Irish Genealogical Society International™

The Septs

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■ Irish Genealogical Society, International Established 1978 ■

the septs

January (Eanáir) 2004 Volume 25 Number 1

Céad Míle Fáilte - a hundred thousand welcomes

Tipperary

County: Tipperary **Province:** Munster **County Town:** Tipperary City

Other Towns: Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles, Roscrea, Tipperary, Cashel, Cahir, Templemore, Carrick-on-Suir and Fethard

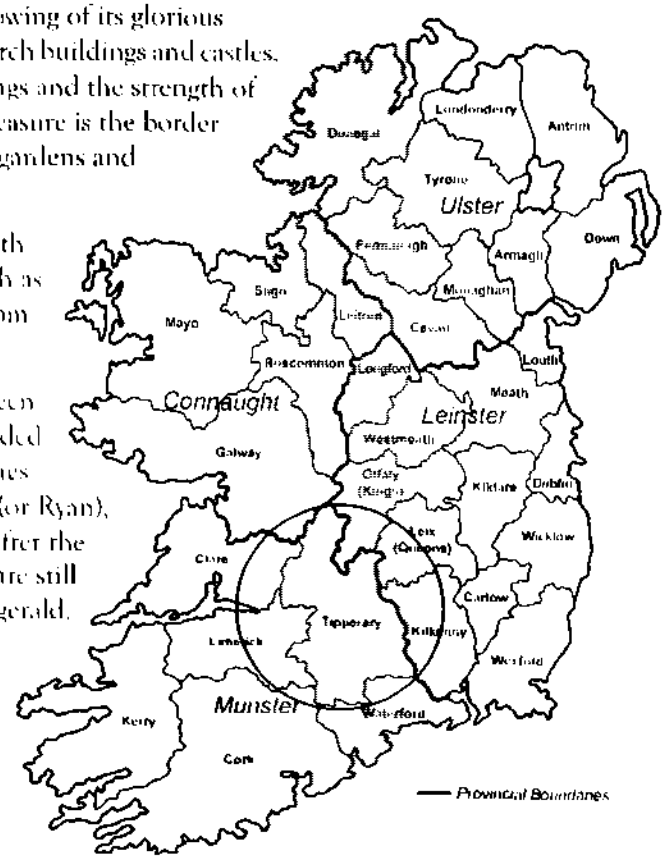
The land area covers 1,013,173 acres of which 80% is arable agricultural land. The largest inland county, it has richly varied scenery in its hills and mountains, its plains and river valleys and historical ruins. In the south are the Galtee Mountains, the Knockmealdowns and the isolated heights of Slievenamon. If you want to get a clear overall view of the beauty of Tipperary, walk to the top of Slievenamon, which in early summer is scented with the fragrance of gorse blossoms. It is a conical mountain north of Clonmel that rises to 2358 ft. There, you get the feeling of space and a wide, splendid view: to the south are the Comeraghs and a silver ribbon of the River Suir, to the west, the Galtees and to the north, the Rock of Cashel rising out of the flat, rich patchwork farmland. This is the picture all of us see, in our imagination and in several "coffee table" books of Ireland. The forty shades of green leap to mind and the purple mountains of the background and the majestic Rock of Cashel all play their part in this panoramic display.

So many people have heard of this country, without knowing of its glorious countryside and its wealth of 12th and 13th century church buildings and castles. For passing travelers, it is the story of Cashel of the Kings and the strength of Cahir Castle, which hold the imagination. Another treasure is the border town of Birr, up in the north of the county, where the gardens and arboretum of the castle are amongst the finest.

Tipperary, historically, was divided into two Ridings with Clonmel as the capital of the South Riding and Nenagh as the capital of the North Riding. This division dates from some early administrative peculiarity.

In the old Gaelic territory, Tipperary was divided between Ormond and Thomond. The major Irish families included the O'Fogartys, O'Briens and O'Kennedys. Other names associated with the county are O'Moloney, O'Mulryan (or Ryan), Meagher (or Maher), Hourigan, Hayes and Gleeson. After the county was invaded by the Normans, their names that are still found in the county are Prendergast, Burke, Purcell, Fitzgerald, Everard, St. John, Grace, and of course, Butler.

(see **Tipperary** on page 4)



President's Letter

The New Year is traditionally a time for resolutions but the IGSI is reaping the fruits of 2003 revolutions. Every revolution has masterminds. Pat Eaton, an IGSI lucky charm, is one of the major players influencing our organizational changes

Pat has diligently lead a dedicated volunteer group in the long journey called the Periodical Indexing Project (referred to as "PIP"). When a person thrilled my mother she would say, "Isn't she (or he) a pip?" Well, Pat and her team are all "pips". The project's scope and details are scheduled to be unveiled in our April issue of *The Septs*. I'm whetting your appetites for what's to come. Resources that aren't available to most people will be accessible thanks to hours and months of volunteer labor. Stay tuned. It's very exciting. Pat also took the challenge of modernizing the surname/membership database processes and systems. Pat's warm and caring personality creatively masks her dynamic perseverance. I wish you could meet her in person. Fortunately, all of us benefit from what she's willing to accomplish for the organization.

Another force to be reckoned with is Colleen McLain, our co-first vice president. Her warmth and charm work wonders. Thanks to her, 2003 was rich in variety and scope of speakers. As a result, the IGSI expands its community and worldwide connections. In October Colleen, and her very understanding husband Don, hosted our newest friend Dr. Susan Hood from the Representative Church Body in Dublin. Susan's offered to be a resource for us in Ireland and, unbelievably to those familiar with Minnesota weather, wants to return in winter to try ice fishing. In November, Dr Patricia Howe from University of St. Thomas reminded us that we don't have to cross the pond to find wonderful resources. (It's been said that Colleen may find a way to bring Richard Griffith back from his grave to discuss his Valuation in person.)

The New Year is a time to pause and take pride in what we've accomplished individually in our genealogical pursuits. Frustrated over not finding the townland or parish of origin for my Casey family, I lost sight of the richness of the journey. It's not lack of effort that the mystery remains. My Casey family co-conspirator Evie is the champion of expanded research. Evie's not only pursued a litany of distant relatives and neighbors; she's now going after anyone who might have sneezed in the direction of our Caseys. Reviewing the hundreds of e-mails we've exchanged and marveling at the different theories that have been pursued and then abandoned is a story in itself.

The enchanting Emerald Isle is not that big in terms of square miles. On one of my trips to Ireland I was likely within a few miles of the "old sod" and never knew it. When you're looking through the mountains of paperwork and notes, stop and think of the rich Irish heritage that connects us and is most important. (Don't misunderstand a moment of melancholy – after a bit of a breather Evie and I will be back in hot pursuit of those elusive Caseys.)

Have a wonderful 2004. Remember we're all in this together and I'm pulling for you.

Nancy Grell, President

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Layout/Design ..... Bob Vought

The Septs is published quarterly and is available through membership at $20 per four quarters. *The Septs* is mailed to new members upon receipt of payment and thereafter mailed as indicated below. Contributions and article ideas are welcome. Material intended for publication is due the 15th of March, June, September and December. Material should be mailed to the address above, ATTN: Editor, and may be published or edited at the discretion of the journal staff.

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Editor's Letter

Every New Year I advise you to organize, organize, and organize. Yet, when I look at my "to do" piles they never seem to get smaller. I work through the piles but that always seems to lead to more information that I feel necessary to acquire. Does it ever end? I hope not. Wouldn't it be unfortunate to walk in your office and find that you have done everything? Of course, it will never happen, will it? I think that I am done researching one family, make a family history book up and mentally close that chapter. Then, out of the clear blue sky another contact, probably a cousin, will get in touch and ask a question and there you go off on a search again. It is wonderful!

So many times, when I am teaching genealogy, a person will ask a question. My answer makes me think that perhaps I haven't done that very thing myself. So, I not only learn from all the classes, magazine articles and lectures that I have access to, but from my own teaching experiences. I highly recommend that you take classes on research, even though you have been doing it for years. Most of us have done our research from the point of learning from our mistakes. A class might be just the thing that will get your thinking process working on a puzzle that you have struggled with. I am always reading genealogical magazines to keep up on what's new. In the new issue of Family Tree Magazine, their web page appears. It is www.FamilyTreeMagazine.com and in it they list nineteen top Irish Web pages. Try it and you will be pleasantly surprised at what's on-line. I know it is mentioned later in this journal, but I thought it was important enough to bring to your attention.

Our future journals will focus on Irish in Wisconsin (April) and County Clare (July) and we need your input. I am sure there are lots of our members in Wisconsin and would certainly like to hear your stories. The deadline for the April issue is soon, so get your thinking cap on and tell your story. The circulation of this journal is around 2,200, plus important library collections including the National Library in Dublin. So, it is possible that someone reading your story might come up with some information you never expected. In one of our queries one member is asking if anyone has any letters or diaries regarding their family. Excellent!

(see Editor's Letter *on page 8*)

Irish Genealogical Society, International
Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Highway 55
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(elevator available)

Saturday, February 21, 2004

Program

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:00 A.M. Business Meeting
9:30 A.M. Tea/coffee Break
10:30 A.M. Program

Genealogy Proof Principle and the Evaluation of Evidence
Did You Make Your Case?

Tom Rice, Ph.D.
Learn how to evaluate evidence and use it to come to a conclusion in building a genealogical proof.

$5 Voluntary Donation for IGSI members
$8 Voluntary Donation for non-members

For further information call Colleen
651-641-0583

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Tipperary (continued from page 1)

The Civil Parishes are too numerous to map out in this journal. They are a part of the article in our journal of January 1996 (Vol 16, No. 1). There are 79 Civil Parishes in Tipperary North and 115 Civil Parishes in Tipperary South. They are all shown in the book, *A new Genealogical Atlas of Ireland Vol 2* by Brian Mitchell.

Some of the modern annual festivals that you could attend would be Thurles Music Festival in March; Cashel Point to Point in April; Feile Rock Festival Thurles at the end of July; August celebrate in honor of writer, Charles Kickham and Late August a Festival in Tipperary Town. Details can be provided by the Irish Tourist Office.

Cashel a good center for exploring the surrounding territory. Bru Boru Heritage Centre features folk theater, music, art and craft exhibitions by locals and the Genealogical History Center. Near the Rock there is also a folk village of thatched dwellings which is open to the public. Behind the Christian Brothers' schools, is the house known as Alla Eileen, once the home of Michael Doheny (1805-1863), Young Irelander and author of *The Felon's Track* which tells the story of his participation in the Rising of 1848. Here Gavan, Duffy, Meagher, Kickham, Smith, O'Brien and other leaders of the period frequently met. Doheny finally ended up in New York and was one of the founders of the Fenians in the United States and fought in the Civil War. My family claims to be a descendant of Michael Doheny and some of his descendents still live there. I met such a person in her shop in Cashel and purchased a beautiful bottle of perfume from her. It is still a treasure, although empty.

Roman Catholic Parishes – Date indicates commencement of register

Aghnameadle	1830	Ardfinnan	1817	Ardmayle	1736
Ballingarry (1)	1842	Ballingarry (2)	1814	Ballyclerahan	1852
Borrisokane	1821	Bourney	1873	Buolick	1805
Burgesbeg	1828	Caher	1776	Carrick	1784
Castletownarra	1849	Cloghprior	1834	Clonoulty	1804
Donohill	1821	Drangan	1811	Drom	1809
Emly	1810	Fethard	1806	Glenkeen	1814
Grangemockler	1839	Holycross	1835	Kilbarron	1827
Kilcomenty	1839	Kilgrant	1808	Killenaule	1742
Kilmore (2)	1840	Kilsheelan	1840	Kilvellane	1785
Kilvemnon	1809	Knockgraffon	1820	Lattin	1846
Lorrha	1829	Loughmoe	1798	Modreeny	1833
Moycarky	1793	Nenagh	1792	Oughterleague	1834
Redlickmurry	1833	Athassel	1833	Roscrea	1810
St. John Baptist	1793	St. Marys Clonmel	1790	Shanrahan	1815
Templebeg	1813	Templederry	1840	Templemore	1807
Templeneiry	1820	Templetenny	1817	Templetuohy	1809
Thurles	1795	Tipperary	1810	Toem	1815
Tubbrid	1815	Upperchurch	1829		

For all other Civil Parishes see *Irish Records Sources for Family & Local History* by James Ryan

Church of Ireland Parishes Date indicates commencement of registers

Abington	1811	Aghnameadle	1834	Aghlishclogbane	1828
Anderonoy	1834	Ardfinnan	1877	Ardmayle	1815
Ballinclough	1845	Ballingarrey	1785	Ballytemple	1805
Ballymackey	1877	Borrisnafarney	1828	Borrisokane	1845
Cahir	1801	Carrick-on-Suir	1803	Cashel	1668
Cashel Liberties	1654	Castletownarra	1802	Clonmel St. Mary	1766
Clonoulty	1766	Cloughjordan	1846	Corbally	1834
Cullen	1770	Donoghill	1856	Dorrha	1848
Dunkerrin	1825	Fethard	1804	Finnoe & Cloughprior	1846
Holy Cross	1800	Kilbarron	1845	Killenaule	1742
Killodiernan	1847	Killoscully	1846	Kilmastulla	1755
Kilmore	1847	Kyle & Knock	1845	Lockeene	1848
Lorrha	1846	Magarban	1804	Mealiffe	1791
Modreeny	1827	Monsea	1845	Nenagh	1845
Newport	1755	Roscrea	1791	St. John Baptist Cashel	1784
St. John Newport	1782	Templederry	1845	Templemore	1812
Terryglass	1809	Tipperary	1779	Toem	1802
Tubrid	1892	Tullaroan	1818		

For all other Civil Parishes see Irish Records Sources for Family & Local History by James Ryan

Reference Materials held at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library, Irish Collection

Periodicals

Date(s)	*Name*
1988 through present	Tipperary Historical Journal (now indexed by IGSI)
1994 Number 2	Irish Roots: Surnames of Co. Tipperary (includes map). Shows family origins.

Maps

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA130	Townland Maps (10 Maps - cabinet)
IRA220 through IRA303	Ordnance Survey Maps Discovery Series (11 maps - cabinet)

Micro Fiche

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA073	Townland Maps County Tipperary By Brian Mitchell (8 micro fiche)
IRG083	Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864
	International Genealogical Index (IGI) by LDS, Co. Tipperary

Books

Library Document Number	*Title and Author*
IRA334	*The Tipperary Guide* by Irish Tourist Board
IRB007	*The Biographical Dictionary of Tipperary* by Martin O'Dwyer
IRB009	*O'Kief. Cashe Mang, Slieve Lougher & Upper Blackwater in Ireland* by Albert Casey
IRC094	*Gravestone Inscriptions of Emly (Clanwilliam Barony)* by Michael O'Dwyer
IRD009	*Co. Tipperary. One Hundred Years Ago (1889)* by George Bassett
IRD031	*New Commercial Directory Cities of Waterford & Kilkenny 1839* by Slater & Veale
IRD037	*Pigot 1824 Surname Index for Waterford City, Youghal, New Ross, Carrick-on-Suir & Clonmel* by Tom Veale
IRD042	*Slater 1856 Directory.* Surname extract for same by Tom Veale
IRD043	*Slater 1881 Directory.* Surname extract for same by Tom Veale
IRE019	*Tipperary Landed Estate, a Castle Otway 1750-1853* by Miriam Lambe
IRF001	*Mahers of Templemore, Co. Tipperary* by Charlotte Bzoskie
IRF016	*Fennessy of County Tipperary* by Richard Fennessy
IRG001	*Poor Law Records of Cos. Limerick, Clare & Tipperary* by S. C. O'Mahoney
IRG009	*Tithe Defaulters*, 1831 INDEX Cos. Cork, Kilkenny, Limerick, Louth, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, Laois, Meath, Carlow, Offaly, Kerry by Data Tree Publishing
IRG026	*Tipperary Deaths*, Misc. Surnames by Charlotte Bzoskie
IRG040	*Tipperary's Tithe War 1830-1838* by Noreen Higgins
IRG062	*Hearth Money Rolls Tipperary Families 1665-67* by Thomas Laffan
IRG098	*Griffiths Valuation, Householders Index & Surname Index, Tipperary* by All-Ireland Heritage
IRG153	*Civil Survey 1654-65 Eastern & Southern Baronies of Co. Tipperary* by Robert Simington
IRG153	*Civil Survey 1654-65 Western & Northern Baronies of Co. Tipperary* by Robert Simington
IRH006	*Plantation of Munster 1584-1589 Cos. Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford*
IRH009	*Nenagh & Its Neighborhood* by E. H. Sheehan
IRH021	*Tipperary, Tourist Trail* by Denis Marnane
IRH034	*Tipperary in the Year of Rebellion 1798* by William Hayes
IRH035	*Famine in the Kilkenny/Tipperary Region 1845-1852* by Callan Heritage Society
IRH046	*History of South Tipperary* by Patrick Power
IRH065	*How We Were - In The Parish of Kilburron-Terryglass, Co Tipperary* by Bridie O'Brien
IRH082	*Tipperary* by Mairtin O'Corrbui
IRH098	*Tipperary County: People and Places* by Michael Hallinan
IRH105	*Tipperary History & Society* by Wm. Nolan & Thom. McGrath
IRH150	*The Two Tipperarys* by Donal Murphy
IRH164	*Times to Cherish. Cashell & Rosegreen Parish History 1795-1995* by Bernie Moloney
IRH197	*Dun Bieisce – History Doon Village & Parish, Cos Limerick & Tipperry* by Cumann Forbarth
IRH205	*Rec'ds of Four Tipperary Septs: O'Kennedys, O'Duyers, O'Mulryans, O'Meaghers* by Martin Callanan
IRH208	*Tipperary, A Treasure Chest* by Houlihan & Murphy
IRH214	*Walkabout Nenagh* by Nancy Murphy
IRH216	*Portrait of a Parish, Monsea & Killodiernan, Co. Tipperary* by Daniel Grace
IRH235	*Nenagh Yesterday* by Brendan Treacy
IRH247	*Moving On, a Sequel to Standing Idly By* by Patrick Cranley
IRH287	*Where the Glosha Waters Flow, an Anthology of Times Now Past & Gone* by Paddy O'Riordan
IRH319	*More of Nenagh's yesterdays* by Murphy & O'Brien
IRH322	*And The Harvest is Done: Life on the Land of Offaly & Tipperary* by Harry Howard
IRH417	*History of Ely O'Carroll Territory 1915*
IRH450	*Ballina/Boher Parish: History & Traditions* by Devin & Kevin Griffin

Library Document Number	*Title and Author*
IRH502	*Story of Derryoastle Model Farm School* by Kevin M & Kevin A Griffin
IRH503	*Land, Politics & Society in 18th Century Tipperary* by Thomas Power
IRJ110	*Tracing Roots in North West Tipperary* by Nancy Murphy
IRJ118	*County Tipperary, Carrick on Suir Family Roots* by Noel Farrell
IRL014	*Peter Robinson Passenger Lists 1823-1825* by Archives of Ontario, Canada

Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilms

LDS Film Number	*Description*
256560-256699	1726-1834 Tithe Applotment (*send a SASE to IGSI for complete list of parishes)
101756 & 844986-844994	1848-1851 Griffiths Valuation (*send a SASE to IGSI for complete list of parishes)
850748-850759	1856-1938 General Valuation revision lists Clonmel Poor Law Union
1279316-1279318	1842-1849 Rate Books Poor Law Union Thurles (taxation)
477640	1665-1667 Hearth Money records (taxation) (Item 2)
992663	Extracts from 1821 census of Tipperary (Item 5)
100239	Particulars of Catholic parochial registers, Item 2 Marriage licenses 1680-1762. Diocese of Killaloe (Item 1)
100181	List of Freeholders (voting registers) 1775-1776 (item 1)
100224	1656-1920 Magistrates, Grand Jurors and High Sheriffs Co.Tipperary (Item 2)
1279255	1831 Court records Tipperary (Item 4)
100912	1618-1858 Index to Wills (Item 1)
100951	1858-1894 Will Books (Item 4)
100959	1644-1858 Index to administration bonds (probate records) (Item 1)
100962	1704-1857 Index to administration bonds (probate records) (Item 4)
1440955	History Book includes maps - Dalcassian Clans of Tipperary (Item 4)
1559399	1893 Postal Directory of Munster - Traders, farmers & index to prominent persons
100213	1766 Householders of the Parishes of Ballingarry & Uskeane
100224	1766 Householders of the Parishes of Youghalarra & Uskeane
100181	1821 Householders in the Parish of Killinafe (E & W Curroghaneddy Townlands)
100158	1821 Householders from Parishes of St. Nicholas, Grangemockler, Newchapel
100239 & 40	Irish Pedigrees
1364336	The Hunt Family of Limerick & Tipperary to Australia Items 9 - 11
257821	The Blake-Butler Family Records of Clare & Tipperary Item 8
258813 & 258844	Encumbered Estates - Rental & Sale

CD's

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA045	Index to Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864 FTM 188

See complete list in January 2003, Vol 24, No. 1 of *The Septs*.

Tipperary Internet Links (all of the following begin with http://www. unless noted)

Description	*Internet Address*
Ireland Gen Web 12 pages of links	rootsweb.com/~irltip/tipperary.htm
Message Board	genforum.genealogy.com/ireland/tipperary
Irish Family History Foundation Centers	irishroots.net/Tipp.htm
Map & local links	local.ie/general/map/tipperary.html
Description & film numbers at FHL	rootweb.com/~irltip2/films.htm

Editor's Letter (continued from page 3)

Our membership hovers around 2,000 plus, and we are always looking for ways to come to the attention of more Irish researchers. So, if you have an impossible gift to buy, or want to give something for St. Patrick's Day, a membership to IGSI would be just the thing. Tell a friend about us – they will love you for life. The more people that are aware of us, the more help we will get through their participation. You know, this is your entry into the Irish Genealogical world, don't forget to use the Irish Interest List and the Queries that you are entitled to once a year. We do our best to keep abreast of what is going on in our special genealogical universe and offer the information to you.

Enjoy this journal and remember to keep my silly motto in your vocabulary. It's –

YAGOTTAWANNA!

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Our Roots Began In Ireland...

An Irish Surname Registry Compiled by the Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan

William E. O'Neill, Editor

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This book is the Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan's (IGSM) contribution to Detroit's Tricentennial Celebration in 2001. It is a collection of surnames of the Irish that settled in Detroit and other places in Michgian from before the Revolutionary War to the present time. Even though it contains many names, IGSM considers it an ongoing project.

One of the helpful features about this book is the multiple ways that the information is presented to the researcher. The book is divided into seven sections, each section sorted in a different way.

- Irish surnames sorted alphabetically
- Irish surnames sorted by county in Ireland
- Irish surnames sorted by residence locations before Michigan
- Irish surnames sorted by residence locations in Michigan
- Registry number and surnames submitted
- Submitter address list in registry number order
- Submitter address list in alphabetical order

This book is available in our research library.

It is also available for sale through the Irish Genealogical Society, International. For more information, visit their Web site or write to:

The Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan
c/o The Gaelic League/Irish American Club
2068 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, MI 48216
248-540-7294

Web site: http://www.tootsweb.com/~miigsm/

The Heather Edge: Part I

by Richard Devlin

Author's Foreword—When Ida Troye first suggested that I write something for the *Septs* based on the Irish in Ulster, the subject of the Heather Edge immediately came to the fore. I discovered the Heather Edge in County Tyrone several years ago in the course of my own search for my Devlin roots in the north of Ireland (See Irish Roots magazine, issues No. 31 & 35). Since that time I have lived the dream that all of us involved in searching for our Irish ancestors have dreamed ... I have touched the hand of my last living relative in Ireland, now own a second home in Tyrone in view of the massive bulge of land that the old people there still refer to as Devlin's Hill and there is hardly a farm or cottage in the area where I do not know those who live there, the People of the Heather Edge.

But that's my own personal story. What is important about the Heather Edge is that, it was the final place in Ireland where the old Gaelic order held out to the very end. In 1600, Tyrone, the Land of Owen, whose clans had roots that led directly back to Niall of the Nine Hostages, Conn of the Hundred Battles and eventually back to Queen Maeve herself, was the only place left in Ireland that was a blank spot on English military maps, a roadless wilderness without towns or villages, of low mountains and bogs covered with scrubby trees and thick bushes. In the center of this last stronghold of the Sons of Mil was a small place that would become the final home of many old Irish families or septs whose glory days have long since faded.

It was called the Heather Edge, an uninviting place where a defeated people either retreated or were pushed by the tidal wave of land hungry planters from England and the lowlands of Scotland that descended upon Ulster in the 17th century. To know about places like the Heather Edge, what happened there during that time and how it has emerged into the modern day is to truly know Ireland and the forces that formed the character of the Irish people...your people and yourself. (R.F.D.)

In East Tyrone, there is a real place called the Heather Edge. It's not marked on a map and there are no signs along the highway pointing to it. Like most places in Ireland, it's a place of lesser magnitude, not a tourist attraction like the Cliffs of Moher or the Giant's Causeway, comparatively speaking, just a "wee place" as the Ulster Irish say. If you drove around it non-stop it probably wouldn't take more than an hour to go full circle. Of course, if you stopped to ask directions a few times, it could possibly take an additional two or three hours depending upon the repertoire of the country people you encounter and whether or not they persuaded you to stop off for a cup of tea or perhaps a pint . . . or two (Like most of Ireland, it takes discipline to keep on your course in the Heather Edge)

If you ask about it in a local pub or store, you're likely to get a long stare, a silent assessment about why you would be interested in that. Often enough, places like the Heather Edge are known to the Irish only, especially in the Dark North, in Ulster where it is still wise to keep some information protected in the inner recesses of the mind, not to be readily shared or given out to casual strangers. But they all know where these places are.

The lightness and romance of the name makes it sound like a special place of scenic beauty or a resort area or some scenario out of an old Rogers and Hammerstein musical. In reality, the Heather Edge was a place for the scorned, a refuge into which a defeated people crept to escape the oppression of their conquerors. Heather is a plant that thrives in wild and unfriendly places, growing best where the soil is thin or nearly non-existent, on land so barren and infertile that no English or Scots Planter family would bother with it. The soils were mostly clay over bedrock or glacial till, were usually poorly drained and covered with the wet blanket bog so prevalent in the uplands of Ireland. For those who lived out where the heather grows, life was exceedingly hard.

If you look at a road map of Ireland, you can readily trace the outline of the old Heather Edge (Fig. 1.) Starting in County Tyrone at Dungannon, the ancient site of the O'Neil fortress, if you follow the A-4 road (which runs from Belfast to Enniskillen) to the west, you are running along the southern part of the Heather Edge. At the Ballygawley roundabout (if you're a Daly, Ballygawley means the "town of the Daly's") take the A-5 road northwest towards Omagh (pronounced as O'mer or O'mie locally) until you come to the B46 cutoff towards Carrickmore. Follow that road along to Pomeroy (a rebel town if you ever saw one) and then back to Donaghmore and Dungannon on the B43. You have just circumnavigated the Heather Edge.

The modern day landscape of the Heather Edge doesn't look any different from the rest of County Tyrone. It's an elevated, upland area, a land of over-size rolling hills and deep hidden glens, nearly every inch of ground taken up by well-tended pasture land for beef and dairy cattle farms. In 1999, I remember standing on the front steps of the Irish World Heritage Center in Dungannon*, a market town built on a steep little hill, with a flower market and stalls spread around the square, taking in a grand view out over the loveliness of the countryside extending to the west and thinking, "What could be the problem here with these people who have all this beauty around them and are obviously prospering? Why can't they get along with each other?"

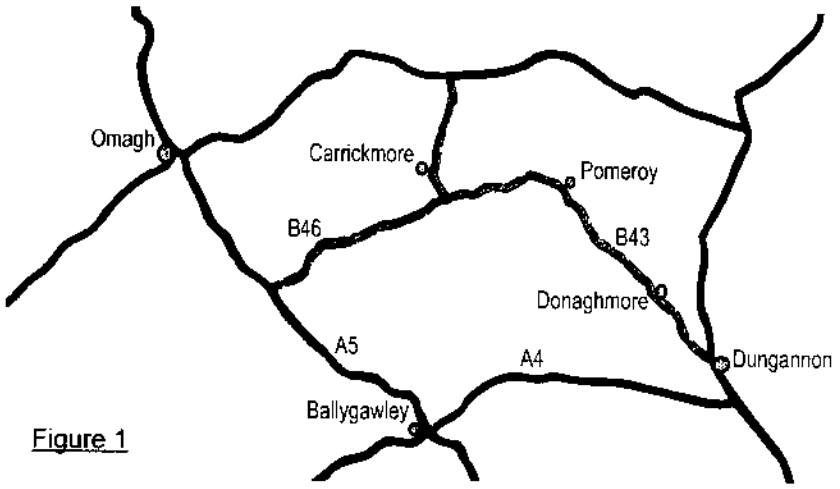


Figure 1

As I would find out, time here in Ireland is measured differently and the memories of the people are long. Just a few hundred years before, the scene would have looked entirely different. In the Dungannon Public Library, a few steps to my right, I had just read a description from an English diarist in 1802 who had traveled the land between Dungannon and Omagh whose tidy farms and forty shades of green I was looking at from the steps of the Heritage Center. It was "bleak and mountainy from Dungannon the whole way west to Six Mile Cross, with almost a continuous scene of dreary bog and heather covered mountain."

*The Heritage Center serving Fermanagh and Tyrone moved to nearby Donaghmore in 2001 and moved again to Coalisland in 2003. See Part II appearing in the April *Septs* for details, address, web site, etc.

Twenty years later in 1822, another English traveler wrote ... "Rode many miles today through Tyrone northward from Ballygawley (the Heather Edge) and saw nothing but dirt, poverty and wretchedness. The country abounds in hills, here called mountains, covered with heath(er) and strewed with miserable hovels, to each of which are attached a few yards of badly cultivated ground ... many of their hovels were constructed by placing long sticks in a slanting position against a high bank and covering them with scraw (sods): these were afterwards thatched with heath (heather). As they did not project above the level of the heathy bank, they could not be easily discovered by a stranger until he came close upon them ... the number of children in a cabin is seldom less than four or five ..."

It was hard to imagine this scene of total misery where my ancestors lived (and perhaps some of yours) when traveling through Tyrone today. Like all of us who are searching for our Irish roots, I wanted to find the perfect little white-washed cottage, smoke rising from a little chimney in the thatched roof, sheep and cattle grazing on the emerald green fields. But the reality was what was written by travelers in those dark days not so very long ago. It's even harder to picture that scene going from bad to worse twenty-five years later when the Famine swept across Ireland. (Did I already say that the people here have long memories?)

Going back further, in 1602, the countryside probably looked the same although there were extensive areas of forest left in Tyrone which the native Irish described as "bushes." At that time, when Hugh O'Neil held all of England at bay from his stronghold in Dungannon, everyday life was at a crude level by our modern standards, but the old family septs were free on their ancient lands, following their vast herds of cattle, chasing the wild deer and fishing for salmon which abounded in the rivers of Ulster. There were no roads at all other than foot tracks from one settlement of clans to the next and those prominent towns and villages of County Tyrone so familiar to family historians today, Omagh, Cookstown, Strabane and even Dungannon itself, simply didn't exist. A historical map produced by Robinson in 1976 shows the general outline of the distribution of lands between the most powerful Tyrone clans of that time (Fig. 2).

It all changed quickly in the following hundred years when the Heather Edge came into being. The bloody uprising in Ireland in 1641 was centered in Tyrone and the violent recapture of the land by the forces of Cromwell struck its most brutal blows in the land of the O Neil in retaliation. Around 1600, Ireland held about 1,500,000 people according to a very rough estimate at that time which was reduced to a total of about 750,000 after Cromwell finished his campaign of terror and slaughter of civilians. Those native inhabitants that survived in Tyrone found themselves landless and reduced to the status of serfs and tenants on what had been their ancestral demesnes. The most powerful Tyrone leaders such as the O'Neils and the Fermanagh and North Armagh chiefs, the McGuires and the McMahons, had all deserted their followers in the famous Flight of the Earls and the lesser clans were left to face a pitiless future. In 1922, they were abandoned again by their own country and left behind an Iron Curtain of English law and Irish indifference.

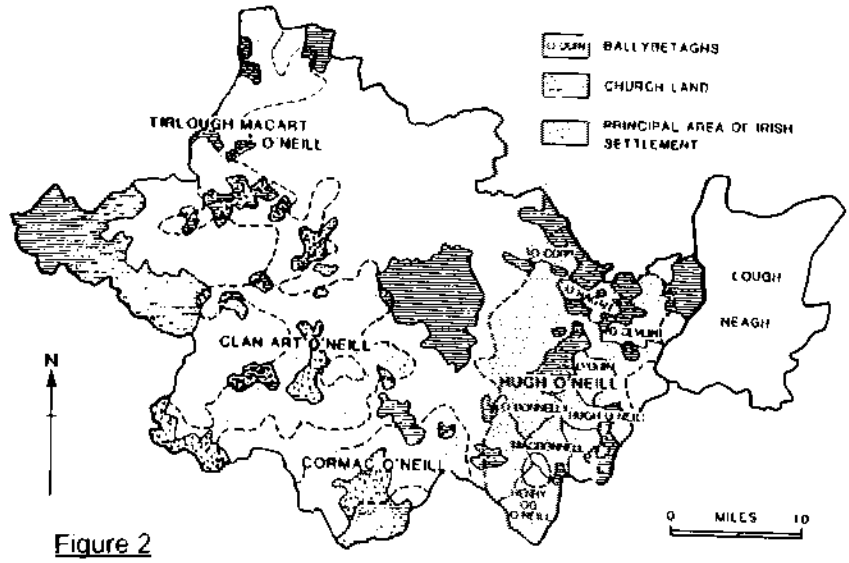


Figure 2

In the rest of Ireland, where the process of anglicization had already been grinding forward for over two hundred years, many of the most noble Irish families had been regranted some of their lands by the early 1600's, but in Tyrone they were wiped from the land completely. Over 11,000,000 acres of Tyrone had been regranted to the flood of lowland Scots and English adventurers that came to northern Ireland looking for "free" land. Every Roman Catholic inhabitant of Tyrone lost their land and the great Plantation of Ulster was complete. And it has been the Protestant Planters versus the Catholic Irish natives ever since.

(Part II and Part III to follow)

Graveyard??

by Theresa Lieuer of Iowa

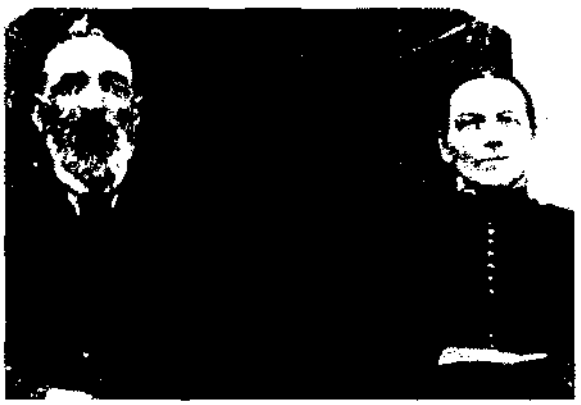
There is a saying that "All politics is local." The same can be said for genealogy. The locals are the best source for information and answers to those odd questions. My example comes from research that I commissioned by the Tipperary North Family History Research Centre in Nenagh. They supplied me with the marriage record of Thomas Hough and Anne Corboy in Birr and the baptismal records of their children Michael and Mary. After the children's names, there was a place for their residence and in both cases it said "Graveyard." There was no American record of this Michael so I assumed that he had died. But Mary had survived and had come to America with her parents as a toddler. Her record shouldn't have said "Graveyard"! I wrote back to Nenagh and Nora O'Meara explained to me that Graveyard was the street in Birr on which the family lived. It's still there and I now have a picture of the street sign in my records.

This is just one example of why you should join the local genealogy societies of the locations where your ancestors lived. They know where the bodies are buried, and where they aren't.

Was Paddy from Tipperary?

by Tom McCarthy

One of my wife's ancestors was Patrick "Paddy" Cody (ca 1830-1903). In 1867, when he married Mary



Paddy and Mary Cody. This picture has been cropped from a postcard-type. It is embossed with "G. Craggs, 23 Breckfield Rd N, Everton." Since Paddy's brother John remained in Australia, I assume that Paddy and Mary traveled to visit John and the picture was taken in Everton, Australia. Alas, there are two Evertons in Australia (that I know about) – Everton, Victoria and Everton, New South Wales. Yet another mystery to be solved.

Hanley, Patrick was living in the church parish of Clonoulty in County Tipperary. Although he continued to live in Clonoulty after his marriage, there is evidence that Patrick was not from that parish and may not have been from Tipperary.

Paddy Cody and Mary Hanley were married here in 1867. The priest that married them, Patrick J. Morris, is entombed in the chapel.

We know a lot about Patrick and the story is worth the telling. But one important fact we have not learned is when and where Paddy was born. We have three pieces of evidence about Patrick's birthplace. Two would seem to be important clues but neither of these have led to further discovery, despite many hours spent staring at microfilmed church records, more hours spent tromping through cemeteries, and still more talking to locals of various towns and villages.

Patrick's wife, Mary Hanley, was from the church parish of Borrisoleigh, County Tipperary. The marriage took place in the Ileigh chapel there. Patrick and Mary had fourteen known children, none of whom stayed in Ireland. One child died circa 1893. By April, 1903, the time of Patrick's death, one child had emigrated to Australia, one to England, and five to the U.S.A. By the end of that year, Mary took the remaining children to rejoin their siblings in St. Louis, Missouri.

Patrick, I suspect, was a bit of a rake. He liked fast horses, women, and the drink, not necessarily in that order. In the 1850s, while in his twenties, he went to Australia with a brother, John Cody. When Paddy returned, his pockets were bulging with gold. John remained in Australia.

This is an existing house in Clonoulty Church Parish and is considered to be typical of the Cody ancestral home, Annsgrove.

Upon his return to Ireland, Patrick settled in Clonely townland, Clogher civil parish (and Clonoulty church parish), County Tipperary. By 1870, he occupied or sub-leased all 188-plus acres of the townland. Patrick and Mary lived in the largest of the four houses in the townland. It was an eight-room stone house on more than 78 acres. The house, with nine windows in the front, may have been built early in the seventeenth century. This estate was called Annsgrove.

The other three houses in the townland were sub-leased to four tenants – Patrick was a landlord! Although Annsgrove was in Clonoulty church parish and that is where the Cody children were christened, the family attended Mass at the chapel in Drumbane, in the church parish of Upperchurch, because it was closer to home.

Historically, there was always tension between landlords and their tenants in Ireland. This led to the formation of the tenants' Land League in 1879, which further strained relations between landlord Patrick and his tenant neighbors. Whether he deserved their scorn or not, Patrick was at least guilty by association. Since his tenants also attended the Drumbane chapel, they were in a position to make his presence there uncomfortable. Eventually, Patrick began attending Mass in the Rossmore chapel.

Chronologically, the first piece of evidence for Patrick's birthplace is the 1901 census. Patrick listed his birthplace as County Tipperary. In addition, he was listed as literate and a speaker of the Irish language. Neither his wife nor any of their children spoke Irish.

By 1903, Patrick had leased an additional 224-plus acres in the adjacent townland of Cloneyross. However, not even this atypically large holding could support his lifestyle. By this time, he was heavily in debt and unable to meet his obligations. The landlord, Wm. P. Hanley of Lanespark outside Thurles, foreclosed on Patrick and forced the sale of his holdings. The amount realized from the sale did not cover Patrick's debts. [Note: I have never discovered a relationship between Wm. P. Hanley, the landlord, and Mary Hanley, Patrick's wife.]

This is looking north towards the Fethard train station. It was inside this station that the inquest into the death of Paddy Cody was held in 1903.

The information in the next three paragraphs was extracted from accounts in two local newspapers: The Clonmel Chronicle, Tipperary and Waterford Advertiser and The Nationalist and Tipperary Advertiser.

On Saturday 11 April 1903, Patrick Cody was returning home in a 3rd class compartment of the 3:40 P.M. train from Clonmel to Thurles. He died on this train somewhere between Clonmel and Fethard. His body was removed from the train at Fethard. In his pockets were found a few coppers and a loaded revolver.

An inquest was held in the Fethard train station by the Clonmel District Coroner Ed Cummins. After testimony from the local doctor, Thomas O'Connell, and three of the passengers; Gaston Willman, Sergeant D. O'Connell (who was in charge of Fethard Constabulary Barracks and who knew Patrick personally), and Michael Moore. The jury ruled that death was due to natural causes. After the inquest, Patrick's body was removed to the Fethard church where funeral services were held on Monday morning.

After the funeral services in the Fethard church, the body was transported to Callan for burial in the family burial ground.

The third paragraph contains the second piece of evidence for Patrick's birthplace – "the body was transported to Callan for burial in the family burial ground." Callan is in County Kilkenny, not County Tipperary. Was the 1901 census wrong?

After Patrick's death, a loyalist sympathizer, surname of Maunsel, occupied the house and lands. Around 1920, Mr. Maunsel was assassinated at the gate to the Annsgrove estate by person or persons unknown. A few nights later the house was burned to the ground.

Thirty-three years after Paddy's death, in 1936, his great-grandson was born in Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. In one of those cutesy baby books is the third piece of evidence for Patrick's birthplace. In this book, great-grandfather Patrick Cody is listed as being from Wingap (sic), County Tipperary. This information probably came from Patrick's son, the child's grandfather, who grew up at Annsgrove, was still among the living in 1936, and was also a resident of Saint Louis.

Alexander Thom's General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland does not list a Wingap. He does list Windgap Town in Killamery Parish, Callan Poor Law Union, County Kilkenny. He also lists a Windygap Townland in Dolla Parish, Nenagh Poor Law Union, County Tipperary. However Windygap in County Tipperary is far removed from Callan, which would contradict the newspaper article's report that Patrick's body was transported to Callan for burial.

Another possibility is that the Wingap referred to in the baby book is a colloquial place name not listed in Thom's. Still another possibility is that Windgap is the anglicized version of an Irish place name, perhaps some variation of Bearna Gaoithe–Gap of the Wind. There is no variation in Thom's that is also in the Callan Union.

From the three pieces of "evidence" relative to Patrick's birthplace, it's not at all clear whether Patrick Cody was born in County Tipperary or County Kilkenny. It seems likely that he was born near the Tipperary – Kilkenny border. It's possible that he didn't know exactly where the border was, or that if he thought he knew, he may have been wrong. In any event, the search goes on.

The McCormacks of Gortlassabrien, Tipperary

by Theresa Liewer of Iowa

In her work to document the lives of her great-great-grandparents, Andrew and Bridget McCormack of Gortlassabrien, Theresa McCormick Liewer pieced together the story of the cluster of McCormack families who lived in the townland in the 19th century. Parish, census, land and tax records and oral traditions created a history of the families which reflected the history of Ireland itself. There are gaps in the story, and some members of the families simply disappeared, especially in the years following the Famine. And by the start of the new millennium, the name is no longer found in the townland but the family is still represented in the area, in the John McCormack family of Ryhinch and in the families into which McCormacks married over the years.

The Land Records

The first written record of the McCormacks appears in the Tithe Applotment Composition Books of the 1820's. Under the entry for the ploughland of "GurriglassO'Brien," James, Mich'l and Thos McCormick and James Madden shared just over 56 acres. The land was described as "good and midling tillage, pasture, some meadow." They were assessed £3 14s 4d in support of the Church of Ireland.

Fortunately for the researcher, by 1831 most of the residents of the Union of Templeachally and Kilmastulla had joined the revolt against the Tithe. After a period of time where he had no income, the rector of the Church of Ireland parish sought assistance from the government. In his sworn statement in July, 1832, he said that payments had stopped completely since January with repeated excuses and promises by the parishioners. He had attempted to seize property of the tenants in payment but the cattle were rescued and the drivers were threatened with harm if they continued. The rector claimed to be very materially distressed, having a large family to support. To prove his case, he was required to submit a list of the persons within his parish who were in arrears of their Tithe.

On this 1832 list of Tithe Defaulters, Catherine, Michael and Thomas McCormack and James Madden appeared in "Gurtass O Brien." James McCormack had died and his widow Catherine had taken his place as tenant.

The next stage in Irish history which left a record of the families was the creation of the Poor Law Unions and the tax imposed to support them. The valuation records for the PLU of Nenagh survived, one of only six unions to do so. These were prepared by the local Board of Guardians over the years 1842-1849 and during that period, the transition from one generation to the next in the tenancy of the land was documented.

Catherine, the widow of James McCormack, was replaced in the records by her sons, Andrew and James in 1848. Michael McCormack had been replaced by his widow, Mary, by the first record in 1842, and she in turn was replaced by her sons Michael and Thomas in 1847. James Madden had been replaced in the opening records of 1842 by his sons Thomas and Andrew. Thomas McCormack was replaced in 1847 by his son Andrew. Another McCormack, William, appeared in the records as the occupier of 15 acres in the townland.

By this time, Richard Griffith had started working on his Primary Valuation which was to be the basis for land valuations for the next century. The family group now occupied over 70 acres, most of which was described in the field books as "cold shallow soil, one half inclined to moor." The next largest portion was called "poor shallow arable on a porous subsoil one third of a mountainy nature." A mere 3 acres was shown as "also better arable."

The Primary Valuation provides a virtual family chart as it attempted show the division of the 70 acres occupied by T. M'Cormack & partners. The value of the land was apportioned thusly:

Divided as follow: Andw McCormack, 3£, 8s and house 8s; Margaret McCormack, 3£, 8s; Jas P McCormack, 4£, 2s; Andrew McCormack, 4£, 2s; Michael McCormack, 3£, 10s; Catherine Madden, 1£, 2s; James McCormack (Mick) 6s; Thomas McCormack (Mick) 3£, 2s; Andrew McCormack (Mick), 6s.

The valuation officer was also struggling with identifying the various Andrews, James and Michaels of the families and used their father's name "Mick" to distinguish the last three on the list. William McCormack continued to occupy land in Gortlassabrien although he is not included in the crowd dividing the 70 acres.

It went on to list the five homes originally shown on the survey. The house under the name of Thomas McCormack was now divided between his widow Margaret and his son Andrew. The house of Catherine McCormack was occupied by James McCormack and that of Mary McCormack by Michael. The house of

Thomas Madden was occupied by Catherine, most probably his widow. And the house of Andrew Madden was "down" and struck off the list.

There were seven McCormack men listed in that Valuation performed around 1848, Andrew, son of Thomas; James, Thomas and Michael, sons of Michael; Andrew and James, sons of James; and William, whose relationship is unknown. When the records were updated in October, 1853, only three remained – Andrew McCormack who was the son of the original Thomas, James McCormack who was probably the son of the original James, and William McCormack whose connection to the men living on the land in 1828 is unknown but who had joined the other two in the tenancy of the 70 acres. The sons of Michael were gone as were the two Madden sons and one of James' sons. This pattern of loss was repeated throughout the parish and the rest of the nation.

The occupation of the land by the three families remained constant for the next 50 years, passing from one generation to the next until 1902, when the records show that Mary Maher, the daughter of Andrew McCormack, gave up the tenancy of her land to Michael McKeogh. In 1924, John McCormack, the son of William and Mary McCormack, acquired her land from the McKeogh family and added it to his family's holdings. In the same year, 1924, Martin Kennedy purchased the land which had belonged to James McCormack's descendent, Patrick. The last of the McCormacks moved from Gortlassabrien in the 1960's when John McCormack's family sold their land to the Egans.

There are still a few reminders of the families who lived there, in the form of names attached to places in the townland. Martin Kennedy and Jimmy Sage can point out Madden's Corner and Maher's Hill.

Parish records and the mystery of Bracken

The early parish records of Ballina and Boher add another dimension to the history of the McCormack families. But they also add a little mystery – the earliest baptisms for the McCormacks and Maddens generally said that the families lived in Bracken. After 1848, the records always gave Gortlassabrien as the family home. The name of Bracken for a part of the townland has passed out of the local memory – we asked Jimmy Sage, John Egan, Martin Kennedy, Michael Hughes and Christie Gleeson and none had ever heard of the name. It may have referred to the area in the north part of Gortlassabrien where the five homes of the families were situated.

The parish records began in 1832 and reading the microfilm copy in the National Library in Dublin is a challenge because of faded pages and illegible handwriting. The film has been withdrawn from public access under the order of the Bishop of Cashel and Emly so that avenue for corrections has been closed.

The baptismal records yield the following information on the families of Gortlassabrien:

William McCormack and Mary Renihan:
Patt, 1833
Stephan, Dec 1836
Mary, 11 May 1839
Thomas, 7 Jan 1842
Margaret, July 1847

Andrew McCormack and Mary (Margaret?) Sullivan:
John, Sept 1833
James, 16 Feb 1837
Andrew, 23 Jan 1844

Thomas Madden and Catherine (Kitty) Madden:
Thomas, Mary 1835
Michael, 22 April 1843
John, 17 Nov 1845

Andrew Madden and Nancy (Cher~~?):
James, 2 June 1842

Sandy McCormack and Biddy K?:
James, 30 Nov 1843

Andrew McCormack and Biddy Gleeson:
Thomas, 4 May 1843
Margaret, Sept 1845
Susan, 1 April 1848
Mary, 11 Nov 1850
Michael, 12 June 1855
William, 24 Mary 1856

James McCormack and Margaret Fogarty:
Catherine (Kitty), 24 Dec 1846
James, 15 June 1851
Bridget, 17 March 1853
Michael, 19 Jan 1855
Patrick, 14 May 1858
Mary, Jan 1861

Thomas McCormack and Hanora Ryan:
Andrew, 13 May 1842

Michael McCormack and Biddy Burke:
Mary, 27 March 1841
Michael, 2 Oct 1842
Michael, 18 Oct 1846

In addition to the baptisms, the early records show the marriages of three young McCormack women from Gortlassabrien or Bracken. Bridy McCormack married Michael Minogue in 1832. Catherine McCormack married Patrick Quinnell(?) in Feb, 1836 and Hanora McCormack married Michael Ryan in Feb 1837. Somewhat later, Mary McCormack married William Maher in 1872 and Margaret McCormack married Edmund Gough in the same year.

Although she concentrated on the family of Andrew McCormack and Bridget Gleeson, Theresa Liewer followed other emigrant families from Gortlassabrien.

Gortlassabrien to Collingwood, Ontario, Canada

Several families from Gortlassabrien and the surrounding area were living in Collingwood, Ontario in the 1850's. The McKeoughs, Hanleys, Gleasons and Boyles were among those in the group. Also present were Michael McCormack and his wife Bridget Burke and his brother James who married Ellen Berry from Cork. Michael and Bridget had a hotel and James worked on the railway.

Gortlassabrien to the Bronx, New York

Two generations later, a daughter and two sons of William and Mary McCormack left Gortlassabrien for New York. Mary McCormack Ryan went first, for when her brother Martin arrived on April 20, 1905 on the SS Teutonic, sailing from Queenstown, he stated that he was going to the home of his sister, Mrs. Ryan, at 2053 Washington, New York. Four years later, on June 17, 1909, brother William arrived in New York on the SS Adriatic, from Queenstown. His record showed that he was joining his brother, Martin, who lived at 829 East 226th St, New York. Two siblings remained in Ireland, Sarah who married a Kennedy, and John who stayed on the family holdings in Gortlassabrien.

The Start of the Chain of Migration to Kansas and Missouri.

Michael and Hanora Ranahan had lived in the townland of Roran at the time of the baptism of two of their children, Margaret in 1844 and Michael in 1850. Hanora was the sister of Andrew McCormack and the daughter of Thomas McCormack. By the early 1850's, the family, including five children, had come to Rutland County, Vermont. They had joined a large group who had come from the Castletownarra area to work in the granite quarry in the county. The family didn't stay long in the east and settled in Kansas City, Missouri by 1858.

Almost immediately, a chain of migration began that was to last over fifty years. The Ranahans must have sent word back to Tipperary about the opportunities because by 1860, their nephew and niece, John and Mary Fogarty were living with them. These two were the children of John Fogarty and Mary McCormack of Youghalarra parish, Mary being the sister of Andrew McCormack and Hanora McCormack Ranahan. John was ordained a priest in 1866 and served in the frontier parishes of Kansas. Mary married John Edelman in 1860 and remained in Kansas City. Another brother, Cornelius Fogarty, came to America several years later and was very successful businessman in Junction City, Kansas, owning the largest flour mill and building a power plant that brought the first electricity to the city. A generation later, nieces and nephews of the Fogartys by the names of Hogan from Kilcoman and Shinner from Portroe were to arrive in Kansas City and Junction City. The final immigrant of the Fogarty family, Katherine Guilfoyle from Toomevara, arrived in America in 1908 to live with her aunt Mary Fogarty Edelman.

The Family of Andrew McCormack and Bridget Gleeson

Five of the six children of Andrew McCormack and Bridget Gleeson became part of the flow of young immigrants to the Ranahans and came to live with their aunt and uncle in Kansas City. Their mother Bridget, age 44, had died of typhus fever in 1864. Thomas and Margaret left home soon after and were in America by 1868. Susan, William and Michael followed within a few years. Their father Andrew, age 76, died in 1873. Once is America, the spelling of the family name was changed to McCormick, although McCormack would occasionally appear in a record.

Thomas (1843-1913) went 120 miles further west of Kansas City to Chapman, Kansas, a pioneer community settled by fellow Irishmen. Its parish priest was his cousin, Father John Fogarty. He bought 360 acres of land along the Smoky Hill River and married Eliza Howe, the daughter of Michael Hough from Lorrha. Father Fogarty presided at the wedding and Cornelius Fogarty was the best man for his cousin. Eliza and Thomas had nine children - Andrew, Michael, Thomas, William, Cornelius, Nell, Margaret, Mary and Elizabeth. Their descendents are scattered across America.

Margaret (1845-1923) married John Bauerlein, an immigrant from Bavaria. They moved to the small town of St. Marys, Kansas where John had a general store. Of their seven children, two survived to adulthood, Andrew and Mary. Margaret's granddaughter remembered her stories of growing up within the sight of the beautiful Shannon River.

William (1856-1910) also settled in St. Marys and was a partner in the general store of his brother-in-law John Bauerlein. He later farmed east of the town. He first married Katie Pearl, the daughter of Irish immigrants. They had one daughter, Josephine, but Katie died from complications of the birth. William later married Margaret Devine, and they had four daughters, Frances, Catherine, Mary and Lucille.

Susan (1848-1917) lived first in St. Marys with her brother and sister but then moved to New Mexico where she married John Egger, a Swiss immigrant. They had four children, Andrew and Susan who died as children, Margaret who died at the age of 26, and John Joseph who moved to North Dakota and raised a large family there. Susan returned to Kansas City in the early 1900's and died there.

Michael (1855-1933) spent a few years in St. Marys with his brother and sister and then moved to Portland, Oregon where he married Mary Wilson. He was a blacksmith for the railroad. Michael and Mary had no children

Mary McCormack stayed at home and married William Maher in 1872. After her father's death in 1873, they took over the McCormack land. They had three sons, William, b. 1873, James, b.1878 and Andrew, b.1879. It appears that her husband died within a few years of their youngest son's birth because an 1884 entry in Michael Renihan's diary referred to Mrs. Maher of Gurtlass Brian and her struggle to make payments on the past-due tuition of her sons. The 1902 records show that Mary transferred her land in Gortlassabrien to Michael McKeogh.

John Egan, current owner of the land that Mary and her family occupied, tells the story of how the sons of the Widow Maher went to America and she hoped in vain that they would return. Her youngest son, Andrew, left for America around 1896. In 1905 he married Mary Ann Burke, an immigrant from County Cork and the two raised a family in Philadelphia. Andrew died in 1955. Attempts to locate the other two Maher sons have not been successful to date.

Please Volunteer – The IGSI Needs You

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as-needed basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you don't have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that don't require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be great if we could contact you on a project-by-project basis.

The Septs

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before *The Septs* is published.

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

We need members to proofread *The Septs* before it goes to print. You will be sent a draft of *The Septs* as a .pdf file and we will assign certain sections to you for proofreading. Depending on the deadline, you can send us a marked up hard copy or a list of corrections and their pages via e-mail. This would be about 3–4 hours of work per issue of *The Septs* that you volunteer to proof.

For more information on these or other opportunities, contact:

Jeanne Bakken,
Volunteer Coordinator
Phone: 952-832-5633
E-mail: nlbjmb@aol.com

IGSI Quarterly Meeting – Professor Patricia Howe

November 15, 2003

An Irish Historian Looks at Genealogy
Professor Patricia Howe, Ph.D.

Summary by Valerie Morrison, IGSI Secretary

Co First Vice President Colleen McClain introduced Dr. Patricia Howe, from the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul. Dr. Howe presented a wonderfully informative talk on Irish history from about 1485 to 1714.

A century after the Norman Conquest of England, in 1169, Norman knights were invited to Ireland to intervene in Gaelic chieftain territorial disputes, and became quickly associated with estates in Ireland. The Irish and the Normans had a Christian connection in common, and the two elite groups, the Gaelic lords and the Anglo-Irish or "Old English" were very tolerant of each other, but had significantly different land systems. The Irish had a system called gavelkind, referring to the Brehon laws, which resulted in the splintering of estates into more and more divisions of land, with an associated loss to individual families. The Anglo-Irish had the English system, keeping an estate intact through land passing only to the eldest son (primogeniture). Gradually, relations solidified between Anglo-Irish, like the Fitzgerald's of Desmond and Kildare, and the English monarchy.

While the Gaelic lords began to resist land seizures in the 14th century, great tension developed between the Gaelic lords and the English government with the War of the Roses (1453-1485). The Houses of York and Lancaster fought for the throne of England and Henry the VII triumphed and so began the new dynasty, the Tudors. The Irish had supported the losers, the House of York, and the English monarchy felt threatened by the Irish, especially the Anglo-Irish lords and their support of Yorkist pretenders. In 1534, Henry the VIII, with the Tudor dynasty still shaky, broke with the Church in Rome. Recall that the Reformation had begun on the Continent with Martin Luther challenging the Church in 1517. Anglo-Irish relations became acrimonious. Now loyalties were truly divided, with the Irish being asked to recognize the King of England as the head of the church, rather than the Pope. Henry the VIII in addition took the title, King of Ireland. Because of the Reformation movement on the Continent, the Pope was soon calling all Catholic Kings to a Counter Reformation for the purpose of reuniting Christendom.

By the 1560's Europe was divided in a war to the finish between Catholics and Protestants – it was a war for souls. For Ireland and England, the break was tragic. Many Anglo Irish remained Catholic, and in the eyes of the English monarchy, Ireland became England's enemy. This also led to England being able to strengthen her ties with Calvinist Scotland and Wales.

Elizabeth the I, Henry the VIII's heir, became the champion of Protestantism, standing against Phillip the II of Spain (as the leader of the Catholic Reformation at the time). Catholic Ireland was seen as a potential Catholic base and source of resistance to England. The Earl of Desmond opposed Elizabeth I, and the English army was sent to crush resistance in Munster. Land was seized and given to English nobility, beginning the Plantation system, and moving many Irish tenant farmers to the west of Ireland.

The "Old English" resisted English land seizure and resettlement in Ireland. Some of the Irish lords defied Elizabeth in the Nine Year War (1595-1603), and an Irish army with the support of Spanish troops was decisively defeated at the Battle of Kinsale (1601).

In 1607, two major Irish chiefs–O'Neill and O'Donnell and their clans left Ireland for Spain and/or Rome, abandoning their great estates in northern Ireland, the Province of Ulster. Ulster, under the new Stuart ruler, James I, was settled with Protestants: the Scottish Presbyterians and English Puritans. These were the "New English" in what was called the Ulster Plantation.

But the resentful Irish maintained their resistance to the English settlements. Irish resistance began a tragic connection to the English Civil War – fought in England between the forces defending Parliament's authority, led by Oliver Cromwell, and the absolutist forces, supporting the absolutist pretensions of the Stuart King Charles I. Against this background, Irish Catholics rose up and slaughtered many of the New English settlers in the 1641 Insurrection. The exact death toll is still argued, with estimates ranging from 20,000 to 300,000.

Cromwell's army defeated Charles I who had gained Irish support in 1648. Cromwell had the king executed and in 1649, his formidable army "conquered" Ireland. This was seen by many as retaliation for Ireland's "treason". But Cromwell's rule was too Puritan for most of the English, and, after his death in 1660, Charles II was welcomed back as England's monarch. He'd been in exile at the Bourbon Court of Louis XIII and IV in France, and was a Catholic sympathizer, but took his place as head of the Anglican Church. Because of his diplomatic ties with Louis XIV, the English people suspected that the Stuart monarch supported absolutism and when his brother James II, a Catholic, attempted to "re-Catholicize" England (and a Catholic heir to the Stuart throne was born), members of Parliament opposed him. They invited the daughter of James II by his first wife, Mary, a Protestant, and her husband, William of

Orange, the Dutch Protestant leader, to overthrow James and rule England.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 insured that Parliament was the final authority in English Government but also led to the joint attempt by Louis XIV and James II to win over Ireland as a first step to reconquering England for the Catholic Stuart cause. William III defeated James II who had significant Irish support at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. After the defeat of the Catholic Irish leaders, there was a relatively swift passing of the notorious penal laws and a "New English" attempt to take all land from Irish Catholics. The Catholic supporters of James II, called "Wild Geese," abandoned their estates and went to France–most to fight in the armies of Louis XIV. The 17th Century ended with the Ascendancy of the Protestant Lords in Ireland, and the 18th Century saw the struggle for Catholic emancipation and freedom from Great Britain.

Dr. Howe was asked to recommend books for learning more about this fascinating era of Irish history. She suggested several, including the textbook, R. F. Foster's *Modern Ireland, 1600-1972*, and *Irish History*, by James Lydon. She also recommended C.C. and M. O'Brien's *A Concise History of Ireland*, J. C. Beckett's *A Short History of Ireland*, and Moody and Martin's *The Course of Irish History* (available for purchase from IGSI as well as available at IGSI Library).

Counties Featured in *The Septs*

County	Date	Volume
Roscommon	October 1993	Vol. 14 No. 4
Mayo	January 1994	Vol. 15 No. 1
Galway	April 1994	Vol. 15 No. 2
Sligo	July 1994	Vol. 15 No. 3
Clare	October 1994	Vol. 15 No. 4
Limerick	January 1995	Vol. 16 No. 1
Kerry	April 1995	Vol. 16 No. 2
Cork	Jul & Oct 1995	Vol. 16 Nos. 3-4
Tipperary	January 1996	Vol. 17 No. 1
Waterford	April 1996	Vol. 17 No. 2
Meath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Westmeath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Donegal	October 1996	Vol. 17 No. 4
Carlow	January 1997	Vol. 18 No. 1
Wexford	April 1997	Vol. 18 No. 2
Laois/Offaly	July 1997	Vol. 18 No. 3
Louth	October 1997	Vol. 18 No. 4
Wicklow	January 1998	Vol. 19 No. 1
Dublin	April 1998	Vol. 19 No. 2
Kilkenny	October 1998	Vol. 19 No. 4
Cavan	January 1999	Vol. 20 No. 1
Kildare	April 1999	Vol. 20 No. 2
Monaghan	July 1999	Vol. 20 No. 3
Longford	October 1999	Vol. 20 No. 4
Fermanagh	January 2000	Vol. 21 No. 1
Leitrim	April 2000	Vol. 21 No. 2
Armagh	July 2000	Vol. 21 No. 3
Tyrone	October 2000	Vol. 21 No. 4
Down	January 2001	Vol. 22 No. 1
Derry	April 2001	Vol. 22 No. 2
Antrim	July 2001	Vol. 22 No. 3
Roscommon II	October 2002	Vol. 23 No. 4
Galway II	January 2003	Vol. 24 No. 1
Mayo II	April 2003	Vol. 24 No. 2
Sligo II	July 2003	Vol. 24 No. 3

Back issues of *The Septs* can be ordered for the following cost **(POSTAGE INCLUDED)**.

- July 1993 to present – $7.00
- July 1991 through April 1993 – $6.00
- April 1992 and previous – $5.00

Use the book order form on the inside back cover to order back issues.

Financial Statement

Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l., July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

	7/1/2002 Actual	*6/30/2003* Actual	*2003-04* Budget
Income:			
Dues	$40,640	$44,065	$40,460
Books & Periodicals, Net	9,772	7,083	10,000
Interest	52	22	60
Donations, Research, etc	4,530	5,344	3,790
Total	$54,814	$56,514	$54,310
Expenses:			
Mem. Services & Development	$ 5,223	$ 4,515	$ 5,550
Newsletter, The Septs	22,402	20,016	22,600
Books, resale & library	10,769	7,542	12,000
IGSI Publications	1,329	420	1,400
Rent	7,783	8,083	7,860
Promotion	1,885	3,083	2,000
Administration	923	2,174	1,000
Computer	-0-	-0-	500
Treasurer & Bank Charges	3,022	2,318	3,030
Other	298	267	295
Special Project	2,500	-0-	2,500
Total	$56,134	$48,366	$58,735
Gain (Loss)	$ (1,320)	$ 8,148	
TOTAL BALANCE			
Cash Value:			
Beginning Balance	$15,489		
Investment	10,000		
Interest	1,482		
Total	$26,971		

Number of members July 1, 2003 = 2,129

Tom Rice, Ph.D. – A Closer Look

Tom Rice, PhD, is an experienced genealogy researcher and lecturer. He has completed the National Genealogical Society's course in American Genealogy and Samford University's Institute in Genealogical and Historical Research (IGHR) courses in Advanced Methodology and Professional Genealogy. He is a member of the Board at the Minnesota Historical Society, the Irish Genealogical Society International, the Minnesota Genealogical Society and the Association of Professional Genealogists. He teaches a series of genealogy short courses at Century College. He can be reached through his web page at http://www.heritagehunters.com

At the next quarterly meeting, Tom will present the following:

Genealogy Proof Principle and the Evaluation of Evidence – Did You Make Your Case?

Learn how to evaluate evidence and then how to use that evidence to come to a conclusion in building a genealogical proof. This way of thinking is the cornerstone of today's state-of-the-art genealogical practice. These skills come into play especially when there is no single clear answer, which for many of us is most of the time.

2003 Index for The Septs

Jan. Vol. 24, No. 1

County Galway – Again	by Ida Troye
A McDonough Story	by James Phillips
CD's in MGS. Irish Collection	by Beth Mullinax
From Co. Galway to Portland Maine. A study of the Keady/Cady Family	by Pat Cady Eaton
Genealogical Tidbits from an Irish Music CD	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
Free Genealogy Classes	by Kathy Sullivan
Where to Find It	contributed by Ida Troye
Periodicals – A Little Used Resource Part 3	by Robert J. Vought
Emigration from North Galway to Wilmington, Delaware – Website Review	by Robert J. Vought
2002 Index for The Septs	
Canadian Timeline	by Patricia Keeney Geyh

Apr. Vol. 24, No. 2

County Mayo (Plain of Yew Trees)	by Ida Troye
Index to Killala and Anchonry Wills. County Mayo	Transcribed by Patrick Smythe-Wood
Brief Review of Three Canadian Web Sites	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
Canadian Website par excellence!	by Kathy Lund
Locating Pat Ford from County Mayo	by Dennis Ford
McHugh Family of Achill Island. Ireland	by Elizabeth Delmore
Are You Getting the Most Out of Your Membership?	
Walking in My Grandparents' Footsteps. King & Cannon Family	by Maureen A. Cannon
Castlebar. County Mayo - March 1832 Marriages	Contributed by Ida Troye
New Payment Policy for General Register Office Records	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
DNA Testing: A Primer	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
Periodicals – A Little Used Resource – Part 4	by Robert J. Vought
Genealogical Education: A Basic Library	by Tom Rice

July Vol. 24, No. 3

County Sligo Revisited (Sligeach - The Shelly River)	by Ida Troye
A Sampling of Sligo Research Sources: Excerpt from Hearth Money Rolls – 1665 Excerpt from Census of 1749 Death Records from County Sligo Excerpt from Spinning Wheel List – 1796 Excerpt from Tithe Applotment Book Births in County Sligo - Sample Extract of Gravestone Inscriptions from County Sligo	by Ida Troye
In The News - Sligo Newspaper Extracts. 1887 & 1912	by Kathy Sullivan
Kinealy Lecture - May Quarterly Meeting Review	by Colleen McClain
Finding a Bray Connection in County Sligo	by Elizabeth Delmore
NARA Confederate Pension Record Information	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought

Oct. Vol. 23, No. 4

Early Irish Settlers in the State of Michigan	by Edward Gill
State Archives of Michigan	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
Grenham Lectures	by Colleen McClain
Michigan Genealogy Mailing and Web Addresses	by Beth D. Stephenson Vought
1860 Mecosta County, MI Census - Immigrants from Ireland	by Estelle A. McGlynn
Margaret Neylon Kearney - From Doonbeg, Co. Clare to Michigan	by Mary Skewis
Clairmorris County Mayo to Marine City, Michigan	by Molly Schultz
Michigan records available at LDS Family History Library	contributed by Ida Troye
Michigan Reference Materials Held at MGS & IGSI Library	contributed by Beth Vought

All issues:

From the President & Editor's Corner
Over The Fence - includes Class Schedules
Library News, Book Reviews & Gleanings
IGSI Research Policy
Computer Talk & Queries
Surname Interest List

A heartfelt thank you for all who contributed time and talents to this journal.

