Researching your IRISH *and* SCOTS-IRISH ancestors with the Ulster Historical Foundation

Lecture tour programme 2023

Lisbane Catholic Church, parish of Ardkeen, Co. Down

Programme syllabus

Introducing the Ulster Historical Foundation

Kevin Keenan, Guild Secretary, scanning church registers as part of our digitisation programme.

Founded in 1956, the Ulster Historical Foundation is one of the principal genealogical research agencies in Ireland and a leading publisher of quality historical and genealogical books.

The Foundation is an educational non-profit organisation. Our aim is to encourage an interest in the history of the province of Ulster; promote a positive image of Northern Ireland overseas; strengthen the links between Ireland and those of Ulster descent; broaden access to historical documents and records for Irish and Scots-Irish genealogy; and to inspire pride in our heritage and culture.

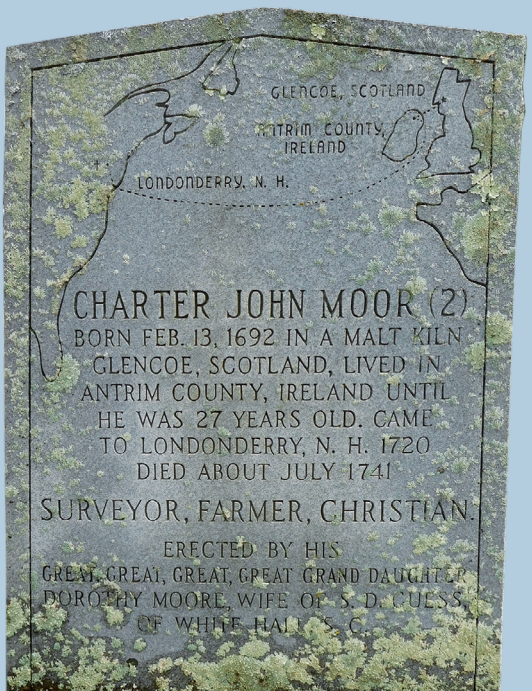
Our membership association – called the Ulster Historical and Genealogical Guild – enables friends and supporters to belong to a growing body of like-minded individuals interested in family history, developing a lasting connection to Ulster and Ireland, and which brings people together from all over the world in their quest to discover Irish and Scots-Irish Ancestors.

Ulster Historical Foundation is entirely self-funded. We depend on the support of our customers and members to continue to provide the range of services that we offer.

Newgrange passage tomb, Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath (June, 2022)

Contents

Meet the speakers 4
North American lecture tours 5
Meet our hosts 7
USA lecture tour itinerary, March 2023 9
Researching Irish and Scots-Irish ancestors 11
Useful addresses (including main archives) 35
Maps of Ireland and parish maps for counties in Ulster 44
Historical timeline 57
Recommended reading 60



Headstone in Forest Hill Cemetery, Derry, New Hampshire

THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICES

Genealogical and historical research services 62
Irish Genealogical Essentials – online courses and modules 63
Family history conferences 65
Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild 67

Meet the speakers

GILLIAN HUNT is Research Officer with the Ulster Historical Foundation and manages the Foundation's many genealogical activities. She teaches genealogy classes across Northern Ireland and has spoken in Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and North America, co-presenting our annual North American lecture tours since 2014.

FINTAN MULLAN has been Executive Director of the Ulster Historical Foundation since 2001. He has extensive experience in Irish family history research and publishing, hosting genealogy conferences, courses and events, and is a regular international speaker on Irish genealogy.

Gillian Hunt (third right) with Eileen Pironti, Melanie McComb, and Ginevra Morse from the New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS) at a joint programme in Manchester NH, October 2018

North American lecture tours

Ulster Historical Foundation has been bringing its historical research expertise and knowledge of Irish archives to North America since 1979, delivering Irish and Scots-Irish genealogy programmes through our annual lecture tours.

The Foundation is the only Irish historical research organisation undertaking regular and extensive family history lecture tours overseas (mainly USA and Canada but also Australia, New Zealand and in Britain). The presenters are from one of Ireland's foremost genealogy research organisations and one of the few agencies within the British Isles to travel regularly to share its knowledge, skills and enthusiasm for Irish archives with American and Canadian audiences.

Our workshops are in-depth and highly educational programmes. Offering full-day and half-day or evening programmes, the speakers deliver presentations on a wide-range of Irish historical and genealogical subjects. The seminars provide very practical and detailed information on how to trace your Irish and Scots-Irish ancestors.

Executive Director, Fintan Mullan, Williamsburg VA, March 2015

Overseas lecture tours

The sessions help the beginner and the seasoned genealogist alike: from the basics (for those new to Irish genealogy) to guidance and research tips on utilising obscure and unusual archival sources for 17th- and 18th-century research. Moreover our programmes are of value to researchers, no matter where your ancestors originate on the island of Ireland.

Gillian presents a 'Causeway tartan' tie to door-prize winner, Memphis TN, March 2014

These expert sessions demonstrate how to get the most out of Irish resources and records, provide strategies for breaking down brick walls, and provide important historical context that may help fill in gaps in your research. The programmes include 'Solving your brick-walls' – a practical internet tutorial where the speakers use online resources and their local knowledge to offer participants tips and specific advice about their personal research interests.

Check out our website to see our full tour schedule at:
https://www.ancestryireland.com/usa-lecture-tour-2023/

If you belong to a group that would like to invite the Foundation to deliver a genealogical research programme in your area, please contact the Executive Director, Fintan Mullan, at:
enquiry@uhf.org.uk

All of our events are open to the general public as well as members of the host organisations. Our staff are happy to travel to any location where we are invited to speak and can offer a wide range of lectures which we tailor to suit a group's specific needs or interests.

Fintan, Omaha NE, March 2018

Meet our hosts

The Foundation's lecture tours in North America would not be possible without the support of our hosts. By inviting our staff to deliver programmes in their locality the organisations we work with – genealogical and historical societies, public and specialist libraries, churches, Irish and Scots-Irish groups, even interested private citizens who are friends of the Foundation – are to be congratulated for encouraging interest in Irish and Scots-Irish family history amongst their members and users. We wish to thank them for supporting the Foundation's outreach work.

In 2023 our hosts include:

Jan Clizer Painting
www.janclizerpainting.com

New England Historic Genealogical Society in partnership with TIARA
https://www.americanancestors.org/

Fréamh Éireann Genealogy Group & Féile Inc.
https://gaconline.org/

New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and Ulster Historical Foundation
https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/

Michigan City Public Library
https://www.mclib.org/

Midwest Genealogy Center and the Mid-Continent Public Library
https://www.mymcpl.org/
https://www.mymcpl.org/genealogy

The Wisconsin Historical Society
https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/

The Filson Historical Society
https://filsonhistorical.org/

Heinz History Center and the Westmoreland County Historical Society
https://www.heinzhistorycenter.org/
https://westmorelandhistory.org/

Thomas Balch Library
https://www.leesburgva.gov/departments/thomas-balch-library

Jackson Purchase Historical Society
https://jacksonpurchasehistory.org/

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO)
https://www.bifhsgo.ca/

Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
https://genpa.org/

British Columbia Genealogical Society
https://www.bcgs.ca/

USA lecture tour itinerary

11 and 18 February and 9–25 March 2023

Note: † = a 'hybrid event'. 'Hybrid' means a mix of in-person attendees at a physical location and virtual participants joining via the Internet.

Whilst every effort is being made to ensure these workshops go ahead, we are aware that COVID might disrupt plans for in-person attendance. If it becomes necessary where we can we will try to ensure that the programmes can go ahead as virtual events.

Thursday, 09 March 2023 – Post Falls/Coeur d'Alene ID
(9:00am–4:00pm)
Host: Jan Clizer Painting & Ulster Historical Foundation
Web: ww.ancestryireland.com/2023-coeur

Saturday, 11 March 2023 – Boston MA (9:00am–4:30pm)
Host: New England Historic Genealogical Society in partnership with TIARA
Web: https://www.americanancestors.org/events/finding-your-ancestors-irish-church-records

Sunday, 12 March 2023 – Fairfield, CT (10:00am–2:00pm)
Host: Fréamh Éireann Genealogy Group & Féile Inc.
Web: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/533821904687

Monday, 13 March 2023 – New York City (10:00am–4:00pm)
Host: New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and Ulster Historical Foundation
Web: https://www.newyorkfamilyhistory.org/events/irish-records-resources-and-genealogy-ulster-historical-foundation

Tuesday, 14 March 2023 – Michigan City IN (9:30am–4:00pm)
Host: Michigan City Public Library
Web: https://www.mclib.org/event/ulster-foundation-genealogy-workshop/

Thursday, 16 March 2023 – Independence MO
(3:00pm–7:00pm)
Host: Midwest Genealogy Center and the Mid-Continent Public Library
Web: https://www.mymcpl.org/events/84561/researching-your-irish-and-scots-irish-ancestors-ulster-historical-foundation

Saturday, 18 March 2023 – Madison WI (9:00am–4:00pm)
Host: The Wisconsin Historical Society
Web: https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Event/EV8822

Monday, 20 March 2023 – Louisville, KY (9:00am–1:00pm)
Host: The Filson Historical Society
Web: https://filsonhistorical.org/events/upcoming-events/

Tuesday, 21 March 2023 – Pittsburgh PA (10:00am–3:30pm)
Host: Heinz History Center and the Westmoreland County Historical Society
Web: https://heinzhistorycenter.salsalabs.org/irish-genealogy-workshop-2023/index.html

Wednesday, 22 March 2023 – Leesburg VA (10:0am–4:00pm)
Host: Thomas Balch Library
Web:
https://www.leesburgva.gov/Home/Components/Calendar/Event/34061/21?curm=3&cury=2023

Thursday, 23 March 2023 – Jackson Purchase Historical Society, Mayfield KY (1pm–5:00pm)
Host: Jackson Purchase Historical Society
Web: https://jacksonpurchasehistory.org/2023/02/14/genealogy-workshop-set-for-march-23rd-at-the-graves-county-public-library/

Saturday, 25 March 2023 – Ottawa ON (9:00am–4:30pm, doors open 8.15am)
Host: British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO)
Web: https://www.bifhsgo.ca/irish-research-day

These events have already taken place

Saturday, 11 February 2023 – Philadelphia PA (9:00am–4:00pm EST) – Virtual event
Host: Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
Web: www.eventbrite.com/e/records-and-background-on-researching-irish-and-scots-irish-tickets-507862599707

Saturday, 18 February 2023 – Vancouver BC (9:30am–12:30pm PST) – Virtual event
Host: British Columbia Genealogical Society
Web: https://www.bcgs.ca/fintan-mullan-gillian-hunt-february-18-2023

Adam Shanks, Waste Book, Journal and Ledger of a clothing merchant, 1779–1780 (PRONI, D820/1)

Researching Irish and Scots-Irish ancestors

an introduction to the sources and the archives

Interest in researching Irish ancestors has never been greater. Given Ireland's history of emigration, it is hardly surprising to find that around the world tens of millions of people have a family connection with the island. Much of this interest comes from Britain, the USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

What follows is a very basic introduction to researching Irish ancestors. It highlights what the major sources are and where they can be found. Prior to 1922 Ireland was under one jurisdiction and so where we refer to Ireland we mean the entire island. Where we are referring specifically to Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland we will try to make this clear.

Some background information

Exploding a myth

A popular misconception about researching Irish ancestors is that it is a fruitless exercise because so many records were destroyed. There is no denying that the loss of so many records in the destruction of the Public Record Office, Dublin, in 1922 was a catastrophe as far as historical and genealogical research is concerned. Three main categories of record were destroyed in 1922:

- Virtually all census returns, 1821–51
- The registers from over 1,000 Church of Ireland parishes
- Virtually all original wills probated before 1900

Many other records, including records relating to government and the courts, were also lost. However, *not* destroyed in 1922 were the registers from some 600 Church of Ireland parishes as well as church records for all the other denominations in Ireland. Neither were official records of births, deaths and marriages destroyed. Moreover since 1922 the work of archivists and resourceful genealogists in gathering records of historical importance, or pulling together, for example in the case of wills, copies held in other locations, abstracts, extracts,

pedigrees and indexes to originals which were lost in the conflagration, has resulted in a vast amount of material being made available for the genealogical researcher to peruse.

In short, at first sight, Irish research may not be as straightforward as researching an English or Scottish ancestor, but it can be a whole lot of fun, drawing the researcher into the history of this intriguing island through the use of unusual and alternative sources employed to trace those elusive Irish and Scots-Irish ancestors. And it can be done: in 2023 Ulster Historical Foundation will mark its sixty-sixth year and over this period the Foundation has helped countless numbers of individuals to successfully locate their Irish forebears.

Getting started

As is the case anywhere, the best way for someone to begin researching their Irish ancestry is within their own family. In nearly every family there is at least one member with an encyclopaedic knowledge of who married who and how many children they had and where they lived etc., etc. Collect as much information as possible on names, dates and places relating to your family; write it down and begin to plot out the skeleton of a family tree. Occasionally wrong information may be given, yet it is surprising just how often an elderly person's reminiscences prove to be an accurate recollection of the facts. A family Bible is another possible source of information on your ancestors. Gathering this information before you visit the archives can save a great deal of time. Once you find out what you do know you will then be aware of the gaps and will have a clearer idea of what you should be looking for.

The Internet

The Internet has transformed genealogy around the world and Ireland is no exception. To list all the websites that deal with Irish genealogy would be impossible as they seem to be increasing almost by the day. A guide to online resources for Irish research is Chris Paton, *Tracing Your Irish Family History on the Internet* (2019).

Some websites focus on a particular county or district and contain extensive lists of digitised sources, while others concentrate on a particular family. Many of the genealogical centres affiliated to the Irish Family History Foundation have made their records available on a subscription basis at www.rootsireland.ie.

Fifteen, even ten, years ago Ireland was lambasted for its poor performance in relation to the digitisation of records. Although that criticism was not totally unjustified, it is fair to say that the situation has been changed completely. There is now an embarrassment of riches online for Irish research. Significant strides forward have been taken in providing researchers with remote access to the records held in the archives of Ireland. Irish family history is currently a good news story in terms of access to historical material and it continues to improve.

Administrative divisions

The following are the main units of administration in Ireland:

Barony

A unit used in Ireland between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries for administrative (census, taxation, and legal) purposes. Often drawn on pre-existing Gaelic divisions, baronies consisted of large groupings of townlands within a county. The 1891 census was the last to use the barony as an administrative unit.

County

There are 32 counties in Ireland, six of which are now in Northern Ireland. The county system as a form of territorial division was introduced into Ireland shortly after the Norman Conquest in the late twelfth century. The creation of counties or shires was gradual, however, and the present arrangement of county boundaries was not finalised in Ulster until the early seventeenth century.

Parish

This territorial division refers to both civil and ecclesiastical units. Civil parishes largely follow the pattern that was established in medieval times. Ecclesiastical parishes do not always coincide with civil parish boundaries, however. Following the Reformation in the sixteenth century, the Church of Ireland more or less maintained the pre-Reformation arrangement. Church of Ireland parishes are, therefore, largely coterminous with civil parishes. When the Catholic Church began its institutional re-emergence in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it constructed a new network of parishes which did not necessarily follow the civil parish network.

Poor Law Union

Under the Irish Poor Law Act of 1838 commissioners were empowered to 'unite so many townlands as they think fit to be a union for the relief

of the destitute poor'. A Union was a group of parishes usually centred on a market town, where a workhouse might be built, with parishes and townlands as subdivisions. Rates – land-based taxes – were collected within these areas for maintenance of the poor. They were named after a large town. The same districts later became used as General Register Districts.

Province

Provinces are composed of groups of counties. There are four provinces in Ireland: Ulster in the north, Leinster in the east, Munster in the south, and Connacht (Connaught) in the west.

Townland

This is the smallest administrative territorial unit in Ireland, varying in size from a single acre to over 7,000 acres. Originating in the older Gaelic dispensation, townlands were used as the basis of leases in the estate system, and subsequently to assess valuations and tithes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They survive as important markers of local identity.

The archives

A listing of the principal archives in the island of Ireland will be found at the end. The most important in the Republic of Ireland are the National Archives of Ireland, the National Library of Ireland and the General Register Office. An indispensable book is *Guide to Irish Libraries, Archives and Genealogical Centres* by Robert K. O'Neill (3rd edition, 2013) which provides contact details, as well as summary information on collections held by the main archives in Ireland. The abbreviations used in this article for the main archives are:

GROI	General Register Office of Ireland
GRONI	General Register Office of Northern Ireland
NAI	National Archives of Ireland
NLI	National Library of Ireland
PRONI	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Civil registration

Civil registers of births, marriages and deaths provide basic family history information. However, their usefulness for the genealogist will depend on the period being researched. Civil or state registration of all births, deaths and marriages began in Ireland on 1 January 1864. Non-Catholic marriages, including those conducted in a government registry office, were required in law to be registered from 1 April 1845. Civil

registration followed the administrative divisions created by the Poor Law Act of 1838. Under this act the country had been divided into over 130 Poor Law Unions. The Poor Law Unions were subdivided into dispensary districts, each with its own medical officer. Under civil registration the area covered by a Poor Law Union was used as the basis of each superintendent registrar's district, while the dispensary districts corresponded to the registrar's districts. In some cases the medical officer also served as the registrar. In overall charge of registration was the Registrar General in Dublin. Certified copies of all registers compiled locally were sent to his office and, from these, master indexes covering the whole of Ireland were produced.

Birth certificates

Birth certificates record the date and place of birth of the child. Normally the name of the child is also given, but in some cases only the sex is given, i.e. the child had not been given a name by the time the birth was registered. The name and residence of the father is given. Usually this will be the same as the place of birth of the child, but in some cases it will show that the father was working abroad or in another part of Ireland when the child was born. The father's occupation is also given. The mother's maiden name is provided as well as her first name. Finally, the name and address of the informant is given, together with his or her qualification to sign. This will usually be the father or mother or someone present at the birth, such as a midwife or even the child's grandmother.

