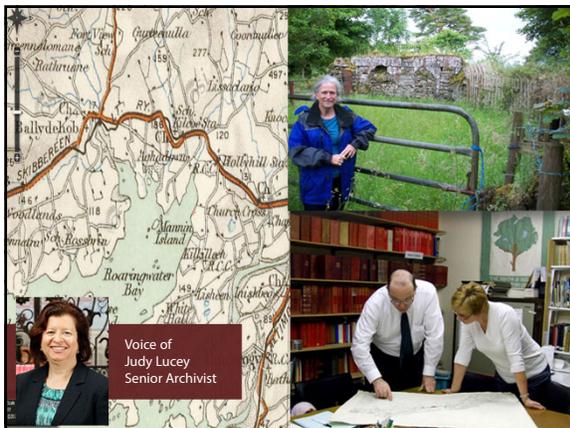




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2



3

Creating a plan
What are you looking for?

- Finding birth or marriage information on immigrant ancestors?
- Attempting to trace the line back?
- Identifying who was left behind?
- Want to know more about how and where they lived?



4

Discovering the Ancestral Place



The remnants of the ancestral home at Cloonainra, Killasnoe parish, Co. Mayo (2014, S. Benedict)

5

The Right Ingredients



- Place name in Ireland
- Time period
- Parents of immigrant ancestor and maiden name of mother
- Religion of family
- Online indexed records
- A little Irish luck!

6

Key Strategies

- Identify the records you will need
 - Church records
 - Civil Registration
- Where do you find them
 - Before jumping online learn more about Irish records and how to use them
- Understanding Irish history and customs



Four Courts Fire, 1922, Dublin

7

Tip

Learn about
Irish History

8

Three Major Groups

- Anglo-Irish
 - Professional and landed class
 - Members of the Church of Ireland
 - Historically opposed to Home Rule and Independence
- Roman Catholics
 - Gaelic clans and Sept system
 - English plantation of Ireland and penal laws
- Scots Presbyterian
 - Dissenters
 - Subject to same penal laws as Catholics

9

Church of Ireland records

- Established Church until 1869
- Records begin earlier than Catholic or Presbyterian
- Half of parish registers destroyed in Four Courts fire, 1922
- Baptisms frequently lack maiden name of mother
- Catholics/Presbyterians look for extant COI records :
 - Prior to 1820 all burials in Church of Ireland cemeteries
 - Responsible for burying the poor

Baptismal register parish of Annacorney, County Down



10

Tip

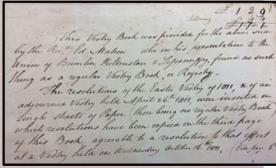
Don't overlook Church of Ireland Vestry Books

11

Vestry Books

- Important source for local and parish history
- Can contain:
 - Parish accounts
 - Occupation of land
 - Records of the poor
 - Lists of names!!
- Repositories:
 - Representative Church Body Ireland (Dublin)
 - Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Strokestown (Bumlin Parish), Co. Roscommon vestry book, at Representative Church Body Library (RCB Library) P.737/5/1.



12

Roman Catholic Records

- Catholic Emancipation Act 1829
 - Most records begin 1820s-1830s
- West of Ireland records start later (Galway, Mayo, Donegal, Sligo)
- Records are in Latin or English
- Lack details of family relationships



13

Customs and Traditions

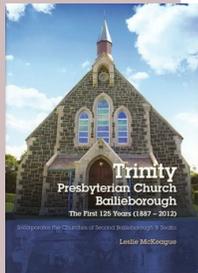
- Bride married in parish where baptized
- First child (children) baptized in mother's parish
- Burial sometimes outside the area where they lived
 - Tap into local knowledge
 - Try website, Ireland Reaching Out
- Not everyone had a headstone!