Ida Troye, Editor

The Tangled Web of Tipperary Heritage Centres

by Theresa Liewer of Iowa

When the Irish Genealogical Project was created to index church records, civil registrations, etc., researchers across the world smiled. When those with Tipperary ancestry realized that their territory was divided among three or four centres, their smiles began to droop a little. When they heard about the closing of one of the centres in 2003, some smiles completely disappeared. The following is a summary of the various research facilities within the county.

Tipperary Family History Research – http://www.tfhr.org

The records of the 46 Catholic parishes of the Diocese of Cashel and Emly have been closed by the Archbishop and may only be accessed by this centre. This covers the greater part of County Tipperary with a little of County Limerick thrown in for good luck. They have only the parish records and the 1901 census and do not search civil registrations or graveyard inscriptions for the area included in the diocese. For those records, you would have to go to one of the other centres in the county. Their web site lists the parishes within the diocese and in addition lists the other parishes in the county and the dioceses to which they belong. It also has links to various other websites of interest to a researcher.

Tipperary North Family History Research Centre – http://www.irishroots.net/NTipp.htm

This centre in Nenagh has copied and indexed the records of the 17 Catholic parishes in northern Tipperary in the Diocese of Killaloe. They cover the entire northern half of the county for other records, including Church of Ireland and Methodist records, civil registrations, census records and gravestone inscriptions. Unfortunately, they announced in the spring of 2003 that they were temporarily suspending their services "pending resolution of a projected take-over by North Tipperary County Council." No further information has been issued and there is no word of what might happen to the sources that they compiled.

Bru Boru Heritage Centre – http://www.irishroots.net/STipp.htm

This centre in Cashel has copied and indexed the 12 Catholic parishes in southern Tipperary in the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. They cover the entire southern half of the county for other records, including civil registrations, graveyard inscriptions, census records, tithe applotment and valuation records.

Waterford Heritage Genealogy Centre – http://www.iol.ie/~mnoc/

This centre also has the records for the 12 southern parishes of Tipperary which are in the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore. Although it has full information for these parishes, it does not have civil, census, non-Catholic and tombstone records for the rest of the southern half of the county.

A Sentimental Trip to the Old Ancestral Home

by Richard O'Dwyer (Genealogist)
Beara Peninsula, County Cork

Last August I went on a sentimental journey, my yearly trip to pick blackberries around the little house (now in ruins) of my great-grandparents and grandparents close to the hillside in the townland of Caolrua, about half way between Eyeries Village (where I now live) and Ardgroom Village (where I spent my youth), in the Beara Peninsula, Co. Cork South-West, Ireland. On the way I met a Primary School classmate who was also out picking blackberries. When I told her where I was going, she said "God, Caolrua is a very lonely place now". 'Twas very true. Where once my great-grandparents had 13 children, and my grandparents had 14 (of whom 12 survived), there is now silence.

On entering the old house that was, the first thing I did was to pray from my heart for the happiness now of my ancestors who lived there over many years. Tough times they had, but they kept the Faith and battled on. Many briars, from which I picked blackberries, were covering the walls and the fireplace inside.

Standing in the middle of the earthen floor, looking down at a few iron bands that used be placed around the wheels of a common cart, and at the iron part of a spade that was used for setting and digging the little patch of potatoes, all I could hear in the distance across the valley up in the townland of Bawers was the noise of a large mechanical digger hard at work. I couldn't help pondering on the changes that have taken place in the world since my great-grandfather Jack O'Dwyer took my great-grandmother Maire (Uonhi) Harrington as his bride on July 13th 1844, just before the Famine in Ireland. Then it was donkeys with baskets to bring the turf/peat from the bogs, shovels to manually dig the drains, spades for the gardens, sledgehammers walloped down on chisels for the workmen to break rocks, scythes to mow the hay. Now there are combined harvesters, huge cranes for massive buildings, aeroplanes, racing cars, rockets heading for Mars, cruise liners – and viagra. Poor Jack would turn in his grave

Like many other families from Beara, the 13 children of Jack and Maire scattered far and wide. Dan went to the Chicago area; Robert, Denny and Patsy (who was killed in a mine accident the week before he was to come home) went to Calumet, Upper Michigan Peninsula; Mike went to the Anaconda Smelting Company; Richard went mining to Butte, Montana; Tade emigrated to New South Wales, Australia, to his uncle Johnny (Uonhi) Harrington; Willie, a Primary School Teacher, had to go "on the run" from the Authorities of the time when he became Land League Secretary, helping the tenant farmers who had been evicted unjustly by the Landlords and their agents. He got pneumonia while "on the run" and died at the age of 27; Johnny settled in the home place; Mary married in the Castletownbere Parish; Annie married in Kilcatherine, Eyeries Parish; Maggie went to Butte, Montana; and Nora (or Nano), who became the mother of triplets, married in Lack, Inches.

My grandfather Johnny O'Dwyer obviously had no need for viagra. He and my grandmother Ellen (nee Lynch) had 14 children. 12 survived. The eldest, Robert, was one of five men who were drowned coming back from seine fishing (mackerel fishing by night) in 1918. (I walked a part of the way over the hill path he would have travelled on his way to the seine boat that fateful night); Annie was within 3 months of being professed a Nun when she had to come back to Caolrua to help take care of younger siblings after the "Black and Tans" (British soldiers) burned down my grandparents' house during the War of Independence (My father and some of my uncles were fighting against them at the time). Annie had to help build a temporary shack of timber and stones against a fence near the burned-out house. She later emigrated to Boston, and from there moved to New York. A few years after the War of Independence was over, my father, Liam, emigrated to Boston, and moved on to Detroit where he married in later years to my mother Ellen Mary (or Ella Mae) Quill from Athea, Co. Limerick. My uncle John settled down in the home place, and in a new house, married Kathleen McCarthy from Kilcatherine and had 9 children – all gone away now. Uncle Tim emigrated to Butte, Montana. Uncle Pat sure travelled the States – to Butte, Montana; to the Eureka, Park City and Bingham mines, Utah; to the Port Angeles Dam; to San Francisco; back to Butte; and then to New York. Uncle Richie (or Dick) worked in the Calumet mines, Michigan, and in the Butte mines, Montana, before going on to San Francisco, and then to New York. Uncle Mike went first to Detroit and moved on to New York. During World War 2 he was a Training Officer for the U.S. Army in Texas. Aunt Nora married in New York, and lived in Long Island. Uncle Dan and Aunt Lena (who had three sets of twins) married here in Beara, and Uncle Jim in London. The latter three were kept by

relatives for some time after the "Tans" had burned the house in Caolrua.

Before I left the old ruin, I followed the trail of my late father Liam when he escaped at nightfall from the house while it was "surrounded" by the "Black and Tans" who were hidden behind rocks nearby. They had orders to shoot him on sight. First of all, his sister Annie went out with a shawl over her head and a bag in her hands to bring in turf from the "reek" below the house. Back she came, and in the door, with the bag of turf on her back. A little while later, "Annie" again went down to the "reek" of turf for another bag-full. But this time, after filling the bag, "Annie" jumped from a high rock behind the "reek" and "legged it" as fast as the legs could sprint through other rocks and rugged country. Before the "Tans" realized that "Annie" wasn't Annie, my father (who had dressed up in Annie's clothes) had escaped and was well out of their firing range.

I picked one more blackberry, looked back one more time like my ancestors did when leaving for America, and then walked down the little cobblestoned road to my car, past the iron gate that my great-grandmother got as her dowry from her father, a Blacksmith, when she married into Caolrua 159 years ago.

On arrival at Eyeries, I squeezed my eyes shut, but still I could see quite clearly briars and briars – all filled with juicy blackberries.

Sample of Michigan Articles on PERSI 2001 CD

Researched and contributed by Beth Vought

If you do a search for Ireland and Irish on the 2001 PERSI CD, you will get about 18,000 articles that you can order from the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana [http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/].
For more information about PERSI, go to:
http://www.acpl.lib.in.us/genealogy/persi.html

Here are some interesting articles that have to do with Irish in Michigan.

- *My Irish Teachers* by Esther B. Bystrom. Public school teachers in Marquette, MI. 1 page.
- *What Happened to the Irish?* by John Voelker. Irish families and in Ishpeming, MI. 3 pages.
- *Irish Pioneers of Muskegon* by Patrick J. Keating. Early Irish of note in Muskegon, MI. 3 pages.
- *Irish Settlement* by J. T. Johnson. An early Irish settlement in Watervliet [sic], MI. 2 pages.
- *Inland Urban Immigrants: The Detroit Irish, 1850* by Jo Ellen Vinyard. 19 pages.
- *Wyandotte's First Irish Settlers*. List printed in Wyandotte News Herald March 15, 1835. About 150 names.
- *Some Baptismal Records of Irish Pioneers in Michigan*. The baptismal and matrimonial register of the congregations of Livingston County, etc. These are records that were copied from Father Patrick O'Kelly's own handwritten records. 12 pages.
- *Early Irish Settler in Michigan* by Hillary Murphy. Some Irish surnames of settlers in North Plains, Ionia County, Michigan. Also some of their Irish counties and homelands. 6 pages
- *Irish Migration to Beaver Island* by Helen Collar. Lots of names and places of Irish settlers on Beaver Island, Michigan. 23 pages.
- *An Irish Island Colony* by H. S. Gallagher, C.S.C. An article about Beaver Island, Michigan. 6 pages.

A Beacon Illuminating Some of the Passing Irish

Title: *Passage to America 1851-1869: The Records of Richard Elliott, Passenger Agent, Detroit, Michigan.*

by Mary Lou Straith Duncan

IGSI Call #: US Gen 123.

Richard Elliott was the son of a well-known Irish architect living in Corktown in Detroit, MI during the mid-1800s. He established the Irish Emigration Society of Detroit in 1847.

As a passenger agent in Detroit, Richard Ellior arranged passages booked to, through, and from Detroit. He kept a book on people who came across the border into Detroit between 1851-1869. This book, published by the Detroit Genealogical Research Society lists persons paying, names of passengers, ports of departure, destinations, and fees paid.

In addition to keeping a list of names, Mr. Elliott received thousands of letters from those submitting money (or their agents). He kept all of these letters and they are bound in 11 volumes in the Manuscript Collection of the Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.

Although Mr. Elliott was Irish, this book lists all nationalities, not just Irish.

Queries

Address Queries to: IGSI, P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116, Attn: Queries. When sending a query to be published, it is not necessary to send a SASE. IGS number and/or most recent mailing label must accompany query.

MCGUIRE

IG# 6463 Fred L. McGuire, 12250 Greenwood Ave No., # 305, Seattle, WA 98133 amfm3637@comcast.net is seeking desc of Andrew J. McGUIRE b in Ohio ca 1831. Fa was Joseph, bro Joseph migr to Oregon.

McCARTHY SHEEHAN O'DONOVAN MINNEHAN SOUKUP

IG# Rose Caswell, 307 NW 97th Lane, Coon Rapids, MN 55433 rosemwe@yahoo.com is seeking info on Patrick McCARTHY and Margaret SHEEHAN. Patrick b April 1829. Margaret b 1839, both in Goleen, County Cork, IRE. Were m Feb 1853, St. Patricks Church, Goleen.

Ten Ch: Margaret; Daniel (b Jan 1854); Mary (b Oct 1855); Florence (b May 1858) m Mary O'DONOVAN; Ellen (b April 1860); Hannah (b March 1862) m Timothy MINNEHAN; Patrick (b April 1864) m Rosalie SOUKUP; John (b July 1866); Jermich/Jeremiah (b May 1868); and Timothy (b Nov 1870) m to Margaret.

Believe Patrick and Margaret are bur in Kilmoe Cemetery, near Ballyvogue, County Cork, IRE.

Three ch imm to US. Hannah, John and Patrick at age 18 m Rosalie SOUKUP Jan 1894 at Holy Redeemer Church, Montgomery, MN 8 ch: Patrick (d Sept 1895); Mary (b May 1896); William (b Feb 1898); Emma (b April 1900); Patrick (b Nov 1904); John (b Feb 1908); Margaret (b Mar 1910); and Francis (b Dec 1912).

Patrick Sr. operated a saloon in Montgomery, MN. D Jan 1944 and w Rosalie d July 1962. Both bur in Montgomery, MN.

Seeking further info on Patrick McCARTHY and Margaret SHEEHAN and their ch remaining in IRE.

GARRITY/GERAGHTY TULLY GALLIGAN FAYNE CUNNIFF

IG# 5495 Gayle K. Soles, 5526 E. Georffrey Avenue, Simi Valley, CA 93063-4125 needs imm info for Malachi L. GARRITY/GERAGHTY b ca 1830 Co. Roscommon, IRE, his w Bridget TULLY b 1838 IRE, ch Mariah A. (b 1855); Margaret T. (b 1860) both IRE. Malachi and Bridget m Nov 1853 in Rahara Parish, Co. Roscommon, IRE, imm to U.S. between 1860-1872.

Also seeking m records for (1) Malachi M. GERAGHTY b 1804 and Mary GALLIGAN B 1803 both IRE. (2) Michael TULLY b ca 1818 and Mary FAYNE b ca 1818, both IRE. (3) Lawrence GERAGHTY b 1832 and Mary CUNNIFF b 1837, both IRE who were par of Mary Ellen, Margaret V., Rose A., and Katherine G. all b Quincy or Boston, MA.

BROPHY NORTHAN GRAHAM JONES

IG# 2519 John Brophy, 2 Cameo Dr., Aliso Viejo, CA 92656 brof@cox.net seeks info for Patrick BROPHY b ca 1824 Tolerton Twn., Mayo Par, County Queens, IRE and w Margaret NORTHAN b IRE and their ch.

One known ch: Thomas BROPHY, B 1848 M Anastasia GRAHAM dau of Francis. Thomas & Anastasia's ch: b Tolerton Twn. Co. Queens, IRE are Patrick Henry (b 1876); William Francis (b 1878); James (b 1879); Ellen Marie (b 1888) and Robert (b 1882). Family imm to Lanark County, Scotland after 1885 except Robert who stayed in IRE. m Emily Jones of Aries, County Leix (Queens).

SULLIVAN O'CONNOR BEIRN GAVICAN LYNCH

IG# 3835 Francine Weeks, 2 Akin Street, Dartmouth, MA 02748-3550 fifi36@comcast.net seeks info for John SULLIVAN, so of Catherine CONNOR & Jeremiah SULLIVAN b 1817 Traleen, Curraheen, County Kerry, IRE. Imm to U. S. 1869 lived in CT, RI & MA, d 1902 in New Bedford.

Elizabeth BEIRN m Thomas GAVACAN 1812 St. Joseph's Church, Boyle, Co. Roscommon, IRE. Ch: Thomas; Edward; James & Robert.

Mary A. LYNCH imm from IRE 1849 m Robert GAVAGAN b IRE 1830 at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, MA in 1859

KENNEY DUFFY

IG# 6554 Joel P. Kenny # 112664, ASPC Eyman-Cook 4-2-1, P. O. Box 3200, Florence, AZ 85232 seeking info on par, sibs & origins for John KENNY m Bridget _____ of County Leix (Queens), IRE. Imm ca 1852 to Turtle Point, McKen Co., PA. Also John J. KENNY b May 12, 1881 m Emma Delores DUFFY dau of James. John J. and Emma moved to Kern Co, CA early 1900's, both d in Los Angeles, CA.

Also interested in conditions of Irish Immegrants in McKean Co., PA mid 1800's to 1900.

KENNY WALSH FOLEY

IG# 5880 William J. Kenny, 9009 Russell Ave. So., Bloomington, MN 55431 **wjkenny@mninter.net** is seeking par & sibs of Michael KENNY b ca 1835 in IRE, d 1884 Chicago, m: 1861 in St. Michael the Archangel Church in Belleville, Ont, CA to Johanna WALSH b ca 1845 in IRE, at sea or in Ont, CA d 1911 Chicago. Bapt. in Belleville, 1846, age 6 months. Certificate lists parents as Matthew Walsh and Johanna FOLEY. Johanna's parents were said to have died at sea, so WALSH may be adopting parents name. Family settle in Chicago in 1880. Ch: Sarah Ann (b 1865), d 1946; William J. (b 1868) d 1944; Mary Francis (b 1873), d 1946; Joseph (b 1870) d 1871; Agnes (b 1877) d ca 1917; Teresa (b 1882), d 1953; John J. (b 1864) d 1914. Michael is said to have had a twin brother who died in childhood.

QUIRK(E) BOLAND

IG# 0329 Terence T. Quirke, Jr., 2310 Juniper Court, Golden, CO 80401-8087 **T2quirke@aol.com** states: My grand aunt Eliza QUIRK(E) m Michael BOLAND in Gosport, Alverstoke, Hampshire in 1859. Michael was a Colour Sergeant in the Tipperary Artillery Militia. Michael BOLAND's fa was James, a farmer. Eliza's fa, Thomas QUIRKE was a Quartermaster Sergeant in the same unit and thus the reason for the family, including Eliza to have been in England. Her par seemed to have considered Clonmel, County Tipperary, IRE, home, although the fam moved about the world, first with the 64th Regiment of Foot and later with the Tipperary Artillery.

But after the Tipperary Artillery finished their tour in England the Tipperary Artillery, along with the BOLANDs, returned to Clonmel where the following ch were born: Charles James (b Jan 25, 1864); Catherine Mary (b Aug 15, 1865); Laura Anne (b June 20, 1867); Frances Mary (b Jan 15, 1869); Adelaide (b May 28, 1870); Frederick William (b Aug 24, 1871) & Mary (b March 20, 1875), and perhaps others.

Eliza QUIRK(E) was b in Halifax, Nova Scotia, when her fa was stationed there. She had five bro and two sis, all of whom I have traced down to the present generations. I have also been able to follow the army career of her fa in some detail. I am desirous of collecting information about Eliza and Michael's descendants and am very willing to send info about Eliza's other relations.

REILLY GAMLEY McARDLE

IG# 4690 Edward P. Reilly, 701 W. Central Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32901-4233 is searching info on desc & sibs of Edward REILLY m Mary GAMLEY ca 1876. Ch: Mary Ann (b Jan 14, 1877); Patrick (b Mar 11, 1879); John (b Nov 14, 1881); Edward (b Oct 8, 1884); Margaret (b Feb 19, 1887); Alice (b June 27, 1889); James (b Aug 5, 1892); Thomas (b May 30, 1895); Clare (b May 10, 1898); Charles (b Feb 2, 1901); Bernard (b May 16, 1904). Edward, James, Thomas, Clare and Bernard imm to US in early 1900's to NY area.

Thomas m Mary McARDLE June 9, 1928 in NY. Ch: Edward Patrick (b Oct 24, 1929); Thomas Joseph (b Aug 3, 1931); Bernard Leo (b Nov 10, 1932) and Margaret Mary (b Dec 6, 1933).

SAVAGE DEAN HARRIS

IG# 5754 Catherine Chapman, 5353 Irving Ave So., Minneapolis, MN 55419-1129. Searching for desc of Thomas and Michael SAVAGE of Lackbeg, O'Dorney Par, County Kerry, IRE. Father, William, mo unknown. Imm to Quebec ca 1857 to Flamborough E, Can. W. Ontario. Brother: William, Sis: Mary (Buffalo); Sis Julia (m Thomas DEAN - d Civil War). Julia lived on farm in Big River, Wisconsin and kept contact with bro in Can. In 1930's Julia's dau - Ellen Harris, had newsp. article of either Thomas or Michael living to age 100. Ellen lived in Ellsworth, WI. Letters have been lost so seeking any desc who might have saved letters. Need info to sort out SAVAGE Fam in County Kerry, IRE. Need William's wife's name.

Abbreviations Used in Queries

b	born	d	died	mo	mother
bapt	baptized	Dio	Diocese	PAR	Parish
ar	Barony	dau	daughter	par	parents
bro	brother	desc	descendents	RC	Roman Catholic
CAN	Canada	fa	father	so	Son
CI	Church of Ireland	imm	immigrated	sib	sibling
ca	circa	IRE	Ireland	sis	sister
ch	childten	m	married	Twn	Townland
Civ	Civil	migr	migrated	Twnsp	Township

Over the Fence

IGSI Irish Saturday Classes

Four one hour classes are held on Irish Saturdays, the first Saturday of each month. We will generally attempt to give Irish specific classes to promote Irish research on Irish days

The class schedule may change so please check our Web site (http //www rootsweb com/~irish/) for updates.

Class name	*Instructor*	*7 Feb 2004*	*6 Mar 2004*	*3 Apr 2004*
Introduction to Basic Irish Research & Library Tour	Beth Mullinax	9 30 10:30 A.M.	9:30-10 30 A.M.	9:30-10:30 A.M.
Beginning Irish Genealogy	See month for instructor	11-12 noon Nancy Grell	11 12 noon Ida Troye	11-12 noon Nancy Grell
The Writers Group	Lead by Mary Corcoran	1:30-2:30 P.M.	1:30-2:30 P.M	1:30-2:30 P.M.
Advanced Irish Research	Beth Mullinax		1 00 2 00 P.M.	
Irish Research Tools at MGS	Beth Mullinax	1.00-2.00 P.M		
Dublin Researching & Researching in Ireland vs SLC	Florence Myslajek			1 00-2.00 P.M
The What and Where of Griffiths Tax Valuation (pre-req for next class)	Nancy Grell	2 00-3 00 P.M		
Griffiths Valuation Hands on training (ask at desk about scheduling)	See month for instructor	1 00 2:00 P.M. Beth Vought	1 00-2 00 P.M. Nancy Grell	1 00-2 00 P.M Beth Vought
PLRSI, Missing Friends, and Emigrant Savings Bank	Beth Vought		1 00-2:00 P M	

IGSI Tuesday Night Genealogy Classes

Classes are held the first Tuesday evening at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Library located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Douglas Drive & Highway 55) Golden Valley, MN. They are hosted by the Irish Genealogical Society, International and are open to *anyone* interested in genealogy. For more information go to one of the following Web sites: http //www rootsweb/~irish/ or http://mngs.org

You can also contact Nancy at 763-525-1463 or e-mail either Nancy (nanner@tcq.net) or Beth (blmkerry@tcq.net).

There is a voluntary $5 00 donation for non-IGSI members

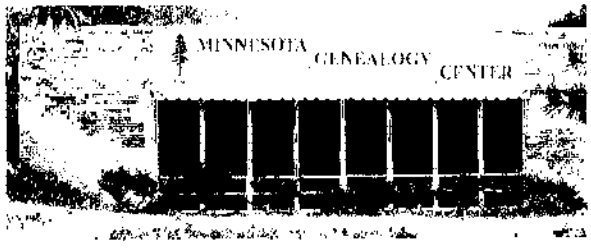
Class name	*Instructor*	*3 Feb 2004*	*2 Mar 2004*	*6 Apr 2004*
Beginning Genealogy	See month for instructor	6:30–8:30 P.M. Beth Mullinax	6 30–8:30 P.M Nancy Grell	6:30–8:30 P.M. Ida Troye or Kathy Lund
Military Records	Beth Mullinax		6 30–8:30 P.M	
Advanced Irish Research	Ida Troye		6:30–8 30 P.M.	
Organizing Your Genealogical Life Systems of Document Organization and Software to help	Tom Rice			6.30–8 30 P.M
Doing Genealogy at the MN Historical Society Library	Tom Rice	6 30–8:30 P M.		

Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings Schedule for 2004

Irish Days	*Irish Days*	*Quarterly Meetings*
March 6	August 7	February 21
April 3	September 4	May 15
May 8	October 2	August 28
June 5	November 6	November 20
July – None	December – None	

MGS (Minnesota Genealogical Society) Location

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society, International Research Library. Also location of Irish Days and classes.



Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

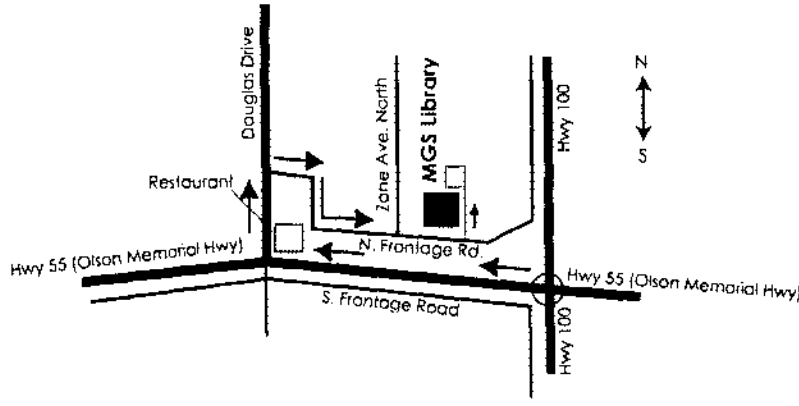
Northwest of Hwy 100 & Hwy 55 intersection off of the north service road.

Daytime hours:
Wed, Thurs, & Sat: 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Evening hours:
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Closed Sunday and Monday

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.



IGSI Research Policy (2001)

Research is for *Current Members* of the Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l (IGSI) *only!*

Members are required to pay the cost of copies
(20 cents per page) plus postage for all research.

- Research of most indexed publications will be free.
- Copies of Townland Maps: Cost of reproduction rounded up to nearest dollar. If map is rolled for mailing, cost of tube is $1.50. Plus all postage.
- Member may set a maximum amount to pay. A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours. A fee of $5.00 per hour is charged for research of the following resources in the IGSI Research Library:
  Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York. We must have first names and approximate years in N.Y.
  O'Kiefe, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland. 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only). Submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.
  Irish passenger lists in library (both books & CDs). Submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.
  The Search for Missing Friends, all eight volumes, 1851–1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot. Submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- If you do not find the publication listed above, send us a query and we will advise you if it can be searched.
- For $10.00 we will work up a study of a surname in a known County in Ireland. Surname(s) will be "mapped" out on a parish map of the County. If a couple married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map.

If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, member will be notified and no charge requested.

Do not submit research fee until requested. With a request for research, submit all the information you have that will help us in your research. Include your IGSI membership number, mailing address, and e-mail address *or* self addressed stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Gleanings

by Beth O'Dollmayr

October, November, December, 2003

Here

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least parts of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

GAR Records – The Grand Army of the Republic, which was a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans, may have some records on your veteran that you have not been able to find elsewhere. To check on the records available for your state, the following web site may help: http //suvcw.org/garposts/garposts.htm

Missouri – Births and Deaths index for Missouri are available on the following
web site: http://www.sos.mo.gov

Orphan Train Society Relocates – The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America (OTHSA) moved from Springdale, Arkansas, to Concordia, Kansas. This society focuses on the 250,000 children who were sent by train from the east cost to live with families in rural America between 1854 and 1929.
Their web site: http://www.orphantrainriders.com

Wisconsin – The Wisconsin Historical Society has added an online genealogical research service.
Web site: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/
First – Click on **Genealogy**, then **Online Genealogical Research Service**.

There

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, their official web site is:
http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

England – Family History fair, 1 & 2 May 2004, sponsored by Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Bldgs., Goswell Road, London EC1M 7BA, England.
Web site: http://www.sog.org.uk

Kerry – The genealogy room of the County Library, Tralee, has been reopened after renovation. A list of their current holdings is listed in the last edition of the Kerry Magazine No. 13. Check out their Web site: http://www.kerrycountylibrary.com or if you have questions, their e-mail is: kahs@eircom.net

Professional Researchers in Ireland. The 2003 Number 3 issue of Irish Roots magazine listed many of the researchers in Ireland, APGI and AUGRA members, plus lists from the National Library and National Archives of Ireland. If you do not have access to the magazine, send us a SASE and the area you are interested in and we'll pass the information on to you.

Clans Too

We received a newsletter from The Clans of Ireland, Spring 2003, Vol. 2 No. 1. We can't publish it all as it is seven pages in length. However, I am going to mention the 2003 Clan Gatherings, and the clans getting together in 2004 & 2005. If you want to check on your clan and it isn't mentioned below, please e-mail me at: blmkerry@tcq.net

Callaway – The Callaway Family Association, 1350 South York Street, Denver, CO 80210, is taking membership applications. For more information contact them at above address.

Crane – Member Thomas Crane has announced the publication of his book titled, *Green Is The Valley, Blue Are The Hills*, on the *Fethard At Home* web site. Fethard is a town in Tipperary, Ireland. The URL is: http://fethard.com/crane/ When you reach the "frame" just follow the directions. His book is on Acrobat Reader and is 283 pages long, so give it time to download. It is posted there for you to read *free of charge*. The book is the story of his search for his Irish and Pennsylvania Dutch roots and the emotional impact that each of his discoveries had upon him.

Crowley – The next Gathering of the Crowley Clan will occur September 3, 4, and 5, 2004 in Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland, at the Westlodge Hotel. Added details on their web site: http://www.crowleyclan.com/ Also, you can contact Taoiseach Tom Crowley, 246 Wolcott Rd., Akron OH 44313 or tcrow95798@aol.com

Curtin - We received the information on their 2003 clan gathering too late for the April 2003 newsletter, however you may want to contact them for future gatherings. Curtin Clan Event Committee, 31 Lakeview Circle, Skaneateles, NY 13152.
E-mail: aemperor@aol.com

Farrell Clan will have their International Rally on July 19–22, 2004, in Longford, Ireland. For more information contact Nuala O'Kane Farrell, 71 College Park, Longford, Ireland.
E-mail: TheFarrellClan@cs.com
Web site: http://ourworld.cscom/TheFarrellclan

Flannery – Next clan gathering is planned for 2004 in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Contact Dr. Lorcan J. O'Flannery at Flannery Clan, 81 Woodford Drive, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, Ireland; or
E-mail: oflannery@eircom.net or
Web site: http://www.flanneryclan.ie/

McKenna Clann. The next rally of Clann McKenna will be held on June 25th 2004 in Emyvale, County Monaghan. For information contact Ms. Maria McKenna, Hon. Registrar, 2 An Charraig, Mall Road, Monaghan, Ireland. Copies of the current and past Clann McKenna Family History Society Book are available for purchase by mail.

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Library News

by Beth Mullmax

October, November, December, 2003

A special thank you to all members who are donating their research books after they are finished with them. I hope all of you are taking the time to go through this list each quarter. I enter the county in Ireland when appropriate, whether or not the book is indexed, and if I have an "IB&M" after an entry this means that we purchased it from Irish Books & Media which is the local Irish book distributor, largest in the U.S. by the way. If we purchased it from IB&M, this means that we can most likely get you a copy of the book, even though it is not on our regular **Book Sales** list. If you have questions on any of the library entries, please e-mail Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net

Purchases

H503 – *Land Politics, and Society in Eighteenth-Century Tipperary*, by Thomas P. Power. Published by Clarendon Press, Oxford, NY, 1993, 376 p., map, indexed.

H506 – *A History of County Wicklow*, by Arthur Flynn. Published by Gill & Macmillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 166 p., illus., indexed. IB&M [This book and the History of County Clare, below, are both available at the cost of $22.95 from IB&M.]

H507 – *A History of County Clare*, by Sean Spellissy. Published by Gill & Macmillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 156 p., illus., indexed. IB&M

H508 – *Window on Aran [County Galway]*, by Sean Spellissy. Published The Book Gallery, Cronin's Yard, Lower Market Street, Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, 2003, 264 p., maps, illus., indexed.

H509 – *Shipbuilding in Waterford 1820-1882*. A historical, technical and pictorial study, by Bill Irish. Published by Wordwell Ltd., Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland, 2001, 272 p., illus., indexed.

H510 – *Irish Stone Walls*, by Patrick McAfee. Published by O'Brien Press Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003 (reprint), 176 p., illus., indexed.

H511 – *The Battle of Baltinglass [County Wicklow]*, by Lawrence Earl. Published by George G. Harrap & Co., Ltd, London, England, 1952, 191 p., illus.

H512 – *The Hidden Annals. A Thousand Years of the Kingdom of Connaught and the O'Conor Family*, by Vincent Byrne M.A. Published by UPublish.com, Parkland, FL, 429 p., illus.

H513 – *A Taste of Old Comber. The Town & Its History*, by Len Ball & Desmond Rainey. Published by White Row Press, Belfast, NI, 125 p., map, illus., indexed.

K080 – *The Diocese of Clogher [County Monaghan]* – a short guide to its history, by Patrick Mulligan. Published by the Clogher Historical Society, St Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland, 1986, 43 p., illus., map.

K081 – *The Parish of Carn*, by Rev. P.O Gallachair, C.C. [A brief history of the Parish of Carn, Clogher Diocese.] Published by the Clogher Historical Society, Mullaghmurphy, Co. Monaghan, Ireland, 80 p., undated. [Counties Donegal & Fermanagh]

K082 – *Registers of the Parish of St. Catherine, Dublin 1636-1715*, edited by Herbert Wood. Published by Representative Church Body Library, Braemore Park, Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 296 p., indexed. [This is a transcript of parish records (burials, christenings & weddings) for 1636-1715.]

K083 – *Register of the Parish of Leixlip, Co. Kildare 1665-1778*, edited by Suzanne Pegley. Published by Representative Church Body Library, Braemore Park, Dublin, Ireland, 2001, 64 p., illus., indexed.

K084 – *A Library on the Move. Twenty Five Years of the Representative Church Body Library in Churchtown*, edited by Raymond Refausse. Published by Representative Church Body Library, Braemore Park, Dublin, Ireland, 1995, 29 p.

L081 – *The Golden Bridge. Young Immigrants to Canada, 1833-1939*, by Marjorie Kohli. Published by Natural Heritage Books, Toronto, Ontario, 2003, 462 p., illus., indexed.

L084 – *Dictionary of Miramichi Biography*, Biographical sketches of men and women born before 1900 who played a part in public life on the Miramichi: Northumberland County, New Brunswick, Canada, by Willis D. Hamilton. Published by Author, Saint John, NB, Canada, 1997, 460 p., alpha.

L085 – *Jared Tozer and His Descendants*, by W.D. Hamilton. Published by Miramichi Books, Saint John, New Brunswick, 1998, 100 p., illus., maps, index. [This is actually a family history but there are two full pages of other surnames mentioned in the book so it is included in the reference books of Canada.]

L086 – *The Allisons of Avish Hill & The Miramichi*, compiled by Roger and Margaret Ruth. Published by Miramichi Books, PO Box 3872, Saint John, NB, Canada, 2003, 165 p., maps, illus., indexed

Donations

F035 – *The Belmores of Castle Coole 1740-1913*, by Peter Marson. Published by Peter Marson, The Earl of Belmore, 1997, 1998, Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, NI, 43 p., illus.

H504 – *Waterford County Mining*. Copies of four articles by Des Cowman. 1. Life and Labour in Three Irish Mining Communities circa 1840. 2. Life and Work in an Irish Mining Camp, c. 1840: Knockmahon Copper Mines, Co. Waterford. 3. Landlords and Their Minerals c. 1850: Two Waterford Case Studies. 4. Survival, Statistics and Structures: Knockmahon Copper Mines, 1850-78. Donated by Nancy Grell, Plymouth, MN.

H505 – *Killasser Parish: A History*, by Bernard O'Hara. [Copy of book.] [Killasser Civil Parish, Gallen Barony, Swineford Poor Law Union, County Mayo] Printed by Mallee Print & Packaging Ltd., Knock, County Mayo, 1981, 105 p., illus., no index. Donated by Par Payton, St. Louis, MO.

I036 – *Irish Americans. Immigrants in America Series*, by Kerry A. Graves. Introduction by Daniel Patrick Moynihan. Published Chelsea House Publishers, Philadelphia, PA, 2003, illus., indexed. Donated by Mary Hammill, Hopkins, MN.

J152 – *Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors*, by Margaret Franklin. Published by Flyleaf Press, 4 Spencer Villas, Glenageary, County Dublin, Ireland.
E-mail: Flyleav@indigo.ie
Web site: http://www.flyleaf.ie
Watch for Book Review & Book Sales Information.

K032 – *Handlist of Church of Ireland Parish Registers in the Representative Church Body Library*, Dublin, 23 p. and *Handlist of Church of Ireland Vestry Minute Books in the Representative Church Body Library*, Dublin, unpaged. These are the 2003 lists of Church of Ireland (Anglican) records held in the Representative Church Body (RCB) Library in Dublin. The RCB Library is trying to collect all available records, especially older ones, into the one location for safekeeping and for easier research.

L022 – *The McCabe List: Early Irish in the Ottawa Valley*, by Bruce S. Elliott, c. 2. Published by the Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto 2002, 82 p., indexed. Donated by Gloria Peck Brown, Bellevue, WA.

L082 – *St. Columban R.C. Cemetery, Hibbert Township, Perth County Ontario*. Published by Perth County Branch O.G.S., Stratford, Ontario, undated, 31 p. + 15 p. Index. Maps. Donated by Valerie Morrison, Edina, MN

L083 – *Avondale Cemetery, Roman Catholic Sections, Stratford, Ontario*. Published by the Perth County Branch O.G.S., Stratford, Ontario, 1992, 89 p. + 42 p. Index, map. Donated by Valerie Morrison, Edina, MN.

Book #2 – *Obituaries from Pennsylvania, Florida & Massachusetts papers, 1994 - 2002*, where place of birth in Ireland noted. Women have their maiden names listed, plus their spouse. These obituaries were collected and donated by Arthur Powers of Easton PA, S. McKenzie, Regina SK, Canada, and Betty Choyce Sheehan, Lakeland FL. Buzz Dynes has transcribed all of these, plus compiled an index to them. If you want us to check for your relations, just send a note or an e-mail.

FH – *The McGuire Family Genealogy*, by Fred L. McGuire. Donated by Fred L. McGuire, Seattle, WA. Published by author, undated, 59 p., ancestor chart, indexed.

Publications

Ancestral Searcher, The, Vol. 26 No. 3, September 2003. Published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.
E-mail: hagsoc@hagsoc.org.au
Web site: http://www.hagsoc.org.au/

Australian Family Tree Connections, Sep. Oct. Nov. & Dec. 2003. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia.
Web site: http://www.aftc.com.au

BIGWILL, Vol.10 Nos.4 & 5, Aug–Sep & Oct–Nov 2003. Published by British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, P.O. Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiilbig

British Isles Family History Society – U.S.A. Newsletter, Sep/Oct & Nov/Dec, 2003. Published by the British Isles Family History Society U.S.A., 2531 Sawtelle Blvd.,
PMB #134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124.

Chinook, Volume 23 Issue 4, Autumn, September 2003. Published by the Alberta Family Histories Society, PO Box 39270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
Web site: http://www.afhs.ab.can

Clogher Record, published by the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan.
Web site: http://www.clogherhistoricalsoc.com
E-mail: chs@tinet.ie
The following back issues were received: 1983; 1984; 1985; 1994; 1997; 1998; 2000; 2001; and 2002 (Golden Jubilee Issue). We have now purchased all of the available back issues of this most informative journal on County Monaghan. If you can fill in any of the missing issues we would appreciate it.

Connections, Vol. 26 No. 1, September 2003. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-mail: www qfhs@cam.org
Web site: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

East Surrey Family History Society Journal, Vol. 26 No. 3, September 2003. Published by ESFHS, 270 Tithe Pitt Shaw Lane, Warlingham, Surrey CR6 9AQ, England
Web site: http://www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

Family History News and Digest, Vol. 14 No.2, September, 2003. The Official Journal of The Federation of Family History Societies Publications, Unit 15/16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury Lancashire
BL9 6EN, England.

Forum, Vol. 15 No 3, Fall 2003. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, PO Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.
Web site: http://www.fgs.org

Genealogical Society of Ireland, Vol. 4 No. 3, Autumn 2003. Published by the Genealogical Society of Ireland, 11 Desmond Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.

Harney Update, Issue No. 68. Published by Linda Harney MacDonald, 1269 Road 9, Powell, WY 82435.
E-mail: harneyworld@netscape.net

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 13 No. 4, Sep–Oct. 2003. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 12 No. 3, Sept, 2003. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Web site: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 4, November 2003. Published by Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carra Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946.
E-mail: genfitzmh@aol.com

Kansis Kin, Vol. XXXXI No. 4, November 2003. Published by the Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
Web site: http://www.rileycgs.com
E-mail: rcgs2@flinthills.com

Kerry Magazine, No. 9, 1998; No. 11, 2000; No. 12, 2001. Published by the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, Kerry County Library, Moyderwell, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.
E-mail: kahs@eircom.net
Donated by Patricia A. O'Connor, Kirkland, WA.

Les Argoulets, Vol. 8 No. 3. Published by Centre Culturel de Verdun, Salle Canadiana, 5955 Bannantyne, Verdun, H4H 1H6, Canada. [French language will be shelved in Canadian Section of MGS]

The Moriarty Clan. Issue No. 65, September 1, 2003. Published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805.
E-mail: jfmoriarty@ync.net

North Irish Roots, Vol. 14, No.2. Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society, c/o Graduate School of Education, 69 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HL, Northern Ireland.
Web site: http://www.nifhs.org

Origins, Vol. 19 No. 1, September 2003. Published by Cairns & District Family, History Society Incorporated, PO Box 5069, Cairns Queensland, Australia 4870.
Web site: http://cwpp.slq.qld.gov.au/cdfhs

Robey/Robie/Roby Family Association Member Newsletter, Vol. 8, Issue 1, November 2003. Published by Association, 2840 68th Street SW, Naples FL 34105-7234.
E-mail: FEBerkey@aol.com

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol. 34 No. 3, September, 2003. Published by The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Inc., PO Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1, Canada.
Web site: http://www.saskgenealogy.com
E-mail: sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca

The Searcher, Vol. 8 No. 2. Published by the Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania,
P.O. Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447.
E-mail: genealogy@usnetway.com

TIARA, The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Vol. 20 No. 3, Summer 2003. Published by TIARA, PO Box 619, Sudbury, MA 02776.
Web site: http://tiara.ie

Tierney Clans Society Newsletter, Vol. 2, Issue 12, October 2003. Published by The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Tipperary Historical Journal, 2003. Published by the County Tipperary Historical Society, County Library, Castle Avenue, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.
E-mail: society@tipperarylibraries.ie

The Passing of the Gael

Ethna Carberry

They are going, going from the valleys and the hills,
They are leaving far behind them heathery moor and mountain rills,
All the wealth of hawthorn hedges where the brown thrush sways and trills.
They are going, shy-eyed colleens, and lads so straight and tall,
From the purple peaks of Kerry, from the crags of wild Imaal,
From the greening plains of Mayo, and the glens of Donegal.
They are leaving pleasant places, shores with snowy sands out-spread;
Blue and lonely lakes a-stirring when the wind stirs overhead;
Tender living hearts that love them, and the graves of kindred dead.
Oh, the cabins, long deserted! - Olden memories awake-
Oh, the pleasant, pleasant places! - Hush! The blackbird in the brake!
Oh, the dear and kindly voices! - Now their hearts are fain to ache.
They are going, going, going, and we cannot bid them stay;
Their field are now the stranger's, where the stranger's cattle stray.
Oh Kathleen Ni Houlihan, your way's a thorny way!

Kathleen Ni Houlihan & Dark Rosaleen are poetical names that our people have applied to the land of our ancestors.

Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan (IGSM)

submitted by Beth D. Stephenson Vought

If you live in Michigan, or have Irish ancestral connections to Michigan, you may be interested in the Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan established in February, 1996. IGSM's main focus is on Irish genealogy covering all thirty-two counties of Ireland and all religious denominations.

Monthly meetings are usually the third Saturday of the month at the Gaelic League on Michigan Ave. near the Corktown area in Detroit. Most meetings feature a speaker discussing some area of Irish genealogy or of Irish interest. Some of the topics they covered this year were Using Irish National School Records, Genealogical Importance of Land Records, and Researching in County Cork and Sligo. IGSM also maintains a library that is open to members only on meeting day.

Their newsletter, The Irish Tree, is published most months during the year. It contains a query section and information of interest to an Irish researcher. One of the articles recently published was a list of Irish immigrants that came to the United States whose names appeared in old Michigan county histories. The article lists the person's name, county/country of origin, place of settlement in the United States, and the Michigan county book and page number of the information source. Dr. Joseph L. Druse extracted the information from old Michigan county histories. The extraction was edited by Mary Lou Duncan.

For more information about the Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan, visit their Web site or contact them at the address below.

Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan
c/o The Gaelic League/Irish-American Club
2068 Michigan Ave.
Detroit, MI 48216
Web address: http://www.rootsweb.com/~miigsm/

Call for articles!

We are always looking for articles to put in *The Septs* and welcome your contribution. We have scheduled the following topics as the focus for the next three issues of *The Septs*.

Quarter	*Focus Topic*	*Deadline*
April 2004	Irish in Wisconsin	ASAP
July 2004	County Clare	May 8, 2004
October 2004	Irish in Minnesota	August 8, 2004
January 2005	County Limerick	November 8, 2004

If you have an article that you would like us to review for inclusion in *The Septs*, please send copies to Ida Troye (idamtr@cs.com)

Articles can be related to the focus of the journal that quarter, or can be on another topic specifically related to Irish genealogy. Our members are always looking for new sources of information so please state street and Internet addresses for their reference. Also, cite your sources where applicable. Remember to give credit to other authors when you refer to their articles.

Articles should be 1600 words or less. If you are using MS Word, you can check word count by going to the **Tools** menu and selecting **Word Count...**

Your article must be to us no later than the dates noted above. We will respond to you and let you know if and when we can use your article. If we do use it, we may request that you do some editing. If we are unable to use your article, we may request that you allow us to copy it and put it in our research library so it is accessible to other Irish genealogists.

Computer Talk

All the following begin with http:// unless noted.

Description	*Internet Address*
Nineteen Irish web sites	www.familytreemagazine.com/ethnic.asp?id=1154
Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild	www.istg.rootsweb.com
Irish in the First World War	www.greatwar.ie
Anglican Archives Ireland	www.ireland.anglican.org/library/libroots.html
Ass'n of Prof. Genealogists in Ireland	www.indigo.ie/~apgi
Irish in Iowa	www.celticcousins.net/index.htm
Imm./emig. to & from England	www.movinghere.org.uk
IGI Batch Numbers	www.freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hughwallis/IGIBatchNumbers.htm
RC parish maps Ire	www.scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/rcmaps/index.htm
Early New York Times Obit Index	www.obitcentral.com/obitsearch/obits/ny/nytimes/
Early NY marriages mid 1800's	www.genlookups.com/ny_marriages
1861 census Irish in England	www.mlfhs.org.uk
Pre 1930 Newspaper Transcripts	www.rootsweb.com/~irlnews/

Researched and contributed by Ida Troye.

Irish Genealogical Society, International–Book Order Form

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Title	*Author*	*Quantity*	*Price Each*	*Total Price*
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The Book of Scots-Irish Family Names	*Bell, Robert*		19.95	
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How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland	*Neill, Kathleen*		43.00	
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland - 2nd Ed.	*Mitchell, Brian*		20.00	
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Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors New!	*Franklin, Margaret*		15.95	
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the septs

April (Aibreán) 2004 Volume 25 Number 2

Céad Míle Fáilte – "a hundred thousand welcomes"

The Wisconsin Irish

by Patricia Keeney Gesh

The first known Europeans to come to the area now known as Wisconsin were the French. Jean Nicolet, the first white man to arrive there, stepped ashore at Red Banks near Green Bay in 1634. From then on this land of water and timber was passed through by French explorers, missionaries and fur traders. Among them were the Irish – they were fur traders, very few in number, but there nonetheless.

In order to know the appropriate jurisdictions under which to find records of Wisconsinites during the centuries, it is important to be aware of the following dates

Part of New France (1734) to Statehood (1848)

Date	Wisconsin became:
1734	Part of New France
1763	British Colonial Territory
1774	Part of the Province of Quebec
1783	Part of the United States
1787–1800	Part of the Old Northwest Territory
1800–1809	Part of the Indiana Territory1
1809–1818	Part of the Illinois Territory
1818–1836	Part of the Michigan Territory
1836	Territory of Wisconsin
1848	State of Wisconsin

And the Irish continued entering the area. As the years went by their number increased until by the middle of the 1800's it rose to a flood.

Migration Patterns

How did these Irish get to Wisconsin? The very early Irish had to depend on the old migration trails, waterways and canals. As trains were introduced throughout the country they became the favored method of transportation. Nonetheless when nearing the sites of permanent settlement most of those settlers had to depend on wagons and oxen to haul their material to their new homestead.

The migration routes varied greatly. Those who arrived after the first quarter of the 19th century into eastern ports frequently took a boat up the Hudson River to Troy, New York or Albany, New York. Here they boarded the small boats on the Erie Canal, which was completed in 1825, and traveled west to Buffalo, New York. They probably then took a boat across Lake Erie and following the lakes and through connecting canals, came into Lake Michigan. They traveled south to ports in Greenbay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Kenosha and Southport. During the months when the lakes were free of ice the docks in these cities were crowded with immigrants, many of them Irish.

(see **The Wisconsin Irish** *page 40*)

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President's Letter

Ah Spring! It's the season to plan research trips, organize family reunions, and, at the IGSI, hold annual elections. Just when I was getting my shamrocks in a row, it's time to pass on the presidential shillelagh. (Since I've had two hip replacements during my tenure, I could include a walker, several varieties of grabbing devices, and an extended shoehorn, too.) This isn't an occasion for sadness or melancholy. I'll just move over a chair at the board meetings and wear a different hat. We play a perpetual game of musical chairs where none of the chairs are ever eliminated but we love to add them if we find a willing participant. (Consider yourself invited to join us.)

I'll take this opportunity to recognize and thank some of the cast of characters who keep the IGSI ship afloat: Jeanne Bakken: always smiling under the challenge of recruiting volunteers; Pat Eaton, speaks softly but carries many big sticks; Kathy Lund, our devil's advocate and often lone voice in the wilderness; Scott Lund, like the Great Oz, works his magic behind the scenes keeping the web page viable; Colleen McClain: grace and eloquence packed with a punch; Val Morrison: the very professional presidential heir apparent; Beth Mullinax: the wind beneath our wings and the rock that keeps us strong; Florence Myslajek: our political correctness conscience; Ellen Puff: fresh energy and ideas; Tom Rice: the scholar who's never at a loss for words, words and more words; Moira Rummel, tirelessly tackled and shaped the new treasury process; Kathy Sullivan, the mover and shaker; Ida Troye: queen of *The Septs*; and, last but not least, the dynamic duo of Beth and Bob Vought who freely contribute their time, knowledge and experience to many IGSI venues.

For those procrastinators, like myself, who put off writing their family history, I may have great news. Recently I attended a lecture by a college professor who gave examples of various writing models. He caught my attention when he spoke of a genre called *faction* – fiction based on fact. Inspired, I'm incorporating my ancestral search into a mystery novel. The working title is *The Casey Code*. My story opens at a St Pat's Day parade. A diminutive costumed leprechaun hands me an envelope stating that the information I seek on the Casey family is contained within. Before I can react and question the enigmatic messenger, a runaway float knocks me to the ground. An over zealous celebrant, trying to help me up, accidentally soaks the mysterious envelope with Guinness. The words partially blur. Thus the journey begins. (Have I caught your interest? My hope is that it will put to rest the family consensus that my genealogical pursuits are boring.) I eventually team up with an office supply store clerk (What better companion? We color code our entire adventure.) This will be fun.

And, so, adieu. I thank those who acknowledged and appreciated my unconventional approach to genealogy. So, as I step down as president, imagine me walking into a fading sunset over Galway Bay with an instrumental rendition of *I Did It My Way* playing in the background.

Remember we're all in this together and I'm pulling for you.

Nancy Grell, President

Irish Genealogical Society, International
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

E-mail address: pennave@icq.net
Web page address: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish

Official Sponsor of the Fourth Irish Genealogical Congress, Ireland 2001

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Editor . . . . . Ida Troye
Layout/Design . . . . . Bob Vought

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Editor's Letter

There is much excitement and fluttering within the IGSI congregation. We are having a Genealogy Conference in the fall. Please keep this in mind when you plan your vacations, etc. It will be on October 16th.

Keep posted by checking this journal and by checking on our web page, http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish. We are very excited to be bringing you this opportunity.

This issue of the Irish in Wisconsin is so chock full of experiences and sources we may have to have a book this time instead of a journal. I even had to turn down some information, as the space was not available. Since we are such close neighbors and so many of our families resided in Wisconsin at some time it is an excellent opportunity to learn how to research that state. I must say that a trip to Madison, Wisconsin to the State Historical Society is an exciting journey. They have, in their library, all the Federal census for all of the states, for all of the years on film. I call it the AAA films. Be sure to plan ahead for what you want to look up so you won't waste any time once you get there.

We are so privileged to have the lead article written by Patricia Keeney Geyh, who is a very learned genealogist associated with the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin and the Irish Emigration Library in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She has, in the past, written for The Irish Genealogical Quarterly and The Irish at Home and Abroad. She was a speaker at our Quarterly in the past on the Irish in Canada and just returned from a month in Salt Lake City, Utah for a research trip. She appears every year at the Milwaukee Irish Festival in the genealogical tent to help patrons with their genealogical problems. You will benefit greatly by her experience in Wisconsin research.

Florence Myslajek, one of the most thoroughgoing researchers I am acquainted with has shared her experiences in searching for her great grandparents in Wisconsin. It would be well to read her story carefully and envision all the steps she has taken to trace their whereabouts. This is a person to learn from and by reading her story you can learn her methods and see that her perseverance pays off.

(*see* **Editor's Letter** *on page 48*)

Irish Genealogical Society, International
Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Highway 55
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(elevator available)

Saturday, May 22, 2004

Program

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:00 A.M. Business Meeting
9:30 A.M. Tea/coffee Break
10:30 A.M. Program

Hope From the Ocean: The Story of Irish Domestics in America

Dr. Maureen Murphy
The story of their struggle for personal economic survival while sending financial support home to destitute families in Ireland.

$5 Voluntary Donation for IGSI members
$8 Voluntary Donation for non-members

For further information call Colleen
651-641-0583

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The Wisconsin Irish (continued from page 37)

The migration routes varied greatly. Those who arrived after the first quarter of the 19th century into eastern ports frequently took a boat up the Hudson River to Troy, New York or Albany, New York. Here they boarded the small boats on the Erie Canal, which was completed in 1825, and traveled west to Buffalo, New York. They probably then took a boat across Lake Erie and following the lakes and through connecting canals, came into Lake Michigan. They traveled south to ports in Greenbay, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Kenosha and Southport. During the months when the lakes were free of ice the docks in these cities were crowded with immigrants, many of them Irish.

It is important for genealogists to remember that these Wisconsin ports were not ports of entry into the United States. All the legal immigrants, those who had not simply strolled from Canada across the unguarded borders, entered through places such as Boston, New York, New Orleans and other coastal cities. It was ships arriving at these ports along the ocean that were required to turn in passenger lists to the port authorities. Not until the very late 1890's did the United States keep records of those entering this country by land from Canada. In other words, no lists of entry from Buffalo are in existence from early times. Also, once in the United States, passenger lists were not mandated by the federal government any more than they are today when one travels by ferry from Wisconsin to Michigan.

The business of transporting immigrants on Great Lakes steamers suffered a blow in 1855 when three railroads were completed between the east and Chicago. In the same year train service opened between Chicago and Milwaukee and this ended the immigrant landings in the Wisconsin lake ports.[1]

Those who arrived in Canada sometimes landed in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick and then immediately took a coastal boat down to Boston or New York. At times these people can be found on passenger lists but in searching for them remember that they will be listed as entering from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The Dominion of Canada did not exist until 1867 so their place in what is now Canada will be listed as the name of the given province. In most cases this information is of interest in filling out the story of the family, but inasmuch as these people did not remain any length of time in the country to our north, there would be little, if any, records on them lodged in these places.

About 17% to 33% of the Irish (depending on who's counting) landing in what is now Canada remained there. The rest travelled south to the United States, often staying in Canada for some years in order to earn needed money. Some of these Irish stayed settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick until they came south. Others moved on to Quebec and then into Ontario. A significant port of entry into the United States from Canada was the city of Buffalo, Erie County, New York. From here the Irish would often board a train or boat and then begin the travel west into Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and perhaps even further west.

Many Irish landed in New Orleans and worked there on the levees. The people in Louisiana explain that it was cheaper to use Irish labor than to use slaves, who were costly. Many, many died. Others managed to come up the Mississippi to Saint Louis where they boarded smaller boats and then headed up to Galena, Illinois. From here they proceeded to the mining regions in southwestern Wisconsin.

Some Irish came into the southeastern ports of the United States. Many crossed the wilderness trail into Tennessee and Kentucky and then by river and over land to states in the North, including Wisconsin. The Ohio River also provided a means of access into the west.

Early Arrivals in the Wisconsin Lead Mining Area

By the late 1820's a goodly number of Irish had entered this area, especially in the southwest part where the lead mines were located. The Prairie du Chien church records show that on 5 September 1827 Guilliame Wells Charman (William Wells Shannon) was baptized. He was born on 20 December 1824 and his parents were Patric Charman and Anne Wells. The father signed as Patrick Sheannon. Other names appear, such as Birgitte Finely, Michael Buyrn Nancy Troy, Michael Morphee, Marguerite Kelly, Patrick Doyle etc.[2] The French priests had trouble with Irish names, hence the creative spelling.

The population of Wisconsin increased through the 1830's and the 1840's and the Irish population was a decided part of that increase. By 1850 the U.S. Census notes that there were 21,043 Wisconsinites who had been born in Ireland. There were Irish settled in every county of Wisconsin.[3] By 1860 the census showed a population of 49,961 Irish-born in the Badger State.[4] Their numbers continued to grow with each decade. Irish settlements sprang up throughout the state. They were alike in many ways, but there were decided differences as the following few examples will show.

Menasha and the Irish Road

Twenty two families were among the first Irish immigrants to northeastern Wisconsin. In 1849 they settled west of the city of Menasha where they built log houses and a church. The road in the area was known as Irish Road. This seemed to be a stopping off point where most stayed until they could afford to purchase farm land close by.[5] Those who bought farms had to learn new

skills. They were accustomed to farming on small plots of land, and this usually required only spades and hoes to work. In addition the weather and soil were different from Ireland. Many became quite successful at farming many acres of land, but other moved on to different skills.

Askeaton, Holland Township, Brown County

Another Irish community in Northeastern Wisconsin is Askeaton in Holland Township, part of Brown County. In the book, The Romance of Wisconsin Place Names, a usually reliable source of information, it is stated that *Askeaton* may have been named after some Indian of the locality who had a painful mouth since the Indian meaning of the name is *raw mouth.* [6] The Irish have been chuckling over this entry ever since it was published.

Many of the pioneer settlers in the community of Askeaton, Wisconsin came from Askeaton, a civil parish in County Limerick, Ireland. Those not directly from Askeaton came from other Limerick parishes. A few came from nearby counties. They were famine immigrants. Many of the early Irish immigrants to this area had lived in various communities throughout the eastern part of the United States before arriving in Wisconsin. Each one of these communities may have records of importance to family researchers. Thirty seven families had children born in other places than Ireland or Wisconsin according to the 1860 census. Seven had children in Massachusetts. One family had children in Massachusetts and also in Virginia; two families had children born in Canada; seven had children in New York; fourteen had children in Ohio and two families had children in Pennsylvania. Two had children born in New York and also Pennsylvania; two other families had children born in Virginia and Ohio. Migration trails are beginning to emerge. There are then many places available for further genealogical research.

It is also noteworthy that 61 of these families did not have children anywhere but in Ireland or Wisconsin. It is perfectly possible that some of these families stopped in towns along the migration trail to Wisconsin, but the census gives no clue as to where that might be. It is also interesting to note that although they came from approximately the same area in Ireland they arrived in Wisconsin by many varied routes. [7]

Logging

The Irish who settled in the northern third of the state frequently worked in the foresrs felling the giant trees and sliding them into the streams and rivers where the *river rats* made huge rafts of them and floated them down rivers to the Mississippi and on south to the developing areas that needed the lumber to build a nation. These men worked in the forests during the winter when the leaves on the shrubs and deciduous trees had fallen. The fallen trees were slid on ice tracks to the frozen streams and rivers where the spring thaw would send them down the streams to the rivers.

In late spring and summer, the jacks would go to the farms that many of them purchased near the lumber camps. They would plant their crops and care for them until the time came to return to the forests. The families they left behind would care for the farms until their return.

These men are frequently listed as farmers on the census, but few in these areas were not employed at least part of the time in the lumbering industry, whether it was in the forests, as cooks, in the saw mills or varied other ancillary businesses.

Saratoga Township, Wood County

One of the lumbering areas of Wisconsin was located in Wood County and many Irish settled in the township of Saratoga in that county. The vast majority of the early Irish settlers were from Kenosha County-either Kenosha itself or Pleasant Prairie. The fact that the largest number came from Kenosha is attested to by the *gossip* column that appeared every week in the Wood County Reporter. The column from Saratoga was called Kenosha Siftings. The people here were primarily farmers and lumbermen. As they grew older they seemed to move on into Wisconsin Rapids, the Wood County seat. Some of these families were Roman Catholics from County Down in the Province of Ulster.

Melville Settlement, Lafayette Township, Chippewa County

Further to the north was the Melville Settlement located in Lafayette Township of Chippewa County. Fifty Irish families arrived here between 1850 and 1890. Most had come from the Mizen Peninsula in County Cork. The various Federal Censuses show families with the surnames of Bateman Melville, Muldoon, Twitel, Connell, Dukelows, Maloney, Culburt, Grady, Lewis, Hawkins, McGraw, Knowlen, Cole, Royalcraft, Mahoney, Gannon, Moore, Shea, McHugh, Cole, Bennett and Allen. Most of these families arrived from County Cork and had a large degree of religious, political and economic similarities. The majority of the Settlement members were Protestant, Republican, and had enough money to buy farms upon arrival. They also worked in the logging industry. Judy Gannon Gillis comments in her article in *The Irish Genealogical Quarterly*, "They may not have shared in all the traits of the traditional Irish immigrants but they were *Irish* to the core." [8] She goes on to say, in the book *The History of the Melville Settlement* that this unusual number of Protestant Irish from County Cork is explained, by some of the families, as resulting

from the fact that they feel that they were descended from the Scots planters that came over to Ireland in the 1600s. Other families say that their families were *souperers*. *Souperism* was practiced during the famine in that part of Mizen. The families abandoned the Catholic faith in the famine times when soup or other types of relief was offered by the Protestant government and relief groups. Families had to be Protestant in order to receive the emergency supplies.

She adds that the area surrounding this community was called Little Ireland. The Settlement was a very tight community with the Catholic and Protestant Irish united against outside forces. [9]

Milwaukee, Milwaukee County

The largest number of Irish settled in Milwaukee in the southeastern part of the state. As far as percentages go, they have generally averaged between 5% an 8% of the population of that city. In 1850, however, the Irish born composed 16% of the population. Thirty seven percent of the Milwaukee Irish settled in the third ward, an area which was in the southern section of the city and east of the Milwaukee River. Nineteen percent located in the fourth ward and seventeen percent in the first ward. The rest of the Irish were scattered throughout the city.

After 1860 the percentage of Irish in Milwaukee gradually diminished. This began with the sinking of the Lady Elgin. A group of 400 politically active young Irish men and women chartered the Lady Elgin to go to a political rally in Chicago. On the way back the ship was rammed by a lumber freighter and sunk just off Winnetka, Illinois. Only 97 survived. Those on board were the present and future leaders of the Irish community. Also contributing to the decline of Irish in Milwaukee was the cholera epidemic of the 1850s.

Another calamity led to their greater dispersal throughout the Milwaukee Metropolitan area. Milwaukee was a very busy port between 1840 and 1892. Some men were dock workers and others were deck hands on small freighters and barges. Some worked long hard hours in railroad shops or factories or as common laborers just a few blocks from home. The younger lads vied for jobs as messenger boys for local banks and businesses. The women, in addition to the long hours cooking, baking mending etc, often took in sewing to earn a few extra dollars. The younger girls considered themselves lucky if they found work as a waitress or a maid in hotels and homes of the wealthy.

On Friday the 28th of October in 1892 winds reached gale force. A fire started. The fireboat was called in. The conflagration grew. The National Guard was called out to help the fleeing victims and guard against pillage. The communities of Kenosha, Racine, Chicago, Oshkosh and many others sent firemen and engines to help conquer the fire.

The fire displaced all the Irish from the Third Ward and they had to find new jobs and new homes west on Tory Hill and Merrill Park as well as in rural Wisconsin. Four hundred buildings had been destroyed and 20 city blocks completely destroyed. Seven people died and 1800 were made homeless. From that date on, genealogists must search records for the entire metropolitan area, not only the area close to the central core of the city.

There are large numbers of records to peruse in the Milwaukee area. *The Irish in Milwaukee* published in *The Irish at Home and Abroad*, Volume 5, Number 3, 1998, contains a great deal of information about these records. It includes a list of all the churches in Milwaukee before 1900 and where most of their records can be found. It includes another list of cemeteries in Milwaukee County and where those records can be found. Many other less familiar records are cited.

A Few Sources for Irish Genealogists Searching in Wisconsin

Genealogists researching their Irish families back in time through Wisconsin use the same sort of basic United States records as those of any other ethnic group. The census is where one begins. In addition vital records, probate records, land records etc. are also valuable sources of information for the family historian. There are some lesser known sources that might be of value.

For the early pioneer in Wisconsin, church records can be the most valuable source of personal information. In Wisconsin it is frequently necessary to appeal to the local pastors for access to these records, whether Protestant or Catholic. Some Catholic Diocese Archives, however, hold the church records. For example, the Green Bay Diocese has an archives in which are located films of the church records. An appointment is necessary, but the records are available to genealogists. The Milwaukee Archdiocese records, however, are on film and available through the Family History Library and its Family History Center branches throughout the world.

Newspapers can be a source of a lot of valuable information. One of special interest to those with Irish Catholic backgrounds is *The Catholic Vindicator*. It was published from May of 1872 through October of 1878 when its name was changed to *The Catholic Citizen*. *The Catholic Herald* was a newspaper running contemporaneously with the *Citizen* and eventually they joined to form the *Catholic Herald Citizen*, which is still the paper of the Milwaukee Catholic Archdiocese. A great deal of information about Irish Catholics is available in these un-indexed publications. Typical, however, of papers aimed toward the immigrant population, much of the information about the Irish was

about those in Ireland itself. Whole pages of the paper were set aside for this information. All these papers are available on inter-library loan from the Wisconsin Historical Society. Citizens of Wisconsin can check out this film, as they can any non-genealogical material.

The longest lived newspaper in Milwaukee is the Milwaukee Sentinel. There are two indexes to this paper. One covers the years 1837-1879. The second covers the years 1880-1889. These are every-name indexes, giving researchers information about births, deaths and marriages as well as news of the man who rescued a child from a run-away horse, or was put in jail for drunk and disorderly conduct. The original card file is located in the reference area of the main branch of the Milwaukee Public Library. These indexes are also on microfilm and are available at many libraries as well as through the Family History Library network. The Family History Library does not have the actual newspapers in their collection, so these must be ordered separately on inter-library loan.

The Heart of Wisconsin Genealogical Society in Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin has indexed the newspapers published in Wood County up until 1908. This index notes births, deaths and marriages during the early days of the County. It is available on computer at the McMillan Public Library in Wisconsin Rapids and also in text form, on film, at the Family History Library.

Josephine O'Hara Christon extracted the information from declarations of intent filed in Milwaukee County before 1890 by immigrants born in Ireland. These declarations were from the Milwaukee County Municipal Court and the Milwaukee County Circuit Court. This book is in the Irish Emigration Library in Milwaukee. [10]

Many, many histories of the various Irish communities in Wisconsin have been written in the past decade or so and probably many more are in the process of being written. It is always important to check catalogs and lists of material repeatedly in order to avoid missing such material.

Genealogies are being written by Irish genealogists and the Irish Emigration Library in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is working to collect and index them. This is a project that is just beginning but as time passes, should be of help to those Irish with roots in Wisconsin. The Emigration Library, supported by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, is located at the Irish Cultural and Heritage Center 2133 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It is open each Wednesday from 2:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M. Any questions should be directed to co-director Pat Geyh at geyh@msn.com.

The Irish Spirit is Still Alive and Well in Wisconsin

This brief discussion of the Irish in Wisconsin is nearing its close. During the time that has passed since arriving in the very early 1800s, the Irish have been meshed into the warp and weft of American society. They are generally well educated, energetic, filled with enthusiasm and humor. They are Americans and proud of it. However, deep down, way down, there is still that Irish consciousness - the feistiness, the willingness to draw a line in the sand.

In 1990 Milwaukee County supervisors decided that it was necessary to widen a street that ran by St. Michael's Irish Cemetery in Brown Deer (formerly Granville) a suburb of Milwaukee. In the process a large number of the graves would have to be dug up and moved. Some homes along the route would also be demolished. Wisconsin law requires that there be a hearing before any grave sites can be disturbed. The hearing was scheduled in February of 1992 and the Irish community was roused. The shillelaghs were brought out of storage and dusted off (figuratively speaking, of course).

Irish-American civil engineers went over the plans of the county and redrew the route of the widened street saving the cemetery and some of the homes. Irish-American graphic artists designed signs, posters and post cards. The post cards were taken by the thousands to Milwaukee's Irish Fest, which attracts 120-130 thousand Irish to the lakefront each August. These cards, protesting the plan to destroy large parts of the cemetery, were signed and mailed to the supervisor heading the team planning the street expansion. The Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin notified its members. The Wisconsin State Old Cemetery society joined the fray. The descendants of those buried at the cemetery were notified.