Marriage certificates

Civil records of marriage normally give fuller information than birth and death certificates, and are the most useful of civil records. Information on the individuals getting married includes their name, age, status, and occupation. The names and occupations of their fathers are also given. The church, the officiating minister and the witnesses to the ceremony are named. In most cases the exact age of the parties is not given, and the entry will simply read 'full age' (i.e. over 21) or 'minor' (i.e. under 21). If the father of one of the parties was no longer living, this may be indicated in the marriage certificate by the word 'deceased' or by leaving the space blank, but in many cases it is not.

Death certificates

Civil records of death in Ireland are rather uninformative in comparison to other countries. The name of the deceased is given

together with the date, place and cause of death, marital status, the age at death, and occupation. The name and address of the informant is also given. Usually this is the person present at the time of the death; this may be a close family member.

General Register Office of Ireland
(www.gov.ie/en/publication/a62251-general-register-office/)
The administrative headquarters of the General Register Office in the Republic of Ireland is now in Roscommon, but there is a research facility open to the public in Werburgh Street in Dublin. The GROI holds master copies of births, death and marriages for all of Ireland up to 1921 and thereafter for the Republic of Ireland only.

Historic records (births over 100 years, marriages over 75 years, deaths over 50 years) for the Republic of Ireland are now available online at www.irishgenealogy.ie for free (pre-1871 death records still have to be added). Records for Northern Ireland are also available on this site up to 1921.

General Register Office of Northern Ireland
(http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/groni)
The General Register Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast holds the original birth and death registers recorded by the local district registrars for Northern Ireland from 1864. Marriage registers for Northern Ireland are also available from 1845 for non-Catholic marriages and from 1864 for all marriages.

GRONI has now made historic records (births over 100 years, marriages over 75 years, deaths over 50 years) available online for a fee at: https://geni.nidirect.gov.uk/

Church records

Prior to the commencement of civil registration the main sources of family history information are church registers.

Denominations

The single largest denomination in Ireland is the Roman Catholic Church. Following the Reformation in Ireland the Catholic Church went through a lengthy period when its activities were severely curtailed. The Penal Laws were a series of enactments of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries designed to remove the rights of Catholics to public office and to careers in certain professions. In spite of the Penal Laws, Catholic priests and bishops operated freely in most areas. During the eighteenth century the Catholic Church was able to set up diocesan and parochial structures. It is important for

family historians to bear in mind that Catholic parishes generally do not conform to civil parishes. Many Catholic parishes have more than one church. Sometimes only one register was kept for the entire parish, but at other times each church had its own registers.

The Church of Ireland is the largest Protestant denomination on the island of Ireland. Until 1870 it was the established or state church and enjoyed various privileges in consequence of this. The Church of Ireland was required to keep proper records of baptisms, marriages and burials from 1634, but very few registers survive from the seventeenth century. In general, however, the records of the Church of Ireland start much earlier than those of other Protestant denominations and of the Roman Catholic Church. The Church of Ireland is organised into parishes which in general conform to civil parishes. In 1922 over 1,000 Church of Ireland registers were lost in Dublin in the destruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland.

Presbyterianism came to Ireland from Scotland in the early seventeenth century. It did not become an organised denomination until the second half of the seventeenth century, however. The distribution of Presbyterian churches in Ulster is generally a reflection of the pattern of Scottish settlement in the province. As well as the main Presbyterian Church in Ireland there are two smaller historic denominations, the Non- Subscribing Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Methodism emerged in Ireland in the eighteenth century as a result of John Wesley's many visits to the island. To begin with the majority of Methodists belonged to the Established Church and they remained members of their own local churches. Therefore they continued to go to the parish church for the administration of marriages, burials and baptisms. In 1816 a split developed between the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists, who retained their links with the Established Church, and the Wesleyan Methodists, who allowed their ministers to administer baptisms.

The information found in church records can be categorised as follows:

Baptismal registers

The basic information provided in a baptismal register is the name of the child, the name of the father and the date of baptism. The mother's name will often be given as will a specific location. The occupation of the father and the date of birth of the child may also be provided. Roman Catholic registers will normally give the names of the sponsors of the child.

Marriage registers

Prior to the standardisation of marriage registers after 1845 for non-Catholics and 1864 for Catholics, these will give in their simplest form the date of the marriage and the names of the bride and groom. The residence and the name of the father of each party are often provided. The names of the witnesses may also be given.

Burial registers

Burial registers can be fairly uninformative, with the name of the deceased, the date of burial and occasionally the occupation and age at death given.

The deaths of children will usually include the name of the father, while the burial of a wife may include her husband's name. Many Catholic 'burial' registers are actually registers recording payments made at the funeral of the deceased.

Vestry minute books

Vestry minute books record the deliberations of the parish vestry and will be found, where they survive, with the Church of Ireland records for a particular parish. The role of the vestry included the upkeep of the Church of Ireland church, the maintenance of roads in the parish and the care of the destitute and abandoned children. The money to pay for these things was raised through a cess or tax on the land in the parish. Vestry minute books are a rich source of information on life in a parish in bygone times. Occasionally they will include a list of the names of the parishioners drawn up for taxation purposes.

Most surviving church records for Northern Ireland prior to *c.* 1880 are available in PRONI, usually on microfilm, but sometimes as originals or photocopies. Some registers are still in local custody. Generally these post-date the introduction of civil registration and it is usually not necessary to check these if the details of the birth or marriage are available elsewhere. See the comprehensive *Guide to Church Records* which can be downloaded from the PRONI website: www.nidirect.gov.uk/publications/proni-guide-church-records

The National Library of Ireland has microfilms of pre-1880 Catholic registers for the majority of parishes in Ireland, these are now available online: https://registers.nli.ie/ however you do need to know the parish as they are not indexed by name of individuals named in the entries.

If you do not know the parish or area, then it would be best to begin with the subscription-based website: www.rootsireland.ie which has

transcribed over 80% of all pre-1900 Catholic records as well as many Church of Ireland and Presbyterian records. The government website: www.irishgenealogy.ie has transcribed and digitised records for Churches in counties Cork, Carlow and Kerry as well as Dublin City.

The Representative Church Body Library in Dublin holds the original registers of many Church of Ireland parishes: www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library/list-of-parish-registers

The National Archives of Ireland holds some Church of Ireland registers on microfilm:
www.nationalarchives.ie/PDF/CofIMicrofilms.pdf

Finally, the Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland holds some original Presbyterian Church registers not available elsewhere: www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com/

Other smaller denominations such as the Methodists and Society of Friends have their own archives, libraries or historical societies for example:
http://methodisthistoryireland.org
https://quakers-in-ireland.ie/historical-library

Gravestone inscriptions and burial records

The value of gravestone inscriptions for ancestral research has long been recognised. The discovery of a single gravestone may provide more information on the history of a family than could otherwise be gleaned from hours of searching through documentary sources. A visit to the graveyard in which your ancestors are buried is, therefore, an essential part of compiling your family tree. Discovering the graveyard in which your ancestors are buried is not necessarily straightforward. They may be buried in the graveyard adjoining the church to which your family belongs. Alternatively, they may be buried in a graveyard no longer in use or adjoining another church. Burial registers kept by a church are one way of finding the place of burial, but as was explained above, these have limitations and do not survive for every graveyard. In many of the older graveyards it is not unusual to find all denominations buried.

The information recorded on a gravestone varies considerably. Some gravestones will record the dates of death of several generations of one family. Others may simply record the family surname. In most graveyards there will be at least one gravestone that has an overseas connection, recording the name of a family member who had died abroad. Ages of death on gravestones should be treated with some caution as they are often guesses or have been rounded up. Nonetheless

they provide a basis for working out the year of birth which can be useful when it comes to looking for a birth certificate or record of baptism.

Ulster Historical Foundation has the recordings of over 50,000 gravestones in Northern Ireland. These are available on its website: www.ancestryireland.com/family-records/gravestone-inscriptions/. Gravestone inscriptions are also available on www.rootsireland.ie as well as on some local government websites.

Census records

The first census was held in Ireland in 1821 and thereafter every ten years until 1911. Unfortunately, the earliest census that survives in its entirety for the whole of Ireland is the 1901 census. Census returns 1821–51 were almost entirely lost in 1922 in the destruction of the Public Record Office in Dublin. Census returns 1861–91 were completely destroyed by government order in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

1901 census

On 31 March 1901, a census was taken of the whole island of Ireland. The original returns are deposited at the National Archives in Dublin; but are also now available for free through the National Archives of Ireland's website: www.census.nationalarchives.ie. The information in the census is listed under the following headings: name; relationship to the head of the household; religion; literacy; occupation; age; marital status; county of birth (or country if born outside Ireland); and ability to speak English or Irish. Every town, village and townland is represented and those inhabitants who were at home on 31 March 1901 are listed.

1911 census

The 1911 census was taken on 1 April of that year and contains additional information including the number of years a wife was married, the number of children born and the number still living. Microfilms of the original census returns can be viewed at the National Archives in Dublin. Again this census is also now available for free through the National Archives of Ireland's website: www.census.nationalarchives.ie as well as any surviving fragments from the 1821–51 censuses.

Old age pension claims

It is worth checking the old age pension search forms, as they contain extracts from the 1841 and 1851 censuses, the originals of which were almost completely destroyed. The old age pension was introduced on 1 January 1909 for those over seventy years of age. For many born before 1864, when the state registration of births began in Ireland, it was necessary to pay for a search to be made of the 1841 and 1851 censuses in order to prove their entitlement to the pension. The forms submitted by the claimants include such information as the names of parents, location at the time of the 1841 or 1851 census, and age at the time of the claim and during the relevant census year. Individual application forms completed by or on behalf of the applicant are known as 'green forms'. The census search forms are now accessible via the website of the NAI
http://censussearchforms.nationalarchives.ie/search/cs/home.jsp

Another form of evidence related to the old age pension returns are 'form 37s', which were submitted by local pensions offices. These include the applicant's name, stated age, parents' names and address at the time of the census. Details of the search were added to the form, and each claim was bound according to barony in a series of volumes that are now deposited in PRONI. Josephine Masterson has published two volumes based on surviving old age pension claims, these abstracts are also available on Ancestry:
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/48493/ (Rep. of Ireland);
www.ancestry.co.uk/search/collections/48489/ (Northern Ireland).

The Ulster Covenant, 1912

Prime Minister H.H. Asquith introduced the Third Home Rule Bill to the House of Commons on 11 April 1912. It provided for a parliament in Dublin with limited powers, and it met with strong opposition from Ulster Unionists who saw it as the first step towards Irish independence. On 'Ulster Day', 28 September 1912, the Ulster Covenant was signed by 237,368 men and 234,046 women who pledged themselves to use 'all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland'. The Ulster Covenant Signatories of 1912 are an invaluable, if underused, genealogical resource and has been included here because it acts as an early twentieth-century census substitute. Obviously it will be of more interest to those with ancestors of a Unionist persuasion. This source is more than simply a list of names and includes street

addresses, townlands, etc. The signatures have been indexed and digitised by PRONI and a searchable database is available on its website:
www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/ulster-covenant

Republic of Ireland's Military Census, 1922

A census of the National Forces of the Republic of Ireland was taken at midnight on the night of the 12/13 November 1922. This census is now available at: http://census.militaryarchives.ie. Information includes name, age, marital status, religion and home address of the individual as well as their rank and corps, the date and place of their attestation and the name and address of their next of kin.

The Military Archives (Dublin) have also made available records relating to pensions and awards established by the Irish Free State in 1923 to compensate veterans, their widows and dependants with proven active service from the period of the Easter Rising (April 1916) through the War of Independence (1919–21) and Civil War (1922–3)
www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/military-service-pensions-collection-1916-1923/search-the-collection/pensions-series

In addition, the Archives have also made available the names of some 47,500 applicants for medals issued by the new state to those veterans who gave service on the nationalist side in the campaigns for Irish independence:
www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/military-service-pensions-collection-1916-1923/search-the-collection/medals-series

Records relating to the occupation of land

Tithe Applotment Books, 1823–38

In 1823 the Composition Act was passed which stipulated that henceforth all tithes due to the Established Church, the Church of Ireland, were to be paid in money rather than in kind as they previously could have been. This necessitated a complete valuation of all tithable land in Ireland, the results of which are contained in manuscript form in the tithe applotment books arranged by parish. The tithe applotment books contain the name of the tithe-payer, the size of his farm and the amount of tithe he paid.

Copies of these for Northern Ireland are available in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) and for the Republic of Ireland in the National Archives of Ireland. The National Archives has digitised and indexed their tithe applotment books which are now

available through: http://titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie

Indexes to the tithe records for Northern Ireland are available on www.rootsireland.ie. PRONI has also digitised their tithe records through their electronic catalogue: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/ecatalogue.

The Primary or Griffith's Valuation, 1848–64

The 1848–64 valuation gives a complete list of occupiers of land, tenements and houses. This Primary Valuation of Ireland, better known as Griffith's Valuation after the Commissioner of Valuation, Sir Richard Griffith, is arranged by county, within counties by Poor Law Union division, and within Unions by parish. It includes the following information: the name of the townland; the name of the householder or leaseholder; the name of the person from whom the property was leased; a description of the property; its acreage; and finally the valuation of the land and buildings.

Griffith's Valuation is of particular interest to anyone wishing to trace their family tree, due to the fact that so little of the nineteenth century census returns has survived. Griffith's Valuation for the whole of Ireland is now available for free online (with accompanying maps often enabling a researcher to identify the exact location of the house in which an ancestor may have lived) at:

www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/. Indexes with more flexible search facilities are available on www.rootsireland.ie, www.findmypast.ie and www.ancestry.com.

Griffith's Valuation is available in manuscript form (VAL/2/B) with accompanying maps (VAL/2/A) at PRONI for the six counties of Northern Ireland and in the National Archives of Ireland for the counties in the Republic of Ireland (OL/4 and OL/11).

The National Archives of Ireland has recently digitised many of the field, house, quarto and tenure books which were used in the creation of the printed valuation known as Griffith's Valuation. These records which cover the Republic of Ireland contain over 2 million names and cover the period 1830s to 1850s are available at: http://census.nationalarchives.ie/search/vob/home.jsp.

Those for the counties of Northern Ireland are available in PRONI (VAL/1/B).

Valuation revision books, from c. 1864

The manuscript valuation books were updated on a regular basis. The so-called 'cancelled books' consist of manuscript notebooks kept by the valuation office and updated to take account of changes in tenure.

When a change of occupancy occurred, the name of the lessee or householder was crossed off and the new owner's name written above it, while the year was noted on the right-hand side of the page. Different coloured ink was often used to differentiate between years with a key at the start of each book to indicate which colour went with each year.

The years in which changes in occupancy took place help to establish significant dates in family history, such as dates of death, sale or emigration. On rare occasions there can even be a comment to the effect that a family had emigrated or that an individual had died. Changes in the valuation of buildings can indicate when a new house was built or when the existing one was abandoned.

Valuation revision books for Northern Ireland are available online at: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/valuation-revision-books

Books for the Republic of Ireland are only available in the Valuation Office in Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, although these are being digitised and will be made available to access either in-person in the office or by email.

Landed estate records

Until the early part of the twentieth century, most of the land in Ireland was possessed by landowners whose estates ranged in size from 1,000 acres or less to, in some cases, over 100,000. Nearly all of the farmers in Ireland were tenants on such estates. The records generated by the management of landed estates are a major source of genealogical information. The best collection of Irish estate papers is housed in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. A two-volume *Guide to Landed Estate Papers*, covering the six counties of Northern Ireland, is available for consultation in the Public Search Room. It is arranged by county with the estate collections listed alphabetically according to the name of the landowning family. A brief synopsis of what is available is provided for each estate collection along with reference numbers. PRONI also holds estate collections from other counties in Ireland, notably Donegal and Monaghan. For several of the larger estates there are excellent records. Introductions to some of these collections are available online: www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/significant-privately-deposited-archives.

In the Republic of Ireland the best collection of estate papers is in the National Library. The catalogues of many of the estate collections can be downloaded as PDFs from its website www.nli.ie. The National

Archives of Ireland and many county archives and libraries also hold estate papers in the Republic of Ireland.

Some categories of estate papers are more useful to genealogists than others. Title deeds are concerned with the legal ownership of an estate, and are generally of limited value to genealogists. The same can be said of mortgages. Wills and marriage settlements usually refer only to the members of the landowner's family. However, rentals, leases, lease books, maps and correspondence can all be extremely useful to those searching for their ancestors within landed estate records.

Early sources

The further one goes back in time the more difficult it becomes to discover precise details about family history. Sources specific to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are rarely more than lists of names, sometimes arranged by townland and parish. They will usually not provide information on family relationships, and because they almost always give the name of the head of the household nearly all of the names will be those of men. Occasionally two men with the same name will be found in the one townland and may be distinguished with the words, 'senior' and 'junior', in which case it is reasonable to infer that they are father and son. At the same time, despite their limitations sources from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are useful if they can be used to demonstrate that a particular name occurred in a parish or townland at a certain date. The principal sources from this period are listed below:

Hearth money rolls, 1660s

In the 1660s the government introduced a tax on hearths as a means of raising revenue. The returns, arranged by parish and usually with townland locations, list the names of all householders paying this tax and survive for half the counties in Ireland with coverage most complete in Ulster (in full or in part for all counties except Down). Surviving transcripts of hearth money rolls can be found in PRONI. A database of names from this source is available at:
www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

The 'census of Protestant householders', 1740

What has generally been termed a 'census of Protestant householders' was compiled in 1740. The returns were made by the collectors of the hearth money and it has, therefore, been suggested that this 'census' is actually a hearth money roll and for some areas includes Catholics as

well. It is no more than a list of names arranged by county, barony and parish and, reflecting its supervision by the inspector responsible for collecting hearth money, it is occasionally divided into 'walks'. Some parishes are also divided into townlands. The original records of this survey were destroyed in 1922, but a volume containing transcripts of the original returns is available in PRONI. A database of names from this source is available at: www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster and at: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/name-search

The religious census of 1766

In March and April 1766, Church of Ireland rectors were instructed by the government to compile complete returns of all householders in their respective parishes, showing their religion, as between Church of Ireland (Episcopalian), Roman Catholic (termed 'Papists' in the returns) and Presbyterians (or Dissenters), and giving an account of any Roman Catholic clergy active in their area. Some of the more diligent rectors listed every townland and every household, but many drew up only numerical totals of the population. All the original returns were destroyed in the Public Record Office in 1922, but extensive transcripts survive. Bound volumes of these transcripts can be found at PRONI as well as online under their Name Search database:
www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/name-search

Petition of Protestant Dissenters, 1775

The Petition of Protestant Dissenters is a list of names of Dissenters on either a parish or a congregational basis which were submitted to the government in October and November 1775. Most of them relate to the province of Ulster. A bound volume containing a typescript of the petitions can be found in PRONI as well as online under their Name Search database:
www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/name-search

The Flaxgrowers' List, 1796

In 1796 as part of a government initiative to encourage the linen industry in Ireland, free spinning wheels or looms were granted to farmers who planted a certain acreage of their holdings with flax. The names of over 56,000 recipients of these awards have survived in printed form arranged by county and parish. A photocopy of the

original volume is available at PRONI (reference T3419). A searchable database of names from this source is available on www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster

Wills and testamentary papers

Prior to 1858 the Church of Ireland was responsible for administering all testamentary affairs. Ecclesiastical or Consistorial Courts in each diocese were responsible for granting probate and conferring on the executors the power to administer the estate. Unfortunately, nearly all original wills probated before 1858 were destroyed in Dublin in 1922.

