those rare individuals who gave of her energies, talents, and love for those about her …. the many relatives and friends who will always remember her fondly.

3. **LeRoy "Roy" James McLarty**  
   * Oct. 28, 1900, Oto, Iowa, + Nov. 16, 1982, Denver, Colorado.  
m. Mary Malissa Johnston on June 21, 1928 at Rodney, Iowa.  
He m. a 2d time, wife's name unknown from whom he was divorced. He m. a 3d time to a wife in Colorado who died of cancer.
Married: "after 1951"

**Josie____** (John's second wife)

Uncle John McLarty gave an interview to a reporter of a little publication in the town of Sloan, Iowa, in 1954, entitled "Echos of the Past" from which we have excerpted:
"John proceeded to unwind the times from 1866 up to now. His memory regarding dates and details is keen for a man of his age or any age for that matter. John tells me he was born in Canada in 1866. That makes him 88. In 1874, he with his parents came to the Dakota prairie where they lived in a log house. (This corrects the author’s earlier speculation about the Dakota domicile.) They lived there for five years (Note: probably short of 5 years as they did not stay long enough to formalize the homesteading.) and John says it was no bed of roses living on the wind-swept prairie in those days. In the winter the wind howled, the snow piled up and to look at the thermometer (if you had one) wasn't encouraging. One just holed up the best he could and did not venture forth until Spring unless necessary. It really made no difference anyway because they were miles from any settlement. Then, too, the only mode of travel was by horseback or ox team. And who wants to go anyway in zero weather? As John recalls, the springtime wasn't so bad, but the summers brought their share of grief and discouragement. Drouth and great clouds of crop destroying grasshoppers added nothing to the prospects of these pioneers of the covered wagon days.

"In the year 1879 the family decided to go to Michigan. The trip would be overland by covered wagons and the stock trailed behind. John says it was his job to ride a pony and trail the cattle. If they made 15 miles on a long day, they thought they had done well.

When they reached what is now Smithland, they became acquainted with the Mr. Smith for whom Smithland is named. There they found an abundance of grass, water and firewood for the asking. Mr. Smith persuaded the family to stay.

"John farmed near Oto, and in later years farmed between Smithland and Holly Springs. The nearest market was Sloan. Corn or other produce must be hauled by team and bobsled after the ground and swamps were frozen. John recalls how for a number of winters he hauled five or six hundred bushels of corn by bobsled, 40 bushels to the load. 15 trips to move 600 bushels. About 30 miles per trip equals 450 miles of bobsledding, all in the bitter cold. Had to scoop it both ways too. Elevators were then unheard of. Big price then, too, - 23¢ a bushel or 23¢ x 40 would be $9.20 per load. Wouldn't go far these days, would it! But then John could feed his team at noon for 10¢ and get a good meal for himself for 25¢. So how far have we progressed? Still takes a little over a bushel of corn to get a good meal.

School. Well, if you went at all it was through the winter months and you walked. In the summer you stayed home and worked so you could eat when winter came again."

The author has one vivid recollection of the September 8, 1926, wedding of Uncle John’s oldest daughter, Edna McLarty to Mr. Ernest Fuller of Alma,
Michigan. Great uncle Robert Ervin (brother of Ann Ervin McLarty) had acted as matchmaker in bringing the couple together. At the impressionable age of 8, I attended the wedding at the Smithland Methodist Church. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the John McLarty farm home, northwest of Smithland and near Oto. Aunt Minnie and cousins Edna and Lydia were all great cooks and they spread a lovely reception repast. This was my introduction to the large California red table grapes served then ... no doubt possible with the advent of refrigerated railroad cars.

After the table was cleared there was fiddling and some square dancing. As dusk fell over the hills local neighbors and well wishers made themselves known outside the home by a great din of drumming on washtubs, etc., staging a "chivari" (or shivari ... the word cannot be found in a dictionary, and is thought to be a vulgarism of French-Canadian dialect). Adding to the pranks someone opened a bedroom window and introduced a squawking hen into the house. The new groom was prepared with the proper response and invited the chivariers in and gave them cigars and chocolate candy bars.

(Note: NEUHART CHRONICLE, Volume II, pages 262 to 268, published 1981 by the Rev. Dennis A. Kastens, 411 Chapel DPive, Collinsville, Illinois, 62234 details the ancestry of Wilhelmina "Minnie" Neuhard. The book is now out of print. This author by coincidence also has Neuhard/Neuhart/Niehart ancestry on her paternal grandmother's side. The German family Neuhard has been traced by Rev. Kastens for many generations back in Germany, centered about the Pfalz mountain village of Runbach, and the author has assisted in organization, and typing of the manuscripts for his Volumes II, III and IV about this family.)

EDNA ANN McLARTY (His 2d wife)
* Mar. 21, 1894, Oto, Iowa
+ Jan. 25, 19~9, Alma, Michigan

Her father: John McLarty
* Apr. 12, 1866, + Jan 3, 1956
Her mother: "Minnie" Neuhard
* Dec. 26, 1869, + Sept. 17, 1944

Married: Sept. 8, 1962. Smithland, Iowa

ERNEST FULLER

His father: Henry Marshall Fuller,
* 1838, + Oct. 12, 1885
His mother: Carolina Roof
* May 2, 1847, + 1928

(Ernest Fuller was a widower with two sons: Melvin Fuller, c. 1914, and Donald Fuller * c. 1923)

Child:
   William Jacobs.
   Their children:

Marjorie and William Jacobs resided at 3000 Abbott, Midland, Michigan, 49712.

Marjorie + of cancer.

Ernest Fuller was a life-time employee of the U.S. Postal Service in Alma, Michigan. Edna McLarty had been employed as a cook at the new Methodist Hospital in Sioux City, Iowa, in the years before her marriage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>LE ROY &quot;Roy&quot; JAMES McLARTY</strong></th>
<th>His father: John McLarty * Apr. 12, 1866, + Jan. 3, 1956</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MARY MALISSA JOHNSTON</strong></td>
<td>Her father: Samuel Sylvester Johnston * c. 1875, Ohio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children:**
2. **Lyle Eldon McLarty** * May 31, 1933, Sioux City, Iowa. m. May 16, 1959 Rosemary Denny Robson. * Nov. 3. 1939.


LeRoy "Roy" McLarty had farmed and was a physical therapist. Just before his death he had resided at Platteville, Colorado. Mary Johnston McLarty had graduated in 1925 from the Methodist Hospital School of Nursing, Sioux City, Iowa, and served on the school’s faculty for one year, followed by employment as a special duty nurse prior to her marriage.

LeRoy McLarty re-married ________. They divorced. He married a 3rd time: ________She + of cancer.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENE LeROY McLARTY</th>
<th>His father: LeRoy James McLarty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Oct. 11, 1929, Moville, Iowa</td>
<td>* Oct. 28, 1900, + Nov 16, 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Dec. 26, 1899, + Oct. 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: (They divorced)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| NAOMI ESTHER LUDWIG                                                        |                                 |
| * Nov. 6, 1934, Correctionville, Ia.                                   |                                 |

**Children:**

1. **Cathleen "Cathy" June McLarty.** Sept. 13. 1951. m. Oct. 25. 1969 John David Spencer * Jul. 2, 1943 in Kansas City, Missouri. (They were married in Oklahoma City, Okla.) The Spencers reside at 102 Pine Glen Court, Centerville, Georgia, 31028. "Cathy" is a nurse, medical assistant and X-ray technician. and is a volunteer Girl Scout Leader. John Spencer is employed in Civil Service at Robins Air Force Base and works as a carpenter and in aircraft sheet metal. Their children:

   (1) **Wendy Kay Spencer** * Mar. 6, 1973, Warner Robins, Georgia.
   (2) **Brandy Lynn** * Oct. 23, 1977, Warner Robins, Georgia.

   John Spencer had a son: Robbie Spencer from an earlier marriage who is a student at the University of Kentucky.

2. **Carolyn Rae (had legal name change to Katie Carolyn) McLarty** * Jun. 6, 1953. m. Sept. 2. 1982 to Dr. Robert "Bob" Wayne, D.P.H. No Issue as of February 1989. They reside in Altamonte Springs, Fla. Katie Wayne is in the retail women's apparel business, also trained as a medical assistant. Dr. Wayne Is a Podiatrist and a Pilot.

Gene McLarty was engaged in aircraft sheet metal work, and operated a mobile home service at one period. Naomi was an aircraft electrician, and a city bus driver. Cathy Spencer wrote that after the divorce of Gene and Naomi McLarty, that Gene raised the girls (Cathy and Katie).

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LYLE ELDON McLARTY</th>
<th>His father: Le Roy &quot;Roy&quot; James McLarty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* May 31, 1933. Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>* Oct. 28. 1900, + Nov. 16, 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: May 16, 1959, Thrapston,</td>
<td>His mother: Mary Malissa Johnston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northamptonshire, England</td>
<td>* Dec. 26m 1899, + Oct. 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ROSEHARY DENNY ROBSON                         |                                 |
| * Nov. 3, 1939, Blyth, Northumberland,        |                                 |
| England                                        |                                 |
Children:
   Their children:
   (2) **Holly Vivian Blair** * Nov. 6, 1985, Longmont, Colorado.
   The Blairs reside at 680½ Zenobia, Grand Junction, Colorado, 80514.

Lyle and Rosemary and their son Walter reside at 972 Terrace Avenue (P. O. Box 2131) Santa Maria, California. 93455.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROGER W. McLARTY</th>
<th>His father: Le Roy &quot;Roy&quot; James McLarty * Oct. 28, 1900, + Nov. 16, 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Sept. 24, 1935, Danbury, Iowa</td>
<td>His mother: Mary Malissa Johnston * Dec. 26m 1899, + Oct. 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong> Sept. 11, 1959 at West Seattle Assembly of God, Seattle, Washington.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLORIA KAY COHNICK</strong></td>
<td>* May 26, 1941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children:
1. **Colleen Ray McLarty** * Feb. m. May 24, 1980 **Richard Crow** * Nov. 2, 1961
   Their children: (1) **Christopher Aaron Crow** * Jan. 23, 1983
   (2) **David Michael Crow** * Feb. 28, 1985.

Roger and Gloria McLarty reside at 10702 45th Avenue, SE, Everett, Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN E. McLARTY</th>
<th>His father: Le Roy &quot;Roy&quot; James McLarty * Oct. 28, 1900, + Nov. 16, 1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His mother: Mary Malissa Johnston * Dec. 26m 1899, + Oct. 31, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GLORIA</strong></td>
<td>+ about 1987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children:
2. **John McLarty** * Mar. 23, 1964  
3. **Sadie McLarty** * Nov. 6, 1965.  

John McLarty resides at 17702 Weld Co. Rd. #17, Platteville, Colorado, 80651  

John McLarty, Daughter Lydia, Son Le Roy, Daughter Edna, Wilhelmina "Minnie" nee Neuhart McLarty

| **George Samuel McLarty** | **His father: James McLarty,**  
| * Dec. 2, 1868 Williamsford, Holland township, Grey County, Ontario  
+ Dec. 18, 1950. Sioux City, Iowa | * May 27, 1827, + Mar. 5, 1903  
| **His mother: Ann Ervin,** | * Mar. 26, 1845, + Jan. 22, 1931  
| **Married:** Feb. 16, 1898 | **Ella Leotta Parker**  
| * Mar 28, 1878, Persia, Harrison County, Iowa  
+ Apr. 15, 1946, Sioux City, Iowa | **Her father: Henry G. Parker m. Nov. 14, 1875, + Dec. 12, 1932**  
| | **Her mother: America Jane Sellers,**  
| | * Jun. 3, 1859, + Jun. 30, 1948  
| Both buried Little Sioux Township Cemetery, Smithland, Ia., | **Children:**  
1. **Alice Lenora McLarty** * Sept. 6, 1899. + m. Dec. 24, 1923 at Sioux City, Ia, to **John W. Bowman** who + Dec. 17, 1963  
2. **Cecil Richard McLarty** * Sept. 28, 1902, + Nov. 26, 1922. m. Apr. 5, 1921 **Ruby Bowman**, Widowed, Ruby m. **George Barngrover**  
The author will always fondly remember the wonderful watermelons uncle George raised on their farm in the loess hills between Smithland and Hornick. The delectable melons were the center of attraction on many a summer Sunday afternoon's visit to their home. To this writer uncle George seemed to epitomize the "Irish gentleman" who could relate stories to draw a chuckle.