These hearings usually are mere formalities. A half a dozen people will gather to protest whatever the plan may be and the plan is nonetheless approved. The leaders of this hearing were dumbfounded to find a crowd on their hands. They moved the meeting to a larger room. The Irish American engineers presented their alternative plan; the president of the Irish genealogical society was called on to testify; the descendants of those buried in the cemetery spoke. The befuddled lawyer for the County was getting testier all the time. The judge decided in favor of the Irish and all returned to their homes. St. Michaels was saved. The message was loud and clear. "Don't mess with the Irish!"

In the days following the hearing, at the Irish Genealogical Society, the dance classes, or concerts, they would greet each other with a smile and, "We won!" The engineers have returned to their engineering; the doctors are doctoring; the judges are judging; the Irish dancers are dancing and the pipers are piping. The shillelaghs are back in storage. Perhaps they will never be needed again. Perhaps.

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The Heather Edge of Tyrone: Part II

by Richard E. Devlin

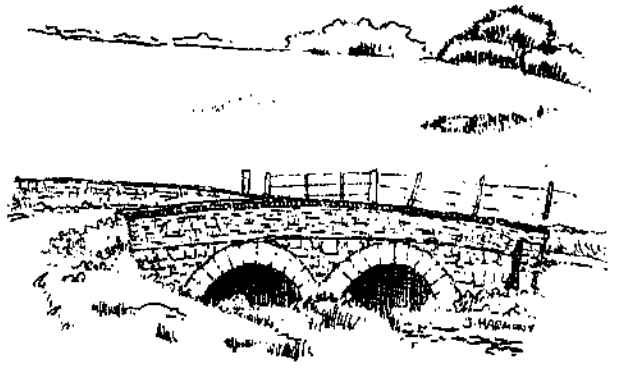
Editor's note: This is the second segment of a three part story by Dick Devlin providing some insight into a fascinating part of Ulster called the Heather Edge. In Part I, he took us through the history of the end of the Old Gaelic Order which took place in Tyrone in the 1600's. In Part II, he tells us what the literature has to say about events leading to the forced migration of some of Tyrone's most noble families to a barren upland area in East Tyrone called the Heather Edge. Of central interest to *The Septs* readers and family researchers is his listings of the surnames of the original families that populated that part of Northern Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Wading through the brief history lesson that made up Part I (Jan. 2004) of this three part essay about the Heather Edge in County Tyrone may have left some of you a little impatient about learning how to make your search for ancestral roots in Northern Ireland a little easier. From first hand experience knowing the sequence of historical events that shaped that part of Ireland where your ancestors lived will help you immeasurably in making logical decisions about where to look and how to interpret the information.

As for the Heather Edge in Tyrone, the literature search revealed to me a surprising wealth of information starting in the earliest times about this seemingly innocuous swath of the Irish landscape. In 1608, after the Flight of the Earls, one of Mountjoy's victorious generals, Sir Arthur Chichester, had been given a huge amount of land in Tyrone which included Dungannon and most of the land to the immediate west (*The Heather Edge*). In a State Letter sent back to the Queen's Privy Council in 1610, he whined that "he had been given lands that contained a disproportionate number of the indigenous Irish." He suggested in his letter that the natives could be "persuaded" to exchange their holdings in the fertile valleys for "the waste, heathy and barren uplands to the west which will grant them great scopes of wild land for the grazing of their numerous cattle." And so the concept of the Heather Edge was born.

Reading this piece of information helped to explain to me why a "John Develin & sons", direct ancestors of mine, held 300 acres of land in the townland of Altaglushan in Killeshill parish, County Tyrone. I had noted this entry in a search of the Tithe Applorment Books of 1826 and I could not figure out what circumstance had granted this ordinary native such an unusually large amount of acreage. More typically, most of the Catholic Irish in all of Ireland held only a very few acres, barely enough for survival. But armed with the knowledge about the history of the area, it was obvious that my ancestor was one of those that Sir Arthur wanted to get rid of and he took the bait.

I also learned, from talking to the old people in the Heather Edge, that a Devlin from my family was the first to settle in the townland of Altaglushan (rhymes with Russian) and have pointed out to me the zigzag marks in the hillside that represented the original rough cut lane leading to the first Devlin cabin. He was known as the "Man from Ardboe", a place to the north on the shores of Lough Neagh. Eventually five Devlin families came to reside on that hillside. In the surrounding townlands, however, they were far from alone.



The old Altaglushan Bridge*

In the 1960s, a modern day resident of Altaglushan, Father Charles McGarvey, wrote extensively about the Heather Edge, essays which were published in the Armagh Diocesan Journal. He tells us that in the early 1700s, when the landlords began the serious clearances of their estates to make room for their grand manor houses, gardens and deer parks, the local Irish had to be driven off and their homes destroyed. Among these who fled to the higher grounds of rough hills and low mountains were some of Tyrone's most noble families of the oldest Milesian origins.

These families, whose descendants still live in the Heather Edge today or the immediate surrounds, included the O'Neils, the O'Donnellys, the O'Quinns, the O'Devlins, the O'Corrs, Hamills, Mulgrews, O'Hagans, McShanes, McCanns, McCowells, Gormleys, O'Cahans (O'Kanes), Daly's and others. Some like the O'Devlins, the O'Kane's and the O'Corrs had the greater portion of their family septs located outside of the Heather Edge but they were close by in the immediate vicinity. My family, the Devlins, were all from Ardboe about fifteen miles to the north in their own area of townlands called Muinterevelin, the Country of the Devlins.

Another published insight into the family genealogies of the old Heather Edge is a small pamphlet-style booklet celebrating the 2000 Millenium Year for the old Catholic

parish of Killeeshill. The booklet entitled in Irish Paroiste Cill Aseal – Mileois 2000, recites the history of the parish whose townlands included most of those that comprised the Heather Edge. The first mention of a place of Christian worship in Killeeshill goes back to the 1300s and undoubtedly some sort of a rude structure of wood frame and mud walls had been erected from time to time on that site by the local septs. In the time of Hugh O'Neil, however, and in the decades that followed in the 1600s, there was probably no church or chapel there in use by the native Catholics.

By the 1700s, this part of Ireland was deeply enmeshed in the cruelty of the Penal Law period. No Catholic services of worship of any kind were permitted. There were a few priests active in the parish but they hid in caves at night or in the byres of their daring Catholic parishioners who risked certain eviction or even death if caught sheltering their religious clergymen. The parish did manage to stay in existence, at least on paper, in the general structure of the Armagh Diocese. Catholics continued to practice their faith in hidden places of the Heather Edge where several Mass Rocks and secret Mass Glens were the site of open air worship for decades. Interestingly, during this same repressive period, Catholics were not hindered from using their traditional cemetery for burying their dead which was located in the townland of Killeeshill now located just to the south of the main A–5 highway between Belfast and Enniskillen. And that was the site of one of those confounding stories of empathy and kindness that crop up continually in the history of Tyrone between Protestants and Catholics.

In 1768, the first new Catholic chapel in nearly a century was built in nearby Tullyallen, an astounding event in those years of fierce State repression of Catholicism. But in that area around Killeeshill there were some Protestants of conscience to be found who were deeply troubled by the repression of their Catholic neighbors, true Christians with kindness in their hearts for their fellow men. A Mr. Alex Ramsey of Tullyallen, a Church of Ireland Protestant, had for many years allowed an Altar Green and secret Catholic worship on part of his extensive lands which he rented from James, the Earl of Charlmont. Contrary to all the stories of cold and heartless landlords in Ireland, the earl was also well known for his distaste for mistreatment of Catholics and favored Catholic emancipation 60 years before it became a reality.

Alex Ramsay was also friendly with the fugitive priest, Father McCarron, who eventually prevailed upon him to find a piece of land on which to build a small Catholic chapel. Mr. Ramsay knew that the Church of Ireland clergy were looking for some ground for a new Anglican chapel and the land in front of the old Catholic burial ground in Killeeshill was their preferred site. Ramsay suggested that if they would allow the building of a Catholic chapel in Tullyallen, he could persuade the Catholics to give up their land surrounding the old burial ground. The deal was done with a proviso included that Catholics could continue to bury their dead for a certain period of years out behind the new St. Paul's Anglican chapel in Killeeshill (which they did until 1862).

The point of telling this story is to reveal that, in the worst time of oppression for Catholics in Ulster, during the Penal Law period, there were at least some men of good will in both the Catholic and Protestant ranks who were able to set aside their bitter differences and forge an agreement that was beneficial to all sides. And it helps explain why visitors to St. Paul's Anglican Church today in Killeeshill are puzzled to see the neat and prosperous looking grave sites of proper Protestants in the front of the chapel and out back are the moldering heaps of lumped up earth and the worn and tumbled headstones of the oldest Catholic families in the Heather Edge. Frances Develin, a direct descendant of mine, who died in 1793 at the age of 84, is the oldest recorded grave in the cemetery.

For those interested in the historic record of the area, the original church built in Tullyallen is the chapel that now resides in the Folk Park complex in Omagh, a major tourist attraction of Ulster and a recreation of that part of Ireland in the mid–1800s. The old Tullyallen Catholic chapel was taken apart piece by piece and transported to the Folk Park with funds provided by Charles Mellon of the Pittsburgh Mellons, a native of Tyrone who became the richest man in the world in his day.

For the benefit of *The Septs* readers who might be searching for ancestral roots in Tyrone, listed below are the names of the old Tyrone families found in the Roman Catholic burial ground in Killeeshill. The list is probably not a complete roster of the Catholic Irish who lived in that locale during the 1700s because for many years Catholics in the deeper recesses of the Heather Edge buried their dead in unofficial burial places, one of which was located in Altaglushan on a hill known as Crocknavarc, the Hill of Tombs. No records were kept of these burials. But for family researchers, the Killeeshill roster sheds some degree of light into the fading picture of the Old Gaelic Order in this last stronghold of a life and culture that is fast fading away.

Boyle, Campbell, Conlin, McCusker, Develin, Devlin, Donaghy, Donnelly, Fox, Hamill, Hughs, Kelly, Loughran, McBride, McCann, McCaul (Cowell), McKew, Mulgrew, O'Neil and Quinn

After 1842, most Catholics from the Heather Edge were buried in the cemeteries around the "new" chapels built in Tullyallen and Aughnagar, a few miles to the north and deeper into the old Heather Edge. Eventually, a third

chapel was built above the old military barracks at Altmore, now served by the Catholic parish of Pomeroy. For family researchers, none of these newer Catholic chapels offer any records at all about who is buried in their surrounding burial grounds even in this modern day. Local families know their plot locations and not even the parish priests seem to know who is buried in those plots.

St. John's Chapel, Galbally, the Heather Edge, County Tyrone*

Appendix I is an informative listing of the most common names that were members of the old Killeeshill parish. It gives family searchers some insight into the profile of names common to East Tyrone and surrounding areas in the 1700s. The brief Explanation comments were included in the original Millenium 2000 booklet on Killeeshill Parish. For family researchers, I would add the following additional names that are well represented in the Heather Edge today:

Morris, Casey, McCrory, Brannigan, Duggan, Trainor, Begley, Kerr, Boyle, McVeigh, Murphy, Haughey, McElhatton, Shields, Morgan, Warts, & Brennan.

* Illustrations by *J. Harmony*

Part III, The Heather Edge in the Modern Day, will appear in the July 2004 issue.

Appendix I

Surnames Common to the Heather Edge Area of County Tyrone

(Source: booklet produced for celebration of Killeeshill Parish 2000 Millenium)

English	*Irish*	*Explanation*
Daly	O'Dalaigh	Orig. from Westmeath. Known as heredilary poets. Often anglicized as Dawley, as pronounced in Irish. Town of Ballygawley means "House of the Daly's "
Devlin	O'Doibhilin	Old Tyrone family descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages. An O'Doibhilin was King of Ulster, 1087. Close in of the O'Donnelly's Hereditary sword bearers to the O'Neil.
Devine	O'Daimhin	A leading Fermanagh family closely associated with village of Clogher whose original Irish name was Clochar Macn-Daimhin
Donnelly	O'Donnghaile	Another old Tyrone clan close to the O'Neil clan. Also of direct descent from Niall of Nine Hostages. Town of Castlecaulfield originally Ballydonnelly, the Place of the Donnelly's. An O'Donnelly was the traditional marshall of O'Neill's army.
Dorean	O'Deorain	Originated in Counties Down and Armagh around Dromora. Means an "exiled person."
Doyle	O'Dubhghaill	Name means "dark foreigner" in Irish, often used to describe Vikings or Norsemen. Associated with the McDowells, galloglasses from the Hebrides.
Fox	O'Sionnaigh	Means "Son of the Fox", often anglicized as McAtinney. An old Tyrone name, originally a Catholic Norman name
Gillen	O'Goillain	An O'Neil subfamily. Goilla means "lad" or young Man. Name long associated with CinealEoghain, the Old Gaelic territory of the Land of Owen.
Gormley	O'Goirmleadhaigh	Also descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages. Found mostly in Mid-Tyrone. Often anglicized as Grimley, Gorman or Grimes.
Hamill	O'hAghmaill	Another family descended from Niall of the Nine Hostages, ruled territory in territory in South Tyrone, known as poets and learned men. Sometimes anglicized to Hamilton.
Hegarty	O'hEigceartaigh	Sept of Cinel Eoghain under the O'Neils. Based in a South Derry area known in Gaelic times as Loughinsholin.
Holland	O'hAolain	Anglicized in Tyrone (also Monaghan and Galway), to Holland, sometimes Holland, sometimes Hyland and Holohan. A Fr. Holland from Killeeshill was one of Sir Oliver Plunkett's clergy.
Hughes	O'hAodha	Means descendant of Hugh, anglicized to McHugh. Name common in Armagh and Monaghan. Sometimes as Hoey.

English	Irish	Explanation
Kelly	O'Ceallaigh	Common throughout Ireland, 10 different septs. Heather Edge Kellys originated in Loughinsholin, South Derry. Means descendant of Ceallach, a king of Ulster.
Loughran	O'Luachrain	From Armagh about 1430. Frenaghs of Donaghmore, closely associated with the Franciscans. Many priests of this name during the O'Neil era
McBride	MacGoillaBhrigde	Means "son of the devotee of St. Brdgid. Orig from Donegal. An important ecclesiastic family 1500-1600
McCaul	MacCathmhaoil	Old Tyrone name sometimes anglicized to Campbell or McCawell (Cowell). Common in E. Tyrone as Campbell.
McCann	MacCanna	Orig. from Armagh and territory south of Lough Neagh where they were the Lords of Clanbrassil
McCaughey	MacFeachaidh	Anglicized as Haughey and Hackett. Exclusive name to Ulster, mainly Tyrone. Common in Heather Edge
McDonald	MacDhomnaill	Most of the Heather Edge families derive from Sorley Boy MacDonald, famous galloglass for the O'Neils. Settled at Knocknacloy (Derenaught). Anglicized often as McDonnell and McGonnell.
McKenna	MacCoinaith	Family closely associated with North Monaghan, in the Truath area. Dispossessed in 1606 by the Planters for refusing to pay rent for their own land
McMullan	MacMhaolain	Orig. from Antrim and Down and previous to that from Scotland as galloglasses. Common in Heather Edge.
McGee	MacAoidh	Means "son of Hugh." Common name in Ulster.
Mallon	O'Meallain	Name means "pleasant" from ancient Irish word meall. Orig from South Derry/North Tyrone. Keepers of St. Patrick's Bell.
Nugent	MacUinseann or MacGoilla Seanain	First name is most frequent in Ireland. Second is most common to Tyrone, anglicized to Nugent or Gilshenan, means "son of devotee of St. Senan."
O'Hagan	O'hAgain	Original territory around Tullyhogue near Cookstown. Hereditary brehon family to O'Neils. Powerful during Nine Years War of O'Neil.
O'Neil	Ui Neill	Direct descendant from Niall of the Nine Hostages. The most powerful Ulster family, several sub-septs in Antrim and Armagh. Based in Dungaggon.
Owens	MacLoghain	Anglicized as Owens, McKeown, Hinds, Hynes. Originated in Fermanagh, ecclesiastics with the powerful Maguires.
Quinn	O'Coinne	The most common name in Tyrone, descended from Niall of Nine Hostages. Quartermasters in war and peace for the O'Neills. Locally still pronounced as "Queen", the Gaelic sound.
Rafferty	O'Raithbheartaigh	Means "wealder of prosperity", orig. from Sligo and Donegal.

Editor's Letter

(continued from page 39)

Be sure to check out what we are planning to focus on in the upcoming journals and if there is anything you can share with us in your experiences, be sure to contact me at idamtr@cs.com. I would love to hear from you. Enjoy this issue and even if it isn't the state of your research you can apply the same procedures to the other states in the U.S.

I will be speaking at the meeting of the Nebraska Irish & Scotch Irish Association on April 29th in Lincoln, Nebraska. Maybe I'll see you there. Remember that all of your accomplishments start with one thing - YAGOTTAWANNA!

Correction - Our Roots Began In Ireland...

The web address given in this article in the January 2004 issue of The Septs was incorrect. The correct web address is: **http://www.rootsweb.com/~miigsm/**

Presbyterian Identity and Experience in Ulster and America

by Kerby A. Miller

For the last decade, my research has focused on the historical experiences and identities of Ulster Presbyterians, on both sides of the Atlantic, during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.[1] Early on, I realized I faced a practical problem with important implications – What to call these people? "Ulster Presbyterians" is wonderfully specific, but it is also rather cumbersome. I needed a synonym. Early and contemporary writers offered me a number of options. These included "Scots–Irish", "Scotch–Irish", "Ulster Scots", or simply "Irish" (with or without a religious qualifier).

I'm not the only scholar wrestling with this issue. Patrick Griffin recently published a study of Ulster Presbyterians in early eighteenth–century America titled, *The People With No Name* – a title that reflects not only one historian's sophisticated interpretation but also the ambiguity that prevailed three or four hundred years ago. Ironically, for example, in the late 1500s and the 1600s the term "Scotch-Irish" had Catholic connotations, specifically with reference to Gaelic-speaking Scots Highlanders. Perhaps that early "negative" association helps explain why in 1720 the Presbyterian minister, James McGregor of Londonderry, New Hampshire, when writing the famous petition that later authors cited as the "charter document" of "Scotch–Irish" history, did not employ the term at all. Indeed, McGregor could identify his people only in negative terms – as neither "Irish" nor "papists" – but he did not attempt to name them himself. This, too, was ironic, because even the sympathetic New Hampshire officials who incorporated McGregor's settlement referred to it as "a company of Irish." Likewise, the first Irish emigrants' guidebook – written in 1752 by Rev. James MacSperran, an Ulster Presbyterian convert to Anglicanism, and of Scottish parentage – identified Londonderry's settlers as "Irish."

Eventually, I decided to reject the "Scotch–Irish" label as a viable synonym for "Ulster Presbyterians", in part because I had always understood that "Scotch" should refer only to whiskey, not people, but primarily because I wanted to avoid the bitter late nineteenth and early twentieth–century controversy over what the early Irish–American Catholic historian, Michael O'Brien, called the "Scotch-Irish Myth." O'Brien tried to *find* native–Irish antecedents for every Ulster Presbyterian in early American records, but his "Scotch–Irish" antagonists were equally industrious. For instance, one nineteenth–century author cleansed the Upper Shenandoah Valley's early history by altering – by "Scotch–Irishizing" (or "Scotch–Guarding") – all the native– or "Catholic" Irish names that appeared in Mary McDowell Greenlee's memoir of the Valley's first settlement; thus, Cullen was changed to Coulter, Quinn to Green, and so forth. Moreover, by the late 1800s, if not long before, the "Scotch–Irish" label had become far too loose in its application to be of much use to a serious historian. The authors of late nineteenth–century U.S. county histories, for instance, regularly re–baptized as "Scotch–Irish" Baptist farmers and Methodist merchants with names like Brennan and O'Brien!

Ultimately, I also rejected the term "Ulster Scots", although the label has both historical precedence (it was not uncommon in the seventeenth century) and considerable cultural, financial, and political clout in contemporary Northern Ireland. In addition, "Ulster Scots" is the term accepted by many linguists to identify one of the languages or dialects in the North. As an ethnic or an ethno–religious marker, however, "Ulster Scots" is problematic–particularly when it is employed (as was the term "Scotch–Irish" in the U.S.) to encompass all Ulster Protestants, or to imply the permanence of irreconcilable differences between their historical and political "traditions" and those of Ireland's Catholics. For at least a few people, I suspect, one of the "Ulster Scots" label's greatest appeals may be its erasure of all references to "Ireland" and "Irish." In its generic usage, however, it also erases from Ulster's historical record the large and important body of Ulster Anglicans of English descent, subsuming them into "Ulster Scots" homogeneity, which in turn logically presumes Presbyterian primacy in the North's social, cultural, and political history. That presumption, however, is very questionable. During the last three centuries, for example, Ulster's Protestant population has steadily become less Presbyterian, from a high mark of perhaps two–thirds in the early 1700s to less than half (46%) by 1926 and to less than two–fifths (39%) in 1971. Likewise, it was the Ulster Presbyterians whose disputatious political culture – once the bane of Anglican bishops, landlords, and officials – was subsumed in the zealous monarchism and Tory conservatism that traditionally characterized Ulster's Anglicans – as well as in the latter's most distinctive institution, the Orange Order.

In short, although the "Ulster Scots" label may reveal much about contemporary Unionist thinking, for a historian of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Ulster it seems to obscure much more than it illuminates. Thus, in my own work I opted instead to employ the term "Scots-Irish" as a useful synonym for "Ulster Presbyterians" on both sides of the ocean. In large part, what decided me was the hyphen, because it serves as a graphic symbol of the ambiguity and the fluidity of these people's (and of other people's) ethnic or "national" identities. For the hyphen does not suggest linear movement or "progress" from one identity to another, but rather the possibility of continual movement back and forth – contingent on changing circumstances, including the social and political interests of those élites who attempt to speak for and define their "community."

As I noted earlier, in the 1700s it appears to have been at least as common for Americans, sympathetic or critical, to label Ulster Presbyterian immigrants as "Irish" as to define them as "Scotch-Irish." Indeed, some of their most savage critics, such as Charles Woodmason, an Anglican clergyman in South Carolina, apparently thought that "Scotch-Irish" had the most defamatory connotations. Perhaps that was one of several reasons why, in the late eighteenth century, there appears to have been an increasing tendency for Ulster Presbyterians in America to define themselves as "Irish" – for example, in the seaport merchants' inter-denominational St. Patrick's and Hibernian societies, but, more importantly and revealingly, in their personal letters to relatives back in Ulster, where the Patriot, Volunteer, and, later, the United Irish movements were popularizing vague but equally inclusive notions of "Irish" nationality.

In 1774 for instance, James Caldwell, a merchant in Philadelphia, informed his brother in north Antrim that, although the local "Scotch" were characterized by "unbounded loyalty" to the British Crown, "nine-tenths" of the "Irish ... espouse[d] the American cause." Significantly, Caldwell was proud to include himself and his Presbyterian, Anglican, and Catholic business and political associates in an "Irish" community that was culturally pluralistic and politically united – as in their common zeal for both American and Irish self-government they happily combined what Caldwell called "the sagacity and calmness" of the northern Presbyterians with "the enthusiastic chivalry" of the "native[s]" of southern Ireland. Likewise, shortly after the Revolution another Ulster Presbyterian in America encouraged his kinsman in Co. Down to emigrate by assuring him that Virginia's inhabitants were "very fond of Irish emigration" – "it is given as a toast often at their fairs", he reported – and that the Virginians "much applaud the Irish for their ... spirit of independence." Finally, in 1802 yet a third Ulster Presbyterian, this time in western Pennsylvania, rejoiced that Thomas Jefferson's recent election had relieved him and the other "poor Irish" of the discriminatory legislation that the Federalists had imposed on them in the 1790s.

This and other evidence suggests several things. First, for a brief moment, in the era of the American and French revolutions, the "Irish" ethnic or "national" label had both broad and positive connotations among many (but, as we shall see, not all) native Americans: broad – in the sense that the term encompassed all those of Irish birth or descent; and positive – in the sense that the "Irish" were viewed as imbibing to an exceptionally laudable degree the "spirit of independence" and republicanism. Second, during this moment it appears that many, perhaps most Ulster Presbyterians – both in America and in Ireland – were willing to embrace an "Irish" identity the connotations of which were primarily political, not ethno-religious, and that was intimately associated with the "spirit of independence" hailed by reformers and radicals on both sides of the Atlantic.

When and why did that moment pass? Why and how did Ulster Presbyterians in America learn to reject the "Irish" label and to describe themselves instead as "Scotch-Irish?" Conversely, why and how did the meaning of "Irish" – among native- and Irish Protestant Americans alike – resume its old connotations of "[exclusively] Catholic" and "inferior?"

There are a number of explanations for these developments. First, during the early nineteenth century new Ulster Presbyterian immigrants were increasingly "Protestant", with mentalities shaped in Ireland not by the liberal or radical currents of the late 1700s but by evangelicalism, by Orangeism, and by material and political conflicts with Irish Catholics who themselves were, under their own clerical and political leadership, becoming increasingly militant and "aggressive." Second, in America as in Ireland, religious revivalism created a heightened and a pan-Protestant religious consciousness that accentuated Protestant-Catholic differences (over education, for example), which in turn often escalated into political and violent confrontations. Finally, the most common explanation is that Americans of Ulster Presbyterian (and other Irish Protestant) stock formulated a "Scotch-Irish" identity to distinguish themselves from the embarrassing hordes of impoverished and disease-

ridden Catholic-peasant immigrants of the Great Famine – and so to avoid the opprobrium heaped on the latter by native American Protestants.

I do not reject those interpretations, but my own is rather different – and it is located earlier, in the 1780s and the 1790s. I suggest that the modern (and invidious) distinctions between the Protestant "Scotch-Irish" and the Catholic "Irish" first re-emerged as the result of a strategy by Federalist Party politicians and clergymen (often of Ulster Presbyterian descent) who were opposed to the "spirit of independence" that was associated with "Irishness" and with its perceived political, social, and cultural expressions in American society. These "Irish" expressions included strong opposition to the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794, and radical Jeffersonian politics and journalism, as well as the intemperate drinking and boisterous fairs that scandalized middle-class Presbyterian lay and clergymen – for instance, in long-settled Londonderry, New Hampshire, as well as on the new western frontiers. In short, I suggest that the modern meanings and applications of "Scotch-Irish" were born out of the negative reactions – among many conservative upper- and middle-class Ulster- and native Americans – to what they regarded as the democratic and licentious "excesses" of the American and the French revolutions, and to the prominent association of the "Irish" with those "excesses."

For instance, I suggest that it was neither accidental nor out of ignorance that Yankee Federalists labeled their Irish-born political adversaries as "Wild Irish", for that term not only had obvious Catholic and Gaelic connotations – but it also had specific associations with the alleged treachery and barbarism of those who perpetrated the legendary (and legendarily-exaggerated) massacres of Ulster Protestants in 1641. Surely Federalist politicians realized that the overwhelming majority of those they stigmatized as "Wild Irish" were Presbyterians, not Catholics. However, by playing upon their old communal memories and prejudices, the Federalists were not only trying to revive Ulster Presbyterians' traditional sectarian loyalties, but also warning them, in effect, that unless they wished to share the "Wild Irish" stigma – and thus to forfeit their inherited claims to superiority – they must needs espouse Federalist (i.e., non-"Irish") virtues of order, deference, and temperance, and to forswear political and social behaviors that were proverbially associated only with the "naturally" rebellious, violent, and intemperate "Irish" (Catholics).

Perhaps one can see this strategy at work in Jeremy Belknap's late eighteenth-century History of New Hampshire, for it may have been no coincidence that this Congregational clergyman, future Harvard president, and staunch Federalist pamphleteer was the first to resurrect and publish Rev. McGregor's famous Londonderry petition of 1720 – as a signpost for Ulster Presbyterians who wanted to follow the road from "Wild Irishness" back to "non-Irish" (i.e. "Protestant"/ "Scotch-Irish") respectability. Likewise, surely it was not accidental that when Hugh Henry Brackenridge, a Scottish immigrant and conservative judge in Pennsylvania, satirized his radical political opponents – William Findley and William Duane – in his novel, Modern Chivalry, he transformed them into the blundering, inebriated, and violently unstable "stage-Irish" character of "Teague O'Regan" – although in fact Findley was an Ulster-born Presbyterian and Duane was an American-born deist and nominal Episcopalian! For Brackenridge and his intended readers, it was Findley's and Duane's political opinions and style, not their religion or birthplace, that made them stereotypically "Wild Irish."

Finally, this transition may be seen in the popular poetry of Robert Dinsmoor, a grandson of one of Londonderry, New Hampshire's early settlers, and of David Bruce, an Ulster (or Scottish – accounts differ) Presbyterian immigrant in southwestern Pennsylvania. Bruce wrote and published his poetry in the 1790s, Dinsmoor between that decade and his death in 1836. Both men were arch-Federalists and conscious propagandists. Bruce may have been the first writer to employ the term, "Scotch-Irish", in positive and modern ways (he signed his poems, "A Scotch-Irishman"), while Dinsmoor was a fervent Calvinist and a nativist who proudly proclaimed that "The highest pedigree I plead" is a "Yankee born" of "true Scotch breed." Both men appropriated the dialectic forms and poetic conventions employed by Ulster's contemporary Rhyming Weavers (which was bitterly ironic because most of the latter, such as James Orr of Ballycary, had strong democratic and even Irish-nationalist sentiments) to associate "Scotch-Irishness" with American political and religious conservatism and with socio-cultural "respectability." Within a few decades, their efforts would be conventional. For instance, in his own History of Londonderry [New Hampshire], Edward L. Parker, an Ulster-stock Presbyterian clergyman, blamed every embarrassing episode or trait in his people's past on their Scottish ancestors' brief but contaminating exposure to Ulster's Catholics.

The means by which a dominant class – in this instance, the rising Ulster-American Presbyterian bourgeoisie – achieves a cultural and political hegemony over its adherents – in this case, in order to prove their collective "worth" to Protestant America's governing classes – can be either coercive or subtle, ranging from political punishments (as in the Federalists' Alien and Sedition Acts), to exclusion from religious communion, to everyday signals that "respectable" behavior is a prerequisite for decent wages or easy credit.

Rather oddly, although many historians have exposed the coercive mechanisms and socio-cultural pressures that helped ensure the success of bourgeois-led Irish Catholic nationalist movements, to my knowledge very few scholars have investigated whether similar processes were at work in Ulster, from the late eighteenth century onward, to ensure the conversion of politically disaffected "Irish" Presbyterians into loyal "Ulster Scots" Unionists. However, there is some suggestive evidence hidden in the North's population history.

I have done some demographic research on the region known variously as Mid-Ulster or as the "Linen Triangle" – centered on Co. Armagh, in 1795 the birthplace of the Orange Order, but including portions of west Down and east Tyrone as well. Specifically, I have compared the populations of Mid-Ulster parishes in 1766 and in 1831 (there are no religious censuses between those dates, and not again until 1861). Of course, the 1766–1831 period spans the American and French revolutions, the "Armagh Outrages", the strife between local Orangemen and the United Irishmen and the latter's Catholic Defender allies, the outbreak and suppression of the 1798 Rebellion, the Act of Union in 1800, and the years of severe economic depression that followed the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815.

The results of this research are rather striking. In most Mid-Ulster parishes (particularly in those with rich soils), between 1766 and 1831 the loyal members of the legally-privileged Church of Ireland substantially increased their proportions of the local populations – and they did so at the expense of the region's Presbyterian as well as its Catholic inhabitants. For instance, in 1766 the parish of Moira (in northwest Down) was 34 percent Anglican, 34 percent Presbyterian, and 32 percent Catholic. By 1831 the Anglican share had risen to nearly 54 percent, whereas the proportion of Catholics had declined to 27 percent, and the Presbyterian share had fallen dramatically to merely 19 percent. Likewise, in the combined Armagh parishes of Loughgilly and Killevy, between 1766 and 1831 the annual growth rate among Anglicans was an unusually high 4.03, whereas among Catholics it was only 1.91, and among Presbyterians it was an unusually low 1.17; as a result, the Anglican share of the local Protestant population rose from 5 to 26 percent, with the Presbyterian share declining in proportion.

To be sure, these changes in religious demography partly reflect the slight disparities between Anglicans' and Presbyterians' annual growth rates that prevailed in much of the North during this period. The radical alterations in Mid-Ulster, however, may also reflect the effects of official or unofficial, overt or subtle, pressures imposed by Anglican landlords and magistrates and by ordinary Orangemen on local Presbyterians (as well as on local Catholics) who could or would not conform to the emerging Unionist order. Barring wholesale conversions to the established church, it seems reasonable to assume that drastic and discriminatory post-1798 changes in local landlords' leasing policies may account for such dramatic changes in the region's ethno-religious (and, hence, political) composition. The observations of John Gamble, who in 1815 noted the fiercely-democratic sentiments expressed by Ulster Presbyterian emigrants to America, may shed light on their reaction to the processes that impelled their departures. So may also the unexpected occurrence of Irish nationalist opinions in many letters written by such emigrants during the first half of the nineteenth century – even into the Famine years – in a period when, according to accepted wisdom, such notions had been all but eradicated from Presbyterian political culture in Ulster itself.

Let me offer another tidbit of demographic evidence, this time from the period of the Great Famine – the cataclysm that purportedly confirmed both the Ulster Protestants and the American "Scotch-Irish" in their sense of "natural" separateness from – and divinely-ordained superiority to – "Irish" Catholics. Between 1841 and 1851 the population of the overwhelmingly-Protestant and Presbyterian parish of Kilwaughter, in mid-Antrim, fell 36 percent–a decline comparable to those experienced in some of the most impoverished Catholic districts of Munster and Connacht. In the nearby parishes of Glenwhirry, Raloo, and Killyglen Grange – all with similarly large Protestant and Presbyterian majorities – the populations fell by one-fourth to one-fifth during the same period. Moreover, between 1831 and 1861 – in the three decades spanning the Famine crisis – the Presbyterian population of nine-county Ulster declined by 18

percent. This was almost precisely the same proportional decrease that Ulster's Catholics experienced, whereas by contrast the North's Anglican population fell only 13 percent. In every Ulster county except for Fermanagh, proportional losses among Presbyterians in 1831–61 were greater (often substantially greater) than among Anglicans, and only in Antrim and Down were Presbyterian attrition rates less (and only slightly less) than among Catholics. Looking again at Mid-Ulster, between 1831 and 1861 the Anglican population of Co. Armagh fell merely 8 percent, the Catholic population by 16 percent, while the county's Presbyterian population declined by a startling 31 percent! Lastly, between 1831 and 1861 the Presbyterian share of nine-county Ulster's entire Protestant population declined from 57 to 53 percent. Thus, while the Famine helped make Ulster more "Protestant", it also made its Protestants more Anglican. And, as noted earlier, that trend – which had begun in the eighteenth century – would continue through the late twentieth.

What are the implications of these demographic patterns? Did Presbyterian attrition – primarily the result, we must presume, of disproportionately heavy emigration to America – promote the consolidation of Ulster Protestant loyalism and conservatism? – both traditionally Anglican (and landlord) projects? Did mass departures by lower-class and/or politically-disaffected Presbyterians help ensure, among their remaining co-religionists, the hegemony of Rev. Henry Cooke and others who led their people into the Unionist alliance with Anglican landlords, evangelicalism, and the Orange Order? – loyalty to which increasingly became the poor Presbyterian's most reliable protection against famine, eviction, or unemployment? And was the consolidation of Unionist hegemony in Ulster – and of its "Scotch-Irish" counterpart in America – encouraged, indeed even mandated, by elite needs to ignore the existence of poor Presbyterians on both sides of the ocean – and to ignore the intra-communal or class conflicts which their very existence implied – by racheting up a sectarian and supremacist rhetoric which in turn sharply and simplistically divided Ireland's inhabitants and its immigrants into merely "two traditions" – Protestants and Catholics, Unionists and Nationalists, the loyal and the disloyal, the "worthy" and the "unworthy"?

In conclusion, I believe that my brief remarks have a number of implications. First, ethnic or national identities are dynamic and contingent, not static and permanent, and they are determined not only be "external" or environmental pressures and circumstances but also by "internal" or intra-group conflicts and struggles for social, cultural, and political hegemony. Second, this is true not only among Ireland's immigrants abroad, but also in Ireland itself, which in turn suggests that the "two traditions" model of Irish history and society – a model that assumes eternal ethno-religious or "national" polarization – is too rigid and unimaginative to encompass either the complexities of the Irish past or the possibilities of the Irish future. Third, contextualization, fluidity, and contingency are characteristics of the Irish Protestant/Unionist "tradition", not merely of the Catholic/Nationalist "tradition" on which most historians have focused their deconstructive analyses. And finally, therefore, Ulster Presbyterian or Scots-Irish history may be vastly more interesting than many scholars have heretofore imagined – or even, perhaps, wanted to imagine.

[1] For extensive treatments of the arguments in this paper, see Miller et al., Irish Immigrants in the Land of Canaan: Letters and Memoirs from Colonial and Revolutionary America, 1675–1815 (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003); and Miller et al., "The Famine's Scars: William Murphy's Ulster and American Odyssey," in Éire-Ireland (Special Issue on Irish America), 36, nos. 1–2 (Spring/Summer 2001), 98–123.

An Irishman in Wisconsin Territory

by Thomas P. McKenna, Montpelier, Vermont

"At one time yesterday we counted thirty five large wagons or prairie schooners, attached to nearly every one of which were four yoke of oxen. There could not have been fewer than 250 oxen attached to these teams." That's how a pioneer publisher described the scene he saw from his Milwaukee office in October 1844. He added, "The ox was preferred to the horse because he was better adopted to heavy work . A secondary consideration which influenced farmers in favor of oxen rather than horses was that oxen could be converted into corned beef." [1]

The same month those 250 oxen pulled Conestoga wagons through Milwaukee, my great-grandfather, Patrick J. (P. J.) McKenna, got a great deal on land in Dodge County, Wisconsin Territory. Dodge County was created in 1836 out of Milwaukee County and named after Henry Dodge, governor of the territory In October 1844, P. J. bought 80 acres and two weeks later he bought another 160 acres, all from the U.S. Government for $1.25 an acre. Thomas McKenna, probably his brother, bought an adjoining 160 acres for the same price in August 1846. The chance to own their own land, an impossible dream for them in Ireland, was one of the main motivations for the Irish to emigrate and also what lured them west into the wilds of Wisconsin Territory. Today, P.J.'s 80 acres has a hospital and homes on it, but the 160 acres north of Watertown is still beautiful, rolling, lightly wooded farmland that probably looks much as did in the mid-19th Century.

P. J. McKenna was born in Tirkane Townland, Killelagh Parish, County Derry in 1810. The nickname for his branch of the McKenna family is "Fadue", which is pronounced "Fagee" and may mean "long." That land purchase in 1844 is the first evidence I have found of him in America In 1846 he married Mary Crangle from County Down. Their son, John, was born in 1847 and a daughter, Susan, was born in 1849. Sadly, Mary died in childbirth when Susan was born. That was a common occurrence on the frontier. P. J. gave his little boy and baby daughter to neighbors and they were with those families in the 1850 census. I have never found Susan after that, but John lived until the late 1890s. After that tragedy, P. J. was "lost" for the next eight years. I even looked for him as a Forty-Niner in California. I finally found him in a church record when he married Mary (Dougherty) Sullivan in Watertown in 1857. She was born in County Sligo in 1825 and emigrated when she was 14. Her husband John J. Sullivan, from County Cork, died in Wisconsin in 1856, leaving her with six children. She and P.J. had five more children, including my grandfather, and she lived until 1907. Good, strong Irish peasant stock!

The death of a spouse and remarriage was common and those pioneers usually married people who lived nearby and were from the same ethnic group and religion. Unless he had a horse, the courting distance was limited to how far a man could walk, roundtrip, between dinner and bedtime. The intermarriage of ancestors from five different counties in Ireland has made my genealogy research challenging.

P.J.'s obituary said, "At the age of 21 he came to America and went into the mercantile business in Milwaukee, when that place was only a frontier trading post. He was an intimate acquaintance of Gen. Zachary Taylor and Gen. Atkinson and was influenced by the glowing descriptions they gave of the country farther west. When they went to Capture Black Hawk, he moved to Fort Rough and Ready, named after Gen. Taylor. The place is now called Watertown. Here he purchased a tract of land and built a log house which was used several years as a dwelling place and a schoolhouse, he being a teacher." That's a fascinating tale but I have never found a shred of evidence to support any of it

The first kindergarten in America was started in Watertown in 1856 by Margarethe Schurz, whose husband Carl fled Germany after the 1848 revolutions. The two main ethnic groups in Watertown were the Irish and the Germans, who had a German language newspaper. The Irish dominated politics because they spoke "near English" so there was some tension between the two groups. An Irish boy who strayed into the German area might get beat up. Ditto for a German boy who ventured into Irish territory.

Some of the Irish had reservations about going to America. Patrick's half brother Peter wrote from Dublin in 1868, "I was thinking of going to America, well I was interest going so I was telling Dan Timoney and he would not hear of me going at all that there is a very low account from it, and so their is and going I may Say on chance did not know what hardship I would have to endure, and that it would only Kile me, that was never used to hardship or Slavery so I will leave that out of my head for another year, or more."

Another Irishman, John Solon, described how his family left Ireland during the Famine and came to Watertown in 1847. His brother was killed in an accident when they landed in New York. "After burying the little fellow we shipped by boat to Albany and from there by canal to Buffalo. This trip took 8 days. While on the trip on the canal my Mother was taken with a raging fever and after being 5 days in the hospital at Buffalo, she died." His father had intended to go to Chicago "but about this time there was a boom for Wisconsin ... we took passage to Milwauke ... a four-day trip." There his father met an Irishman who sold him the right to government land in Dodge County for $50. He bought 80 acres for $1.25 an acre, sight unseen. It was a four day trip "by team" to Watertown. His father and a cousin who came from Ireland with them had to walk out to find the land. They lived in an old log house on the land and cleared the forest to build a shanty with "an excuse of a fireplace and chimney" and plastered with mud. During this work his remaining brother "got the Billiuous Fever and died in a few days."

Although John Solon was only five years old "and had the ague", it was his job to carry water from a spring. The nearest neighbors were two miles away but Indians were camped less than a half-mile away. Every night the screech owls hooted on every side. His father would trade a day's work for a day's use of an ox team to break the soil. The cousin left to work in a brick factory and while his father was absent working for trades, John was often alone for days "with nothing to eat perhaps but dric bread." From a neighbor woman his father had learned how to bake bread "in a flat kettle set on some stones with fire under and on top and in fact used to make fine bread." They suffered a big financial loss when a cow his father bought wandered away. His father searched for it for several weeks but the cow was never found.

Almost two years later, his father's three brothers and a sister arrived. One brother got a job in town and moved out, but the sister married. So John, his father, two uncles, and his aunt and her husband all lived together in the small shanty. The newlyweds eventually moved out, but then his father married a widow with two children and they had two more children, Margaret and James. In 1862 John married his stepsister.[2]

P. J. McKenna was in Iowa by 1895 and on the state census question "Soldier in the War of the Rebellion?" he answered, "17th Regiment Wisconsin." That was part of the Irish Brigade. When that war ended, P. J. was 55 and had a wife and 11 children, so it is unlikely that he served. Could P. J.'s son John have served in that unit? He would have been only 16 when the war ended. In the 1890 Special Census for Wisconsin I found "McKenna, Thomas. Pvt Co B, 17th Wisconsin. Enlisted 5 Sep 1862, died 1864. Widow Mary E McKenna." That may have been the Thomas McKenna, probably a brother, who bought land near P. J. in 1846. I searched for P. J., John, or Thomas in the original records of that unit in the Wisconsin State Historical Society and the National Archives but could not find a record or pension application that matched any of them.

In 1872 the McKenna family moved west, from Wisconsin to Adair, Iowa. That was the year Jesse James committed the first train robbery in America just outside Adair. P. J.'s son, my grandfather, said he always liked Wisconsin best. He even thought the vegetables tasted better there.

[1] John G. Gregory, *Southeastern Wisconsin, Old Milwaukee County* Vols. I & II, p. 92

[2] John Solon, Unpublished manuscript *Reminiscences of Early Days in Watertown*, #SC1974, Wisconsin Historical Society Archives.

Slate of Officers for Election to the Board of IGSI

Elections will be held at the Annual Meeting on May 22, 2004. Terms begin July first. Terms are for one year. Officer may only serve two consecutive terms. Officers must be members of MGS. Must attend IGSI Board meetings (presently scheduled for 3rd Mondays of the month at 7:00 P.M. at the MGS library.)

President: Valerie Morrison

1st Co-vice-presidents: Colleen McClain and Tom Rice

2nd Vice-president: Jeanne Bakken

Secretary: Kathy Lund

Treasurer: Kathy Sullivan

Past President: Nancy Grell (no choice!)

The Search for John Malone in Wisconsin

by Florence Baskfield Myslajek of Minneapolis, MN

By the time I started serious genealogical work, all four of my grandparents were dead, as were their siblings. In 1989 my primary goal in starting my family history was to trace my father's surname "Baskfield" back to Ireland. I have not succeeded. I knew only that his parents John Joseph Baskfield and Mary Etta Malone were born in, or near the town of Beaver Dam in Dodge County, Wisconsin. Like other first time researchers, I was interested in tracing my ancestors back in a direct line as far as I could go. I learned that I often had to trace persons in collateral lines to find the information I wanted.

I began my search for my Irish Catholic great grandparents in Wisconsin. I persuaded my husband, John Myslajek, to make a quick weekend trip with me to Beaver Dam. We drove through an all day rain and arrived just in time to visit the local library. With the assistance of the librarian I found the first documentation for William Baskfield, my father's grandfather, on the earliest, existing plat map for the area (1859). He owned twenty acres. This is the earliest record I have found for him in Wisconsin. I also got the name of the only Baskfields still living in Beaver Dam. The wife had married into the family, but she was interested in family history for her children. Although not there that day, she worked in the library and when I contacted her she was willing to make some copies of old news articles and send them to me. In exchange for that she received a copy of my self-published history of the Baskfield family.

We had enough daylight to visit the St. Mary's Cemetery at Fox Lake where the Baskfields were buried. While I was trying to figure out where the oldest graves were, my husband sported "Baskfield" on the large granite, standing memorial stone. I took a picture, but I was disappointed because I had heard that many Irish ancestors recorded their county or even townland of their origin in Ireland on their tombstones. William Baskfield did not. It was my introduction to the fact that he spent most of his life staying out of public records. I would find few records for him, but a number for John Malone, the father of my grandmother Mary Etta Malone. I did find William Baskfield listed along with John Malone as early pew holders at St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

A piece of good advice usually given to beginning researchers is to search just one surname at a time, but both William Baskfield and John Malone lived in Beaver Dam. As I did my research in many records I would very few for William, but I could relieve my frustration by recording what I could find for John.

For example, on my first trip to Beaver Dam we visited his gravesite in St. Patrick's Cemetery. We found, along with information about his beloved wife Mary McCabe Malone:

John Malone
Born in County Clare, Ireland
June 24, 1828
Died November 30, 1902

Ironically, the gravestone gave me the county information for the person where I already knew the county of origin

An airshow was going on in the area and all three motels were full. It was a rainy day, and someone had cancelled so we did find a room. Important lesson: plan ahead for a research trip.

I am a book-learner, so I started to visit libraries. A research trip sponsored by the Minnesota Genealogical Society introduced me to the excellent genealogical collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison, Wisconsin. In the early 1990's I did not have access to the Internet, so I would return to this library many times. Libraries then were an important resource to me and still are today.

In Madison I found some early histories of Dodge County. Also, I learned to document my sources, by copying title pages and/or recording publication dates in order to not have to go back and look them up again. If your ancestors were early settlers in the county, they were often recorded in brief biographies. I was not able to find one for William Baskfield, but was fortunate to find one for John Malone and for his son, James E. Malone. A more detailed biography was available for James E. Malone (John's son), probably because he was a lawyer and held many government offices. I learned from this that it is important to search in the accounts of the relatives.

In these two discoveries, I found that John Malone had emigrated from Ireland and that during a storm on the voyage he had formed a cross and thrown it in the ocean as a prayer. After landing in Quebec he settled in Malone, Franklin County, New York, a small town close to the Canadian border. While there he farmed and ran a grocery business. He also found his wife and on 4 March 1851 he married Mary McCabe, born in Ireland. She had emigrated earlier with her parents. I was unable to get a marriage record; the pastor died in a fire and the parish records went up in flames with him. There were no civil records for that time period.

Earlier, Mary Etta Malone's brother, Michael Malone, shared a letter that told that John and Mary left the town of Malone for Wisconsin in 1852 with several other families, including Mary's parents. They traveled overland to Ludington, Michigan and by ship across Lake

Michigan to Milwaukee. The railroad took them to Hartford, Wisconsin, which is the end of the line. They walked about twenty miles to Beaver Dam. They must have known their destination, but I have not been able to find out their reason for selecting that town. Wisconsin had become a state in 1848, and there were many new settlers, so the availability of land may have been the reason.

John Malone did some farming and also started a grocery business in Beaver Dam. His store and $8,000 in stock were destroyed by a fire along with many of the buildings in the town in 1863. His stock was not insured, so it was a great personal loss. There were rumors that the fire, which did $50,000 worth of damages, started in an ash barrel. Until the late 1960's, a hastily formed bucket brigade was the only fire defense. Since so many of the buildings were wooden, fires were disastrous.

Seeking to derive some benefits from the disaster, John began manufacturing brick to replace the older wooden buildings. He furnished brick for many of the new buildings still standing in the town into the twentieth century.

At the State Historical Society Library in Madison, I was able to search the catalogs, open shelves, and newspaper files, as well as U. S. census records for the entire United States, and a special index and microfilm of births, marriages and deaths for pre-1907 vital statistics. These pre-1907 records are very incomplete, but I found my father's very basic birth certificate, but not his parent's marriage, which I found in an account in a newspaper article. Another important lesson learned: You have to go to many sources for the information needed to complete your family group records. In a miscellaneous source, I found John Malone and William Baskfield listed in Wright's Directory published for the area in 1899.

Early in my search for John Malone, I concentrated on census records. I had access to U. S. Census and State Census records at the Madison library. At the time, in my day job, I was working with modern census records with their combined statistics. I was delighted that I could find individual names, ages, family connections and answers to many other questions the census taker asked in nineteenth century census records. Also, I learned to use the microfilm reader and reeled my way through miles of records despite poor or faded handwriting. I checked all the U. S. Census from 1860 through 1900 and also the State Census records from 1855 through 1905.

I entered each piece of information in my Family Group Record (FGR) for the Malones. John and Mary had 11 children, so there was a lot of data to find and enter. Ultimately I found the birth, marriage and death dates of the parents and the eleven children from different sources. I like to say that I began my genealogy b.c., that is, before computers. In the beginning I wrote on my FGR in pencil and then typed them. One of those early questions was, "When can I write the information on my FGR's in ink?" Later I entered it into a genealogy program on the computer. I wrote an account of my father's Baskfield family on my first computer, with typed FGR's, and self-published it in 1993. But the Malone family notes languished in folders.

From the State of Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services in Madison, I obtained death certificates for John Malone, who died 30 November 1902 and his wife Mary McCabe Malone who survived him to die on 16 December 1906. John's birth date was given as 24 June 1829, and cause of death was given as heart disease. The certificate gave the name of his father as Jeremiah Malone and his mother as Hanora Malone, both born in Ireland.

The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, often known as L. D. S., has filmed records of Beaver Dam Catholic Churches of St. Patrick's and St. Peter's showing baptisms, marriages and deaths. Some of these start as early as 1855 up to 1920. These microfilm records are available at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City or can be ordered by mail at the centers located in many cities.

At the local Beaver Dam Library, I was fortunate to find a special index of births, marriages and deaths that had appeared in the news accounts of the Beaver Dam Argus. This newspaper was published from 1860 to 1960. Created through special funding, this alphabetical index made it easy to find articles with the names I was searching for. As John Colletta, a premier genealogist said recently, "Reading contemporary newspapers gives us the best opportunity to see what ordinary life was like." A specific citation speeds up the process of finding news of your ancestors. This Beaver Dam library claimed to be the first, or one of the first Carnegie free libraries. In times past, libraries were sometimes only available to subscribers. A good lesson for me: do not neglect local libraries in your search. They might have a special genealogical collection, or not, but they often have local information not available elsewhere.

Another newspaper index was also useful to me in my search for John – an index to names in the news of the Milwaukee Sentinal, covering years 1837 to 1879. This paper endeavored to be a state newspaper, to appeal to a wider group of readers. It was common in those days for newspapers to hire "stringers" who sent in items from out-state. In the Milwaukee Sentinel index you find news of people who do ordinary things. I had to pick out my John Malone from others by location, date and other details. I found an item printed on 11 March 1884, "The friends of John Malone want him to stand as an alderman candidate at the Democratic caucus in the Third Ward." Other news was that John Malone was building a home

on the road to the woolen factory and of being appointed recruiting officer for troops in 1862 and of being appointed city foreman of the Third Ward in 1888.

I read this newspaper index and the cited articles in the Milwaukee Public Library, but it is also available at the State Historical Society Library in Madison.

I found John's will and probate records at the Dodge County courthouse in Juneau, Wisconsin. He appointed his wife, Mary, executrix. At his death in 1902 his personal property was valued at $200 and other assets, exclusive of the homestead at $600. The final record shows that after funeral expenses and administration charges, there remained in the estate cash in the sum of $16 and the real estate in the city of Beaver Dam. I did not find many records in Juneau as the courthouse had burned in 1877 and destroyed all existing vital statistics.

When I first began my research I looked for my surnames in published family histories. Apparently no one had done any on Baskfield and none of the Malone seemed connected to my John Malone. I did find a Malone relative when I searched the collection at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. John Malone's eldest daughter, Ellen married James Hanrehan. I recognized that name as one referred to by my great aunts and uncles. The focus, being on the Hanrehans, did not lead me to any new information about John Malone, although it added the dates of marriage and death for Ellen.

At the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I spent most of my time searching for records in Ireland for these two men. I found the sources for most of the information for John in Wisconsin.

John's naturalization papers were discovered in the Area Research Center at the University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh as the state library has disbursed some of its records. The copy listed 1847 as his date of arrival in the United States, and his naturalization was dated 16 March 1857. His Declaration of Intent in the county court of Franklin County, New York was dated 18 July 1850. His age of 29 on the naturalization papers is consistent with his birth date of 1829.

Most of my work here was done before there was very much data on the Internet, but I think most of my search efforts on-site would still be valid today. I had to search many records for the nuggets of information I sought. Genealogical research was once described as long periods of tedium, punctuated by moments of ecstasy in finding a bit of new information. So, we should all keep on searching!

Sources:

Centennial Years of St. Patrick's Parish, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, 1860-1960, St. Patrick's Catholic Church

Dodge County Wisconsin: Past and Present by Homer Bishop Hubbell, publ. by Western Historical Co. in Chicago in 1880

Memorial and Genealogical Record of Dodge and Jefferson Counties, Wisconsin, publ. by Goodspeed Brothers, in Chicago in 1894

Wright's Directory, published in 1899

From The Hills of Monaleen: Story of the Hanrehans by Marcella Hanrehan Hoeft

Newspapers: *Beaver Dam Argus* & *Milwaukee Sentinel*

Please Volunteer – The IGSI Needs You

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as-needed basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you don't have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that don't require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be great if we could contact you on a project-by-project basis.

The Septs

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before *The Septs* is published.

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

We need members to proofread *The Septs* before it goes to print. You will be sent a draft of *The Septs* as a .pdf file and we will assign certain sections to you for proofreading. Depending on the deadline, you can send us a marked up hard copy or a list of corrections and their pages via e-mail. This would be about 3-4 hours of work per issue of *The Septs* that you volunteer to proof.

For more information on these or other opportunities, contact:

Jeanne Bakken,
Volunteer Coordinator
Phone: 952-832-5633
E-mail: nlbjmb@aol.com

The Journey of the Protestant Moran Family – from Donegal, Ireland to LaCrosse, Wisconsin

by Alana J. Jackman

Unlike most American researchers who seek their roots in Ireland, I am Irish and sought my Irish ancestors in America. This recalls the story of the Moran family after they emigrated from Donegal to Brooklyn, New York, and how three members of the family ended up in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am the GG granddaughter of Catherine Moran who was born in Culdaff, Co. Donegal, Ireland in 1829 into a family of nine children. Catherine and her descendants were the only Moran's in Donegal from the 1850s onwards. Her eight siblings (Francis, Joseph, Elizabeth, Alexander, Samuel, James, William and Mary Jane) and parents (Alexander Moran & Mary Thompson) all emigrated to Brooklyn N.Y. in 1839.

How did the situation arise that Catherine was alone in Donegal? In 1839, was the ten-year-old child abandoned by her family, or too sick to travel or did she leave with her family and later return? We did not know the answers because my family had lost all contact with the rest of the Morans for several generations. A house fire destroyed letters and records from the family in America.

After I moved to America, it occurred to me there might be descendants of my Moran family looking for their roots. Initially it was difficult to find relevant records on Morans from Donegal. However, my search on message boards was more successful. I found a descendant of Francis Moran (Catherine's eldest brother) living in Salt Lake City. The descendant, Natalie Harris, is my newly discovered fourth cousin and already an enthusiastic genealogist. She told me lots about Francis and his direct line but knew nothing of the other siblings. I was able to fill in some details on the rest of Francis' family but more importantly I was a living relative from Ireland and a link to Natalie's extended living relatives in Ireland and she was my link to family in America.

Together we uncovered the first part of the emigration story and solved the mystery of Catherine Moran's presence in Ireland. Natalie knew that in the early 1830s, Catherine's brother, Francis, left to go and work for his uncle in Brooklyn, New York. He returned to Donegal to marry Mary Frances McIntyre, after which they both left for Para, Brazil where he became Vice President in his uncle's rubber import company. Francis was very successful and spent his time between Brazil and Brooklyn. Meanwhile, life in Ireland was deteriorating for the remaining Morans. In Donegal there were a series of mini-crop failures that preceded the main famine of 1840–1845. The government crackdown on illicit "poteen" (whiskey/moonshine) distillation and the resulting communal fines left families destitute. Catherine's father, Alexander Moran, was a schoolteacher and depended on student fees. The financial crisis in the community meant that parents could no longer afford to send their children to Alexander's school, which closed in 1838. The Moran's livelihood was gone and they needed to emigrate. Francis sent the passage money for his parents and siblings to move to Brooklyn, NY.

The federal census in 1850 confirmed the presence of all the Morans in Brooklyn, including Catherine. I was relieved that she had not been left behind in 1839, but why did she return to Ireland? The answer was that Catherine married Robert McIntyre (from Culdaff) in St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, in 1854. Catherine's brother Francis had previously married a Mary Frances McIntyre. Natalie obtained the wills of Francis and Mary Frances in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The wills clearly stated that Robert McIntyre was the brother of Mary Frances McIntyre. Brother and sister had married brother and sister. Catherine and Robert must have moved back to Donegal shortly after their wedding, because all their children were born there.

During the next two years I discovered much about the 2nd generation of Moran's in New York but my attention soon turned to Wisconsin. I discovered Joseph Moran, Catherine's brother, was a pioneer in Wisconsin. I also focused on Wisconsin because Francis Moran's will indicated that his sister Elizabeth was in La Crosse. Later I found that another Moran sibling, Alexander, had relocated to La Crosse. La Crosse held the answers to the fate of three Morans.

So far I have managed to trace nine of Joseph Moran's children and five of Elizabeth Moran's family. This has led to recent contact with living descendants of both Joseph and Elizabeth thus making a connection between descendants of four of Alexander Moran's children, Joseph, Elizabeth, Francis and Catherine after 150 years. Since getting in contact, we have filled in many gaps and added richly to the stories about each of the family. So how did this happen?

My first major source in finding the third generation of Morans was the 1860 federal census in Wisconsin. I determined that Joseph and his wife Catherine Keegan lived in La Crosse town with their seven children where they had a dry goods store from 1856. Their first five children: Mary, Alexander, Joseph, Samuel and Catherine were all born in Brooklyn (where Joseph had run a mercantile business on Mrytle Ave). The next two children: Francis (died within a year) and William were born in La Crosse. Initially, we thought that Joseph had moved to Wisconsin because he was shunned by the family for marrying "beneath" himself as Catherine Keegan was a servant in Francis' household. However, finding that Joseph stayed in New York while five children were born and that his sister Elizabeth and her husband Robert Kinkade also moved with him suggests that this was an opportunity rather than exile. Elizabeth and Robert lived in Bostwick Valley and had three children born in New York: Alexander, Elizabeth and Jane (died as an infant) and twins Francis and Mary born in La Crosse. Baptismal records from Christ Episcopal Church, La Crosse, Wisconsin Vital Records index and Family Bibles confirmed these births.

By 1870, Joseph moved from La Crosse town, to a farm in West Salem (see BLM records), also the home of the Kinkades. Their mother, Mary Thompson Moran died in Brooklyn in January 1860, subsequently Alexander Moran Sr. moved to La Crosse to live with his son Joseph. He died there in 1866, but was buried beside his wife in Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn. The 1870 census indicated that Joseph had another three children, James, Zaida and Charles. Elizabeth and Robert had one more child, Martha, before Robert died in a blizzard. Elizabeth remarried to Thomas McEldowney in 1868 but did not have more children. The death of both Alexander and Mary ushered in a period when contact amongst the 2nd generation of Morans in Wisconsin, New York and Donegal decreased and essentially ended with their deaths.

Using each new census I traced Joseph and Elizabeth's family forward. Who did the third generation marry? Obviously there was a greater chance of success with the male line. However, from some local biographies of Joseph Moran I was able to ascertain the married name of three daughters. I found some Kinkade marriages in the Wisconsin Vital Records index. The cemetery index was helpful as some women were also listed by their maiden name. My greatest breakthrough was finding the obituary search at the La Crosse Public Library. Luckily, there were obituaries available for most of the Morans and I was able to find daughters, referred to by their married name and additionally their location. Location became an important issue for the Kinkade family as they moved to North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota.

Eventually using the 1930 Federal census and more obituaries I followed the outcome of nine of Joseph Moran's ten children: Francis, died as an infant, Samuel and Catherine were unmarried, Zaida had no children, Mary had one daughter, who remained single. I have since found and made contact with descendants of Alexander, Joseph, James and Charles with the help of message boards and recent telephone directories but have no information on William Moran except that he died in Bakersfield, California.

On the Kinkade side, their son Alexander fought in the Civil War (46th Regiment Infantry Company K), and died unmarried. Francis had no children. Elizabeth married Horace Curtis and had 5 daughters, and one son Francis. I have traced a living descendant of Blanche Curtis who married Boyd McConnell. Martha married Orlo Shoemaker and had five children. Mary married Ira Hunter and had four children but moved to Watford City, North Dakota then Minnesota. I am still working on this line and hoping to find the Hunters in Minnesota.

Finally, I made a trip to La Crosse in July 2003, and saw just how beautiful the area is and thought how it was much more like Ireland than Brooklyn. I visited Christ Episcopal Church and the graves of my Morans. This was where I found my third Moran sibling, Alexander. In Oak Grove cemetery there are great burial records and I located his grave, buried alongside his niece Catherine Jane Moran. On that trip, I met Joseph's great great grandson for the first time. He shared the Family Bibles and accounts, which included references to Alexander Moran, who moved to La Crosse as a carpenter some time after Joseph and Elizabeth.

In summary, I think Wisconsin has tremendous resources, many that I have yet to search. It is particularly strong in online sources allowing work from afar. My only limitation has been time to work on so many individuals.

Sources

1850–1930 Federal Census

Wisconsin State Census

Christ Episcopal Church, La Crosse Baptismal and Marriage Records

Oak Grove Cemetery Burial Records

Memoirs of La Crosse County, Ed. Benjamin Bryant, 1907. Madison, Wisconsin

Biographical History of La Crosse, Trempealeau and Buffalo Counties, Wisconsin, 1892, Lewis Pub. Co., Chicago

Our Inis Eoghain Heritage, Brian Bonner, Pallas Publications 1991

1850 New York City Directories

Family History Library Salt Lake City – British Lore

Online

West Salem High School Graduation List:
http://webpages.charter.net/laxcounty/graduate.htm

Ancestry.com: American Civil War Soldiers

Wisconsin Historical Society: Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers: http:// www.wisconsinhistory.org/roster

Bureau of Land Management:
http://www.glorecords.blm.gov

Ancestry.com: Wisconsin Vital Records index Wisconsin births, 1820–1907

La Crosse Public Library Cemetery Search:
http://lplcat.lacrosse.lib.wi.us/archives/local.htm

La Crosse Public Library Obituary Search:
http://lplcat.lacrosse.lib.wi.us/archives/local.htm

Genealogy.com Federal Census

Counties Featured in *The Septs*

County	*Date*	*Volume*
Roscommon	October 1993	Vol. 14 No. 4
Mayo	January 1994	Vol. 15 No. 1
Galway	April 1994	Vol. 15 No. 2
Sligo	July 1994	Vol. 15 No. 3
Clare	October 1994	Vol. 15 No. 4
Limerick	January 1995	Vol. 16 No. 1
Kerry	April 1995	Vol. 16 No. 2
Cork	Jul & Oct 1995	Vol. 16 Nos. 3-4
Tipperary	January 1996	Vol. 17 No. 1
Waterford	April 1996	Vol. 17 No. 2
Meath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Westmeath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Donegal	October 1996	Vol. 17 No. 4
Carlow	January 1997	Vol. 18 No. 1
Wexford	April 1997	Vol. 18 No. 2
Laois/Offaly	July 1997	Vol. 18 No. 3
Louth	October 1997	Vol. 18 No. 4
Wicklow	January 1998	Vol. 19 No. 1
Dublin	April 1998	Vol. 19 No. 2
Kilkenny	October 1998	Vol. 19 No. 4
Cavan	January 1999	Vol. 20 No. 1
Kildare	April 1999	Vol. 20 No. 2
Monaghan	July 1999	Vol. 20 No. 3
Longford	October 1999	Vol. 20 No. 4
Fermanagh	January 2000	Vol. 21 No. 1
Leitrim	April 2000	Vol. 21 No. 2
Armagh	July 2000	Vol. 21 No. 3
Tyrone	October 2000	Vol. 21 No. 4
Down	January 2001	Vol. 22 No. 1
Derry	April 2001	Vol. 22 No. 2
Antrim	July 2001	Vol. 22 No. 3
Roscommon II	October 2002	Vol. 23 No. 4
Galway II	January 2003	Vol. 24 No. 1
Mayo II	April 2003	Vol. 24 No. 2
Sligo II	July 2003	Vol. 24 No. 3
Tipperary II	January 2004	Vol. 25 No. 1

Back issues of *The Septs* can be ordered for the following cost **(POSTAGE INCLUDED)**.

- July 1993 to present – $7.00
- July 1991 through April 1993 – $6.00
- April 1992 and previous – $5.00

Use the book order form on the inside back cover to order back issues.

Queries

Address Queries to: IGSI, P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116, Attn: Queries. When sending a query to be published, it is not necessary to send a SASE. IGS number and/or most recent mailing label must accompany query.

MULDOON

IG# Barbara Wardsworth, 9261 S. Gozzer Road, Harrison, ID 83833 says: "I need help finding the names of my G G Grandfather's parents and his wife's maiden name. Also where was William born in Ireland?"

William MULDOON, b 1821 IRE md before 1858 to Martha _____, b1837 Ohio. Ch: John (b 1858, WI); James (b 1859, WI); William (b 1864 Brown Co., WI); Sarah Anne (b 22 May, 1864 Seattle, King Co. WA), d 1. Dec. 1901; Mary (b 1867, Brown Co., WI), Rose Etta (b 21 Nov 1873, Brown Co., WI), d 15 Aug 1955, FL; Ellen (b 1879, Brown Co., WI); Henry (b 1879, Brown Co. WI) and Patrick (b 1879, Brown Co., WI).

WELCH BOYD WILLIAMS SIMPSON

IG# 0101 Sue Kratsch, 1388 Summit Circle, W. St. Paul, MN 55118 skratsch@pconline.com seeks origins of Elizabeth Aloysius WELCH, b 1879 in Canada (poss. New Brunswick), m Charles Wesley WILLIAMS ca 1896 (maybe Mpls); they moved to Minnedosa, Manitoba ca 1911 and to Spokane, WA in 1928. Her par may be Thomas WELCH and Unknown BOYD, both b in Canada. She had sisters May (or Mary) M. b 1885 in MN and Hattie who m a SIMPSON and lived in Manitoba, CAN.

McCARTHY SHEEHAN O'DONOVA MINNEHAN SOUKUP

IG# Rose Caswell, 307 NW 97th Lane, Coon Rapids, MN 55433 rosemwc@yahoo.com. *THIS IS A CORRECTION OF E-MAIL ADDRESS.* See Vol. 25, No. 1, January 2004 for complete query.