In addition, wills were proven or letters of administration were granted through the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Armagh. The Prerogative Court had precedence over the Diocesan or Consistorial courts. If the deceased held property/estate over a certain value in more than one diocese then the will would likely be probated in the Prerogative Court. Also complex/disputed wills might also be proven through this court.

However, indexes to these destroyed wills do exist and are available on the shelves of the Search Rooms at PRONI and the National Archives in Dublin. These are useful, for although the will cannot now be produced, the index contains the name and residence of the testator and the date that the will was either made or probated. Occasionally the testator's occupation is given.

Because the Church of Ireland was responsible for administering wills, it is important to remember that the indexes are arranged by diocese, not by county. Despite the loss of virtually all pre-1858 wills, there are numerous abstracts, extracts and duplicate copies of the originals. In PRONI alone there are some 13,000 of these deriving from a wide variety of sources including landed estate papers, solicitors' collections, and the papers of private genealogists.

There is a typed index to surviving testamentary papers in the Public Search Room of PRONI. This index is now available under their Name Search database: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archivesonline/name-search

The authority of the Church of Ireland was abolished by the Probate Act of 1857. Testamentary matters were brought under civil jurisdiction and exercised through District Probate Registries and a Principal Registry in Dublin. The wills of wealthier members of society tended to be probated at the Principal Registry. The district registries retained transcripts of the wills that they proved and of the administrations intestate that they granted before the annual transfer

of the original records (20 or more years old) to the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin.

The original wills were destroyed in Dublin in 1922 but the transcript copies in will books survived. These are now on deposit in PRONI and the National Archives. Bound annual indexes called 'calendars' are available at PRONI and the National Archives. These calendars are of value to genealogists since they provide the name, address, occupation and date of death of the testator as well as the names, addresses and occupations of the individual or individuals to whom probate was granted, the value of estate and the place and date of probate. Each calendar covers a single year and the entries are in alphabetical order. Ulster Historical Foundation has an index to the calendars covering the period 1858–1900 on its website (www.ancestryireland.com/search-irishgenealogy-databases/). This index gives the date of death and county of residence.

PRONI has in its custody all wills for the districts of Belfast and Londonderry from 1900 to, at present 2004, and Armagh from 1900 until it closed in 1921. After 1900 the original wills and their associated papers are available filed in a separate envelope for each testator. If the person did not make a will there may be letters of administration that give the name, residence and occupation of the deceased as well as the name and address of the person or persons appointed to administer the estate.

The will indexes and summaries (totalling 400,000 entries) from 1858–1965 are currently available online at:
www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-andservices/search-archives-online/will-calendars

This website also has scanned images from the copy will books of wills from 1858 until *c.* 1900.

School records

A state-run system of education was established in Ireland in 1831. Prior to this (and for some time after it) there were several different organisations and institutions providing education in Ireland. These included the Capel Street Association for Discountenancing Vice, the Kildare Street Society, the London Hibernian Society, Erasmus Smith Schools, as well as the different churches. From 1831 National Schools were built with the aid of the Commissioners of National Education and local trustees. Between 1832 and 1870 about 2,500 national schools were established in Ulster. The records of over 1,500 schools in Northern Ireland are held at PRONI. Some of those for the

Republic of Ireland are held in the National Archives; others are held in county archives, libraries and museums.

Of particular interest are the enrolment registers. These record the full name of the pupil, his or her date of birth (or age at entry), religion, parent/guardian's address and occupation (but unfortunately not their name), details of attendance and academic progress and the name of the school previously attended. A space is also provided in the registers for general comments, which might tell where the children went to work after leaving school or if they emigrated. Some registers have an index at the front that can greatly ease searching. As they include the age of pupils, school registers can be cross-referenced with other records such as baptismal records or birth certificates.

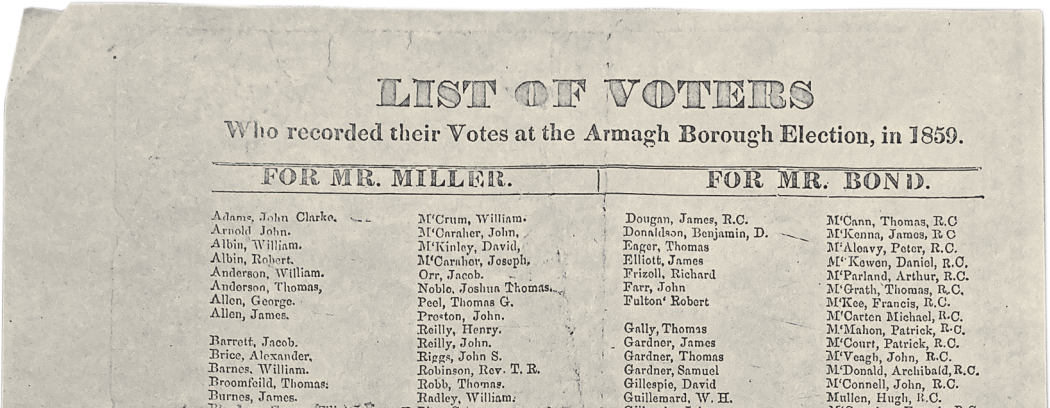
Grant-aid application forms for the six counties of Northern Ireland are now digitised and available through PRONI's electronic catalogue: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/ecatalogue.

A guide to sources on education held by the National Archives of Ireland can be found here: www.nationalarchives.ie/article/guide-sources-national-education/

Election records

Election records come in various forms. Registers of freeholders list the names and addresses of individuals entitled to vote at parliamentary elections. Poll books (often in printed form before the Ballot Act of 1872) list the names of voters and the candidates they voted for. Until the late nineteenth century the qualification for voting was generally linked to the tenure of land, and only a small minority of men had the right to vote

In Ireland, from 1727 to 1793, only Protestant men with a 40-shilling freehold had the right to vote. Between 1793 and 1829 both Protestants and Roman Catholics with 40-shilling freeholds had votes, although a Catholic still could not become a member of parliament.



LIST OF VOTERS

Who recorded their Votes at the Armagh Borough Election, in 1859.

FOR MR. MILLER.		FOR MR. BOND.	
Adams, John Clarke.	M'Crum, William.	Dougan, James, R.C.	M'Cann, Thomas, R.C
Arnold John.	M'Carraher, John,	Donaldson, Benjamin, D.	M'Kenna, James, R C
Albin, William.	M'Kinley, David,	Eager, Thomas	M'Aleavy, Peter, R.C.
Albin, Robert.	M'Carraher, Joseph.	Elliott, James	M' Keown, Daniel, R.C.
Anderson, William.	Orr, Jacob.	Frizell, Richard	M'Parland, Arthur, R.C.
Anderson, Thomas,	Noble, Joshua Thomas.	Farr, John	M'Grath, Thomas, R.C.
Allen, George.	Peel, Thomas G.	Fulton' Robert	M'Kee, Francis, R.C.
Allen, James.	Preston, John.		M'Carten Michael, R.C.
	Reilly, Henry.	Gally, Thomas	M'Mahon, Patrick, R.C.
Barrett, Jacob.	Reilly, John.	Gardner, James	M'Court, Patrick, R.C.
Brice, Alexander.	Riggs, John S.	Gardner, Thomas	M'Veagh, John, R.C.
Barnes, William.	Robinson, Rev. T. R.	Gardner, Samuel	M'Donald, Archibald, R.C.
Broomfeild, Thomas:	Robb, Thomas.	Gillespie, David	M'Connell, John, R.C.
Burnes, James.	Radley, William:	Guillemard, W. H.	Mullen, Hugh, R.C.

The 40-shilling freehold was property worth 40 shillings a year above the rent, and either owned outright or leased during the lives of named individuals. Many important and indeed prominent people had no vote because they leased their property on the wrong terms. Surviving electoral records are available at PRONI and most of them have been digitised and are available as a database on its website: www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/freeholders-records. The website www.findmypast.ie also holds records from electoral rolls for all of Ireland.

Board of Guardians records

The new English system of Poor Law administration was applied to Ireland in 1838. Destitute poor who were previously granted relief at parish level were to be accommodated in new workhouses, where conditions were to be as unpleasant as was consistent with health. Ireland was divided into 137 Poor Law Unions. These ignored traditional divisions, such as the county, barony and parish, and were centred on a market town where a workhouse was built. The management of the workhouses was the responsibility of the Boards of Guardians. In the minute books kept by the Guardians are details of the day-to-day running of the workhouse, including information on many of the inmates and those employed in the workhouse as teachers, nurses, chaplains, etc. Indoor registers provides the names of those who were admitted to the workhouses. The information recorded also includes the townland, age, spouse's name and religion of each inmate. Outdoor relief registers include similar information to the indoor registers, but concern those who received assistance without going into the workhouse. Vaccination registers are another useful source among the Board of Guardians records. Surviving Board of Guardians records for Northern Ireland are deposited at PRONI under reference BG. Some of those for the Republic of Ireland are held in the National Archives; others are held in county archives, libraries and museums. There is a 100-year closure rule on all documents in the Boards of Guardians so some may need to be accessed through the Freedom of Information Act by contacting the archive.

Printed sources

Ordnance Survey memoirs

Ordnance Survey memoirs provide a great deal of background information on the character and habits of the people who lived in Ireland during the early part of the nineteenth century. The memoirs

were written descriptions intended to accompany the original Ordnance Survey maps, containing information that could not be fitted on to them. They are a unique source for the history of the northern half of Ireland before the Great Famine, as they document the landscape and situation, buildings and antiquities, land-holdings and population, employment and livelihoods of the parishes. The surveyors recorded the habits of the people, their food, drink, dress and customs. Details of ruined churches, prehistoric monuments and standing stones were also included. The Ordnance Survey memoirs were published in 40 volumes by the Institute of Irish Studies at The Queen's University of Belfast, with an additional index volume covering the entire series. These volumes are available through Ulster Historical Foundation's online bookstore:
www.booksireland.org.uk/store/ordnance-survey-memoirs

In 2021 a new project 'OS200: Digitally Re-Mapping Ireland's Ordnance Survey Heritage' was announced (https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/7cedc565e15e4ba58444f9eaf435d1de). This 3-year project aims to gather historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and texts to form a single freely accessible online resource for academic and public use. This digital platform will reconnect the First Edition Six-Inch Maps with the OS Memoirs, Letters and Name Books – to uncover otherwise hidden and forgotten aspects of the life and work of those employed by the OS as they mapped and recorded landscapes and localities. The project partners include Queen's University Belfast (QUB), University of Limerick, the Royal Irish Academy, PRONI, and Digital Repository of Ireland.

Street directories

Street directories contain a great deal of information on the gentry, the professional classes, merchants, etc. They include information on even the smallest of market towns and ports in Ireland. Beginning with a description of the town and surrounding countryside, the names and addresses of the local butchers, pawnbrokers, blacksmiths and coach-builders are given, as well as the various places of worship, with the names of the local ministers, etc., and the location of local schools. Street directories can therefore be useful if you wish to find out which church or school your ancestor attended. The names and addresses of the local members of parliament, magistrates, Poor Law Guardians and town commissioners are also included in many street directories. In fact the only classes that are excluded from all directories are the small tenant farmers, landless labourers and servants.

There is a good collection of street directories in the National Library of Ireland, Belfast Central Library, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and the Linen Hall Library, and individual directories may be found in regional/county libraries across the island. PRONI has digitised all its pre-1900 street directories and they are available through its website www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni. A number of nineteenth- and twentieth- century directories have also been transcribed onto: www.lennonwylie.co.uk/ while www.findmypast.ie also have a good collection of directories.

Newspapers

Newspapers are an important source of family history information. The major drawback with using them is usually the lack of an index of names. Of particular interest to genealogists are birth, death and marriage notices. In many cases a newspaper notice may be the only record of one of these events if it took place prior to civil registration and if a church record has not survived. For a full list of newspapers printed in Ireland with dates of publication and availability visit the following website: www.nli.ie/en/catalogues-and-databases-printed-newspapers.aspx

The *Belfast Newsletter* (which covers much of the north of Ireland, not just Belfast) is available on www.ancestry.com.

The websites www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/ and www.irishnewsarchive.com/ regularly add more local newspapers to their collections.

Useful books

Numerous books on Irish genealogy have been written. Probably the best general guide is John Grenham's *Tracing your Irish Ancestors*, the fifth edition of which was published in 2019. A recent addition geared specifically towards North American audiences is *The Family Tree Irish Genealogy Guide* by Claire Santry, who also compiles the excellent website: www.irishgenealogynews.com

William Roulston's *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: the essential genealogical guide to early modern Ulster, 1600–1800* (Ulster Historical Foundation, 2018), provides a comprehensive overview of sources for studying family history in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including a summary listing of sources for virtually every parish in Ulster. Dr Roulston has also produced two complementary titles to this major work, *Researching Presbyterian Ancestors in Ireland* (2020) and *Researching Farming Ancestors in Ireland* (2021) both also

by the Foundation. An indispensable book is *Irish Libraries, Museums, Archives and Genealogical Centres: A Visitors' Guide* by Robert K. O'Neill (3rd edition, 2013) which provides contact details and summary information on collections in main archives in Ireland.

Other volumes deal more closely with a specific area, period or theme. Maxwell's *Tracing Your Ancestors in Northern Ireland* (1997) is primarily concerned with records in PRONI. He is also the author of two county guides: *Researching Armagh Ancestors* (2000) & *Researching Down Ancestors* (2004). For County Derry/Londonderry there is Bill Macafee's CD-Rom: *Researching Derry & Londonderry Ancestors: a practical guide for the family and local historian* (2010). Guides for counties Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary and Westmeath have been published by Flyleaf Press. Dr Maxwell has more recently published two additional guides: *Tracing Your Northern Irish Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians*; and *How to Trace Your Irish Ancestors: An Essential Guide to Researching and Documenting the Family Histories of Ireland's People*.

Useful books on Irish surnames include Edward MacLysaght's *The Surnames of Ireland* (1957, Irish Academic Press, numerous reprints), considered to be the standard reference work on this subject. Although dated but still of value, is Rev. Patrick Woulfe's *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall ((Irish Names and Surnames)*, 1923, reprinted 2014). For surnames in the province of Ulster, researchers should check Bell's *The Book of Ulster Surnames* (2021, Ulster Historical Foundation). Given the preponderance of Scottish names in Ulster, George F. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (1st edition 1946, several reprints) can be helpful. Brian Turner's *Family Names in the Glens of Antrim* (2021) is worth consulting as an example of a high quality and beautifully-produced regional surnames study.

For place names the new edition of Jonathan Bardon's *Place Names in Ulster* (2020) is an excellent starting point, while online many excellent free resources can be found, including:
www.placenamesni.org/ (Northern Ireland Place-Name Project) and www.logainm.ie/en/ (Placenames Database of Ireland). Digital copies of Joyce's *Irish Names of Places* (3 vols) can be accessed at the Ask About Ireland website: www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/digital-books-by-subject/geography-of-ireland/joyce-irish-names-of-plac/

Currency and Measurement in Ireland

Prior to 1826, Ireland had its own currency; the basic units were, as in England, the penny, the shilling, and the pound, but the Irish currency was worth less than the English equivalent (thus twelve pence English equalled thirteen pence Irish).

Before decimalisation (in 1971) British units of currency included: the farthing (one quarter of a penny) ¼d or pence, the halfpenny (ha'penny) ½d, the penny 1d, threepence (thrupenny) 3d, sixpence 6d, the shilling (12d); the florin (two shillings); the half crown and the crown (two shillings and sixpence, and five shillings respectively); a pound consisted of twenty shillings; and a guinea of twenty-one shillings. There were 240 pennies in an English pound.

In 1825, an Act of Parliament attempted to enforce imperial measure in Ireland, but miscellaneous measures continued to be used.

There were three different measures of land: the English or statute acre; the Irish or plantation acre (equalling 1.6 statute acres); the Scotch or Cunningham acre (equalling 1.3 statute acres).

Smaller units of measurement were in proportion: the English perch was 5 1/2 yards, the Irish 6 1/4, and the Scotch 7 yards.

Irish measure was used extensively in Counties Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone; in Antrim and Armagh statute measure was preferred; Scotch measure was largely used in Armagh and Fermanagh.

Common terms in English linear measure are: the foot (twelve inches); the yard (three feet); the pole, rod or perch (5 1/2 yards); the chain (twenty-two yards); the furlong (220 yards); the mile (1,760 yards).

Measurements of area include: the square perch (30 1/4 square yards); the rood (40 perches); the acre (4,840 square yards). There are four roods to an acre.