George McLarty was the first of three members of the Immigrant James McLarty's children to marry offspring of Henry G., and America Jane Parker. (Refer to Wm. Joseph McLarty m. Aug. 24, 1898 to Eva Leona Parker, and Mary Ellen McLarty m. Jan. 1, 1902 to Clarence Herbert "Bert" Parker.) In recollection of the historical fact that these three marriages produced 20 McLarty grandchildren who are double first cousins, sharing descent also from Henry G. and American Jane Parker. I am repeating here grandma Parker's obituary as of interest to them.

"America Jane, the youngest of five children born to Alfred and Elizabeth Ann Sellers, was born June 3, 1859. near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and after a lingering illness passed away at her home in Smithland where she lived with her daughter, Mrs. W. J. McLarty, June 30, 1948, at the advanced age of 89 years and 27 days. In her early childhood her family moved to Des Moines, Iowa where they resided until she was seven years old when they located near Persia, Iowa, where she grew to womanhood.

November 14, 1875 she was united in marriage with Henry C. Parker. Six children were born to them. They lived three years at Neola, Iowa, before moving to Caldwell, Kansas. Later they returned to Harrison County, Iowa where they remained until 1891 when they located in Woodbury County, Iowa, where they lived on farms near Hornick, Oto, Smithland and Rodney before they moved into Rodney where they spent eight years. After that they lived near and in Smithland until the death of her husband Dec. 12, 1932.

One son, Wm. C. Parker, was killed in action in France during World War I. Her youngest daughter. Mrs. Myrtle Warner of Orchard, Nebraska passed away May 14, 1929, and her eldest daughter, Mrs. Ella Leotta (George) McLarty died in Smithland April 15, 1946.

In 1886 she was baptized and united with the Latter Day Saints Church and remained true to her Christian faith to the end.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter, Clarence Herbert Parker of Smithland, Frederick Lawrence Parker of Wilmington, California, and Mrs. Eva (Wm. Joseph) McLarty of Smithland, 23 grand children, 47 great grandchildren and five great great grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. Anna Adams of Moorehead, Iowa."
In view of the close family ties the Parkers very often joined in the McLarty family reunions and picnics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALICE LENORA McLARTY</th>
<th>Her father: George Samuel McLarty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Sept. 6, 1899  + c.  1980</td>
<td>* Dec. 2, 1868, + Dec. 18, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: Dec. 24, 1923, Sioux City,</td>
<td>Her mother: Ella Leotta Parker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa.</td>
<td>* Mar. 28, 1878, + Apr. 15, 1946</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN W. BOWMAN</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>+ Dec. 17, 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both buried Little Sioux Township</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery, Smithland. Iowa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children:
1. Ila Marie Bowman * Feb. 18, 1925. m. Jun. 23, 1946 Donald Miller.

Alice and John Bowman resided most of their life near Smithland, Iowa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ILA MARIE BOWMAN</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Feb. 18, 1925, Smithland, Iowa</td>
<td>Her father: John W. Bowan, + Dec. 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: Jun. 23, 1946, Homer,</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Her mother: Alice Lenora McLarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Sept. 6, 1899, +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONALD H. MILLER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Mar. 17, 1922, Hubbard, Nebraska</td>
<td>His father: Chris Miller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His mother: Carrie_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children:
   (2) Erin Curran * Apr. 2, 1981
   (2) Daniel Miller * Jun. 8, 1971
   Their child: (1) Tracy Ann Bechtold * Mar. 9, 1985
   Their children: (1) Matthew Roost * Oct. 22, 1974
(2) Kara Roost * Sept. 24, 1979
Ila and Don Miller reside at (Box 149) Hubbard, Nebraska 68741.

| PAUL WILLIAM BOWMAN | His father: John W. Bowman  
| * Dec. 31, 1926 | * + Dec. 17, 1963  
| | His mother: Alice Lenora McLarty  
| | * Sept. 6, 1899, +  
| Married: Oct. 8, 1952 |  
| ARLEY PERLEY |  

Children:
1. **Stuart Martin Bowman** * Oct. 29, 1953.
2. **Lynn Marie Bowman** * Mar. 20, 1957. m. ______ Swearengen
The Paul Bowmans reside at 3915 Wynona Way, Sioux City, Iowa.

| CECIL RICHARD McLARTY | His father: Cecil Richard McLarty  
| *Sept. 27, 1902 + Nov. 26, 1922 | * Sept. 27, 1902, + Nov. 26, 1922  
| | His mother: Ruby Bowman  
| | * +April 1986  
| Married: Apr. 5, 1921 |  
| Ruby Bowman * +April 1986 |  

Children:
1. **Russell McLarty** * Aug. 23, 1921. m. **Marjorie Westergaard** * Jul. 21, 1922.
2. **Lewis Paul McLarty** *Dec. 18, 1922. m. (1) **Veronica Beeson**. m. (2) **Lovetta McKinney**.
   Widowed, Mrs. Ruby nee Bowman McLarty re-married **George Barngrover**.
   There were other children by her second marriage.

| RUSSELL McLARTY | His father: Cecil Richard McLarty  
| * Aug. 23, 1921 | * Sept. 27, 1902, + Nov. 26, 1922  
| | His mother: Ruby Bowman  
| | * + April 1986  
| Married: |  
| MARJORIE WESTERGAARD |  
| * July 21, 1922 |  

Children:
   (Resides in So. Sioux City, Nebr.)

   **Their Children:** (1) **Thomas Eugene Saltzman** * Jul. 19, 1965 (serving in the U.S. Marine Corps)

   Had son: (1) Adam McLarty by his 2nd m. Adam was born May 7, 1973
   Michael's third wife is Cherie Dobias who he m. Jul. 17, 1983.

   (Resides in Mobile, Alabama.)

   (2) Christopher Michael Blair * Aug. 18, 1981.

   (Resides in Leeds, Sioux City, la.)

   Russell McLarty served as Postmaster at Kingsley, Iowa, for many years prior to
   his retirement. Their primary residence is at Kingsley, Iowa, since 1946. They
   have a retirement “winter” home at 42 Sheneman Drive, Bella Vista, Arkansas
   72714.

| LEWIS PAUL McLARTY | His father: Cecil Richard McLarty
|--------------------| * Sept. 27, 1902, + Nov. 26, 1922
|                    | His mother: Rubie Mae Bowman
|                    | * + April 1986
| Married            | VERONICA BEESON (His 1st wife)
|                    |

Children:


2. Edwin Lewis McLarty * Jun. 6. 1951, Sioux City, Iowa. m. Dec. 7, 1974 Deborah Mae nee Hubert Sulserberger, the former wife of Larry Lee Sulsberger. (Deborah was the daughter of Albert N. Hubert and Dorothy Parker.) By Deborah's first m. she had (A) Janel M. Sulsberger * Sept. 25, 1969, Onawa, and

   (2) Erin Elizabeth McLarty * Jul. 8, 1979, Sioux City, Iowa.
   (4) Brett Kathleen McLarty * April I, 1986, Sioux City, Iowa.

   Edwin and Deborah McLarty reside at 402 Talbot, Salix, Iowa.

| LOVETTA McKinney | Her father: Marion McKinney
| *June 8, 1924    | Her mother: Mary Welch

   her 2nd m. She was first m. to Ralph Barker. She had by 1st m.:
Lewis McLarty worked for the local telephone company (Sloan-Salix-Sergeant Bluffs) for 37½ years prior to his retirement in 1985. Lewis and Lovetta, both retired, love to fish. They reside at 206 D. Street, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa.

| HAZEL AGNES McLARTY | Her father: George Samuel McLarty * Dec. 2, 1868, + Dec. 18, 1950  

**Married:**

**MERLE COX (Her 1st Husband)**  
(They divorced).

**Child:**  

| Married: May 27, 1945, Sioux City, Iowa | His father: Andrew Svendsen  
| WALTER LELAND SVENSDSEN | His mother: Debbie Sires  
| (Her 2nd Husband) * May 3, 1906, Hornick, Iowa |  

Hazel taught country school for six years. She did lots of practical nursing for members of the family. She was employed for several years by Montgomery Ward & Company, Sioux City, at first in the catalog Department and was then promoted to the office as payroll clerk. She continues to reside in Sioux City.

| AUSTIN PAUL McLARTY | His father: George Samuel McLarty * Dec. 2, 1868, + Dec. 18, 1950  
| * Mar. 7, 1908, Smithland, Iowa | His mother: Ella Leottie Parker * Mar. 28, 1878. + Apr. 15. 1946  
| + Apr. 6, 1980, Sioux City, Iowa |  

**Married: Sept. 30, 1931, Dakota City, Nebraska**

**VEMA HOBBS** * Jan. 1, 1914, Brimson, Missouri*  
Her father: Elmer J. Hobbs  
Her mother: Edith C. Gibson

**Children:**  
2. **Paula B. McLarty** * Oct. 4, 1934, Smithland, Iowa. m. Aug. 9, 1964 **George G. Wood**.


5. **Samuel E. McLarty** * May 9, 1942, Mapleton, Iowa. m. Apr. 16, 1966 **Darlene R. Lamoureux**.

Austin farmed early in his life and later was employed by the grain elevator in Sergeant Bluff prior to his 1973 retirement.

| RICHARD AUSTIN McLARTY | His father: Austin Paul McLarty * Mar. 7, 1908, + Apr. 6, 1980  
|                        | His mother: Vema Hobbs * Jan. 1, 1913  
| * Dec. 5, 1932, Smithland Iowa |  
| Married |  
| ELVINA MARGIE RONFELDT | Her father: Emil W. Ronfeldt  
| * April 29, 1925, Anthon, Iowa | Her mother: Margie F. Dawdy  
| Christened - Methodist at Piero Church, Anthon |  

**Children:**

1. **Jan La Rae McLarty** * Nov. 16, 1959, Sioux City, Iowa. m. Nov. 14, 1981 **John Joseph Lakers**.
   
   Their children: (1) **Heather La Rae Lakers** * July 26, 1983, Des Moines, Iowa.  
   (2) **Cory Joseph Lakers** * Oct. 26, 1985, Des Moines, Iowa.  
   (3) **Megan Marie Lakers** * Sept. 9, 1987, Des Moines, Iowa.

2. **Joni Ra Nae McLarty** * Oct. 16, 1962, Sioux City, Iowa. m. Apr. 9, 1983 **James Conn**. The Conn family resides at 280 Bel Aire, Waukee, Iowa, 50263 *.
   