Abbreviations Used in Queries

b	born	d	died	mo	mother
bapt	baptized	Dio	Diocese	PAR	Parish
br	Barony	dau	daughter	par	parents
bro	brother	desc	descendents	RC	Roman Catholic
CAN	Canada	fa	father	so	Son
CI	Church of Ireland	imm	immigrated	sib	sibling
ca	circa	IRE	Ireland	sis	sister
ch	children	m	married	Twn	Townland
Civ	Civil	migr	migrated	Twnsp	Township

Over the Fence

Classes are held at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Library located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Douglas Drive & Highway 55) Golden Valley, MN. They are hosted by the Irish Genealogical Society, International and are open to *anyone* interested in genealogy. The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates. Go to the MGS web site (http://mngs.org) for more information on MGS and the MGS Library. You can also contact Nancy at 763-525-1463 or e-mail either Nancy (nanner@tcq.net) or Beth (blmkerry@tcq.net).

IGSI Irish Saturday Classes

Two or three one-hour classes are held on Irish Saturdays, the first Saturday of each month. We will generally attempt to give Irish specific classes to promote Irish research on Irish days.

The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates.

Class name	*Instructor*	*1 May 2004*	*5 June 2004*	*7 Aug 2004*
Introduction to Basic Irish Research & Library Tour	See month for instructor	9:30-10:30 A.M. Nancy Grell	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax
Beginning Irish Genealogy	See month for instructor	11-12 noon Nancy Grell	11-12 noon Nancy Grell	11-12 noon Ida Troye
Finding Townlands on Maps	See month for instructor	11-12 noon Beth Vought		
Scots-Irish	Ida Troye		11-12 noon	
Irish History	See month for instructor			TBD
The Writers Group	Lead by Mary Corcoran	1:00-2:30 P.M.	1:00-2:30 P.M.	1:00-2:30 P.M.

IGSI Tuesday Night Genealogy Classes

These classes have been suspended until further notice.

Schedule – Remaining Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings for 2004

Irish Days	*Irish Days*	*Quarterly Meetings*
May 1	September 4	May 22
June 5	October 2	August 28
July – None	November 6	November 20
August 7	December – None	

Call for articles!

We are always looking for articles to put in *The Septs* and welcome your contribution. We have scheduled the following topics as the focus for the next three issues of *The Septs*.

Quarter	*Focus Topic*	*Deadline*
July 2004	County Clare	May 8, 2004
October 2004	Irish in Minnesota	August 8, 2004
January 2005	County Limerick	November 8, 2004

If you have an article that you would like us to review for inclusion in *The Septs*, please send copies to Ida Troye (idamtr@cs.com).

Articles can be related to the focus of the journal that quarter, or can be on another topic specifically related to Irish genealogy. Our members are always looking for new sources of information so please state street and Internet addresses for their reference. Also, cite your sources where applicable. Remember to give credit to other authors when you refer to their articles.

Articles should be 1600 words or less. If you are using MS Word, you can check word count by going to the **Tools** menu and selecting **Word Count...**

Your article must be to us no later than the dates noted above. We will respond to you and let you know if and when we can use your article. If we do use it, we may request that you do some editing. If we are unable to use your article, we may request that you allow us to copy it and put it in our research library so it is accessible to other Irish genealogists.

Gleanings

by Beth Mottmax

January, February, March, 2004

Here

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least parts of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 2004 FGS/TSG & AGS Conference, 8-11 September 2004, Austin Texas. For more information write: FGS, PO Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.
E-mail: fgs-office@fgs.org
Web Site: http://www.fgs.org/

GAR Records – The Grand Army of the Republic, which was a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans, may have some records on your veteran that you have not been able to find elsewhere. To check on the records available for your state, the following website may help: http://suvcw.org/garposts/garposts.htm

Iowa – The Iowa Genealogical Society has moved. Their new address is: Iowa Genealogical Society, 628 E. Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309-1924.

Minnesota – The South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo will take place on Saturday, October 23, 2004, at Mankato State University, Mankato, MN. Please add to your calendar.

Missouri – Births and Deaths index for Missouri are available on the following web site: http://www.sos.mo.gov

Orphan Train Society Relocates – The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America (OTHSA) moved from Springdale, Arkansas, to Concordia, Kansas. This society focuses on the 250,000 children who were sent by train from the east coast to live with families in rural America between 1854 and 1929.
Their web site: http://www.orphantrainriders.com

Wisconsin – The Wisconsin Historical Society has added an online genealogical research service.
Web site: http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/
First – Click on **Genealogy**, then **Online Genealogical Research Service**.

There

The National Library of Ireland added the following (among other) valuable acquisitions to their collection in 2002: "The Mansfield Papers, relating to estates in Counties Kildare, Kilkenny, Meath, Tipperary and Waterford, including military, railway and postal history materials; Estate papers relating to the Vandeleur and allied families and lands around Wardenstown, Co. Westmeath, c. 1740-1960; and Inchiquin Estate record book, comprising calendar of leases, indentures, marriage settlements, etc., relating to the Inchiquin (O'Brien) and allied families."

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, their official
web site is: http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

Leitrim Genealogy Centre – The Centre sent copies of their new brochure with information on their services. Let us know if you wish a copy.

Professional Researchers in Ireland. The 2003 Number 3 issue of Irish Roots magazine listed many of the researchers in Ireland, APGI and AUGRA members, plus lists from the National Library and National Archives of Ireland. If you do not have access to the magazine, send us a SASE and the area you are interested in and we'll pass the information on to you.

Clans Too

Crowley – The next Gathering of the Crowley Clan will occur September 3, 4, and 5, 2004 in Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland, at the Westlodge Hotel. Added details on their web site: http://www.crowleyclan.com/ Also, you can contact Taoiseach Tom Crowley, 246 Wolcott Rd., Akron OH 44313 or tcrow95798@aol.com

Curtin We received the information on their 2003 clan gathering too late for the April 2003 newsletter, however you may want to contact them for future gatherings. Curtin Clan Event Committee, 31 Lakeview Circle, Skaneateles, NY 13152.
E-mail: aemperor@aol.com

Devlin Clan – Planning a gathering during 2005. Contact for information: dnddevlin@aol.com

Fanning – See Malone below.

Farrell Clan will have their International Rally on July 19 22, 2004, in Longford, Ireland. For more information contact Nuala O'Kane Farrell, 71 College Park, Longford, Ireland.
E-mail: TheFarrellClan@cs.com
Web site: http://ourworld.cscom/TheFarrellclan

Flannery – Next clan gathering is planned for 2004 in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Contact Dr. Lorcan J. O'Flannery at Flannery Clan, 81 Woodford Drive, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, Ireland; or
E-mail: oflannery@eircom.net or
Web site: http://www.flanneryclan.ie/

MacGeoghan Clann – Planning a Grand Reunion in Ireland for late June of 2005. For further information:
E-mail: jgeoghan1@netzero.net
Web site: http://www.geoghegan.org/clan

Ainle/Hanley Clann – Planning the next clann gathering September 2005. For further information: John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum, County Tipperary, Ireland or
E-mail: johnhanly@eircom.net

Holland – See Malone below.

Keohanes of West Cork – Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. Information from Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork or by
E-mail: nmhickey@indigo.ie

Malone – Fanning – Holland family reunion in Whitewater and Johnstown, Wisconsin, July 23, 24 & 25, 2004. Family from County Roscommon, Ireland. Contact Mary Rodriquiz at:
E-mail: merdrqez@idcnet.com
Phone: (608) 883-2416
or write Mary at W.9460 Lake Lorraine Road, Delavan, WI 53115.

McKenna Clann. The next rally of Clann McKenna will be held on June 25th 2004 in Emyvale, County Monaghan. For information contact Ms. Maria McKenna, Hon. Registrar, 2 An Charraig, Mall Road, Monaghan, Ireland. Copies of the current and past Clann McKenna Family History Society Book are available for purchase by mail.

O'Dea Clan – Planning a meeting in 2005. For more information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland or,
E-mail him at: odeaclan@eircom.net
Web site: http://www.odeaclan.org/

O'Toole Clan Rally – The dates for the 2005 Clan O'Toole rally have been confirmed as follows: Friday, 1 July through Sunday 3 July, 2005 in the beautiful city of Brisbane, Australia. For further information contact:
E-mail: JimOToole@genmills.com
Web site: http://www.clan.otoole.net.au/

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Towey Rally/Reunion will be held August 14th & 15th, 2004, in Ballaghaderreen, County Roscommon at Durkin's Hotel/Restaurant. For more information:
E-mail: info@durkins.org
Web site: http://www.durkins.org/
If you are interested in Ballaghaderreen, visit
http://www.ballaghaderreen.com/

Library News

by Beth Dollinax

January, February, March, 2004

Purchases

A179 – *Placenames of County Monaghan*, by the Placenames Branch of the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, Ireland. Published by the O.S. Office, Dublin, 1996, 106 pp., maps.

D033 – *Directory of Irish Archives, Fourth Edition*, edited by Seamus Helferty & Raymond Refausse. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 217 pp., indexed.

IGSI has just received three more county estate records from the special project we are helping the National Archives and National Library of Ireland fund. This is a study of the estate papers available in these two repositories in Dublin, Ireland, with the call numbers and a brief summery of what the papers include. This does not list the names of the tenants but gives you the information to check these records out in Ireland. The names given as authors are the genealogists who worked on that particular collection. These are all for sale from IGSI to our members only. These makes 20 counties completed, plus two special collections – Lismore Estate (Counties Waterford & Cork) and Inchiquin Collection (County Clare).

E037 – *Carlow County Estate Papers in the National Library Ireland (NLI) and National Archives Ireland (NAI)*, by Maire MacConghail. Unpublished, 2003, 36 pp.

E038 – *Westmeath County Estate Papers in the NLI and NAI*, by Helen Kelly. Unpublished, 2003, 41 pp.

E039 - *Wicklow County Estate Papers in the NLI and NAI*, by John Grenham. This summary includes the Coolattin Papers (Rockingham/Fitzwilliam), 2002, 85 pp.

G063 – *The Coleraine Chronicle. Births, Marriages and Deaths 1844–1869.* Published by the Coleraine Branch of the North of Ireland Family History Center, Portrush, County Antrim, NI, 2003, 876 pp., indexed. [What a great source if you have family in this area. Coleraine is in County Londonderry, but the newspaper covered areas in Counties Antrim and Tyrone also.]

H515 – *Westports of the Western World, A Compiled History*, by Thomas Flynn. Published by Berry's Printing Works, Westport, Ireland, undated, 90 pp.

H516 – *1847 Famine Ship Diary. The Journey of An Irish Coffin Ship*, by Robert Whyte. Published by Mercier Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1994, 124 pp.

K086 – *The Registers of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, A History of Christ Church, Dublin*, edited by Raymond Refausse with Colm Lennon. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, 1998, 180 pp., indexed.

K087 – *Christ Church Deeds, A History of Christ Church, Dublin*, edited by McEnery & Refausse. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2001, 562 pp., indexed.

K088 – *Wicklow Parish 1844–1944.* A history of the development of the Catholic Parish with an account of various religious foundations of medieval times, by Rev. Michael Clarke. Printed by John English & Co., Wexford, Ireland, 1944, 55 pp., illus.

K089 – *Armagh Clergy 1800–2000.* An Account of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Armagh with copious genealogical details, and notes with the Archbishops of Armagh since the Reformation, by Rev. W.E.C. Fleming, M.A. Published by Church of Ireland, [no location listed], 2001, 876 pp., illus., indexed.

P053, Part 6 – *Irish Emigrants in North America, Part Six*, by David Dobson. Published by Clearfield Co. Inc., Baltimore, MD, 2003, 131 pp., alpha.

P065 – Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World From 1815 to the Famine, by William Forbes Adams, Ph.D. Originally published by Yale University Press, New Haven, 1932. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc., Baltimore, MD 1993, 2004, 444 pp., no index of people.

BOOK #4B – Article from the Salt Lake City Tribune, January 17, 2004, titled: *Our Lady of the Rockies helped heal Butte's [Montana] wounds*, by Nicholas K. Geranios.

Mgs – *McHenry County Illinois Marriages, Volume II: 1878–1885*, Including Genealogical Data Extracted from the Illinois State Board of Health Returns. Published by the McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society, PO Box 184, Crystal Lake, IL 60039-0184., 2003, 293 pp., indexed.

Donations

H514 – *The History of the Town and County of the Town of Galway*, by Hardiman, 1820. 6 microfiche.

H517 – *The Personnel of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen, 1791–4*, by R.B. McDowell. Copy of an article from "Irish Historical Studies", March issue, 1940. Pages 12 through 53. Article contains alphabetical list of members of this society. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H518 – *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, by William Carleton. Copy of pages 4 through XXIV of article first written in 1842. Republished by Barnes & Noble Books, Savage, MD, 1990. Donated by Donald Petrigrew, Huntsville, AL.

IW09 – Copy of the following article from the New Mexico Records Center & Archives, Santa Fe, NM: "My Life in New Mexico", by Elizabeth Woodman. Donated by Michael Moriarty, Littlehampton, West Sussex, England. [This is the story of Michael Moriarty written by his daughter. The town of Moriarty, New Mexico was named after him. Michael Moriarty of England is a descendent.]

K085 – *Ulster Presbyterians and the "Two Traditions" in Ireland and America*, by Kerby A. Miller. Copy of Dr. Miller's talk at IGSI, donated by Dr. Miller, unpublished.

P064 – Tuohy/Tuohey Extracts from the Ellis Island Records, unpublished. Donated by Virginia Mahoney. St. Paul, MN.

BOOK #4 C (cont) – The following two articles from the Bellevue, WA *Eastside Journal*: *When Irish Eyes are Crying* by Patty M. Luzzi, February 12, 2002 [her Irish families in Butte, MT] and *Traditions of an Irish Family* by Patty M. Luzzi, March 16, 2002 [same Irish families]. Articles donated by Gloria Peck Brown, Bellevue, WA.

Publications

The Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 26, No. 4, December, 2003. Also, the Index to Volumes 1 to 25, 1976 to 2002. Published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. E-mail: dmountain@netspeed.com.au Home page: http://www.hagsoc.org.au/

Australian Family Tree Connections, Jan. & Feb., 2004. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia.
Web site: http://www.aftc.com.au/

Bandon Historical Journal, No. 20, 2004. Published by the Bandon Local History Society, Bandon, County Cork, Ireland.

BIGWILL Vol. 10, No. 6, Dec. 2003 – Jan. 2004. Published by the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, PO Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/wilbig

British Isles Family History Society U.S.A. Newsletter, Jan/Feb. 2004. Published by BIFHS-USA, 2531 Sawtelle Blvd., PMB 134, Los Angeles CA 90064-3124.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa

Catholic Ancestor, Vol. 9, No. 6, November, 2003 & Vol. 10, No. 1, February 2004. Journal of the Catholic Family History Society, 45 Gates Green Road, West Wickham, Kent BR4 9DE, England.

Chinook, Vol. 24, No. 1, Winter, January 2004. Journal of The Alberta Family Histories Society, P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
E-mail: chinook@afhs.ab.ca
Web site: http://www.afhs.ab.ca/

Clogher Record 2003. Vol. XVIII, No. 1. Published by the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland.
E-mail: chs@eircom.net
Web site: http://www.clogherhistoricalsoc.com/

Connections, Vol. 26, No. 2, December, 2003. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-Mail: www_qfhs@cam.org
Web site: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

Forum, Vol. 15, No.4, Winter 2003. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin TX 78720-0940.
Web site: http://www.fgs.org/

Genealogical Society of Ireland, Vol. 4, No. 4, Winter 2003. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, 11 Desmond Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.
E-mail: GenSocIreland@iol.ie
Web site: http://www.gensocireland.org/

Heritage Library News, Vol. VII, Issues 3 and 4 combined, July – December 2003. Published by The Heritage Library Foundation, Inc., 32 Office Park Road Suite 300, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928-4640.

Irish Family History, Vol. 19, 2003 [Includes the I.F.H.S. Member's Interests 2003]. Journal of the Irish Family History Society, P.O. BOX 36, Naas, County Kildare, Ireland.
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~ifhs

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 13, No. 5, Nov/Dec, 2003 & Vol. 14, No. 1, Jan/Feb, 2004. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol 12, No. 4, December, 2003. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa, WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Web site: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

Irish Roots, Issue No. 47, 2003 Fourth Quarter. Published by Belgrave Publications, Belgrave Avenue, Cork, Ireland.
E-mail: editor@irishrootsmagazine.com
Web site: http://www.irishrootsmagazine.com/

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 1, February 2004. Published by the Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946.
E-mail: genfitzmh@aol.com

The Recorder. Journal of the American Irish Society, Vol. 16, No. 2, Fall 2003. Published by the American Irish Historical Society, 991 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 34, No. 4, December, 2003. Published by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada.
Web site: http://www.saskgenealogy.com/

The Searcher, Vol. 8, No. 3. Published by The Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, PO Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447.
E-mail: GRSNP@verizon.net
NEW Web site: http://www.cfrobbins.com/grsnp/

Tiara, Vol. 20, No. 4, Fall, 2003. Published by the Irish Ancestral Research Association, P.O. Box 619, Sudbury, MA 01776.

The Tierney Clans Society Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 13, January, 2004. Published by Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-Mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Web site: http://homepage.tinet.net/~thetierneyclan

Wisconsin Genealogical Resources

courtesy of Irish Genealogical Society, Wisconsin

The following is a list of selected Wisconsin genealogical depositories. Reference books should be consulted for addresses of county vital record depositories.

Irish Emigration Library – Now Open

The Irish Emigration library located at the Irish Cultural and Heritage Center 2133 West Wisconsin Ave, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, is now open each Wednesday from 2:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.

This library is dedicated to collecting genealogical and historical information about the Irish people, with special emphasis on those who emigrated to various parts of the world and is staffed by members of the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin. These volunteers can help you with your Irish genealogical research problems.

THIS IS A WORK IN PROGRESS. An embryonic, but significant collection is now located in this library. With the help of the genealogical community, this library should expand rapidly.

In the autumn of 1999 classes in genealogy will begin and will be open to the public with pre-registration.

Admission to, and use of, the library is free. A nominal fee is charged for copied material.

Think of the joy of researching a library devoted mainly to Irish resources!

The Family History Libraries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

These libraries generally have limited hard copy resources but all have access to invaluable CD-ROM collections including The International Genealogical Index, The Ancestral File, and The Family History Library Catalog of the Salt Lake City LDS Library. All have access, on a loan basis, to the entire collection of more than 3,000,000 rolls of microfilm located in Salt Lake. These libraries are staffed by knowledgeable volunteers eager to help.

City	Street	Zip Code	Phone
Appleton	425 West Park Ridge Ave.	54911-1124	(414) 733-5358
Eau Claire	3335 Stein Blvd.	54701-7025	(715) 834-8271
Kenosha	1444 30th Street	53144-2944	(414) 552-8887
Madison	4505 Regent Street	53705	(608) 238-4844
Milwaukee	9600 West Grange (Hales Corners)	53130-1640	(414) 425-4182
Milwaukee	9904 W. Calumet Rd. (Milwaukee)	53224-3202	(414) 355-2241
Shawano	910 East Lingler Ave.	54166	(715) 526-2946
Wausau	5405 Rib Mountain Drive	54401-7547	(715) 359-7474

Milwaukee Public Library – Central Library

814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53233 Phone (414) 286-3000

Hours:

Monday through Thursday, 9 A.M. to 8:30 P.M.
Friday and Saturday, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sunday 1:00 P.M. to 5 P.M. (Oct 5 – April 26). Check with the library for summer and holiday hours.

This library has a vast collection of printed and microform resources. The LDS Family Search computer resources are available. The genealogical collection is located on the second floor in the Humanities Room. For reservations on The Family Search Computer and information on the collection call (414) 286-3061.

The Wisconsin Historical Society

816 State St., Madison, WI 53706 Phone (608) 262-3266

The State Historical Society Library will be open from 8:00 a.m. until 9:00 P.M. Monday through Thursday, and from 8:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. on Friday and Saturday. The library is always closed on Sunday. The stacks and Microforms Room close 30 minutes before closing. Call the library for holiday and University breaks.

Wisconsin Regional Depositories

The Area Research Centers (ARC) are a cooperative project of the University and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to preserve historical records in surrounding counties. Currently, there are 12 regional archives whose holdings vary. Holdings are described in printed guides available from ARC.

Following are names and addresses of the depositories. Contact individually for holdings and hours open.

University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire Area Research Center
Located at William D. McIntyre Library, Special Collections Department, University of Wisconsin – Eau Claire, Eau Claire, WI 54702-5010. Phone 715-836-2739.
Covers Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Eau Claire, Price, Rusk, Sawyer and Taylor counties.

University of Wisconsin – Green Bay Area Research Center
Located at Cofrin Library, 7th floor, University of Wisconsin – Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay, WI 54331-7001. Phone: 414/465-2539.
Covers Brown, Calumet, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie and Shawano counties.

University of Wisconsin – La Crosse Area Research Center
Located at Murphy Library Resource Center, University of Wisconsin – La Crosse, La Crosse, WI 54601. Phone: 608/785-8511.
Covers Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau and Vernon counties.

Madeline Island Historical Museum Area Research Center
The State Historical Society closed its ARC at Northland College in 1995. As an interim ARC, the Madeline Island Historical Museum and the Vaughn Public Library are operating jointly. Located at Madeline Island Historical Museum, P.O. Box 9, La Pointe, WI 54850. Phone:715-747-2415.
Also at Vaughn Public Library, 502 W. Main St., Ashland, WI 54806. Phone: 715-682-7060.
Covers Ashland, Bayfield and Iron counties.

University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee Area Research Center
Located at Milwaukee Urban Archives, Golda Meir Library, Room W250, P.O. Box 604, University of Wisconsin – Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0604. Phone: 414/229-5402.
Covers Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha counties.

University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh Area Research Center
Located at Forrest R. Polk Library, University of Wisconsin – Oshkosh, 800 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh, WI 54901. Phone: 414/424-0828 or 414/424-3347.
Covers Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, and Winnebago counties.

University of Wisconsin – Parkside Area Research Center
Located at University Archives and Area Research center, D-276 Wylie Library Learning center, University of Wisconsin – Parkside, 900 Wood Road, Kenosha, WI 53141-2000. Phone: 414/595-2411.
Covers Racine and Kenosha counties.

University of Wisconsin – Platteville Area Research Center
Located at Southwest Wisconsin Room – Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin – Platteville, Platteville, WI 53818-3099. Phone: 608/342-1719.
Covers Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties.

University of Wisconsin – River Falls Area Research Center
Located at Chalmer Davee Library, University of Wisconsin – River Falls, 120 Cascade Avenue, River Falls, WI 54022. Phone: 715/425-3567.
Covers Burnett, Polk, St. Croix, Pierce, and Washburn counties.

University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point Area Research Center
Located at Learning Resources Center, University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481. Phone: 715/346-2586.
Covers Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood counties.

University of Wisconsin – Stout Area Research Center
Located at Library Learning Center, University of Wisconsin – Stout, Menomonie, WI 54751. Phone: 715/232-2300.
Covers: Barron, Dunn, and Pepin counties.

Superior Public Library Area Research Center
Located at Superior Public Library, 1530 Tower Avenue, Superior, WI 54880. Phone: 715/394-8860.
Covers: Douglas county. It is the only public library in the state to have an ARC.

University of Wisconsin - Whitewater Area Research Center
Located at Harold Andersen Library, University of Wisconsin – Whitewater, 800 West Main Street, Whitewater, WI 53190. Phone: 414/472-5520.
Covers Jefferson, Rock and Walworth counties.

Genealogy Conference Date Set!

October 16th, 2004

Northdale Middle School, 11301 Dogwood Street, Coon Rapids, Minnesota

The IGSI will be hosting a Genealogy Conference in Coon Rapids, Minnesota on October 16th, 2004. The conference will cover both beginning genealogy as well as Irish genealogy. So, bring a non-Irish friend and introduce them to the wonderful world of genealogy.

The conference will be held at Northdale Middle School, 11301 Dogwood Street, Coon Rapids, Minnesota 55448.

Classes will include researching Military Records, Beginning General Genealogy and Beginning Irish Genealogy, Using the internet for beginners and the advanced genealogist, preparing for a successful research trip and so much more.

The next issue of *The Septs* will have more detailed info. For now, check our web site or e-mail Kathy at Kathy.Sullivan@anoka.k12.mn.us or irish@tcq.net.

Research Sources for Wisconsin

contributed by Ida Troye

Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilms

LDS Film Number	*Description*
1013949 - 1014034	84 reels - 1838-1911 Marriages plus index through 1918 *
1013167 - 1013715	194 reels - 1854-1911 Birth Records plus index through 1932 *
1305092 - 1305134	44 reels - Birth Records 1871-1937 *
1651177	1 reel - Burial permits 1882 - 1887 (some Wisconsin)
0848696	Item 3 & 4 - Bible records & cemetery inscriptions 1790-1900
1378977 - 1379374	69 reels - 1905 Wisconsin State Census Index Milwaukee County *
6119154	4 Microfiches - University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee inventory / registers

* Send SASE to IGSI for complete list

Books:

Call Number	*Description*
977.5 X2	1860 Federal Census Index for Milwaukee and Winnebago Counties
977.594 X28t	1846 and 1847 Milwaukee County Wisconsin Census
977.594 V32h	Old cemetery burials of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin Vol. 1 & 2

Try to get an inter-library loan.

Wisconsin Internet Links: (all of the following begin with http://www. unless noted)

Description	*Internet Address*
Historical Society of Wisconsin	wisconsinhistory.org
Irish Wisconsin Genealogical Sources	my.execpc.com/~igsw/wisonsi.htm
Irish Emigration Library Milwaukee	geyh@mmsn.com (e-mail address)
Wisconsin Regional Depositories	my.execpc.com/~igsw/wisconsi.htm
Wisconsin GenWeb	rootsweb.com/~wigenweb/
Gene-A-Rama 2004	littlewood.ws/wsgs
Wisconsin State Genealogical Society	wsgs.org/

Assorted Wisconsin Resources

contributed by Robert J. Vought

Wisconsin Resources	*Web Address*	*Description*
US GenWeb – Wisconsin	ftp://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/wi/	All text, loads fast.
Madison, Wisconsin Area Cemeteries	http://danenet.wicip.org/hmi/cemlist.htm	Other links too!
Wisconsin Cemeteries	http://www.daddezio.com/cemetery/junction/CJ-WI-NDX.html	–
Wisconsin Biographies Project	http://www.rockvillemama.com/wisconsin/index.htm	Biographies of Wisconsin people, places, churches, railroads, companies, ...
WI Roots.org	http://wiroots.org/index.html	Wisconsin genealogical and historical resources
Genealogy Helplist Wisconsin	http://www.calarts.edu/~karynw/helplist/wi.html	Contacts
Historical Societies in Dane County	http://danenet.danenet.org/dchs/histlink.html	–
Erin Township, Washington County, WI	http://www.erintownship.com/	Walk down *Memory Lane* to get to *The Irish of Erin* and *Immigration & Settlement.*
Wisconsin Local History Network	http://www.wlhn.org/	The Wisconsin Local History Network is organized to disseminate historical and genealogical information related to the state of Wisconsin.
Wisconsin Vital Records Services	http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/vitalrecords/index.htm	State of Wisconsin Vital Records Office
Cemeteries of Wisconsin	http://www.interment.net/us/wi/	Partial to complete cemetery lists
Keenan–Dettinger Home	http://howell.20m.com/keenandettingerhome.html	Keenan, Sullivan genealogy.
Gaelic League	http://members.busynet.net/0557/	Promote and preserve the Irish language. Craobh Curtin Reference Library.
Wisconsin Historical and Genealogical Societies	http://www.obitlinkspage.com/hs/wi.htm	Links to Wisconsin historical and genealogical societies.
Saint Patrick's Cemetery, Erin Prairie	http://www.rootsweb.com/~wistcroi/StPats/StPatsErinPrairie.htm	The township is Erin Prairie, the church is St Patrick's ... need I say more?
St. Patrick's Church of Erin Prairie	http://mywebpage.netscape.com/stpatrickserin/info.htm	Be sure to read the History of St. Patrick's.
Irish Immigrants of Wisconsin	http://students.uww.edu/eddyjc29/	Research on Irish Immigration to Wisconsin from about the 1840s to the 1860s. Sample memoir (Jeremiah Curtin), naturalization papers (William O'Leary, Patrick McShane, John Garvey), Civil War Letters (Morgan O'Flaherty, Edmund O'Flaherty), a letter home to Ireland (Dennis O'Loghlin), and a tax receipt (James Feeney).
Wisconsin Societies	http://www.daddezio.com/society/hill/SH-WI-NDX.html	Links to Wisconsin historical and genealogical societies.
Heart O' Wisconsin Genealogical Society	http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiwood/HeartOWi/h-master.htm	Wood County Wisconsin.
The Irish Gazette	http://www.theirishgazette.com/	A publication devoted to Irish culture, current events, and the Irish-American experience.
The Shamrock Club of Wisconsin	http://www.angelfire.com/wi/shamrockclubwisc/	Irish happenings and news. I spotted bits and pieces of genealogy in the online version of their monthly publication, *Emerald Reflections.*
Loughney Web Page, with other allied Wisconsin families	http://home.att.net/~alter.idem/	Family web page featuring the Loughney, Hawkins/McLaughlin, and Fable families.

Wisconsin Resources	*Web Address*	*Description*
Gogebic Range City Directories 1892-1947	http://www.mattsonworks.com/	Gogebic Iron Range. Far northeast Wisconsin and far northwest Michigan. There is a whole lot more here than just city directories
La Crosse Public Library	http://plcat.lacrosse.lib.wi.us/guide/lacrosse.html	Guide to local history and genealogy resources. Be sure to also click on *Local History & Genealogy* at the bottom of the page.
La Crosse Area Genealogical Society	http://www.rootsweb.com/~wilacgs/	Take a look at the *Research Resources*.
United States Resources Wisconsin	http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/USA/wi.html	Links to a large quantity of genealogical and historical information

Books – Irish in Wisconsin

History of the Irish in Wisconsin in the Nineteenth Century. McDonald, Sister M. Insalle. The Catholic University of America Press, Washington, D. C., 1954

Irish Settlers of Fitchburg, Wisconsin 1840-1860. Kinney, Thomas P., Fitchburg Historical Society, 1993. This book can be purchased for $18.00 (includes postage and handling) from: Carole S. Kinney, 5339 Irish Lane, Madison, WI 53711

The Kinney Family of Irish Lane, From the Barony of Moycarn to the Homestead in Fitchburg, Wisconsin. Kinney, Thomas P. and Kinney, Carole S., 1994. This book can be purchased for $18.00 (includes postage and handling) from: Carole S. Kinney, 5339 Irish Lane, Madison, WI 53711

Irish in Wisconsin, David G. Holmes, ISBN 0-87020-346-0, paper, June 2004

A Bit of The Old Sod, The Account of the Byron-Lima Settlement, Michaels, Bernard L. Available at the Sheboygan County Historical Research Center, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085 (Phone: 920-467-4667, Web address: http://www.schrc.org/store.htm)

Done With Your Copy of the *Clogher Record*?

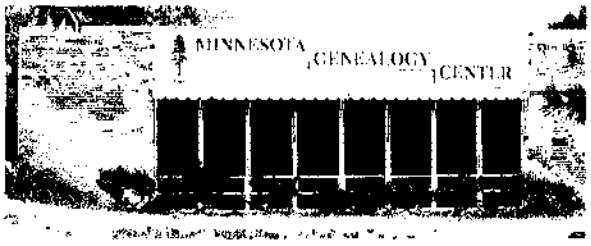
Maybe you can fill in our collection with issues that you have finished? We have purchased the following journals from the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland: *Clogher Record*, Vol. II, No. 1, 1957; Vol. VI, No. 3, 1968; Vol. IX, No. 1, 1976; Vol. IX, No. 2, 1977 (Silver Jubilee Issue); No. 3, 1978; Vol. X, No. 1, 1979; No. 2, 1980; No. 3, 1981; Vol. XI, No. 1, 1982; Vol. XII, No. 2, 1986; No. 3, 1987; Vol. XIII, No. 1, 1988; No. 2., 1989; No. 3, 1990; Vol. XIV, No. 1, 1991; No. 2, 1992; No. 3, 1993; and Vol. XV, No. 2, 1995; No. 3, 1996.

Thanks!

Please contact Beth Mullinax.
Phone: 763-574-9044
E-mail: bimkerry@tcq.net

MGS (Minnesota Genealogical Society) Location

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society, International Research Library. Also location of Irish Days and classes.



Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

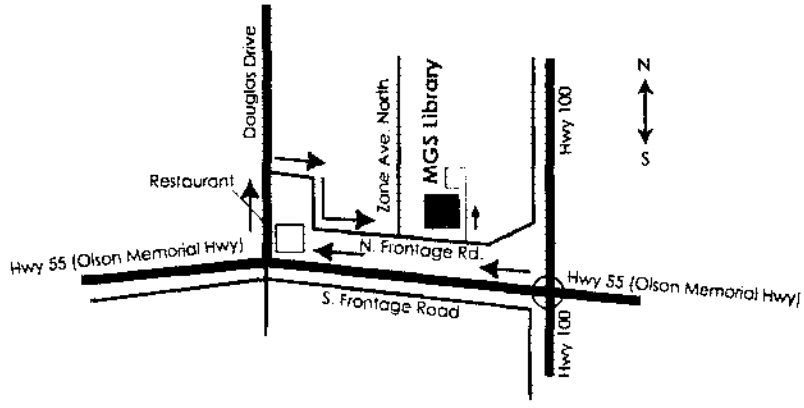
Northwest of Hwy 100 & Hwy 55 intersection off of the north service road.

Daytime hours:
Wed, Thurs, & Sat: 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Evening hours:
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Closed Sunday and Monday

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.



IGSI Research Policy (2001)

Research is for *Current Members* of the Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l (IGSI) *only*!

Members are required to pay the cost of copies (20 cents per page) plus postage for all research.

- Research of most indexed publications will be free.
- Copies of Townland Maps: Cost of reproduction rounded up to nearest dollar. If map is rolled for mailing, cost of tube is $1.50. Plus all postage.
- Member may set a maximum amount to pay. A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours. A fee of $5.00 per hour is charged for research of the following resources in the IGSI Research Library:

  Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York. We must have first names and approximate years in N.Y.
  O'Kiefe, Coshe Mang, Slieve Longher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only). Submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.
  Irish passenger lists in library (both books & CDs). Submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.
  The Search for Missing Friends, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot. Submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- If you do not find the publication listed above, send us a query and we will advise you if it can be searched.
- For $10.00 we will work up a study of a surname in a known County in Ireland. Surname(s) will be "mapped" out on a parish map of the County. If a couple married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map.

If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, member will be notified and no charge requested.

Do not submit research fee until requested. With a request for research, submit all the information you have that will help us in your research. Include your IGSI membership number, mailing address, and e-mail address or self addressed stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Irish Genealogical Society, International–Book Order Form

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City, State, Zip _____

Title	Author	Quantity	Price Each	Total Price
The Surnames of Ireland	*MacLysaght, Edward*		13.95	
The Book of Scots–Irish Family Names	*Bell, Robert*		19.95	
Tracing Your Irish Ancestors - 2nd Edition	*Grenham, John*		19.95	
How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland	*Neill, Kathleen*		43.00	
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Ed.	*Mitchell, Brian*		20.00	
Discovering Your Irish Ancestors	*Radford, Dwight & Betit, Kyle*		19.95	
Tracing Your Cork Ancestors	*McCarthy, Tony & Cadogan, Tim*		15.95	
Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors	*Duffy, Godfrey*		13.95	
Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors	*Rayn, James & Smith, Brian*		15.95	
Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors	*O'Connor, Michael*		13.95	
Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors New!	*Franklin, Margaret*		15.95	
Index to Griffith's Valuation – CD ROM	*Broderbund*		59.95	
Irish Flax Growers, 1796 Index – CD ROM			29.99	
Tithe Applotment Books Index - Northern Ireland only - CD ROM			49.99	
IGSI Surname Interest List (2003)	*IGSI*		15.00	
Ordnance Survey Discovery Series & Half-Inch Maps (write for complete lists)			8.00	

Make check payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

Total _____

Shipping _____

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Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

Visa Card # _____

MasterCard # _____

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Signature _____

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Books: $3.00 for 1st book; $1.00 for each additional book

Maps: $1.00 for 1st map; $0.50 for each additional map
(postage paid on maps that are ordered with books)

With your purchase, we will include a list of additional books that we sell. Prices are subject to change due to increases in shipping prices and the value of the dollar relative to other currencies. Include payment with order in U.S. funds only, drawn on a U.S. bank.

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☐ New Membership

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Visa Card # _____ MasterCard # _____ Signature _____

Expiration Date _____ Mail to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l., P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116**

Surnames You Are Researching (Example: Moriarty)	*Location(s) in Ireland (Example: Killarney, Co. Kerry)*	*Location(s) in U.S. and Other Countries (Example: Albany, NY; Toronto, Canada)*

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the septs

July (Iúil) 2004 Volume 25 Number 3

Céad Míle Fáilte – a hundred thousand welcomes

County Clare
An Clár

County: Clare **Province:** Munster **County Town:** Ennis

Other Towns: Ennistymon, Lisdoonvarna, Doolin, Corofin, Newmarket on-Fergus, Kilrush, Kilkee, Killaloe and Lahinch

County Clare is a maritime county of the province of Munster since 1602. Previous to that it was a part of Connaught and in the old Gaelic system the county was part of the Kingdom of Thomond. It is separated from its neighbors to the south and east by the river Shannon, Lough Derg, and the Shannon Estuary and bounded on the west by the Atlantic. On the western edge is probably the most photographed area in Ireland, the Cliffs of Moher. These majestic cliffs have been hacked and torn by centuries of wind and sea in a sustained battle that has produced this breathtaking spectacle.

From the ringforts, castles, the Cliffs of Moher and the Burren, here is never a dull moment in the travel of this county. The Burren, a strange limestone moonscape of terraces honeycombed with caves and vanishing rivers and miles of rock walls, you come away speaking in hushed tones and in awe of the lunar beauty you have experienced. One portal dolmen (tomb) is said to date from about 2500 BC.

The Gaelic Kingdom of Thomond, was dominated by the O'Briens who were a major force from the earliest times. The Danish Vikings raided this county on many occasions during the 9th to the 11th centuries, but were finally defeated early in the 11th century by one of the most famous of the O'Briens, Brian Boru. After the Norman invasion, the area was granted to Norman knights, to Thomas de Clare, who attempted to take control of the county, but was totally defeated by the O'Briens. The O'Briens were later made the Earls of Thomond and remained the force for centuries. The Norman castle at Bunratty, for instance, was captured by the O'Briens in 1355 and held by them until the 17th century. The O'Briens rebuilt the castle on the same site, and this castle, restored and refurbished, is now open to the public and medieval banquets are held there each evening. Beside the castle is a fascinating folk park where visitors may experience different houses from every part of the Shannon region, as well as a town street.

(see **County Clare** *page 80*)

President's Letter

My name is Valerie Morrison, and I'm thrilled to have been elected to serve as the new President of IGSI. I've been a member only since 2000, but I think this is a wonderful organization, and I know most of you do too.

I'm originally from north-eastern North Dakota, not a very Irish–American place, so I must tell you I'm half Norwegian–American, and half Canadian–American.

I'm currently wandering in my Canadian research, trying to identify more clearly all the strands of Irish, Scots, Ulster Scots and French–Canadian. So many Ontario natives ventured west when the US Civil War ended, the railroads expanded, and the Homestead Act made farmland nearly free. I can tell you that I am a descendant of Irish Catholics who arrived in Canada around 1847, that terrible year, and I also have some ancestry in Irish Protestants who ventured to Canada in the 1870's. I can locate the later McAllen/Brown family back to County Armagh, but almost four years of research has not been able to link the Dyer/Woods family of Dublin, Ontario to any county in Ireland. And my Morrison last name? It's all mine, and a particularly stubborn Ontario mystery!

The thrill of the search, fitting in puzzle pieces and discarding false clues, is what hooks us, as most of you know. That is our mission here at IGSI. We want to help you with your fascinating, sometimes frustrating, search. We've been computerizing more and more information. Look for new items on our website this year, and while you're at it, give us some feedback on that website. As always, our library is available for your research, in person, or by sending in your requests. *The Septs*, this wonderful publication, is going strong. Articles, comments and queries are always welcome. We're thinking of providing our members' Surname Interest list by CD-ROM and/or in a more searchable, members–only format on our website. Does anyone out there have strong feelings about the printed lists in every Septs, or should we go to computer access only? Let us know; it's being discussed now. Better yet, plan to come to one of our great Quarterly meetings, and talk with any of the IGSI Board Members about your ideas and concerns. Get involved! Genealogy can be a lonely hobby if you just sit at your computer and fill in those little boxes. Being a member of IGSI, or any genealogy society, provides valuable contacts and experience, not to mention those crucial leads to break through a brick wall or two.

It's certainly not an Irish word, but I'm a believer in genealogy karma. If you help someone else, that good comes back to you somehow, somewhere, someway. Everyone here at IGSI is doing his or her best to help you. Please give what you can to your fellow members, whether in volunteer time, sharing your research in an article for the Septs, visiting the library, attending the talks at the quarterly meetings, or simply sharing your research goals by filling out your Surname Interest List clearly with every membership renewal. The best of luck in all your searches!

Valerie Morrison, President

Irish Genealogical Society, International
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

E-mail address: pennave@tcq.net
Web page address: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish

Official Sponsor of the Fourth Irish Genealogical Congress, Ireland 2001

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Editor ..... Ida Troye
Layout/Design ..... Bob Vought

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Editor's Letter

Summer is the greatest! Festivals galore, music to thrill your heart, enough rainy days to spend on the computer and the opportunity to visit those "spots" on the map where your descendants lived and died. The best, without a doubt, is if you get together with all or part of your family to eat, drink and research. I hope you have a little of each, this summer, and gather a lot of new (old) facts to carry you through the winter.

This journal is a testament to the quality of our membership. What great stories they have shared with us. From first account diaries to accounts of immigration and death by starvation, the stories are riveting and challenge the imagination. The amount of work done by these genealogists continues to astound me. We all call ourselves amateurs, but just look at what has been accomplished. I am sure you can learn a new trick or two by reading their accounts of searching for their kin.

I was amazed at the amount of information there is available about County Clare. There is so much more on the Internet, now, and more being added every day. Be sure and spend some time reviewing the ones I recommended. I spent hours checking them out and I get so fascinated at what is available, and I don't even have people from that area. I did this county in 1994 and was able to unfold a mystery about some parishes that were moved in the 1898 Act, so if you haven't had that issue yet, it is very interesting. But, at that time we had seven books on County Clare in our library and today we have over 40, plus CDs, Micro Fiche and Maps. What a remarkable growth in ten years. Be sure to review our Research Policy to take advantage of this great resource.

August is a frantic month here in our area. St. Paul's Irish Fair (where we have a booth and a class on genealogy), Milwaukee's Irish Festival, and other smaller ones in the area really keeps you busy. It is a month of "blood transfusions" as far as getting your Irish Blood pumping. We hope to meet some of you at these festivals. Stop by and say hello, we love to meet you.

(*see* Editor's Letter *on page 89*)

Irish Genealogical Society, International
Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Highway 55
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(elevator available)

Saturday, August 28, 2004

Program

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:00 A.M. Business Meeting
9:30 A.M. Tea/coffee Break
10:30 A.M. Program

Censuses and Census Substitutes and Irish Local and Family History Publications

Steven W. Myers, M.L.S.
Steven is an expert in Irish genealogical research and a lecturer on Irish and Scots-Irish genealogy for the Genealogical Institute of Mid America, the British Institute, and many other institutions.

$5 Voluntary Donation for IGSI members
$8 Voluntary Donation for non-members

For further information call Colleen 651-641-0583

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The MacNamara family left its mark in County Clare. Quin Abbey is a well-preserved ruin founded in 1402 by that family. A MacNamara Castle, Knappogue holds medieval banquets for the enjoyment of the public every evening and at nearby Craggaunowen Castle there is a museum and a reconstruction of a Bronze Age *crannog*, or lake dwelling.

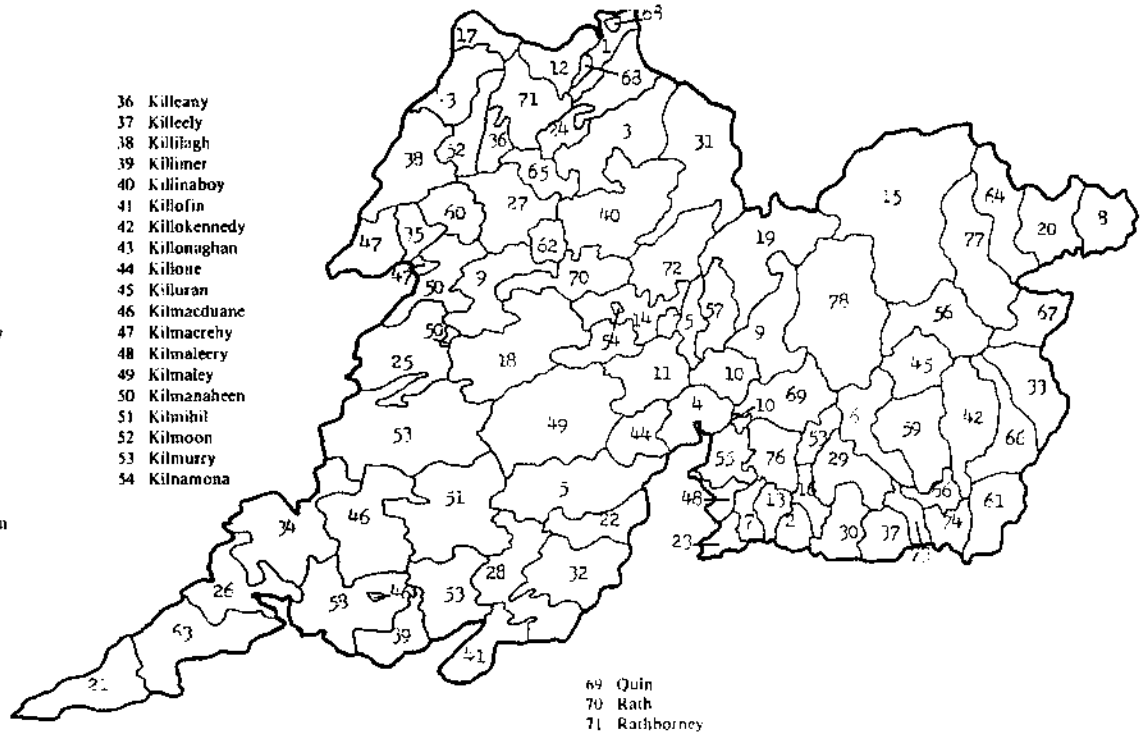
After Cromwell's defeat of the Catholic Confederacy in 1641, Clare was one of the areas to which the native landowners were transplanted. At that time Clare and neighboring Connaught became the seat of rebellion against English rule. Clare is part of the wild west of Ireland; when Cromwell heard that a large part of Clare had no trees to hang a man, nor enough water to drown him, nor enough earth to bury him, he thought it would be just the place to send the rebellious Irish whom he had banished from other parts of the country.

The Great Famine had a devastating effect on County Clare. In 1841, before the onset of the Famine, there was a population of 286,000. By 1891 it was 124,000 and more currently it is 88,000.

Surnames strongly associated with County Clare are O'Loughlin, McNamara, and MacMahon, and O'Briens (generally referred to as the Dalcassian families) along with Molony, McIneerney, Ryan, Kelly, Keane, O'Connor and O'Halloran.

A few of the modern annual festivals should fulfill any vacation holiday with joy. Late May: The Fleach Nua, a festival of traditional music, dancing and singing in Ennis in the last weekend of the month. Early June: Ennistymon Festival of Traditionl singing. Early August: Carnival of Music in Lisdoonvarna. August: Feakle Festival of Music and in September the Match Making Festival of Ireland, Lisdoonvarna. The information for these festivals is available from the Irish Tourist Board in New York.

THE PARISHES OF COUNTY CLARE



1 Abbey
2 Bunratty
3 Carran
4 Clareabbey
5 Clondagad
6 Clonlea
7 Clonloghan
8 Clonrush
9 Clooney
10 Doora
11 Drumcliff
12 Drumcreehy
13 Drumline
14 Dysert
15 Feakle
16 Feenagh
17 Gleninagh
18 Inagh
19 Inchicronan
20 Inishcaltra
21 Kilballyowen
22 Kilchreest
23 Kilconry
24 Kilcorney
25 Kilfarboy
26 Kilfearagh
27 Kilfenora
28 Kilfiddane
29 Kilfinaghta
30 Kilfintinan
31 Kilkeedy
32 Killadysert
33 Killaloe
34 Killard
35 Killaspuglonane
36 Killeany
37 Killeely
38 Killilagh
39 Killimer
40 Killinaboy
41 Killofin
42 Killokennedy
43 Killonaghan
44 Killone
45 Killuran
46 Kilmacduane
47 Kilmacrehy
48 Kilmaleery
49 Kilmaley
50 Kilmanaheen
51 Kilmihil
52 Kilmoon
53 Kilmurry
54 Kilnamona
55 Kilnasoolagh
56 Kilnoe
57 Kilraghtis
58 Kilrush
59 Kilseily
60 Kilshanny
61 Kiltenanlea
62 Kiltoraght
63 Moyarta
64 Moynoe
65 Noughaval
66 O'Briensbridge
67 Ogonnelloe
68 Oughtmama
69 Quin
70 Rath
71 Rathborney
72 Ruan
73 St. Munchin's
74 St. Patrick's
75 Templemaley
76 Tomfinlough
77 Tomgraney
78 Tulla

From A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland by Brian Mitchell. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.

Church Parishes in Ireland (date indicates commencement of registers)

Civil Parish	*Church of Ireland*	*Roman Catholic*
Carron		b: 1853 – m: 1856
Clare Abbey	m: 1845	b: 1853 – m: 1854
Condegad	m: 1845 – d: 1882	b: 1846 – m: 1846
Clonlea	b: 1879 – m: 1845	
Clontrush		b: 1846 – m: 1846
Doora		b: 1821 – m: 1823
Drumcliff	b: 1744 – m: 1744	b: 1841 – m: 1837
Drumcreehy		b: 1854
Dysert		b: 1845 – m: 1846
Feakle	b: 1845	b: 1860 – m: 1860
Inagh		b: 1850 – m: 1850
Inisheronan		b: 1860
Killsallyowen		b: 1878 – m: 1878
Kiltarboy	b: 1879 – m: 1845	b: 1831 – m: 1856
Kilfearagh	b: 1829 – m: 1829	b: 1869
Kilfenora	m: 1853	b: 1836 – m: 1865
Kilfiddane		b: 1868 – m: 1869
Kilfinaghta	b: 1879 – m: 1862	b: 1828 – m: 1829
Kilfintinan		b: 1802 – m: 1822
Kilkeedy		b: 1833 – m: 1871
Kildysert	b: 1881 – m: 1847	b: 1829 – m: 1867
Killaloe	b: 1679 – m: 1682	b: 1828 – m: 1829
Killeany		b: 1854 – m: 1860
Killeely		b: 1831 – m: 1814
Killimer		b: 1859 – m: 1859
Killinaboy	b: 1799 – m: 1802	b: 1819 – m: 1818
Killone		b: 1864 – m: 1835
Kilmacduane		b: 1854 – m: 1853
Kilnacrehy		b: 1843 – m: 1866
Kilmaley		b: 1828
Kilmasheen		b: 1870
Kilmihil		b: 1849 – m: 1849
Kilmurryclonderlaw		b: 1845 – m: 1837
Kilmurrybrickane		b: 1839 – m: 1855
Kilnasoolagh	b: 1731 – m: 1799	b: 1828 – m: 1828
Kilnoe		b: 1832 – m: 1832
Kilrush	b: 1741 – m: 1766	b: 1827 – m: 1829
Kilseily	b: 1881 – m: 1848	b: 1844 – m: 1844
Kilshanny		b: 1854 – m: 1860
Kiltenanlea		b: 1851 – m: 1851
Moyarta		b: 1853 – m: 1852
Moynoe		b: 1852 – m: 1852
Ogonneloe	b: 1807 – m: 1807	b: 1832 – m: 1857
Quin	b: 1907 – m: 1845	b: 1816 – m: 1833
Tomgraney	b: 1845	
Tulla	b: 1845	b: 1819 – m: 1819

b – birth, m – marriage

Reference Materials held at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library, Irish Collection

Books:

Library Document Number	*Title and Author*
IRA021	*Townland Transfers* by Patrick E. Dempsey (3 ring binder)
IRA142	*County Clare a History and Topography* by Samuel Lewis
IRA143	*The Official Guide to County Clare* by D. Roche
IRD035	*Richard Lucas 1788 Directory* by Tom Veale
IRE014	*Land Agent's Rent Book 1890 O'Gallagher Estate*
IRE017	*Kenmare Manuscripts, of the Kenmare Estates (Browne Family of Kerry)* by Edward MacLysaght
IRE023	*Index to Manuscripts held in national library & Archives of Ireland*
IRF002	*Origin & History of MacNamaras The story of an Irish Sept* by N. C. Macnamara
IRF013	*Maire Rua, Lady of Leamaneh. History of Maire Rua's McMahon & O'Brien Family* by MacNeill
IRG001	*Poor Law Records of Cos. Limerick, Clare & Tipperary* by S. C. O'Mahoney
IRG018	*Books of Survey & Distribution* by Robert Simington
IRG104	*Kilmaley Parish Residents 1826 & 1855 – Tithe Applotment Books*
IRG137	*Education in the Parish of Killaloe, Co. Clare* by Sean Kierse
IRG160	*Tithe Applotment Kilmurry–Ibrickane Parish 1826* by Kevin O'Brien, Extractor
IRG179	*Parish of Clare Abbey, Tithes 1826 & 1829*
IRH006	*Plantation of Munster 1584 – 1589*
IRH049	*New Church for Newmarket–on–Fergus 1856* by R. F. Sheil (indexer)
IRH083	*Kilfenora. A History* by John Flanagan
IRH132	*For God or King. History of Mountshannon 1742 – 1992* by Gerard Madden
IRH140	*Church and Parish of Tuamgraney* by Edwin Owen
IRH144	*Houses of Clare* by Hugh Weir
IRH152	*Parish of Inchicronan (Crusheen)* by Thomas Coffey
IRH185	*Ennis Architectural Heritage* by Wm. Garner
IRH212	*Prude of Paper Tigers: History of the Great Hunger in Scariff Workhouse 1839–1853* by O'Gorman
IRH222	*Before the Famine Struck. Life in West Clare, 1834 – 1845* by Ignatius Murphy
IRH223	*Starving People. Life & Death in West Clare, 1845 – 1851* by Ignatius Murphy
IRH243	*Poverty Before the Famine* by Clasp
IRH327	*History of Clare Abbey & Killone (parishes)* by Joseph Power
IRH331	*Kilfarboy. History of a West Clare Parish* by Seosamh MacMathuna
IRH332	*History of Kilmurry–Ibrickane* by P. P. Ryan
IRH347	*Parish of Kilkeedy* by Frank Brew
IRH403	*Hist & Topography of Co. Clare, from Earliest Times to 18th Century* by James Frost
IRH404	Chronicle of Clare 1900 – 2000 by Joe O'Muirchearlagh
IRK004	*Diocese of Killaloe 1800–1850* by Ignatius Murphy
IRK014	*County Clare, Marriage License Bonds 1680 – 1720 & 1760 – 1762*
IRK055	*New Church for Newmarket–on–Fergus 1856*
IRP044	*Emigration from Kilrush Workhouse 1848 – 1859* by Chris O'Mahony
IRP047	*Emigration from Workhouse at Ennistymon 1850 – 1860* by Chris O'Mahony
IRQ006	*Decent Set of Girls The Irish Famine Orphans of the "Thom Arbuthot" 1849–50* by Reid
RS060	*Families of County Clare, Ireland* by Michael O'Laughlin
	Casey Collection – Vol II – Ennis Chronicle 1827, pg 86, b, d, & m

Maps:

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA027	History Trail Guide & Map by Dysert O'Dea
IRA111	Ordnance Survey Townland Maps (8 maps – cabinet)
IRA219	Half-inch map # 17 (cabinet)
IRA279 through IRA293	Ordnance Survey Discovery Series (9 maps – cabinet)

Micro Fiche:

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA056	Townland Maps County Clare by Brian Mitchell (3 micro fiche)
IRG048	Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1848-1864 (6 micro fiche)
	International Genealogical Index (IGI) by LDS, County Clare
	Kilmaley Parish Residents 1826 & 1855

Periodicals at MGS Irish Collection:

Periodical	*Volume – Description*
East Clare Heritage	Vol. 4 – Survey of Townlands Parish of Clonlara 1840–1851
	Vol. 5 – Some East Clare Parishes in 1837, Kelquane Graveyard
Eirephile	Vol. 2 – Clare: Early History Kilmaley and Tithe Applotment Book 1826
	Vol. 3 – History of Ralahine Commune
	Vol. 5 – Killnan Cemetery Inscriptions and list of Clare Burial Grounds

CD's

Library Document Number	*Description*
IRA045	Index to Griffiths Valuation of Ireland 1848–1864 FTM 188

See complete list in January 2003, Vol. 24, No. 1 of *The Septs*

County Clare Internet Links: (all of the following begin with http://www. unless noted)

Description	*Internet Address*
1680–1762 Killaloe Marriage License Bonds	http://home.att.net/~labaths/Killaloe.htm
Great! Cemetery photos & lists	interment.net/ireland/clare.htm
Genuki – the starting point	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/CLA/
Links	http://memberss.shaw.co/justgen/cla.htm
Ireland.com – The Irish Times	http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse
Ireland Gen Web	rootsweb.com/~irlcla/clare.htm
Clare Library	clarelibrary.ie
Irish Family History Foundation Centers	http://clare.irish-roots.net/

Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilms

LDS Film Number	*Description*
256576 – 256695	*1827 – 1830 Tithe Applotment* (send SASE to IGSI for complete list of parishes)
844976 – 844987	*1855 Griffith's Valuation* (send SASE to IGSI for complete list of parishes) 1855–1941 General Valuation revision lists (see LDS Land & Property for film number)
979693	1853–1880 Baptisms; 1854–1880 Marriages Parish of Clare Abbey & Killone (RC)
588854 – 588863	1901 Census returns Clareabbey Parish
2045994 – 2045996	1911 Census returns Clareabbey Parish
1696528	1864 – 1880 Indexes – Civil registration – *Families in County Clare* by Margaret Starkey
100239	1680 – 1762, item 2 Marriage licenses Diocese of Killaloe
1559399	Item 8. Guy's Directory of Munster
1440951	Item 1, List of Freeholders for year 1829
100181	List of Freeholders
100239	Item 1. Particulars of Catholic parochial registers – Diocese of Killaloe
100869	Indexes for Diocese of Killaloe
1279253	Item 12, Rental of estate of Right Honorable Lord Emly 1888–1894
1559446	Item 2. The Earl of Limerick's estate – Clare land and property 1884
100916	Item 6. Index to wills 1615 – 1858 (see LDS reference for list of Clare parishes)
100959	Item 3. Index to administrations 1789 – 1855 (see LDS reference for list of Clare parishes)
100962	Item 4, Index to administrations 1704 – 1857 (see LDS reference for list of Clare parishes)
257821	Item 7, Pedigress (see LDS reference for list of families filmed with Blake-Butler records)
257780	Item 6. Molony will abstracts, pedigrees and newspaper extractions (see LDS reference)
100148	Same as above, subjects Adams, Blood, Brady, Brereton, Brew, Cusack, Green.
100150	MacNamara, Molony, Charrres, O'Grady, & Tymens
962220	*History & topography from the earliest times to the 18th century* by James Frost
6035640	*Poor Law Records* by S. C. O'Mahony (this is 1 microfiche)

Sources for this Article

- *A Topical District of Ireland 1837* by Samuel Lewis
- *Irish Records: Sources for Family & Local History* by James Ryan
- *Ireland Guide* by Irish Tourist Guide
- *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* by Brian Mitchell
- Ireland.Com – The Irish Times web page
- GENUKI web

Researched and contributed by Ida Troye

Notice:

The IGSI Board of Directors recommends a proposal to the general membership at the August quarterly meeting for a $5.00 annual increase in membership dues (effective January 1, 2005).

The Heather Edge of Tyrone: Part III

IN THE MODERN DAY

by Richard E. Devlin

Editor's Note: This is the final segment of a three part essay by Dick Devlin about a fascinating part of County Tyrone called the Heather Edge. In this final piece he brings us up-to-date on the challenges of searching for family roots today in this unique area of refuge for some of Ireland's most ancient families and septs. The author may be reached at dnddevlin.aol.com and encourages interested IGS members to contact him.

For IGSI members doing family research in Northern Ireland for the first time, the experience can be an unusual one. It is a society that continues to be in a strange and nearly total state of schizophrenia where two cultures share a country and a structure of government but live completely separate lives, each pretending the other hardly exists. Protestants live here in this village, Catholics live there in that village. Protestant children go to this school, Catholics go to that school. Protestants go to this pub, Catholics go to that pub. And on and on it goes, for Americans, a very weird place and difficult to understand.

Oldest Devlin Headstones,
Killeeshill Chapel, Co. Tyrone

You may not detect this on an initial visit to Northern Ireland especially if you are doing the usual two or three day run-through of the Six Counties which is occasionally included in the typical American whirlwind tour of Ireland. But if your stay is longer or if you are visiting with relatives, whether Protestant or Catholic, the apartheid face of Northern Ireland will emerge. With each successive visit to Ulster, the sense of apartness that marks every aspect of life for these two communities of basically very nice people becomes more and more apparent.

Although political tensions have abated considerably in Northern Ireland (excepting certain sections of Belfast), the province is still a place in a very delicate state of balance. In the Heather Edge, a heavy-duty Republican stronghold, the tricolored flags of the Irish Republic continue to wave defiantly from fence posts and utility poles. And men still gather in the local pubs to talk about their grievances, but the countryside is clearly a calmer place. The British army presence so pervasive here just a few years ago has abated sharply, even in nearby Dungannon where the daily encounters with young paratroopers in camouflage carrying automatic weapons at the ready seem to be a thing of the past. And in fairness, if you attend a Catholic mass at one of the country chapels, you no longer have to circle around IRA men with collection plates standing in the church front, often an intimidating experience.

When I first came to the Heather Edge several years ago, it was apparent that it had come a long way from the traveler's description in 1822 described in Part I of this essay (*Septs*; January 2004). He saw..."nothing but dirt, poverty and wretchedness...covered with heather and strewed with miserable hovels each with a few yards of badly cultivated ground."[1]. Almost 200 years later, I saw tidy and well-cared for farms which blanketed the landscape of over-sized rolling hills and gave it an aura of timelessness where the transformation to the high-tech culture of many European countries was coming "dropping slow."

Ironically enough, what is most glaringly absent today is the heather itself. Here and there, as you travel the lanes and byways of this pastoral countryside, small patches of heather and bog survive but it takes an experienced eye to spot them amidst the intensive cultivation demanded by the European Union agricultural schemes. Nevertheless, although much of the original bog land has been reclaimed to pasture, the old ways still persist in the Heather Edge.

When I asked my distant relative John Francis, who farms 100 acres in Altaglushan where he got his turf for the parlor fire, he told me that he still owns rights in the community bog, rights that had been handed down from grandfather to father to son since the earliest times anyone could remember. He may own a truck made in Japan, a microwave oven of Dutch manufacture, a tractor assembled in Belarus and has a dairy herd bred from the wonders of modern technology but when he warms his backside on a cold winter night, this Tyrone man still relies on the old ways.

The author and his last living relative in Tyrone, George Devlin (1916–2002)

Although the landscape of the Heather Edge may have changed since the early 1800's, what I found most amazing was that the people who lived there then...still live there. Some of the old families have died out (unfortunately, one of these has been the Devlin's) but by and large the same people who fled from the persecutions of the Penal Laws in the early 1700's... are still there! The Donnelly's and the O'Neils, the McGees, the McCrorys, the Lougherans, the Nugents and the Morris', to name just a few, still sit on their ancient parcels of land, for the most part, the exact same land parcels originally leased out to them by the Planter landlords.

If you have a surname in your family background that matches up with those listed in Part II of this article (published in the April Septs; 2004) and you have learned they are from Tyrone, you can be fairly certain you will find someone by that name to talk to if you visit the Heather Edge in the future. Even if the family name has disappeared in this area, never give up hope – half the people in this area will be related to you because the women in your ancestral family married into local families and...trust me on this one...they know exactly who is related to whom. Here's an example of what I mean.

In the year 2000, I took nineteen Devlins from America back to Altaglushan. One day we went on a walking tour of the old Devlin lands on what used to be Devlin's Hill accompanied by seven or eight members of our host family, the redoubtable Duggan tribe who are distantly related by marriage. Several of my nieces and nephews kept staring at one of the Duggan men, John Francis (he of the turf fire...above) who is a Pierce Brosnan look–a–like. Finally, one said to me, "Uncle Richard, are you sure he's only related by marriage? He looks exactly like my father." Their father was my brother, only recently deceased... and guess what his name was? John Francis, what else?

"Well", I replied, "Listen carefully to this because here's how it works in the Heather Edge. John Francis Duggan's grandmother, a Donnelly, married George Devlin of Altaglushan. Both were second marriages following the death of their first spouses. And that's the only connection to us; by marriage yes, by genetics, no. But John Francis Duggan's mother, Susan Donnelly, married a man from Cranlome named John Duggan and his first cousins were Paddy and Charlie Devlin who lived just up the hillside above us. And that's why John Francis Duggan from Altaglushan looks a lot like your father, John Francis Devlin from Massachusetts." Their stunned silence was worth the trip.

For family researchers in the Heather Edge, the main source of information about Catholic ancestors in Co.'s Fermanagh and Tyrone, is the Irish World Heritage Center, which was formerly located in the center of Dungannon. It moved in 2001 to nearby Donaghmore but has since relocated to nearby Coalisland (pronounced like it looks...Coal–Island). The center is very ably staffed and for a reasonable fee will conduct a preliminary search. It is well worth the money. Their telephone number and street and internet address are found at the end of this article[2].

Only 30 miles south of Dungannon, the archival records and library of the Archdiocese of Armagh would seem to be a logical place to visit when seeking information about ancestors in the Six Counties. Unfortunately, they are no longer providing services to family researchers and have placed their entire archives of microfiched records in the hands of the Irish World Family History Services. Visitors to the chancellery are politely but firmly turned away. However, Devlin's Bar is located right across the street from the cathedral so the trip would not be entirely wasted.

Trying to circumnavigate this problem with direct visits to the Catholic church rectories in Donaghmore, Galbally, Aughnagar and Altmore is equally frustrating and, suffice it to say, unrewarding. But all is not lost for researchers. The main records repositories of Northern Ireland are only a one hour drive away in Belfast where the PRONI offices and the General Register Office offer excellent access to their voluminous files. Belfast offers several other important sources of records and family histories many of which are listed in the excellent *Septs* issue of October 2000 which featured County Tyrone.

In the more immediate area of the Heather Edge, the author found the small libraries in Dungannon and Cookstown not particularly useful but recommends a visit to the larger library in Omagh which has an extensive collection of books and periodicals about County Tyrone. In the author's experience, the offices of local newspapers in and around the Heather Edge are poor sources of past issues of their papers but the main branch of the Omagh Library has a periodicals section with particularly helpful staffers. It is possible for a very small fee to walk out with obituaries, old photos and the back issues of most of the newspapers published locally in the past century.

In the long run, as in most of Ireland, old-fashioned family research in the Heather Edge and County Tyrone in general is still carried out most effectively the old fashioned way....by slugging it out on foot in the countryside. Visiting the country chapels and cemeteries, inquiring at local village stores, post offices and pubs (and some reliance on serendipity) still brings the best results. Amazingly, this casual, seemingly disorganized approach, often results in spectacular discoveries. In my own case, one question asked of the proprietor of a country store unraveled the entire story of my ancestors in Tyrone.

But that's another story altogether and is best left for another day. I hope you enjoyed learning about my small part of Ireland which, like the rest of that mist shrouded place, always has a grander legend lying beneath its quiet green fields than might be imagined. Ireland is a land that abounds in tales of happy days and sad days and if you have never made the long trip back over the dark seas, I would urge you all strongly to make that happen at least once in your lifetime. Sooner is better than later...the old people with those grand long memories are fast disappearing and you need to hold their hand and listen to their tales before they fade away taking those precious stories of your ancestors with them.

[1] Excerpted from; The County of Tyrone to 1802, John McEvoy, Friars Bush Press, Belfast, 1991.