Until 1752 the new year in Ireland (and England, but not Scotland) did not begin until 25 March. Researchers should take this into consideration when looking at sources prior to this date.

Useful addresses

ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
Bradley Thallon House, 44D Belfast Road,
Kiltonga Estate, Ballycullen
Newtownards, BT23 4TJ
Email: enquiry@uhf.org.uk
Web: www.ancestryireland.com

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF IRELAND
(administrative headquarters)
Convent Road, Roscommon
Web: www.gov.ie/en/campaigns/af7893-general-register-office/
(public research room)
Werburgh Street, Dublin 2.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND
NISRA, Colby House, Stranmillis Court, Belfast, BT9 5RR
Email: gro_nisra@finance-ni.gov.uk
Web: www.nidirect.gov.uk/groni

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY FOUNDATION
E-mail: enquiries@rootsireland.ie
Web: www.rootsireland.ie

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IRELAND
Bishop Street, Dublin 8
Email: mail@nationalarchives.ie
Web: www.nationalarchives.ie

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
Kildare Street, Dublin 2
Email: info@nli.ie
Web: www.nli.ie

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND
2 Titanic Boulevard,
Belfast, BT3 9HQ
Email: proni@communities-ni.gov.uk
Web: www.nidirect.gov.uk/proni

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND
36 Lower Lesson Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.
Web: www.catholicireland.net

LINEN HALL LIBRARY
17 Donegall Square North
Belfast, BT1 5GD
Web: www.linenhall.com

MELLON CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES
Ulster-American Folk Park 2 Mellon Road,
Castletown Omagh, Co. Tyrone, BT78 5QY
Email: mcms@librariesni.org.uk
Web: www.mellonmigrationcentre.com

THE MILITARY ARCHIVES
Cathal Brugha Barracks, Rathmines
Dublin 6, Ireland
Telephone: +353 (0)1 804 6457
Web: www.militaryarchives.ie/home

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HERALD/GENEALOGICAL OFFICE
2–3 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
Web: www.nli.ie

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Assembly Buildings, Fisherwick Place, Belfast, BT1 6DW
Web: www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com

REGISTRY OF DEEDS
Henrietta Street
Dublin 1, Ireland
Web: www.prai.ie/registry-of-deeds-services/#records

THE REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF THE CHURCH OF IRELAND
The Library, 14 Braemor Park, Rathgar,
Dublin 6
Web: www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library

VALUATION OFFICE
Irish Life Centre
Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1
Email: info@valoff.ie
Web: https://www.valoff.ie/en/archive-research/

More useful website addresses

www.ancestryireland.com
IFHF centre for Counties Antrim and Down, with over 2 million church and civil records & 50,000 gravestone inscriptions for all of NI. Free index search, charge for full inscriptions

www.ancestryireland.com/scotsinulster/
Hearthmoney Rolls, Muster Rolls, Protestant Householders, Flaxgrowers' List

www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/
Griffith's Valuation, 1848–64 available free online

www.census.nationalarchives.ie
1911 and 1901 census online for whole of Ireland

www.logainm.ie
Placenames Database of Ireland

www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/search-proni-historical-maps-viewer
PRONI Historical Maps viewer

www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/ecatalogue_
PRONI's e-catalogue to search for specific churches, schools, personal names, etc.

www.placenamesni.org
Northern Ireland Placename Project

http://registers.nli.ie/
Roman Catholic parish registers, up to 1880

www.rootsireland.ie
Website for the Irish Family History Foundation (IFHF) county centres in Ireland, detailing over 20 million civil and church records as well as passenger lists. Subscription based website.

http://sources.nli.ie/
The National Library of Ireland has a very detailed database of records

www.thecore.com/seanruad/
The IreAtlas Townland Database

http://1641.tcd.ie/
Fully searchable digital edition of the 1641 Depositions at Trinity College Dublin Library, comprising transcripts and images of all 8,000 depositions & examinations.

www.archiviumhibernicum.ie
Archivium Hibernicum, the journal of the Catholic Historical Society of Ireland

www.askaboutireland.ie/reading-room/digital-book-collection/
Digitised books available from Ask About Ireland website

www.ballymoneyancestry.com
Ballymoney ancestry

http://books.google.com/advanced_book_search
Google Books

www.catholic-hierarchy.org
Catholic Hierarchy

www.coastguardsofyesteryear.org
Coastguards of yesteryear

www.cyndislist.com/uk/irl
Comprehensive list of genealogical sites on the internet (covers every country although this link is for Ireland)

www.dippam.ac.uk
Centre for Migration Studies database including British Parliamentary Papers

http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/
Website comprising digital images of all the surviving Down Survey (1656–8) maps and other related sources.

https://eddiesextracts.com/
Extracts of BMDs transcribed from various newspapers plus book extracts, church records, records of deceased seamen, the names of over 25,000 Presbyterians who served during the Great War of 1914–1919 and more.

www.failteromhat.com
1796 Flax list & Hearth money roll

www.familyhistory.ie
Genealogical Society of Ireland

www.familysearch.org
Website detailing a limited amount of church records and the index to civil births, marriages and deaths in Ireland, 1845–1958

www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/185720?availability=Family%20History%20Library_
Transcripts of memorials of deeds, conveyances and wills, from the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, 1708–1929

www.finance-ni.gov.uk/land-property-services-lps
Land and Property Services Northern Ireland

www.findmypast.com
1901 Census online for England and Wales
1911 Census online for England and Wales Irish Prison Registers, 1790–1924
Plus many other census, civil and church records

www.gale.com/intl/primary-sources/state-papers-online-early-modern
Please note: State Papers Online, 1509–1714 is available for trial and purchase by institutions. It is not available at this stage for individual purchase or subscription.

www.gov.ie/en/publication/a62251-general-register-office/
General Register Office, Ireland

www.igp-web.com/tipperary/popish.htm
Popish inhabitants in the barony of Ikerrin, 1750 (extracted from *The Irish Genealogist*, vol. 4, pp 578–83.

www.immigrantships.net
Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild

www.irelandoldnews.com
Ireland Old News

http://irishdeedsindex.net/index.html
Registry of Deeds online index project

www.irishgenealogynews.com/
Excellent blog by Claire Santry detailing new records, events & publications on Irish genealogy

www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com
Useful pages on how to organise your information and on key records

www.johngrenham.com/
List of records and resources available for Irish research (by author of *Tracing your Irish Ancestors*)

www.jstor.org
Major online journal service with a wide range of material, for example: www.jstor.org/journal/collhibe
Collectanea Hibernica (1958–2006)

www.landedestates.ie
Searchable, online database of all Landed Estates in Connacht and Munster

www.lennonwylie.co.uk
Certain street directories online

www.libertyellisfoundation.org
American Family Immigration History Center

www.methodisthistoryireland.org
Methodist Historical Society of Ireland

www.militaryarchives.ie/collections/online-collections/bureau-of-military-history-1913-1921
The Bureau of Military History (1913–1921)

www.nidirect.gov.uk/groni
General Register Office, Northern Ireland

www.nidirect.gov.uk/osni
Ordnance Survey maps (Northern Ireland)

www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/street-directories_
Certain street directories online through PRONI's website (pre-1900)

www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/will-calendars_
Wills calendar summaries available through PRONI's website, 1858–1965

www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/freeholders-records
Searchable freeholders' registers available through PRONI's website

www.nidirect.gov.uk/information-and-services/search-archives-online/ulster-covenant_
Ulster Covenant online through PRONI's website

www.nifhs.org/resources/
North of Ireland Family History Society's website detailing publications on gravestone inscriptions and birth, marriage and death notices from local newspapers

http://www.ofiaich.ie/
Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Library & Archive

https://opac.oireachtas.ie/
Historical documents available from the Houses of the Oireachtas, including The *Dublin Gazette*

www.presbyterianhistoryireland.com/collections/library/records-held-by-the-phsi/
Presbyterian Historical Society's site listing church registers
only available in their library

www.sinton-family-trees.com/
Gravestone inscriptions for areas of County Armagh-Quakers and other denominations

www.sistersofmercy.ie
Mercy Congregational Archives

https://erasmussmithschools.ie/.
Educational charity schools established by Royal Charter in 1669

www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/
Belfast Newsletter index, 1737–1800

www.ulsterancestry.com/free/index-various.htm
Free pages of assorted information e.g. 1851 Census, Co. Antrim & Markethill Yeomanry

•••••

Online gravestone inscriptions

www.ancestryireland.com/family-records/gravestone-inscriptionswww.ballymoneyancestry.com

www.belfastcity.gov.uk/burialrecords

www.thebraid.com/genealogy.aspx

www.doaghancestry.co.uk.
www.findmypast.co.uk/articles/world-records/full-list-of-the-irish-family-history-records/life-events-birth-marriage-death/cantwells-memorials-of-the-deaddoaghancestry.co.uk.
www.glasnevintrust.ie/genealogy/

www.igp-web.com/IGPArchives/
www.kerrygraveyards.com/
www.limerick.ie/discover/explore/historical-resources/limerick-archives/projects/MSL
www.graveyards.skibbheritage.com/

Other archives and institutions based in Great Britain with material relevant to Irish research

https://catalogue.nrscotland.gov.uk/nrsonlinecatalogue/welcome.aspx
Contains the fully searchable details of records listed in the electronic catalogue of the National Records of Scotland.

www.cwgc.org/
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

www.college-of-arms.gov.uk
College of Arms (for England, Wales & Northern Ireland)

http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/
The National Archives database including, Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

www.freebmd.org.uk
Free birth, marriage and death index for England and Wales

www.gov.uk/order-copy-birth-death-marriage-certificate
General Register Office, England and Wales

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
The National Archives, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/
National Archives, London (Irish soldiers were part of the British Army so many records held there)

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archives-sector/hmc.htm
Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts

www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk
Civil records from 1855, church and census records for Scotland

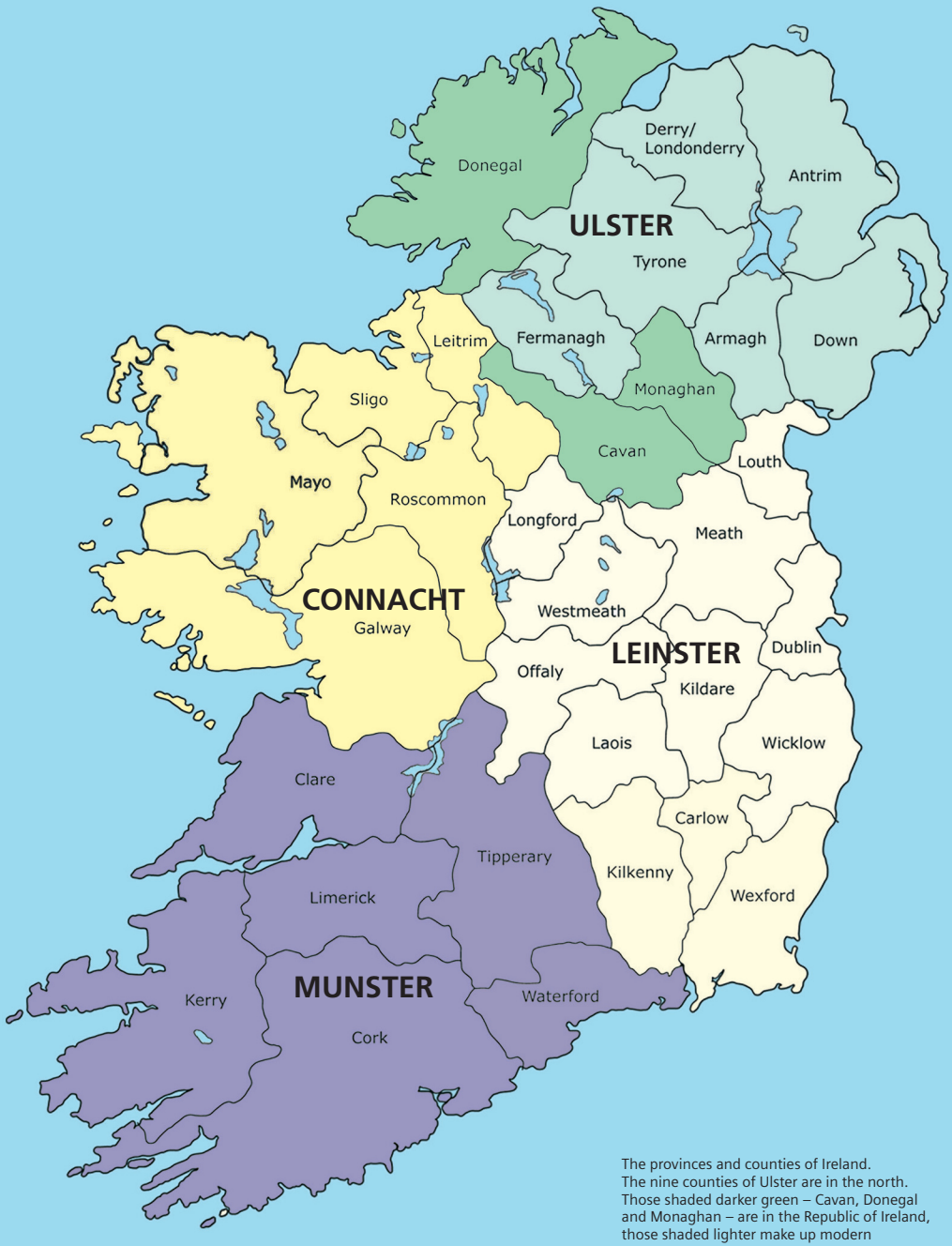
www.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/ssne/
Scotland, Scandinavia & Northern European biographical database, 1580–1707

www.workhouses.org.uk
Information on workhouses in Ireland and the United Kingdom

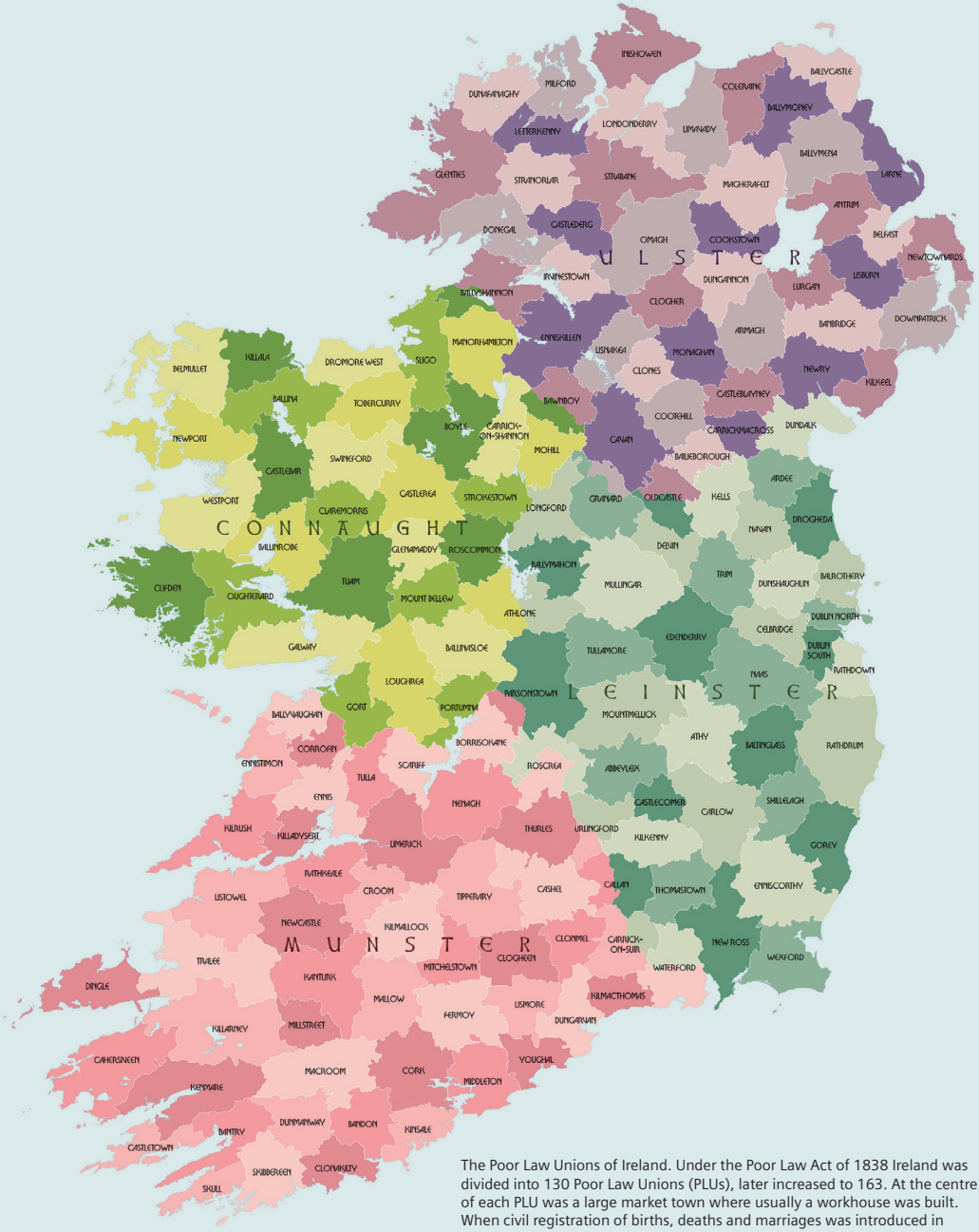
LOWER CANADA,

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARDS I.ᵈ NEWFOUNDLAND,
and a large portion of the
UNITED STATES.

BY J. ARROWSMITH.