14

Presbyterians

- Most records begin 1820s, 1830s
- Illegal until 1782 for ministers to perform marriages
- Search in Church of Ireland parishes for marriages!
- No set parish boundaries
 - Brian Mitchell's *New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*



15

Why did my ancestor leave?
 (Source: Paul Milner's *Irish Emigration to North America: Before, During and After the Famine*)

<p style="text-align: center;">“Push”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rack-renting – Drought/famine • Religious persecution • Political refugees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1798 rebellion – 1922 Irish Civil War 	<p style="text-align: center;">“Pull”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Land – Business • Religious tolerance • Chain migration – follow one’s family and friends
--	---

16

Irish Emigration to North America: Before, During, and After the Famine
 Paul Milner, 1548 Parkside Drive, Park Ridge IL 60068
 © Paul Milner, 2001-2011 - Not to be copied without permission

<p>Overview</p> <p>Examination of migration from Ireland to the US and Canada looking at the push (external issues influencing emigration) and pull (external factors and how these changed over time). The presentation will illustrate how to use historical information about migration routes, and Irish settlement patterns as clues for locating Irish ancestors.</p> <p>Early Colonial Period (pre - 1717)</p> <p><i>Situation in Ireland:</i> Flight of the Earls (1607); Ulster Plantation by Scots and English (1609-1625); Rebellion of 1641; Cromwell's Transplanting (1650-'s); Banishment of the Boyne (1690); Treaty of Limerick and Flight of the "Wild Geese" (1692); Penal Laws (1655-1710); Test Act (1705)</p> <p>Chief and landed gentry dispossession of their estates. People were affected by the land confiscations and either would not move to another part of the island. They suffered and were persecuted for their religious beliefs, were discouraged by frequent political disturbances and lost their businesses in the ruin of the woolen trade. Thousands of poor transported by Cromwell. Many Protestants transported especially during 1665-1675 and 1685-1699.</p> <p><i>Migration:</i> Irish peasants, men and women, deported by the tens of thousands to Barbados and Jamaica under Cromwell. "Wild Geese" - Irish regiments and brigades in the armies of France, Spain and Austria. 1800s boys from the Hebrides and</p>	<p>2. O'Brien, Michael J. <i>Pioneer Irish in New England, 1937</i>, reprinted 1988 by Heritage Books, Bowie MD.</p> <p>3. O'Brien, Michael J. <i>Irish Settlers in America: A consolidation of articles from the Journal of the American Irish Historical Society</i>, 2 vols. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979. Lists and articles about Colonial Irish.</p> <p>Late Colonial Period (1717 - 1783)</p> <p><i>Situation in Ireland:</i> Emigrant ports - Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Portrush - busy especially when shipping agents looking for business.</p> <p>5 Waves</p> <p>1717-1718: Drought and rack-renting. Opened route, 5,000 in 1717. To: New England, PA and SC</p> <p>1725-1729: Drought (3 bad harvests), scarcity of provisions, rack-renting, severe shortage. To: Southwestern PA.</p> <p>1740-1741: Famine (400,000 died in 1740). To: Beyond PA to southwest into the Great Valley, Shenandoah Valley of VA, opening into NC and SC. Piedmont.</p> <p>1754-1755: Drought. Effective propaganda from US. Appraisals from NC.</p> <p>1771-1775: Rack-renting (esp. Marquis of Donegal in County Antrim), mass evictions (25-30,000 passengers, Presbyterians)</p> <p><i>Migration:</i> Initially from Bann and Foyle River valleys in Ulster to Boston and then New England.</p>
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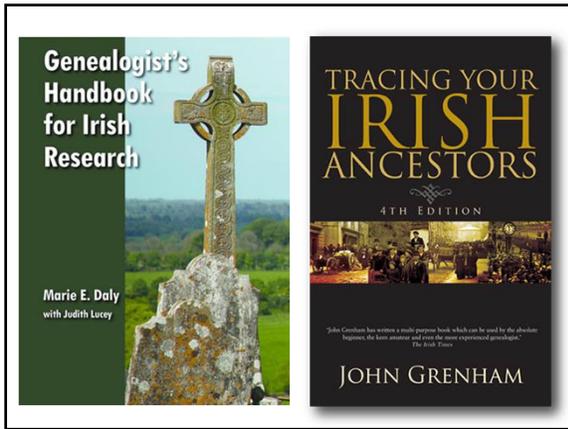
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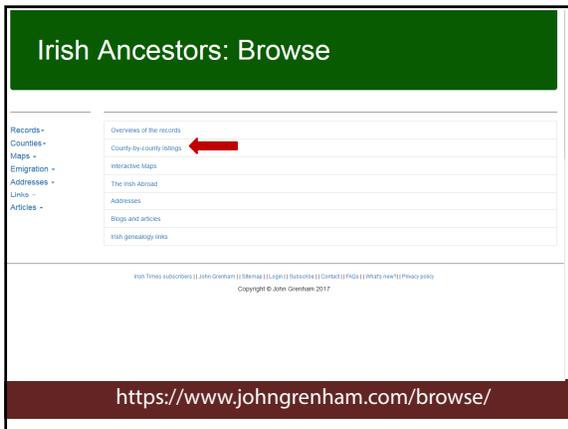
Tip