   Their children: (1) **Matthew Allen Conn** * Oct. 1, 1983, Des Moines, Iowa.  
   (2) **Valerie Ra Nae Conn** * July 3, 1985, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Richard McLarty's reside at 280 Bel Aire, Waukee, Iowa. 50263.

| PAULA B. McLARTY (His 2nd wife) | Her father: Austin Paul McLarty * Mar. 7, 1908, + Apr. 6, 1980  
| * Oct. 4, 1934, Smithland, Iowa | Her mother: Vema Hobbs * Jan. 1, 1914  
| Married: Aug. 9, 1964, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa |  
| GEORGE G. WOOD (His 1st m was to Harriet L. Baker.) | His father: Elmer Wood  
| * Aug. 8, 1922, East Hampton, New York | His mother: Elsie Miller  

**Child:**
   George and Paula Wood reside at (Box 606) Sergeant Bluff, Iowa.

   ELLA CLAIR McLARTY
   * Jun. 15, 1936, Smithland, Iowa
   Her father: Austin Paul McLarty
   * Mar. 7, 1908, + Apr. 6, 1980
   Her mother: Vema Hobbs
   * Jan. 1, 1914
   Married: Jan. 2. 1955, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa

   FRED ARTHUR NELSON
   * July 2, 1930, North Bend, Nebraska
   Children:
      Jeri receives mail at P. O. Box 226. Salix, Iowa 51052:
      Ella and Fred Nelson reside at Salix, Iowa, 51052

   LINDA SUE NELSON
   * Apr. 20, 1960, Sioux City, Iowa
   Her father: Fred Arthur Nelson
   * July 2, 1930
   Her mother: Ella Clair McLarty
   * Jun. 15, 1936
   Married: June 10, 1983

   GREGORY WILLIAM BOOK
   * Jan. 17, 1959, Sioux City, Iowa
   Children:
      The Book family resides at 1525 Harrington Loop, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa, 51054

   SAMUEL ELMER McLARTY
   * May 9, 1942, Mapleton, Iowa
   His father: Austin Paul McLarty
   * Mar. 7, 1908, + Apr. 6, 1980
   His mother: Vema Hobbs
   * Jan. 1, 1914
   Married: April 16, 1966

   DARLENE ROSEMARY LAMOUREUX
   * Jul. 19, 1942, Salix, Iowa
   Her father: Milford E. Lamoureux Leona LaCroix
   Her mother: Leona Lacroix
   Children:
1. Sharla McLarty * Sept. 6, 1961, Sioux City, Iowa. m. Nov. 21, 1980 Karl O. Dicks.
The Samuel McLarty family resides at Sergeant Bluff, Iowa (P. O. Box 364), 51054.

| SHARLA MARIE McLARTY | Her father: Samuel Elmer McLarty  
| * Sept. 6, 1961, Sioux City, Iowa  
| Married: Nov. 21, 1980  
| KARL ORLANDO DICKS | Her mother: Darlene Rosemary Lamoureux  
| * Mar. 26, 1961  

**Children:**
2. Trissa Dicks * Nov. 24, 1985, Sioux City, Iowa.

| GEORGE SAMUEL McLARTY, JR. | His father: George Samuel McLarty  
| * Nov. 20, 1910, Smithland, Iowa  
| Married: Nov. 18, 1935, Sioux City, Iowa  
| Beatrice I. Husted | His mother: Ella Leotti Parker  
| * Jun. 19, 1916, Hinton, Iowa  
| Married: Nov. 21, 1940, Sioux City, Iowa  
| Buried Aug. 26, 1969, Memorial Park Cemetery, Sioux City, Iowa.  
| George and Beatrice farmed for 8 years, then moved to Sioux City where they were engaged in the grocery business until retirement. George McLarty resides at 2636 So. Paxton Street, Sioux City, Iowa, 51106.

**Children:**
The Isbells reside R.R. 24, Box 544, Terre Haute, Indiana 47802.  
Their children: (1) Gary Duane Isbell * Sept. 26, 1955. m. ______  
and has (a) Kendra Lynn Isbell * Aug. 23, 1987  
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Isbell reside at 399 Oak Harbor Ct., Marietta, Ga. 30066.  

George and Beatrice farmed for 8 years, then moved to Sioux City where they were engaged in the grocery business until retirement. George McLarty resides at 2636 So. Paxton Street, Sioux City, Iowa, 51106.
“Dannie” McLarty (1863-1924), the eldest son of the immigrant, with his mother, Ann Ervin McLarty.

Ann Ervin McLarty (1845-1931)

John McLarty (2nd son) (1866-1956)

James McLarty (4th son) (1871-1939)

George Samuel McLarty (3rd son) (1868-1950) with wife, Ella Leotta

| Married: | Sept. 17, 1913, Smithland, Iowa |

| DOLLIE H. CHRISTIANSEN | Her father: John Christiansen  
| | Her mother: Mary Thompson |

| * Jun. 20, 1895, Denison, Iowa  
+ c. 1961, Sioux City, Iowa |

**Children:**
4. **Lester Francis McLarty** *Jul. 25, 1920, Woodbury County, Iowa. m. Aug. 4, 1941 Elizabeth Irene Peck* *Mar. 30, 1925, Onawa, Iowa. Resides 712 Jasper Street, Onawa, Iowa 51040.
7. **Loyal McLarty** *Apr. 12, 1926, Woodbury County, Iowa. m. Jun. 25, 1949 in Minnesota to Phyllis Daniels. Resides at Smithland, Iowa.

James McLarty farmed the McLarty “home place” northwest of Smithland, Iowa for many years. Later farming northeast of Holly Springs. The author recalls that farmstead and playing with the children there on Sunday afternoon visits.

| JAMES IRVIN McLARTY, Sr. | His father: James McLarty (4th son of the immigrant.)  
| | His mother: Dollie H. Christiansen |

| * Jul. 30, 1915, Smithland, Iowa  
+ Jan. 30, 1985, Sioux City, Iowa  
Buried Oto Cemetery, Oto, Iowa |

| Married: | Jun. 17, 1939, Madison, Minnesota |

| WANETA SCOTT |  
| | |

| * Oct. 2, 1916, Milo, Vernon County, Missouri |
Children:
   Patricia and Willard Husk reside at 2436 E. Seventh Street, Sioux City, Iowa.
2. James Irvin McLarty, Jr * Nov. 6, 1946, Sioux City, Iowa. m. Jun. 20, 1969 at
   Okinawa A. B. Chapel, Masako Ashitate (Japanese) * Jan. 5. 1941 at
   Sheogama, Japan. They reside at Oto. (P. O. Box 36) Iowa, 51044.
   Mrs. Waneta S. McLarty resides at P. O. Box 36, Oto, Iowa, 51104. James Irvin
   McLarty. Sr served in the U.S. Army during World War II. He owned and
   operated the Oto Sinclair Service Station and also Max's Cafe and Laundromat
   at Oto. Iowa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARY ANN McLARTY</th>
<th>Her father: James McLarty (4th son of the immigrant.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her mother: Dollie H. Christiansen</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Jun. 20. 1895, + c. 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married: Dec. 16, 1935</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADOLPH HENRY BROCKMAN</th>
<th>His father: John Henry Brockman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Feb. 26, 1907, Mapleton, Iowa</td>
<td>His mother: Johanna ____________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Sept. 6, 1972, Mapleton, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
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Children:
2. James Henry Brockman * May 1, 1939, Woodbury County, Ia. m. (I) Mary McKinstry. m. (II) Gail Price.
3. Jerry Ernest Brockman * Nov. 12, 1940, Mapleton, Iowa. m. Bonnie Cooper * July 26, 1941.
   Mrs. Mary Brockman resides at 1618 N. Rustin Street, Sioux City, Iowa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN LEWIS BROCKMAN</th>
<th>His father: &quot;Feb. Adolph Henry Brockman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Aug. 6. 1936</td>
<td>* Feb. 26. 1907, + Sept. 6, 1912</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His mother: Mary Ann McLarty</td>
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<tr>
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<td>* Dec 4, 1916</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married: May 14, 1961</td>
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<th>KAROLYN NEMNICK</th>
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<tr>
<td>* Jan. 3. 1943</td>
<td></td>
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Children:
   Their child: Joshua Ryan Hagan * Jan. 28, 1985
   Children: (1) Brian Edward Dimmock * Apr. 11, 1986
             (2) Robyn Nicole Dimmock * Aug. 10, 1987
             (3) Robin Edward Dimmock * Apr. 17, _____

   The John L. Brockman family resides at Castana, Iowa 51016
   ……………………………………………………………………………………..

JAMES HENRY BROCKMAN
* May 1, 1939. Woodbury County, Iowa
His father: Adolph Henry Brockman * Feb. 26, 1907 + Sept. 6, 1972
His mother: Mary Ann McLarty * Dec. 4, 1916

Married:
MARY McKinstry (His 1st wife)
Married:

GAIL PRICE (His 2nd wife)

Children of James Henry Brockman:
2. Anthony James Brockman * St. Joseph's Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa.

James resides at 1618 N. Rustin Street. Sioux City, Iowa, 51105
…………………………………………………………………………………..

JERRY ERNEST BROCKMAN
* Dec. 11. 1940
His father: "Adolph Henry Brockman
* Feb 26, 1907, + Sept. 6, 1972
His mother: Mary Ann McLarty
* Dec 4, 1916

Married:
BONNIE COOPER
* Jul. 26, 1941, Anthon, Iowa

Child:
1. Christy Brockman * Apr. 14_____ St. Vincent's Hospital. Sioux City, Iowa. m
   David Gabriel.
   The Jerry Brockman family resides at Rt. I. Box 87. Cabool. Missouri, 65689.
   ……………………………………………………………………………………..

GEORGE ELLIS McLARTY
* Nov. 9. 1918
+ Mar. 19, 1975
His father: James Irvin McLarty
* Feb 26, 1907, + Sept. 6, 1972
His mother: Dollie H. Christiansen
* Jun. 20. 1895. + 1961

Married: Feb. 23, 1956

THELMA MAE DOUGLAS
* Feb. 23, 1925, Sioux City, Iowa
Her father: Roy I. Douglas
Her mother: Lottie My Richards
Children:
1. **Gary Michael McLarty** * Jan. 10, 1958, Sioux City, Iowa. Resides P. O. Box 42, Oto, Iowa 51044.
   Katheryn resides at P. O. Box Galva, Iowa.
   Their children: (1) **Michael Lee Blume** * Jan. 29, 1980, Battle Creek, Iowa.
   (2) **Donald Edgar Blume** * Apr. 24, 1983, Ida Grove, Iowa.
   Their child: (1) **Amanda Marie McLarty** * Mar. 23, 1986, Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. Thelma McLarty resides with her oldest son, Gary, at P. O. Box 42, Oto, Iowa 51044. Thelma and both her sons are employed at Iowa Beef Producers in Dakota City, Nebraska, where she and Gary have worked for 10½ years, and Richard has worked for four years.

Richard’s wife, Debbra, is employed in a secretarial capacity at Western Iowa Technical School.

| LEISTER FRANCIS McLARTY | His father: James Irvin McLarty * March 1871, + Jun 27, 1939
| *Jul. 25, 1920, Smithland, Iowa | His mother: Dollie H. Christiansen * Jun. 20, 1895, + May 9, 1962
| Married: Aug. 4, 1941, Worthington, Minnesota | |
| ELIZABETH ("Betty") IRENE PECK | Her father: Claude Everett Peck
| * Mar. 30, 1925, Onawa, Iowa | Her mother: Clarice Mildred Hyatt

Child:
1. **Robert Lester McLarty** * Jun. 18, 1944, Onawa, Iowa. m. Sept. 11, 1965
   Their children: (1) **Kelly Lee McLarty** * Jul. 21, 1966, Sioux City, Iowa.
   (2) **Kevin Robert McLarty** * May 19, 1970, Sioux City, Iowa.

Lester McLarty farmed. In 1982 he retired to live at 712 Jasper Street, Onawa, Iowa, 91040.