[2] Irish World Family History Services
51, Dungannon Road
Coalisland, Co. Tyrone
N. Ireland BT71 4HP
Telephone: (from USA) 011 44 28 8774 6065
E-mail: info@irish-world.com
Web site: http://www.irish-world.com/

Recommended Reading List on County Tyrone

- Berleth, Richard, *The Twilight Lords*, Alfred Knopf, NY, 1978
- Develin, Joseph Chubb, *The Story of an Irish Sept: The O'Develins of Tyrone*, Tuttle Publishing Co., Rutland, VT, 1940
- Hagan, Felix, *Around Dungannon*, Gill and MacMillan, Dublin, 1998
- Hennessey, Thomas, *A History of Northern Ireland*, St. Martin's Press, N.Y., 1997.
- Holland, Brendan, *Parish of Killeeshill – Millenium 2000*, Diocese of Armagh, 2000.
- Hutchinson, W.R., *Tyrone Precinct*, Erskine Mayne, Ltd., Pub., Belfast 1951.
- Killeen, Richard, *A Short History of Ireland*, Gill and MacMillan, Dublin, 1994.
- Lewis, Samuel, *Topographic History of Ireland*, Genealogical Pub Baltimore, 1984 (Orig. 1837).
- MacManus, Seamus, *The Story of the Irish Race*, Random House, N.J.; 1990.
- Maxwell, Ian, *Tracing Your Ancestors in Northern Ireland*, Public Records Office of N. Ireland, the Stationery Office, 1997.
- McEvoy, John, *The County of Tyrone*, Friar's Bush Press; 1991 Ed. (Orig. 1802). Belfast, NI

Memorial Gift

The Irish Genealogical Society International wishes to thank the family and friends of Anne Stahmer Davis for their memorial gifts in her name. Anne was a talented author and will be greatly missed by all of us.

From Kilkee Farm Boy to Idaho Entrepreneur

by Mary Russell

In the nineteenth century, Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland was a popular resort town famed for its picturesque horseshoe-shaped Moore Bay, sandy beach and wide strand. Tourists from County Limerick took a ferry across the Shannon River for their holiday and stayed in hotels and beach houses. Many would ride in pony traps from the ferry landing into town. The Lawrence Photo Collection has pictures of tourists strolling along the strand and riding these pony traps in Kilkee. The residents of Kilkee were mostly very poor farmers and fishermen. Rows of black oilskin currachs are still seen along the northern shore of the bay. After a storm, people would rush to the shore to gather washed-up seaweed for their gardens. Old records in the Kilkee library tell how the townsfolk welcomed the summer tourists and the opportunity for summer income.

According to his baptismal certificate from St. Senan's Catholic Church in Kilkee, Killaloe Diocese, John Russell, my husband's immigrant grandfather, was born 5 December 1852 and baptized in December 1852. His birth date on his gravestone in Pine Grove Cemetery, Rathdrum, Idaho is written "May 12, 1852." Mistakes can be made because of the European way of abbreviating dates. He was the third of eight children: Daniel, Thomas, John, Kate, Laurence, Mary, James and Patrick, all born between 1847 and 1863 to Bridget Lynch and James Russell of Kilfearagh Townland, Kilkee, County Clare. Sadly, Bridget died in childbirth with her ninth baby in 1867.

It is possible that John Russell worked in one of the shops or hotels in Kilkee as a teenager and there acquired his business skills. In America, John Russell was first enumerated in the 1880 Territorial Census of Idaho as an Indian trader on the Spokane Prairie. In 1881 he opened a store, post office, restaurant and saloon in Pend d'Oreille, later known as Sand Point, and now as Sandpoint. He married Agnes Wallace of Portland, Oregon in 1882. When grandfather learned that the railroad was to be routed farther south, he bought lots along the train route in Westwood, later renamed Rathdrum, and sold his properties in Sand Point. In 1891 he built a large three-story brick building in Rathdrum called the "Russell Block" for his general store and family residence. The Kootenai County Record Office has listings of nineteen properties he bought and sold from 1883 to 1899 and three gold claims filed with a partner from 1886 to 1888.

A slender book originally published in 1883 and found recently in a Sandpoint bookstore provides more clues to Grandfather Russell's past. The Official Map and Handbook of the Coeur D'Alene Mines by Gordon Needham includes a six-page article written by John Russell, Postmaster of Pend d'Oreille. He begins, "Having been a resident of this upper country since 1875, and been a storekeeper and postmaster here since 1881, I have made the acquaintance of thousands of miners and railroad laborers during this time who are now pouring in letters from Alaska to Mexico, and from San Francisco to St. Louis, asking information in regard to the Coeur d'Alene mines." After all the stories I have read about the poor Irish immigrants who could neither read nor write and sometimes could speak no English, I wondered where our grandfather learned to write so well.

Early records at the Kilkee Library show that the town had two schools: Kilkee Boys' School from 1843 and Kilfearagh National School from 1860. The Catholic nuns also taught school, but no records were found about that. John Russell and possibly his siblings were well-educated when they grew up after the Great Famine.

James and Bridget Russell lived on a 17-acre farm divided into 8 fields in Kilfearagh Townland. They also had a 3-acre lot nearby. These were numbered Lots 1 and 2 on Griffith's Valuation tax record, and they were located on the southern town boundary of Kilkee on the Ordnance Survey (O.S.) maps. The 25-inch-to-a-mile O.S. map indicates the size of each field with descriptive characteristic markings and illustrates the larger-than-usual cabin and out buildings. The Foley family, present owners of the Russell farm, described the cabin's size as 40 feet x 24 feet with a loft. It was knocked down and the stones were used to build a wall to keep out the neighbor's cows. How I wish I had found the old farm on my first trip to Kilkee instead of my fifth and could have seen more than a pile of rubble!

Using LDS microfilms, I searched the Cancellation Books kept on the property following the 1855 Griffith's Valuation as far as I could. Then I contacted the Valuation Office in Dublin to find the most recent recorded owner. While doing that research, I learned that James Russell died in 1884 and his son, Thomas, the second child and a shoemaker, became head of the household. James died the next year and was the last Russell to live on that farm. A neighbor took over the property and removed the roof in 1892 thereby reducing his taxes for the land only. The property changed hands four more times and was "In fee" in 1908, when tenants actually began to buy their land. The property is on a rise overlooking Kilkee and Moore Bay just east of an ancient ring fort. There is no longer an opening in the hedge along the town boundary providing access to the path into town past the chapel. The Foley family, whose

residence is on Kilbaha Road in Donaghboy Townland, has joined the old Russell farm to the eastern boundary of their property with a little bridge over the stream separating the townlands.

As they struggled to survive during the Famine, James and Bridget Russell probably never could imagine prosperous times coming to Kilkee and County Clare. Usually farmers with 20 acres of land were called middle farmers and could survive starvation times. The Griffith's Valuation surveyor who wrote notes in the Kilfearagh Townland Field Books kept at the Valuation Office did not have much praise for the Russells or their farm. The notes described Lot 1 as "arable, 3/4 clayey soil, part in good condition, part in shallow and poor condition, moorey and clayey soil in yellow retentive subsoil." He noted that the valuation was twice what it was worth, but that it was futile to explain that to the tenants, as they did not speak English. No indication was given about the crops grown except that the tenants had a garden in a waste area. Today, the townland is mainly pastureland for cattle and horses.

County Clare was hard-hit for years by the potato famine, beginning in 1846. Monsignor Ignatius Murphy wrote in detail in his books, *The Killaloe Diocese* and *A People Starved*, about the deprivation of the tenants and the futile efforts of the local priests to alleviate the crisis. Cecil Woodham-Smith's The Great Hunger explains the terrible dilemma of the relief committee meetings in Kilkee in dealing with Indian corn, which could not be milled and made suitable for a substitute food. Cholera swept through the rural areas. The landlords were insolvent and often unable or unwilling to assist their tenants. The Russell family did survive but could offer no future for their many children. Daniel, the eldest son, did emigrate as I learned from the inscription on the Russell gravestone in Kilfearagh Cemetery, "In Memory of the Russell Family, erected by Anne and Dannie, U.S.A." No doubt that Daniel married and sent money back home for a gravestone for his parents after his father's death.

Emigration was extremely heavy from West Clare in Moyarta Barony. The story of "The Little Ark" where Father Meehan said Mass at Kilbaha Beach 1853-1857 during low tide on the Shannon River is told in Paul Murphy's *Cuchulain's Leap (Loop Head), A History of the Parishes of Carrigaholt & Cross*. These are next to Kilfearagh Parish and shared the same deprivations. Emigrants visited the Little Ark, housed later in Our Lady, Star of the Sea Church in Moneen, and peeled off slivers as good luck charms for a safe journey to America. *Souperism* was rampant in West Clare as proselyrizing by Protestants promised starving laborers employment and cabins "done up" with multipaned windows upon conversion. I like to think that grandfather Russell visited the church with the Little Ark to pray for his safe journey or even to take a splinter before he left for America.

I believe we have found his passenger record on the Internet. He arrived in New York on 20 May 1872, a 19-year-old peddler aboard the Ship *England* departing from Liverpool and Queenstown. This ties in perfectly with John's birth date on his baptismal certificate, his immigration date on the 1910 census, the family information that he arrived in New York and his early occupation as an Indian trader.

Since the 1990s the situation in West Clare has changed dramatically. There are plans to build more townhouses along a circular road around Kilkee. In order to relieve Dublin's large number of people on the dole, Rural Resettlement Ireland, Ltd. encourages families to move to West Clare. Author Paul Murphy moved his family to Kilbaha and is the full-time administrator. His book, *Do you think you'll like the wind?*, tells his story of their first two years in West Clare – "It is akin to Provence but without the food, the sun and the glorious houses."

Editor's Letter

(continued from page 79)

Be sure and check out our Genealogical Conference that will be held in October. We will have a good mixture of classes, not only Irish Genealogy, but basic classes that will help anyone on their quest for information. We have some very accomplished teachers and the seminar is within anyone's budget. We have given a comprehensive account of what is available, so get your gang together and come on over.

Our future issues will include focus on Irish in Minnesota, and Counties Limerick, Kerry and Cork. We have an outline in this issue, so if you have stories to pass on, be sure and check it out and get them to me in time for these issues. If you aren't aware, the National Library of Ireland in Dublin has purchased all our back issues and they will be on the shelves in that great and glorious monument to history. Just think, someone in Ireland might read your story and be able to help you.

You never know where the next bit of information is coming from and remember, if you want to continue your successful search ~

YAGOTTAWANNA!

Ida

A Clare Man's Account Book

submitted by J. Michael Reid

"I will give you a scetch (sic) of our voyge (sic) to America."

Penned by one Patrick Flynn, safely landed on the shores of a new country in 1853, it's a line that holds much promise.

But the writer said it would be a "scetch" and, indeed, he delivers a rather spare chronicle. Why did he decide to leave County Clare? Patrick doesn't give us a clue. That's typical of what makes the book Patrick left behind both fascinating and frustrating. Although chockfull of facts, it provides scant perspective on the events that shaped his and others' lives. Lots of content, little context, but a rough-cut gem, nonetheless.

The 4-inch by 7-inch leather-bound volume, with pages of vellum, printed by George McKern & Sons, Limerick, survived an Atlantic crossing and 20 years of hard use, and was largely ignored for decades. Undoubtedly, its original owner would be amazed to know that his little book is an object of interest and scrutiny a century and a half later.

Although there were thousands of emigrants from County Clare in the mid-1800s, Patrick Flynn is special because his written record is one of the few that remain to provide us with a glimpse of what ordinary folk experienced in that era.

Patrick was the second oldest son in a family of six boys and five girls. Laurence, his older brother, and Ned and Jack, two younger brothers, remained in Ireland, as did all of his sisters except the youngest, who married Denis McNamara of Ross and moved to America. Patrick and his brother Michael set off for the States and eventually settled in Minnesota. Over time, all of Laurence's children with the exception of his son Denis emigrated from Ireland to California. Destinations for Patrick and Michael's children, in addition to Minnesota, included California, Washington, Kansas, and the Dakotas.

Micheal Flynn, Laurence's great-grandson and Patrick's great-grandnephew, lives in the townland of Ardcloney, two miles southwest of Killaloe, County Clare. The keeper of a written and oral family history for the Ireland-based Flynns, Micheal says the Flynns were forced from their cottage in the townland of Ross about 1850.

The eviction may have been a factor in Patrick's decision to leave his native land, although the Irish exodus by then was well underway. Four of his own adult children, for example, had already departed for the United States by the time Patrick, his wife and remaining offspring left Killaloe in May 1853.

Patrick's book covers the years 1843 to 1867, a meticulous, if somewhat disorganized, record of financial transactions, births, marriages, addresses, and letters written and received. His "scetch" of the journey in 1853 from Killaloe in East Clare to New York State is an intriguing tale, all by itself.

The sentence that opens this article is the start of a ten-page entry in which he describes in some detail the trip from Killaloe to Rome, N.Y., by way of Quebec, Canada. Patrick Flynn left Killaloe 25th May 1853. He arrived in Rome, New York 10th August 1853. The trip via Quebec was cheaper than landing at New York. Patrick and his family sailed from Liverpool on the *Lady Hobert*, but Patrick regretted the decision to use Liverpool as the departure port. He says, "I would advise any man going to America to take Sipping (sic) in Limerick and pay one pounds sterling or one pound 10 shillings over Liverpool price Sooner than go there." Mary Carroll, his wife, survived the journey but died on the 18th of August 1853 and was buried in Utica, N.Y. (Typically, Patrick expresses no sentiment about his loss.) Patrick and the rest of the family spent the next four years working their way across the continent to Minnesota. On their arrival, there is this entry: "Came to Minnesota April the 4th 1857 and stayed at the Molonies until May 7th 1857."

Given the close relationship and intermarriages that would follow, the connection between the Flynns and Molonies remains a puzzle. William and Anne, Patrick's children, and Ellen and Catherine, Michael's children, married Molonies. If the families were already close, why doesn't Patrick name any Molonies in his entries for the years in Ireland?

Patrick's descendants gradually lost contact with the homeland and his little book was largely under-appreciated by the few who knew of its existence. But they did preserve it and passed it on from generation to generation. In fragile condition now, with some pages water-stained, torn and out of order, the book is in the possession of Patrick's second great-grandson in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

I am a descendent of Patrick's son William. In the mid-1960s, with a lot of help from Mrs. Margaret Keane, who operated a B & B in Limerick, I re-connected with the Flynns of Killaloe and gradually

became interested in using Patrick's account book to fill in the American side of the genealogy. Over the last five years, through *The Septs*, I have found members of the Flynn/Maloney extended family in the United States. Patty Lain in Arizona, Jim Maloney in California and Colette Ford in Colorado have all contributed to my understanding of Patrick's little book.

Because the earliest entries, dating from 1843, deal with financial transactions related to rents and tithes, the original function of the book must have been to preserve a record of when payments were made and from what source. But its scope gradually expanded. Places and people are also named. They are clues to where Patrick farmed and labored and with whom he partnered in some of his endeavors on both sides of the Atlantic. He tells us the price of land and how much he was paid for his labor and what it cost to rent his cottage for a year, and how to make poteen.

The quality of the record keeping might also reflect how well things were going for Patrick in a given period. For example, from 1843 to 1846 the pages are well-documented descriptions of the semiannual rent amounts that came due on Lady Day, March 25 (the official start of the year until 1752) and Michaelmas Day, September 29, (the feast of St Michael the Archangel), the times when half-yearly rents were due.

After 1846, the entries become somewhat haphazard and indicate that Patrick's debt was growing and he took work where he could find it. The acres he tilled were not immediately accessible but lay in nearby townlands in Clare and Tipperary. In addition, Patrick was a surveyor. Some the entries may be related to individual jobs he did for landlords and agents throughout the region.

To gain as much as I could from the book, I first had to transcribe and interpret the script. Then I had to find someone who could identify the people and places. Micheal Flynn of Ardcloney and Sean Kierse[1], a retired principal of the Boys National School in Killaloe, provided key interpretations of place names and abbreviations and identified some of the families mentioned in the book. On this side of the Atlantic, James Maloney, who has gathered information on the early residents of Carimona, Fillmore County, Minnesota for 40 years, made other connections to Anne Flynn Malone (Maloney) in Atchison, Kansas and the Flynns of Georgia Slide, El Dorado, California.

One example of how Patrick's facts tell us something about the practices of the times relates to tithes. Based on tilled acreage, the required payment by all religious denominations towards the upkeep of the Protestant Church was the cause of much discontent and unrest in the predominantly Catholic farming community of Killaloe Parish. Many of the tenants simply defaulted on the payment, which their landlords were allowed by British law to add onto their rents, without incurring any sanctions. Nevertheless, the book's entries show that, for whatever reason, Patrick and some of his neighbors paid the tithe. Sean Kierse, who has written extensively about the local history of Killaloe, states in a letter dated May 21, 2003, "It is interesting to read in Patrick Flynn's account book that even in the 1840s his landlord, Mrs. Westropp was adding the tithe charge to the rent. This is the first instance of such that I have come across in my researches."

In addition to financial transactions in Ireland and the United States, Patrick inserts small bits of valuable information. For example, on page 25, from May 1849 he writes "By a passage to New York for Wm Flinn." The cost is recorded as 4 pounds 5 shillings. And, on page 8 is a five line "Memorandum" that lists when four of his children arrived in the New World and the length of time it took them to cross the Atlantic. "Wm Flynn landed in New York July 25th 1849 6 week sailing."

My collaborator James Maloney found many connections in the United States including place names that meant nothing to me. For example, on page 44, "John Flinn Battle hide (Battlefield) El Dorado Co California" almost certainly refers to *Bottle Hill*, an incorporated town in 1854, buried in the chaparral for the last hundred years. This led us to another set of Patrick's nieces and nephews, the children of Laurence Flynn and Margaret Keogh who settled in California about the same time that Patrick, William and the rest of Patrick's family settled in Carimona Township in southeastern Minnesota.

Patrick's little book has more to tell us, if we can continue to find ways to probe its secrets. His descendents are very lucky it didn't get thrown out somewhere along the way.

[1] Sean's publications focus on the Parish of Killaloe. They include *The Famine Years in the Parish of Killaloe 1845–1851, Killaloe, County Clare*: Boru Books, 1984 and *The Killaloe Anthology, Killaloe*: Boru Books, 2001, among others.

"Family, Friends, Neighbors, Landlords & Employers"

(People Recorded in Patrick Flynn's Account Book)

Surname	Full Name
Arthur	Thomas Arthur Esq
Babcock	Patrik Babcock
Bewan	Geo Bewan
Blood	Akalda Blood
Bonfield	Jno Bonfield
Boulton	P. Boulton
Bourke	Wm Bourke
Brien	Jas Brien
Brien	
Brien	Darby Brien
Carroll	Wm Carroll
Carroll	Patk Carroll
Cary	R Cary
Caswell	Andrew Caswell
Clark	Jno Clark
Congdon	Thomas Congdon
Connors	Danl Connors
Crowe	John Crowe
Cruice	Michl Cruice
Cruice	Patk Cruice
Cruice	William Cruice
Cruice	John Cruice Esqr Engineer
Cruice	For Patk Cruice Mr James Russell
Cruise	"Mrs Cruise Widow"
Cullins	Mr. Cullins
Curtin	C. Curtin
Deas	Michl Deas
Dwane	Dryan Dwane
Dwane	Bryan Dwane
Dwyer	Edmd Dwyer
Egan	Darby Egan
Egan	Denis Egan
Egan	Dens Egan
Egan	Laurence Egan
Evans	Ralph Evans Esqr
Fennessy	Jno Fennessy
Fennessy	Michl Fennessy
Finn	Mara and Widow Finn
Finn	Pat Finn
Flannery	Margaret Flannery
Flinn	Anne Flinn
Flinn	Ellen Flinn
Flinn	Wm Flinn
Flinn	Laurence Flinn
Flinn	Patrick Flinn
Flinn	Ellen Flinn
Floyd	Mr Michl Floyd
Flynn	Michl Flynn
Flynn	Pat and Ellen Flynn
Flynn	Wm Flynn
Flynn	Daniel W. Flynn
Flynn	Dennis Flynn
Flynn	Michl Flynn Kennedy
Flynn	Ellen Flynn
Gleason	Pat Gleason
Gleeson	Denis Gleeson
Going	Charles Going
Gorman	Jno Gorman
Grady	Jn & Jas Grady
Grady	Jn Grady Jr
Griffin	Pat & M. Griffin
Gully	Mr Edmd Gully
Hannan	Philip Hannan
Hannon	Jn Hannon
Hardley	Widow Hardley
Harney	Hamery
Harrigan	Darby Harrigan
Harrigan	Jno Harrigan
Hayes	Mrs Ellen Hayes
Hayes	Hillary Hayes
Hayes	M. Hayes
Hayes	Michl Hayes
Hayes	Thos Hayes
Hayes	Wd. Hayes
Hayes	Hno Hayes
Healy	Mrs Healy
Helbert	Helbert
Hogan	Michl Hogan
Holleran	Holleran
Hourigan	Jno Hourigan
Hourigan	Darby Hourigan
Keyes	W. Keyes
Keyes	Hno. Keyes
Kelly	Charles Kelly
Kelly	M. Kelly
Kelly	Jas Kelly
Kelly	Jn Kelly
Kelly	Pat Kelly
Law	Revd Patrick C. Law
Leo	Tim Leo
Litteton	Jas Littleton
Loughey	Jn Loughey
Loughrey	Mrs Loughrey
Mack	Martin Mack
Maguinness	Pat Magunness
Maguivin	Pat Maguivin
Mack	Martin Mack
Maynard	Wm Henry Maynard Esq
McGrath	Pat McGrath
Mckeogh	Jno Mckeogh
Mckeogh	Matt Mckeogh
McNamara	Pat McNamara
McNamara	Martin McNamara
McNamara	"Daniel McNamara, Sr"
McNamara	"Daniel McNamara, Jr"
McNamara	Denis McNamara Sr
McNamara	Denis McNarara Jr
McNamara	Jas McNamara
McNamara	Pat Mcnamara
McNamara	Mr John McNamara
McNamara	McNamara
Minehan	Minehan
Minogue	Pat Minogue
Minogue	Pat Minogue
Minogue	Wm Minogue
Molone	Mrs Mary Molone

Surname	Full Name
Molony	Edward Molony
Molony	James Molony
Molony	Margaret Molony
Molony	Michl Molony
Moore	Michl Moore
Mullins	Mr Michl Mullins
Mullins	Jas
Nash	Nash
O'Brien	Wm O'Brien
O'Brien	Dens O'Brien
O'Crow	Jos or Jas O'Crow
Perkins	Mr. Perkins
Quigley	Jno Quigley
Randle	Anthony Randle
Rhodes	Squire Rhodes
Rider	Mr Anson Rider (Mill Man)
Rider	Charles
Riodan	Joyce Pat & Jno Riordan
Roches	Michl Roches
Ryan	Jno Ryan
Ryan	Martin Ryan
Ryan	Michl Ryan
Ryan	Pat Ryan
Ryan	Jno Ryan
Ryan	Patk Ryan
Ryan	Wm Ryan
Sheedy	Mrs Sheedy
Smyth	Martin Smyth
Smyth	Mr. W. Smyth
Spaight	Francis Spaight Esq
Spencer	Mr Danl Spencer
Styles	George Styles
Toughey	Jn Toughey
Toughey	Pat Toughey
Walsh	Pat Walsh
Westropp	Mrs Anne Westropp
Woods	Mr Levi Woods

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Sligo	July 1994	Vol. 15 No. 3
Clare	October 1994	Vol. 15 No. 4
Limerick	January 1995	Vol. 16 No. 1
Kerry	April 1995	Vol. 16 No. 2
Cork	Jul & Oct 1995	Vol. 16 Nos. 3-4
Tipperary	January 1996	Vol. 17 No. 1
Waterford	April 1996	Vol. 17 No. 2
Meath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Westmeath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Donegal	October 1996	Vol. 17 No. 4
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Sligo II	July 2003	Vol. 24 No. 3
Tipperary II	January 2004	Vol. 25 No. 1

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Piggyback Research on My Hartigans from County Clare

by Mary K. (Kathy) Lund

Sometimes the gods of genealogy are smiling – like Irish eyes. Irish researchers know we need all the help we can in piecing together the usually tattered life stories of our ancestors. This is the story of my great good fortune in meeting online a genealogist who had worked for years on his Hartigan family that turned out to be mine!

My great-grandmother Mary Hartigan married James Walsh. They had seven known children, all born in Chicago between 1867 and 1877. My grandmother Maud was the youngest, her twin having died even before Maud, who passed away at the age of 31 years with complications of pregnancy. Her death record did not include parents' names. While searching Chicago cemeteries for Walsh family members I found the long-lost twin, Catherine, who had lived eight months, as well as two younger children who had died.

Censuses indicated that Mary Hartigan had been born in Ireland, her husband James in Canada. Both died in 1903; their death records did not include parents. My assumption was that they had married in Chicago prior to the great fire of 1871. Certainly there would be no civil record but perhaps I could find a church record. The LDS library has filmed the Chicago Catholic Archdiocesan records prior to 1916 although there is no comprehensive index. A check of the extant church records proved negative.

Back to square one. Fortunately I had grown up in Chicago and recalled my Dad's visiting an elderly lady named Liza Hartigan. He was a physician and would listen to her heartbeat and take her pulse. My memory is of a wizened old woman seated in an overstuffed chair in a darkened room lit by vigil lights on a makeshift altar dedicated to the Sacred Heart. She must have been a relative! Her death record from 1952 showed that she was born in Quebec to John Hartigan and Mary Walsh. Subsequently, the 1930 death record for her mother Mary Walsh indicated that she also was born in Quebec to John Walsh and Ellen Blanchfield, making her a sister to my James Walsh! Was she a double first cousin to my grandmother? Liza's father John Hartigan had died in 1887. His death record gave place of birth as Ireland but no parents' names. I have been unable to find the family on the 1880 census in Chicago – or anywhere in the United States or Canada!

Our Minnesota Genealogical (MGS) Library has wonderful resources for Quebec research. Had I consulted the L'Oiselle Marriage Index on fiche there, I would have found the marriage of John Hartigan and Mary Walsh on 9 February 1864 in Ste. Marthe, Vaudreuil. Instead I checked the three volume series The French-Canadians 1600–1900 for "Hartigan", Walsh being too common a name. There were a number of Hartigans listed in Rigaud that our map reference showed in the county of Vaudreuil. Consulting the parish repertoires for Vaudreuil I found the marriage – but hurrah! – also listed was the marriage of my great-grandparents in 1866. And another surprise, John and Mary Hartigan's parents were not the same. No double first cousins here, but two different Hartigan families. Time to check the Quebec censuses.

Suffice to say that dovetailing research in census and church records in Quebec can be a gold mine for any genealogist. Results for these families showed that John Hartigan was the son of Thomas and Eliza Manning of Rigaud. This family included children born in Rigaud as early as 1831and is certainly aligned in some way with mine but that is still a mystery. Eliza had died a week after the birth of her daughter Bridget in 1841. Thomas had remarried Mary Maher (Meagher), widow of Michael.

My Mary Hartigan's parents were Patrick Hartigan and Mary Catin according to the Quebec records. From Illinois censuses we knew that Mary had been born about 1840 in Ireland. The Quebec church records showed a brother Thomas's marriage in 1857 in Ste. Marthe. Both records indicated that the father Patrick was deceased. Furthermore, in July 1856 his widow, Mary Catin, had remarried to John Walsh, her future son-in-law's father! Are we confused yet? I was unable to identify the family in the 1851 census of Vaudreuil. There is a 20 year old Mary Rhatagan, a servant in Rigaud, but she fits none of my profiles. Brother Thomas is probably the laborer across the provincial border in Prescott County, Ontario, where he later settled. Don't you love border research? The 1842 census for Vaudreuil is missing. Bad luck there.

Now comes the good-luck breakthrough. James Hartigan contacted me on the Internet regarding my Hartigans. He too was searching for a Patrick from Canada or upstate New York, a man born about 1818. Over the years he and his family had collected information that was my salvation. He had information dated February 1984 from the Heritage Centre in County Clare. Their records showed a Mary, daughter of Patrick Hartigan and Mary Keating, baptized in March 1839; sponsors were Michael Talty and Kate McDonnell. Try saying "Keating" and hearing "Catin". You can do it – especially if you are French speaking. The family was from Glascloon which is in Killard civil parish along the Atlantic coast. Other Hartigans in Glascloon were James married to Catherine Burns and Michael married to Mary Ryan. Baptismal records showed Mary and James in

James's family and Margaret in Michael's family. Thanks to my Quebec research I recognized that these families had also settled in Ste. Marthe or nearby! These Hartigan men tended to die in early middle age. Although I have burial information for James and Michael, my Patrick must have died before getting to Vaudreuil, possibly even on the voyage to America. A search of Montreal records might turn up a burial.

Gerald Kennedy of the Heritage Centre added this information:

It is probable that Patrick, James, and Michael were brothers. When they left so too did the Hartigan surname as no other family of Hartigans is recorded in this parish up to 1900. The townland of Glascloon was then in the Catholic church parish of Kilfearagh and Killard. These became separate parishes in the 1850's (sic) and are known today as Kilkee and Doonbeg respectively with Glascloon part of the latter.

The Hartigans had little choice but to leave Clare when they did. Col. Wyndham who owned thousands of acres in several parts of the county was forcing his tenants off the land. The choice offered to tenants was to accept assisted passage to either Canada or Australia or be evicted from their property. Those who were evicted received only the palty compensation of 10 pounds which in many cases was offset by rent owed to the landlord. Col. Wyndham chartered the ship the Waterloo to ferry his ex–tenants to Canada. Among these were forty–three families from the Parish of Tulla which probably included the family of Thomas Hartigan, Corlea (whom you mentioned), Corlea being a townland in that parish.

How and why did my family emigrate? In 1990 researcher James Hartigan received from the Clare Heritage Centre an article by N. O. Cleirigh describing the establishment of the Centre and mentioning the Wyndham Emigration Scheme. Some of those emigrating were widows with children. I am not sure where Cleirigh's article was first published, but here is an extract:

Colonel George Wyndham, illegitimate son of Lord Egremont, from whom he inherited 37,000 acres on Co. Clare, from which he received 10,000 pounds annually in rent, devised an emigration scheme for his Irish tenants. He was an absentee landlord living in luxury at Petworth Hall in Sussex, where his large tenantry were well treated compared with his Irish tenantry. He wanted to consolidate the small holdings and issued a proclamation in 1838 that there would be no more subletting, that leases running out would not be renewed, that he was offering free passage to Canada or Australia at all those whose farms were going out of lease, to their wives and their children. Should they not accept the offer, they had an option – accept 10 pounds compensation and be evicted.

My fellow researcher also referred me to an article by Canadian Francis Leeson in *The Irish Ancestor*, volume VI, no. 1, from 1974. Titled *Records of Irish Emigrants to Canada in Sussex Archives, 1839–1847*, it is a detailed analysis of the Wyndham scheme including letters to the Colonel from his agents in Canada; illustrations of his advertisements printed in Ennis; a statistical summary by townland of those who emigrated and also would–be emigrants who did not leave; and a list of people who left by surname, giving name, townland, and year of emigration (for the years 1839, 1840, 1841, 1846, and 1847). Sure enough, in 1840 there are the Hartigans from Glascloon: James, Michael, and Pat. They were among the 73 emigrants from the townland that year, making it the second largest cohort listed for any year. Only the 80 people from Garranboy in 1847 surpassed them.

The road to Ireland would have been shorter had I sent sooner for the 1928 Illinois death record of my great–uncle Martin Walsh giving his mother's birthplace as County Clare. But by putting together my research and that of my fellow Hartigan, I was able to make quick strides back to an exact townland in Ireland. Synergy – that's what modern genealogy is all about. No doubt we have all encountered records on collateral or miscellaneous people of our surnames of interest. Occasionally I will mutter into the microfilm reader, "Gosh, the poor people looking for this record will never find it!" due to misplacement, poor writing, creative spelling, etc. Do everyone a favor and post that information online or in a society journal so that chances of discovery are increased! Return genealogical favors. Now I feel obligated to find James Hartigan's Patrick since I snatched his ancestor away!

I am including with this article a database (*Wyndham Emigrants*) I constructed using the information from Francis Lesson's article in hopes that others will be able to recognize their poor, long–lost ancestors from Clare – and a few from Limerick. Members of IGSI can consult the full article in our library.

Wyndham Emigrants – Part 1

We will publish Part 2 of this list in another issue of *The Septs*

Surname	Given Name	Town and	Emigration Year
Behan	John	Coogy East	1840
Bennett	John	Glascloone	1840
Boland	John	Deer Island	1840
Boland	Michael	Killinena	1840
Boland	Pat	Feadamore, Limerick	1847
Boland	Pat	Agherina	1847
Brady	John	Killinena	1840
Breene	Roger	Muckerish	1847
Brody	John*	Killinena	1841
Browne	Daniel	Lissofin	1846
Buckley	Michael	Lissofin	1846

Surname	Given Name	Townland	Emigration Year
Burke	Honora	Killinena	1841
Burke	James	Killinena	1839
Burke	James	Killinena	1840
Burke	Bridget	Killinena	1840
Burke	Mary	Killinena	1840
Burke	Biddy	Deer Island	1840
Burnes	Kitty	Ballymaconna	1839
Burnes	Patrick	Ballymaconna	1839
Callaghan	Pat	Lissofin	1840
Cannavane	Mary	Ballycairns	1847
Canny	Michael	Agherina	1847
Carney	John	Glandoyne	1839
Carroll	John	Ballycairns	1839
Carroll	Pat	Ballynveala	1847
Cherrey	John	Knocklisheen	1841
Clancie	Daniel	Coolreigh	1839
Clancy	Mary	Lissofin	1840
Clancy	Mary	Lissofin	1846
Clancy	John	Ballycairns	1847
Clancy	Pat	Carrigard	1839
Clancy	Pat	Carhuduff	1847
Cleary	Michael	Croveraghan	1839
Cleary	Pat	Moyeralla	1840
Cleary	Peggy	Glascloone	1846
Clifford	Mary	Castle Cluggin	1840
Collins	Bridget	Ballycairns	1839
Collins	Michael	Munmore	1839
Collins	Michael	Munmore	1840
Collins	William	Killinena	1839
Colopy	William	Ballynveala	1847
Conlan	Pat	Lissofin	1839
Connell	Ellen	Lissofin	1846
Connell	John	Agherina	1846
Connell	Mary	Lissofin	1846
Connellan	Peggy	Corlea	1840
Connor	James	Ballymaconna	1839
Connor	Michael	Corroderry	1839
Considine	Michael	Clonkerry	1839
Considine	Pat	Clonkerry	1841
Considine	Pat	Deer Island	1840
Conway	Murt	Glascloone	1840
Cooleen	John	Killinena	1847
Cooley	Martin	Moyeralla	1839
Corbett	Bridget	Munmore	1840
Corbett	John	Knocklisheen	1847
Corry	John	Corlea	1839
Corry	John	Munmore	1840
Crowley	Martin	Moyeralla	1840
Crowley	Pat	Moyeralla	1840
Cruill	Matthew	Ballyheige	1847
Culligan	John	Moyeralla	1840
Culligan	Pat	Moyeralla	1839
Culligan	Simon	Moyeralla	1839
Culligan	Pat	Glascloone	1840
Cullinane	Pat	Coogy East	1839
Cunningham	John	Muckerish	1841
Cunningham	Michael	Munmore	1846
Cunningham	Thomas	Munmore	1839
Cunningham	Thomas	Munmore	1840
Curley	Pat	Moygallow	1846
Curren	William	Killinena	1847
Curtin	Dennis	Muckerish	1841
Curtin	Francis	Muckerish	1840
Curtin	Michael	Muckerish	1847
Curtis	Pat	Carhubane	1840
Curtis	Pat	Carhubane	1846
Cusack	James	Knockaclare	1839
Cusack	Michael	Munmore	1840
Cusack	Pat	Munmore	1839
Cusack	William	Munmore	1839
Daley	Widow	Lissofin	1846
Davine	Johanna	Lissofin	1846
Davis	James	Castle Cluggin	1839
Dillon	Mary	Ballycairns	1839
Dillon	Pat	Knocklisheen	1839
Dillon	Pat	Ballyea, Limerick	1847
Dillon	Thomas	Muckerish	1839
Dinnan	Mary	Lissofin	1839
Dooley	James	Freigh Castle	1847
Downey	Michael	Agherina	1847
Doyle	Widow	Castle Cluggin	1840
Doyle	James	Freigh Castle	1847
Doyle	Tim	Castle Cluggin	1839
Doyle	Norah	Erribull	1839
Duryer	Michael	Garranboy	1847
Dwyer	Ellen	Agherina	1847
Dwyer	Michael	Castle Cluggin	1839
Fahey [see McGrath]	Michael	Lissofin	1840
Falty [Talty?]	James	Glascloone	1840
Finn	Daniel	Corelish	1847
Fitzgerald	John	Garranboy	1847
Fitzgibbon	Martin	Garranboy	1847
Fitzpatrick	Pat	Croveraghan	1840
Fitzpatrick	Thomas	Croveraghan	1840
Fitzpatrick	Biddy	Croveraghan	1840
Flanigan	James	Munmore	1846
Flanigan	James	Munmore	1839
Flanigan	John	Croveraghan	1839
Flanigan	John	Croveraghan	1846
Flanigan	Mary	Croveraghan	1839

Surname	Given Name	Townland	Emigration Year
Flanigan	Maurice	Corlea	1839
Flannery	Michael	Agherina	1847
Flinn	William	Agherina	1847
Fogarty	John	Castle Cluggin	1840
Ford	Catherine	Croveraghan	1840
Fox	Margaret	Ballymaconna	1840
Fox	Michael	Ballymaconna	1840
Gallaher	John	Knocklisheen	1847
Galvin	John	Carhudoty	1839
Gannon	Conner	Muckerish	1846
Gannon	Mary	Muckerish	1839
Gegan	John	Ballymaconna	1839
Gegan	Andrew	Ballymaconna	1841
Gegan	Micahel	Ballymaconna	1840
Gegan	John	Muckerish	1847
Giltinan	Pat	Ballycairns	1639
Giltinan	Roger	Ballycairns	1839
Gleeson	James	Agherina	1847
Gleeson	William	Agherina	1847
Gleeson [see Hase,Mary]	Nelly		
Glynn	Pat	Ballycairns	1840
Glynn	Tim	Muckerish	1847
Gorman	John	Glascloone	1839
Gorman	Pat	Glascloone	1839
Gorman	Nancy	Croveraghan	1840
Grant	Pat	Croveraghan	1839
Grant	Pat	Croveraghan	1846
Gray	Widow	Lissofin	1846
Greene	Michael	Agherina	1846
Gregg	Mary	Erribull	1839
Griffin	Mary	Glascloone	1840
Griffin	Pat	Croveraghan	1840
Gruffy	James	Deer Island	1840
Guerin	Pat	Muckerish	1839
Guerin	Pat	Muckerish	1840
Guerin	Pat	Killinena	1841
Guirey	William	Moyeralla	1840
Gully	Denis	Kilmastulla, Tipperary	1847
Halloran	Martin	Lissofin	1840
Halloran	Ellen	Lissofin	1846
Halloran	Lawrence	Lissofin	1839
Halloran	Biddy	Castle Cluggin	1840
Halloran	Matthew	Garranboy	1847
Halloran	Michael	Agherina	1847
Halpin	Martin	Croveraghan	1846
Halpin	Michael	Killinena	1841
Hannen	Bridget	Agherina	1847
Hannen	James	Agherina	1847
Hannen	John Sr.	Agherina	1847
Hannen	John	Carhudoty	1846
Hannen	John	Garranboy	1847
Hannen	Thomas Sr.	Agherina	1847
Harrahill	Pat	Agherina	1847
Hartigan	James	Ballycairns	1839
Hartigan	James	Glascloone	1840
Hartigan	Michael	Glascloone	1840
Hartigan	Pat	Glascloone	1840
Hartigan	Thomas	Corlea	1839
Hartigan	Thomas	Ballycairns	1839
Hartney	Murt	Munmore	1840
Hase	Mary	unknown	1840
Hassett	Michael	Muckerish	1847
Hassett	Michael	Munmore	1840
Hayes	Catherine	Agherina	1847
Hayes	Johanna	Castle Cluggin	1839
Hayes	Michael	Ballysheene	1847
Healy	Denis	Lissofin	1846
Healy	Michael	Kilmastulla, Tipperary	1847
Healy	Peter	Coogy East	1839
Hehir	Martin	Killinena	1840
Hehir	Pat	Lissofin	1839
Hehir	Pat	Dromgranabeg	1847
Hickey	Daniel	Munmore	1846
Hickey	Susan	Muckerish	1841
Hogan	James	Castle Cluggin	1839
Hogan	Margaret	Erribull	1839
Hogan	Michael	Killinena	1840
Hogan	Pat	Muckerish	1839
Hogan	Pat	Freigh Castle	1847
Hore	Edmund	Ballynveala	1847
Howard	John	Freigh Castle	1847
Keagh	James	Moygallow	1846
Kean	John	Glascloone	1840
Keating	Pat	Ballysheene	1847
Keefe	John	Lissofin	1840
Keeliher	William	Munmore	1840
Kelly	James	Munmore	1840
Kelly	James	Muckerish	1839
Kelly	John	Freigh Castle	1847
Kelly	Michael	Lissofin	1846
Kelly	Pat	Freigh Castle	1847
Kelly	Pat	Munmore	1840
Kendal	Stephen	Ballymaconna	1839
Kendal	Stephen	Ballymaconna	1840
Kennedy	Daniel	Agherina	1847
Kennedy	Honor	Killinena	1839
Kennedy	Stephen	Clonfadda	1847

Book Review

Book Review by Beth L. Mullinax

County Longford Residents Prior to the Famine. A Transcription and Complete Index of the Tithe Applotment Books of County Longford, Ireland (1823-1835), by Guy A. Rymsza. Published by Dome Shadow Press, 51905 Courtland East, South Bend, IN 46637-6007. ISBN 0-9742673-0-9. Price $49.95. Also issued on CD-Rom and available for download, both at lower prices. Contact publisher by mail, Tel/Fax: 574-273-0232, or info@domeshadowpress.com

Oh! To be from County Longford! This book is a 439 page gold mine of information for the county. It contains an introduction with the historical background of the Tithe Applotment Books (TABs) and of County Longford. Remember, not all Irish were on this list, only those on "farming" land, which did include most of our ancestors.

Part I is a *Full Name Index* of everyone found on the Tithe, their full names, Townland and Civil Parish where name is found.

Part II is a *Recapitulation of the Tithe Books* arranged alphabetically by Townland. This, like the Griffith's Valuation of Land, lets you see who the neighbors are. He lists even the Townlands without TABs stating there are none available or they are included in another Townland. Many Townlands were consolidated into other Townlands or were listed with different names. *Notes* are included in this list, sometimes giving the landlord and I noted one as follows: Abbeylarra, Civil Parish of Abbeylara #145 - Mealy, Michael, NOTE: "recorded as Michael Mealen in May 1825".

Part III is *Maps*. Maps showing the Civil Parishes of County Longford, the Poor Law Unions, the Baronies, and most important, the Townlands within each of the Civil Parishes. If they cannot find the Townland on the available maps, he lists them and their possible location.

Only those of us who have tried researching in the TABs can appreciate the work involved in this publication. I have researched the County Kerry in the County Library in Tralee and had pages where I could not read anything, just blank pages. Trying to decipher the Townland with all the variant spellings is another challenge.

County Longford has also had published an index to the Griffith's Valuation titled, *County Longford Survivors of the Great Famine*, by David Leahy (G148 - IGSI Library) and an index to the 1901 Census, *County Longford & Its People An Index to the 1901 Census*, by David Leahy (G054 - IGSI Library). Now they have the Tithe Applotment Book index. Oh! To be from County Longford!

By the way, the author, Guy Rymsza, is one of our members. Anyone out there want to do the Tithe for County Kerry? I'd be forever in their debt!

Please Volunteer - The IGSI Needs You

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as-needed basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you don't have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that don't require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be great if we could contact you on a project-by-project basis.

The Septs

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before *The Septs* is published.

Remote and local volunteering opportunity

We need members to proofread *The Septs* before it goes to print. You will be sent a draft of *The Septs* as a .pdf file and we will assign certain sections to you for proofreading. Depending on the deadline, you can send us a marked up hard copy or a list of corrections and their pages via e-mail. This would be about 3-4 hours of work per issue of *The Septs* that you volunteer to proof.

For more information on these or other opportunities, contact:

Jeanne Bakken,
Volunteer Coordinator
Phone: 952-832-5633
E-mail: nlbjmb@aol.com

Queries

Address Queries to: IGSI, P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116, Attn: Queries. When sending a query to be published, it is not necessary to send a SASE. IGS number and/or most recent mailing label must accompany query.

SPENCE DONAHUE

IG# 6526 Jean Dreholle, 1435 Northampton Lne, New Cumberland, PA 17070 jeanmary@pa.net is seeking names of par and birth places in Ireland of David SPENCE (b May 1825 County Waterford, IRE) and Ellen Donahue (b Mar 10, 1827 County Cork, IRE).

David and Ellen were m in/near Philadelphia, PA. Their first 3 ch were b there. Hannah (b Mar 5, 1849); Robert (b Apr 11; 1853) & David (b Oct 11, 1856). Subsequent ch bo in Tyrone Twp, Le Sueur Co., MN. John (b June 10, 1858); Mary (b Nov 17, 1860); Martin (b Nov 7, 1862); Thomas (b avt. 1865); Catherine (b abt 1864); James (b abt 1866) and Agnes (b abt 1869)

QUIGLEY

IG#5983 Beth D. Stephenson Vought, 866 McDiarmid Circle, Hudson, WI 54016 windridg@pressenter.com seeks information about Daniel QUIGLEY and Elizabeth OLIVER QUIGLEY par of James P. QUIGLEY who was b Jan 30 1853 in IN or OH. James was m to Anna Mariah DAY and they lived in Huntington County, IN with their six children.

Abbreviations Used in Queries

b	born	d	died	mo	mother
bapr	baptized	Dio	Diocese	PAR	Parish
ar	Barony	dau	daughter	par	parents
bro	brother	desc	descendents	RC	Roman Catholic
CAN	Canada	fa	father	so	Son
CI	Church of Ireland	imm	immigrated	sib	sibling
ca	circa	IRE	Ireland	sis	sister
ch	children	m	married	Twn	Townland
Civ	Civil	migr	migrated	Twnsp	Township

Milwaukee Irish Fest
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
August 19, 20, 21 & 22
SUPERBOWL OF IRISH MUSIC!!
For more information, check their web site at
www.irishfest.com

Irish Fair Minnesota
Harriet Island, St. Paul
August 13, 14 & 15
Headliners - Cherish The Ladies
For more information, check their web site at
www.irishfair.com

Over the Fence

Classes are held at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Library located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Douglas Drive & Highway 55) Golden Valley, MN. They are hosted by the Irish Genealogical Society, International and are open to *anyone* interested in genealogy. The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates. Go to the MGS web site (http://mngs.org) for more information on MGS and the MGS Library. You can also contact Nancy at 763-525-1463 or e-mail either Nancy (nanner@tcq.net) or Beth (blmkerry@tcq.net).

IGSI Irish Saturday Classes

Two or three one-hour classes are held on Irish Saturdays, the first Saturday of each month. We will generally attempt to give Irish specific classes to promote Irish research on Irish days.

The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates.

Class name	*Instructor*	*7 August 2004*	*4 September 2004*	*2 October 2004*
Introduction to Basic Irish Research & Library Tour	See month for instructor	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax
Beginning Irish Genealogy	See month for instructor	11-12 noon Ida Troye	11-12 noon Nancy Grell	11-12 noon Ida Troye
The Writers Group	Lead by Mary Corcoran	1:00-2:30 P.M.	1:00-2:30 P.M.	1:00-2:30 P.M.

IGSI Tuesday Night Genealogy Classes

These classes have been suspended until further notice.

Schedule – Remaining Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings for 2004

Irish Days	*Quarterly Meetings*
September 4	August 28
October 2	November 20
November 6	
December – None	

Call for articles!

We are always looking for articles to put in *The Septs* and welcome your contribution. We have scheduled the following topics as the focus for the next three issues of *The Septs*.

Quarter	*Focus Topic*	*Deadline*
October 2004	Irish in Minnesota	August 15, 2004
January 2005	County Limerick	November 15, 2004
April 2005	County Kerry	February 15, 2005
July 2005	County Cork	May 15, 2005

If you have an article that you would like us to review for inclusion in *The Septs*, please send copies to Ida Troye (idamtr@cs.com).

Articles can be related to the focus of the journal that quarter, or can be on another topic specifically related to Irish genealogy. Our members are always looking for new sources of information so please state street and Internet addresses for their reference. Also, cite your sources where applicable. Remember to give credit to other authors when you refer to their articles.

Articles should be 1600 words or less. If you are using MS Word, you can check word count by going to the **Tools** menu and selecting **Word Count...**

Your article must be to us no later than the dates noted above. We will respond to you and let you know if and when we can use your article. If we do use it, we may request that you do some editing. If we are unable to use your article, we may request that you allow us to copy it and put it in our research library so it is accessible to other Irish genealogists.

Gleanings

by Beth Mullinax

April, May, June, 2004

Here

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least parts of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 2004 FGS/TSG & AGS Conference, 8–11 September 2004, Austin Texas. For more information write: FGS, PO Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720–0940.
E-mail: fgs-office@fgs.org
Web Site: http://www.fgs.org/

GAR Records – The Grand Army of the Republic, which was a fraternal organization of Civil War veterans, may have some records on your veteran that you have not been able to find elsewhere. To check on the records available for your state, the following website may help: http://suvcw.org/garposts/garposts.htm

Iowa – The Iowa Genealogical Society has moved. Their new address is: Iowa Genealogical Society, 628 E. Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50309–1924.

Minnesota – The South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo will take place on Saturday, October 23, 2004, at Mankato State University, Mankato, MN. Please add to your calendar.

Missouri – Births and Deaths index for Missouri are available on the following web site:
http://www.sos.mo.gov

Orphan Train Society Relocates – The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America (OTHSA) moved from Springdale, Arkansas, to Concordia, Kansas. This society focuses on the 250,000 children who were sent by train from the east coast to live with families in rural America between 1854 and 1929.
Their web site: http://www.orphantrainriders.com

There

International Genealogy Festival 2004, September 30 – October 3, 2004, County Sligo, Ireland. Sounds great. For further information e-mail:
heritagesligo@eircom.net

The National Library of Ireland added the following (among other) valuable acquisitions to their collection in 2002: "The Mansfield Papers, relating to estates in Counties Kildare, Kilkenny, Meath, Tipperary and Waterford, including military, railway and postal history materials; Estate papers relating to the Vandeleur and allied families and lands around Wardenstown, Co. Westmeath, c. 1740–1960; and Inchiquin Estate record book, comprising calendar of leases, indentures, marriage settlements, etc., relating to the Inchiquin (O'Brien) and allied families."

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official web site:
http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

Leitrim Genealogy Centre – The Centre sent copies of their new brochure with information on their services. Let us know if you wish a copy.

Professional Researchers in Ireland. The 2003 Number 3 issue of *Irish Roots* magazine listed many of the researchers in Ireland, APGI and AUGRA members, plus lists from the National Library and National Archives of Ireland. If you do not have access to the magazine, send us a SASE and the area you are interested in and we'll pass the information on to you.

Clans Too

Bowler – Family Reunion 2004. Held in Glenbeigh, County Kerry, August 28–29, 2004. For further information contact Mary Ann Schloegl at: Mschloeg@aol.com

Crowley – The next Gathering of the Crowley Clan will occur September 3, 4, and 5, 2004 in Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland, at the Westlodge Hotel. Added details on their web site: http://www.crowleyclan.com/
Also, you can contact Taoiseach Tom Crowley, 246 Wolcott Rd., Akron OH 44313 or tcrow95798@aol.com

Curtin – We received the information on their 2003 clan gathering too late for the April 2003 newsletter, however you may want to contact them for future gatherings. Curtin Clan Event Committee, 31 Lakeview Circle, Skaneateles, NY 13152.
E-mail: aemperor@aol.com

Devlin Clan – Planning a gathering during 2005. Contact for information: dnddevlin@aol.com

Fanning – See Malone below.

Farrell Clan will have their International Rally on July 19–22, 2004, in Longford, Ireland. For more information contact Nuala O'Kane Farrell, 71 College Park, Longford, Ireland.
E-mail: TheFarrellClan@cs.com
Web site: http://ourworld.cscom/TheFarrellclan

Flannery – Next clan gathering is planned for 2004 in Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Contact Dr. Lorcan J. O'Flannery at Flannery Clan, 81 Woodford Drive, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, Ireland; or
E-mail: oflannery@eircom.net or
Web site: http://www.flanneryclan.ie/

MacGeoghan Clann – Planning a Grand Reunion in Ireland for late June of 2005. For further information:
E-mail: jgeoghan1@netzero.net
Web site: http://www.geoghegan.org/clan

Ainle/Hanley Clann – Planning the next clann gathering September 2005. For further information: John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum, County Tipperary, Ireland or
E-mail: johnhanly@eircom.net

Holland – See Malone below.

Keohanes of West Cork – Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. Information from Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork or by
E-mail: nmhickey@indigo.ie

Malone – Fanning – Holland family reunion in Whitewater and Johnstown, Wisconsin, July 23, 24 & 25, 2004. Family from County Roscommon, Ireland. Contact Mary Rodriquiz at:
E-mail: merdrqez@idcnet.com
Phone: (608) 883-2416
or write Mary at W.9460 Lake Lorraine Road, Delavan, WI 53115.

O'Dea Clan – Planning a meeting in 2005. For more information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland or,
E-mail him at: odeaclan@eircom.net
Web site: http://www.odeaclan.org/

O'Toole Clan Rally – The dates for the 2005 Clan O'Toole rally have been confirmed as follows: Friday, 1 July through Sunday 3 July, 2005 in the beautiful city of Brisbane, Australia. For further information contact:
E-mail: JimOToole@genmills.com
Web site: http://www.clan.otoole.net.au/

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Towey Rally/Reunion will be held August 14th & 15th, 2004, in Ballaghaderreen, County Roscommon at Durkin's Hotel/Restaurant. For more information:
E-mail: info@durkins.org
Web site: http://www.durkins.org/
If you are interested in Ballaghaderreen, visit http://www.ballaghaderreen.com/

Library News

by Beth Dittmax

April, May, June, 2004

Purchases

H521 – *Waterford History & Society*, edited by William Nolan and Thomas P. Power. Published by Geography Publications, Dublin, Ireland, 1992, 754 pp., maps, illus., index. (IB&M)

Donations

B037 – *Encyclopaedia of Ireland*, edited by Victor Meally. Published by Allen Figgis, Dublin, Ireland, 1968, 463 pp., illus., indexed. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

G065 – *County Longford. Residents Prior to the Famine*. A Transcription and Complete Index of the Tithe Applotment Books of County Longford, Ireland (1823–1835), by Guy A. Rymsza. Published by Dome Shadow Press, South Bend, IN, 2004, 439 pp., maps, indexed. Donated by Dome Shadow Press. **See the review in this issue.**

H518 – *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, consisting of Various Complete Stories in One Volume, by William Carleton. Published by Frank F. Lovell & Co., NY, undated, 979 pp. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN. [We previously had a copy of one story from this book donated, now we have the whole book.]

H519 – *This Great Calamity. The Irish Famine 1845–52*, by Christine Kinealy. Published by Roberts Rinehart Publishers, Boulder, CO, 1994, 450 pp., map, illus., index. Donated by Rod MacRae, Minneapolis, MN. MGS.

H520 – *A Military History of Ireland*, edited by Thomas Bartlett & Keith Jeffery. Published by Cambridge University Press, NY, 1996, 565 pp., maps, illus., indexed. Donated by Rod MacRae, Minneapolis, MN. MGS.

H522 – *The Brendan Voyage*. A Leather Boat Tracks the Discovery of America by the Irish Sailor Saint, by Tim Severin. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Company, NY, 1978, 292 pp., illus. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

H523 – John L. Stoddard's Lectures, Supplementary Volume, by John L. Stoddard. Published by George L. Shuman & Co., Chicago, IL, 1901, 336 p., illus., indexed. This book is over half on Ireland, the rest on Denmark and Sweden. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

H524 – *The Green Cockade*. The Irish in the French Revolution 1789–1815, by Liam Swords. Published by Glendale, Sandycove, County Dublin, Ireland, 1989, 271 pp., illus., indexed. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

H525 – *The King, The Kaiser, and Irish Freedom*, by James K. McGuire. Published by The Devin-Adair Company, NY, 1915, 313 pp., illus. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

H526 – *Ireland Yesterday* with Introduction and Commentaries by Maurice Gorham. Published by The Viking Press, NY, 1971, 206 pictures. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN. This book is all pictures, mostly taken in the 1890s and early 1900.

IM32 – *Immigrants in the Valley. Irish, Germans, and Americans in the Upper Mississippi Country 1830–1860*, by Mark Wyman. Published by Nelson-Hall Inc., Chicago, IL, 1984, 258 pp., illus., indexed. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

I010 – Vol. VII, *Journal of the Irish American Historical Society*. Published by the Society, Boston, MA, 1907, 188 pp., illus., indexed. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

MGS – *Ontario Loyalist Ancestors*, by Lindsay Reeks. Published by Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1992, 235 pp., map, illus., indexed. Donated by Helen F. Reeks, Pleasant Hill, CA. This book will be in the Canadian section of MGS shelves.

MGS – *Salem Vessels and Their Voyages*. A History of the Pepper Trade with the Island of Sumatra, by George Granville Putnam. Series I. Published by The Essex Institute, Salem, MA, 1924, 173 p., illus., indexed. Donated by Dan O'Neill, Afton, MN.

FH – *Ancestors of Reeks and Rogers*, Christchurch, Dorset, by Lindsay S. Reeks. Published by Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore MD, 1989, 235 p., illus., maps, indexed. Donated by Helen F. Reeks, Pleasant Hill, CA.

FH – *Woodward/Woodard Ancestors of New England*, by Lindsay S. Reeks. Published by Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore MN, 1995, 232 p., maps, illus, indexed. Donated by Helen F. Reeks, Pleasant Hill, CA.

BOOK #3A – *'Blown away' to be named grand marshals. Traxlers of LeCenter, MN*. Articles from LeCenter Leader & Montgomery Messenger March 4, 2004, newspapers. Submitted by Susanne Trimbo, Henderson, MN.

BOOK #4A – *Rathlin Islanders Downeast*, by Marie E. Daly. Article from NEHGS Nexus, Vol. VI, No. 6. Tells the story of the Rathlin Islanders from County Antrim into Maine. Includes a list of names and ages of Irish natives bearing Rathlin surnames in the 1860 census of Washington County, Maine.

FH – *Denis Mahony (1818–1901) and Ellen Sullivan (1820–1996) family, Belle Plaine, MN*. Donated by Virginia Mahoney, Maplewood, MN.

The following two genealogies submitted by member June McCarthy, are tremendous "works of art". There is just no other way to describe them. I shudder when I think of the work involved . Her *Beans* were from County Mayo and the *McCarthys* from County Cork. Some of them were here in Minnesota.

FH – *Bean Genealogy 1800 – 2000*, by June Arnold-McCarthy, Modesto, CA

FH – *McCarthy Genealogy 1800 – 2000*, by June Arnold-McCarthy, Modesto, CA

The following donations will be in our *Lending Library* if we can ever get someone to manage it:

On Celtic Tides, One Man's Journey Around Ireland by Sea Kayak, by Chris Duff. Published St. Martin's Press, NY, 1999, 269 pp., illus., maps. Donated by Gloria Peck Brown, Bellevue WA.

Irish Fairy and Folk Tales, by W.B. Yeats. Published by Barnes & Noble Books, NY, 1993, 416 pp., illus. Donated by Evelyn Lewis, New Hope, MN.

Publications

Australian Family Tree Connections, March & April, 2004. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia.
Web site: http://www.aftc.com.au/

Bigwill News, Vol. 11, No. 1, Mar/Apr 2004. Published by the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, PO Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/~wiilbig

British Isles Family History Society –U.S.A. Newsletter, Vol. XV, No. 2, Fall/Winter, 2003. Published by BIFHS-USA, 2531 Sawtelle Blvd., PMB #134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa

Chinook, Vol. 24, Issue 2, Spring, April 2004. Published by the Alberta Family Histories Society, P.O. Box 39270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
Web site: http://www.afhs.ab.ca/

Connections, Vol. 26, No. 3, March, 2004. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-Mail: www_qfhs@cam.org
Web site: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 14, No. 2, Mar/Apr, 2004. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol 13, No. 1, March, 2004. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa, WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Web site: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

Kansis Kin, Vol. XLII No. 1, February, 2004. Published by the Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
E-mail: rcgs2@flinthills.com
Web site: http://www.rileycgs.com

The Moriarty Clan, Issue No. 66, March 1, 2004. Published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805.
E-mail: jfmoriarty@ync.net

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 35, No. 1, March, 2004. Published by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Inc., PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada.
E-mail: sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca
Web site: http://www.saskgenealogy.com/

The Searcher, Vol. 8, No. 4. Published by The Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, PO Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447.
E-mail: genealogy@usnetway.com

Tiara, The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Vol. 21, No. 1, Summer, 2004. Published by TIARA, P.O. Box 619, Sudbury, MA 01776. Web site: http://tiara.ie

IGSI Presents – Steven W. Myers, M.L.S.

Nationally acclaimed expert in Irish genealogical research; lecturer on Irish and Scots-Irish genealogy for the Genealogical Institute of Mid America, the British Institute, the Research Academy in Salt Lake City, and many others.

Reference Librarian and Assistant Manager of the extensive Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Recipient of the Federation of Genealogical Society's *Distinguished Service Award*; past Board member of several national genealogical organizations; co-leader of the National Genealogical Society research trips to Dublin and Belfast in 2001.

Editor and publisher of Sir Richard Musgrave's Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

Friday, August 27, 7:00 p.m.

Church Records and Heritage Centers

Church records are the most important direct source of family information on the majority of the Irish population before 1864. Learn how to access and use these vital records of baptism, marriage and burial.

Saturday, August 28, 9:00 a.m. until Noon

Censuses and Census Substitutes

Most Irish census records were destroyed in 1922, but not all. Find out what has survived, and how to access many other population lists available for the 17th and 19th centuries.

Irish Local and Family History Publications

The recent bonanza of publishing in Irish local history makes countless sources about the places and people of our Irish heritage available here in the U.S. Find out what those sources are and how to get them.

Both Programs at:

Minnesota Genealogical Society Library
5768 Olson Memorial Parkway
Golden Valley, MN

Suggested donation for each program is $8 or $5 for IGSI members.

Visit our web site http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish for directions or more information.

Questions? Call Colleen at 651-641-0583.

NW Metro Genealogy Conference

The IGSI will be hosting a Genealogy Conference in Coon Rapids, Minnesota on October 16th, 2004. The conference will cover both beginning genealogy as well as Irish genealogy. So bring a non-Irish friend and introduce them to the wonderful world of genealogy.

Date	October 16, 2004
Location	Northdale Middle School 11301 Dogwood St. NW Coon Rapids, MN 55448-2408

There is a keynote speaker and three sets of classes are offered.

Conference Agenda:

8:30 A.M.	**Registration**
9:00 A.M.	**Keynote Address:** *Death - A Record Rich Event* by Tom Rice, CGRS[SM]
10:00 A.M.	**Break**
10:15 A.M.	**Break out session #1**
	Beginning Genealogy by Nancy Grell
	Using U.S. Government Land Records by Tom Rice, CGRS[SM]
	Persistence pays off by Kathy Sullivan
	Beginning Irish Genealogy by Beth Mullinax
	Resources at MGS/IGSI by Kathy Lund
	Researching Minnesota Irish by Ellen Puff
11:30 A.M.	**Learning Lunch Break** [Pre-paid box lunch in the cafeteria or on your own]
	Vendor booths and books sales - a must to explore!
12:30 P.M.	**Break out session #2**
	Finding Your Ancestors in Deed(s) by Tom Rice CGRS[SM]
	60 minute Irish History by Nancy Grell
	Genealogy 101 using the Internet by Kathy Sullivan
	Getting the most from the censuses by Beth Mullinax
	Researching your Scots-Irish by Ida Troye, Editor - *The Septs*
	Canadian Genealogy Research by Kathy Lund
1:45 P.M.	**Break out session #3**
	Irish Genealogy on the internet by Tom Rice, CGRS[SM]
	Using Military Records by Beth Mullinax
	Griffith's Tax Valuation by Nancy Grell
	Researching in Ireland by Florence Myslajek
	Writing your family History! by Kathy Lund
	Migration Patterns-which one did your family use? by Ida Troye, Editor - *The Septs*
2:45 P.M.	**Door Prize Distribution and Conference Wrap up**

Keynote Address: *Death - A Genealogical Record Rich Event* by Tom Rice, CGRS[SM]

There are probably more genealogy relevant records created around our ancestors' deaths than any other event in their lives. It is not enough to know just the date and place of death. We need to look for all possible death related records to be sure we are getting full picture. Besides a death record there are church records, cemetery records, undertaker records, obituaries, wills, probates, and much more. Once we find these, we next have to evaluate the information they give us and analyze what that information tells us. Doing a through job of digging up death related records is one of the keys to successful ancestor hunting.

Tom is a board certified, professional genealogy researcher, consultant and lecturer. He focuses on Midwest families with continued ancestor hunting extended to Canada, Ireland, Scotland and England. He is on the boards of both MGS and IGSI. He is a genealogy-helper volunteer for the Minnesota Historical Society. Tom lectures frequently for various groups in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

CGRS, Certified Genealogical Records Specialist, is a Service Mark of the Board for Certification of Genealogists and used under license by Board-certified persons who meet program standards and periodic rigorous evaluations.

Break-out sessions include:

Beginning Genealogy by Nancy Grell

Learn how to trace your family tree or expand your family history knowledge.

Whether you are new to family research or wish to review the basics, this class is for all ethnic origins.

Using U.S. Government Land Records by Tom Rice, CGRS[SM]

Key Points: Why use these land records, how to find them and what is in them. This session will outline the many records involved with government dispersal of land including pre-colonial land grants from various governments to North American settlers, military bounty land grants, preemption grants, cash sales and homestead land grants.

Persistence pays off by Kathy Sullivan

When you have little or no information how can you do research? You know more than you think. You can research lines without knowing the parents names. Every piece of info is important. Now be creative and keep your research going. Learn how to break through some of those brick walls.

Beginning Irish Genealogy by Beth Mullinax

How to begin your Irish research. Organizing what you already have and what you will need to get *across the pond*. Learn about unique Irish naming patterns. How to work Griffith's Valuation into land records and beyond. Also, other resources now available to aid you with your research

Resources at MGS/IGSI by Kathy Lund

Learn more about extensive resources (we like to think of them as, *hidden treasures*) at the Minnesota Genealogical Library in Golden Valley. The library is divided into sections on all the MN counties, as well as for each of the ethnic branches & US states. We try not to duplicate the Minnesota resources at the Minnesota Historical Society. As far as Irish related research, this facility has the largest Irish Genealogical holdings in the U.S.

Researching Minnesota Irish by Ellen Puff

Learn more about the Irish in Minnesota. Did they settle here by force or by choice? Why Minnesota?

Migration patterns – how does this relate to my research?

Finding Your Ancestors in Deed(s) by Tom Rice, CGRS℠

This session will examine the use of local, individual land transaction and tax records. Topics included will be: Where to look and how to find land and tax records. Understanding all of the information in deeds. How to plat land descriptions. How to use tax records as a genealogy source.

60 minute Irish History by Nancy Grell

Flight of the Earls, Bloody Sunday, The Big Wind and more. Follow this humorous and interesting timeline of famous events and learn a bit of Irish history along the way. A very enjoyable class!!

Genealogy 101 using the Internet by Kathy Sullivan

You will research your own family in this class. We will look at census records, death record index information and obituaries, with time permitting- sites on Civil War info, Ellis Island, and more covered. This class will explain how to access web information, even if you don't have a computer at home.

Getting the most from the censuses by Beth Mullinax

The censuses do more than count the population. Learn how the censuses can tell you who the immigrant is, when they immigrated, how many children the wife gave birth to, which states they traveled through and where they finally put down roots, if someone served in the armed forces and more.

Researching your Scots-Irish by Ida Troye, Editor – *The Septs*

Learn how Scots-Irish is both different and the same for Irish research. Explore a little history of your Ulster Irish. What about the offer the Scots couldn't resist. What is the difference between Mac and Mc.

Canadian Genealogy Research by Kathy Lund

A look at the major immigration patterns in Canada along with a study of the jurisdictions and their history. What are the key questions relating to your time period and ethnic group?

Irish Genealogy on the Internet by Tom Rice, CGRS℠

This will be a review of the key Internet sites for Irish genealogy. This will include a broad range of sites addressing names, places, history, record types and repositories. These sites will be demonstrated using a live real time internet connection.

Using Military Records by Beth Mullinax

Where can you find the different military records that are available? What information can be found in these records, and how do you *read* them? You can access Military pension records. This session will cover all time periods with time for questions.

Griffith's Tax Valuation by Nancy Grell

Griffith's Tax Valuation is one of the most important tools for tracing your Irish ancestors and their place of origin. Learn what it is and how it works. Bring the name of your immigrant couple, including the wife's maiden name and learn how to find exciting results.

Researching in Ireland Florence Myslajek

What is it like to research in Dublin repositories? What can you find out about them from the U.S.? Don't waste time in Ireland doing things that can be done here. This class will help you to make the most of your researching time in Ireland.