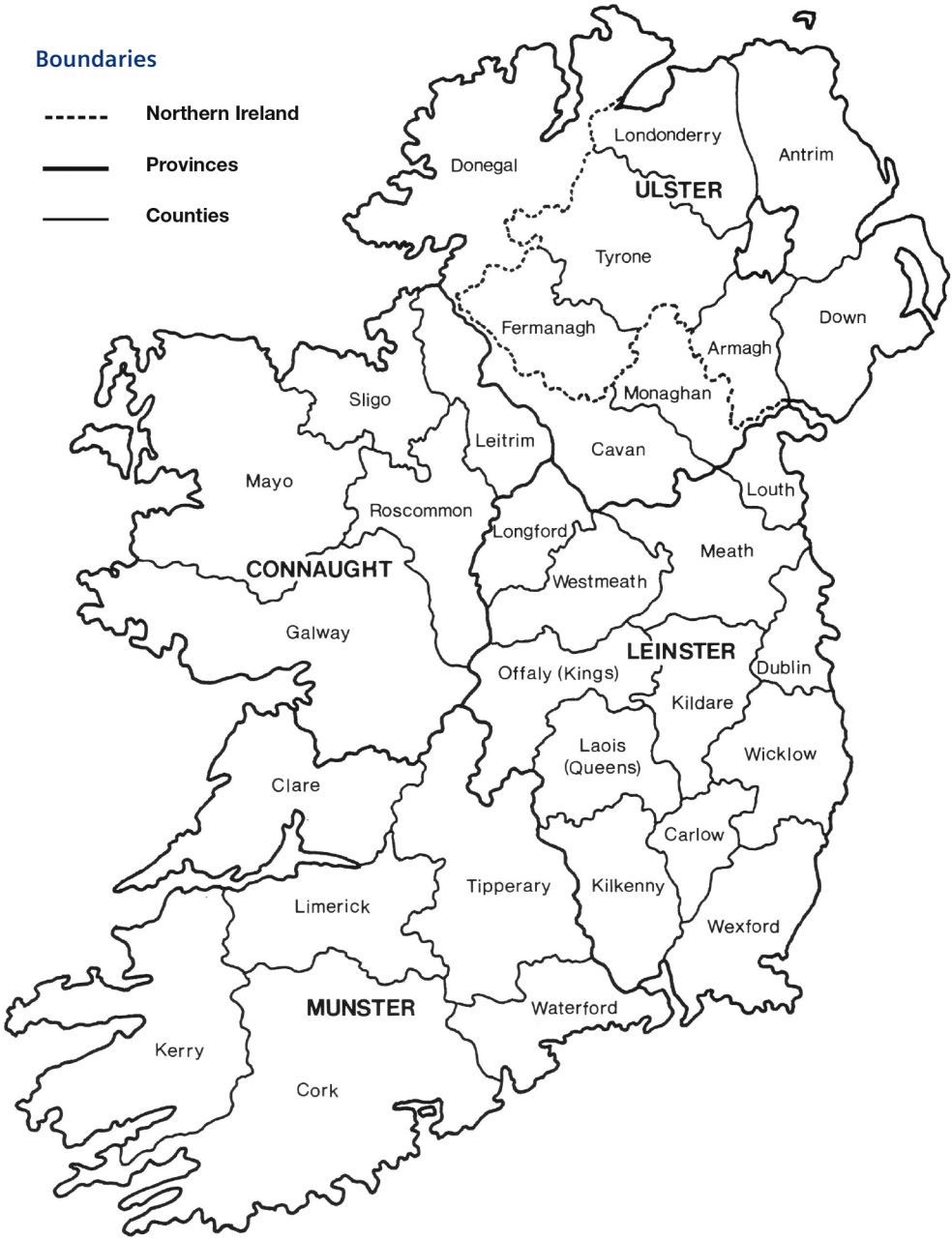
The provinces and counties of Ireland.
The nine counties of Ulster are in the north.
Those shaded darker green – Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan – are in the Republic of Ireland, those shaded lighter make up modern Northern Ireland.



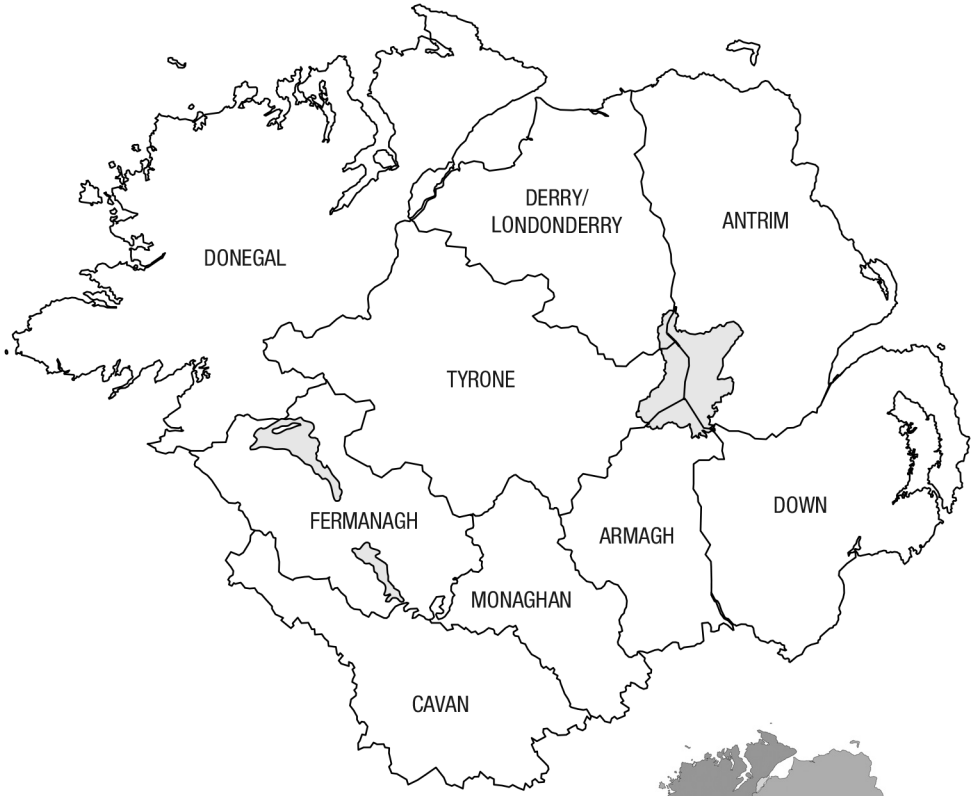
The Poor Law Unions of Ireland. Under the Poor Law Act of 1838 Ireland was divided into 130 Poor Law Unions (PLUs), later increased to 163. At the centre of each PLU was a large market town where usually a workhouse was built. When civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced in Ireland the same districts were used as Superintendent Registrar's Districts.

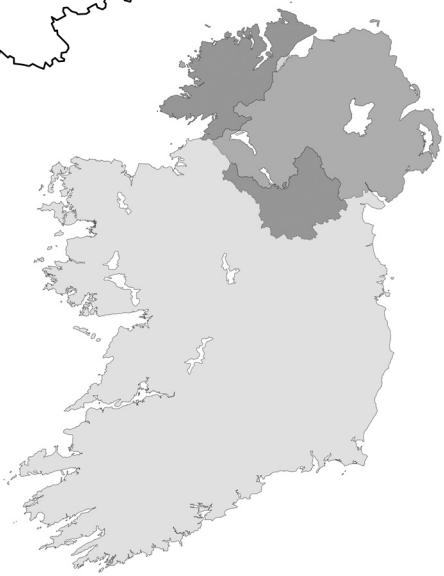
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/47/Ireland1898Administrative.png

Counties in Ireland



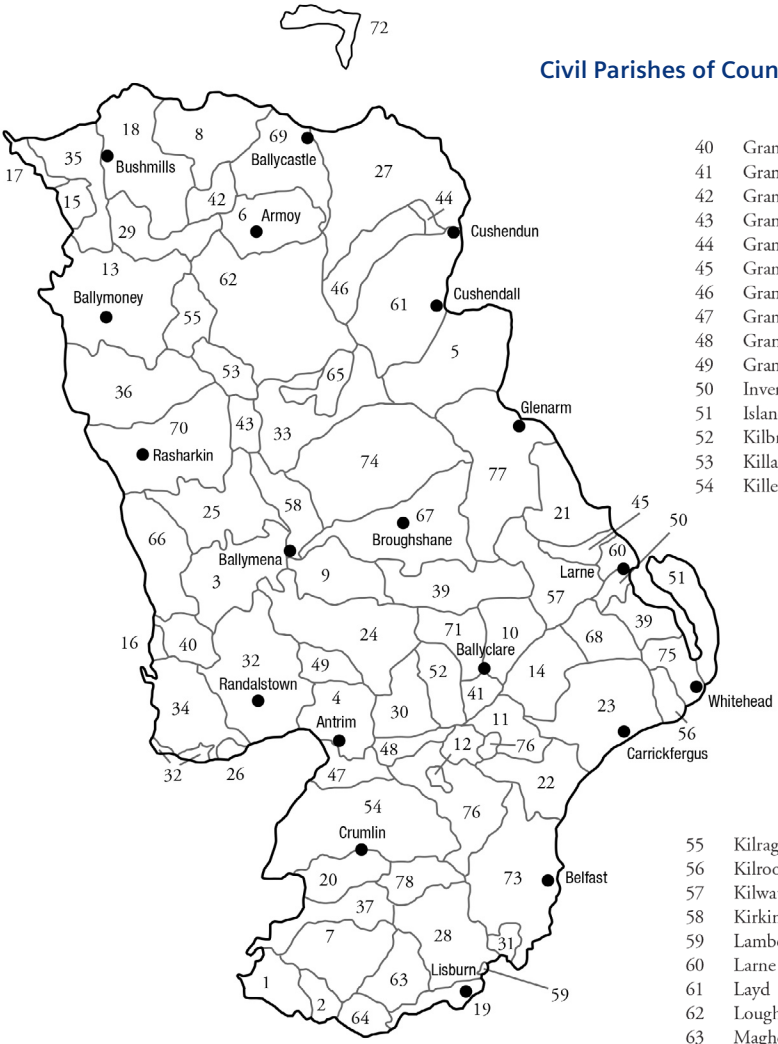
Counties in the province of Ulster





Map of the island of Ireland with the province of Ulster highlighted. The area in mid-grey shading is modern Northern Ireland.

Civil Parishes of County Antrim

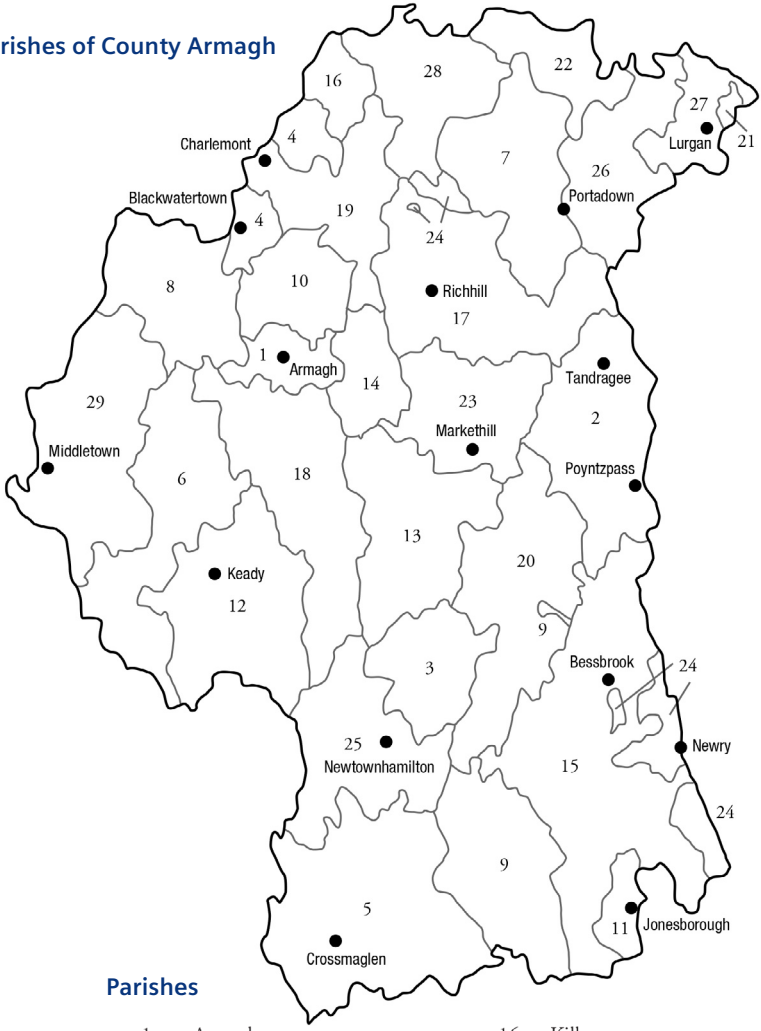


Parishes

1	Aghagallon	14	Ballynure	27	Culfeightrin
2	Aghalee	15	Ballyrashane	28	Derryaghy
3	Ahoghill	16	Ballyscullion	29	Derrykeighan
4	Antrim	17	Ballywillin	30	Donegore
5	Ardclinis	18	Billy	31	Drumbeg
6	Armoy	19	Blaris	32	Drummaul
7	Ballinderry	20	Camlin	33	Dunaghy
8	Ballintoy	21	Carncastle	34	Duneane
9	Ballyclug	22	Carnmoney	35	Dunluce
10	Ballycor	23	Carrickfergus	36	Finvoy
11	Ballylinny	24	Connor	37	Glenavy
12	Ballymartin	25	Craigs	38	Glenwhirry
13	Ballymoney	26	Cranfield	39	Glynn

40	Grange of Ballyscullion
41	Grange of Doagh
42	Grange of Drumtullagh
43	Grange of Dundermot
44	Grange of Inispollan
45	Grange of Killyglen
46	Grange of Layd
47	Grange of Muckamore
48	Grange of Nilteen
49	Grange of Shilvodan
50	Inver
51	Island Magee
52	Kilbride
53	Killagan
54	Killead
55	Kilraghts
56	Kilroot
57	Kilwaughter
58	Kirkinriola
59	Lambeg
60	Larne
61	Layd
62	Loughguile
63	Magheragall
64	Magheramesk
65	Newtown Crommelin
66	Portglenone
67	Racavan
68	Raloo
69	Ramoan
70	Rasharkin
71	Rashee
72	Rathlin
73	Shankill
74	Skerry
75	Templecorran
76	Templepatrick
77	Tickmacrevan
78	Tullyrusk

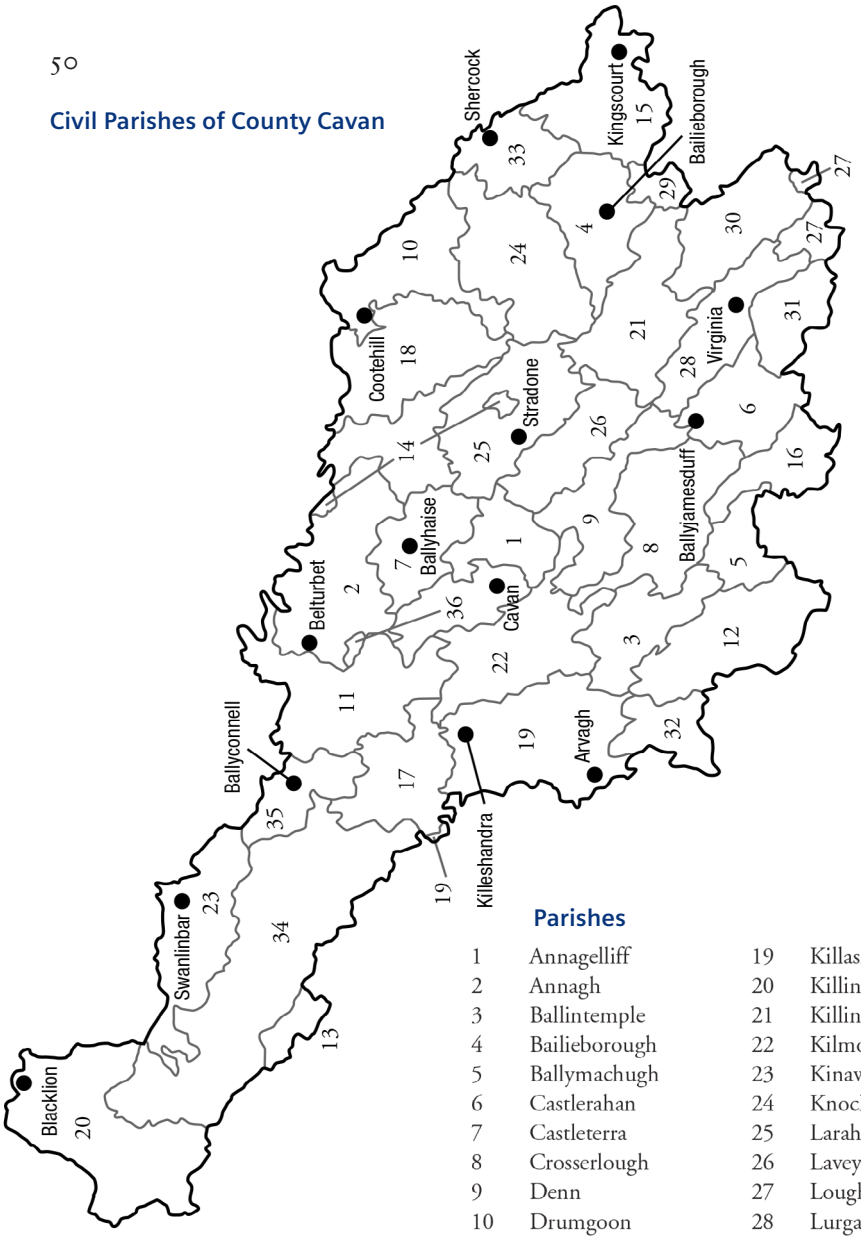
Civil Parishes of County Armagh



Parishes

1 Armagh
2 Ballymore
3 Ballymyre
4 Clonfeacle
5 Creggan
6 Derrynoose
7 Drumcree
8 Eglish
9 Forkill
10 Grange
11 Jonesborough
12 Keady
13 Kilclooney
14 Kildarton
15 Killevy
16 Killyman
17 Kilmore
18 Lisnadill
19 Loughgall
20 Loughgilly
21 Magheralin
22 Montiaghs
23 Mullaghbrack
24 Newry
25 Newtownhamilton
26 Seagoe
27 Shankill
28 Tartaraghan
29 Tynan