The son, Robert McLarty, has been an employee of Wilson Trailer in Sioux City for 24 years. Started in paint shop and worked up to office and sales and service. He is now Technical Service & Claims Mgr., for Wilson Trailer in Sioux City.
Robert's son, Kelly, in Spring of 1988 had 2½ years of college. The son, Kevin, is to graduate from high school in 1988 and has enlisted in the Air Force.... to leave for duty on December 6, 1988.

| DORIS FERN McLARTY | Her father: James Irvin McLarty  
| Mar. 23, 1924 | * March 1871, + Jun. 27, 1939  
| Married: Sept. 17, 1942, Mapleton, Iowa | Her mother: Dollie H. Christiansen  
| LE ROY DOUGLAS | * June 20, 1895, + May 9, 1962  
| His father: Roy I. Douglas  
| His mother: Lottie May Richards |

**Children:**

   - **Their children:** (1) **Steven Lynn Douglas** * 1965 Sioux City, Iowa. m. Nov. 1,1987 D'Dee Hering.  
   (3) **Leslie Jean Douglas** * Mar. 8, 1970, Sioux City, Iowa. Leslie resides (Box 325), Moville, Iowa.  
2. **Sandra Lee Douglas** * Aug. 18, 1947, Oto, Iowa. m. (1) ____ Rayevick, her 1st husband.  
     - Their child: (a) **Megan Renee Rayevick** * Aug. 28, 1985.  
     (2) **Kevin Lyle Rayevick** * Nov. 19, 1970.  
   **Sandra Lee Rayevick** m. (II) Dec. 31, 1982 **Donald Collins**. The Collins family resides on R.R., Danbury, Iowa.  
   - **Their children:** (1) **Larry Joseph Douglas** * Sioux City, Iowa.  
     (2) **Nova Michelle Douglas** * Sioux City, Iowa.  
   Larry m. (II) Oct. 13, 1979 **Susan Renee McDermott**. Resides on R.R., Oto, Iowa, 51044.  
   - **Their children:** (3) **Miranda Elizabeth Douglas** * Apr. 5, 1980, Sioux City, Iowa.  
   - **Their child:** (1) **Shane Michael Karns** * June 22, 1976.  
   Susan m. (II) Aug. 21, 1982 to **Tomas Mikkelson**.  
   The Mikkelsons reside E. Rose Street, Box 662, Elk Point, South Dakota 57025.

LeRoy and Doris Douglas reside at Oto, Iowa, 51044.
LOYAL VERYL McLARTY
* Apr. 12, 1926

His father: James Irvin McLarty
* Mar. 22, 1871, + June 27, 1939
His mother: Dollie H. Christiansen
* Jun. 20, 1895, + 1961

Married: June 25, 1949 in Minnesota

PHYLLIS DANIELS
* Feb. 10 ____________

Children:
1. Janet Kay McLarty * Feb. 10, m. _____Dennis Morrisey. He is in service in Germany.

Their children: (1) Quentin Morrisey
(2) Gretchen Morrisey

Their child: (1) Julie Johnson

Their children: (1) David Jensen
(2) Shannon Jensen
(3) Stephanie Jensen

4. Debrah Ann McLarty * Nov. 27, ____ m. Michael Brown
Their children: (1) Michelle Brown
(2) Jason Brown

The Loyal McLartys reside at Smithland, Iowa
Thomas G. McLarty 6th son.

William Joseph McLarty (5th son) 1873-1948


PARKER, C.H. "BERT" AND MARY (McLARTY)

Bert Parker (1876-1955) & Mary Ellen McLarty Parker, the immigrant’s youngest daughter. (1885-1966) at the time of their marriage, January 1, 1902.

Elizabeth Jane McLarty Clift (1880-1974) the immigrant's older daughter.
WILLIAM JOSEPH "Joe" McLARTY
(Her 1st Husband)
* August 4, 1873, Williamsford, Holland Twp., Grey Co., Ontario, Canada
Married: August 24, 1898. Smithland, Iowa

EVA LEONA PARKER
* Aug. 6, 1883, Pisgah, Iowa
+ Sept. 5, 1969, Sioux City, Iowa

Children:
3. Lester C. McLarty * Sept. 21, 1901. + Nov. 11,1901.
7. Mildred Leona McLarty * Sept. 21, 1911. m. Albin Kleine. Divorced. m. (II) Raymond Wynia.

Joe McLarty was a farmer, rancher and blacksmith. He farmed in the vicinity of Smithland, Oto and Rodney, Iowa, except for a few years at Delmont, South Dakota. Uncle Joe and aunt Eva raised a large family with many tragedies (five of their children pre-deceased the parents) and tribulations. Widowed, Eva re-married:
Married: Sept. 24, 1962, Smithland. Iowa

JOHN COOK (Her 2nd Husband).

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MARGARITE "Maggie" May McLarty
* May 14, 1900
+ May 3, 1929
Married
RALPH COMBS
Children:
   Claude Combs orphaned in childhood was adopted by his grandparents, Joe and Eva McLarty. Claude entered military service on August 24, 1943. He took his basic training at Camp Fannin, Texas. He went overseas with an infantry unit and served there for 8 months. He was wounded and was awarded the Purple Heart. By May 1945 he was back in the U.S. and expecting discharge shortly per an extant newspaper account. Address: 11750 Tulip No. West. Coon Rapids, Minnesota.
2. Kenneth D. Combs * Jul. 16, 1927. Orphaned as a child, he was adopted by a Hardy family. Kenneth D. Hardy resides at 1014 28th Street. Sioux City, Iowa. 51103.

| (Her 1st Husband) | His mother: Eva Leona Parker * Aug. 6, 1883, + Sept. 5, 1969
| * Feb. 8, 1905, Smithland, Iowa | Married: Nov. 11, 1923
| + Dec. 28, 1947, Sioux, City, Iowa | BERNICE TOMLINSON

Child:
1. Vera Marie McLarty * Dec. 3, 1925. m. _____Miller.
   Their child: (1) Michael Allen Miller.
   Vera m. (II) Ernest Coon.
   Their child: (2) Sandra Coon.
   In 1988 Vera Coon and her mother were living in California. Ernie Coon was living in Bushnell, Illinois.

Married:
ALVIE SEATON (Bernice’s 2nd Husband).

The Parkers were also grandparents to 20 of the immigrant James McLarty’s grand-children.
EVERETT JAMES McLARTY
* Apr. 28, 1909, Oto, Iowa
+ Mar. 13, 1974. Sioux City, Iowa
Buried Smithland, Iowa.
Married: Nov. 29, 1933. Smithland, Iowa

His father: William Joseph McLarty
* Aug. 4, 1873, + Aug. 28, 1948
His mother: Eva Leona Parker
* Aug. 6, 1883, + Sept. 5, 1969

MILDRED CORNELIA COOKE
* Nov. 28, 1913, Rodney, Iowa

Her father: Albert Ivan Cooke
Her mother: Alma Wealthy Zortman

Children:

Everett was a construction worker and veteran of World War II, European theater. He entered service on Dec. 2, 1943 and took training at Camp Blanding, Florida, also at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. He was sent overseas in July 1944. A newspaper account on May 27, 1945 related that Sergeant Everett McLarty and Melvin McLarty were then both serving in Germany and had met over there several times. Mildred McLarty received her education at Smithland, Iowa. She retired from Swift & Co., packing house in Sioux City after 24 ½ years employment and resides at 1117 Court Street, Sioux City, Iowa

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WILLIAM IVAN "Bill" McLARTY
* Apr. 23, 1934, Smithland, Iowa

Married: June 3, 1956, So. Sioux City, Nebraska

BARBARA JEAN SWEEM
* May 8, 1936, Oto, Iowa

His father: Everett James McLarty
* Apr. 28, 1909, + Mar. 13, 1974
His mother: Mildred Cornelia Cooke
* Nov. 28, 1913

Her father: Frank William Sweem
Her mother: Mary Gertrude Hungerford

Children:
1. Mark Randal McLarty  * Nov. 27, 1958, Sioux City, Iowa. Matriculated Creighton University, Omaha, as a Pharmacist.

William Ivan "Bill" McLarty obtained a B.A. degree at Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa and his M.A. from the University of South Dakota at Vermillion. He served as a member of the 2nd Bn. (mechanized) 133rd Infantry, saw duty in Vietnam and was promoted to the rank of Major. He is Principal at Leeds Jr., High School in Sioux City. Barbara McLarty obtained her B.A. degree at Wayne State, Wayne, Nebraska. and her M.A. from Morningside College. She is a career Elementary School Teacher. The family resides at 320 E. 31st Street, South Sioux City, Nebraska. The children are active in sports and music (as their
grandmother relates): Mark in football and swimming and the trumpet; Denise in track, swimming, trumpet, piano and clarinet; Jill in swimming and piano.

| MILDRED LEONA McLARTY | Her father: William Joseph McLarty  
| * Sept. 21, 1911 | * Aug. 4, 1873, + Oct. 28, 1948  
| | Her mother: Eva Leona Parker  
| | * Aug. 6, 1883, +Sept. 5, 1969  
| Married: |  
| ALBIN KLEINE (Her 1st Husband) |  

Children:

The Kleines resided at one time at Danbury, Iowa.

Married: Sept. 29, 1960  
RAYMOND ("Ray") WYNIA (Her 2nd Husband)

The Wynias reside at #5309 Highway #75N, No. 467, Sioux City, Iowa, 51108

| ROBERT L. KLEINE | His father: Albin Kleine  
| * Jan. 3, 1930 | His mother: Mildred Leona McLarty  
| | * Sept. 21, 1911  
| Married: Nov. 20, 1950 |  
| LIBBIE JENSEN |  
| * Jan. 21, 1935 |  

Children:
   Their child: (1) Michael Kleine * Jan: 6, 1981.  
   “Bobbie” Kleine resides at 25617 San Antonio St., Marenco Valley, California 92387, where he owns a salvage yard.  

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(2) Jennifer Kleine * Mar. 6, 1982.
   Their children: (1) Matthew Kleine * Apr. 18, 1974.
   (2) Brian Kleine * July 13, 1982.
   The Calvin Kleines reside at 4027 Oak Avenue, Brookfield, Illinois, 60513.
   He is an across-country truck driver.
4. Leanna Kleine. m. (1) ________Hicks. Divorced. They had: Joshua Hicks * Oct. 27, 1975.
   Leanna m. (II)________ Boutin. They had: Daniel Boutin * Sept. 17, 1980

Robert and Libbie Kleine reside at 24415 Webster, Apt. A., Sunny Mead, California, 92388. Robert is a bookkeeper at a garage. Libbie is employed by K-Mart.

---------------------------------------------
RICHARD J. KLEINE
*Sept. 18, 1931

HIS FATHER: Albin Kleine
HIS MOTHER: Hildred Leona McLarty
* Sept. 21, 1911

MARRIED: June 17, 1961

DELORES MATSON
* Aug. 29, 1940

Children:
   The Richard Kleines reside at 923 No. Ventura St., Anaheim, California 92801.
   Richard is employed as an across-country truck driver and Delores is employed in a rest home.

---------------------------------------------
KENNETH D. KLEINE
* Oct. 8, 1933

HIS FATHER: Albin Kleine
HIS MOTHER: Mildred Leona McLarty
* Sept. 21, 1911

MARRIED:

JACKIE RENFRO (His 1st wife)

Step-children Kenneth Kleine (children of Jackie Renfro’s earlier marriage):
A. Robbie Renfro.
B. Nancy Renfro.
   Their children:
Married: June 5, 1983  
KATHY WILLIAMS  (His 2nd wife)  
Step-children of Kenneth Kleine (children of Kathy Williams’ earlier marriage):  

Kenneth and Kathy Kleine reside at 5332 Waddell Ave., Colorado Springs, Colorado, 80915. He is employed as a city bus driver.

| ROSE M. KLEINE | Her father: Albin Kleine  
| Sept. 3, 1937 | Her mother: Mildred Leona McLarty  
| Married: Apr. 21, 1956 | * Sept. 21, 1911 |
| RONALD WONDER |  
| * Nov. 3, 1934 |  

Children:
   - Ronald Wonder is a bank examiner. They reside at 1003 W. 21st Street, Carroll, Iowa, 51401.
   - Dennis is employed in a boat factory. The family resides at 2526 E. Junita Street, Mesa, Arizona, 85201.
3. Debra Wonder * Feb. 6, 1960, + Stillborn
   - Vince Lansink owns a body shop, and Sheila is the bookkeeper for the shop. Their address: P. O. Box 2554, Sedona, Arizona, 86336.