Writing your family History! by Kathy Lund

You can do it! By focusing on your audience, your purpose, and your style, you can write your story. Learn a few tricks to get motivated and see a few examples of other's work.

Migration Patterns–which one did your family use? by Ida Troye, Editor – *The Septs*

Learn about migration patterns of churches, families, neighborhoods, etc. Learn about the various migration patterns and how it affects your family research.

All of the instructors are genealogists that present classes, on a monthly basis, at the Minnesota Genealogy Center in Golden Valley, MN.

Box Lunches:

A boxed lunch will be available for pre-registrants for $6.00. You can also bring a bag lunch or visit one of the local restaurants if you prefer.

The lunch will include: sandwich (choice of turkey or ham), salad, cookie, chips and apple. You are welcome to bring a bag lunch or go to a local restaurant if you prefer. Vending machines for drinks are on site.

There will be ample time for eating, browsing the vendor tables, and visiting.

Lodging:

For lodging and other general information, contact:

MetroNorth Chamber of Commerce
277 Coon Rapids Boulevard, Suite 101
Coon Rapids, Minnesota 55433
Phone: (763) 783-3553
Fax: (763) 783-3557
E-mail: chamber@metronorthchamber.org

Registration: (2 forms to fill out and return)

Contact Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l for these forms. The address is:

Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116–0585
Attention Conference Committee

1. Conference Registration - This is the **Community Education Adult Class Registration Form**. The cost for the NW Metro Genealogy Conference is $20.00 per person. You can register by phone, mail, or in person. The form will give you a complete description of the registration process and requirements. Registering gives you access to the part of the facilities that is used by the conference, the **Keynote Address**, and one class in each of the three **Break out sessions**. Separate check/payment is necessary for the Conference Registration and the box lunch reservation.
2. **Class and Box Lunch Reservation Form**. To make sure individual class sessions are not over booked, we ask that you also select the classes that you wish to attend in addition to filling out the Conference Registration form. This form will be accepted by mail only. If you would like to reserve a box lunch, the sandwich selection is made on this form. The cost for each box lunch is $6.00 and the check for the lunch should be made out to **IGSI**. Payment for the box lunch must be received in advance (no later than September 30th, 2004). Separate check/payment is necessary for the Conference Registration and the box lunch reservation. For questions, e-mail Kathy L at miscmute@aol.com or Kathy S at Kathy.Sullivan@anoka.k12.mn.us.

Vendor Tables:

Tables will be available for vendors who wish to display genealogically related material.

Tables must be reserved in advance, by September 1st, 2004. One table will be free to each non-profit historical or genealogically related group. Additional tables will be available for $5.00 each. After September 1st, please check with us to see if tables are still available. We will continue to reserve them as long as they are available. County Genealogical and Historical Societies, as well as MGS Branches are encouraged to reserve a table and answer questions, sell your publications, and distribute literature. Literature can be made available for the free handout table even if your society isn't present. We offer an invitation to non-branch genealogical and historical groups to participate in this conference. If your group would like to have a table or two at this meeting, contact Kathy Sullivan:

Phone:	763-506-1307
E-mail:	Kathy.Sullivan@anoka.k12.mn.us
Mail:	Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l P.O. Box 16585 St. Paul, MN 55116–0585 Attention Conference Committee

Dr. Maureen Murphy

Summary by Colleen McClain

Maureen Murphy, Professor at Hofstra University, and leader in the study of Irish and Irish American history and culture, spoke to the IGSI about the Memoir of Mrs. Asenath Nicholson, an American who described Ireland in the 1840s, and about emigrant Irish women who worked as domestic servants in the US.

Asenath Nicholson, who had worked with Christian missions to aid Irish emigrants in New York City, traveled to Ireland in 1844–45 and wrote Ireland's *Welcome to the Stranger*, a picture of the pre–famine culture. She was particularly struck by the massive unemployment. In Co. Cork she saw a family where two women and their daughters were spinning and carding and realized how unusual it was to see an entire family employed. However, in contrast to the depressed economic conditions, she noted the exuberance and richness of the community cultural life.

She was particularly interested in women's experience and noticed their arduous manual labor as they carried heavy baskets on their backs that they'd filled with seaweed they'd gathered from the ocean for fertilizer, or stones for road-building, or huge bundles of laundry. In Co. Kerry she observed women chest deep in the frigid sea harvesting sea weed and noted that women "...are made to do what a beast never would." Despite the hard work, she also came upon a woman in her 50s dancing on the beach with a blithe, unselfconscious grace, who seemed to symbolize the spirit of pre-famine Ireland.

She returned again after the failure of the potato crops, participated in famine relief efforts, and wrote Annals of the Famine in Ireland, which was edited by Dr Murphy and published in 1998. Mrs. Asenath was concerned with not only how, but why the people suffered. She was critical of all who were in positions of power but particularly of absentee landlords for their failure to protect the people. However, she also named the hero's who cared for the people, the heroic landlords like Samuel Bourne, the volunteer relief workers of the *Improving Ladies of Belfast*, the courageous Quakers who ran soup kitchens, the Catholic nuns who kept thousands of children fed and cared for, and the Irish who exhibited such kind generosity toward each other.

She described families who sold everything they had, including their fishing boats and nets, farming tools, etc., in order to buy food. She saw them evicted from their land because they couldn't pay rent. She saw the starvation, disease, and the forced emigration. Remembering the dancing woman on the Co. Kerry beach, Mrs. Nicholson saw how the famine and subsequent Diaspora had replaced the dance with sorrow and a shame-filled silence.

Dr. Murphy has done extensive research on the stories of the Irish women who worked as domestic servants in the U.S. Their stories will soon be published in her new book, *Hope from the Ocean*.

From 1855–1889, Irish emigrants arrived at Castlegarden, now part of the Battery near the Irish Famine Memorial [http://www.batteryparkcity.org/ihm.htm]. Dr. Murphy has provided historical research for the Memorial, which includes the names of those who made donations to help the Irish. Among the donors were the Choctow Indians, as described in The Long March by Marie-Louise Fitzpatrick. After Castlegarden was closed, Annie Moore, arriving from Ireland on Jan 1, 1892, was the first to be processed in the newly opened Ellis Island. Records of Ellis Island are available [http://www.ellisisland.org/sign/index.asp], but unfortunately the earlier Castlegarden records are not known to still exist.

Between 1883–1908, 307,853 women between the ages of 14 to 44 arrived in New York from Ireland. Dr. Murphy describes them as "independent, feisty survivors" quite unlike the stereotype of the fatalistic, passive, non-innovative Irish emigrant described by some historians. Many areas in Ireland again faced famine in the 1880s but this time the daughters who had immigrated were employed and were able to send funds home to sustain their families and pay the rent on the family land. This time the Irish were able to successfully agitate for land reform so that by 1903 Wyndham's Land Purchase Act was passed ending the power of absentee landlordism in Ireland.

IGSI Officers as of July 1, 2004

President: Val Morrison

Co – First V-Ps:
Colleen McClain and
Tom Rice

2nd V-P: Jeanne Bakken

Secretary: Mary Wickersham

Treasurer: Kathy Lund

Past president: Nancy Grell

Computer Talk

Description	*Internet Address*
2000 Canadian Gen & Hist. links	www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/eghl/eghl.htm
5 million names indexed – Canada	www.grl.com
Research & resources in Canada	http://globalgenealogy.com/g;pba;gazette
Encelann free Irish ancestor search	www.irishorigins.com
U of Texas Map Collection – great	www.lib.utexas.edu/maps
Gateway to free census on web	www.census-online.com
Civil War Soldiers & Sailors system	www.itd.nps.gov/cwss
Clans of Ireland	www.irishclans.com
1912 Ulster Covenant – 1/2 Million names	www.proni.gov.uk/ulstercovenant

Maps! Maps! and more Maps!

IGSI has been selling the Ordnance Survey (OS) Discovery Series Maps, 89 in all and all available.

There were 25 OS Half-Inch maps in all, but they are being replaced by the Discovery Series. Numbers 1, 10, 20 and 24 are no longer in print.

For an index to these two sets of maps, send a SASE to IGSI, or better yet, let us know the county, parish and townland/town and we will try and find the correct map for you.

Map	*Price*
OS Discovery Series – *Northern Ireland*: Map numbers: 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29.	$10.00 each*
OS Discovery Series – *Republic of Ireland*: All map numbers not listed above for Northern Ireland.	$ 8.50 each*
OS Half-Inch Series	$8.00 each.

We have also carried the following maps for some time now:

Map	*Price*
Map of Ireland by the Irish Tourist Board	$ 5.95
Irish Family Name Map, by Collins	$ 6.95
The Complete Road Atlas of Ireland OS	$20.00
New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, by Mitchell	$20.00*

The asterisks (*) are increases in price. The largest increase was the Northern Ireland issues of the Discovery Series Maps. Increases were caused by the cost of buying in Ireland and the difference in the US Dollar with the British Pound Sterling (Northern Ireland) and the Euro (Republic of Ireland).

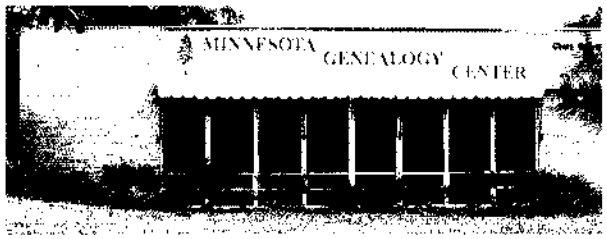
NEW MAPS RECEIVED JUST IN TIME FOR YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND

Map	*Price*
Ireland Touring Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, featuring detailed road network, holiday information, scenic routes and city maps with a city, town and village index.	$10.95
Ireland Culture Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, highlights houses, castles and locations of historical interest.	$10.95

Shipping & Handling of all maps is $2.00 for the first map, and $1.00 for each additional map in the same order. Maps purchased along with books are shipped free (you still must pay the cost of the map)!

MGS (Minnesota Genealogical Society) Location

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society, International Research Library. Also location of Irish Days and classes.



Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

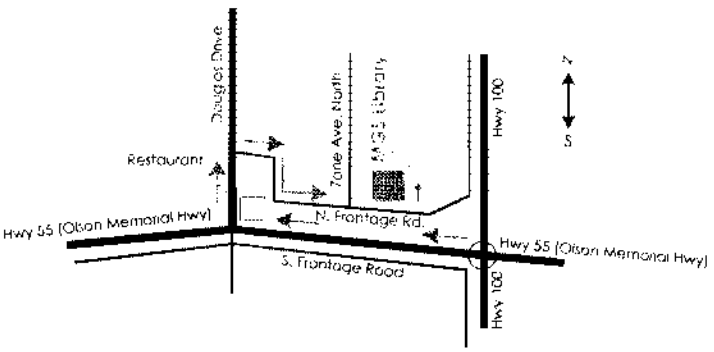
Northwest of Hwy 100 & Hwy 55 intersection off of the north service road.

Daytime hours:
Wed, Thurs, & Sat: 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Evening hours:
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Closed Sunday and Monday

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.



IGSI Research Policy (2001)

Research is for *Current Members* of the Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l (IGSI) *only*!

Members are required to pay the cost of copies (20 cents per page) plus postage for all research.

- Research of most indexed publications will be free.
- Copies of Townland Maps: Cost of reproduction rounded up to nearest dollar. If map is rolled for mailing, cost of tube is $1.50. Plus all postage.
- Member may set a maximum amount to pay. A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours. A fee of $5.00 per hour is charged for research of the following resources in the IGSI Research Library:

  Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York. We must have first names and approximate years in N.Y.
  O'Kiefe, Coshe Mang, Sliere Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only). Submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.
  Irish passenger lists in library (both books & CDs). Submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.
  The Search for Missing Friends, all eight volumes, 1851–1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot. Submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- If you do not find the publication listed above, send us a query and we will advise you if it can be searched.
- For $10.00 we will work up a study of a surname in a known County in Ireland. Surname(s) will be "mapped" out on a parish map of the County. If a couple married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map.

If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, member will be notified and no charge requested.
Do not submit research fee until requested. With a request for research, submit all the information you have that will help us in your research. Include your IGSI membership number, mailing address, and e-mail address or self addressed stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Irish Genealogical Society, International–Book Order Form

Name ..... Date .....

Address ..... Phone .....

City, State, Zip .....

Title	*Author*	*Quantity*	*Price Each*	*Total Price*
The Surnames of Ireland	*MacLysaght, Edward*		13.95	
The Book of Scots–Irish Family Names	*Bell, Robert*		19.95	
Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 2nd Edition	*Grenham, John*		19.95	
How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland	*Neill, Kathleen*		43.00	
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Ed.	*Mitchell, Brian*		20.00	
Discovering Your Irish Ancestors	*Radford, Dwight & Betit, Kyle*		19.95	
Tracing Your Cork Ancestors	*McCarthy, Tony & Cadogan, Tim*		15.95	
Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors	*Duffy, Godfrey*		13.95	
Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors	*Rayn, James & Smith, Brian*		15.95	
Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors	*O'Connor, Michael*		13.95	
Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors New!	*Franklin, Margaret*		15.95	
Index to Griffith's Valuation – CD ROM	*Broderbund*		59.95	
Irish Flax Growers, 1796 Index – CD ROM			29.99	
Tithe Applotment Books Index – Northern Ireland only – CD ROM			49.99	
IGSI Surname Interest List (2003)	*IGSI*		15.00	
Ordnance Survey Discovery Series Maps *Northern Ireland* – Map numbers: 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29.			10.00	
Ordnance Survey Discovery Series Maps *Republic of Ireland* – All map numbers not listed above for Northern Ireland.			8.50	
Ordnance Survey Half–Inch Maps (write for complete lists)			8.00	

Make check payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

Total .....

Shipping .....

Total Enclosed .....

Send order form and check to:
Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

Visa Card # .....

MasterCard # .....

Expiration Date .....

Signature .....

Shipping

Books: $4.00 for 1st book; $1.00 for each additional book

Maps: $2.00 for first map, $1.00 for each additional map. If books are purchased at the same time as maps, there is no shipping charge for the maps.

With your purchase, we will include a list of additional books that we sell. Prices are subject to change due to increases in shipping prices and the value of the dollar relative to other currencies. Include payment with order in U.S. funds only, drawn on a U.S. bank

Membership Form (please type or print *clearly*)

- ☐ New Membership
- ☐ Renewal–Enter IG#____
- ☐ 1 Year Individual $20.00
- ☐ Library Donation $
- ☐ Outside U.S.A.–add $5.00 (U.S. funds only on U.S. banks)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # (with area code) _____

E-mail address _____

Make checks payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

- ☐ Membership Card (available only with self-addressed U.S. stamped envelope)

Visa Card # _____ MasterCard # _____ Signature _____

Expiration Date _____ Mail to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l., P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116**

Surnames You Are Researching (Example: Moriarty)	*Location(s) in Ireland (Example: Killarney, Co. Kerry)*	*Location(s) in U.S. and Other Countries (Example: Albany, NY; Toronto, Canada)*

Minnesota Genealogical Society
Irish Genealogical Society, International
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Minneapolis, MN
Permit No. 28318

Have you moved? We need your new address.

■ Irish Genealogical Society, International Established 1978 ■

the septs

October (Deireadh Fomhair) 2004 Volume 25 Number 4

Céad Míle Fáilte – "a hundred thousand welcomes"

The Irish of Minnesota

History tells us that the earliest Irish were immigrants by way of Canada and Maine via timber vessels, sailing regularly between Canada and Ireland's shipbuilding ports in the 1820's and 1830's. They were probably lumberjacks and seemingly followed the great timberland bosses to the St. Croix Valley in the 1840's.

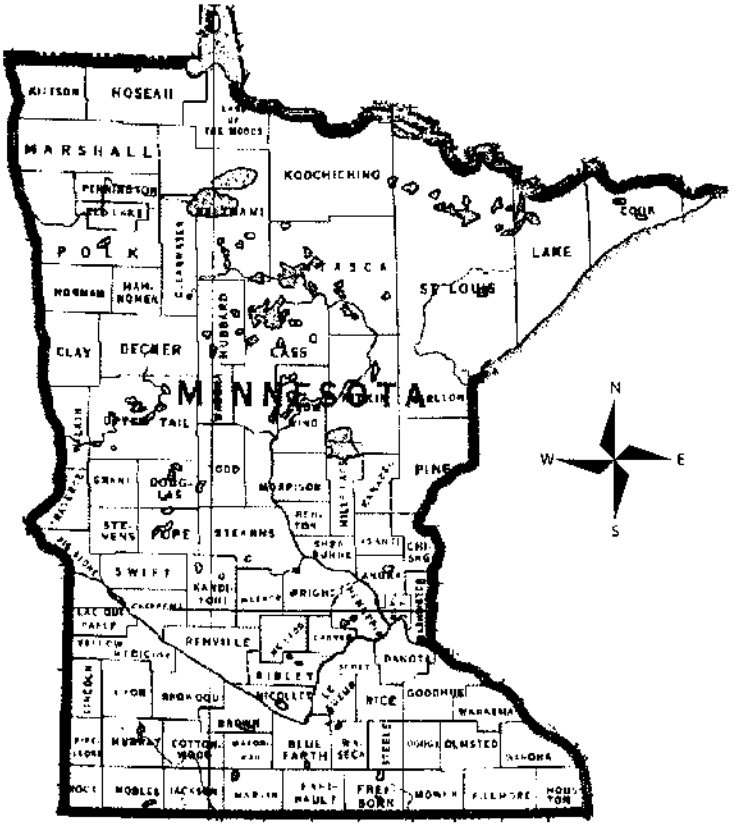
Of the 263 people of Irish birth counted in the Minnesota Territory, more than a third were soldiers at Forts Snelling and Ripley (Gaines). They showed up in St. Paul and new communities in Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington Counties. In Stillwater, 350 men and women, mostly Irish laborers from New Brunswick, built a church in 1853.

The first major Irish settlement, Jessenland, Sibley County began in 1852, which is along the Minnesota River. This grew into communities of Green Isle, Washington Lake and Faxon townships. Scott County boasts Irish settlements of Glendale, Eagle Creek, Cedar Lake, New Market, Credit River and Belle Plaine. By 1860 Dakota County had the largest rural Irish concentration. Hastings, in 1860, the male labor force was one–fifth Irish.

The state's first organized Irish Catholic colony was established by General James Shields in what became Shieldsville and Erin townships. In 1856, St. Patrick's Church was erected at Shieldsville for 460 Irish–born Catholics in the area. Towns such as Wells, Forest, Kilkenny, Montgomery, parts of Webster and Wheatland all grew as a result of this colonizing of the area.

According to the article by Ann Regan in *They Chose Minnesota*, published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1860 there were 7,519 Irish born in Southeastern Minnesota. This grew in number to 13,367 by 1880 and then tapered off to 1,108 in 1930. As this first generation got older and transportation got easier, these later generations moved on to greener pastures.

(see **The Irish of Minnesota** *page 136*)



President's Letter

I have just returned from Ireland. A quick side trip to Belfast on my part was followed by a wonderful August week in Dublin. Our small group (eight IGSI members) visited the National Archives, the National Library, the Heraldic Museum, the Registry of Deeds, the Church of Ireland Library, the Dublin City Library on Pearse Street, and Dublin City Hall. Of course, in our free time, we all scattered to other sources and sights as well.

Dublin is really bustling! We adapted quickly, and most of us were able to add information to our family trees. I can personally report, however, that many of the sources and finders' aids that these archives and libraries are rightly proud of, are also found right here at the IGSI library. Nothing beats preparing for a research trip by reviewing what is and is not available from our library. Of course, all the work you do at home, or with your local libraries or Family History Centers, is not to be compared to a trip to Ireland. But doing your research beforehand will leave you all the more time to enjoy Ireland's busy cities and relaxing countryside, not to mention time to visit with the hospitable Irish themselves.

Juggling pound Sterling, Euros and dollars, I was reminded of a recent family history question I had researched: how much would that be today? I am sure a similar question crosses your mind as you research land records, look at tax assessments, or think about the preparations necessary to emigrate. In my case, the story of a great-grandfather who had only a few pennies in his pocket when it cost US $14 to file for a homestead sent me on a quest for information about exchange rates and cost of living information at different time periods. I searched on-line for 'money and history'.

A British professor's website, www.ex.ac.uk/~Rdavies/arian/money.html has links to quite a lot of information on the history of money, including the cost of being an immigrant to the *New World* in 1625, and the typical cost of living in 1888 Britain. I was intrigued by a link to passenger fares in 1849 to various British colonies. Steerage from the port of Sligo to Quebec, the likely route of some of my ancestors, would have been as low as 2 pound, 10 shilling, while cabin passengers on the same ship, with 'extra provisions', paid 8 pound. Of course, many of our ancestors had their immigration sponsored by the government, landlords or employers.

I know many of us are working on heritage albums. A fun site to try is www.dmarie.com/timecap/, which gives the price of a loaf of bread and hit songs of the day, etc. Information is skimpy for dates before 1870, but this can really add to your understanding of life around the time of those birthdays or wedding dates in 1890 or 1947!

I am still looking for how to compare British Sterling in 1850 to Canadian dollars in 1880. But that $14 (US) filing fee for an 1876 homestead was the equivalent in spending power of over $200 today. I'm glad the land agent decided my great-grandfather looked like a good bet. The best of luck in all your searches!

Valerie Morrison, President

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Editor's Letter

Fall is such a wonderful time. In Minnesota it is almost the prettiest time of the year. August is a time for festivals and reunions and for six week ends I had something "Irish" to attend or to participate in. It is the season that I try to get all the loose ends tied up in order to prepare for a long winter doing my "at home" research. It is a good time of the year to reorganize and decide what you have to search for.

Our Minnesota issue is so full of research sources that you will be using this issue for years, if you have any Minnesota Irish. One of the Web pages I found has 307 links to free sources for research in this state. If you don't have immigrants in Minnesota, you could apply the same link to the state you want to research, most of the time by just changing the name of the state. Lots of long, cold days can be spent on the Internet as it is so much easier to locate web pages, now, and so many more people are using it. I hope it will be helpful to you all.

With regret and some trepidation, I must advise you that I have given my resignation to the Irish Genealogical Society as Editor of *THE SEPTS*. I think it is time for someone else to take over this position, as I have done it for over 13 years and this will be my 51st issue. It is time to move on and get someone else's point of view and expertise. I have learned so much about genealogy while performing this job and have grown tremendously in my field. I have been doing more and more teaching and it is the result of having to constantly be on the lookout for something new to bring to our members. It is really hard for me to hand over this "duty" to someone else, and on the other hand it is with a sigh of relief. It is a responsibility that I didn't take lightly, but enjoyed to the fullest. I hope you will give the wonderful cooperation you have always given to me to the new editor.

The new editor has not been announced as yet, so check with our web page and be prepared to send your articles for publication in, as usual. Our plans were to do an issue with the focus on County Limerick in January.

If you have learned one thing from me in all these years, I hope this will stick in your mind. If you want to be successful,

YAGOTTAWANNA!

Ida

Irish Genealogical Society, International

Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Highway 55
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(elevator available)

Saturday, November 20, 2004

Program

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:00 A.M. Business Meeting
9:30 A.M. Tea/coffee Break
10:30 A.M. Program

1798 Rebellion in Ireland

Susannah Ottaway

Susannah speaks about the events and aftermath of the Rebellion of 1798.

$5 Voluntary Donation for IGSI members
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For further information call Colleen 651-641-0583

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The Irish of Minnesota *(continued from page 133)*

Another colonization by Archbishop John Ireland and his lieutenant, Dillon O'Brien foresaw a great Catholic immigration of Catholic Irish to Minnesota. It was not as successful as the vision and although the scheme was satisfactory to all parties involved. Graceville, in Big Stone County was the ultimate experiment. In 1880 Bishop Ireland accepted 309 Irish-speaking people from Connemara, County Galway to settle this area. Unfortunately, these former fishermen and garden farmers were not experienced with large-scale farming and our cold winters and they failed, as farmers. Ireland ended up finding jobs for them with the railroad in St. Paul, and they lived in "Connemara Patch" and on the Mississippi River flats on the West Side.

Another colony, near Currie, in Murray County was founded by a wealthy Irishman, John Sweetman from County Meath was somewhat complicated by these same facts. Many of the men who arrived were single and brought their sisters to help run the household. When these women found out they could get good jobs as household servants in Mankato, they left this cold prairieland and moved into town. This left the men with no one to do the numerous chores usually accomplished by the women and they couldn't handle the farm alone. They ended up selling their farms and moving where they could find work.

Minnesota's history shows the scattered rural Irish received less attention that the concentrated areas of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In 1890, the Irish population reached its peak as 9,796 Irish born, or 35% of the total Minnesota population lived in the twin cities. Also, St. Paul, the state capitol, the center of the Democratic Party for years and the seat of a large Catholic archdiocese, became the political, religious and social center of Irish activity in the state.

Part of the reason the Irish were so prominent in government jobs (police, fire departments, city workers, etc) was their ability to speak understandable English, where their counterparts, the German, Italian and others were not able to do so. They also became very active in the political arena and were able to contribute to the high Irish profile in the City of St. Paul. In 1920, when 11 of the 12 members of the State Democratic Executive Committee were Irish, it proved that fact. Between 1932 and 1972 all but one of the 10 men who served as mayors of St. Paul had Irish surnames. In searching through the archives at the Minnesota Historical Society a page from the St. Paul Police Dept. showing the first 10 women who were Police Matrons, they were all very severe looking women with Irish surnames. No one would want to contradict them, believe me. By the late 1970's, the number of St. Paul residents of Irish ancestry was estimated at 45,000, about 15% of the city's population.

Needless to say, some of the recognition of the Irish is because of the St. Patrick's Day parades and celebrations. In Rochester, in 1867, seven hundred Irishmen gathered for speeches, supper and song. The Ancient Order of the Hibernians arranged special railroad rates for those who wanted to travel to St. Paul for the festivities in 1901, with 4,000 men marching in the parade. The observance of this special day in 1980 was a very diverse group. About 500 persons attended the special Mass at the Cathedral of St. Paul, with members of the Hibernians marching into the church together in full regalia.

Minneapolis, although it claims its Scandinavian culture as the nucleus of that city, has a St. Patrick's Day parade. The exuberance of the celebration was explained: "It happens to fall at the end of winter and whether it was Irish, German, Swedish, or any other saint, the people would want to celebrate."

St. Patrick's Day has toned down greatly over the years with more cultural aspects of the Irish. A well presented festival takes place in the Landmark Center of St. Paul and after the parade they all flock in to experience music, dance, food and cultural offerings to help celebrate. Nevertheless, the greening of St. Paul does occur. Everyone's Irish!

Source: Ann Regan, "*The Irish*," in *They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups*, June D. Holmquist, ed. (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1981), 130-52

I AM THOMAS DOHENY Of Jessenland, Sibley County, Minnesota

Research and enhanced facts by Ida Troye

I was born in 1816 in Carrigeen, County Tipperary, Ireland of parents, Catherine Connolly and Walter Doheny.

Thomas Doheny - 1816 to 1893

This is very near the Rock of Cashel and just a few miles north of Fethard in the middle of Tipperary, with mountains bordering these green, green fields. My father leased 30 acres of land that he farmed. The land has a castle ruins on it that we used to play in and around.

I met my beloved Honora at a "Crossings Dance" in Kilconnell on Fethard Road. I was entered in a formidable Road Bowling Game, with our team ahead. One look at those beautiful Morrissey sisters just ruined my concentration and as a result I was far from the best bowler on the team. Road Bowling was a popular pass time at all the country fairs in those days. A portion of the road was actually blocked off for a couple of miles and great hefty balls were thrown along the way, around curves and all. Of course if your ball went off the road and into the bog, or whatever, you were out of the game. Well, just to show off, I put all my back into throwing this ball and it went flying off the road and sunk forever into the slime of the bog. Lots of laughing and opposition backslapping went on for awhile.

At a Crossings Dance, a crossroads was blocked off and all the local musicians would come and contribute their talents, sometimes as many as twenty. The mothers of beautiful colleens turned grayer that night, as it is hard to keep track of who is dancing with the girls. Honorah Morrissey caught me eye right away and I headed straight to her with me heart in me hands. With her wonderful sense of humor, she looked right at me and started laughing because she remembered what a show off I was that afternoon in the game. I guess my ready wit and willingness to be made fun of tickled her fancy too. We met that night and I immediately wanted to see her again.

Carrigeen, County Tipperary

Now, we lived a fair walk away from each other, she being born in Ballyfowloo and me being clear over at Carrigeen. But some how I managed to hike it and beg rides on the milk carts going in that direction so that I got to see her on a Sunday morning right after Church. We got acquainted quickly and were married in 1837, my age was 21 and her age was 19. That was young for a man to marry, but I was afraid someone else would set their eye on my beautiful Nora.

We were married in Ballyfowloo, in her parish with a grand day at her home. Her large family and me large family made a happy celebration with plenty of drink, music and dance. I had training as a carpenter and was able to work and we had our first home in Kilconnell, right in between our two home townlands. Our first three children, John, Walter and Catherine were born there.

Our lives were not short of troubles. The name Doheny had become notorious, as a cousin, Michael

Doheny had taken part in an uprising, been caught and was an English "Felon", being hunted and on the run. Every time something unsettling happened, it seemed the first place they looked was at the Doheny boys. It was very unsettling and kept us on pins and needles, even though we had nothing to do with the matter at hand. As a result of this, meself and me two brothers, Walter and Dennis decided that America might be the opportunity we were leaning towards.

My father's friend, Michael Cunningham had immigrated in about 1820 to America and was living in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He and his wife had been settled there for several years. There was employment there in that they were building canals across that County, trying to connect the Chesapeake Bay with the Erie Canal. Being a carpenter was an advantage and he, Michael thought I would be easily hired. He also knew of an Irishman, Mr. White who was an agent for a Dr. Rose who had purchased a thousand acres of land around Middletown, PA. Dr. Rose purchased the land purposely for resale, reasonably, to Irish immigrants who worked in the area. With work to be had, and land to be acquired, we three brothers decided this is what we would leave Ireland for. Perhaps to actually own land and to have work to tide us over until we could pay for it sounded like a dream.

I made the voyage with my pregnant wife and three children in 1840. In 1841 we had another child and I paid taxes on two houses in Middletown, PA. in the amount of $1.00. I was a home owner. I was naturalized in 1848 and renounced allegiance to the Queen of England and pledged allegiance to the United States of America.

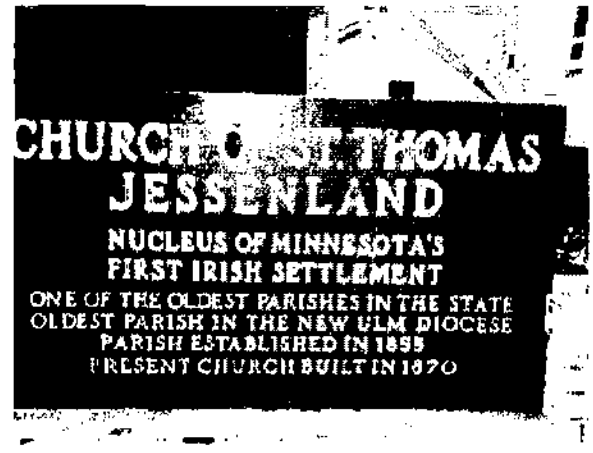
By 1851 I paid taxes on 97 acres of land, two oxen and 2 cows in the amount of $235.00. We lived on Wolf Road near Middletown. Taxes were getting out of hand. In 1848, my brother, Dennis married the daughter of Michael Cunningham and her mother resided with them. In 1849 my brother, Walter, married Bessie McGuire and had one child there.

We had seen a flyer stating that there was Bounty Land available for sale in Minnesota near the City of St. Paul. It was virgin lands, near a river, for $1.00 per acre. We, again, had several family discussions about moving west. The land we had was partly mountainous and rocky, very hard to get any farm crop out of. If there was truth to it, you could purchase 160 acres and if you went early on, you would have your pick of land. Decision was made that we go to Minnesota.

By this time I had 9 children. The records show that I came to St. Paul in 1851, but I didn't get rid of the 90 acres in PA until 1853. The records show that the land was transferred to Rose. So, the person who sold me the land received it back, after I had paid $180.00 tax.

My brothers and I had discussed the best place to settle in and each brother bought a homestead in this heavily wooded, rolling valley about 50 miles south of St. Paul. Being a carpenter by trade, I knew the value of timber in any newly settled area. At the time it was being debated about whether St. Paul or St. Peter was going to be the Capitol City and we decided that this place was about halfway between these cities. Whichever town boomed we would be in shipping distance for the lumber.

In July of 1852 I took a riverboat down the Minnesota River and was dropped off in the area where the land was available. I "blazed" the trees to outline the area I wanted to claim and for a dozen more and returned to St. Paul until the spring of 1853. I returned and cleared some land, build a log house and prepared to move my family in. I planted potatoes that spring, but the crop froze out in the fall. Isn't that ironic? My first crop failure was potatoes. Many of the friends and neighbors from Pennsylvania followed us to Jessenland. In 1855 the Catholic Church of St. Thomas was founded. In history books we are called

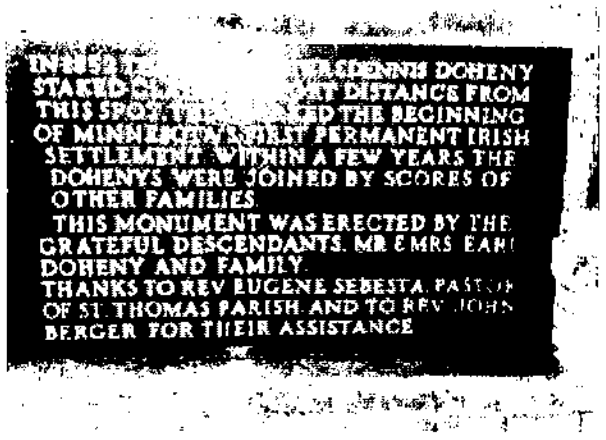


Jessenland, Sibley County, Minnesota

the first Irish Settlement in Minnesota.

When we came to this place, we had to make a living for our three families, so we cleared some land and built a building along the river that became Doheny's Landing. It became the central general store for the area. A reporter from St. Paul wrote that about reviewing one account book from 1854 to 1864. He said that the name of virtually every family identified

with the pioneer life of that section was entered. He stated that I must have clearly believed in service and found a credit system expedient. We were considered rich, because we had a horse called "Jennie" that we used, not only for transportation, but also for delivery of some of the goods people ordered. I have a wonderful picture of "Jennie". Sadly I do not have a picture of my wife.



Jessenland, Sibley County, Minnesota

I also kept books for the school in 1858 with the first entry being $25.00 paid out for "panes of glass, puttey and 4 pairs of boots." Well, you see, some parents could not manage to keep their children properly shod.

My farm Land Title states that it is a Bounty Patent dated June 5, 1879 with the owner listed (soldier back East) and it is signed by Abraham Lincoln.

Another joyous event was when Honorah's sister, Mary Ann immigrated to Jessenland. She had married a John Doheny in Ballyfowlow but he died a very few years later. She then married Joseph Doyle from that area and they came to Minnesota to live near her sister. The Irish nucleus increases.

Through the years our family's history has been written about, not because we were so very outstanding, but because this was the first established Irish Settlement in Minnesota. I am very proud of the monument erected to honor our family and that this has continued to be a very Irish area. I had 9 children and 43 grandchildren before my demise. A family historian, in 2003, counted 1,454 people directly related to Honorah and I. We certainly feel that we have brought a little piece of Ireland here to this Country.

Counties Featured in *The Septs*

County	Date	Volume
Roscommon	October 1993	Vol. 14 No. 4
Galway	April 1994	Vol. 15 No. 2
Sligo	July 1994	Vol. 15 No. 3
Clare	October 1994	Vol. 15 No. 4
Limerick	January 1995	Vol. 16 No. 1
Kerry	April 1995	Vol. 16 No. 2
Cork	Jul & Oct 1995	Vol. 16 Nos. 3-4
Tipperary	January 1996	Vol. 17 No. 1
Waterford	April 1996	Vol. 17 No. 2
Meath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Westmeath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Donegal	October 1996	Vol. 17 No. 4
Carlow	January 1997	Vol. 18 No. 1
Wexford	April 1997	Vol. 18 No. 2
Laois/Offaly	July 1997	Vol. 18 No. 3
Louth	October 1997	Vol. 18 No. 4
Wicklow	January 1998	Vol. 19 No. 1
Dublin	April 1998	Vol. 19 No. 2
Kilkenny	October 1998	Vol. 19 No. 4
Cavan	January 1999	Vol. 20 No. 1
Kildare	April 1999	Vol. 20 No. 2
Monaghan	July 1999	Vol. 20 No. 3
Longford	October 1999	Vol. 20 No. 4
Fermanagh	January 2000	Vol. 21 No. 1
Leitrim	April 2000	Vol. 21 No. 2
Armagh	July 2000	Vol. 21 No. 3
Tyrone	October 2000	Vol. 21 No. 4
Down	January 2001	Vol. 22 No. 1
Derry	April 2001	Vol. 22 No. 2
Antrim	July 2001	Vol. 22 No. 3
Roscommon II	October 2002	Vol. 23 No. 4
Galway II	January 2003	Vol. 24 No. 1
Mayo II	April 2003	Vol. 24 No. 2
Sligo II	July 2003	Vol. 24 No. 3
Tipperary II	January 2004	Vol. 25 No. 1
Clare II	July 2004	Vol. 25 No. 3

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Use the book order form on the inside back cover to order back issues.

Sweetman Colony

contributed by Ida Troye

John Sweetman, a land owner of Drumborough, Kells, County Meath, Ireland, a man of vision, came to Minnesota to look for an area for beginning an Irish Colony in America where impoverished Irish colonists could make a better life. These immigrants were mostly peasants who were from his area in County Meath, and after searching several areas, he chose the are near Avoca in Murray County, Minnesota.

He arranged with the land owners, the railroad company, to purchase ten thousand acres of land and returned to Ireland to interest a small group of wealthy Catholics in a plan for a stock company headquartered in Dublin to sell stocks and to buy land to be resold to Irish settlers on reasonable terms.

Currie, the county seat of Murray County only had a population of a few hundred. In 1882, it was reported that eighteen thousand acres had been purchased and sixty houses contracted to be built. Nearly all of the settlers were penniless, so very liberal terms were set up and everything they would need to start out with would be provided. They were to pay only the interest for the first ten years, and then start paying on the principal. To these people, the small fourteen by eighteen foot frame house, built and furnished crudely, must have seemed like a dream come true. Oxen, farm equipment, seed, food, fuel, cattle, feed and insurance on the buildings were advanced by the company. Most of the emigrants had never slept in any dwelling but a sod shanty and had never owned a foot of land. They had lived in constant dread of starvation, debt and eviction. Here, for the first time, they would be working for themselves.

In spite of all these good intentions and difficult circumstances, this experiment was considered an economical failure. They did not remain in the colony long. They were not successful farmers, had never had the experience of living in the cold, lonely prairie and had never before had responsibility for being successful.

In the history of attempts to assist worthy emigrants to start life anew in America, this one is usually regarded as a failure. But Sweetman felt that it had been instrumental in taking a few families away from crime and poverty and was confident that their children might do their part in building up a new state and preserve the faith of their fathers. A church had been established, a township had its beginnings and these immigrants, although not good at farming, went on to find jobs and have a better life.

The Minnesota Historical Society Research Division has a fantastic collection of the pertinent material showing the establishment of this township. They have the original Ledgers and naturalization papers, lease agreements and more for your perusal. Take a look at what was discovered in this genealogical treasure:

Vol. 4: 1 house	$110.00
stove & furniture	19.25
wash tub & board	.80
wash basin & pail	.25
blankets	6.00
broom, knives, spoons	.15
farm implements, wagon & plow	66.05
yoke, chain, harrow	11.25
small tools, rope	6.00
2 box axle grease	.15
livestock: 1 yoke oxen, 1 cow, wood & feed	120.00
5 bu. seed potatoes	3.75
hay	3.00
traveling expenses from Boston	29.86

This note was signed by the purchaser, with a ten year term of interest only, then a payment, yearly on the principal.

Vol. 7 Irish-American Colonization Co., Ltd Record of Mortgages - 1881

Some of the names within this document are:

Calhurn, Clark, Doolan, Haag, Bittez, Rice, Weber, Boylan, McGregor, Malloy, Mooney, McEnerney, Ross, Farrelly & Cosgrove.

Even though none of the above concerned my family, I just got goose bumps thinking of what a wonderful treasure hunt a family could have, if this is where their family started out in the USA.

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If you have a change of address, please make sure you mail or e-mail your new address to the IGSI by the dates listed below. Our journal is sent out at postal bulk rate and will not be forwarded to you or returned to us if it is undeliverable. Therefore, we have no way of knowing if you did not receive your copy.

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The Collopy Family in Washington County, Minnesota

submitted by Patricia Gangl Dolan

It was 1994. We were planning our first trip "home" to Ireland where we would be meeting with some of my husband's relatives in and around Counties Lietrim and Roscommon. It was only natural for me to consider visiting the counties of my Irish ancestors, too. But all I knew was that my Irish ancestors hailed from Counties Limerick, Cork, Mayo, and two or three others I no longer remember... (Clare, perhaps?) – six counties in all if my fading memory served me. I had only one family line could I trace back to a specific country: the Collopys from County Limerick, according to an obituary I found in my grandmother's prayer book. Where in the county, I had no clue, but at least I had a county!

I began by writing the County Limerick Archives. They politely (and wisely!) advised me to obtain birth and death certificates for the direct ancestral line to learn more about my family in the USA before they, in Ireland, could do much by way of helping me. That was my first slice of humble pie – with many more to follow.

And so began my research into the Collopy clan, starting, as one must, with what I could prove right here at home. I took a quick trip from our home in New Jersey back *home* to Minnesota to do the necessary research. Washington County turns out to be a marvelous place for genealogy research. The people in the county offices, the cemeteries, the churches, the library, and the Washington County Historical Society were helpful, friendly, efficient, and patient. I amassed mountains of officious documents and thought I then knew all I needed to know about this family to discover where they came from.

Prior to this, all I really knew (or remembered) were that my Irish ancestors were buried in Saint Michael's Cemetery in Stillwater, Minnesota (MN) where, in my childhood, we went on Memorial Day weekend to freshen the graves. Sadly, my main recollections were of long drives from Highland Park in Saint Paul out to Stillwater, and the picnic lunches we had along the Saint Croix River following each visit. I was vaguely aware that my maternal great-great-grandparents, John and Mary Carroll Collopy, had a farm in Oakdale Minnesota near Lake Elmo, and that they later retired to Stillwater. I recalled hearing that John Collopy had donated land for one of the first elementary schools back in the mid to late 1800s. And I remember the rather stern portrait of my great-grandmother, Alice Cecelia Mahon Collopy, sitting on top of the new black and white television in the mid 1950s. My two sisters were no help at all – they recalled even less than I did about our ancestry!

This, then, is a story is about John Collopy, his wife and children and how they were among the earliest pioneers to settle in Washington County, MN arriving by 1856. Among the surnames joined to this family by marriage are the following: Brotherton; Buck; Callahan; Carroll; Connell; Mahon; Cronin; Geary; Gleeson/Gleason; Jennings; Kalgren; Kelly; Lerschen, McMahon/Mahon; McMenomy; Minnaugh/Minnaugh; O'Donnell; O'Neal/O'Neil, Phalen; Regan; Ryan; Slattery, Stephen; and Underhill.

My starting assumptions:

- John Collopy married Mary Carroll in Limerick, Ireland and then came to this country, as reported in the Mary Carroll Collopy obituary in the Stillwater Daily Gazette dated July 26, 1902: "Mary Carroll was married to John Collopy in county Limerick Ireland 58 years ago. Immediately after they came to America and made their home for seven years in the state of New York. It is more that 50 years since they came to Washington county. For many years they lived on a farm near Lake Elmo but of recent years have lived in this city."
- John Collopy was the senior generation to emigrate to this country.
- John and Mary Collopy were *well-to-do* since they were able to purchase farmland in MN and to donate land for a school.
- All the MN Collopy families must be somehow related.

My Research findings:

Death Certificates:

John Collopy – b. 22 June 1823, Ireland; d. 31 May 1913, Stillwater, MN.

Mary Carroll Collopy – b. 25 December 1827, Ireland; d. 25 July 1902, Stillwater, MN.

The Collopys were members of Saint Michael's Church (est. 1853) in Stillwater. Most were baptized, married and buried (with the help of the Simonet Funeral Home) from there in Saint Michael's Cemetery, Bayport. The earliest records from Saint Michael's regarding the Collopy family begin with the birth of John and Mary Carroll Collopy's third child,

James S. Collopy baptized there in mid August of 1857. Their two previous children, Thomas (b. 1853) and John E. (b. 1855), were born in New York, according to all census records. I have been unable to discover the exact location of the births.

The first record of John Collopy in Minnesota appears as a land deed dated 18 September, 1856. It is for 40 acres of land in the County of Washington and Territory of Minnesota from Patrick Day to John Collopy for $200.00 (G/521). Subsequent land deeds were recorded as follows: 16 January 1864 – land from Patrick Day to John Collopy $100.00 for 40 acres of land in Oakdale Township, Washington County, State of MN (p 10).; 24 November 1869 – land from John and Mary Collopy to James Crassler for $100.00 for 80 acres of land in Oakdale Township, Washington County, State of MN. While I am sure there are other land transactions conducted by the family, at this time I have no further documentation.

In the 1874 Minnesota Atlas, the Collopy name is listed north of Sun Fish Lake, Oakdale, Washington County. It states: "John Collopy, Oak Dale Township, Washington County, Section 10, Farmer, Limerick County Ireland. Came to Minnesota in 1855. Was one of the early Washington County pioneer settlers."

In the 1886 Minnesota Atlas, John Collopy is shown having two properties with a third parcel owned by Michael Collopy between them. These three properties are to the north of the town of Lake Elmo, MN. In the 1901 Plat of Washington Co.: Oakdale three plots to the north and west of Lake Elmo remain owned by the following Collopy descendants: William, Michael and John.

After retiring from the Oakdale family farm around 1900, John, Mary and their son, Michael S. Collopy, all resided at 417 South Holcombe Street in Stillwater until their deaths. I recall my mother as having many fond memories of their Stillwater home where she often spent her summers.

As genealogists the world over have learned, obituaries are not primary sources. There are no records of Mary Carroll and John Collopy marrying in County Limerick, and, as of this date, I still do not know when or where they were married (although I'd venture a guess for somewhere in New York state since their first two sons were born there), but it was not in County Limerick according to their research.

Family tradition said that Mary Carroll and John Collopy were married in June of 1844 although where was never noted. Again, family tradition is not a primary source. There is a ship list indicating the arrival of John Collopy, age 20, arriving in New York City in 1850. No Mary Carroll was listed on that ship, but Thomas and Norry Collopy were listed, all about the same age. Was Norry his wife or his sister?! Was Thomas a brother?

John and Mary Carroll Collopy had the following children, according to Saint Michael's Church records and census records:

1. Thomas Collopy b. 1853 New York, d. 1910 MN Farmer. m Katherine Geary (1857 IL–1924 MN) and had seven children.
2. John E. Collopy b. 1855/56 New York; d. 1904 MN. Farmer, Wagon–Maker. m Anna (Annie) Mahon (1859 New York –1916 MN) and had seven sons.
3. James S. Collopy b. 1857 MN; d. 1930 MN Farmer. My direct ancestor. m Alice Cecelia Mahon (1861 MN–1930 MN) and had five children.
4. Michael E. Collopy b. 1859 MN; d. 1914 MN. Farmer. Never married.
5. Catherine Mary (Kate) b. 1863 MN; d. 1915 MN. m James (Jacob?) Warren Phalen (1848 New York 1914 MN) and had 5 children.
6. Mary Ellen (Nellie) b. 1864 MN; d. 1938 MN. m William O'Donnell (1863–1938) and had two children.
7. Joanna Collopy b. 1867 MN; d. bef. 1902. I have no information about Joanna, sad to say.

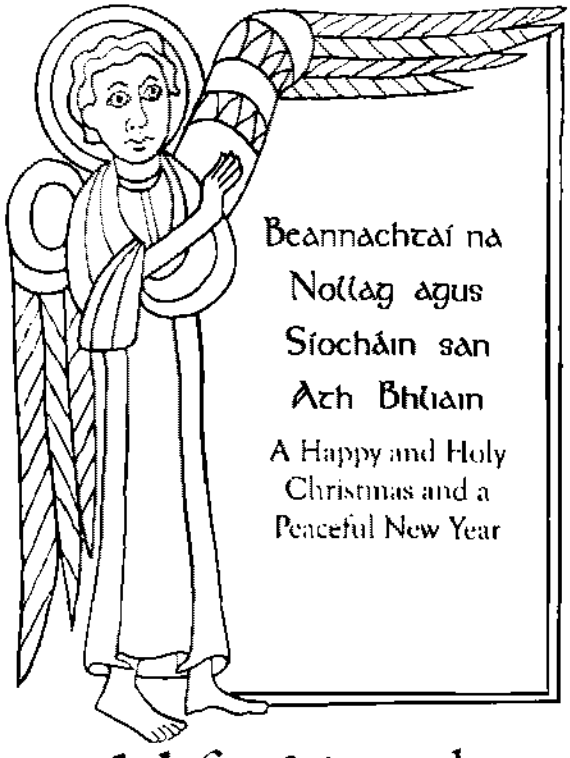
Now I came upon a different and somewhat difficult problem. There were others with the Collopy surname in Washington County as noted in Saint Michael's Church records and in the US censuses. And I was pretty sure we were all related since I found their names on Mass cards, in obituaries, and on the backs of photographs among my grandparents' belongings. Just how they were related to my family, I did not know, but I was determined to learn more about them. Some connections have been made, others remain elusive and/or unproven. Among the mystery Collopy families in Washington County, MN were:

1. Michael Collopy, b 1828, Ireland, a farmer in Oakdale township, married to Ann Cronin, b. 1828, Ireland. They had seven children – most with the same names as my Collopy kids. They also were said to have lived in NY prior to coming to MN.
2. Thomas Collopy, b. 1831, Ireland, living in Stillwater, MN with his wife, Mary McMenomy, b. 1834, Ireland. They had three children.

3. Mary Collopy, b. 1833, Ireland, m. John Minnaugh in 1857 at Saint Michael's by Reverend Thomas Murray in Stillwater with Patrick Day and Mary Minnaugh as witnesses. They had 4 children.
4. Catherine Collopy, b. 1833, Ireland – in 1919 she was single living at 404 S. Grove St., Stillwater.

In noting the birth dates/places for the mystery Collopys, it seemed likely that a number of them may well have been siblings or, perhaps, cousins of my John Collopy. I set about checking the Saint Michael's Cemetery records to ascertain any connections via grave purchases/locations. And I wrote once again to the County Limerick Archives with my newly obtained facts along with my assumptions to see if Irish records could provide the links and proofs I hoped to find. It was drawing closer to our Ireland trip and I desperately wanted to discover the hometowns of at least one/some of my Irish ancestors so I could visit where they had lived prior to coming to the USA.

To Be Continued next month under the focus topic: County Limerick



symbol for St. Matthew

Minnesota Genealogical Journal

Published by Park Genealogical Book Co., Al Dahlquist, Publisher

In searching through three volumes (No. 5, 6, and 7), I found 227 marriages of recognized Irish names.

Minnesotans Married In:	Years	Number of Marriages
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin and Galina, Illinois church records	1827 - 1829	16
Saint Croix County, Wisconsin	1854 - 1878	21
Pierce County, Wisconsin	1870 - 1880	32
Benton County, Minnesota	1883 - 1887	14
Dakota County, Minnesota	1864	5
Freeborn County, Minnesota	1865 - 1869	4
Hennepin County, Minnesota	1860 - 1865	19
Otter Tail County, Minnesota	1873 - 1876	4
Ramsey County, Minnesota	1860 - 1852	60
Steele County, Minnesota	1856 - 1864	2
Waseca County, Minnesota	1866 - 1869	15
Washington County, Minnesota	1856 - 1870	35
Extracts from the Minnesota Pioneer newspaper	1853 - 1854	-

This is a wealth of information that many genealogists will find helpful. I found it at our local library. It is available at the Minnesota Genealogical Center and the Minnesota Historical Society.

Check your local library to see if there is an inter-library loan arrangement and for similar journals done in your state.

All back issues are available from:

Park Genealogical Book Co.
3601 78th Ave No.
Brooklyn Park, MN 55443

submitted by Ida Troye

Minnesota Roman Catholic Churches: Majority Irish

From Minnesota Historical Society Archives: Ethnic History Project Files

prepared by Ruth Ellen Bauer

City	Church	City	Church	City	Church
Credit River	St. Peter	Lismore	St. Anthony	Rochester	St. John
EdenValley	St. Peter	Litchfield	St. Philip	Rosemount	St. Joseph
Edina	St. Patrick	Long Lake	St. George	Rush City	Sacred Heart
Ellsworth	St. Mary	Luvern	St. Catherine	St. Charles	St. Chas. Borromeo
Elmdale	St. Edward	Maine	St. James	St. Mary	Nativity of Mary
Eveleth	St. Patrick	Mankato	St. John	St. Paul	Cathedral of St. Paul
Farmington	St. Michael	Maple Lake	St. Timothy	St. Paul	St. Cecilia
Faxon	St. John	Mapleton	St. Teresa	St. Paul	St. Mark
Fountain	St. Lawrence	Marysburg	Immaculate Con-cep.	St. Paul	St. Mary
Franklin	Sacred Heart	Medicine Lake	St. Mary	St. Paul	St. Michael
Freeburg	St. Nicholas	Mierville	St. Joseph	St. Paul	St. Patrick
Graceville	Holy Rosary	Milroy	St. Michael	St. Peter	St. Peter
Green Isle	St. Brendan	Minneapolis	Holy Rosary	St. Thomas	St. Thomas
Hastings	Buardian Ang.	Minneapolis	Incarnation	St. Wendel	St. Wendel
Hazelwood	Annunciation	Minneapolis	St. Lawrence	Sauk Center	Our Lady
Hector	St. John	Mineota	St. Edward	Savage	St. John the Baptist
Hegbert	St. Agnes	Mora	St. Mary	Shakopee	St. Mary
Hopkins	St. Joseph	Morton	St. John	Sherbrne	St. Luke
Hopkins	St. Mary	New Brighton	St. John the Baptist	Sheldsville	St. Patrick
Iona	St. Columba	Northfield	St. Dominic	Simpson	St. Bridget
Jessenland	St. Thomas	Northome	St. Michael	Slayton	St. Ann
Kandiyohi	St. Patrick	Norwood	Ascension	Springfield	St. Raphael
Kellogg	St. Agnes	Ortonville	St. John	Stillwater	St. Michael
LaCrescent	Crucifixion	Osakis	Immaculate Con-cep.	Tintah	St. Gall
Lake Benton	St. Genevieve	Owatonna	St. Joseph	Tracy	St. Mary
Lake City	St. Mary	Pine Island	St. Michael	Vernon Center	St. Matthew
Lake Park	Francis Xavier	Preston	St. Columban	Wabasha	St. Felix
Lakefield	St. Joseph	Prior Lake	St. Michael	Waseca	Sacred Heart
Lakeville	All Saints	Red Wing	St. Joseph	Watertown	Immaculate Concep.
Lanesboro	St. Patrick	Renville	Holy Redeemer	Wilmar	St. Mary
LeSueur	St. Mary	Richland	Assumption	Worthington	St. Mary
Lewiston	Rose of Lima	Rochester	St. Francis	Wyhkoff	St. Killian

This comprehensive list of "majority Irish" churches in Minnesota may be very helpful to anyone searching their Midwest roots. This list is dated 1987 but includes the very early churches in the state. If these churches have been closed, the records still exist - they would have been moved to the Diocese file.

submitted by Ida Troye

The Irish Genealogy Society International (IGSI) Quarterly Program

Saturday, November 20

The United Irishmen and the Revolution of 1798

Professor Susannah Ottaway, Ph.D.

Almost all of the ancestors of Irish-Americans were still in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798 when the Irish people lost their war for independence from British rule. The tragic events and aftermath of the 1798 Rising profoundly affected the lives of everyone in Ireland. Learning about this watershed event in Irish history is essential for all who care about their Irish roots.

Dr. Susannah Ottaway, assistant professor of history at Carlton College has a special interest in the history of English-Irish relations in the pre-modern period. She is a graduate of Carlton College, and was awarded an M.A., and a Ph.D. in Early Modern European social, cultural & intellectual history, from Brown University. She is the author of the recently released *The Decline of Life: Old Age in Eighteenth-Century England*, and chairperson of the program committee for the Midwest Conference on British Studies. Her classes about Irish history at Carlton are first rate and we are delighted that Dr. Ottaway will be helping us learn more about our Irish heritage.

The IGSI Quarterly Program will be at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library, 5768 Olson Memorial Parkway in Golden Valley, on Saturday, November 20. All are invited to attend the Business meeting at 9:00 A.M., and enjoy the Program 10:30-11:30 A.M.

The suggested donation for the Program is $8 or $5 for IGSI members. Please go to http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish for directions and more information of call Colleen at 651-641-0583.

Please Volunteer – The IGSI Needs You

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as-needed basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you do not have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Volunteer Coordinator

This is a great way to get involved in the IGSI. If you like working with people and have 4-6 hours per month to email volunteers this might be for you. The job involves keeping a current list of volunteers and emailing them once or twice a month for Irish Saturday, Quarterly Meetings and special programs. Attendance at once a month Board meetings is encouraged.

Book Sales

Our approach to book sales is evolving. We would like to offer purchases on Irish Saturdays in addition to our quarterly meetings. If you are someone who enjoys Irish books and enjoys handling sales, this is for you. If you would like to help with book inventory and organization, that would be a plus

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that do not require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be a great help if we could contact you on a project-by-project basis.

The Septs

Remote and local volunteering opportunity.

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before The Septs is published. For more information on these or other opportunities, contact:

Jeanne Bakken,
Volunteer Coordinator
Phone: 952-832-5633
E-mail: nlbjmb@aol.com

Summary of Steve Myers' August Quarterly Program

Summary by Mary Wickersham and Colleen McClain

IGSI was honored to have as our August Quarterly speaker, Steven W. Myers, Assistant Manager and Reference Librarian of the Allen County Public Library Historical Genealogy Department, and editor of Sir Richard Musgrave's Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Steve helped us sort out the challenging task of using Church records, Heritage Centres, Census and Census substitutes, and Irish local and family history publications.

Church Records

Church Parish Registers are the most important source of genealogical material often verifying place of origin, even pinpointing the townland or street name where our ancestor lived, or extending our ancestral lineage back in time for another generation or more.

Some good strategy tips from Steve

- Make a checklist – identify and locate the parish you are searching for – is the parish name referring to a Catholic or civil parish? A parish may have several sections, with another parish in between, so check maps carefully. Be aware that although Church of Ireland parish boundaries are more likely to be the same as the civil parish boundary, many Roman Catholic parish boundaries are not. Some parishes extend across more than one county. Also beware that if you are using the Catholic Parish Registers on microfilm from the LDS, they catalog church Registers according to civil, not church, parish name.
- Steve said, "Do not be fooled by map boundaries!" Check nearby areas, even if they are on the other side of a county line. Ancestors often went to the nearest church, even if it was in a different county.
- "Calendar your search" – even if you found nothing relevant, note what you've found – where there were gaps in the records, where the handwriting was illegible, etc.
- Briefly scan some of the pages to familiarize yourself with the formatting, etc.
- As you search, keep in mind surname variants; soundex pronunciation rather than spelling is our best guide.
- Do not forget that a baptism may be recorded in the mother's home parish if she went to stay with her parents during the birth of her child.
- When searching several Parishes, search the marriage Register first since it is usually shorter.

About Roman Catholic Parish Registers

- Catholic Registers are the primary source for genealogical data before 1864 when civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths of Catholics was begun. Most Catholic Registers begin between 1820–1880. Only 10% predate 1800.
- Registers generally contain marriage records and baptisms. Names are often in a Latin form. Baptisms give the maiden name of the mother of the baptized child, and the names of the sponsors, often siblings or close relations of one of the parents. Middle names are rarely used. The parent's address is often given as a street name or townland.
- Marriages were usually performed in the bride's home parish, and sometimes in the bride's home. Some marriages were not recorded since a fee was required for performing the wedding.
- Burials were not usually recorded, however, 20% of Catholic parishes have some surviving burial records. For instance, Counties Meath and Westmeath have some burial records from as early as the 1780s.

About Church of Ireland Parish Registers

- About half of these Registers have survived. Half of the surviving registers begin between 1780 and 1840. Recorded baptisms do not list the mother's maiden name or baptismal sponsors, but will usually give an address and list the father's occupation. The Registers included some Catholics, Presbyterians, etc., as well as members of the Church of Ireland.
- Church of Ireland Vestry Minutes contain the names of church wardens, cess (tax) payers, poor who were aided by the Parish, etc., and occasionally even marriage and burial records.

Parish Registers of Other Churches

Although concentrated in Ulster, by the mid 1800s there were 433 Presbyterian congregations in all of Ireland. Only 25 of 500 Presbyterian Registers predate 1800. Presbyterian congregations were formed wherever sufficient members of the church were located, without regard for civil parish boundaries. Sometimes all of the children in a family were baptized at the same time. Methodist Registers began to be kept after 1816. Prior to that time, most of their birth, marriage, and deaths were recorded in the Church of Ireland Registers. Quaker marriage records contain the names of all of the witnesses present at a wedding.

Using Heritage Centres

Heritage Centres in Ireland have indexed by county many of the church Registers, Griffith's Valuations, and other records from the 1800s. They will search their indexed database for a fee and can be very helpful if you know only the Irish county of origin of your ancestor. When they

have narrowed down your search to a particular locality, then you can look at the full Parish Register, etc. for further information.

There has been some concern about the accuracy of the transcription of Parish Registers by the Heritage Centre's, but when Eneclann did a study of their accuracy comparing the indexed data with the original Parish Registers, they found only a 1.87% error rate.

Some helpful hints – Make sure they search for variants of the surname of your ancestor. Request a search for all who have the same surname in a specific area. So many of the Parish Registers have time gaps in their records, be sure to inquire if the time period you are searching has been indexed. Some find it helpful to purchase a search of only specific parishes within a county.

Census and Census Substitutes

Steve Myers said we should think of these as a snapshot, showing where our ancestor was, and something about their life, at a point in time. Lined up, these snapshots form a pattern that can provide genealogical clues to linkages, relationships, lineages. Use as many record sources as you can find. Take all of the tidbits, organize a time line ... the more tidbits you can find, the more complete your time line will be. Of course, even by assembling all of this data, you still may not have enough information to confirm a direct genealogical connection, but it may provide a "spiritual connection" to a place or a familial relationship.

Do not forget to use US records, too. Look for patterns of the years listed in US Census records of children's births to help determine their Irish mother's approximate birth date. US tax lists may provide a clue to life style or the socioeconomic realities of your ancestor's lives.

Look for other potentially related people. Is there a recurrent name as witness to family documents? He may be a brother-in-law with a different surname.

Steve provided a *grocery list* of possible Irish sources, including:

- The Griffith's Valuation, a survey of householders done between 1847–1864, can locate your ancestor geographically in Ireland. If they emigrated before the Valuation was made in their locality, the Index of Griffith's can be helpful in finding where most people of the same surname lived, or to locate where both the husband's and the wife's parents' surnames can be found in the same locality to pinpoint an area to search for ancestral roots.
- Irish Census records – most were either not saved by the government or were destroyed during the Civil War in 1922. A scant few fragments survived for the years 1821–1851. 1901 is the year of the first complete surviving Irish census. The 1911 Census is also available to the public and tends to be the more accurate of the two. Whole families usually did not emigrate, so some of the extended family may be listed in 1901 or 1911.
- Old Age Pension Claim Forms from 1908–22 – census search forms are in folders in the National Archives. Extracts from the 1841 and 1851 censuses were used to verify ages of those who qualified for pensions. They list the name of the person over age 70 whom the government expected to find in a given location, including address and sometimes maiden name.
- Directories - most helpful if your ancestor lived in a town. One Dublin directory even includes drawings of street frontages.
- Landed Estate records, rental ledgers – Steve advised to "Follow the landlord, not just the tenant." Tenants tended to stay with the same landlord over the years. Some Estate records are available at the National Library of Ireland while others may be kept in England where many landlords had a primary residence.
- Other examples – court records where juror candidates were listed, 1848 William Smith O'Brien Petition (contains 81,000 names), Tithe defaulters lists, the 1796 Irish Flax Growers list, Convert rolls (name and address of those who became Protestants), and more.

His point: search everything you can find in the area where your ancestors lived, read carefully, and you may be surprised. Do not forget neighboring areas. And, of course, do not forget to check PERSI!

For help locating what is available and where to find it, look at John Grenham's Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, and James G. Ryan's Irish Records.

Irish Local and Family History Publications

Steve Myers observed that although genealogists are accustomed to checking U.S. county histories, Irish local histories seem to be an untapped source for genealogical research. Yet it is the local histories that most help us move beyond accumulating a list of names to a fuller understanding of who we are and who it is we came from. The Irish have a deep sense of place and stayed on the same land for generations, so it helps to read up on the local history, even if the history does not appear to cover the time frame you are researching. Fortunately, many local histories have been published over the past 15 years or so.

Expect to focus much of your time on the search for sources and read everything you can find about the area you are researching. Conduct a Citation Analysis: read the citations (footnotes and bibliographies) in books and journals and use the sources they refer to as a research checklist. Find those sources, read them, and add the sources they mention to your checklist of things to read.

Read diocesan and town histories. Steve gave an example of a 100-year history for a parish that, since it was the first history of the area, provided an unexpected bonus of 200 years of history prior to the period described in the title.

Cast a wide net. Read travel accounts by visitors to Ireland. You may find valuable illustrations and maps, which will be great images to have in your family history. Or read a history of canals in the area where your ancestors traveled on their emigration route.

Since most of our ancestors were still in Ireland around 1798, look at Musgrave's *Memoirs of the Irish Rebellion of 1798* that Steve has edited and indexed. It refers to persons and military units, some in places not directly involved in the Rebellion. There are more than 100 pages of appendix entries, listing victims on both sides.

Look for histories published in journals and books. Give the place name you are researching to your local public library reference librarian who can help you locate materials available through interlibrary loan, many from University or seminary libraries. Unfortunately, reference libraries like the Allen County Public Library's Historical Genealogy Department do not loan any of their collection. They will send photocopies but check the website, www.acpl.lib.in.us, for fees and for their online catalog.

To purchase source materials, check local sources, such as area history or genealogical societies, publishers and book dealers. To find materials, Steve recommended www.bibliofind.com or www.AddAll.com, which pulls together information from several used book networks in one search.

Some family histories are published. For landed families check the multi-volume *Burke's Landed Gentry*. Other histories written about the landlords, or neighboring landlords, may include extracts from records in your locale of interest.

Periodicals sometimes contain record extracts, book reviews, lists of acquisitions by libraries, and references to projects, such as record indexing reports. "If an article is not specific to your family, look to the sources the author used," Steve recommended. Ask about the brand new Periodical Index of Periodicals held by the IGSI library.

Many genealogy and history societies have lists of publications available for order from their web sites. Steve encouraged us all to support local Irish societies and to subscribe to their journals. The more we support them, the more research and publication of local information will continue.

Call for articles!

We are always looking for articles to put in *The Septs* and welcome your contribution. We have scheduled the following topics as the focus for the next three issues of *The Septs*.

Quarter	Focus Topic	Deadline
January 2005	County Limerick	November 15, 2004
April 2005	County Kerry	February 15, 2005
July 2005	County Cork	May 15, 2005

If you have an article that you would like us to review for inclusion in *The Septs*, please send copies to Ida Troye (idamtr@cs.com).

Articles can be related to the focus of the journal that quarter, or can be on another topic specifically related to Irish genealogy. Our members are always looking for new sources of information so please state street and Internet addresses for their reference. Also, cite your sources where applicable. Remember to give credit to other authors when you refer to their articles.

Articles should be 1600 words or less. If you are using MS Word, you can check word count by going to the **Tools** menu and selecting **Word Count...**

Your article must be to us no later than the dates noted above. We will respond to you and let you know if and when we can use your article. If we do use it, we may request that you do some editing. If we are unable to use your article, we may request that you allow us to copy it and put it in our research library so it is accessible to other Irish genealogists.