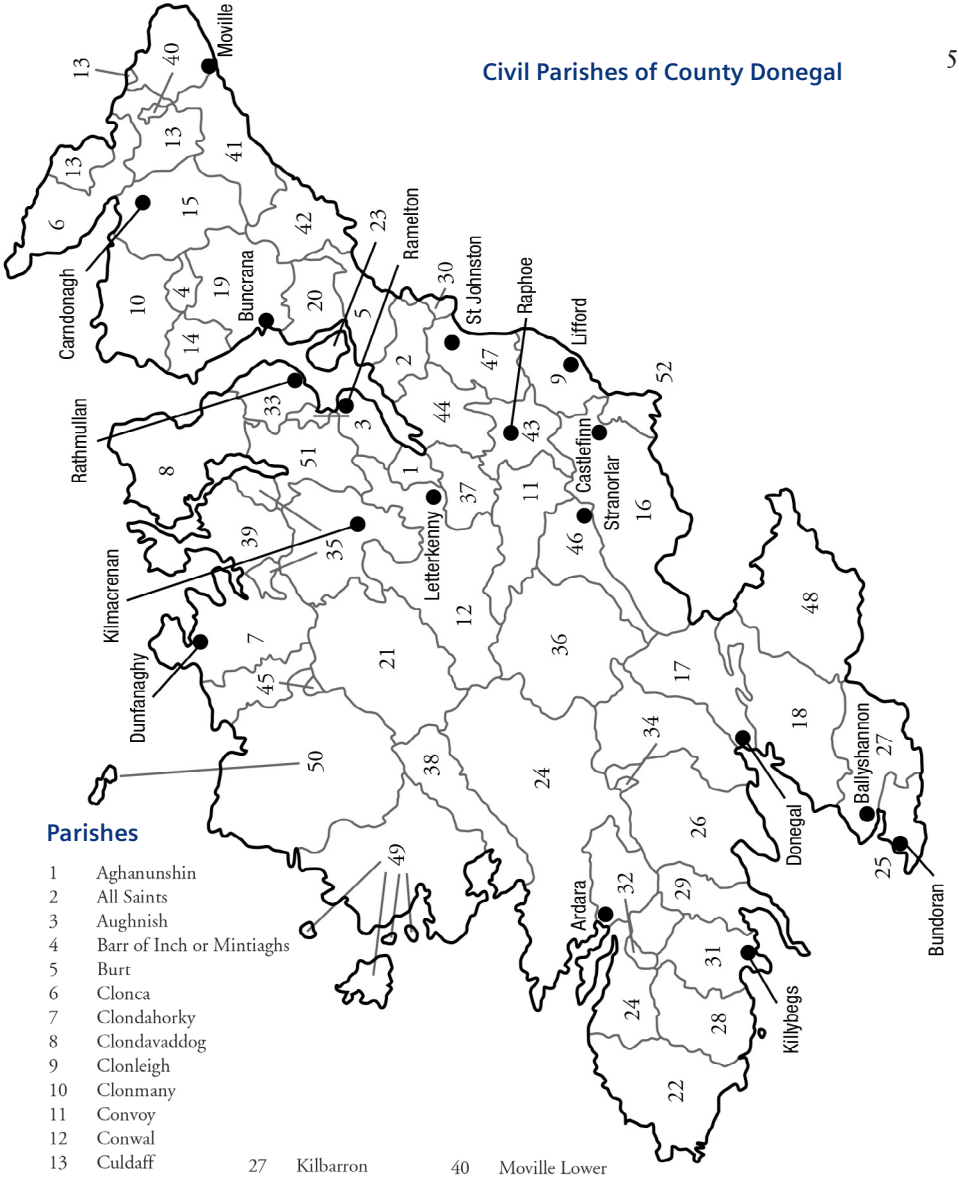
Civil Parishes of County Cavan



Parishes

1	Annagelliff	19	Killashandra
2	Annagh	20	Killinagh
3	Ballintemple	21	Killinkere
4	Bailieborough	22	Kilmore
5	Ballymachugh	23	Kinawley
6	Castlerahan	24	Knockbride
7	Castleterra	25	Larah
8	Crosserlough	26	Lavey
9	Denn	27	Loughan or Castlekeeran
10	Drumgoon	28	Lurgan
11	Drumlane	29	Moybolgue
12	Drumlumman	30	Mullagh
13	Drumreilly	31	Munterconnaught
14	Drung	32	Scrabby
15	Enniskeen	33	Shercock
16	Kilbride	34	Templeport
17	Kildallan	35	Tomregan
18	Kildrumsherdan	36	Urney

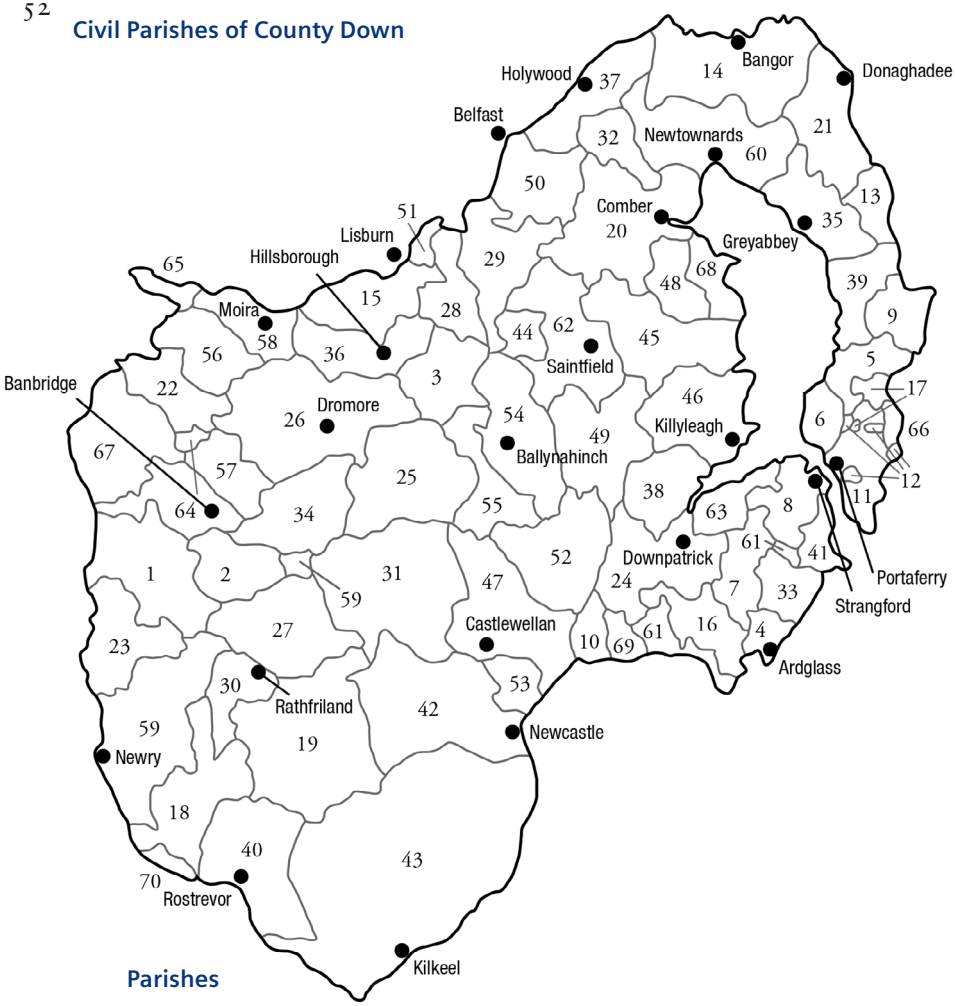
Civil Parishes of County Donegal



Parishes

1 Aghanunshin
2 All Saints
3 Aughnish
4 Barr of Inch or Mintiaghs
5 Burt
6 Clonca
7 Clondahorky
8 Clondavaddog
9 Clonleigh
10 Clonmany
11 Convoy
12 Conwal
13 Culdaff
14 Desertegny
15 Donagh
16 Donaghmore
17 Donegal
18 Drumhome
19 Fahan Lower
20 Fahan Upper
21 Gartan
22 Glencolumbkille
23 Inch
24 Inishkeel
25 Inishmacsaint
26 Inver
27 Kilbarron
28 Kilcar
29 Killaghtee
30 Killea
31 Killybegs Upper
32 Killybegs Lower
33 Killygarvan
34 Killymard
35 Kilmacrenan
36 Kilteevoge
37 Leck
38 Lettermacaward
39 Mevagh
40 Moville Lower
41 Moville Upper
42 Muff
43 Raphoe
44 Raymoghy
45 Raymunterdoney
46 Stranorlar
47 Taughboyne
48 Templecarn
49 Templecrone
50 Tullaghobegley
51 Tullyfern
52 Urney

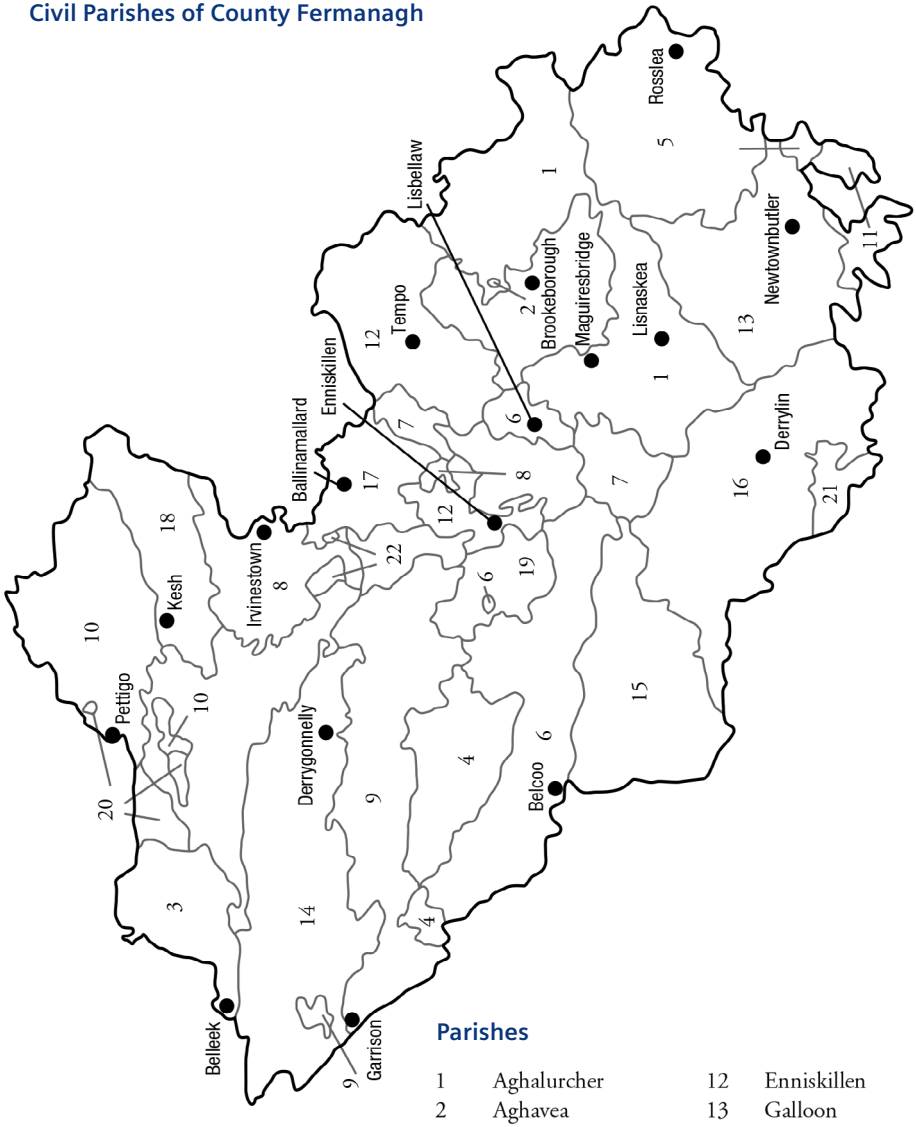
Civil Parishes of County Down



Parishes

1	Aghaderg	19	Clonduff	36	Hillsborough	54	Magheradrool
2	Annaclone	20	Comber	37	Holywood	55	Magherahamlet
3	Annahilt	21	Donaghadee	38	Inch	56	Magheralin
4	Ardglass	22	Donaghcloney	39	Inishargy	57	Magherally
5	Ardkeen	23	Donaghmore	40	Kilbroney	58	Moira
6	Ardquin	24	Down	41	Kilclief	59	Newry
7	Ballee	25	Dromara	42	Kilcoo	60	Newtownards
8	Ballyculter	26	Dromore	43	Kilkeel	61	Rathmullan
9	Ballyhalbert	27	Drumballyroney	44	Killaney	62	Saintfield
10	Ballykinler	28	Drumbeg	45	Killinchy	63	Saul
11	Ballyphilip	29	Drumbo	46	Killyleagh	64	Seapatrick
12	Ballytrustan	30	Drumgath	47	Kilmegan	65	Shankill
13	Ballywalter	31	Drumgooland	48	Kilmood	66	Slanes
14	Bangor	32	Dundonald	49	Kilmore	67	Tullylish
15	Blaris	33	Dunsfort	50	Knockbreda	68	Tullynakill
16	Bright	34	Garvaghy	51	Lambeg	69	Tyrella
17	Castleboy	35	Grey Abbey	52	Loughinisland	70	Warrenpoint
18	Clonallan			53	Maghera		

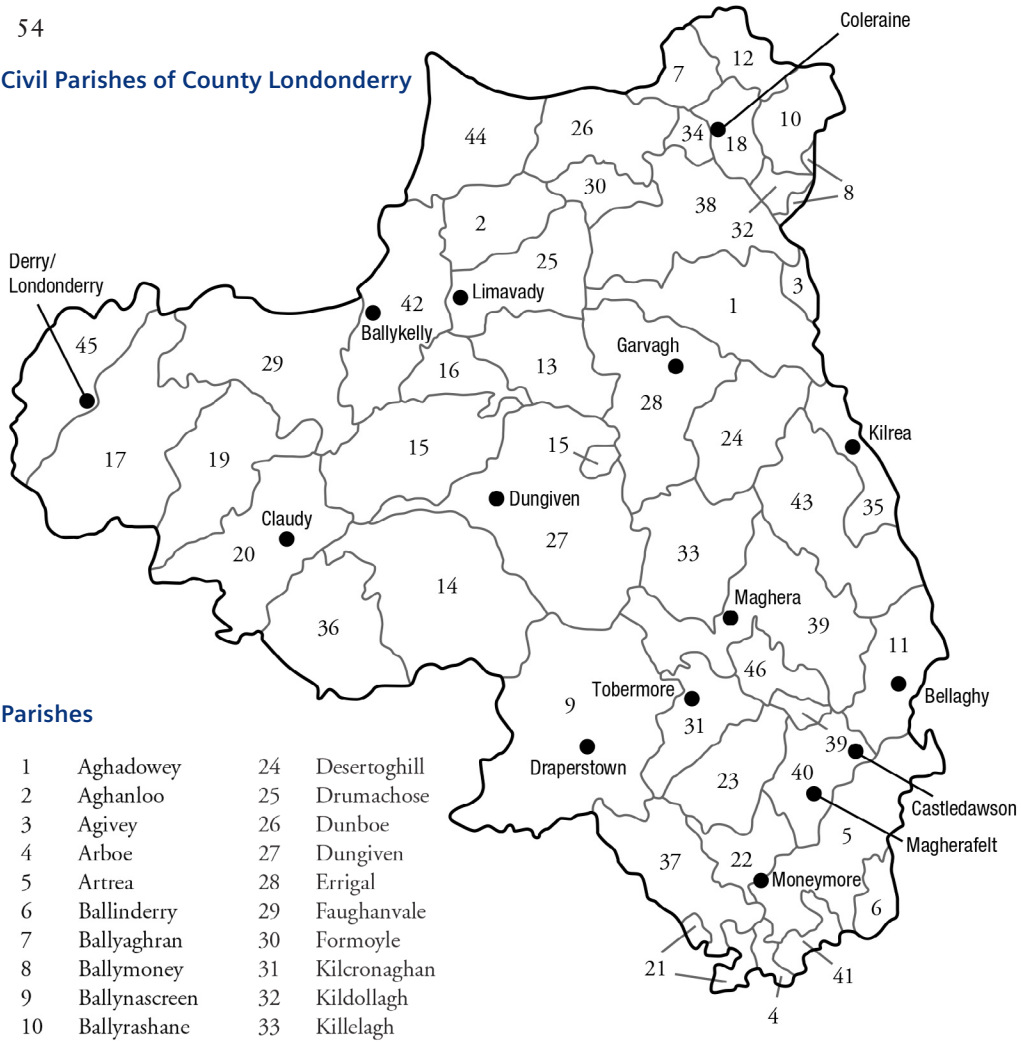
Civil Parishes of County Fermanagh



Parishes

1	Aghalurcher	12	Enniskillen
2	Aghavea	13	Galloon
3	Belleek	14	Inishmacsaint
4	Boho	15	Killesher
5	Clones	16	Kinawley
6	Cleenish	17	Magheracross
7	Derrybrusk	18	Magheraculmoney
8	Derryvullan	19	Rossorry
9	Devenish	20	Templecarn
10	Drumkeeran	21	Tomregan
11	Drummully	22	Trory