Ronald Wonder is a foreman in the machine shop for Gomaco Charlie Co., Ida Grove, Iowa. The family resides at 202 Walnut Street, Battle Creek, Iowa, 51006.

| ROGER G. KLEINE | His father: Albin Kleine  
| Feb. 16, 1941 | His mother: Mildred Leona McLarty  
| Married: | * Sept. 21, 1911 |
| JANET SMITH (His 1st wife) |  
| |  

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Children:
   (2) Lindsay Mitchell * Sept. 27, 1987.

Married: Oct. 8, 1985 BOBBIE WILSON (His 2nd wife)
*Apr. 11, 1954
Roger's step-children: (Children of Bobbie's earlier marriage)
   A. John Wilson * Jul. 13, 1976
Roger does janitorial work for various stores and homes. Roger and Bobbie Kingman, reside at 414 Parkview Avenue, Arizona, 86401

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Oct. 28, 1919 Armour (Delmont), South Dakota</td>
<td>His mother: Eva Leona Parker * Aug. 6, 1883, + Sept. 5, 1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married:</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARLENE LOUISE SEAVEY</td>
<td>Her father: Lyle Seavey</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her mother: Doris McGraw</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Children:

Merlin McLarty went into service on April 21, 1944 and was in training at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, prior to going overseas in September 1944. A back injury later necessitated hospitalization at William Beaumont Hospital at El Paso, Texas, per a May 27, 1945 newspaper account. Merlin and Arlene McLarty reside at 3516 Floyd Blvd., Sioux City, Iowa, 51108

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TERRELL CLYDE McLARTY
* Apr. 23, 1941, Smithland, Iowa
His father: Merlin Clyde McLarty
* Oct. 28, 1919
His mother: Arlene Louise Seavey

Married: June 5, 1965, Sioux City, Iowa

JUDY ANN JORGENSEN
* Feb. 10, 1942, Sioux City, Iowa

Children:
Terrell and Judy McLarty reside at 1208-29th Street, Sioux City, Iowa, 51104

NORMAN LEE McLARTY
* Dec. 25, 1943, Sioux City, Iowa.
His father: Merlin Clyde McLarty
* Oct. 28, 1919
His mother: Arlene Louise Seavey

Married: Aug. 13, 1966

CONNIE FAYE PERKINS

Children:
Norman and Connie McLarty now reside at Hemet, California.

DAVID LYLE McLARTY
* May 16, 1948, Sioux City, Iowa.
His father: Merlin Clyde McLarty
* Oct. 28, 1919
His mother: Arlene Louise Seavey

Married: Jun. 7, 1969

DIANE MARLENE CASON

Children:
David and Diane McLarty reside at 1512 38th Street, Sioux Citl Iowa.

(Standing L. to R. above -) The Immigrant's 3 youngest children - Thomas G., Mary Ellen, and Elizabeth Jane. The infant is granddaughter Lydia, and child in front of Elizabeth is grand-daughter, Edna McLarty.
(Photo taken about 1896.)
MELVIN CECIL McLARTY (Twin of Merlin Clyde)  
* Oct. 28, 1919, Armour (Delmont), South Dakota  
+ Jul. 30. 1901, Sioux City, Iowa  
His father: William Joseph McLarty  
* Aug. 4, 1873, + Oct. 28, 1948  
His mother: Eva Leona Parker  
* Aug. 6, 1883, + Sept. 5, 1969  
Married:  
MAXINE CHURCH (They later divorced.)  
Married:  
VERA KEMPER (Divorced)  

Children of Melvin C. McLarty:  
1. Bernadine F. McLarty * Sept. 10, 1939. m._____Hill, and at one time resided Big Bear Lake, California. She is divorced. She has two sons, names not known.  

Melvin married while in the service to Nita ___ and had 2 sons, names not known. They divorced. Nita was last known to be living in El Monte, California area.  

Melvin McLarty spent many years in military service, entering in Dec. 2, 1943. He took basic training at Camp Fannin, Texas, and was sent overseas in May 1944. He served in the infantry and was wounded for which he was awarded the Purple Heart. In May 1945 (per a newspaper account) his wife and two children were residing at Winnebago, Nebraska. Melvin saw service after World War II, in Korea and in Viet Nam. Following his retirement from the service, he was employed by North American Manufacturing Company and ASCO Contracting Co., of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he resided in 1981. He died in a Sioux City, Iowa, hospital and was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery. Sioux City, Iowa.

WILLIAM JUNIOR McLARTY  
* May 23, 1926, Smithland, Iowa  
His father: William Joseph McLarty  
* Aug. 4, 1873, + Oct. 28, 1948  
His mother: Eva Leona Parker  
* Aug. 6, 1883, + Sept. 5, 1969  
Married: Nov. 9, 1947, Sioux City, Iowa  
ISABELLE WEGNER  
* Aug. 23, 1925, Wausa, Nebraska (Christened St. Marks Lutheran, Bloomfield, Nebraska)  
Her father: Robert Wegner  
Her mother: Emma Rothmann  

Children:  
The Amens reside at 1815 W. 16th Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51103.
Their child: (1) Melissa Salviola * Aug. 22, 1969


"Bill" McLarty entered service Nov. 23, 1944, and received basic training at Camp Wolters, Texas per the Sioux City Journal account dated May 27, 1945. Bill and Isabelle McLarty reside at 4117 Central (Leeds area), Sioux City, Iowa, 51108.

| ELIZABETH JANE McLARTY | Her father: James McLarty, the immigrant * May 27, 1827, + Mar. 5, 1903

| LEWIS OSCAR CLIFT | His father: Samuel Burton Clift * Feb. 8, 1864. + May 30, 1924
| * Feb. 2, 1884, Marr, Monroe County, Ohio | His mother: Matilda Kochert * Nov. 7, 1865, + Jan. 26, 1946

Children:

Eliza, as she was generally called, and Lewis O. Clift farmed 1½ miles north of Holly Springs, R.F.D., Hornick, Iowa, where they built a large farm home in 1918. Lewis was a farmer and a cattle feeder. In 1948 they retired to a home in the town of Sloan, Iowa, where Lewis died in 1955. Eliza survived him for 19 years, the last seven being spent at the Billy Sunday Retirement Home in Morningside section of Sioux City, Iowa.

| * Sept. 7, 1918, Hornick, Iowa | Her mother: Elizabeth Jane McLarty * Sept. 24, 1880, + Sept. 25, 1974
| Married: Sept. 10, 1947, San Francisco, California |
Children: - No issue.

Ethel C. Phillips is retired after a 43 year career in the export sales and property and casualty insurance business. She is a family historian and has published "The Ancestors and Descendants of Charles Cary Clift", and "Our Pfalz Roots are True, a Genealogy of the Kochert and Nieb families of the Rheinland Palatinate". Edmund G. Phillips, following a naval career, became a self-employed contractor and real estate developer. Ethel receives her mail at P. O. Box 1382, Morehead City, North Carolina 28557.
Children:

Brian Hilts in 1996 is employed in the Parts Department of Sioux City Truck & Trailer, Inc., Sioux City, Iowa. Tammy Hilts is employed in the home health care service in connection with Marian Health Care Center in Sioux City. The Brian Hilts reside in Salix, Iowa (P. O. Box 115)

| RONDA LEA HILTS | Her father: James Arthur Hilts
| * Jan. I, 1964, Sioux City, Iowa |
| Dorothea Maxine Clift |
| * Oct. 10, 1922 |
| Married: April 24, 1987, Sioux City, Iowa |
| TONY HARVIN ROSENBAUM | His father: Marvin Rosenbaum
| * July 29, 1965, Sioux City, Iowa |
| His mother: Carmen |

Children:
2. Tyler James Rosenbaum * April 9, 1994, Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1996 both Ronda and Tony Rosenbaum were employed by GATEWAY 2000, computer manufacturer, at North Sioux City, South Dakota. The Rosenbaums reside at 2913 East 20th Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

| CAROL OSCAR CLIFT (Her first Husband) |
| His father: Lewis Oscar Clift |
| * Oct. 29, 1925, Hornick, Iowa |
| + Mar. 25, 1966, Onawa, Iowa |
| His mother: Elizabeth Jane McLarty |
| * Sept. 24, 1880, + Sept. 25, 1974 |
| Married: Aug 28, 1948, Mapleton, Iowa |
| BETTY LOU HENRY |

Children:

Carol Clift took over the operation of the Lewis Clift farm north of Holly Springs, R.F.D. Hornick, Iowa. He also engaged in Custom Harvesting prior to his death in the prime of life.
Married: August 11, 1971
BILL RICH (Her second Husband)

Mrs. Betty Rich retired after many years employment at Terra Chemicals, Inc., and Bill Rich retired as a representative of Fairbanks Morse. They continue to reside on the former Lewis Clift farm home place and receive mail 2890 Moville Blacktop, Hornick, Iowa 51026.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MICHAEL DOUGLAS CLIFT</td>
<td>His father: Carol Oscar Clift</td>
<td>His mother: Betty Lou Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Jul. 29, 1953, Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>* Oct. 29, 1925, + Mar. 25, 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANN OLCESE</td>
<td>Her father: Joseph Olcese</td>
<td>Her mother:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* July 22, 1958, New York City, NY</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Children:

Michael Clift was a high school and college track star. He graduated from the University of South Dakota, Vermillion. He obtained his M.A. Physical Education, Health from the University of Northern Colorado. He is employed by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at their Pearl River, New York, offices. Ann Clift is employed as a Rehabilitation Counselor at a hospital. The family resides at 39 Alder Drive. New Windsor, New York, 12553.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LU ANN RENEE CLIFT</td>
<td>Her father: Carol Oscar Clift</td>
<td>Her mother: Betty Lou Henry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSEPH CORY FELL</td>
<td>His father: Francis Fell</td>
<td>His mother:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* May 5, 1961, Cherokee, Iowa</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Children:
1. Elizabeth Ann Fell * April 6, 1995, Omaha, Nebraska

Lu Ann graduated from the University of South Dakota, Vermillion. In 1996 both LuAnn and Joseph Fell were employed by Pamida Corporation in the home offices in Omaha, Nebraska. The Fells reside at 14928 Decatur Plaza. Omaha, Nebraska 68154.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARY ELLEN McLARTY</td>
<td>Her father: James McLarty</td>
<td>Her mother: Ann Ervin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* June 2, 1885, Smithland, Iowa</td>
<td>* May 27, 1827, + Mar. 5, 1903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Married: Jan. 1, 1902, Smithland, Iowa

CLARENCE HERBERT "Bert" PARKER
*Aug. 13, 1876, Persia, Iowa
+ Jan. 14, 1955, Sioux City, Iowa

Both buried Little Sioux Township

Children:
1. Elsie Elizabeth Parker * Nov. 2, 1902. She taught school for 35 years in Woodbury, Monona and Shelby Counties of Iowa, retiring from Harlan, Iowa. She resides at 5106 Morningside Avenue.
3. Ann Marie Parker * June 10, 1911, Smithland, Iowa, + Apr. 27, 1986 at Atlantic, Iowa. m. Nov. 11, 1934 at Le Mars, Iowa, to Raymond Wilson. No issue. Ann graduated from Smithland, Iowa, High School in 1929 and later from Samuel School of Cosmetology in Sioux City and was employed as a Beautician for 14 years. In 1954 the Wilsons moved to Atlantic, Iowa, where Ann was the bookkeeper and office assistant for her husband, a Podiatrist.