Research Sources for Minnesota

MINNESOTA Internet Links – all of the internet addresses begin with http://www. unless noted

contributed by John Dalby, Faribault, MN

Description	Internet Address
Historical Society of Minnesota	mnhs.org/
Minnesota Death Certificates - 1908-1996	people.mnhs.org/dci/
Minnesota Cemeteries	interment.net/us/mn/index.htm
Minnesota GenWeb	rootsweb.com/~mngenweb/counties.htm
Minnesota Assessors	minnesotaassessors.com/
Minnesota Counties	naco.org/counties/counties/state.cfm?state=mn
Know the town, find the county	resources.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/townco.cgi
Minnesota Historical Societies	mnhs.org/preserve/mho/mholinks.html
LDS (Morman) Library Catalog	familysearch.org
Search Rootsweb	rootsweb.com/
Lakewood Cemetery	lakewoodcemetery.com/f welcome.htm
Dakota Co. Historical Soc	dakotahistory.org/
Dodge Co. Historical Soc	dodgecohistorical.addr.com/
Goodhue Co. Historical Soc	goodhuehistory.mus.mn.us
Rice Co. Historical Soc	co.rice.mn.us/

Minnesota Research Facilities

Minnesota Genealogical Society - Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
Phone: 763-595-9347
Web: http://www.mngs.org/

Minnesota Historical Society History & Research Center
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906
Phone: 651-296-2143
Web: http://www.mnhs.org

Minnesota Department of Health Section of Vital Statistics
717 Delaware Street S. E.
Minneapolis, MN 55440
Phone: 651-623-5121
Web: http://www.health.state.mn.us/index.html

Hennepin County Historical Society Library and Archives
2303 Third Avenue So.
Minneapolis, MN 55404
Phone: 612-870-1329
Web: http://www.hhmuseum.org

University of Minnesota, West Bank, Wilson Library
Borchert Map Library
19th Ave So.
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Phone: 612-624-3321
Web: http://www.map.lib.umn.edu

Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
Phone 763-595-9347
Web: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish

Bureau of Health - Ramsey County
Birth/Death Vital Records
555 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone: 651-292-7730

Hennepin County Government Center
County organized in 1852
Director of Licensing 300 South Sixth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55448-0026
Phone: 612-348-8240
Web: http://www.co.hennepin.mn.us/services

Ramsey County Courthouse
Ramsey Co. marriage records from 1850
15 West Kellogg Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55102
Phone: 651-266-8265
Web: http://www.co.ramsey.mn.us

Reference material Available through LDS Microfilms

LDS Film Number	Description
944283-944290	Minnesota census of 1857
565714-565716	Minnesota census of 1865
565717-565732	Minnesota census of 1875
565733-565760	Minnesota census of 1885
565761-565819	Minnesota census of 1895
823717	Item 2 - Mortality records territorial period 1850 - 1870
6051204	Microfiche (4) Genealogical collection of DAR of MN
6110646	Microfiche (3) Minnesota cemetery locations

Greater Minnesota Research Facilities

See MGS web page, http://mngs.org/local.html, for reference and links.

Computer Talk

Description	Internet Address (All of the following begin with http://www. unless noted.)
Great! Small Fee, US Census and Ireland's Griffith's Valuation and more	Godfrey.org/
MN Libraries – virtual library	mnlink.org/
Libraries – all states	dpi.state.wi.us/ditcl/pld/statelib.html
307 links for Minnesota sources	rootsweb.com/roots-l/USA/mn.html
All counties in USA by county	rootsweb.com/roots-l/USA.html
Maps of counties in USA	County-map.digital-topo-maps.com/minnesota.shtml
County Kilkenney – Genealogy, History, and Maps	rootsweb.com/~irlkik/
USA County history and more	usgenweb.org
Online resources for Canadian Heritage	civilization.ca/orch/www00_e.html
Timeline to match your ancestor	ourtimelines.com
Professional cartoonist Wendell Washer	genetoons.com

Minnesota Naturalization Records (on microfilm in Research Center)

County	Film	County	Film
Aitkin	SAM 176	Mille Lacs	SAM 30 *
Anoka	SAM 140	Morrison	SAM 126 *
Becker	SAM 174 *	Mower	SAM 31 *
Beltrami	SAM 59 *	Murray	SAM 131
Benton	SAM 167 *	Nicollet	SAM 170
Blue Earth	SAM 135 *	Nobles	SAM 137 *
Brown	SAM 20 *	Norman	SAM 57 *
Carlton	SAM 9	Olmsted	SAM 32 *
Carver	SAM 106 *	Otter Tail	SAM 50
Cass	SAM 177	Pine	SAM 33
Chippewa	SAM 51	Pipestone	SAM 34 *
Chisago	SAM 164	Polk	SAM 35 *
Clay	SAM 53	Pope	SAM 36 *
Cook	SAM 10	Ramsey	SAM 48 *
Crow Wing	SAM 119	Renville	SAM 142 *
Dakota	SAM 107 *	Rice	SAM 60 *
Dodge	SAM 21 *	Rock	SAM 138 *
Douglas	SAM 22 *	St. Louis: Duluth	SAM 13 *
Fillmore	SAM 23 *	St. Louis: Ely	SAM 14 *
Freeborn	SAM 24 *	St. Louis: Hibbing	SAM 15 *
Goodhue	SAM 55 *	St. Louis: Virginia	SAM 16 *
Grant	SAM 25 *	Stearns	SAM 76 *
Hennepin	SAM 43 * & **	Stevens	SAM 27 *
Isanti	SAM 172	Supreme Court	SAM 103 *
Itasca	SAM 65 *	Swift	SAM 38 *
Jackson	SAM 26 *	Todd	SAM 39 *
Kandiyohi	SAM 52 *	Traverse	SAM 58 *
Kittson	SAM 173	Wabasha	SAM 105
Lake	SAM 11	Wadena	SAM 160
Lake of the Woods	SAM 27 *	Waseca	SAM 40 *
LeSueur	SAM 28 *	Washington	SAM 49 *
Lincoln	SAM 29 *	Watonwan	SAM 139
Lyon	SAM 129 *	Wilkin	SAM 41 *
McLeod	SAM 56 *	Winona	SAM 132
Martin	SAM 136 *	Wright	SAM 129
Meeker	SAM 166 *	Yellow Medicine	SAM 42 *

Note: * indicates a separate roll or rolls of alphabetical indexes

** indicates the indexes are only on interlibrary loan, not the actual naturalization records.

The above counties are available on film at the Minnesota Historical Society for viewing. The counties not listed are available at the county court house and a few are available in the research room.

submitted by Ida Troye

Queries

Address Queries to: IGSI, P.O. Box 16585, St. Paul, MN 55116. Attn: Queries. When sending a query to be published, it is not necessary to send a SASE. IGS number and/or most recent mailing label must accompany query.

O'BRIEN TURNER HARLEY O'DEA

IG# 2997 Kevin J. O'Brien, 4762 Abbott Rd., Orchard Park, NY 14127-4302 uabrian@adelphia.net seeking information on the family of Thomas J. O'BRIEN b 1884 and Mary O'DEA b 1885 of County Clare, IRE. Their family lived in Cambridge City, Massachusetts, at 395 Columbia Street in 1920 & 1930 and at 387 Norfolk St. in 1936. Ch: Mary 1911 (Joseph Turner); Nora 1913 (Harley); James F. 1917; & Thomas 1921.
OBITUARY: The Belmont Citizen-Herald, Wednesday, December 23, 1992. Mary C. (O'Brien) Turner, retired employee of Cambridge Hospital, died Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1992. Wife of the late Joseph A. Turner, she leaves seven nieces and nephews. She was the sister of the late Nora L. Harley, James F. O'Brien and Thomas J. O'Brien. A funeral Mass was celebrated Friday, Dec. 18 in Sacred Heart Church, Watertown.
The last known address in 1988 for Mary O'Brien Turner was 28 Dante Ave., Belmont, MA 02178. One of her seven nieces and nephews was Suzanne O'Brien. In 1988 she lived at 368 Longwood Ave., Apt 42, Boston MA 02215. I would like to get in touch with Mary's nieces and nephews. Please contact me at uabrian@adelphia.net

BOHAN

IG# 867 Marie Bohan Schmitz, 7980 Par St., La Mesa, CA 91942-2548 Mariegen@aol.com. In 1870 Timothy BOHAN, farmer, age 65 was listed on the Fed Census living in Roseville, Ramsey Co., MN, with wife Mary, age 50, and ch: James 17, b IL; Julia 16, b IL; Nelly, 14, b MN; Mary, 12, b MN; Maggie, 10; b MN; Laura, 9, b MN and Timothy, 6, b MN.
1880 Fed Census showed Timothy BOHAN, 75, farmer living Rose Township, Ramsey Co., MN with wife Mary and ch: Margaret, Laura, Timothy and John BOHAN, nephew.
My grandfather, Timothy BOHAN, native of Kilcrohane Parish, Bantry Region, Co. Cork, IRE may have stopped briefly with this family around 1868 before going south to Butler County, Iowa where relatives were farming. Any desc of this MN BOHAN family, please contact me.

LIVINGSTON KNOX LANG/LENG McBRIDE McCLATCHLEY ROBINSON STEWART TORRENS

IG# 2740 Doris Hetzel, 3070 Kent Rd., # 501, Stow, OH 44224-4462 is looking for relatives. Mary LIVINGSTON m David McBRIDE 1862 Paisley, SCOT.; par Susannah (ROBINSON) and James McBRIDE pf Dromora, Belfast, IRE and Sarah TORRENS and John LIVINGSTON of SCOT? Mary and David McBRIDE's 5 ch born in Scotland. Samual b Belfast, IRE 1876. Susanna (Walter STEWART) and Samuel McBRIDE b 1876 d 1949 (Isabella(e) McCLATCHEY/IE par Isabella KNOX and George McCLATCHEY/IE. ISABELLA d 1917 in NYC was a nurse in IRE and said she was m to a German named Frederick LENG/LANG in IRE. Samual and sister Susannah's families emigrated to NYC/Bronx ca late 1900's. Brothers David and John McBRIDE imm to Aust. Perth or Sydney from IRE 1900's. Nothing known about siblings James or Mary.

BOWMAN McBRIDE McCLATCHEY/IE GRAHAM MURPHY

Searching Frederick Stanley McBRIDE, so of Samuel and Isabella(e) McCLATCHEY/IE
McBRIDE B 5/30/1905 in Belfast, IRE m Anna Elizabeth GRAHAM 02, 1924 b Manhattan NY 8/06/1906, d 1969 in Charleston, SC dau of John and Catherine MURPHY GRAHAM. Frederick m (2) Juanita BOWMAN in Augusta, GA where her two sis lived. They lived there, then moved to FL. Frederick d in 1969, bur in Bowman Cemetery in Orangeburg, SC.

FALOON McBRIDE

Isabella FALLON's name was listed by Samuel McBRIDE in "Addresses to remember", 15 Surrey St., Belfast, IRE. No such name is listed in the IGI for IRE

Abbreviations Used in Queries

b	born	d	died	mo	mother
bapt	baptized	Dio	Diocese	PAR	Parish
br	Barony	dau	daughter	par	parents
bro	brother	desc	descendents	RC	Roman Catholic
CAN	Canada	fa	farher	so	Son
CI	Church of Ireland	imm	immigrated	sib	sibling
ca	circa	IRE	Ireland	sis	sister
ch	children	m	married	Twn	Townland
Civ	Civil	migr	migrated	Twnsp	Township

Over the Fence

Classes are held on Irish Days at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Library located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Douglas Drive & Highway 55) Golden Valley, MN. They are hosted by the Irish Genealogical Society, International and are open to *anyone* interested in genealogy. The class schedule and Irish and Quarterly Meeting dates may change, so please check our web site, http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/, for updates. The IGSI resources are available whenever the MGS Library is open. The Saturday hours for the MGS Library are 9:00 A.M. through 3:00 P.M. Go to the MGS web site, http://mngs.org, for more information on MGS and the MGS Library. The phone number for MGS Library is 763-595-9347. You can also contact Nancy at 763-525-1463 or e-mail either Nancy (nanner@tcq.net) or Beth (blmkerry@tcq.net).

Irish Days

In addition to the classes, Irish researchers are available all day to assist you with the library and with Irish research. Every Irish Day we offer:

- Hands-on training in the use of Griffith's Valuation, by volunteers
- Hands-on training in using the LDS 1880 Federal Census CDs by volunteers

IGSI Irish Saturday Classes

Two or three one-hour classes are held on Irish Saturdays, the first Saturday of each month in 2004. In 2005, Irish Saturdays will be on the *second Saturday* of the month. We will generally attempt to give Irish specific classes to promote Irish research on Irish Days.

The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates.

Class name	Instructor	6 November 2004	4 December 2004	8 January 2005
Introduction to Basic Irish Research and Library Tour	See month for instructor	9:30-10:30 A.M. Beth Mullinax	No classes	9:30-10:30 a.m. Beth Mullinax
Beginning Irish Research	See month for instructor	11-12 noon Ida Troye or Nancy Grell	No classes	11-12 noon Ida Troye or Nancy Grell
The Writers Group	Facilitator - Mary Corcoran	1:00-2:30 P.M.	No classes	1:00-2:30 P.M.

IGSI Tuesday Night Genealogy Classes

These classes have been suspended until further notice.

Remaining Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings for 2004

Irish Days	Irish Days	Quarterly Meetings
November 6	December – None	November 20

Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings for 2005

Irish Days	Irish Days	Quarterly Meetings
January 8	July 9	February 19
February 12	August – None	May 21
March 112	September 10	August 27
April 9	October 8	November 19
May 14	November 12	
June 11	December 10	

Gleanings

by Beth Mullinax

July, August, September, 2004

Here

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least parts of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Minnesota, Rice County – St. Patrick's Catholic Church, baptisms and marriage records, 1861–1906, are now available at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS). This was a mostly Irish and French parish and we have the photo copies of the original pages. The MGS call number is: MN-R-5-004. We share a library with MGS.

Orphan Train Society Relocates – The Orphan Train Heritage Society of America (OTHSA) moved from Springdale, Arkansas, to Concordia, Kansas. This society focuses on the 250,000 children who were sent by train from the east coast to live with families in rural America between 1854 and 1929.
Their web site: http://www.orphantrainriders.com

There

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official web site:
http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

England – A Taste of Family History, 29th April 2005, Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall & Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, London SW1, England. Sponsored by the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Bldgs., Goswell Road, London, England EC1M 7BA. E-mail: Else Churchill, genealogy@sog.org.uk

Clans Too

If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact: The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland.
E-mail: theclansofireland@ireland.com

Curtin – Curtin Clan 4th International Gathering, Mallow, County Cork, 22–24 April 2005, Hibernian Hotel. Curtin Clan Event Committee, 31 Lakeview Circle, Skaneateles, NY 13152. Phone: (315) 685-8741 or E-mail: aemperor@aol.com

Devlin Clan – Planning a gathering during 2005. Contact for information: dnddevlin@aol.com

MacGeoghan Clann – Planning a Grand Reunion in Ireland for late June of 2005. For further information:
E-mail: jgeoghan1@netzero.net
Web site: http://www.geoghegan.org/clan

Ainle/Hanley Clann – Planning the next clann gathering September 2005. For further information:
John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum,
County Tipperary, Ireland or
E-mail: johnhanly@eircom.net

Keohanes of West Cork – Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. Information from Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork or by
E-mail: nmhickey@indigo.ie

O'Dea Clan – Planning a meeting in 2005. For more information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland or,
E mail him at: odeaclan@eircom.net
Web site: http://www.odeaclan.org/

O'Toole Clan Rally – The dates for the 2005 Clan O'Toole rally have been confirmed as follows: Friday, 1 July through Sunday 3 July, 2005 in the beautiful city of Brisbane, Australia. For further information contact:
E-mail: JimOToole@genmills.com
Web site: http://www.clan.otoole.net.au/

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Web site: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Library News

by Beth Mullinax

July, August, September, 2004

Purchases

The following maps of Ireland were found by member Joe Huber. Note the early dates on them, which can prove useful in our research. We will get a special case for them but in the meanwhile, they will be in the map cabinets.

A366 – *Ordnance Survey (O.S.) Map, 1 inch to a mile, Killarney [County Kerry], Sheet #173.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1903.

A367 – *O. S. Map, 1 inch to a mile, Cork & Kerry, Sheet #192.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1948.

A368 – O.S. *Map, 1/4 inch to 1 mile, Kerry [Tralee & Dingle Peninsula], Sheet #12.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, undated.

A369 – O.S. *Map, 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Derry [Londonderry], Sheet #1.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1948.

A370 – O.S. *Map 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Donegal, Sheet #3.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1951.

A371 – O.S. *Map 1/2 inch to 1 mile, North Mayo, Sheet #6.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1914

A372 – O.S. *Map 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Sligo, Sheet #7.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1945.

A373 – O.S. *Map 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Dublin, Sheet #16.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1952

A374 – O.S. *Map 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Cork & Lismore, Sheet #22.* Published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, Dublin, 1946.

A375 – *Bartholomew's New Series, Revised Quarter Inch Map of Ireland, Antrim and Donegal, Sheet #1.* Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, undated.

A376 – *Bartholomew's New Series, Revised Quarter Inch Map of Ireland, Dublin and Roscommon, Sheet #2.* Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, undated.

A377 – *Bartholomew's New Series, Revised Quarter Inch Map of Ireland, Wexford and Tipperary, Sheet #3.* Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, undated.

A378 – *Bartholomew's New Series, Revised Quarter Inch Map of Ireland, Cork and Killarney, Sheet #4.* Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, undated.

A379 – *Bartholomew's New Series, Revised Quarter Inch Map of Ireland, Galway and Mayo, Sheet #5.* Published by John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland, undated.

A380 – O.S. *Map, 1/2 inch to 1 mile, Cork and Lismore, Sheet #22.* Published by the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, 1961.

A381 – *Irish Historic Towns Atlas, Volume 1. Kildare, Carrickfergus, Bandon, Kells, Mullingar & Athlone*, by Royal Irish Academy. Published by Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland, 1996, illus., maps, paged by town. The RIA sells each Town separately, if you are interested try their website: www.ria.ie/projects/ Lists all with prices. They also have many Towns besides those listed in this volume.

H527 – *Armagh History & Society*, edited by A.J. Hughes and William Nolan. Published by Geography Publications, Templeogue, Dublin, 2001, 1080 pp., maps, illus, indexed. IB&M

IM29 – *Irish in Wisconsin*, by David G. Holmes. Published by the Wisconsin Historical Society Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 2004, 92 pp., illus., indexed.

IW10 – *Land! Irish Pioneers in Mexican and Revolutionary Texas*, by Graham Davis. Published by Texas A & M University Press, College Station, Texas, 2002, 304 pp., illus., indexed. [This books include some passenger lists which I found are not in the index, so check these also in Appendix 1!]

J153 – *Tuam Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Tuam, County Galway*, by Noel Farrell. Published by Noel Farrell, Majella, Park Road, Longford, County Longford, Ireland, 2004, 48 pp., illus., large map of Tuam Town showing numbers corresponding to the Griffith's Valuation. Contains the 1901 Census, a brief history of Tuam, 1911 Census, Thom's 1932 Directory, 1943 Electors List, Townland map of Tuam, & 1854 Griffith's Valuation. We have a few of these for sale.

J154 – *Rathkeale/Newcastle West Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Rathkeale & Newcastle West, County Limerick.* Published by Noel Farrell, Majella, Park Road, Longford, County Longford, Ireland, 2002, 48 pp., illus., large map of Rathkeale & Newcastle West showing numbers corresponding to the Griffith's Valuation. Contains 1901 & 1911 Census, 1940 Electors Register, a brief history of area, and 1851 Griffith's Valuation. We have a few of these for sale.

J155 – *Irish Ancestors. A Pocket Guide to Your Family History*, by John Grenham. Published by Gill & Macmillan, Dublin, 2004, 144 pp. We have a few of these for sale. IB&M

Donations

IM28 – *Creating Community. Mary Frances Clarke and Her Companions*, by Ann M. Harrington. Published by Mount Carmel Press, Dubuque, IA, 2004, 198 pp., illus., indexed. Donated by Sister Pat Donahoe, BVM, Dubuque, IA. [This is the history of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary and their founder, Mary Frances Clarke from Ireland.]

FH – *Clearing in the West, an autobiography*, by Nellie McClung. Published by Thomas Allen & Son Limited, Toronto, 1984 (prior editions in 1965, 1976 & 1980), 378 pp. Donated by Sue Kratsch, West St. Paul, MN. [This is a history of the Mooney family in Canada.]

Publications

The Ancestral Searcher. Vol. 27 Nos. 1 & 2, March & June, 2004. Published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.
E-mail: dmountain@netspeed.com.au
Home page: http://www.hagsoc.org.au/

Les Argoulets, Vol 9 Nos. 1 & 2, Spring & Summer, 2004. Published by the Society of History and of Genealogie of Verdun, Saffe, Center Culturel, Salle Canadiana, 5955 Ave. Bannantyne, Verdun, PQ, Canada H4H 1H6.

Australian Family Tree Connections, May, June, July, & August, 2004. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia,
Website: http://www.aftc.com.au

BIGWILL, Vol. 11 No. 3, July/Aug. 2004. Published by the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, PO Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Web site: http://www.rootsweb.com/~wilbig

Catholic Ancestor, Vol. 10, No. 2, June, 2004. Journal of the Catholic Family History Society, 45 Gates Green Road, West Wickham, Kent BR4 9DE, England.

Chinook, Vol. 24, No. 3, Summer, June, 2004. Journal of The Alberta Family Histories Society, P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
E-mail: chinook@afhs.ab.ca
Web site: http://www.afhs.ab.ca

As usual when we asked for help with a collection, our members responded. Dorothy M. Ward, Portsmouth RI, donated the following issues of the *Clogher Record*: 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997,1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Published by the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland.
E-mail: chs@eircom.net
Web site: http://www.clogherhistoricalsoc.com

Connections, Vol. #26, Issue # 4, June, 2004. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-Mail: www_qfhs@cam.org
Web site: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

The Crest, Vol. 25, Issue 2, May-July, 2004. Published by the Johnstown Area Genealogical & Historical Society, PO Box 5048, Johnstown, PA 15904-5048.
E-mail: wjags@aol.com
Web site: http://www.cambria.edu/library/gensoc/genealogy.htm

Family History News and Digest, Vol. 14, No. 3, April 2004. Official Journal of The Federation of Family History Societies, Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, BL5 GEN, England.
E-mail: sales@ffhs.co.uk
Web site: http://www.familyhistoryonline.net/

Forum, Vol. 16, No.2, Summer, 2004. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin TX 78720-0940.
Web site: http://www.fgs.org/

Genealogical Society of Ireland, Vol. 5, No. 2, Summer 2004. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, 11 Desmond Avenue, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.
E-mail: GenSocIreland@iol.ie
Web site: http://www.gensocireland.org/

Heritage Library News, Vol. VIII, Issue 1, Spring, 2004. Published by The Heritage Library Foundation, Inc., 32 Office Park Road Suite 300, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928-4640.
E-mail: qsandas@heritagelib.org

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 14, No. 3, May/June 2004. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 13, No. 2, June, 2004. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Web site: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

Irish Heritage Links. Vol. 9, Nos. 3, 4, & 5, July & October 2003 and January 2004. Published by Irish Heritage Association, c/o Belfast Industrial Heritage, Ltd., Harland & Wolff Old IT Building, The Old Titanic Quarter, Queen's Road, Queen's Island, Belfast BT3 9DT, Northern Ireland.

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 12 Nos. 2 & 3, May & August 2004. Published by the Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946.
E-mail: genfitzmh@aol.com

Kansas Kin. Vol. XLII, No. 3, August, 2004. Published by The Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
E-mail: rcgs03@cox.net
Web site: http://www.rileycgs.com/

The Kerry Magazine. Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, Issue 14, 2003. Published by the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, Kerry County Library, Moyderwell, Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.
E-mail: kahs@circom.net

Journal of the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, Series 2, Vol. 3, 2003. Published by the Kerry Archaeological & Historical Society, County Library, Moyderwell, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland.
Web site: http://www.kerrycoiib.ie/kahs

The O Mahony Journal, Vol. 9, summer 1979; No. 15, 1991/1992; No. 19, 1996; and No. 20, 1997. Published by the O Mahony Society (no address given). Donated to MGS by Mary Jean Mulherin, St. Paul, MN.

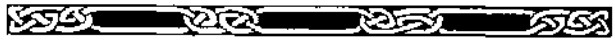
NEXUS, Vol. VI No. 6, December 1989. Published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury Street, Boston, MA 02116. Donated by W. Herbert Dory, Minneapolis, MN. [Contains the Annual Index of Vol. VI (1989).]

Robey/Robie/Roby Family Association Member Newsletter, Vol. 8, Issue 2, Mid-May issue 2004. Published by the Association, 141 N. Crown Hill Road, Orrville, OH 44667
E-mail: donrobroby@aol.com
Web site: http://www.geocities.com/robyfamily

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Bulletin, Vol. 35, No. 2, June, 2004. Published by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada.
Web site: http://www.saskgenealogy.com

The Searcher, Vol. 9 No. 1. Published by The Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, PO Box 1, Olyphant PA 18447.
E-mail: GRSNP@verizon.net NEW
Web site: http://www.cfrobbins.com/grsnp/

Tiara, Vol. 21, No. 2. Spring, 2004. Published by the Irish Ancestral Research Association, P.O. Box 619, Sudbury, MA 01776.
Web site: http://tiara.ie



COMING SOON ...

An Index ...

of the GENEALOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT information ...

in ALL of the periodicals in IGSI's collection.

In 2002 we thought
"How sad!
that answers to our
research questions
MIGHT be buried -
in plain sight
on our very own shelves,
in the magazines in our collection."

So we indexed ... and indexed ... and indexed some more ... (twelve thousand lines of data so far!) ... listed the articles by *Ireland connection* (county, province, region, or ALL), and *by other COUNTRY discussed* – 62 countries and areas, from the A's to the West Indies (*Where!*)

We indexed by *where within those places*, and even by *time discussed*. And besides all the places, we found other entries telling the how and where to find *the how and where to research!*

From the first "How sad!" to "today, almost done" took 28 months, and even when we are done today, tomorrow's mail brings new issues to read and add to the list.

See the Index *SOON* on our website at http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish or in our library on CDs and as a print copy.

If you find what intrigues you – what *MIGHT* be the *key piece* to your genealogical puzzle – look in the magazine yourself or get a photocopy of the entry from our staff.

The *KEY thought* to remember ... the PIPers (Periodical Index Project team) listed an entry (big or small) because we felt that the entry is *GENEALOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT*. If our own families were from that place at that time, we would be *ECSTATIC* to find that information.

You might not agree with our choices, but you will have to admit that being able to find a relevant article is definite progress toward erasing the feeling of "How sad!"

submitted by Pat Eaton

Immediate Opportunity: IGSI Journal Editor

The IGSI thanks Ida Troye for thirteen productive years as our journal editor. Her shoes will be hard to fill!

The IGSI Board needs an editor who will:

* maintain the quality of The Septs publication
* establish and consistently meet guidelines and deadlines
* solicit, choose, and edit submitted material
* follow copyright laws; keep permission-to-print acknowledgements
* work with advertisers if appropriate
* write special announcements
* manage potential volunteers
* 1. the scanning of graphics/photos
* 2. the proofreading of the material
* send completed material to the desktop publisher
* approve the printer's proof
* see that extra copies are brought to the IGSI office

Preferably the editor should live in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to facilitate working with our Publications Committee. Prior publishing experience is desirable. Our editor is paid a modest stipend. If you would consider this position, please contact President Val Morrison at IGSI President, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley MN 55422.

MIGRATION PATTERNS: Ireland to Minnesota

by Ida Troye

How did these Irish emigrants come to Minnesota? The very early Irish had to depend on the old migration trails, waterways and canals. As trains were introduced throughout the country they became the favored method of transportation. Nonetheless, when nearing the sites of permanent settlement, most of those settlers had to depend on wagons and oxen to haul their material to their new homestead where they had to depend on the environment from which to produce their home (logs and sod).

The migration routes varied greatly. Those who arrived after the first quarter of the 19th century into eastern ports frequently took a boat up the Hudson River to Troy, or Albany, New York. Here they boarded the small boats on the Erie Canal (completed in 1825) and traveled west to Buffalo. They could then travel the chain of lakes into Lake Michgan and Lake Superior. During the months when the lakes were free of ice the docks in the cities along these lakes were crowded with immigrants, many of whom were Irish. These ports were not ports of entry into the United States. All the legal immigrants, those who had not simply strolled from Canada across the unguarded borders, entered through places such as Boston, New York, New Orleans and other coastal cities. The US government did not keep records of those entering this country by land from Canada until the late 1890's. Therefore, no lists of entry from Buffalo are in existence. Also, we must keep in mind that New Orleans was the second largest port of entry for Irish immigration. Not many stayed there. All of the states that border the Mississippi River have the largest Irish population in America except Massachusetts. So, they came up the Mississippi and ended up in places like Stillwater, St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

The largest number of Irish are found, at that time, in the Army at Fort Snelling. St. Paul became an Irish enclave and they soon worked their way into the surrounding water-fed counties. All up and down the rivers you will find Irish sounding names for the towns, such as Green Isle, Inver Grove, Jessenland Belle Plaine and such, as the Irish settlements began to build. In the early 1850's the government released Bounty Land for sale in the surrounding counties. This was land that had been awarded to ex-veterans of wars instead of a bonus. It was released for sale, and advertised in the cities back east. Hearing of this land brought many an immigrant to our area – a promise to be fulfilled by their hard work and tenacity.

In 1855, when the railroads were completed between Chicago and St. Paul it changed the face of travel. It soon became the chosen way to the Midwest. But, most of the immigrants still settled near the waterways where they could obtain transportation, food sources and water. It was not until 1870 that the windmill became the common means of lifting water from wells. At a cost of about $40.00, farmers in areas not close to streams could now have adequate supplies of water, making prairie settlement possible. In 1872 Montgomery Ward starts the first mail order house in Chicago, a great blessing to people living on farms and areas far from towns and cities. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone. Soon people far from each other could communicate. In the late 1800's life became much easier for rural population: 1894 – The first gasoline-powered automobile in America; 1895 – Marconi invents the wireless telegraph; 1895 – Rural Free Delivery of mail begun and in 1904 the first free mail order catalogue mailed to customers.

Of course you must remember that occupations also drew many immigrants to Minnesota. First lumbermen and hunters, then fishermen came to make their livelihood from our natural resources. Mining became important and quarries to fill the order for the building boom. Bricklayers, carpenters, and common labor all found work, and of course the cities had to be controlled by Police and Firemen. The Irish immigrant soon became important enough to fill these jobs and had the advantage of being able to speak the language over the other immigrants. Soon they began to be active in politics and some of the state's most known politicians were of Irish descent.

Several Irish Colonies were established in Minnesota by person such as Archbishop John Ireland and Dillon O'Brien (Graceville in Big Stone County) and John Sweetman (Currie) in Murray County. Jessenland in Sibley County said to be the first Irish Settlement in Minnesota became populated quickly through the sale of Bounty Land. Rosemount is an Irish settlement near St. Paul and many other such settlements in Dakota County started with the Irish. Some of these were populated by the fact that the first ones to settle came, sometimes as a group and often as an invitation. They found a good place to live and earn a living and they wrote back to those left behind to follow them. Many of their neighbors were also neighbors back east or in Ireland and they come to where they could "grow".

The Greening of Minnesota is a favorite vision to the Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l. and we do our best to keep it growing in awareness and discovery. Be sure to let us help you to "grow" your family tree.

Maps! Maps! and more Maps!

IGSI has been selling the Ordnance Survey (OS) Discovery Series Maps. 89 in all and all available.

There were 25 OS Half-Inch maps in all, but they are being replaced by the Discovery Series. Numbers 1, 10, 20 and 24 are no longer in print.

For an index to these two sets of maps, send a SASE to IGSI, or better yet, let us know the county, parish and townland/town and we will try and find the correct map for you.

Map	Price
OS Discovery Series – *Northern Ireland*: Map numbers. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29.	$10.00 each*
OS Discovery Series – *Republic of Ireland*: All map numbers not listed above for Northern Ireland	$ 8.50 each*
OS Half-Inch Series	$8.00 each.

We have also carried the following maps for some time now:

Map	Price
Map of Ireland by the Irish Tourist Board	$ 5.95
Irish Family Name Map, by Collins	$ 6.95
The Complete Road Atlas of Ireland OS	$20.00
New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland by Mitchell	$20.00

The asterisks (*) are increases in price. The largest increase was the Northern Ireland issues of the Discovery Series Maps. Increases were caused by the cost of buying in Ireland and the difference in the US Dollar with the British Pound Sterling (Northern Ireland) and the Euro (Republic of Ireland).

NEW MAPS RECEIVED JUST IN TIME FOR YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND

Map	Price
Ireland Touring Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, featuring detailed road network, holiday information, scenic routes and city maps with a city, town and village index.	$10.95
Ireland Culture Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, highlights houses, castles and locations of historical interest.	$10.95

Shipping & Handling of all maps is $2.00 for the first map, and $1.00 for each additional map in the same order. For Minnesota residents, there is also a 6.5% sales tax. Maps purchased along with books are shipped free (you still must pay the cost of the map)!

Jessenland Township Records

Available from Irish Genealogical Society, International (IGSI).

Marriage Records: (42 pages)

St. Thomas Church, Jessenland Twp., Henderson, Sibley Co., MN — $ 6.50

Gravestone Transcriptions and Church Burial Records: (48 pages)

St. Thomas Church, Jessenland Twp., Henderson, Sibley Co., MN May 1856 - Aug 30, 1986 — $ 8.50

Civil Record Transcription: (85 pages)

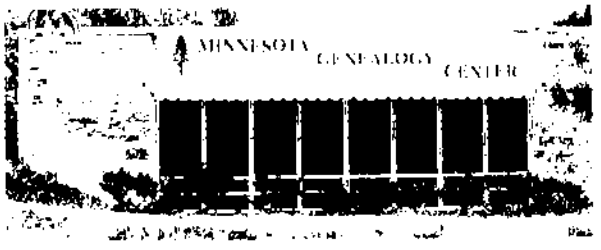
Deaths: Jessenland Twp., Henderson, Sibley Co., Mar 1871 - Feb 1914
Deaths: Faxon Twp., Henderson, Sibley Co., Mar 1871 - Feb 1914
Births: Faxon Twp., Henderson, Sibley Co., Jan 1871 - Feb 1914 — $12.00

Please add the following postage:

$3.00 for first book, $2.00 for each additional book. For Minnesota residents, there is also a 6.5% sales tax.

MGS (Minnesota Genealogical Society) Location

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society, International Research Library. Also location of Irish Days and classes



Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

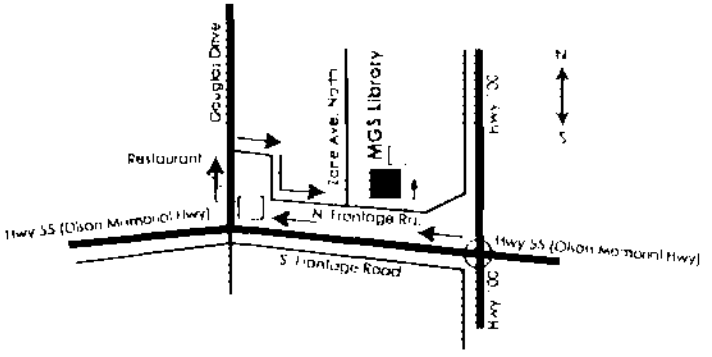
Northwest of Hwy 100 & Hwy 55 intersection off of the north service road.

Daytime hours:
Wed, Thurs, & Sat. 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Evening hours:
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Closed Sundays and Monday

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.



IGSI Research Policy (2001)

Research is for *Current Members* of the Irish Genealogical Society, International (IGSI) *only!*

Members are required to pay the cost of copies (20 cents per page) plus postage for all research.

- Research of most indexed publications will be free.
- Copies of Townland Maps: Cost of reproduction rounded up to nearest dollar. If map is rolled for mailing, cost of tube is $1.50. Plus all postage.
- Member may set a maximum amount to pay. A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours. A fee of $5.00 per hour is charged for research of the following resources in the IGSI Research Library:

  Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York. We must have first names and approximate years in N.Y.

  O'Kiefe, Cushe Mang, Sheve Longher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland. 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only). Submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.

  Irish passenger lists in library (both books & CDs). Submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.

  The Search for Missing Friends, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot. Submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- If you do not find the publication listed above, send us a query and we will advise you if it can be searched.
- For $10.00 we will work up a study of a surname in a known County in Ireland. Surname(s) will be "mapped" out on a parish map of the County. If a couple married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map.

If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, member will be notified and no charge requested.

Do not submit research fee until requested. With a request for research, submit all the information you have that will help us in your research. Include your IGSI membership number, mailing address, and e-mail address or self addressed stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Roots Town Books

All of the following books were written & published by Noell Farrell, Park Road, Longford, Ireland. The IGSI library call number are listed for your convenience.

IGSI has all the books for sale with ordering information at the end of the list.

CARLOW	Carlow Town (J073) - 1901 & 1911 Census; 1936 Electors List; 1940 Pub List; 1852 Griffiths Valuation; Brief History of Carlow; Old Carlow Town 1852 Map.
CAVAN	Cavan Town (J051) - 1901 & 1911 Census Pubs in 1886; Picture Research; Local Newspapers; Electors List; Slater's Directory; Griffiths Valuation; Old Town Map.
CORK	Kinsale (J123) - 1901 & 1911 Census; 1930 Pub List. Townland Map; 1940 Electors List; The Battle of Kinsale; 1852 Griffith's Valuation; Old Kinsale Map
CORK	Youghal (J125) - 1901 & 1911 Census; A Brief History; 1943/44 Electors List; Townland Map; 1851 Griffith's Valuation; Old Youghal 1851 Map.
DONEGAL	Ballyshannon (J015) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Church Records; Kilbarron & Inishmacsaint Parish Map; Ballyshannon History; 1889 & 1944 Ballyshannon Pubs; Slater's Directory 1894; 1938 Thomas' Directory; 1941 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Ballyshannon 1865 Map.
DONEGAL	Donegal Town/Inver/MountCharles (J016) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Church Records; Townland Map; Donegal History; 1889 & 1944 Donegal Town Pubs; Slater's Directory 1894 Thom's Directory 1934; 1940 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old MountCharles 1865 Map. Old Donegal Town 1865 Map.
DONEGAL	Letterkenny (J018) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Church Records; Conwall and Leck Parish Maps; Letterkenny History; 1889 & 1944 Letterkenny Pubs; Slater's Directory; 1938 Thomas' Directory; 1941 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Letterkenny 1865 Map.
DONEGAL	Stranorlar / Ballybofey (J019) - 1901 & 1911 Census. Church Records; Twin Town Plantation; Old Newspapers; 1951 Thom's Directory; 1889 & 1944 Parish Pubs; 1936 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Slater's Directory; Old Ballybofey Map; Old Stranorlar Map; Old Killygordon Map
GALWAY	Ballinasloe Town (J020) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Church Records; Ballinasloe History; Townland Map; 1894 & 1934 Ballinasloe Pubs. 1934 Thoms Directory; Slater's Directory 1894; 1940 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Ballinasloe 1865 Map.
GALWAY	Tuam Town (J153) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Tuam: A Brief History; Thom's 1932 Directory; 1943 Electors List; Townland Map of Tuam. 1854 Griffith's Valuation. Old Tuam 1850 Town Map.
KERRY	Killarney (J040) - 1901 & 1811 Census; A Brief History; Townland Map; Killarney Pub List 1927; 1943/44 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation. Old Killarney 1858 Map.
LEITRIM	Carrick-on-Shannon (J021) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Picture Research; Electors List; Local Newspapers; Griffith's Valuation. Pubs in 1889; Slater's Directory Old Town Maps.
LIMERICK	Newcastle West & Rathkeale (J154) - 1901 & 1911 Census; 1940 Electors Register; A Brief History; 1851 Griffith's Valuation; 1851 Map of Rathkeale & Newcastle West.
LONGFORD	Longford Town (J022) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Where to Start; Longford Newspapers; A Garrison Town; Old Longford Town; Slaters Directory 1894; Photo Spread; Slater's Directory 1881; Electors List 1942/3; Public Houses in 1875; Ballymacormack Cemetery; South Africa Connections; St. John's Cemetery; Other Cemeteries; Griffith's Valuation.
MEATH	Navan Town (J023) - 1901 & 1911 Census; 1938 Thom's Directory; A Brief History; Slater's Directory 1894; Townland Map; 1936/37 Electors List; 1892 & 1929 Navan Pubs; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Navan 1858 Map.
MONAGHAN	Monaghan Town (J025) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Church Records & History; Townland Map; Slater's Directory 1894; 1937 Thom's Directory; 1881 & 1934 Monaghan Pubs; 1943/44 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Monaghan 1865 Map.
OFFALY	Birr Town (J034) - (All records include 40 townlands surrounding Birr) 1901 & 1911 Census; 1939 Thom's Directory; A Brief History & Pub List; Townland Map; Slater's Directory 1894; 1936/37 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Birr 1860 Map.
OFFALY	Tullamore Town (J026) - 1901 & 1911 Census; 1938 Thom's Directory; A Brief History; Slater's Directory 1894; 1934 Tullamore Pubs; Townland Map; 1936/37 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Tullamore 1860 Map.
ROSCOMMON	Roscommon Town (J027) - 1901 & 1911 Census; Pubs in 1889; Local Newspapers; Picture Research; 1932 Electors List; Slater's Directory; Griffith's Valuation; Old Town Map.
TIPPERARY	Carrick-on-Suir (J118) - (All records include 29 townlands surrounding Carrick-on- Suir) 1901 & 1911 Census; A Brief History; Townland Map; 1940/41 Electors List; 1851 Griffith's Valuation; Old Carrick-on-Suir 1854 Map.
WATERFORD	Dungarvan (J061) - (All records include 97 townlands surrounding Dungarvan) 1901 - 1911 Census; A Brief History; Townland Map; 1936/37 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Dungarvan 1858 Map.
WEXFORD	Enniscorthy Town (J030) - (All records include the surrounding townlands of Enniscorthy Town) 1901 & 1911 Census; Townland Map; Enniscorthy History; Slater's Directory 1894; 1918 & 1930 Enniscorthy Pubs; 1934 Thom's Directory; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Church Records; Old Enniscorthy 1865 Map.
WEXFORD	New Ross Town (J031) - (All records include the surrounding townlands of New Ross Town) 1901 & 1911 Census; New Ross History; 1934 Thom's Directory; 1918 New Ross Pubs; Slater's Directory 1894; Church Records; Townland Map; Electors List of 1955/56; 1858 Griffith's valuation; Old New Ross 1865 Map.
WICKLOW	Arklow Town (J033) - (All records include 70 townlands surrounding Arklow Town) 1901 & 1911 Census; 1948 Thom's Directory; A Brief History; Slater's Directory 1894; 1880 & 1936 Arklow Pubs; Townland Map; 1939/40 Electors List; 1858 Griffith's Valuation; Old Arklow 1865 Map.

IGSI has all of the above books for sale for $14.00 each except Tuam, County Galway and Rathkeale/Newcastle West, County Limerick which are $16.00 each. For Minnesota residents, there is also a 6.5% sales tax.

Irish Genealogical Society, International–Book Order Form

Name | Date

Address | Phone

City, State, Zip

Title	Author	Quantity	Price Each	Total Price
The Surnames of Ireland	MacLysaght, Edward		13.95	
The Book of Scots-Irish Family Names	Bell, Robert		19.95	
Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 2nd Edition	Grenham, John		19.95	
How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland	Neill, Kathleen		43.00	
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Ed	Mitchell, Brian		20.00	
Discovering Your Irish Ancestors	Radford, Dwight & Betz, Kyle		19.95	
Tracing Your Cork Ancestors	McCarthy, Tony & Cadogan, Tom		15.95	
Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors	Duffy, Godfrey		13.95	
Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors	Rayn, James & Smith, Brian		15.95	
Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors	O'Connor, Michael		13.95	
Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors New!	Franklin, Margaret		15.95	
Index to Griffith's Valuation – CD ROM	Bauderbund		59.95	
Irish Flax Growers 1796 Index CD ROM			29.99	
Tithe Applotment Books Index – Northern Ireland only – CD ROM			49.99	
IGSI Surname Interest List (2003)	IGSI		15.00	
Ordnance Survey Discovery Series Maps *Northern Ireland* – Map numbers: 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29			10.00	
Ordnance Survey Discovery Series Maps *Republic of Ireland* – All map numbers not listed above for Northern Ireland.			8.50	
Ordnance Survey Half-Inch Maps (write for complete lists)			8.00	

Make check payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

Send order form and check to:
Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

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Shipping

Books: $4.00 for 1st book; $1.00 for each additional book

Maps: $2.00 for first map, $1.00 for each additional map. If books are purchased at the same time as maps, there is no shipping charge for the maps

With your purchase, we will include a list of additional books that we sell. Prices are subject to change due to increases in shipping prices and the value of the dollar relative to other currencies. Include payment with order in U.S. funds only, drawn on a U.S. bank

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Name (*Examples: Moriarty, Sullivan*)	*Irish County (locale)* (*Example: Killarney, Co. Kerry*)	*Other Country Location (locale)* (*Examples: Albany, NY, Toronto, Canada*)

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the septs

January (Eanáir) 2005 Volume 26 Number 1

Céad Míle Fáilte – "a hundred thousand welcomes"

Limerick

Liumneach (Norse variation of "rich soil") – Location is Destiny

Population of the county in 1991: 161.956

Limerick City population in 1986: 56,279, third largest city in the Republic of Ireland

Size: 1037 square miles

Province: Munster (Scandinavian term for "place" was "stadr" which became "-ster," e.g., Ulster, Leinster, etc.)

Major monastic locations: Limerick City, Adare, Askeaton, Galbally Friary, Kilflin, Kilmalock, and Monaster-Nenagh Abbey.

Major population centers besides Limerick City: Newcastlewest, Rathkeale, Kilmallock, and Abbeyfeale.

Major art work: Ardagh chalice, now in the Dublin Museum, one of the best specimins of Irish jeweled metalwork.

Geography

Boundaries: on the west by County Kerry with plateaus of 1,000 – 1,200 feet; on the north by the River Shannon; on the east by County Tipperary from the Shannon to Slievefelim, across the Golden Vale and south to the summit of Mt. Galtymore in the Galtee Mountains; and on the south by County Cork following the Ballyhoura Hills on a continuous line from the Galtees. Limerick's location in western Ireland on the estuary of the great River Shannon has been its destiny. It first served as the home base in the 9th century for the sea-faring Danes who settled in the area now known as King's Island in Limerick City and since 1939 as the refueling stop at Shannon airport for transatlantic flights. A canal dug above the city of Limerick allows ship traffic to avoid rapids. Its salmon fisheries are most valuable. Industry benefits greatly from the Shannon hydroelectric power station. Limerick City is the main seaport on the west coast.

Lowland Limerick is a rolling landscape of small farms of 50 to 80 acres. There is a volcanic hill a few miles south of Limerick City crowned by the medieval castle of Carrigogunnel. On Limerick's rich pasture lands are raised beef and sheep, and it supplies half of the flour for the west of Ireland.

(*see* **Limerick** *page 4*)

From *A New Genealogical Atlas* by Brian Mitchell

President's Letter

Which is worse – researching a common name or a too-rare-to-locate-anywhere name? I don't know either, but I seem to be hitting brick walls on all sides, so I've been pondering this question lately. Researching a common name has the happy result of finding lots of information, thus providing hours of distracted fun. (That's what I'm calling confusion, and I'm sticking to it.)

Get those names, common or uncommon, in to us for publication. I know you have uncovered a few more since you joined us! We continue to send out membership renewal notices with a new form that shows you exactly what information we have on file for you. This is your chance to share your research goals by correcting, revising, or adding to your Surname Interest List.

I have been reading microfilmed newspapers from the 1880s. My goal was to extract any mention of a Morrison in an attempt to sort out the many people of that surname in or near Pembina, Dakota Territory. This project has taken me several weeks. I learned to target certain areas of the paper, leaving aside the national and international tidbits that might have distracted me. I was still distracted!

The social notes from Fort Pembina might be a find for a family researcher. The town's local paper delighted in reporting on the army's many socials, military weddings and funerals, etc. Speaking of common names, I've got to give you an example: "Private John Sullivan, F company, 15 infantry has obtained a two month furlough with permission to cross the ocean, left here on the 8th inst. for Queenstown, Ireland, via New York. His mission is to fetch back with him his two children that he left on a former visit there. We wish him a safe journey to and fro." Microfilm #9022, North Dakota State Archives, The Pioneer-Express, Pembina, Dakota Territory, February 22, 1884.

In the same paper that same spring, Wm. Goodfellow, Agent at Neche, D. T., advertised fares from Neche to Liverpool, England at $53, "cheapest rates ever given." I wonder how long Private Sullivan had to save for the fares he needed.

I checked the 1885 Territorial Census transcription, on-line at the NDSU library website http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/ndirs/bio&genealogy/index.html. There was a John Sullivan, 45, born in Ireland, serving in the US Army at Fort Pembina, with his wife Mary, 41, born in Maine, and three children, May, 13 and John, 10, born in Massachusetts, and Charley, 8, born in Dakota. William Sullivan, a 36-year-old farmer, was also living with them. I'm guessing Pvt. Sullivan made it back safely with the kids.

Please wish us good luck as well – your IGSI is turning 25 in 2005! As I write this, IGSI is holding steady with memberships, and has been receiving many renewals and donations. Thank you. We are short of volunteers, though, so please look at the list (published elsewhere in this journal) and see if you can help. As always, I wish you the best of luck in all your searches.

Valerie Morrison, President

Irish Genealogical Society, International
P.O. Box 16585
St. Paul, MN 55116

E-mail address: pennave@tcq.net
Web page address: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish

Official Sponsor of the Fourth Irish Genealogical Congress, Ireland 2001

Indexed by PERSI ISSN 1049-1783

Editor (temp) ..... Beth Vought
Layout/Design ..... Bob Vought

The Septs is published quarterly and is available through membership at $25 per four quarters. *The Septs* is mailed to new members upon receipt of payment and thereafter mailed as indicated below. Contributions and article ideas are welcome. Material intended for publication is due the 15th of March, June, September and December. Material should be mailed to the address above, ATTN: Editor, and may be published or edited at the discretion of the journal staff.

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Thank You, Ida Troye!

With great fondness and gratitude, the IGSI Board has accepted Ida Troye's resignation as editor of *The Septs*. Ida has served admirably since accepting the editorship in October, 1991. Diligently and joyfully, Ida brought to life over 50 issues filled with stories, genealogical resources and encouragement. Ida became editor with no prior editing experience but she bravely volunteered to complete three issues on a trial basis. Using IGSI resources, Ida had located family in Ireland. So she knew first hand how important and helpful the IGSI was to budding Irish genealogists, and she was well aware that *The Septs* was integral to fulfilling IGSI's important role in the Irish genealogical community.

To begin, Ida read every genealogical newsletter at the IGSI Library looking for ideas and possibilities. She established a new direction focusing on individual Irish counties and featuring resources uniquely available to those counties. The new approach met with rave reviews. The membership was hungry to learn how to locate and use the scarce Irish sources. Every county in Ireland was included in the series. Back issues are still ordered and used as guides for research. Ida is most proud of the January 2000 issue, though. She went all out to create a special issue to mark IGSI's 20th year of service to the Irish genealogical community.

Virginia Mahoney, an IGSI pioneer, describes *The Septs* as the "heart of IGSI" and joins us in appreciation for Ida's prompt and steadfast work as editor. Beth Mullinax, long time IGSI Librarian and Board member, agrees, "We didn't have to worry about *The Septs*. We knew Ida was in charge, so we could do other projects."

We're eager to meet the person whom we trust will step forward to take on *The Septs* editorship. Ida offers this advice: "Know that you'll have the full co-operation of the Board and membership, so just ask when you need help." From Ida's experience, individuals are eager and willing to write articles for such a well regarded publication.

Thanks to Ida's diligence and creativity, over 1700 copies are sent quarterly to IGSI's international membership and major repositories throughout the world, including the National Library in Ireland. We've come a long way, haven't we? Thank you, thank you, thank you, Ida!

Colleen McClain of the IGSI Board

Irish Genealogical Society, International

Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Highway 55)
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(elevator available)

Saturday, February 19, 2005

Program

8:30 A.M.	Registration
9:00 A.M.	Business Meeting
9:30 A.M.	Tea/coffee Break
10:30 A.M.	Program

Momma Said We Were Irish: How to Prove She Was Right

Colleen McClain, IGSI Board member and veteran researcher, presents a multimedia presentation using case studies to show step-by-step where to begin, where to locate resources in the U.S. and Ireland, and pitfalls to avoid.

$5 Voluntary Donation for IGSI members
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Limerick *(continued from page 1)*

History

Historically Limerick was part of the old Kingdom of Desmond. Brian Boru ended the Danes's dominance of two centuries in the decisive Battle of Clontarf in 1014. His feuding heirs weakened the defenses against the English. St Mary's Cathedral was commissioned in 1168 by the last King of Munster Donal Mor O'Brien. The Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1170 resulted in Richard I's giving Limerick City a charter in 1197 allowing citizens to name a mayor and two bailiffs. The landmark King John's castle was built soon afterward by William de Burgho in honor of his royal patron. The Fitzgeralds were named Earls of Desmond in 1329. Their downfall in the Desmond Rebellion in 1583 led to the Munster Plantation of English settlers. By 1622 there were 12,000 settlers in Munster, but Catholics still held 3/5ths of the land. After the 1641 Rebellion only 1/5th of the land was held by the Irish, and it was most poor land in Connaught. The Treaty of Limerick following the victory of William of Orange at the Boyne ended the Jacobean Rebellion of 1689-1691. Patrick Sarsfield had led the defense of Limerick and managed to wring concessions from the treaty even as the "Flight of the Wild Geese," the defeated earls, began. It called for freedom of religion and the restoration of lands to Catholics upon the return of Charles II to the throne, but those provisions were generally not honored. Limerick City monuments include the Sarsfield bridge, the Treaty Stone, and the Thomond Bridge commanded by King John's Castle.

In the 18th century the Penal Laws made land ownership almost impossible for the Catholic Irish. Protestant German immigrants from the Palatine sought escape in England in the early 1700s and were quickly shunted off to Ireland, many settling near Rathkeale in County Limerick under the auspices of Thomas Southwell. They remained fairly isolated until 1830; they adopted Methodism. During the 1700s agriculture evolved from grazing to the tillage of small farms. Commerce increased. Agrarian societies like the Whiteboys were strong in Limerick, agitating for land reform. Limerick did not generally play a part in the Rising of 1798, however.

Emigration

Factors encouraging emigration in the 19th century were the economic depression after the Napoleanic Wars in 1815; the landlord evictions like that from the Courtenay Estates after 1821; the Tithe Applotment requirements in the 1830s; the great famine of 1845-1850; penalties of "transportation" for offenses against the Insurrection Act of 1822; and the Poor Law Guardians's need to retuce the dependent population. Even before the Famine emigrants numbered 50,000 annually. Most emigrants went to England, North America, and Australia. Several estate owners signed onto John Godley's ambitious plan to settle 1,500,00 Irish Catholics in Canada at a cost of 9,000,000 pounds over four years! Indeed, conditions were so miserable by the mid-1800s that some people actually "self-transported" themselves, committing crimes solely to secure the penalty of convict-transportation.

And so begins the task of tracing our ancestors back to the land!

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submitted by Kathy Lund

Change of Address Information

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The Collopy Family from County Limerick, Ireland

Submitted by Patricia Gangl Dolan

This story is a continuation from last month about John Collopy, his brothers, sisters, mother, wife, who were among the early pioneers to settle in Stillwater & Lake Elmo, Washington County, MN arriving around 1856. I was anxious to obtain as much information as possible on the family prior to our visit to Ireland, so I contacted the Limerick Regional Archives. Dr. S. Charles O'Mahony, Director, responded to my query with the following information:

"Though almost unique to Limerick, this surname was never very numerous, and is to be found exclusively in the eastern half of the county." Yet, he found my Collopy ancestors resided in Rockhill (western half) and Bruree (eastern half), in the Rockhill parish records beginning in 1826. Our family records indicate that my John Collopy was born &/or christened on 22 Jun 1823, prior to the allowance of RC church records. Thus John's parents' marriage would also not have been recorded. However, Dr. O'Mahony was able to find my Collopy family based upon other MN Collopy names I sent him.

He first found Michael christened in Rockhill Parish, the son of Thomas Collopy and Mary O'Connell, of Rockhill – near Bruree. With his parent's information, other siblings were also identified: Anastasia c. 7/2/1826; Michael c. 10/3/1828; Thomas c. 3/27/1831; and twins Mary and Catherine c. 3/30/1833. No sign of a William, but he is thought to have been born pre-1826, as was John.

Dr. O'Mahony then used the Tithe Applotment Book of 1825 to discover the residential location of the Collopys. He found no reference to Thomas Collopy in the Bruree TAB, but noted that Collopys lived in the two adjoining townlands of Ballynoran and Coolreagh, just south of the Rockhill Church. A Michael and a John Collopy each worked several acreages in these townlands. He also noted that a Thomas & a John Connell had plots either side of John Collopy in Coolreagh – Connell being the maiden name of Thomas' wife, Mary.

The research indicates that the above mentioned John Collopy was most likely Thomas' father, along with Thomas' brother John. Brother John married Mary Kelly in Rockhill on 17 Feb 1828 and they bore two children: James b 12/14/1828 for whom Thomas & Mary Collopy were baptismal sponsors, and John b. 4/16/1833 for whom Thomas Connell & Kate Kelly were sponsors. Then John and Mary Kelly Collopy disappeared from the record books.

Thus Dr. O'Mahony believed this was as far back as my Collopy line could be traced: John to Thomas to John, born about 1770. He found no information whatever on my John Collopy's wife, Mary Carroll – thus it may be that they were married after leaving Ireland.

Enclosed with the archives letter was a detailed map of the Bruff to Rockhill area – just off the main Limerick-Cork road and about 7 miles south of Croom – and very close to the Cork-Limerick county line. Armed with this small map and the knowledge of the actual region of my ancestral home, I was then ready to go to Ireland.

The Irish are a warm and friendly people – nearly everyone inquired as to whether this was our first trip "home." We were astonished how much at home we both felt – particularly in our own ancestral counties and villages. The following are excerpts from a journal kept throughout the trip.

4/16: This is the place of my tears... this is where I call 'home.' This is where my people have walked and talked and known... it has graceful rolling hills - very pastoral and mostly farmland with some livestock - cattle. The land is flowering with spring blossoms of every kind imaginable: lilacs, daffodils, tulips, clematis, apple blossoms and azaleas. Cuckoo's can be heard cooing softly - sight unseen. All sorts of country songbirds sing happily here.

Our b+b, the Ballyteigue House, is near the top of a rolling hill. There are horses, cows, and at least one cat. Fox can be seen at twilight along the roadway poking curious noses from between the hedgerows. Crows, too, are in abundance. Rockhill is 'country' and quite rural - 2 cars can barely pass on the roadway. John & Mary Collopy must have been delighted to find their MN home so much like Ireland - except for the winters!

4/17: I'm a bit overwhelmed and disoriented. How odd to step into an ancient cemetery and fine headstones with the names of ones ancestors along side the ruins of an ancient castle...

Old Mill on River Maige, Bruree

An old stone mill on the River Maigue in the town of Bruree is picturesque with the scenic little river, rolling meadows, distant mountains, small crisp white cottages surrounded by ancient stone town walls and the castle of St. Munchin with its cemetery overlooking it all. A feast for the eye and for the soul...

We visited the De Valera Museum and Bruree Heritage Centre located in the National Schoolhouse he attended during his childhood while in Ireland. It was a tad disconcerting to see schoolwork done by the hands of ancestors over 100 years ago laying open in a glass case for all to see... and yet, be unable to touch them or explore the rest of the materials laying there.

DeValera Museum & Bruree Heritage Center in old National School

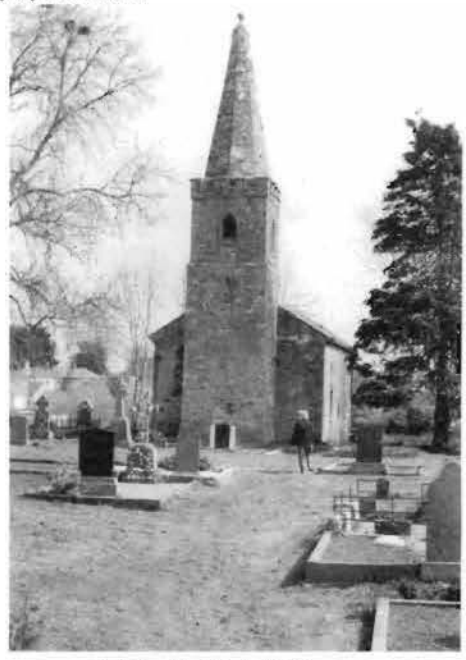
We managed to meet Mrs. Patrick Collopy of 40 acres, Bruree, as she was out in her garden that morning. She said all her husband's people came from Co. Kerry and were cobblers... and that her husband never answered queries about the family saying 'there are no more relations.' They are the last. As we had been told, the local Collopys are 'of a suspicious and/or timid nature and don't take kindly to strangers, let alone foreigners.'

4/18: We, visited Archdeacon Green, the parish priest. Fr. Green allowed me to look through the actual church record books and take down all the information I wanted. Alas, I was so embarrassed to be taking up his time & holding antiquity in my hands, that I only looked for the names I knew - now I wish I had taken down ALL the Collopy names that were listed therein. No doubt, we all are connected in some way or other.

There was a note in one of Pastor Green's volumes about a writer and poet, Timothy Collopy, from the Bruree area. Of course, we cannot find any link, but it's always possible we are related. Fr. Green also encouraged me to look into another cemetery between Bruree & Killamock, the Tankardstown cemetery. We did find Collopy markers there, including a John who died at aged 75 in 1888 whose son, Thomas, erected the memorial stone..

Pat at gate of Tankardstown Cemetery

At the urging of our host & hostess, Richard & Margaret Johnson, we next visited with Mrs. Nellie Lee, the oldest town citizen. As is expected, we drank the large tumbler of Irish brew, even though we were afraid we were using up her last stores of it. Powerful stuff it was, too! Nellie told us it was quite likely that the shoemaker Collopys were related to my family - brothers way back... which would then mean that my people also came to Co. Limerick from Co. Kerry two to three hundred years ago. Nellie also believed that all my ancestors are buried over in the Tankardstown cemetery, with only the cobbler side of the family buried up in the old St. Munchin cemetery by the castle.



St. Munchin Castle & Cemetery

And finally, Margaret Johnson contacted the local historian/ author Mannix Joyce by phone for me to chat with. Mr. Joyce believes all my people have now died out, but he did recommend we speak with old Michael Collopy who lives in

town - we never did meet Michael, sad to say. Mannix Joyce, the author of a book entitled: 'Bruree: The History of the Bruree District i.e. The History of the Parish of Bruree and of the old Parish of Tankardstown' written in 1972, was kind enough to autograph a copy of his book following our conversation and send it to us via Margaret Johnson, who graciously mailed it to our home since we had already checked out.

And so it was that I stepped into the past by going "home" to Ireland. I found my people. I visited their lands. I walked the fields, the cemeteries, along the river, went into their school. I felt the joy and the sorrow of their story.

Just last September, I visited St. Michael's Cemetery, Bayport. There I found the stone of Mary Connell Collopy, wife of Thomas d. 15 May 1869. I wondered, as oft I have, when Thomas died - probably before Mary came with their daughter, Anastasia, widow of Patrick Gleason & her daughter, Katherine, who later married Timothy O'Neill in Stillwater. I walked amid the graves of her descendants and their descendants: Michael, William, John, Catherine, Mary, Thomas, and more. And I thanked them for their lives - for the sacrifices, the losses, the efforts they put forth so I could be who I am today.

Limerick Research Just Got Harder

Limerick Ancestry, the Heritage Centre located at The Granary in Limerick City, has announced it will be closing indefinitely after February 4, 2005. They are not accepting research requests at this time.

Local authorities had been supporting this office, a part of the Irish Family History Foundation, but budget deficits have forced elimination of the service. It is truly unfortunate as Limerick Ancestry had achieved a 94% rating in a 1999 TIARA poll of Irish researchers on the quality of service offered by the Heritage Centres. They offered a preliminary search fee that was fairly reasonable. For many people their church record database was the only practical tool to locate families in the county prior to emigration!

Supporters may wish to write to the Mayor and the city council, as well as the newspaper *The Limerick Leader*, to advocate for a re-organization of the office. Efforts are being made to do so, but only time will tell. Please monitor their website for further developments.

Irish Genealogy Society, Int'l (IGSI) Quarterly Program

Saturday, February 19, 2005

MOMMA SAID WE WERE IRISH: HOW TO PROVE SHE WAS RIGHT

Presented by Colleen McClain, IGSI Board

When we start with nothing more than the family story that our ancestors came from somewhere in Ireland, how can we find out something specific about the who, where and when of our genealogical legacy? Colleen McClain, a veteran Irish genealogy researcher, will use case studies to demonstrate step-by-step where to begin, where to locate resources, and pitfalls to avoid. In a multimedia presentation focused on using internet and archival sources, as well as methods she has used while researching in Ireland, Colleen will inform both the novice and the seasoned researcher.

The IGSI Quarterly Program will be at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library, 5768 Olson Memorial Parkway in Golden Valley, on Saturday, February 19th. All are invited to attend the business meeting at 9 A.M., and enjoy the Program 10:30-11:30 A.M.

The suggested donation for the Program is $8 or $5 for IGSI members.

Please go to http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish for directions and more information or call Colleen at 651-641-0583.

Finding my Irish Ancestors in Limerick

by Jeanne Bakken

The search for my Irish Ancestors was accomplished with the help of the Irish Genealogy Society, the Limerick Heritage Centre and some good old fashioned Irish Luck!

In the early 1980s a fellow co-worker and I discovered our grandfathers were brothers, making us second cousins. She brought in a family history outline one of her aunts had compiled. Having no interest in genealogy at that time, I threw it in a drawer and forgot about it.

My interest in my Irish ancestors began after visiting Ireland with some cousins. I knew my grandfather, James P. Woulfe, and his siblings were born in County Limerick, Ireland and emigrated in the late 1800s to St. Paul, MN. In August of 2001 I called the Ancient Order of Hibernians and they referred me to Beth Mullinax and the IGSI. After a few sessions with Beth, the information on the family history outline began to make sense. Meenyline was a townland situated in the barony of Glenquin and civil parish of Monagay, in the district of Newcastle, county of Limerick. The civil parish of Monagay is divided between three Catholic parishes - those of Monegea, Templeglentine and Newcastle West.

I had the name of my grandfather's parents but knew little else about them. Their oldest daughter was born in 1865 so I knew their marriage would not be on the civil registration in Ireland since that started in 1864. I decided to contact the Limerick Ancestry, which is the Irish Family History Foundation's designated centre for the county of Limerick.

For a fee of $60 and an application listing facts about my ancestors, Limerick Ancestry did a search through their computerized records. Within four weeks, I had a three page summary of my grandfather and his siblings, including information regarding the marriage of his parents.

Patrick Woulfe and Mary O'Donnell, my great-grandparents, were married in the Monegea RC church on April 6, 1861. All six of their children were baptized in Templeglentine RC church and had an address at Meenyline. Limerick Ancestry also listed the baptisms of the children and the name of the sponsors. Since Patrick and Mary were married in 1861 and their first child wasn't born until 1865, they searched the records of every parish in the Limerick diocese in case there were children born in another parish. I even had some follow up questions and they researched those at no extra charge.

Now I was hooked on genealogy and wanted to go back even further. With another stroke of luck, a friend referred me to a self-catered cottage she had stayed at for three months in 2001. The cottage was a stones throw from Meenyline and I reserved it for 9 days in April of 2003. Before leaving for Ireland, I wrote the parish priests in Templeglentine and Monegea and told them when I would be arriving. The parish priest from Templeglentine wrote me back and told me that the records in that parish did not start until 1864.

Even though I did not hear from the parish priest in Monegea, I decided to look him up anyway. It took several days of stopping by his residence but we finally connected. He apologized for not responding to my letter but said he was used to email. He was more than happy to set up a time when I could browse through the records he had at the parish house. He told my husband and me to meet him after the 9:30 A.M. mass the following Sunday, about 10 o'clock. I said "But Father, it's Palm Sunday, that's only a half an hour". He assured me he would be free and he was.

The computerized records I looked through were the same information that the Limerick Ancestry has available. I quickly found that Patrick Woulfe, my great grandfather, was born in 1837 and his parents were Richard Woulfe and Hana Hayes. Across the street from the parish rectory was a school, where I made photo copies of everything. I also made copies of the births of the other children born to Patrick and Hana Woulfe.

Next, our hosts at the self-catered cottage arranged a tour of the surrounding area with a gentleman that knew the Meenyline area quite well. He found the farm where my grandfather was born but unfortunately it was abandoned. He wanted to find a relative that I could connect with. I finally threw out the name of Dunworth, one of my grandfather's baptismal sponsors. He immediately knew of a woman in her 80s whose father was a Dunworth and her mother a Woulfe. We showed up on her doorstep a few minutes later and she welcomed us into her home. When I mentioned the name of the sponsor "Ellen Dunworth" she said she thought we were related and then produced a handwritten family tree with the names of my grandmother and grandfather on it and about 100 additional family members!

To say the trip was a success is an understatement. I never dreamed I would have that kind of luck. I now was reasonably sure that the Richard Woulfe from

Meenyline on Griffith's Valuation was my ancestor. This past August while in Dublin, I went to the Valuation Office located in the Irish Life Centre on Abbey Street. The "Cancelled Land Books" and "Current Land Books" give details of all changes in the land holdings from the time of the Primary Valuation up to the present day. Variations in the size or status of the holding, the names of the occupier or landlord, or the valuation itself are given in the revisions carried out every few years.