Create a list of
 “Go to” sources for
 information

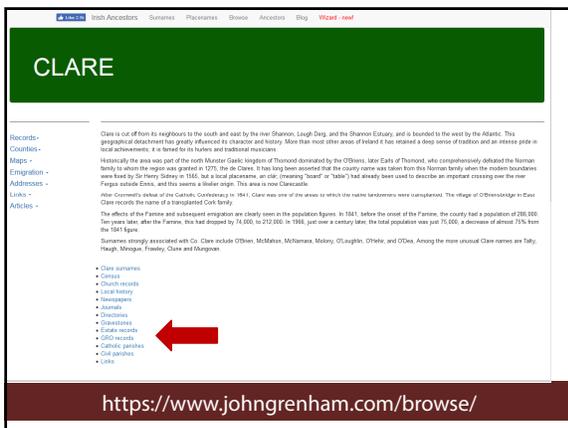
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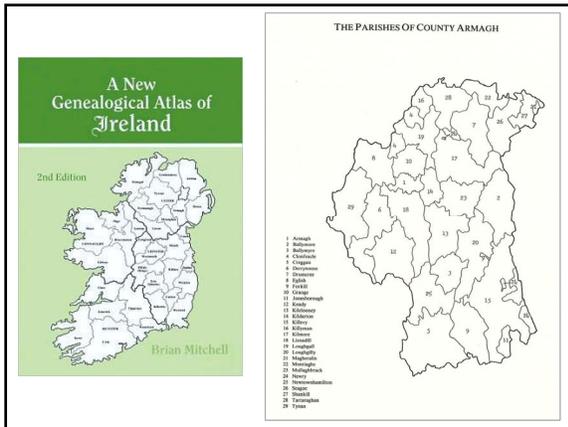
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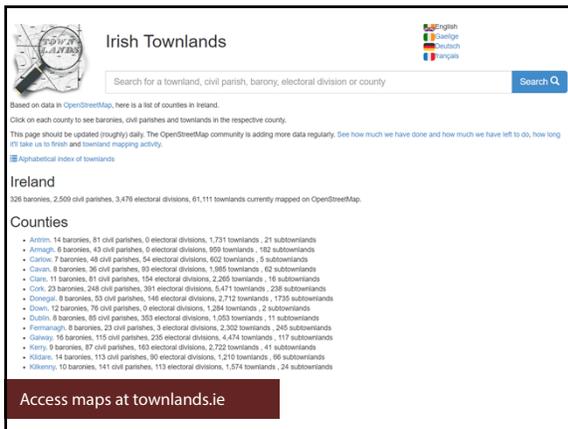
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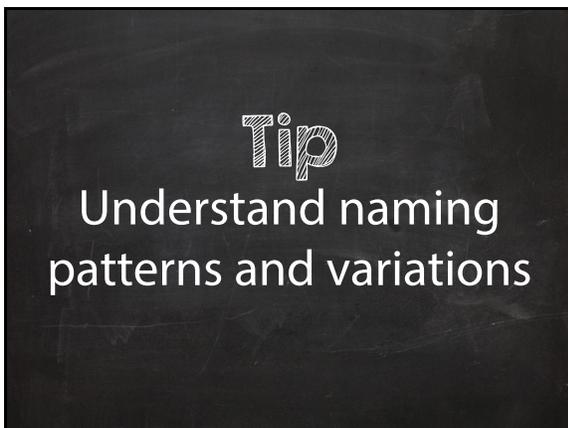
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25



26



27

What's in a name?

- Irish early to adopt hereditary surname
 - Gaelic origin, Irish clans
 - Norman, English, Scottish, Welsh origins
 - Names anglicized over time
- Common surnames and spelling variants
 - Mac and O in surnames: Connor, O'Connor, Connell, McConnell
- Be aware of use of nicknames!