The author has many fond recollections of Aunt Mary (my mother's only sister) and Uncle Bert Parker. Their home in Smithland was a center of hospitality for siblings, nieces, nephews and kin of all degrees. From Aunt Mary's wealth of home canned goods in the cellar would appear the makings for a meal as she would press guests to stay for supper.

As a farm child I used to envy my town cousins, Ann and Hasel, and the proximity to Wendell's Drug Store where one could sit at little wrought iron chairs about a little marble top table and order Ice cream. Then there was the excitement of running down to the corner of the lot to watch the train come in from Rodney, belching steam and hissing as it braked for the Smithland stop.

It was an adventure to get into the barn behind the house where for many years stood Uncle Bert's antique Maxwell car and to play in it. For a very brief period, before I grew too large, I was pleased to receive hand-me-down dresses from Ann and Hasel. Cousin Elsie could usually be persuaded to play from sheet music of the 1920's in the parlor.

On Decoration Day (Memorial Day) the McLarty descendants would come to Smithland to decorate the graves of loved ones in their final resting places on the steep slopes of the Little Sioux Township Cemetery. There would be a political speaker, and for a number of seasons, I played clarinet in the little Holly Springs band that would sometimes march from the Methodist Church to the Cemetery.
HASEL LORENE PARKER  
*Mar. 10, 1914, Smithland, Iowa  
Her father: Clarence Herbert Parker  
* Aug. 13, 1876, + 1955  
Her mother: Mary Ellen McLarty  
* Jun. 2, 1885, + Aug. 1, 1966

Married: Mar. 7, 1934, Slayton, Minnesota

JAMES WHEELER HECK  
*Sept. 9, 1909, Shirley, Illinois  
His father: Nichols Grant Heck  
His mother: Sarah Katherine Alvis

| Children: |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. James Ramon Heck * Aug. 31, 1939, Mapleton, Iowa. m. Mar. 4, 1957  

For 22 years Hasel Heck was a sales clerk in Woolworth's Department Store, Sioux City, Iowa. James W. Heck was a dragline operator for 20 years and then was employed by Armour Packing Company until retirement. Jim and Hasel Heck reside at 2904 Davis, Sioux City, Iowa 51106. Hasel has been most helpful in forwarding contemporary family data for the preparation of this volume.

| JAMES RAMON HECK  
*Aug. 31, 1939, Mapleton. Iowa  
Married: Mar. 4, 1957  
His father: James Wheeler Heck  
* Sept. 9, 1909  
His mother: Hasel Lorene Parker |

ELAINE JO SANDVOLD (His 1st wife)  
(Divorced Feb. 9, 1977) * Oct. 1, 1939  
(Elaine later re-married David Bell.)  
Her father: Edward Sandvole  
Her mother: |
All 3 children were baptized at Redeemer Lutheran Church on Aug. 14, 1988. Mark Alan was baptized Jun. 4, 1961 at Morningside Lutheran. Mark is employed by Iowa Beef Packing Company. Dawn is employed at HyVee Grocery Store.

   (Born to Lisa Linn Heck and Benjamin Hall :)
       (Born to Lisa Linn Heck and Fernanco Terriquez)
   (2) Michael Andrew Terriquez * Aug. 28, 1986, Garden City, Kansas

The Terriquez family resides at 1206 St. John, Garden City, Kansas 67846. Fernandoworks at a packing house in Liberal, Kansas. Lisa drives a school bus about 25 miles and then stays at the school and is an assistant to the 4 teachers there.

   Born to Paula and Dan Risner:
   The Risners reside at 1621 ½ Court Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Dan works at the Morrell Packing Company.

JAMES RAMON HECK
Married:
   WANDA BOLTON (His 2nd Wife). (Divorced Jan. 15, 1986)
James Heck resides at 5311 Correctionville Road, Sioux City, Iowa, 51106. He is a self-employed painter, doing interior and exterior painting.

ROBERT DUANE HECK
* Jan. 11, 1944, Sioux City, Iowa.
   Married: Feb. 29, 1964, Sioux City, Iowa

BONNIE JUNE GERNHART
   Her father: Harvey Gernhart
   Her mother: Lenora _______
   (a war bride from Poland)

Child:

In 1988 Robert D. Heck and Bonnie resided at 426 Ammunition Road, Apt. 411, Fallbrook, California, 92029. He is employed at Wessloh Chevrolet at Carlsbad, California, where he does body work on cars. His hobbies include restoring old cars, and he paints pictures.
**THOMAS GILMORE McLARTY**  
*Nov. 30, 1887, Smithland, Iowa  
Buried in Little Sioux Township Cemetery, Smithland, Ia.  
Married: Aug. 11, 1911, Onawa, Iowa  

| His father: James McLarty  
+ May 27, 1827, + Mar. 5, 1903  
His mother: Ann Ervin  
+ Mar. 26, 1845, + Jan. 22, 1931  


**SYLVIA LETHA PETERSON**  
* Nov. 13, 1895, Smithland, Iowa  
+ Mar. 29, 1971, Onawa, Iowa  

| Her father: James Peterson  
Her mother: Hary Kathym Chilton  

| Children:  
1. Thelma Opal McLarty  
2. Aleita Maurine McLarty  
* Feb. 22, 1914, Smithland, Iowa. m. Oct. 31, 1934 Frank He??? Carbaugh  
3. Gladys Irene McLarty  
* Mar. 12, 1916, Smithland. Iowa. m. Dec. 16, 1??? Frank He??? Carbaugh  
4. Vernon Wayne McLarty  
* Oct. 11, 1921, Smithland, Iowa. m. Jun. 22. 1??? Frank He??? Carbaugh  
5. Marjorie Elaine McLarty  
* June 18, 1923, Smithland, Iowa. m. Apr. 3, 1943 Frank He??? Carbaugh  
6. Orval Eugene McLarty  
* Jun. 22, 1924, Smithland, Iowa. m. Dec. 13, 1??? Frank He??? Carbaugh  

| Frank He??? Carbaugh  
Her father: James Peterson  
Her mother: Hary Kathym Chilton  

Thomas McLarty was employed for many years at the Sioux City Brick & Tile Factory at Serpent Bluff, Iowa. In 1958 he retired to live at Onawa, Iowa.  

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**ALEITA MAURINE McLARTY**  
* Feb. 22, 1914, Smithland, Iowa  
Married: Oct. 31, 1934, Sioux City. Iowa  

| Frank Henry Carbaugh  

| Child: (Adopted)  
A. Marlyn Kay Carbaugh  
* Jun. 6, 1943 m. Dan Fry. (They divorced)  
Their child: (1) Danette Fry  
Marlyn m. (II) Bill Ruport of Marshalltown, Iowa.  
Their children:  
(2) Shelly Ruport  
(3) Shannon Ruport  

The Carbaughs celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on October 28, 1984, at Whiting Legion Hall. They reside at 220 S. Linn Street, Whiting. Iowa, 51063.  

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GLADYS IRENE McLARTY  
*Mar 12, 1916, Smithland, Iowa  
Her father: Thomas Gilmore McLarty  
Her mother: Sylvia Letha Peterson  

**Married:** Dec. 16, 1937, Bronson, Iowa  

RAYMOND FRANK MCKNIGHT  
*Jan 1, 1908, Luton, Woodbury County, Ia.  
+Nov. 20, 1956  
His father: Charles Reardon McKnight  
* Feb. 28, 1869, + Jan. 11, 1948  
His mother: Luella Blanche Shepheard  
* Jun. 19, 1877, +May 30, 1937  

**Children:**  
   **Their children:** (1) Phyllis Michaele Shannon * Jun. 9, 1966  
   (2) Vernon Ray Shannon * Jun. 22, 1967  
2. Catherine Ann McKnight * Sept. 27, 1951, m Eugene Leonard. (They divorced). m (II) ______ Meastas.  

The Meastas reside Rt. I. Box 90, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Gladys resides at 1912 Forest Avenue, Durango, Colorado, 81301.

Donna Rae Shannon is a family historian and is interested in research on the Ervin family as well as the McLarty family. She resides at 2001 Frary, Apt. #2. Fort Wayne, Indiana 46807.

-------------------------------------------------------------

VERNON WAYNE McLARTY  
*Oct. 11, 1921, Smithland, Iowa  

**Married:** June 22, 1946, Sioux City, Iowa  

EMMA JEAN EGE  
* Feb. 23, 1924, Sioux City, Iowa  
Her father: Charles Edwin Ege  
Her mother: Hazel Alice Green  

**Children:**  
   m. (II) in 1974 Dawn ( ) Ewing.  
Thomas served in the U. S. Air Force in Viet Nam as a reciprocating aircraft mechanic.  
Divorced. Linda did not re-marry.  
   **Their child:** (1) Corey Sands * 1973.  
Linda is employed at P.T.T. a Telephone Service. She has made notes on unrelated McLartys she has talked to.  
3. Karen Jean McLarty * Nov. 27, 1959, Sioux City, Iowa. m. June 1987 to Terry Hooker, a naval officer. They live in Long Beach, California  

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Vernon and Emma Jean reside at 2800 W. 4th Street, Bldg. 3, Apt. 2-D, Sioux City, Iowa 51103.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THOMAS McLARTY</th>
<th>His father: Vernon Wayne McLarty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Jul. 13, 1947, Sioux City, Iowa</td>
<td>* Oct. 11, 1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>His mother: Emma Jean Ege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Feb. 23, 1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong> January 1968 (Divorced 1974)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONNA MOODY</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(His 1st wife)</td>
<td>*(No issue.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong> 1974</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. DAWN ( ) EWING</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Dawn had Sidney Ewing and Douglas Ewing by an earlier marriage. They kept the Ewing name.)

**Children:**
1. **Jeffery McLarty** * Apr. 20, 1975, Premature + in 10 days.

Thomas and Dawn McLarty reside at Lodi, California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARJORIE ELAINE McLARTY</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* June 18, 1923, Smithland, Iowa</td>
<td>Her father: Thomas Gilmore McLarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Nov. 30, 1887, + Jan. 25, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her mother: Sylvia Letha Peterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Nov. 13, 1895, + Mar. 29, 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong> April 3, 1943</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HERMAN FELISING**

**Children:**
1. **Dr. Robert Felsing** * Feb. 18, 1944. m ______________
   Resides 2412 Wahington, Iowa City, Ia. Had children
   Resides at 403 Macy Way, Greenwood, Indiana 46142.
   The Johnsons had 2 children.
   Sandra m (II) **Clayton Floyd Tonjes** * July 10, 1951. They had 1 child.
   Marjorie and Herman Felsing reside at 811 22nd Street, Sioux City, Iowa. 51104

**SANDRA JEAN FELISING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>* May 26, 1953, Sioux City, Iowa</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her father: Herman Felsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Her mother: Marjorie Elaine McLarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Jun. 18, 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Married:</strong> July 24, 1971</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**MICHAEL L. JOHNSON, Sr.** (Her 1st Husband)

**Children:**

1. **Michael L. Johnson, Jr.** * Sept. 7, 1975, Sioux City, Iowa.
2. **Dustin L. Johnson** * Nov. 10, 1979, Sioux City, Iowa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Married: Aug. 13, 1983, Sioux City, Iowa</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CLAYTON FLOYD TONJES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jul. 10, 1951, Pender, Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His father: George Floyd Tonjes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His mother: Marcelene</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Tonjes family resides at 2731 South Glass Street, Sioux City, Iowa 51106

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Married: Dec. 13, 1943</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORVAL EUGENE McLARTY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Jun. 22, 1924, Smithland, Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His father: Thomas Gilmore McLarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Nov. 30, 1887, + Jan. 25, 1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His mother: Sylvia Letha Peterson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Nov. 13, 1895, + Mar. 29, 1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LILLIAN NYBERG |

**Children:**

2. **Patrick Eugene McLarty** * Jul. 23, 1949 m. |
   Has child.
3. **Marjorie McLarty** *

Orval and Lillian have retired to 17270 Eagle Trace, Ft. Myers, Florida. 33908.