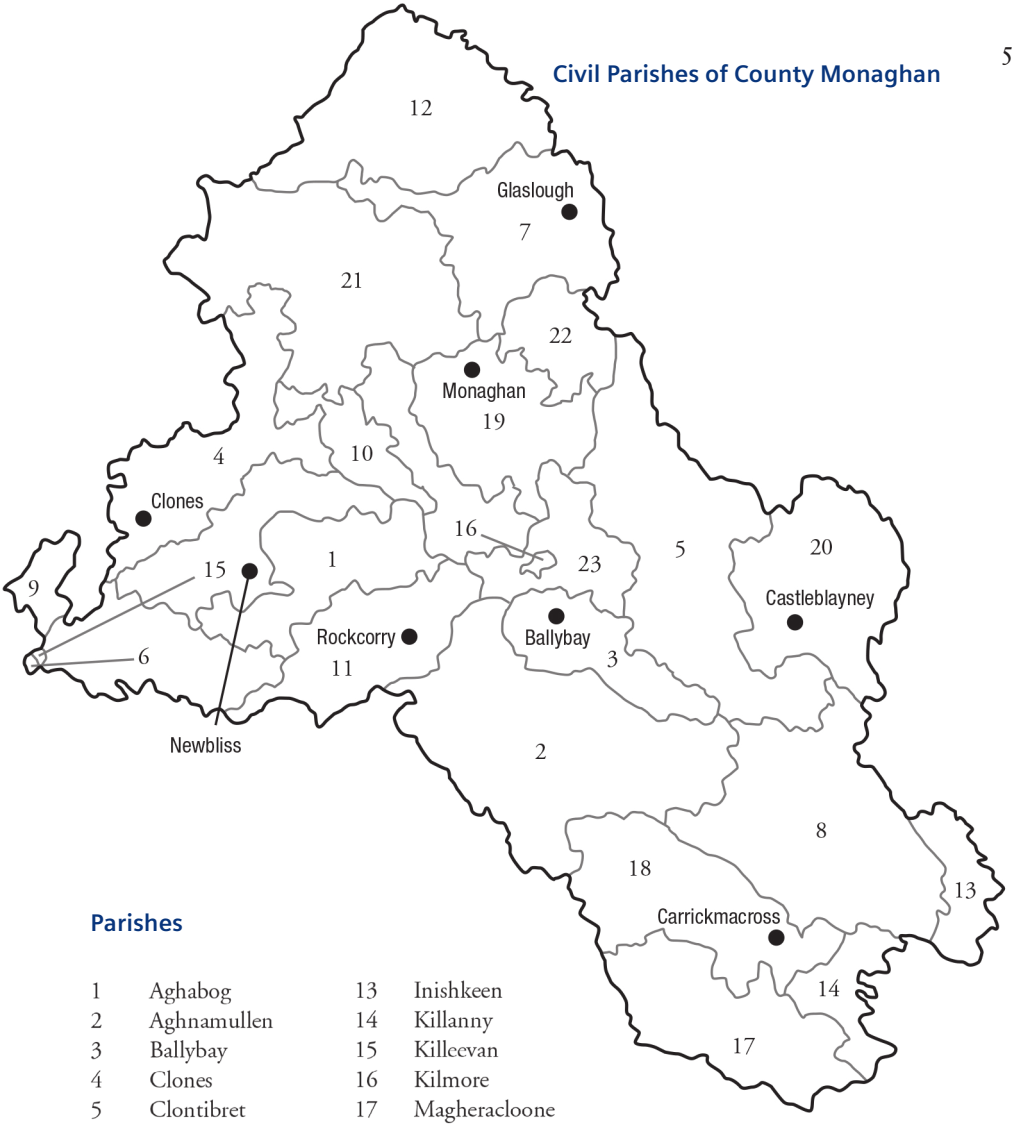
Civil Parishes of County Londonderry



Parishes

1	Aghadowey	24	Desertoghill
2	Aghanloo	25	Drumachose
3	Agivey	26	Dunboe
4	Arboe	27	Dungiven
5	Artrea	28	Errigal
6	Ballinderry	29	Faughanvale
7	Ballyaghran	30	Formoyle
8	Ballymoney	31	Kilcronaghan
9	Ballynascreen	32	Kildollagh
10	Ballyrashane	33	Killelagh
11	Ballyscullion	34	Killowen
12	Ballywillin	35	Kilrea
13	Balteagh	36	Learmount
14	Banagher	37	Lissan
15	Bovevagh	38	Macosquin
16	Carrick	39	Maghera
17	Clondermot	40	Magherafelt
18	Coleraine	41	Tamlaght
19	Cumber Lower	42	Tamlaght Finlagan
20	Cumber Upper	43	Tamlaght O'Crilly
21	Derryloran	44	Tamlaghtard
22	Desertlyn	45	Templemore
23	Desertmartin	46	Termoneeny

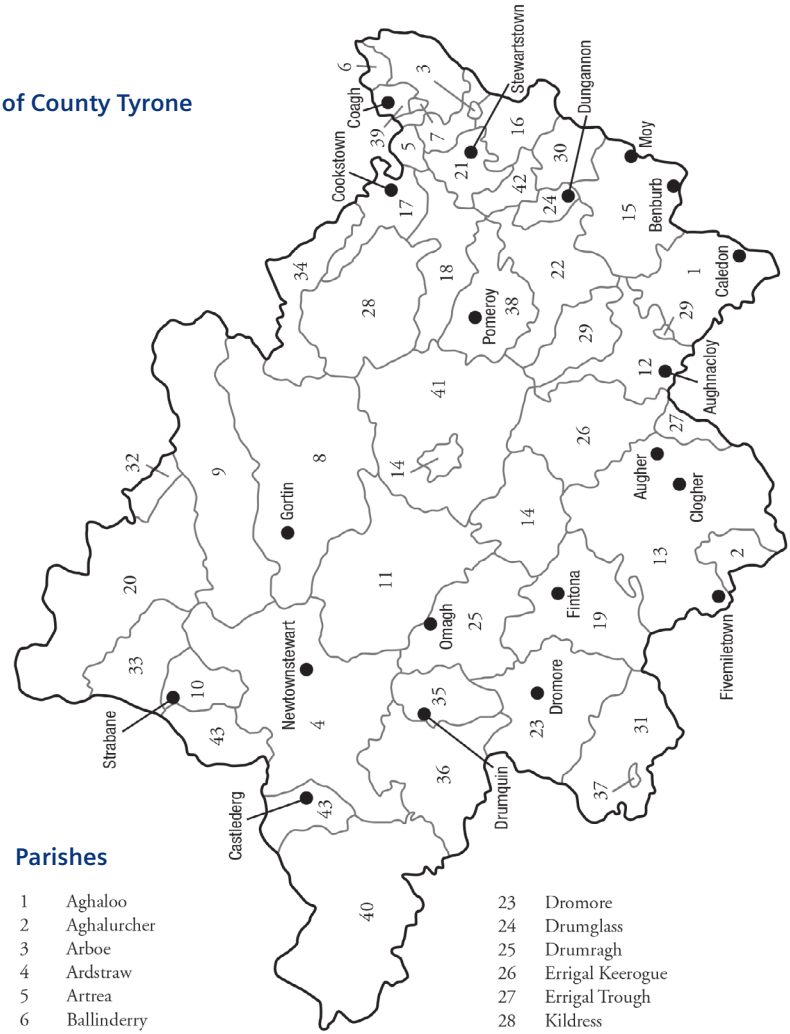
Civil Parishes of County Monaghan



Parishes

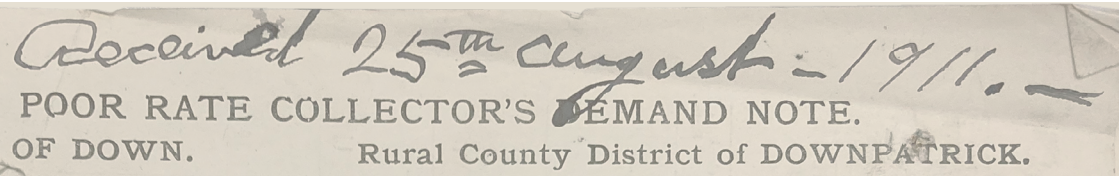
1	Aghabog	13	Inishkeen
2	Aghnamullen	14	Killanny
3	Ballybay	15	Killeevan
4	Clones	16	Kilmore
5	Clontibret	17	Magheracloone
6	Currin	18	Magheross
7	Donagh	19	Monaghan
8	Donaghmoyne	20	Muckno
9	Drummully	21	Tedavnet
10	Drumsnat	22	Tehallan
11	Ematris	23	Tullycorbet
12	Errigal Trough		

Civil Parishes of County Tyrone



Parishes

1 Aghaloo
2 Aghalurcher
3 Arboe
4 Ardstraw
5 Artrea
6 Ballinderry
7 Ballyclog
8 Bodoney Lower
9 Bodoney Upper
10 Camus-juxta-Mourne
11 Cappagh
12 Carnteel
13 Clogher
14 Clogherny
15 Clonfeacle
16 Clonoe
17 Derryloran
18 Desertcreat
19 Donacavey
20 Donaghedy
21 Donaghenry
22 Donaghmore
23 Dromore
24 Drumglass
25 Drumragh
26 Errigal Keerogue
27 Errigal Trough
28 Kildress
29 Killeeshil
30 Killyman
31 Kilskeery
32 Learmount
33 Leckpatrick
34 Lissan
35 Longfield East
36 Longfield West
37 Magheracross
38 Pomeroy
39 Tamlaght
40 Termonamongan
41 Termonmaguirk
42 Tullyniskan
43 Urney



Historical timeline

1552 – Office of Arms founded

1603 – Treaty of Mellifont ends the Nine Years War

1603 – James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England

1603 – Death of Elizabeth brings to an end the Tudor period

1607 – Flight of the Earls

1609–11 – Beginning of the Plantation of Ulster

1611–22 – Ulster Plantation records

1629–31 – Ulster muster rolls

1641 – Outbreak of rebellion; collection of 'depositions'

1642 – Beginning of English Civil War

1649 – Charles I beheaded, monarchy abolished. Oliver Cromwell commands army sent to Ireland to crush opposition

1653 – Cromwell becomes Lord Protector

1658 – Death of Oliver Cromwell

1660 – Monarchy restored, Charles II becomes King.

1660s – Hearth money rolls

1688 – William of Orange invited to become king of England.

1690 – Defeat of James II by William III at the Battle of the Boyne

1695 – Penal Laws introduced in Ireland 1704 – Sacramental Test Act

1708 – Registry of Deeds established in Dublin

1737 – *Belfast News Letter* founded, it continues to be published in Belfast as a daily newspaper

1740 – 'Census of Protestant householders'

1745 – Jacobite rebellion

1750 – Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution

1766 – Religious census compiled

1775 – Dissenters' petitions

1776 – American Declaration of Independence

1778 – Irish Volunteers formed

1780 – Protestant dissenters are allowed to hold public office

1788 – Linen Hall Library founded as Belfast Reading Society

1791–3 – Catholic Relief Acts

1796 – Flaxgrowers' bounty/premium list

1798 – Rebellion involving United Irishmen

1801 – Union of Great Britain and Ireland

1803 – Failed 'rebellion' of Robert Emmet

1803/4 – 'Agricultural' censuses for Antrim and Down

1805 – Battle of Trafalgar

1815 – Wellington victorious over Napoleon at Battle of Waterloo

1821 – Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society founded

1823 – Passing of the Tithe Composition Act

1823 – Founding of Catholic Association to campaign for Catholic emancipation

1829 – Catholic Emancipation Act

1830s – First or 'Townland' Valuation undertaken

1832 – Reform Act

1837 – Queen Victoria comes to the throne

1838 – Poor Law Act in Ireland

1845 – Civil registration of non-Catholic marriages in Ireland

1846–9 – Great Famine

1847–64 – Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements

1847 – Death of Daniel O'Connell

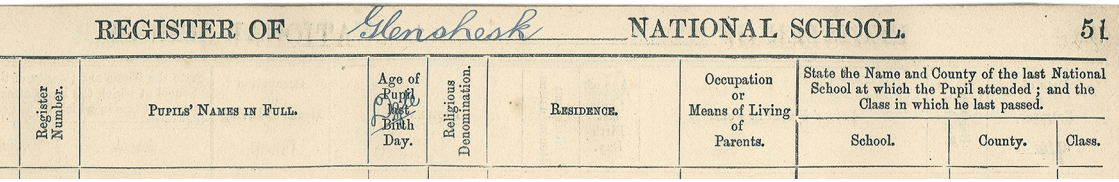
1850 – Franchise Act widens electorate

1854–56 – Crimean War

1864 – Civil registration of all births, marriages and deaths in Ireland

1867 – Public Record Office of Ireland established

1869 – Disestablishment of the Church of Ireland


REGISTER OF Glenshesk NATIONAL SCHOOL. 51

Register Number.	Pupils' Names in Full.	Age of Pupil on last Birth Day.	Religious Denomination.	Residence.	Occupation or Means of Living of Parents.	State the Name and County of the last National School at which the Pupil attended; and the Class in which he last passed.		
						School.	County.	Class.

Historical timeline

1877 – Dublin Science and Art Museum Act leads to creation of the National Library of Ireland

1881 – Land Commission established

1885–6 – First Home Rule crisis

1888 – Belfast Central Library opens

1891 – Death of Charles Stewart Parnell

1891 – Congested Districts Board set up

1892 – Land Registry established

1898 – Local government act for Ireland

1899–1902 – Boer War

1901 – Queen Victoria dies

1901 – Earliest surviving census for the whole of Ireland.

1903 – Wyndham Land Act

1905 – Founding of Sinn Féin

1907 – Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland established

1908 – Introduction of Old Age Pension in Britain and Ireland

1911 – Census of Ireland

1912 – Ulster Covenant signed

1913 – Founding of Ulster Volunteer Force

1914–18 – First World War

1916 – Easter Rising

1918 – Franchise extended to women over 30

1919–21 – Anglo-Irish War (Irish War of Independence)

1920 – Government of Ireland Act

1920s to present – War memorials erected in many towns in Ireland

1922 – Destruction of Public Record Office in the Four Courts building at the start of the Irish Civil War

1924 – Public Record Office of Northern Ireland opens in Belfast

1926 – First census of Irish Free State and Northern Ireland

1928 – Irish Manuscripts Commission established

1936 – Irish Genealogical Research Society founded

1937 – New Irish constitution abolishes the Irish Free State and proclaims the creation of Éire

1939–45 – Second World War

1949 – Éire becomes the Republic of Ireland and leaves the British Commonwealth

1956 – Ulster Historical Foundation established

1961 – City of Belfast Crematorium opened, the first of its kind in Northern Ireland

1968/9 – Start of Northern Ireland's 'Troubles', others date the start to 1966

1985 – Anglo-Irish Agreement

1985 – *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* first published

1988 – National Archives of Ireland established

1990 – Mary Robinson becomes the first woman president of Ireland

1994 – First IRA ceasefire

1994 – Loyalist ceasefire

1998 – Good Friday Agreement

2002 – Republic of Ireland adopts Euro currency

2006 – St Andrews Agreement

2007 – Irish Family History Foundation begins to make its records available online (www.rootsireland.ie)

2007–10 – Irish census records (1901/1911) go online (www.census.nationalarchives.ie)

2016 – Irish civil records start to go online (www.irishgenealogy.ie) and on GRONI also around the same time

2016 – UK votes to leave EU

2020 – Covid-19 pandemic

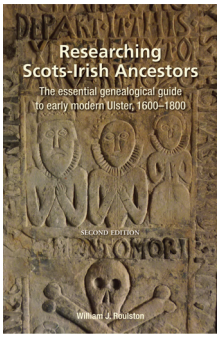
Ulster Historical Foundation is one of the leading publishers on the island of Ireland and as far as production values are concerned, is second to none for the quality of its books.

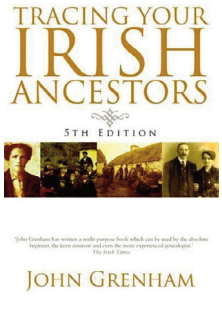
We have hundreds of Irish history and genealogy books and eBooks available on our bookstore: www.booksireland.org.uk

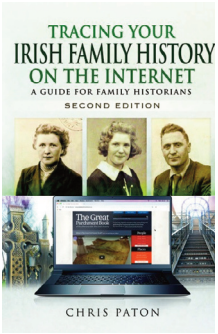
Recommended reading

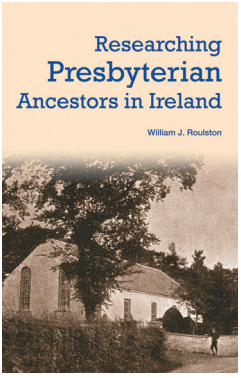
We have created a special area of our online bookstore to list all of the books that were recommended or mentioned by the speakers, Gillian and Fintan, during the presentations. This will save participants from having to search for the titles individually on our website. Details of the recommended reading can be viewed here: **https://www.booksireland.org.uk/store/recommended-reading**

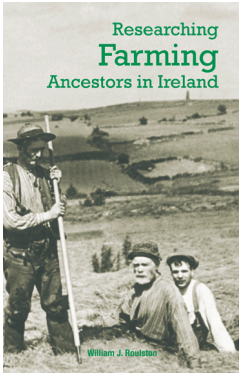
They include the three key recommended titles:

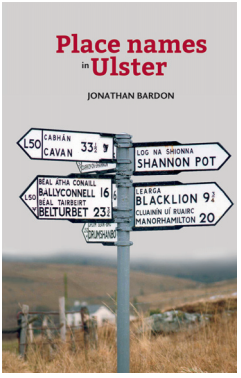


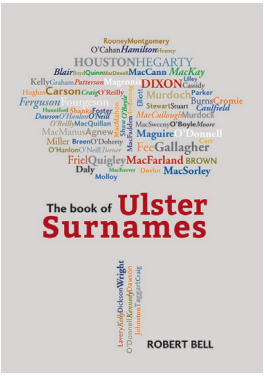




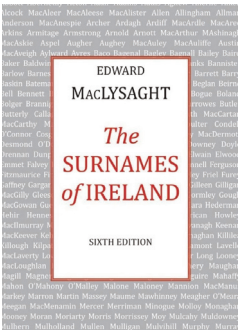


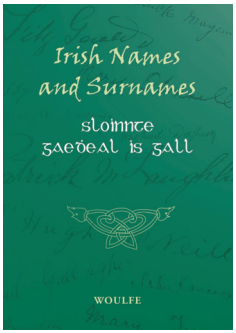


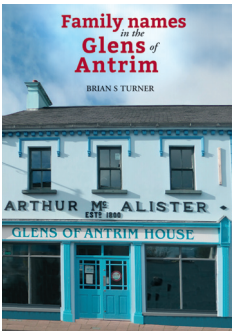


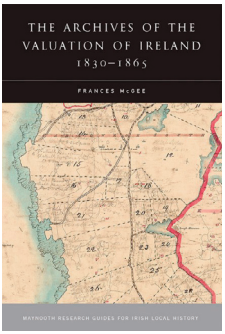


And some other very helpful guides:









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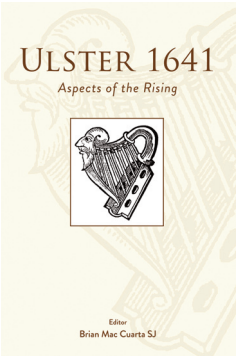

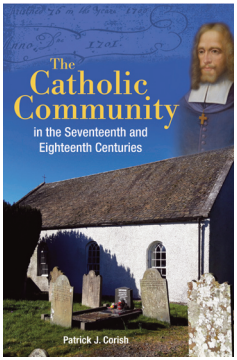

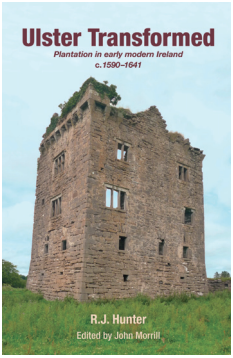

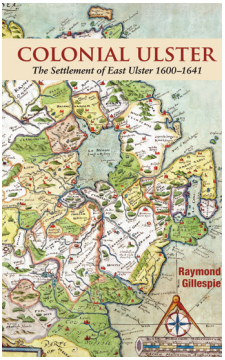

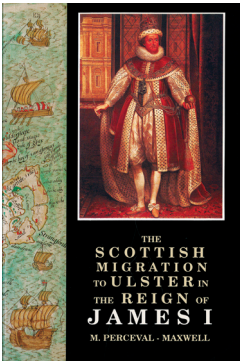

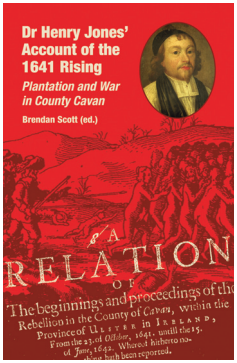

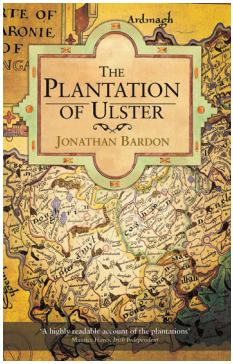

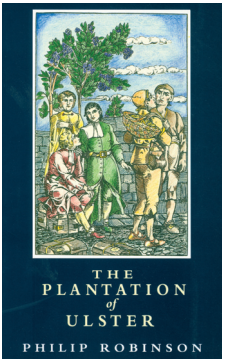

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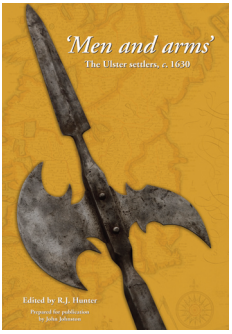
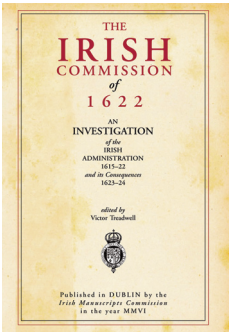
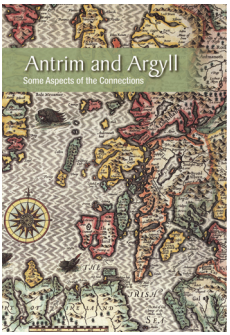
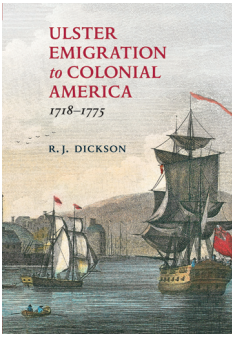
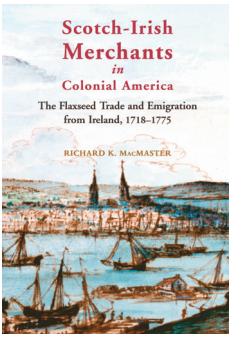
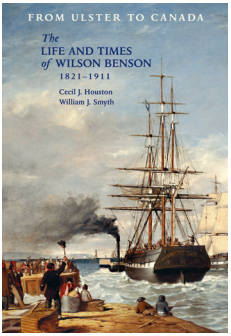


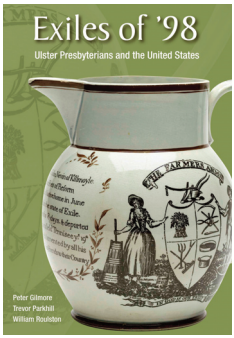


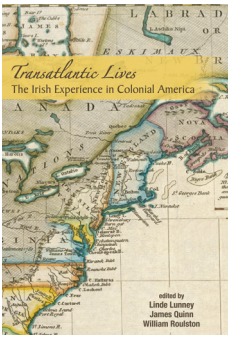


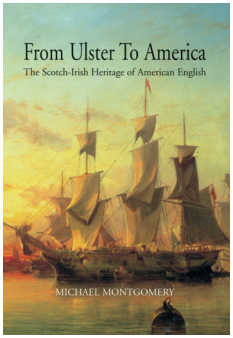


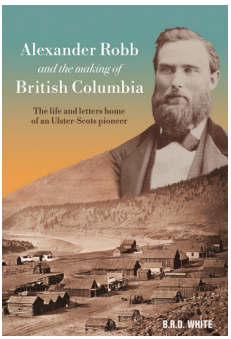


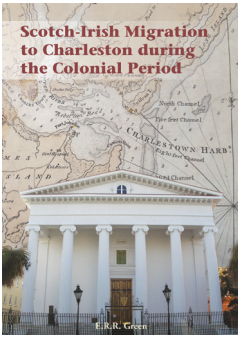












Research Officer, Gillian Hunt, Ottawa ON, March 2018 © Dena Palamedes

Genealogical and historical research services

Have you hit a brick wall in your family history research? Have you exhausted the different online avenues and need expert genealogical advice and assistance?

Let us do the hard work for you! The Foundation offers expert genealogical advice through our comprehensive range of professional research services to assist you in your family history research. These include:

- **Personal face-to-face consultations** – a consultation with a member of our experienced research team could save you a considerable amount of time and increase your chances of research success.
- **Initial research assessments** – An initial assessment explores the feasibility of archival research by identifying sources of potential relevance for your family history.
- **In-depth archival research** – Whether you are at the start of your family history journey or have been researching for years; utilising original sources in the archives we can provide a detailed report of your ancestral history.
- **Specific archival research** – If you have specific research that you would like to have carried out, for example a particular Church register, we can do this research for you.
- **Document retrieval** – If you need a specific record from our local archives, which you cannot access remotely yourself, we will find and copy it for you.

'I have just received your incredible report. I want to thank you for all your amazing research. You have not only done a wonderful report, you and your researchers (angels) have filled a huge hole in my mother's heart and soul. We are so grateful to you all.'

Barbara McByrne, Irving, USA

'I can honestly say that the Ulster Historical Foundation was the only organisation to make any progress in my family research.'

R. Main, USA

For our full range of research services go to:
www.ancestryireland.com/research-services/

Irish genealogy essentials

Your Questions Answered

The Foundation offers the most comprehensive Irish family history focused genealogy course available in the UK and Ireland.

Our Irish Genealogy Essentials course embraces the unique nature of Irish family history research. It is ideal if you:

- Have no experience with genealogy or family history research
- Have some experience with research, but want to develop your skills and knowledge further
- Consider yourself a more experienced genealogical researcher who wants to learn new techniques and lesser known sources.

Prof. Sir George Bain (UHF Trustee) speaking at the ceremony to award course certificates, September 2017

Irish genealogy essentials – family history courses

Our online Irish Genealogy Essentials course will help you get to grips with research techniques, archives and genealogical sources in Ireland; provide you with the information and skills to further explore your family history and help you find your elusive Irish and Scots-Irish ancestors.

This course consists of:

- 21 pre-recorded lectures on essential topics relating to Irish genealogical research (over 28 hours of content)
- Four live "Q and A" sessions/Tutorials with the course lecturers (to be scheduled at different times to suit different time zones)
- Downloadable lecture handouts and reading list

The course will cover topics such as Irish land divisions; nineteenth and early twentieth century census returns; church records; civil records; Griffith's Valuation; tithe applotment books; wills and testamentary papers; landed estate records; school registers; and of course information on the archives and libraries in Ireland; plus much more!

Upcoming courses

- **22 November 2022–17 January 2024**

For more information go to
www.ancestryireland.com/irish-genealogy-essentials/online-course/

Class of September 2018

Family history conferences

Our classic 8-day conference programme returns in September 2023!

Running from 06 until 13 September 2023, this programme will include brand new tours to famous historic sites across the island of Ireland for those who love to travel and see the sights. Crucially, for the research enthusiast, you can if you choose to do so spend all your time researching in the archives of Belfast with the Foundation's team of researchers. Or alternatively, you can have a mix of the two (touring and researching), the choice is yours!

The UHF library, Newtownards, Co. Down

That is what makes a programme with the Foundation such a wonderfully enjoyable, exciting and educational experience.

Cushendun, Co. Antrim

By taking part in our September 2023 programme you will be able to:

- Journey into the heart of County Down, travelling through unspoilt villages, visiting castles, abbeys, stately homes and breweries
- Take a trip through Belfast, enjoying visits to Crumlin Road Gaol and the award-winning Titanic Belfast.
- Journey into Ireland's pre-history with an extended visit through the Boyne Valley, heart of Ireland's "Ancient East".
- Tour the Churches, Castles and Causeways of Ireland
- Tour Armagh City, the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland
- Learn more about the migration experiences of your ancestors
- And much, much more!

Titanic Belfast, , Co. Down

Assisted personal research, talks, tours and sightseeing are all part of the eclectic, friendly and fun mix of Tracing Your Irish Ancestors. Join us for the journey. We will be delighted to see you.

Reserve your place now, with a deposit of only £350 (GBP) per person!

www.ancestryireland.com/family-history-conference/summer/

Knowth passage tomb, Brú na Bóinne, Co. Meath

Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild

The Giant's Causeway, Co. Antrim

Our membership association, the Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild, was established in 1978 to provide a forum for the Irish and Scots-Irish genealogical community to share their knowledge with other researchers across the world.

It is designed to give local and family historians access to a range of specialist resources and services that you will find invaluable in your quest to complete your research. Benefits of membership include:

Publications

Guild members receive two annual publications – *Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review* and the *Directory of Irish Family History Research*. Guild members are welcome, indeed encouraged, to make submissions for publication in *Familia* and the *Directory*.

Share your research interests

A key attraction of membership is to have your own research interests shared with other members through our annual *Directory* as well as on an online searchable database. Members can place up to six research interests for free, and include names, dates, locations and occupations.

St Patrick's grave, Downpatrick, Co. Down

Product discounts

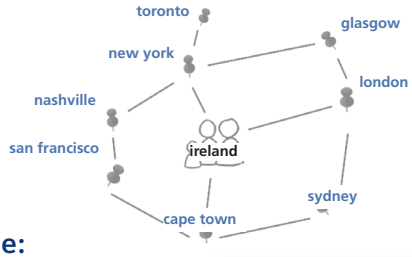
Guild members enjoy huge discounts on our products and services:

- At least 50% off all baptism/birth, marriage and death/burial records on www.ancestryireland.com.
- Free access to over 200 member-only databases, many covering all of Ireland; and free access to our research library in Belfast.
- Free access to over 50,000 gravestone inscriptions and to *History of the Irish Parliament* online.
- 15% off the Foundation's publications.
- Discounts on research consultations and initial assessments as well as privileged access to the Foundation's research expertise.
- Discounted attendance at our family history courses.

Robinson Library, Armagh city

Access to our members' area at www.ancestryireland.com/membership

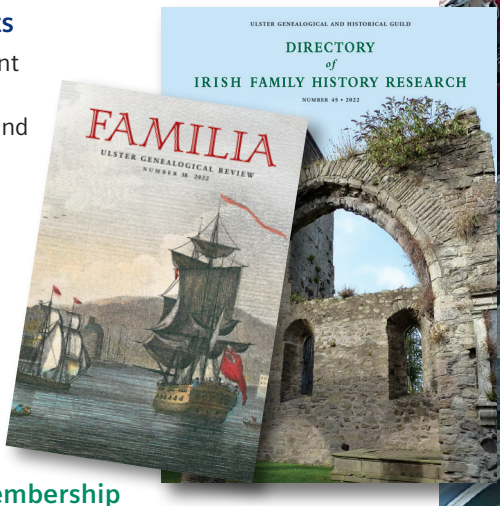
The online members' area contains over 160 articles from previous issues of ***Familia*** **1985–2020** and further articles on research and guides to sources.



Celebrate Ulster's heritage: educational and social events

Be part of and contribute to a vibrant Irish research community. The Foundation frequently holds local and international lecture tours, book launches and other functions. Your membership ensures that you are kept informed of all events. Celebrate Ulster's connection with the wider world.

Prices start from as little as UK£38/US$47/CAN$64 for one year's membership.



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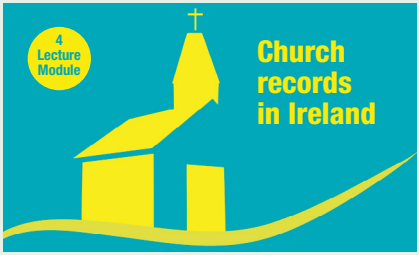

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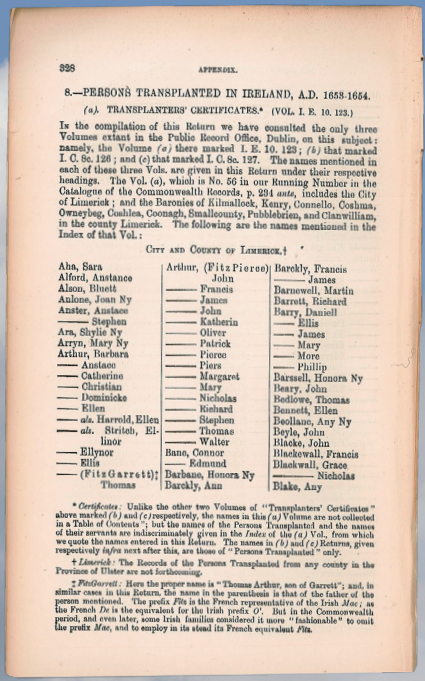

328 APPENDIX.

8.—PERSONS TRANSPLANTED IN IRELAND, A.D. 1653-1654.

(a). TRANSPLANTERS' CERTIFICATES.* (VOL. I. E. 10. 123.)

In the compilation of this Return we have consulted the only three Volumes extant in the Public Record Office, Dublin, on this subject: namely, the Volume (c) there marked I. E. 10. 123; (b) that marked I. C. Sc. 126; and (c) that marked I. C. Sc. 127. The names mentioned in each of these three Vols. are given in this Return under their respective headings. The Vol. (a), which is No. 56 in our Running Number in the Catalogue of the Commonwealth Records, p. 294 *ante*, includes the City of Limerick; and the Baronies of Kilmallock, Kenry, Connello, Coshma, Owneybeg, Coshlea, Coonagh, Smallcounty, Pubblebrien, and Clanwilliam, in the county Limerick. The following are the names mentioned in the Index of that Vol.:

CITY AND COUNTY OF LIMERICK.†

Aha, Sara
Alford, Anstance
Alson, Bluett
Anlone, Joan Ny
Anster, Anslace
—— Stephen
Ara, Shylie Ny
Arryn, Mary Ny
Arthur, Barbara
—— Anstace
—— Catherine
—— Christian
—— Dominicke
—— Ellen
—— *als.* Harrold, Ellen
—— *als.* Stritch, Ellinor
—— Ellynor
—— Ellis
—— (FitzGarrett)‡ Thomas
Arthur, (FitzPierce) John
—— Francis
—— James
—— John
—— Katherin
—— Oliver
—— Patrick
—— Pierce
—— Piers
—— Margaret
—— Mary
—— Nicholas
—— Richard
—— Stephen
—— Thomas
—— Walter
Bane, Connor
—— Edmund
Barbane, Honora Ny
Barckly, Ann
Barckly, Francis
—— James
Barnewell, Martin
Barrett, Richard
Barry, Daniell
—— Ellis
—— James
—— Mary
—— More
—— Phillip
Barssell, Honora Ny
Beary, John
Bedlowe, Thomas
Bennett, Ellen
Beollane, Any Ny
Beyle, John
Blacke, John
Blackewall, Francis
Blackwall, Grace
—— Nicholas
Blake, Any

* *Certificates:* Unlike the other two Volumes of "Transplanters' Certificates" above marked *(b)* and *(c)* respectively, the names in this *(a)* Volume are not collected in a Table of Contents"; but the names of the Persons Transplanted and the names of their servants are indiscriminately given in the *Index* of the *(a)* Vol., from which we quote the names entered in this Return. The names in *(b)* and *(c)* Returns, given respectively *infra* next after this, are those of "Persons Transplanted" only.

† *Limerick:* The Records of the Persons Transplanted from any county in the Province of Ulster are not forthcoming.

‡ *FitzGarrett:* Here the proper name is "Thomas Arthur, son of Garrett"; and, in similar cases in this Return, the name in the parenthesis is that of the father of the person mentioned. The prefix *Fits* is the French representative of the Irish *Mac*; as the French *De* is the equivalent for the Irish prefix *O'*. But in the Commonwealth period, and even later, some Irish families considered it more "fashionable" to omit the prefix *Mac*, and to employ in its stead its French equivalent *Fits*.

The Irish landed gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland, John O'Hart, 1887

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