28

Given Name Alternatives for Irish Research

Name	Abbreviations	Nicknames	Synonyms	Irish	Latin
Abigail	Abig	Abi, Abbie, Abby, Bina, Debbie, Gail	Abina, Deborah, Gobinet, Dora	Abaiqeal, Abaiqh	Gobnata
Abraham	Ab, Abm, Abr	Abie, Abby	Abram	Abraham	Abrahame
Adam	Adm, Adm	Eddie		Adharnth	Adamus
Agnis	Agn	Aggie, Aggy, Annct, Assie, Inez, Nanny, Nessa, Nessie, Taggett, Taggy	Annais, Anneyce, Annis, Amrys, Nancy, Una, Unity, Umy, Winifred	Agnies, Mor, Conagh, Una	Agrna, Agneta, Agnetis, Agnus

www.dennisahogan.com

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Be Aware of Naming Patterns

- First born son named after his father's father - *Jeremiah*
- Second born son named after his mother's father - *John*
- Third born son named after his father - *Patrick*
- First born daughter named after her mother's mother - *Mary Ellen*
- Second born daughter named after her father's mother - *Honora*



Patrick and Mary (Hogan) Lucey, 1918

30

What else to know?

- The poorer the family, more likely to use naming patterns
- More likely to use for sons than daughters
- May name a child after recently deceased relative
 - Can alter naming pattern
- Search tips:
 - Use surname variants
 - Use nicknames
 - Be familiar with the Latin or Irish given name

31

<https://www.johngrenham.com/>

32

<https://www.johngrenham.com>

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36

Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The essential genealogical guide to early modern Ulster, 1600-1800

37

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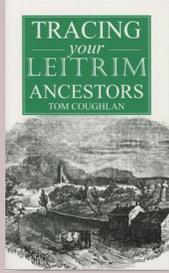
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Seek Out Local Resources

- Local histories and genealogical sources
- Check out local county archives and libraries websites
- Mine records available locally



44

Why use?

- Many local records not online
- Knowledgeable and helpful staff
- Wealth of records
 - Records of the poor law (Workhouse records)
 - Small family estate records
 - Grand jury records
 - Family and local history materials
 - School records

45

What they may contain

- Indoor relief registers
- Infirmary and hospital records
- Death registers (pre-date 1864)
- Board of Guardians minutes and correspondence
 - Emigration assistance

49

Assisted emigration Milford workhouse, County Donegal

June 1854

Resolved that the Commissioners be requested to sanction the expenditure of the sum of Three Pounds in providing an outfit and paying a portion of the passage to Philadelphia of a child named **Catharine Murray** aged 6 years entered in the Register opposite to No. 3464, chargeable to the E. Division of Termon a portion of the child's passage £2 7 0 having been paid by its parents who live there, the Guardians desire to inform the Commissioners that it is proposed to send the above child in charge of Rose Doherty who has promised to take charge of her. -

That this Meeting do now adjourn till Monday the 3rd July at 11 o' clock AM.

50

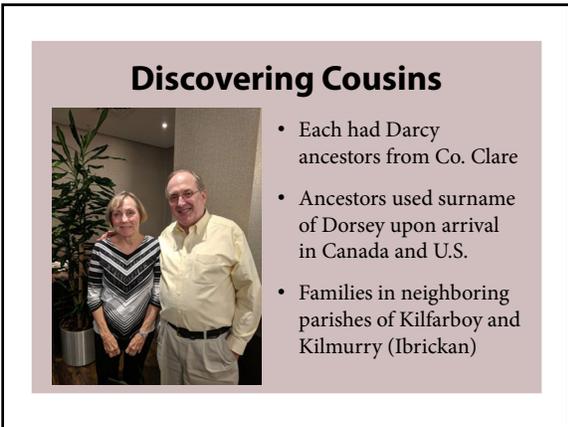
No.	Name	Age	Sex	Destination
1	John	20	M	Philadelphia
2	Mary	18	F	Philadelphia
3	Grace	15	F	Philadelphia
4	John	12	M	Philadelphia
5	John	10	M	Philadelphia
6	John	8	M	Philadelphia
7	John	6	M	Philadelphia
8	John	4	M	Philadelphia
9	John	2	M	Philadelphia
10	John	1	M	Philadelphia
11	John	1	M	Philadelphia
12	John	1	M	Philadelphia
13	John	1	M	Philadelphia
14	John	1	M	Philadelphia
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100	John	1	M	Philadelphia