(Standing L. to R. The immigrant's 3 youngest children - Thomas G., Mary Eileen, and Elizabeth Jane. The infant is granddaughter Lydia, and child in front of Elizabeth is grand-daughter, Edna McLarty. (Photo taken about 1896.)
Readers may be interested to examine the above-mentioned book, published by Miss Adelaide McLarty at one time Librarian at Onslow County, N.C. Library. This is a fine large volume in which Miss McLarty has traced the McLarty Family, principally her ancestors who migrated direct from Scotland to the United States in the 18th century, prior to the Revolutionary War. It furnishes some general background on this Scottish sept of the Clan McDonald, but has only casual side references to the "McLarty cousins of County Antrim" and affords not exact tracing of our own immigrant James McLarty's ancestry. The dust cover has a picture of archeological excavations at Saddell Abbey.

She writes that Saddell Abbey, Kintyre, Scotland was the legendary honored burial place of Norse Kings and that the effigy upon the ruined walls is of Somerled, Lord of the Isles. Distinguished clerics and soldiers of note were certainly subjects of these richly carved monuments.

She describes the piles of rocks, called Cairns, and relates that most of the Scots were too poor to erect elaborate monuments to their dead and so they erected Cairns. The custom in passing" the Cairn of a loved one was to pause, say a prayer, and add a stone. The Gaelic custom of "cuiridh mi clach' nad charn" ("I will add a stone to your cairn") was a promise that one's memory would be kept alive.

A tablet set in the ruined walls commemorates both the founder of Saddell Abbey and his son, Reginald. The son completed the abbey after his father's death, and Miss McLarty says this old structure is depicted on all McLarty Coat of Arms.

The peninsula of Kintyre is a 40 mile breakwater of the Firth of Clyde which extends from the Isthmus of Tarbert to the rock headland of the Mull to the south. No part of Scotland had so close a connection with Ireland as Kintyre ... for which the Gaelic "Ceann" and "tir" mean a head land.

Miss McLarty reports that the first documentation of the name dates from 1524, in a document entitled "Remissio Cambell de Caldor Hilitis" which still exists in the Cawdor chest. This document was a remission by King James V in Favor of Sir John Campbell of Cawdor and others for the burning of lands of Colimsey and the murder of Lachlan MacLean of Dowart in the town of Edinburgh. Among the Campbell supporters she found John, the son of Gilchrist MacLaverty, thus locating the family in Kintyre, under the MacDonalds of Kintyre who were during this period held by man-rent to Campbells of Cawdor.

She explains this would be one of the rare instances when the Clan Campbell and the Clan McDonald would support one another. For the most part the two clans were bitter rivals in the political struggles of Scotland. (Note: The McLartys
... may be spelled MacLarty, MacLaverty, McCleverty, etc., were a recognized Sept of the Clan McDonald).

She continued to state the McLartys of Kintyre claim descent from the founder of the monastery of Saddell, Somerled MacGilbride, Somhairle MacGillebride or Sourley MacLerdy or Serle MacLarty. Further, that the Kintyre branch have used both the forms MacLarty and MacLaverty at different periods.

The Abbey of Saddel was cruciform in structure and of Gothic design. Today it is in ruins but its dimensions were at one time imposing. The abbey measured 136 feet long from east to west and 24 feet wide. The transepts from north to south were 78 feet by 24 feet. The dormitory was 58 feet long, and the cloister girth was 58 feet square. The Abbey was in the Diocese of Dunkeld and was instituted in 1098.

The McLartys in Scotland settled Kintyre and Craignish she related. In Ireland, they settled in County Antrim. Further she reports all of this family were allied to the McDonalds with the exception of the McLartys of Craignish.

Concerning the McLartys of County Antrim, she relates a number of them settled around Cushendall, and that some of the Canadian McLartys are descended from a James McLarty who left Cushendall in 1841. (Note: the author found 4 or 5 families, including this older James in Grey County, Ontario in the census of 1871 ... a county to which our immigrant ancestor, another James McLarty, ultimately moved some years after his migration in 1850, and in which county he was married in 1862 to Ann Ervin.)

She related that with the defeat of Montrose in Sept. 1645, Lt. Gen. David Leslie and Maj. Gen. John Middleton were sent to deal with the Marquis of Huntley. Sir Alexander MacDonald in Argyllshire supported Huntley and an invasion of Kintyre by Leslie ensued. The circumstances of the siege and massacre are obscure. Leslie felt compelled to storm the stronghold and began an assault on the trench protecting the water supply of the castle. After the capture of the water supply, Leslie’s terms were surrender. Having no alternative but to die of thirst, the defenders surrendered. All were "put to the sword" with the exception of a John Macdougall who lived, to bring his case before parliament in 1661 and recover his lands.

The McLartys, she writes, were not so fortunate. After the massacre, the remnant of the Clan Donald of Kintyre and their septs were driven out of the country. They escaped to their estates and kinsmen in Antrim. She writes that it was here that Iver McLarty was born in 1667 (her ancestor). His father possessed an estate near Cushendall, the end of the river Dall. She refers also to the ruins of Layde Church, about a mile north of the village, containing graves and monuments of the McDonalds and McLartys.
About two miles west of the village of Cushendall are the ruins of Red Bay Castle, once the residence of the MacDonals. The castle stood on the sandstone cliff above the sea. Cushendall, she states, was formerly in the parish of Ardclinis and it was held by Coll MacDonald, the fourth of the family of Colonsay from 1647 to 1719. She noted that in the Parochial Registers of Argyll-Campbeltown on 16 May 1720 "Alexander McClartie in the other congregation and Margaret Kell in this congregation gave up their names in order to marriage and were married June 2d.

**OTHER McCLARTYS OF CUSHENDALL, IRELAND**

(In her book, Adelaide McLarty recited that some McLartys of Kintyre after a massacre followed the remnants of Clan Donald to a haven in County Antrim at Cushendall and that one of her ancestors, Ivar McLarty, was born while in this exile in 1667 there. Her particular ancestor had later returned across the channel to Kintyre. The Ulster-Scot Historical Society many years ago furnished this author with church and municipal records from which we know the following McLartys were present in Layde Parish, Cushendall during the 19th century. They were of undoubted kinship with our immigrant ancestor, James McLarty, but the exact or precise relationship is not known.)

| JAMES McCLARTY, of Layd Townland, Layd Parish, Cushendall | His father: Unknown  
| Married: | His mother: Unknown |
| * Feb. 14, 1805, + Feb. 24, 1876 | |
| ROSE DOUGLAS, of Layd Townland (At burial, age 74, record showed "Old Mill", Cushendall) | |
| * c. 1817, + c. 1891 | |

Children:
3. Mary Jane McClarty baptized June 4, 1843.
5. Makeham McClarty baptized Mar. 1, 1846. (was Malcolm intended?)

| DANIEL McCLARTY of Layd Townland, Layd Parish, Cushendall | His father: Unknown  
| Married: | His mother: Unknown |
| * May 14, 1802. + Feb. 6, 1883 | |
| MARY BEATON of Layde Townland | |
| * c. 1814, buried Feb. 16, 1884, age 70 | |
Children:
1. Catherine McClarty baptized Aug. 6, 1837
3. Anne McClarty baptized June 6, 1841.
4. Mary McClarty baptized June 4, 1843. She apparently died in childhood, as parents by 1846 named another daughter Mary (a pattern often followed in those days).
5. Malcolm McClarty baptized Mar. 30, 1845. (Quite possibly he was the shoemaker who immigrated to Treherne, Alberta, Canada.)
6. Mary McClarty baptized Oct. 18, 1846. (More likely she was the surviving Mary who had daughter Louisa and grand-daughter Annie mentioned in the will ???)
7. James McClarty baptized February 4, 1849. (His will probated May 30, 1917 mentions his sister's daughter Louisa, etc.) This James was named administrator of his own father's estate.

In 1861 Daniel assessed for 20 acres "House, Offices & Land" in Layd Townland. This Daniel McClarty is probably the one for whom Letters of Administration were granted at Belfast Nov. 23, 1887.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOHN McClarty, of Layd Townland</th>
<th>His father: Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* c. 1807, + Nov. 15, 1904, age 97 years</td>
<td>His mother: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married: April 15, 1833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARY McNEILL, of Layd Townland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children:
1. William McClarty baptized January 12, 1834.
4. Daniel McClarty baptized Nov. 18, 1841
5. Frederick McClarty baptized Mar. 21, 1844.
6. Mary McClarty baptized July 5, 1846.
7. Jane McClarty, who married Duncan Humphreys.

Four children were said to be survivors of John McClarty, but only Jane and son-in-law Duncan Humphreys were named. In 1861, this John McClarty was assessed for 22 acres "House, Offices (outbuildings) and Land" in Layd Townland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAMES McClarty, of Coshkib Townland, Layde Parish</th>
<th>His father: Unknown</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* possibly the one who died Jan. 1, 1851 at age 80.</td>
<td>His mother: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARY McELHERAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Children:
2. Alexander McClarty baptized Nov. 14, 1817, + Apr. 9, 1840.
3. William McClarty baptized Apr. 12, 1822, + April 18, 1901, left 5 sons, one named James.
4. Anne McClarty baptized Mar. 12, 1826

| WILLIAM McClARTY, of Coshkib Townland, Layd Parish | His father: Unknown |
| * Apr. 12, 1822, + Apr. 18, 1901 | His mother: Unknown |
| Married: | |
| MARY | |
| + Prior Apr. 18, 1901. | |

Children: (And probably others born later -)
1. Mary McClarty baptized April 8, 1849.
2. Alexander McClarty) Twins
3. James McClarty) Twins
4. 5. 6. other sons. -

In 1861 this William McClarty was assessed for 13 acres "House, Offices & Land" plus 17 acres of mountain.

| JAMES McClARTY, of Ballyvalley, Layd Parish | His father: Unknown |
| | His mother: Unknown |
| Married: | |
| JANE McELHERAN | |

Children:
1. Hugh McClarty baptized May 31, 1813
2. James McClarty baptized Dec. 1, 1817
3. Daniel McClarty baptized March 27, 1819
4. Peggy McClarty baptized Feb. 13, 1821
5. Rose McClarty baptized May 2, 1823

This "James McLarty" may be the one who left Cushendall in 1841 to migrate to Canada per Adelaide McLarty's reference in her book.
Children:
2. Anne McClarty ) Twin daughters born March 18, 1849 when
3. Eliza McClarty ) the parents were then described as of "Middle Park" Townland.

In 1861 assessed for 15 acres "House, Offices & Land" plus 13 ares of mountain.
........................................................................

(NAMING PATTERNS: There was obviously much repetition of the given names "James, Daniel, John, William, Mary, Jane and Anne" among these related McLartys. Undoubtedly, these names also represented names of grandparents, great grandparents, great-great grandparents in those generations extending into the 18th and 17th centuries which this author has been unable to trace.)

A JAMES McCLARTY was buried on Jan. 1, 1851, at age 80, hence born circa 1771.
........................................................................

Other McClarty marriages:
FRANCES McCLARTY to John Galloway in 1844.
FIDY McClARTY to Peggy McElheran on May 10, 1809.
MARY McCLARTY to Neal McElheron in 1836.
........................................................................

Other McCLARTY Wills:
ALEXANDER McCLARTY, of Layd in 1821
WILLIAM McCLARTY, of Layd in 1821
........................................................................

Other Births/baptisms of Layd Parish, Cushendall:
JOHN McCLARTY on May 2, 1810
JANE McCLARTY on Nov. 13, 1801
MARY McCLARTY on Nov. 14, 1796.
........................................................................

There had been a succession of six Kings of Scotland named JAMES. The Latin for James is Jacobus; the Gaelic is Sheamus. This popular name was given to numerous James McLartys resident in the first half of the 19th century in Layd Parish, Cushendall, lending to some confusion in the records. The use in the McLarty family of Donald (Biblical=Daniel) was, of course a reference to the founder of the pre-eminent Clan DONALD to which the McLartys adhered.

OTHER McCLARTYS OF ONTARIO, CANADA

GREY COUNTY, ONTARIO: The 1856 Directory of Grey County listed:
JAMES McCLARTY on Concession 5, Lot 31, Bentinck township, Grey Co.
ARCHIBALD McCLARTY on Concession 5, Lot 21, Bentinck township, Grey Co.
(Bentinck township meets Holland township on the northeast corner of Bentinck and southwest corner of Holland .... where our own immigrant James McLarty and family appeared in 1871 in Holland township census.)

The 1861 and 1871 census returns reflect there were other McLartys then resident in Grey County whom it is believed were kin in some way to our immigrant ancestor, James McLarty.

Another James McLarty born circa 1780 (could he have been an uncle to our James ??) resided in a "Log House" in Sydenham township on Concession 12, south ½ of Lot 12. He was termed "gentleman" in 1871 census and no doubt by then he was retired from active work due to his age. A William W. McLarty born 1831 with wife Catherine was on Concession 10, South ½ of Lot 66. William's children were born between 1857 and 1870 in Canada. A Mary Lee, age 50 "African" servant was in the household. Possibly Mary Lee was a slave who had fled via the Underground Railroad to Canada as many were doing in that period of history.

A Donald McLarty and wife Catherine were on Concession 10, South ½ of Lot 15 in Sydenham township. Their children were born between 1848 and 1871 in Canada.

Another James McLarty born circa 1817 (Possibly the James of Ballyvalley, Layde Parish, born Dec. 1,1817 ... see McLartys of Cushendall) in Ireland was reported in the 1861 census in Egremont township, Grey County, but by 1871 census he was in Sydenham township on Concession 10, Lot 9, with wife Levica born 1833 in Canada. Their children born between 1854 and 1869 were all born in Canada.

SIMCOE COUNTY, ONTARIO: From Kith 'N Kin, a History of Simcoe County, Ontario: A William McLarty, blacksmith born 1819, Islay, Scotland, had immigrated in 1842 to Oro township, Simcoe County. He married Jane (or Janet) McArthur and raised a family of 8 children born beginning in 1847. This William had a son, named James McLarty born in 1847 who first married Jane McDermott, and married second, Jesse Campbell. All of this James' family left Oro township, Simcoe County and "some went to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario".

A Jack McLarty later became mayor of Sault Ste. Marie. The move of some of this family places McLartys at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, a name also repeated for the village that grew up on the opposite Michigan shore as a Canal was dug with locks between the two villages. As our James McLarty eventually found his way to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, area ... there is reason to believe there was some relationship with the Scotch McLartys there also. Our James was undoubtably in possession of information about where these other McLarty cousins were settled.
Many McLarty burials have been reported in the Knox Presbyterian Cemetery (both old and new sections) of Oro township (near city of Barrie, Ontario), Simcoe County, Ontario:

Old Section:
William McLarty, died 3 Feb. 1899, age 80 (born circa 1819)

New Section:
John McLarty born Nov. 2, 1853. died Nov. 17, 1904.

REUNIONS OF CANADIAN McLARTYS: Contact with the Sioux City area McLartys has been made by a TWA Air Line Pilot named Anthony "Tony" Ward McLarty, of 7 Elmwood Court, St. Charles, Missouri, 63301. (He descends from the Scotch immigrant line detailed in Adelaid McLarty's book (see chapter on McLarty Family of Kintyre. Scotland) ... his father was James Alonzo McLarty, Jr .... his grandfather, James Alonzo McLarty, Sr., and his great-grandfather, Dr. Thomas Anthony McLarty (1844-1902) who is buried near Hope Arkansas. "Tony" McLarty reports he looks up McLartys in telephone books in destinations he reaches in his flights. "Tony" furnished the name of Jack McLarty, 511 Pilgrim, Wentzville, Missouri 63385 (telephone (314) 327-4980) from whom information about the McLarty annual reunion has been obtained. In 1988 it was held on August 21 in Yale, Michigan at the City Park. The set date each year is the next to last Sunday in August when it is customarily held in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. "Tony" reports there are a large number of McLartys in the Detroit telephone book. A Deloris Willerton, 2201 Carolina, Midland, Michigan, 48640 can furnish information about the reunion. Readers would no doubt find it most interesting to attend one of these annual reunions.

In the Toronto telephone book the author noted the following: A. W. McLarty, 132 Highland, St. Catherines; B. E. McLarty 115-186 Cushman, St. Catherines; and W. A. McLarty 401-20 Bradmon Dr., St. Catherines, Ontario.
"Columbia the free is the land of my birth
And my paths have been all on American earth,
But my blood is as Irish as any can be,
And my heart is with Erin far o'er the sea."

1882
Poem printed in The Irish-American Almanac

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

The following sources from the author's personal library have provided statistics, maps and historical data for the preparation of this volume.

The Atlantic Crossing by Melvin Maddocks., Publ. by Time-Life Books, Inc.
Dark Age and Medieval Britain (The National Trust Guide to) 400-1350 by Richard Muir. Publ. The National Trust for Scotland.
ABOUT THE AUTHOR
The author, Ethel Clift Phillips, grew up on a farm in the rolling hills about 11 miles north of Holly Springs, Iowa. She attended Holly Springs Consolidated School for 12 years, graduating in 1936 …while Iowa was still suffering from the depression, aggravated further by some very dry farming seasons. Two weeks after graduation she enrolled at the National Business Training School in Sioux City, and went to live in the home of the school’s president and owner, where she cooked and performed housekeeping and laundry duties for her room and board.

In August 1937 she accepted employment in the Export Sales Department of Wincharger Corporation, Sioux City, Iowa. From a starting salary of $12.50 per week, she recalls she repaid her business school tuition at $20.00 per month.

Five years later, she removed to live in Los Angeles, California, where she was employed by the LOS ANGELES TIMES. The nation being much involved in the war effort, in March 1943, she enlisted in the newly fanned Marine Corps Women's Reserve and was immediately placed on recruiting duty in downtown Los Angeles. Eventually, following indoctrination and training at Hunter College the Bronx, New York, she received a duty assignment to Headquarters Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. This duty continued throughout the war until her discharge in September 1945.

In the post-war era, she was employed by Fidelity Trading Co., (an export-import brokerage) in San Francisco as a sales executive for Oriental markets in Guam and the Philippines. It was in San Francisco she was married to a navy man. Edmund G. Phillips on September 10, 1947. There followed residences in Kansas City, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois, where she was employed by the Export Departments of Butler Manufacturing Company, and Murdock Finer Foods, respectively. The couple finally settled in Mr. Phillips' home town of Morehead City, North Carolina, where he became a self-employed contractor. For almost 30 years Ethel was associated with fire, casualty and marine insurance agencies in Morehead City.

Widowed in 1977, and retired in 1980, she has been active with the Carteret County Historical Society and with writing family histories. She has made six trips to Europe, including the 1986 tour of Ireland related in this volume. She has embarked on thorough study of the medieval European era and aspires to additional writing of an historical nature.

The author receives mail at P. O. Box 1382 ... resides in A-101 Woodland Park Condominiums, intersection of Galantis & Brook Streets, Morehead City, North Carolina, 28557.
CREDITS and ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is deeply indebted and most grateful for the cooperation of the many cousins who contributed contemporary family data with which to make this publication complete. Special thanks are due Mrs. Donna McKnight Shannon for her research efforts, and also to Mrs. Masel Parker Heck for her special assistance. Without the help of the many cousins this book would not have been possible in its present form.

Obituary of Ethel Phillips, the author of this document


Ethel Phillips, 94; service today

Ethel C. Phillips, 94, of Morehead City, died Sunday, April 21, 2013, at Carolina House in Morehead City.

Her service is at 3 p.m. today at Brooks Funeral Home with the Rev. Timothy J. Havlicek officiating. Interment will be private.

She was born Sept. 7, 1918, the daughter of the late Lewis O. Clift and Elizabeth Jane McLarty Clift of Woodbury County, Iowa. In 1937, upon completing the executive secretarial course of the National Business Training School in Sioux City, Iowa, she was employed in the export sales department of Wincharger Corp. for the next five years. When World War II brought factory conversion to production for the military in 1942, she moved to Los Angeles. There, she was employed by the Los Angeles Times (The Mirror Publishing Co.). Choosing a more active participation in World War II on March 10, 1943, she enlisted in the newly formed Marine Corps Women’s Reserve. She was immediately placed on active duty in the Los Angeles Recruiting Office. Eventually, after indoctrination at Hunter College, the Bronx, N.Y., she was assigned to duty in the personnel department, Officer’s Promotion Division at Headquarters Marine Corps in Arlington, Va. She completed 30 months active duty as a staff sergeant upon discharge Sept. 26, 1945. Returning to civilian life in San Francisco, she was employed as an export sales correspondent with Fidelity Trading Co., an export and import brokerage serving the great postwar needs of the Pacific Rim countries. It was in that city on Sept. 10, 1947, she married a U.S. Navy veteran, Edmund Gorham Phillips, a native of Morehead City. There followed residency in Kansas City, Mo., where she was employed in the export sales department of Butler Manufacturing Co. After a family move to Chicago in 1948, she was employed in the export sales department of Monarch Finer Foods (Consolidated Grocers Corp.) for 2½ years. Purchase of family property in 1951 brought the couple to residence in Mr. Phillip’s hometown of Morehead City. Locally, she was employed for many years as a fire and casualty insurance agent/broker with Skinner A. Chalk Jr. Mutual Insurance Agency. Subsequently, she was employed by Wachovia Insurance Agency Inc., and later with Joe C. Beam, ultimately retiring from Beam, Cooper, Gainey and Associates in 1980.
Ethel was a family historian and loved history. She was a volunteer with the Carteret County Historical Society and their research library at The History Place for more than 25 years. She accompanied the Rev. Dennis Kastens, St. Louis, Mo., (a distant cousin) and his tour group on numerous trips to Europe, spending considerable time in Germany. Rev. Kastens published a number of books on family history and she worked with him on the manuscripts of these books. She was a member of First Presbyterian Church in Morehead City and sang in the choir.

She is survived by her nephews, Brian M. Hilts and wife Tammy of Salix, Iowa, and Michael D. Clift and wife Ann of Blauvelt, N.Y.; nieces, Denice M. Clift of Vermillion, S.D., Ronda H. Rosenbaum and husband Tony of Sioux City, Iowa, and LuAnn C. Fell and husband Joseph of Franklin, Tenn.; grandnephews, Corey Hilts, Brenden Clift, Matthew Clift, Gregory S. Clift; grandnieces, Danielle Hilts, Brianna Hilts, Elizabeth Fell and Carley Fell; great-grandniece, Bella Hilts; and grandnephews, Dr. William Daniel Caffrey Jr. and wife Barbara Caffrey of Greensboro and Russell Caffrey of Wilmington. She is also survived by a caring and dearly devoted friend, Debra M. Laughinghouse of Morehead City.

She was preceded in death by her parents, her husband, E.G. Phillips, a brother, Carol O. Clift and two sisters, Nina Elizabeth Clift and Dorothea C. Hilts.

In lieu of flowers, memorial donations may be made to First Presbyterian Church, 1604 Arendell St., Morehead City, N.C. 28557; The History Place, 1008 Arendell St., Morehead City, N.C. 28557 or Salvation Army, P.O. Box 399, Morehead City, N.C. 28557.

Arrangements are by Brooks Funeral Home and Crematory Inc. of Morehead City. Access online obituary and Internet condolences through www.brooksfuneralhomeandcrematory.com.