Ship Edward, Aug 1854, to Philadelphia

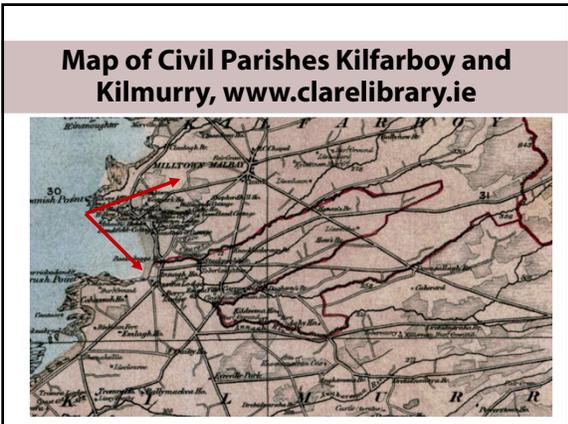
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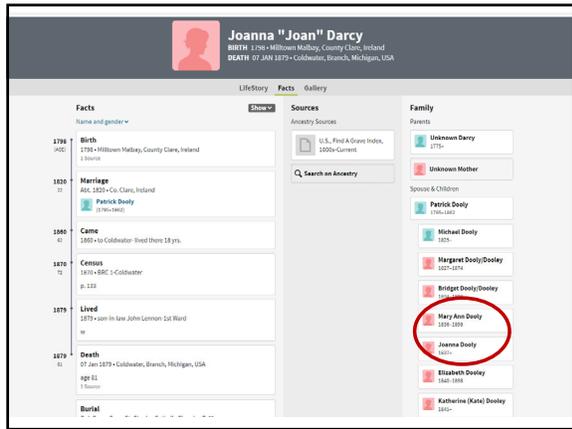
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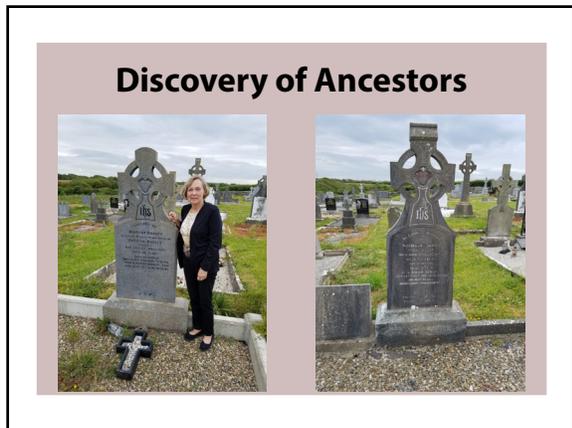
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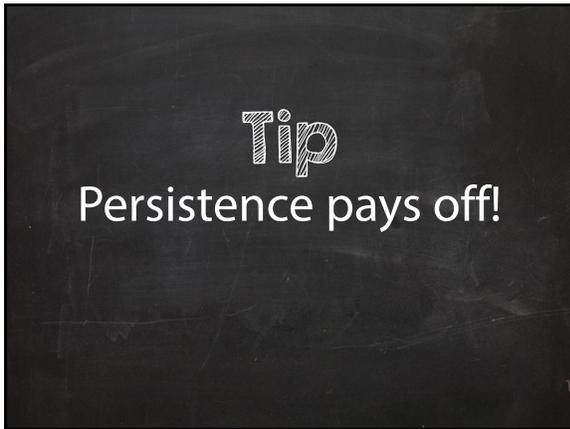
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Conclusion

- The status of your research
 - Review the fundamentals of Irish genealogy
- Understand the history and social context of Ireland and its people
- Identify the records
 - Don't overlook local records!
- Create a toolkit of "go-to" websites and published sources

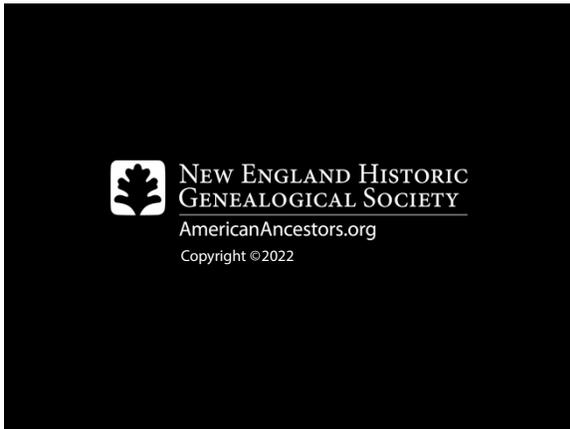


Charles Patrick Hogan (1879-1934), seated, and family, Cambridge, Mass.

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