Even though I had a large amount of family information from my second cousin, I felt that contacting the Limerick Ancestry was worth the cost. It is not always possible to gain access to parish records. Unfortunately, when I checked their website [www.limerickancestry.com] in November 2004, I found that they are presently closed because of funding but they ask that anyone interested in genealogical research services monitor the website for progress updates. The website for Limerick Ancestry has a link to the Irish Family History Foundation, which is the coordinating body for the network of government approved genealogical research centres in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland. The research centres have computerized tens of millions of Irish ancestral records. Anyone interested can click on the county they are researching and find out if the research centre is available.

Book Review

Reviewed by Kathy Lund

Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors, by Margaret Franklins. Published by Flyleaf Press, 4 Spencer Villas, Glenageary, County Dublin, Ireland. 121 pages; indexed. $15.95 plus $3.00 postage from IGSI. ISBN 0-9539974-4-8.

With Limerick Ancestry closed, researchers will need to rely on available souces. While slim, this book is packed with specific advice. Ms. Franklin's thirteen chapters cover: getting started; administrative divisions; land records; census and census substitutes; church records; civil registration, wills, administrations, and marriage licences; grave records and inscriptions; newspapers; commercial directories; family histories; further reading and useful sources; and archives, services and addresses. Very ambitious! This book is particularly valuable for pointing out the lesser known sources like newspapers.

Much of the advice, for example, understanding the administrative districts, would also pertain to other counties in Ireland. There is general advice about doing genealogy. However, the author specifically refers in each chapter to Limerick data. She cites LDS film numbers for some West Limerick Desmond Estate records for 1586 and those of Lord Emly from 1888-1894. There are numerous photocopies of materials so the researcher learns what to expect. Her chapter on church records covers Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Palatines, Jews, Quakers, and Congregionalists. In each case the repository and often the call numbers are given. Websites figure prominently, especially in the chapter on family histories. Of course, these change regularly and there is a disclaimer: "The information in this book is subject to change without notice." The closing of Limerick Ancestry has been a huge and devastating change!

One of the obvious disadvantages to those of us who live outside Ireland is our inability to readily access repositories. With this book we can focus on the attainable, hire the unattainable, and plan for a future research trip equipped with a list and a research plan. And the book is small enough to tuck into your purse or backpack. What more could one ask?

IGSIers Research in Dublin

In August, 2004, a group of IGSI researchers were hosted by Dr. Susan Hood, archivist at the RCB Library in Dublin and friend of IGSI. Dr. Hood arranged for our lodging at the Church of Ireland Theological College and for tours of five Dublin archives. Here are a few of our favorite memories:

Mary Corcoran recalls that in preparing for our Dublin visit, I had checked both Hayes ("Sources for the history of Irish civilisation", edited by Richard J. Hayes. 9 volumes list manuscripts located in National Library, Dublin) and the National Library online catalog (http://www.nli.ie/) for County Roscommon entries. That turned out to be very fortunate!

After arriving in Dublin I made using the Library a top priority. That meant arranging for the special ticket to use the Manuscript Room in addition to the National Library Reader's Ticket. With my special ticket in hand I walked up Kildare Street to the Manuscript Collection, which is in a separate building. After going through the procedure of checking belongings I received permission to go upstairs to the Manuscript Reading Room.

I took out my list of items from Hayes, which included the Crofton papers. Various Croftons were the landlords for my family so I was very curious as to what I could learn about them. I was handed a large metal box which contained several rolls of vellum documents. Not organized in any way. It was clear that these represented many legal actions but I soon realized that it would take more time than I had, and probably more legal background, to make sense of them.

I turned then to an item in the online list that referred me to a set of clippings assembled by a writer of a recent history of County Roscommon. This turned out to be just what I needed. One of the clippings was a full page article from the Weekly Irish Times, one of a series on Historic Irish Mansions, this one describing the Crofton Residence at Mote Park. It gave me just what I needed to understand who were the key family members and how they were related. With this background I was able to use the Crofton Memoirs, which I later found in the County Roscommon Library with some profit.

Jeanne Bakken offers this advise: After researching a number of the repositories in Dublin, I would recommend starting at the National Library. I found the library to be the most user-friendly. The genealogy room is fantastic. Even though you may have to wait to see a genealogist, there are computers (I searched John Grenham's recordfinder while waiting) and lots of reference books. The Genealogy Service is of particular value to first-time researchers.

John Friel and Frank Braun
hob-nobbing with James Joyce

The National Library also hands out a packet of information that details research subjects such as the civil and church records available, parish records in the National Library, how to use the reading room and how to find manuscripts. Their handout on the Valuation Records, the Tithe Applotment Books and Griffith's Valuation, was a very clear concise explanation of how the two are related.

I had decided prior to my visit to Dublin, to check the R. Catholic parish registers at the National Library. I wanted to look at the microfilm for the parishes of Ballybunion and Listowel in County Kerry. I had written for and received prior approval from the Bishop to look at these records. I was disappointed because I found them to be illegible. Maybe it's just that I did not have enough patience to go through them, but the quality of both parish registers was very bad. The National Library microfilmed the registers in the 1950s and 1960s because of their importance for family history research. The Research Centres around Ireland have now indexed most parish records but the indexes are not directly accessible to the public. You must contact the Centre and pay for the service. Unfortunately, some of the Centres are now closed due to lack of funding.

The Valuation Office is located in the Irish Life Centre on Abbey Street. The "Cancelled Land Books" and "Current Land Books" give details of all the changes in the land holdings from the time of the Primary Valuation up to the present day. So if you know your ancestors are on Griffith's Primary Valuation, you can follow the changes in land holdings. The staff at the

Valuation Office is very friendly and will make color copies of the "Cancelled Land Books".

Finally, I spent an afternoon at the General Registrar's Office on Lombard Street and was very happy with the results. The GRO, as it is known, has the indexes to the civil registration of births, marriages and deaths beginning in 1864. Each year is a separate book and for 1.90 Euro you can look at 5 consecutive years. Then for another 1.90 Euro you can get a copy of any record you find. You only wait about 15-20 minutes for the record. Many of the LDS Family History Centers have the indexes on microfilm. If you want a record of a birth you must write the GRO and for 5 Euro they will mail it to the United States. Sometimes it has taken 6 weeks to get a copy of a record. So it was worthwhile visiting the GRO since I was in Dublin. I wanted a birth record of an ancestor but wasn't sure of the county. Since there were five possibilities, I needed a copy of the record to determine the name of the father and mother.

If you are a first time researcher, there is no need to be intimidated. Start your search at the National Library and take advantage of all they have to offer. Then branch out to the General Registrar's Office, the Valuation Office, the National Archives and the Registry of Deeds.

Colleen McClain remembers: Filled with utter angst, I sat on the Dublin bus recounting to fellow IGSIer, Frank Braun, horror stories I'd heard about how hard it is to find ancestral records in the Registry of Deeds. From the seat in front of us came the reassuring voice, "I'll just email my friend at the Registry and alert her that you're coming. She'll help you get it sorted out." Ah, the wonderful Dubliners!

As it turned out, the Registry is splendidly organized and the staff is knowledgeable and eager to show visitors how to find things. While it's true only records of the buyer and sellers (called grantees and grantors) are listed in the indexes, the actual records contain all sorts of names and details. So I went to the index of county Antrim, saw all of the townlands listed alphabetically and dived in. Nothing for Belfast, until I noticed that all of the towns are listed in the back of the index. I copied down the reference numbers and scurried to the next room to look it up. I climbed a ladder and took down a huge, very heavy, ancient book, opened it to the right page, and peeked into the world of my ancestor: "1724, sold to John Johnston, merchant, a dwelling and 2 shops, the entry under Patrick Kenedy's front, one room over widow Black, one room and garret of Thomas Curry's shop, a garden 60 by 49 feet, to include a right of passage for widow Garner to her house for 27 years." How sad that only John Johnston's name was listed in the index. It is possible, though, to jot down all of the reference numbers for the townland when an ancestor lived there to get a glimpse of the world they lived in and perhaps find that they are named after all.

Valerie Morrison reminds us that you don't completely lack for research possibilities in Dublin if your known ancestors are from what is now Northern Ireland. While planning my trip, I looked more closely than I normally do for one of my family locations at the many sources cited in the county research guide, Researching Armagh Ancestors, by Ian Maxwell (Ulster Historical Foundation, 2000). A City of Armagh valuation for 1839 was available in Armagh, and at the National Library in Dublin (NLI POS.99). The Griffiths Valuation, which didn't hit Armagh County until 1864, had given me one family address. I was able to check that address for 1839, noting an owner of a different name, but a possible relative or acquaintance of my family. I then went through the film and noted everyone and their address with any of my known family names in Armagh, which includes several common ones such as Brown, Campbell and Quinn. I now have an interesting list of possibilities, although no direct matches yet! As a bonus, Richard Griffiths had signed this document on 2 October 1841. Seeing something like that really makes you feel connected to the 19th Century history of Ireland. Having the leisure to look through this film at the National Library and familiarize myself with the streets and family names in the city was important to my family history research, but it was also a real pleasure.

Please Volunteer – The IGSI Needs You

Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Volunteer Coordinator

This is a great way to get involved in the IGSI. If you like working with people and have 4-6 hours per month to email volunteers this might be for you. The job involves keeping a current list of volunteers and emailing them once or twice a month for Irish Saturday, Quarterly Meetings and special programs. Attendance at once a month Board meetings is encouraged.

Press Releases

We need a local volunteer to fax our press releases once a month to local newspapers. No long distance numbers. The fax number and the release are provided. It takes about 40-45 minutes.

Book Sales

We need volunteers to help with the sale of books. We'd like to offer purchases on Irish Saturdays in addition to our quarterly meetings. If you're someone who enjoys Irish books and enjoys handling sales, this is for you. If you would like to help with book inventory and organization, that would be a plus.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that don't require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be a great help if we could contact you on a project-by-project basis.

Education

We are searching for an Education Chairperson. We have a committee and instructors and need to set up classes for 2005. We invite and encourage you to please consider facilitating this group.

For more information on these or other opportunities, contact:

Jeanne Bakken, Volunteer Coordinator

Phone: 952-832-5633

E-mail: nlbjmb@aol.com

November Quarterly Program Summary

by Colleen McClain

IGSI was honored to have as our November Quarterly speaker, Dr. Susannah Ottaway, professor of history at Carlton College in Northfield, Minnesota, who spoke about "The United Irishmen and the Revolution of 1798", summarized here by Colleen McClain.

At a time when many of our ancestors were still living in Ireland, the country erupted into a violent upheaval. Following on the heels of the American War for Independence and the French Revolution, 1798 might have become the year Ireland asserted her right to self-governance. Instead, what appeared as a general movement toward more autonomy, ended in the ashes of a desperate attempt to overthrow British rule.

Dr. Ottaway encouraged us to look at 1798 in what Paul A. Cohen (in *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience and Myth*, Columbia Univ. Press, 1997) refers to as Three Keys: event, experience, and myth. First, clarify the actual events that took place in 1798. What happened, where, when, who was involved? Secondly, ask how those events were experienced at the time. What narratives or stories about the events were being told? Thirdly, how have those events entered and informed myth and memory. How is the way 1798 is re-membered used to inform an understanding of current experience and identity?

First, a time line helps to examine the event key, what actually happened:

1791 - The Society of United Irishmen was founded in Belfast. It was non-sectarian composed of Protestants and Catholics; many of the leaders were Enlightened Deists. Their goals were to end the inequality of the Penal Laws through Parliamentary reform, to increase religious tolerance, and to have an expanded franchise for all citizens including Catholics. They were strongly influenced by the ideals of the Enlightenment as well as liberal Presbyterian thought. Life, liberty, and the preservation of the property rights of all men, not just the elite few, were considered essential human entitlements.

1795 - legislation to provide Catholic emancipation failed and the moderate Deputy, Fitzwilliam, was replaced by more conservative British leadership in Ireland. Associations began to be organized like the

Peep O'Day Boys, the Defenders, and the Orange Order. The hopes and ideals of the believers in the Enlightenment seemed less and less possible to attain under more rigid government control. The United Irishmen spoke now less of reform and more of splitting from England.

1796 – In December French ships of war, in support of the United Irishmen, attempted to land at Bantry Bay in County Cork but were blown back by storms.

1796–99 – The reaction of the English government was to exercise more control and impose martial law and suspend Habeas Corpus.

1798 – In March many of the leaders of the United Irishmen were arrested. In May one of their most influential leaders, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, was arrested. A few days later, the Rebellion began in a series of poorly coordinated, isolated struggles. In the north revolts centered in counties Antrim and Down, and in the south in counties Wexford, Wicklow, Waterford, and Carlow. The last major battle was fought in late June at Vinegar Hill near Enniscorthy in County Wexford. In August a small French force landed at Killala Bay in County Donegal but were defeated by Cornwallis (English General in the American Revolution) in County Longford. In October another small French fleet, with United Irishmen leader Wolfe Tone aboard, attempted to land in the north of Ireland but were captured by the English off Lough Swilly, County Donegal. In November Wolfe Tone committed suicide before he was to be executed.

1800 – the Act of Union resulted in further loss of autonomy for the Irish Parliament. For about the next 125 years legislation for Ireland originated in England rather than Ireland.

Second, how were the events in 1798 experienced by the Irish people? Dr. Ottaway pointed out that our ancestors were probably "grossed out, scared, justifiably worried about their belongings, and unsure where to turn for direction." Rumors of the violence of the Rebellion abounded and wound a net of fear over the people, Catholic and Protestant alike. People of all classes lived in terrified anticipation of what might happen to them. Although the actual events of 1798 apparently transcended sectarian divisions, the stories about those events took on a Catholic versus Protestant tone.

Military yeomanry and militia sent to restore order sometimes used excessive force frightening the entire citizenry and triggering a cycle of violence, especially in County Wexford. Rebel leadership floundered in self-doubt and division. Panic spread as order deteriorated into chaos.

People feared not only for their lives, their dignity as citizens, but for their right to hold property as well. The right to one's reason and to one's property were both seen as core elements of one's humanity. So when Father John Murphy of Boolavogue agonized over the burning of his house so that he was "...obliged to take shelter in the ditches" we hear a major source of outrage.

In the memoirs of the time describing events in County Wexford, we are told of three forms of violent retaliation upon the rebels: pitch capping, placing a cap of boiling pitch upon the head of the victim and setting it on fire; half-hanging, repeatedly raising the victim just prior to death and dropping them upon the noose to be hanged again; and public flogging, severe whipping in the public gathering places.

Each of these forms of punishment can be seen as symbolic acts to flaunt the ideals of the Enlightenment, and therefore, the Enlightenment-inspired United Irishmen movement. They aimed to disabuse the "enlightened mind", reducing the head as source of intellect and reason to a pitch-capped, screaming nightmare. Through half-hanging, they "cut off" the head, the source of reason and individuality. By publicly flailing the victim, they reduced the dignity of the individual to that of a pauper with no rights all, an outcast who has violated the ethics of community. The memoirs of Edward Hay and Mary Leadbeater tell of the fear of going to public market where such punishments were being administered. People no longer felt free to exercise their public right to gather. Gathering places had turned into places of fear where citizens were being tortured as sub-human creatures. Furthermore, all of these atrocities were fodder for the stereotype of the Irish people as less than human, uncivilized, and therefore, incapable of self-governance.

Third, how did the events and experience of 1798 become part of the cultural myth and memory?

For Irish nationalists, 1798 became a symbol looking toward a national consciousness. Words such as those of Edward Roche, addressing the rebels who held the town of Wexford, would be remembered with pride, "...posterity will read with astonishment the heroic acts achieved by a people strangers to military tactics, and having few professional comrades; but what powers can resist men fighting for liberty." 1798 became a rallying cry to remember the heroes who tried gallantly to free Ireland from British control.

For Orangemen, 1798 became an example of one of many instances when insurrections were successfully put down. Their myths of 1798 celebrated the defeat of the Rebels and tended to be dismissive of Catholic successes.

Both perspectives "invented tradition" to reinforce their own agendas rather than accurately portray the lived experience of the actual events of 1798. These commemorative myths have presented a clear view that is tempting to buy into, but they don't reflect the complexity of the history of 1798 or the experience of our forebears.

In closing Dr. Ottaway left us with these words to ponder, "Infused on some levels with the best of Enlightenment principles of freedom and equality, polluted at other levels with the basest of human desires to provoke, degrade and avenge, the rebellion of 1798 never ought to be reduced to a simple myth or memory, but should be saved as an object lesson of the horrors of violence and the dreadful consequences of dehumanizing one's enemies."

Call for articles!

We are always looking for articles to put in *The Septs* and welcome your contribution. We have scheduled the following topics as the focus for the next three issues of *The Septs*.

Quarter	Focus Topic	Deadline
April 2005	County Kerry	February 15, 2005
July 2005	County Cork	May 15, 2005

If you have an article that you would like us to review for inclusion in *The Septs*, please send copies to pennave@tcq.net.

Articles can be related to the focus of the journal that quarter, or can be on another topic specifically related to Irish genealogy. Our members are always looking for new sources of information so please state street and Internet addresses for their reference. Also, cite your sources where applicable. Remember to give credit to other authors when you refer to their articles.

Articles should be 1600 words or less. If you are using MS Word, you can check word count by going to the Tools menu and selecting Word Count...

Counties Featured in *The Septs*

County	Date	Volume
Roscommon	October 1993	Vol. 14 No. 4
Galway	April 1994	Vol. 15 No. 2
Sligo	July 1994	Vol. 15 No. 3
Clare	October 1994	Vol. 15 No. 4
Limerick	January 1995	Vol. 16 No. 1
Kerry	April 1995	Vol. 16 No. 2
Cork	Jul & Oct 1995	Vol. 16 Nos. 3-4
Tipperary	January 1996	Vol. 17 No. 1
Waterford	April 1996	Vol. 17 No. 2
Meath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Westmeath	July 1996	Vol. 17 No. 3
Donegal	October 1996	Vol. 17 No. 4
Carlow	January 1997	Vol. 18 No. 1
Wexford	April 1997	Vol. 18 No. 2
Laois/Offaly	July 1997	Vol. 18 No. 3
Louth	October 1997	Vol. 18 No. 4
Wicklow	January 1998	Vol. 19 No. 1
Dublin	April 1998	Vol. 19 No. 2
Kilkenny	October 1998	Vol. 19 No. 4
Cavan	January 1999	Vol. 20 No. 1
Kildare	April 1999	Vol. 20 No. 2
Monaghan	July 1999	Vol. 20 No. 3
Longford	October 1999	Vol. 20 No. 4
Fermanagh	January 2000	Vol. 21 No. 1
Leitrim	April 2000	Vol. 21 No. 2
Armagh	July 2000	Vol. 21 No. 3
Tyrone	October 2000	Vol. 21 No. 4
Down	January 2001	Vol. 22 No. 1
Derry	April 2001	Vol. 22 No. 2
Antrim	July 2001	Vol. 22 No. 3
Roscommon II	October 2002	Vol. 23 No. 4
Galway II	January 2003	Vol. 24 No. 1
Mayo II	April 2003	Vol. 24 No. 2
Sligo II	July 2003	Vol. 24 No. 3
Tipperary II	January 2004	Vol. 25 No. 1
Clare II	July 2004	Vol. 25 No. 3

Back issues of *The Septs* can be ordered for the following cost **(POSTAGE INCLUDED)**.

- July 1993 to present - $7.00
- July 1991 through April 1993 - $6.00
- April 1992 and previous - $5.00

Use the book order form on the inside back cover to order back issues.

Over the Fence

Classes are held on Irish Days at the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Library located at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Douglas Drive & Highway 55) Golden Valley, MN. They are hosted by the Irish Genealogical Society, International and are open to *anyone* interested in genealogy. The class schedule and Irish and Quarterly Meeting dates may change, so please check our web site, http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/, for updates.

The IGSI resources are available whenever the MGS Library is open. The Saturday hours for the MGS Library are 9:00 A.M. through 3:00 P.M. Go to the MGS web site, http://mngs.org, for more information on MGS and the MGS Library. The phone number for MGS Library is 763-595-9347. You can also contact Nancy at 763-525-1463 or e-mail either Nancy (nanner@tcq.net) or Beth (blmkerry@tcq.net).

Irish Days (2nd Saturday of each month)

In addition to the classes, Irish researchers are available all day to assist you with the library and with Irish research. Every Irish Day we offer:

- Hands-on training in the use of Griffith's Valuation, by volunteers
- Hands-on training in using the LDS 1880 Federal Census CDs by volunteers

IGSI Irish Saturday Classes

Two or three one-hour classes are held on Irish Saturdays, the second Saturday of each month in 2005. We will generally attempt to give Irish specific classes to promote Irish research on Irish Days. The class schedule may change so please check our web site (http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/) for updates.

Irish Days and Quarterly Meetings for 2005

Irish Days	Irish Days	Quarterly Meetings
January 8	July 9	February 19
February 12	August – None	May 21
March 112	September 10	August 27
April 9	October 8	November 19
May 14	November 12	
June 11	December 10	

Gleanings

October, November, December, 2004

by Beth Mullinax

Here

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Book containing genealogical information on one of its covers: Bookplate: John R. Dillon. The reverse side has the following: "Johanna Daly? Carney, born Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland about 1808. Mother: Nora Barret; Father a contractor. Sisters, Margaret & Mary; Brothers Dave and Tom remained in Ireland; Brothers Darby and John deceased. Two of Dave's daughters made one or more trips to Illinois. Two of John's sons, Jerry & Dave, are judges in New Mexico - one held commission during Spanish-American War." Could this be your family?

Minnesota - The South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo, Mankato, MN, will be held on Saturday, November 5, 2005, at the Minnesota State University, Mankato Centennial Student Union. For additional information contact Jessica Potter 507-345-5566 or Daardi Sizemore 507-389-1029, or check their web site at: www.lib.mnsu.edu/lib/archives/expo/expo.html

Salt Lake City Utah - The FGS/UGA Conference, Reminders of The Past: Visions for the Future, will be held September 7-10, 2005, in Salt Lake City. For information on this conference, check the following web site: http://www.familysearch.org

There

Irish Tourist Board - If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official web-site: http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

Irish Veterans Historical Research Centre Ltd. Capel Chambers, 119 Capel Street, Dublin 1, Ireland, has been established "a lasting and evolving legacy honouring those who served outside, though not excluding, the Irish Defence Forces". They wish to identify all Irish veterans, regardless of the country they served or the war. IGSI has a copy of the application but if you need further information or clarification, contact the organization either by mail or the following E-mail: dectwth@eircom.net

Galway - Galway Genealogical Conference, March 19th & 20th, 2005, in the Oranmore Lodge Hotel, Oranmore, County Galway. [Oranmore is just a little ways out of Galway City.] The list of speakers and topics is too long to print in this column. For further information, contact Marie Mannion, E-mail: mmannion@galwaycoco.ie Mention that you are a member of IGSI. Marie said the brochures and information will be ready for mailing soon. Also, let IGSI know if you are interested in case we get a group together. E-mail me, Beth, at: blmkerry@tcq.net

Wexford - New address for the Wexford Family History Society: Wexford Family History Society, 24 Parklands, Wexford, Ireland.

England - A Taste of Family History, 29th April 2005, Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall & Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, London SW1. England. Sponsored by the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Bldgs., Goswell Road, London, England EC1M 7BA. E-mail: Else Churchill, at genealogy@sog.org.uk

England & Wales - The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line with this new service. Their new web site is: www.gro.gov.uk

Clans Too

If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland. E-mail: theclansofireland@ireland.com

Bowler Family - We received information on their 2004 family reunion too late for the July issue, so we give you the following information if you wish check on any future Bowler Family Reunions: Mary Ann Schloegl, E-mail: Mschloeg@aol.com

Curtin - Curtin Can 4th International Gathering, Mallow, County Cork, 22-24 April 2005, Hibernian Hotel. Curtin Clan Event Committee, 31 Lakeview Circle, Skaneateles, NY 13152. Phone: (315) 685-8741 or E-mail: aemperor@aol.com

Devlin Clan - Planning a gathering during 2005. Contact for information: dnddevlin@aol.com

MacGeoghan Clann - Planning a Grand Reunion in Ireland for late June of 2005. For further information: Website: www.geoghegan.org/clan or E-mail: jgeoghan1@netzero.net

Ainle/Hanley Clann - Planning the next clann gathering September 2005. For further information: John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum, County Tipperary, Ireland or E-mail: johnhanly@eircom.net

Keohanes of West Cork - Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. Information from Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork or by E-mail: nmhickey@indigo.ie

O'Dea Clan - Planning a meeting in 2005. For more information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland or E-mail him at: odeaclan@eircom.net Website: www.odeaclan.org

O'Doubherty/Odochartaigh - Reunion being planned for July 2005 in Ireland. For more information and to register, check out their website: www.odochartaigh.org

O'Toole Clan Rally - The dates for the 2005 Clan O'Toole rally have been confirmed as follows: Friday, 1 July through Sunday 3 July, 2005 in the beautiful city of Brisbane, Australia. For further information contact: E-mail: JimOToole@genmills.com Website: www.clan.otoole.net.au

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland. E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net Website: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Library News

October, November, December, 2004

by Beth Mullinax

Note: Books with "IB&M" after them are from Irish Books & Media here in the Twin Cities. We may not list them in our Book Sales, but we can purchase a copy for you. We have decided to sell the new county histories, currently selling for $22.95. They are listed on the Book Sales in this issue.

Purchases

A380 - *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, by Nicholas Carlisle. Published by Heritage Books, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 2004, CD.

A382 - *A Stroll Through Dublin*. An Indepth Guide to Dublin with maps, images, history. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, CD.

G009 - *The 1831 Tithe Defaulters*, compiled and edited by Stephen McCormac. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, CD.

H528 - *Erin's Blood Royal. The Gaelic Noble Dynasties of Ireland*, by Peter Berresford Ellis. Published by Palgrave, New York, NY, 2002, 384 p., illus., indexed.

H529 - *The Ormond Lordship in County Kilkenny 1515-1642. The Rise and Fall of Butler Feudal Power*, by David Edwards. Published by Four Courts Press Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 378 p., illus., map, indexed.

H534 - *A History of County Clare*, by Sean Spellissy. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 156 p., illus., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H536 - *A History of County Derry*, by Sean McMahon. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 152 p., illus., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H541 - *A History of County Galway*, by Peadar O'Dowd. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 169 p., illus., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H543 - *A History of County Kildare*, by Padraic O'Farrell. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 184 p., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H560 - *A History of County Wexford*, by Nicholas Furlong. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 168 p., illus., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H561 - *A History of County Wicklow*, by Arthur Flynn. Published by Gill & MacMillan, Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 166 p., illus., indexed. IB&M (We are now selling this book.)

H562 - *Queenstown for Orders. Queenstown Harbour and The Port of Cork 1800-1922*, by Dr. J. M. Barry. Published by Sidney Publishing, Cork City, Ireland, 1999, 185 p., maps, illus. [Queenstown, Co. Cork is now named Cobh. This was the main port of debarkation of the Irish during and after the famine.]

H563 - *The Lives of Great Engineers of Ulster, Vol. 1*, by John S. Moore. Published by NE Consultancy for Belfast Industrial Heritage Ltd., Belfast, Northern Ireland, 2003, 183 p., illus.

IE40 - *Irish Boston. A Lively Look at Boston's Colorful Irish Past, With a Visitor's Guide to Historic Sites, Pubs, Gift Shops, Museums, Irish Studies Courses, Genealogy Resources, Irish Music and Dancing, and More*, by Michael P. Quinlin. Published by The Globe Pequot Press, Guilford, CT, 2004, 221 p., illus., indexed. IB&M

IE41 - *The Irish in New Jersey. Four Centuries of American Life*, by Dermot Quinn. Published by Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ & London, 2004, 226 p., illus., indexed. IB&M

J156 - *Counties in Time. Documents and Commentaries from the National Archives of Ireland*, by Lord Justice Council of Ireland. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, CD.

K090 - *As God is My Witness. The Presbyterian Kirk, The Covenanters & The Ulster Scots*, by Brian J. Orr. Published by Heritage Books, Inc., Bowie, MD, 2002, 458 p., illus., indexed. [This is a history of the Covenanters going back to 1641 in Scotland and on into Ulster Province of Ireland.]

K091 - *The Vestry Records of the Parishes of St. Catherine and St James, Dublin, 1657-1692*, edited by Raymond Gillespie. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin in association with The Representative Church Body Library, 2004, 240 p., illus., map, indexed.

L087 - *Ships of Miramichi*, by Louis Manny. Published by Historic Studies Series (#10) of the New Brunswick Museum, St. John, NB, 1960, 90 p. plus list of ships and map, index.

L088 - *Memories of the Miramichi*, by William C. Gaynor. Published by Miramichi Books, St. John, NB, Canada, 2000, 56 p., index.

L089 - *Old North Esk on the Miramichi*, by W. D. Hamilton. 25th Anniversary Edition. Published by Miramichi Books, St. John, NB, Canada, 2004 (1st edition 1879), 593 p., illus., maps, indexed.

L091 - *Birth, Deaths, and Marriages in Newfoundland Newspapers 1810-1890*. Published by Maritime History Archive, St. John's NL, Canada, 2004, CD.

P052.3 - *Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725, Part Three*, by David Dobson. Published by Clearfield Co., Inc., Baltimore, MD, 2003 (first published 2001), 206 p., alphabetical listing.

P052.4 - *Scots-Irish Links 1575-1725, Part Four*, by David Dobson. Published by Clearfield Co., Inc., Baltimore, MD 2004, 108 p., alphabetical listing.

P053 - *Part Four and Part Five, Irish Emigrants in North America*, by David Dobson. Published by Clearfield Company, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 2004 (1998 1st), 29 p., alphabetical listing of emigrants.

P066 - *Sending Out Ireland's Poor. Assisted Emigration to North America in the Nineteenth Century*, by Gerard Moran. Published by Four Courts Press Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 252 p., indexed.

Donations

F036 – *Annie's Letter: The Story of a Search*, by Robert Burke. Published by Flyleaf Press, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Ireland, 179 p., illus., maps, indexed. Donated by Flyleaf Press, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Watch for Book Review.

L090 – *St. Charles Borromeo Parish, Read, Ontario 1854–2004. [150th Anniversary].* Published by St. Charles Borromeo Book Committee, Marysville, Ontario, Canada, 2004, 321+ p., illus., maps, no index. Donated by The St. Charles Borromeo Book Committee and Muriel Savage, Bloomington, MN.

FH – *A History of the Hope & Healy Families of County Mayo, Ireland and Healy Families of Minnesota 1788–2002*, by Hope F. Healy and Anne Healy Field. Donated by Hope Healy Koontz, San Diego, CA. [This is a beautiful 433 page book, completely indexed of these families with photos, copies of the documentation, charts, etc. Take a look at this if you are going to write your own history!]

Periodicals

Australian Family Tree Connections, September, October, November & December 2004. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia.
Website: www.aftc.com.au

Bandon Historical Journal, No. 2, 1985. Published by the Bandon Local History Society, Bandon, County Cork, Ireland.

Bigwill News, Vol.11 Nos. 4 & 5, Sep/Oct&Nov/Dec, 2004. Published by British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, P.O. Box 192, Richmond IL 60071. Web-site: www.rootsweb.com/~wiilbig

Carbondale Historical Society and Museum, Inc., PO Box 151, Carbondale, PA 18407, following issues of their newsletter: April, June, September, & November, 2003. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ.

Chinook, Volume 24, Issue 4, Autumn, September 2004. Published by the Alberta Family Histories Society, PO Box 39270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1. Website: www.afhs.ab.ca

Connections, Vol. 27 No. 1, September, 2004. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, Canada H4S 4H9
E-mail: www_qfhs@cam.org
Website: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

Family History News and Digest, Vol. 14, No. 4, September 2004. Official Journal of the Federation of Family History Societies, PO Box 2425, Coventry CV5 6YX, UK

Forum, Vol. 16, No. 3, Fall 2004. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.

Genealogical Society of Ireland Journal, Vol. 5 No. 3, Autumn 2004. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, 14, Rochestown Park, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.

Heritage Library News, Vol. VIII, Issue 2, Summer 2004. Published by The Heritage Library Foundation, Inc., 32 Office Park Road, Suite 300, Hilton Head Island, SC 29928-4640. Website: www.heritagelib.org

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 14 No. 4, Sept-Oct, 2004. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 13 No. 3, September, 2004. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766. E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Web-site: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

The Irish Genealogist. Official organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society, 15 Callcott Street, London W8 7SU, UK. Vol. 11, No. 2, 2003. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ.

The Irish Genealogical Research Society Newsletter, Vol. 3, Nos. 1, 5, 10, 11, & 12. 1998 - 2004. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ 07204

Kansis Kin, Vol. XLII No. 4, November, 2004. Published by the Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
Website: http://www.rileycgs.com
E-mail: rcgs2@flinthills.com

Lackawanna Historical Society Journal, Journal of the Lackawanna Historical Society, 232 Monroe Avenue, Scranton, PA 18510. Vol. 29, Nos. 3 & 4; Vol. 30, No. 1; Vol. 32, No. 4; Vol. 33, Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4; Vol. 34, Nos. 1, 2, & 3. All donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ.

Les Argoulets, Vol. 9, No. 3, Autumn 2004. Pulished by Revue de la Societe d'Histoire et de Genealogie de Verdun, Centre Culturel de Verdun, Salle Canadiana, 5955 Bannantyne, Verdun, PQ H4H 1H6, Canada

The Moriarty Clan, Issue No. 67, September 1, 2004. Published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805.
E-mail: jfmoriarty@ync.net

New York Irish History, Vols. 14 & 15. Annual Journal of the New York Irish History Roundtable, PO Box 2087 Church Street Station, New York, NY 10008.
E-mail: roundtable@irishnyhistory.com
Website: http://www.irishnyhistory.com

North Irish Roots, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2004. Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society, c/o Graduate School of Education, 69 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HL, Northern Ireland.
Website: www.nifhs.org

Penn in Hand. Newsletter of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 215 S. Broad St., 7th Floor, Philadelphia PA 19107-5325. Vol. XXI, No. 4; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4; Vol. XXV, Nos. 1 & 2. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ.

Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 43, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, 2003. Published by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, address above. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol. 35, No. 3, September, 2004. Published by The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Inc., PO Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1, Canada.
Web-site: http://www.saskgenealogy.com
E-mail: sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca

The Searcher, Vol. 9, No. 2. Published by the Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, P.O. Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447.
E-mail: GRSNP@verizon.net

TIARA, The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Vol. 21, No. 3, Summer 2004. Published by TIARA, PO Box 619, Sudbury, MA 02776.
Website: http://tiara.ie

The Tierney Clans Society Newsletter, Vol. 2, Issue 14, April, 2004. Published by the Tierney Clan c/o Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
Website: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan
E-mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net

August Quarterly Picture

Steven W. Myers, specialist in Irish Genealogy at the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana, spoke at the August, 2004, IGSI Quarterly Program.

For a summary of his presentation, go to www.rootsweb.com/~irish.

Steve with IGSI Board members, left to right:

Beth Mullinax, Librarian
Colleen McClain, 1st Vice President
Steven Myers, speaker
Kathy Sullivan, Project Manager
Florence Myslajek, FGS Representative
Jeanne Bakken, 2nd Vice President
Kathy Lund, Treasurer, Web page coordinator
Valerie Morrison, President

Limerick Resources

County Limerick Research Centers

Limerick County Library
58 O'Connell Street,
Limerick, IRELAND
Website: www.library.ie/public/limerickco.shtml

Limerick Ancestry

The Granary, Michael Street
Limerick, IRELAND
Website: www.limerickancestry.com

Queries

Address Queries to: IGSI, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley MN 55422, Attn: Queries. When sending a query to be published, it is not necessary to send a SASE. IGS number and/or most recent mailing label must accompany query.

O'REILLY LYNCH

IG# 4617 - Anne Brothers, P.O. 1346, Rosamond, CA 93560-1346, russanne@starband.net

Seeking information on the siblings of Mary O'REILLY b. 1835 (husband Thomas LYNCH b. 1835, Dublin). Went from Dublin, Ireland to Coal Twp, Harrison County, W. VA. Mary's siblings came from Dublin 1871-1883: Mich. (Michael) & family, Kitty (Cincinnati, Ohio), Ann, Owen (came to U.S. along with brother Patrick's 2 children, Owen an Mary Ann), Patrick (Mt. Holyke, Mass, came in 1883). Two brothers in Australia, Bernard and John B. 1832.

DANIEL RIERDON/O'RIERDON

IG#6786 - Carmen Forquer, 2841 1/2 Cadiz Street, San Diego, CA 92110.

Looking for any information on Daniel Rierdon, b. Dec 25, 1830, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Ireland. Came to America 1852. Parents and siblings unknown. Married Celia Mace on Feb 19, 1855 in Keokuk, IA. Died May 24, 1909 in Lebanon, MO. Children: John and Mary Elizabeth Rierdon.

Abbreviations Used in Queries

b	born	d	died	mo	mother
bapt	baptized	Dio	Diocese	PAR	Parish
ar	Barony	dau	daughter	par	parents
bro	brother	desc	descendents	RC	Roman Catholic
CAN	Canada	fa	father	so	Son
CI	Church of Ireland	imm	immigrated	sib	sibling
ca	circa	IRE	Ireland	sis	sister
ch	children	m	married	Twn	Townland
Civ	Civil	migr	migrated	Twnsp	Township

IGSI will be participating in the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Branching Out, a full day of genealogical seminars, March 19th, 2005. Check the MGS website for place, class details, at: www.mngs.org

Maps! Maps! and More Maps!

IGSI has been selling the Ordnance Survey (OS) Discovery Series Maps, 89 in all and all are available. There were 25 OS Half-Inch maps in total, but they are being replaced by the Discovery Series. Numbers 1, 10, 20 and 24 are no longer in print. For an index to these two sets of maps, send a SASE to IGSI, or better yet, let us know the county, parish and townland/town and we will try and find the correct map for you.

Map	Price
OS Discovery Series – *Northern Ireland*: Map numbers: 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28 & 29.	$10.00 each*
OS Discovery Series – *Republic of Ireland*: All map numbers not listed above for Northern Ireland.	$ 8.50 each*
OS Half–Inch Series	$8.00 each.

We have also carried the following maps for some time now:

Map	Price
Map of Ireland by the Irish Tourist Board	$ 5.95
Irish Family Name Map, by Collins	$ 6.95
The Complete Road Atlas of Ireland OS	$20.00
New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, by Mitchell	$20.00*

The asterisks (*) are increases in price. The largest increase was the Northern Ireland issues of the Discovery Series Maps. Increases were caused by the cost of buying in Ireland and the difference in the US Dollar with the British Pound Sterling (Northern Ireland) and the Euro (Republic of Ireland).

NEW MAPS RECEIVED JUST IN TIME FOR YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND

Map	Price
Ireland Touring Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, featuring detailed road network, holiday information, scenic routes and city maps with a city, town and village index.	$10.95
Ireland Culture Map by OS of Ireland. Folded, highlights houses, castles and locations of historical interest.	$10.95

Shipping & Handling of all maps is $2.00 for the first map, and $1.00 for each additional map in the same order. For Minnesota residents, there is also a 6.5% sales tax. Maps purchased along with books are shipped free (you still must pay the cost of the map)!

County Limerick–IGSI's Library Holdings

- A025 - *Street Map of Limerick City, Tercentenary of Sieges of Limerick 1691–1991.* By Ordnance Survey of Ireland
- A065 - *Townland Maps of County Limerick*, by Derry Youth & Community Workshop (shows townlands within each parish in the county)
- A078 - Ord. Survey Maps, County Limerick #42 & #43, Valuation Maps per Griffith's Valuation.
- A121 - Ordnance Survey Townland Maps, Numbers 1-6. Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
- A179.V.13 - *Townlands of County Limerick*, by Placenames Commission, O.S. Office of Dublin
- A219 - O.S. Half Inch Map #17, Shannon Estuary.
- A286 - Discovery Series Map #58, Clare-Limerick-Tipperary, by O.S. Office Dublin.
- A292 - Discovery Series Map #64, Clare-Kerry-Limerick, by O.S. Office Dublin
- A293 - Discovery Series Map #65, Clare-Limerick-Tipperary, by O.S. Office Dublin
- A294 - Discovery Series Map #66, Tipperary-Limerick, by O.S. Office Dublin
- A300 - Discovery Series Map #72, Kerry-Cork-Limerick, by O.S. Office Dublin
- A301 - Discovery Series Map #73, Cork-Limerick, by O.S. Office Dublin
- A302 - Discovery Series Map #74, Cork-Limerick-Tipperary-Waterford, by O.S. Office Dublin
- B009 - *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher & Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, by Albert E. Casey.

- C095 - *Old Churchyard Knockany*, by Michael Quinlan
- C095.I - *Index to Knockainy Church & Old Churchyard, Knockainy, Gravestones*
- C096 - *Knockainy Church*
- C106 - *Town of Hospital Graveyard*
- C106.I - *Index to Town of Hospital Graveyard, County Limerick, Knockainy*, compiled by Mary Caviston Zlobl.
- E017 - *The Kenmare Manuscripts*. Mostly County Kerry, but also parts of Cork, Limerick & Clare. 18th Century Kenmare Estates of the Earl of Kenmare (Browne Family of Kerry), by Edward MacLysaght
- E027 - *Limerick County Estate Records*. Index to Manuscripts Held in the National Library & Archives of Ireland.
- G001 - *Poor Law Records of Counties Limerick, Clare & Tipperary*, by Dr. S.C. O'Mahoney
- G009 - *Tithe Defaulters, Ireland 1831, Index* (Includes County Limerick)
- G088 - *Griffith's Valuation, Householders' Index & Surname Index, Co. Limerick Valuation of Tenements*
- H006 - *The Plantation of Munster 1584-1589*. (Includes County Limerick)
- H038 - *Convent of Mercy Convent School, Cappamore 1898-1998*, by the Centenary Committee, Capamore, County Limerick
- H050 - *Dowd's History of Limerick*, by Cian O'Carroll
- H188 - *Centenary Celebration of Scoil Naisiunta Coinicear, Co. Luimni. 1894-1994. Nicker National School, County Limerick*, by James Very Rev. Holloway
- H196 - *Cappamore. A Parish History*, by the Cappamore Historical Society, Limerick
- H197 - *Dun Bleisce - A History. Doon Village & Parish, Counties Limerick & Tipperary*
- H199 - *The People Who Drank Water from the River. The Story of Author's Townland of Brackile, East Limerick*, by James Kennedy
- H236 - *An Antique & Storied Land. A History of the Parish of Donoughmore, Knockea, Roxborough & Environs, County Limerick*, by Thomas Toomey & Harry Greensmyth
- H248 - *My Home is There. A History of St. Mary's RC Parish, Limerick City*, by Mae Clancy-Leonard
- H321 - *Georgian Limerick*, by David Lee & Bob Kelly
- H343 - *The History of Limerick City*, by Sean Spellissy
- H379 - *All Ireland is In and About Rathkeale*, by Patrick J. O'Connor
- H387 - *Ballingarry, Granagh & Clouncagh, County Limerick. Archival Records 1800-1900, A Millennium Project*, by Christy Kerins
- J152 - *Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors*, by Margaret Franklin
- J154 - *Rathkeale/Newcastle West Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Rathkeale & Newcastle West, County Limerick*, by Noel Farrell.
- K048 - *St. Joseph's Parish, A History (Limerick City)*, by Margaret M. Lyddy
- K050 - *The Augustinians in Limerick*, by Thomas C. Butler
- L014 - *The Peter Robinson Passenger Lists, 1823-1825*, from the Archives of Ontario, Canada.
- P048 - *Passenger List of British Brig "Undine" of Limerick. Sailed 15 Feb 1847, arrived NY 17 April 1847*, from Moylfinne Journal, Volume 3, Number 4.
- P056 - *Emigration From the Limerick Workhouse, 1848-1860*, by Dr. S.C. O'Mahony. From *The Irish Ancestor*, Vol. 14, No. 2, 1982.
- Q014 - *West Limerick Families Abroad*, by Kate Press & Valerie Thompson. [Australia]
- S005 - *Sloinnte Na h-Eireann. Irish Surnames, County Limerick*, by Sean deBhulbh

Periodicals (some issues)

- Ceapach Mhor (Cappone Parish)
- Bleisce (Doon Parish)
- Bally Guitenane Rural Journal
- Glencorly Chronicle
- Grean
- Ireland's Own
- Kilmurry review
- Knockfierna Remembers
- Lough Gur and District Historical Society Journal
- Maigurside journal
- Old Limerick Journal
- Oola - Past and Present

2004 Index for The Septs

Jan. Vol. 25, No. 1

County Tipperary	By Ida Troye
Our Roots Began In Ireland (Michigan)	William E. O'Neill, Editor
The Heather Edge: Part 1 (Co. Tyrone)	By Richard Devlin
Graveyard??	By Theresa Liewer
Was Paddy from Tipperary? (Cody)	By Tom McCarthy
The McCormacks of Gortlassabrien, Tipperary	By Theresa Liewer
Nov. Quarterly Meeting: Patricia Howe, Ph.D.	By Valerie Morrison
2003 Financial Statement	
2003 Index for The Septs	Submitted by Ida Troye
The Tangled Web of Tipperary Heritage Centres	By Theresa Liewer
A Sentimental Trip to the Old Ancestral Home	By Riobard O'Dwyer
Sample of Michigan Articles on PERSI CD	By Beth Stephenson Vought

Apr. Vol. 25, No. 2

The Wisconsin Irish	By Patricia Keeney Geyh
The Heather Edge: Part II (Co. Tyrone)	By Richard Devlin
Presbyterian Identity & Experience in Ulster & America	By Kerby A. Miller
An Irishman in Wisconsin Territory (McKenna)	By Thomas P. McKenna
The Search for John Malone in Wisconsin	By Florence Baskfield Myslajek
The Journey of the Protestant Moran Family - from Donegal, Ireland to LaCrosse, Wisconsin	By Alana J. Jackman
Wisconsin Genealogical Resources	Contributed by Ida Troye
Assorted Wisconsin Resources	Contributed by Robert Vought

July Vol. 25, No. 3

County Clare	By Ida Troye
The Heather Edge: Part III (Co. Tyrone)	By Richard Devlin
From Kilkee Farm Boy to Idaho Entrepreneur (Russell)	By Mary Russell
A Clare Man's Account Book (Flynn)	By J. Michael Reid
Family, Friends, Neighbors, Landlords & Employers	Contributed by J. Michael Reid
Piggyback Research on My Hartigans from Co. Clare	By Mary K. Lund
Dr. Maureen Murphy's Summary - Irish Women	By Colleen McClain

Oct. Vol. 25, No. 4

The Irish in Minnesota	By Ida Troye
I Am Thomas Doheny of Jessenland, Sibley Co., MN	By Ida Troye
Sweetman Colony	By Ida Troye
The Collopy Family in Washington Co., MN	By Patricia Gangle Dolan
Minnesota Genealogical Journal	By Ida Troye
Minnesota Roman Catholic Churches Majority Irish	Submitted by Ida Troye
Steve Myers' Summary: Census & Census Substitutes	By Mary Wickersham & Colleen McClain
Research Sources of Minnesota	Contributed by John Dalby
Minnessota Naturalization Records	Submitted by Ida Troye
Periodical Indexed by IGSI	Submitted by Pat Eaton
Migration Patterns: Ireland to Minnesota	By Ida Troye
Roots Town Books available	Submitted by Beth Mullinax

All issues:

- From the President & Editor's Corner
- Over The Fence - includes Class Schedules
- Library News, Book reviews & Gleanings
- IGSI Research Policy
- Computer Talk & Queries
- Surname Interest List

The many contributors of time and talent are to be commended for this year's collection. Thank you!

County Limerick Links

Prepared by Tom Rice, CGRS – info@heritagehunters.com
All begin with http://www unless noted.

History:

Description	Internet Address
A short history of Limerick	localhistories.org/limerick.html
A brief history of Limerick	members.tripod.com/Preachan/limerick1.html
History of Limerick	motherearthtravel.com/ireland/limerick/history.htm
Sieges of Limerick	members.tripod.com/Preachan/sieges1.html
Key dates in Limerick history	munsoe.com/history.html

Maps and Gazetteers:

Description	Internet Address
Lewis's 1837 Gazetteer	limerickcoco.ie/library/lewis/
Baronies of Limerick	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/LIM/baronymap.htm
1837 map of Limerick	rootsweb.com/~irllim/Lewis1837map.htm
Civil Parishes of Limerick	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/LIM/Limerickcppage.html
Poor Law Unions of Limerick	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/LIM/limerickplupage.html
RC Parishes in Limerick	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/LIM/RCparmap2.htm

Lists of links

Description	Internet Address
FIANNA Limerick links	rootsweb.com/~fianna/county/limerick.html
Links to extracted records	connorsgenealogy.com/LIM/index.htm
Rootsweb Limerick page	rootsweb.com/~irllim
County Limerick Genealogy	geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/6108/limerick.htm
Cyndi's List Limerick links	search.freefind.com/find.html?id=2077098&pageid=r&mode=all&query=limerick
Jack's Limerick links	geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/6108/linklim.htm
Genealogylinks.net	genealogylinks.net/uk/ireland/limerick.htm
Genuki County Limerick links	home.pacbell.net/nymets11/genuki/LIM/

Records

Description	Internet Address
Extracts from Griffith's	geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/6108/grifintr.htm
1788 Directory of Limerick	home.att.net/~labaths/lim1788.txt
Extracts of Limerick records	home.att.net/~labaths/limerick.htm
Pigot's 1824 Directory of Limerick	celticcousins.net/ireland/1824limerick.htm

Query Pages

Description	Internet Address
CousinConnect.com	geocities.com/Athens/Parthenon/6108/limerick.htm
Genealogy.com Limerick form	genforum.genealogy.com/ireland/limerick/

General Resources

Description	Internet Address
Limerick Heritage Center	irishroots.net/limerick/index.htm (now closed)
Limerick County Library	limerickcoco.ie/library/local_3.asp
County Limerick web site	limerick.ie
Irish Ancestors Limerick page	scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/munster/index_li.htm

MN Birth Certificates

MN FAMILIES vol 35 No 4 for Nov 2004

Minnesota Birth Certificate Index now Online

The Minnesota Historical Society Library has copies of *non-certified birth certificates* online through the Society's web site. Dedicated computer terminals are available for us in the Library by patrons searching the birth certificates index. Currently, certificates for the years 1900–1907 are available, though more will be added over time.

The online index should provide the first, middle, and last name of the individual, date of birth, county of birth, mother's maiden name and the certificate number. Data that was missing from the original birth certificate, frequently the first and middle names of the child, will not appear in the index.

http://people.mnhs.org/bci/search.cfm

Research Tidbits

Rootsweb Email Newsletter
Dec. 2004, Vol 7 # 49

ONTARIO, CANADA [Ontario, Perth County]

Natives of Ireland buried in Roman Catholic Cemeteries: 295 records; Thomas J. Hunter.

http://userdb.rootsweb.com/canada/

MINNESOTA

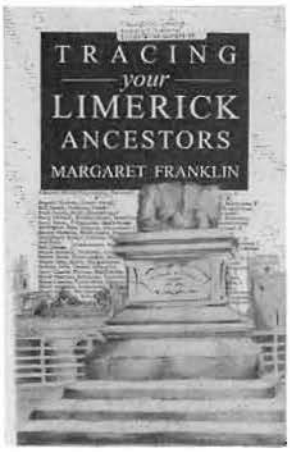
Minnesota Music Teachers Association Second Annual Meeting

May, 1903 220 records Charlie Deutach at:
http://userdb.rootsweb.com/bookindexes/

Interesting Genealogical Books for Sale

- *Tracing your Limerick Ancestors* by Margaret Franklin-$16.99

This 121 page paperback illustrated and indexed



The diverse genealogical sources for County Limerick range from remote rural areas to the urban population of Limerick City. These invaluable guides include church records, civil and land records, censuses, newspapers, commercial directories, school records and others, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used to best effect.

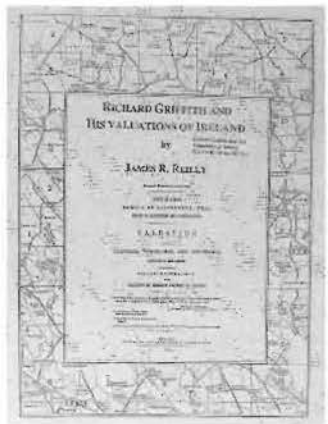
- *Exploring Family Origins in Rathkeale & Newcastle West* by Noel Farrell-$17.04

This 48 page book covers streets, lanes and yards of Rathkeale and Newcastle West. It also includes 64 townlands surrounding Rathkeale and Newcastle West, Griffith's Valuation of 1853, (listing the head tenants of each household) and the corresponding 1851 map, the complete 1901 and 1911 Census for the Town, the 1940 Electors Register (lists everybody who lived in the town in 1940 that was over the age of 18), where to start with Church Records. A 1851 of Rathkeale & Newcastle West And Old Photos of Rathkeale & Newcastle West. This book is packed with names

- *County Longford Survivors of the Great Famine* by David Leahy-$17.04

This 236 page paperback is a complete index to Griffith's Primary Valuation (1854) of County Longford, providing a valuable source for local and family history of the county. Included is a foldout map to the scale of 25.344 inches to the mile.

- *Richard Griffith's and His Valuations of Ireland* by James R Reilly-$27.63



The Griffith's Valuation is often regarded as a substitute for the Irish censuses lost in the 1922 fire of the Public Record Office. In this book Reilly explains how the surveys were conducted, how standard Irish forms of townland names were assigned, how the descriptive Ordnance Survey Memoirs were compiled, how the valuators assigned a value to property, how the information was publicized, the relationship of the valuations to the new Irish Poor Laws, and what one can expect to find within these records. Includes illustrations of maps, memoirs and other documents from the valuations

- *Irish Methodists – Where do I start?*-$ 6.39

This is a 31 page booklet that lists which records survive and are available. It explains their subject matter and where these records are held.

MGS (Minnesota Genealogical Society) Location

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society, International Research Library. Also location of Irish Days and classes.

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

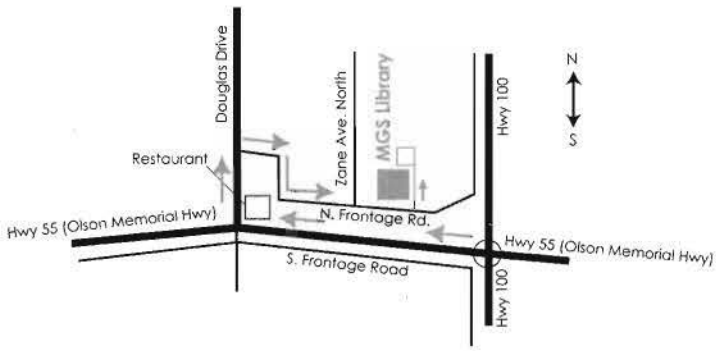
Northwest of Hwy 100 & Hwy 55 intersection off of the north service road.

Daytime hours:
Wed, Thurs, & Sat: 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Evening hours:
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Closed Sunday and Monday

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at blmkerry@tcq.net so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.



IGSI Research Policy (2001)

Research is for *Current Members* of the Irish Genealogical Society, International (IGSI) *only*!

Members are required to pay the cost of copies (20 cents per page) plus postage for **all** research.

- Research of most indexed publications will be free.
- Copies of Townland Maps: Cost of reproduction rounded up to nearest dollar. If map is rolled for mailing, cost of tube is $1.50. Plus all postage.
- Member may set a maximum amount to pay. A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours. A fee of $5.00 per hour is charged for research of the following resources in the IGSI Research Library:

  Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York. We must have first names and approximate years in N.Y.

  O'Kiefe, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only). Submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.

  Irish passenger lists in library (both books & CDs). Submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.

  The Search for Missing Friends, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot. Submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- If you do not find the publication listed above, send us a query and we will advise you if it can be searched.
- For $10.00 we will work up a study of a surname in a known County in Ireland. Surname(s) will be "mapped" out on a parish map of the County. If a couple married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map.

If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, member will be notified and no charge requested.

Do not submit research fee until requested. With a request for research, submit all the information you have that will help us in your research. Include your IGSI membership number, mailing address, and e-mail address *or* self addressed stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Irish Genealogical Society, International–Book Order Form

Name _____ Date _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City, State, Zip _____

Title	*Author*	*Quantity*	*Price Each*	*Total Price*
The Surnames of Ireland	*MacLysaght, Edward*		13.95	
The Book of Scots–Irish Family Names	*Bell, Robert*		19.95	
Tracing Your Irish Ancestors - 2nd Edition	*Grenham, John*		19.95	
How to Trace Family History in Northern Ireland	*Neill, Kathleen*		43.00	
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland - 2nd Ed.	*Mitchell, Brian*		20.00	
Discovering Your Irish Ancestors	*Radford, Dwight & Betit, Kyle*		19.95	
Tracing Your Cork Ancestors	*McCarthy, Tony & Cadogan, Tim*		15.95	
Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors	*Duffy, Godfrey*		13.95	
Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors	*Rayn, James & Smith, Brian*		15.95	
Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors	*O'Connor, Michael*		13.95	
Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors **New!**	*Franklin, Margaret*		15.95	
Irish Ancestors. A Pocket Guide **New!**	*Grenham, John*		10.95	
Tuam [Galway] Family Roots, Exploring Family Origins **New!**	*Farrell, Noel*		18.00	
Rathkeal/Newcastle West [Limerick] Family Roots **New!**	*Farrell, Norel*		18.00	
A History of County Clare **New!**	*Spellissy, Sean*		22.95	
A History of County Derry **New!**	*McMahon, Sean*		22.95	
A History of County Galway **New!**	*O'Dowd, Peadar*		22.95	
A History of County Wexford **New!**	*Furlong, Nicholas*		22.95	
A History of County Wicklow **New!**	*Flynn, Arthur*		22.95	

Shipping _____

Total _____

Tax - 6.5% for MN residents _____

Total Enclosed _____

Visa Card # _____

MasterCard # _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Make check payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

Send order form and check to:
Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422–5014

Shipping

Books: $4.00 for 1st book; $1.00 for each additional book

Maps: $2.00 for first map, $1.00 for each additional map. If books are purchased at the same time as maps, there is no shipping charge for the maps.

With your purchase, we will include a list of additional books that we sell: Prices are subject to change due to increases in shipping prices and the value of the dollar relative to other currencies. Include payment with order in U.S. funds only, drawn on a U.S. bank

Membership Form (please type or print *clearly*)

☐ New Membership
☐ Renewal–Enter IG# _____
☐ 1 Year Individual **$25.00–NEW!**
☐ Library Donation $ _____
☐ Outside U.S.A.–add $5.00
(U.S. funds only on U.S. banks)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone # (with area code) _____
E-mail address _____

Make checks payable to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**

☐ Membership Card
(available only with self-addressed U.S. stamped envelope)

Visa Card # _____ MasterCard # _____ Signature _____

Expiration Date _____ Mail to: **Irish Genealogical Society, Int'l.**
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014

Name (*Examples: Moriarty, Sullivan*)	*Irish County (locale)* (*Example: Killarney, Co. Kerry*)	*Other Country Location (locale)* (*Examples: Albany, NY; Toronto, Canada*)

Minnesota Genealogical Society
Irish Genealogical Society, International
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014

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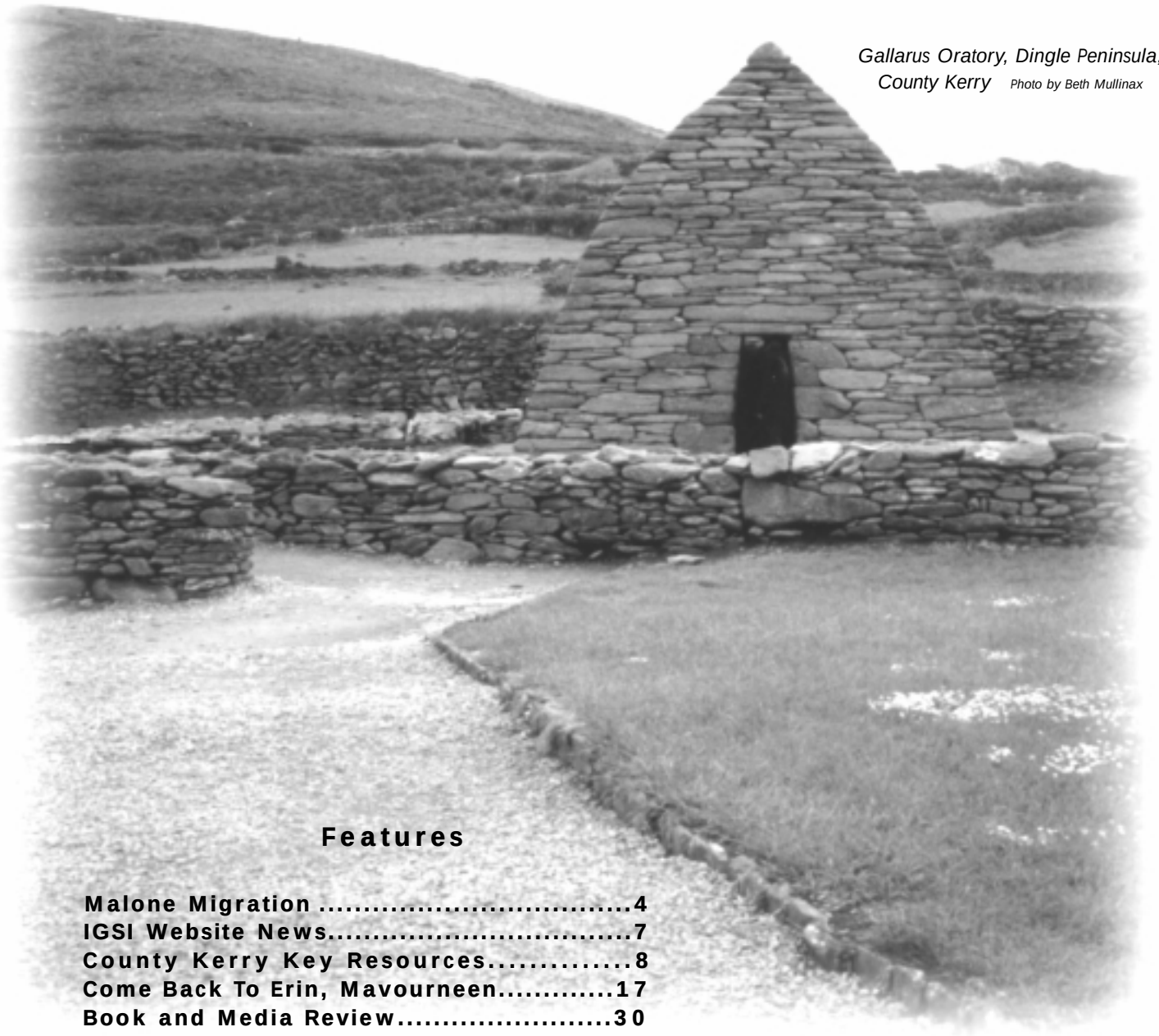
Have you moved? We need your new address.

The Septs

An t-Aõredn (April) 2005

Volume 26, Number 2



Gallarus Oratory, Dingle Peninsula, County Kerry Photo by Beth Mullinax

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$7.00 U.S.

President's Letter

by Valerie Morrison, President

We have a new look and a new logo! I hope you enjoy this issue of the Septs; it offers a real breath of spring, I think.

Have you been eyeing the calendar? Now is the time to schedule those summer visits. As early as our January "Irish Saturday" at the library here (second Saturday of every month but August) I talked to several people planning spring and summer trips to Ireland. Before you leave, a trip to the local library, your home (or public library's) computer and perhaps a visit to our library or your local Family History Center (LDS) are some of the most helpful things you can do. Some of my best tips?

1. If you are beginning your family research, be realistic about how much you can do before you leave; jot down a few goals or burning questions, and try your best to work through them while still at home. Believe me, you won't solve everything –a question answered inevitably raises more.
2. Have some copies of your pertinent family chart or family group sheets with you when you travel. Even if you think you're just going to sightsee, you may be inspired while visiting an ancestral area to request research from a local researcher, librarian or history center while you are there. Being able to provide a copy of what you've got 'thus far' via a good family group sheet or two is an excellent summary, and a great research tool; we love to see them here at the IGSI library. A family or individual timeline is also excellent in helping someone else understand your goals.
3. Are you a long-time researcher or have many ancestors from one area? Then you probably already know that you need narrow the questions down to one or two families, or be super-organized.

[Are you lucky enough to be visiting relatives or people who may have known your relatives, and are you taking along a video camera or voice recorder? Have you warned them? Please ask before you thrust these items forward, and don't launch into a lengthy list of questions. If you bring copies of old family photos to share, or even the afore-mentioned family group sheets or timelines, you have something specific for them to look at, perhaps releasing memories in a more relaxed way.]

I plan to attend spring genealogy conferences and do some traveling this summer, too. I'm especially looking forward to visiting several counties in Ontario later this spring. And, as always, I wish you the best of luck in all your searches.

Irish Genealogical Society, International
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E-Mail address: Memberships/Surnames@irishgenealogical.org
Web site address: www.irishgenealogical.org
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Layout/Design Diane Lovrencevic SeptsLayout@irishgenealogical.org

The Septs is published quarterly and is available through membership at $25 per four quarters. *The Septs* is mailed to new members upon receipt of payment and thereafter mailed as indicated below. Contributions and article ideas are welcome. Material intended for publication is due the 1st of February, May, August and November. Material should be mailed to the address above, ATTN: Editor, and may be published or edited at the discretion of the journal staff.

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Election of Officers 2005-2006

The annual meeting of the Irish Genealogical Society, International is scheduled for May 21, 2005. At that meeting the members present will elect officers for the coming fiscal year, which begins July 1, 2005 and ends June 30, 2006.

A slate has been prepared. According to our constitution, the proposed slate of officers shall be published in the issue of the Septs immediately preceding the meeting in May.

Additional nominations for the following positions will be accepted from the floor on the day of the meeting, provided the consent of the nominee has been obtained.

The following people have agreed to serve.

President: *Valerie Morrison*
First Vice President: *Open*
Second Vice President: *Jeanne Bakken*
Secretary: *Mary Wickersham*
Treasurer: *Kathy Lund*

Only current members may vote in the election or make nominations. Members accepted for nomination must have been members of IGSI for six months, and if elected must join the Minnesota Genealogical Society.

Editor's Letter

by Mary Schaenzer, Editor

One of the many famine immigrants from County Kerry included my great-great Grandmother Ellen Moriarty. Ellen was born in 1837 in the Parish of Kilconly. The Parish name was recorded in my grandmother's family records AND is engraved on Ellen Moriarty's gravestone. Knowing Ellen's Parish, along with the names of her parents and siblings, made the search for her townland in Kerry relatively easy.

Researching my other Irish families has been more difficult and I imagine this is also true for some you. In this issue of *The Septs*, Kathleen Healy Coburn also know as "KerryKate" a Kerry born genealogist, has written a great article on how to start your search in County Kerry. To compliment this, IGSI's board member Colleen McClain, who was the guest speaker at the February quarterly meeting, outlines how to trace your ancestors with little more to go on than verbal family history.

Shannon Terwedo, discusses the migration of her ancestors from the Dingle Peninsula to North America, and provides some insight as to why immigration took place in the pre-Famine years.

Joe Shea has generously shared a letter written by a family member Father Joe Scannell. The letter, written over 50 years ago, while Father Scannell was visiting Ireland, is a cherished heirloom as well as a valuable genealogical resource.

In addition to the new look of the newsletter, we've also added new columns. Your simple to complex Irish genealogy research questions will be answered by Beth Mullinax, in her column "Ask Connemara Kate". We get a glimpse into the lives of some of the Irish who lived a century ago in Mary Wickersham's column "100 Years Ago". Ida Troye introduces us to IGSI member Pat Eaton in "Meet the Volunteer". In the "Thank the Volunteers" and "Donations" columns we want to thank those members who donated their time and money over the last few months. Kathy Lund will keep us up-to-date on the changes taking place on the website in her column "What's on the IGSI Website".

In 2006 the Surname Interest List will move to a members–only section on the IGSI website. The high cost of postage and the increase in the number of surnames on the list has driven this decision. The good news is that moving the Surname List to the website will make the entire list available to members, rather than the quarterly listing available on *The Septs*. For those of you who don't own a computer Diane Lovrencevic has written an informative article on how to open a free email account in her article "Hurry Up and Wait". But please be aware we will make accommodations for those members who don't own a computer or have access to the Internet.

Drop us a line and let us know what you think. Good Luck and God Bless.

Anytime is a good time to send in your changed or new e-mail address to us.

Send to:
Membership/Surnames@irishgenealogical.org

Now is the Time to Update Your E-Mail

The Septs

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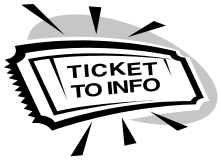
Research Assistance for Members



Need help researching your Irish roots?

IGSI is just the ticket.

For more information contact:
research@IrishGenealogical.org

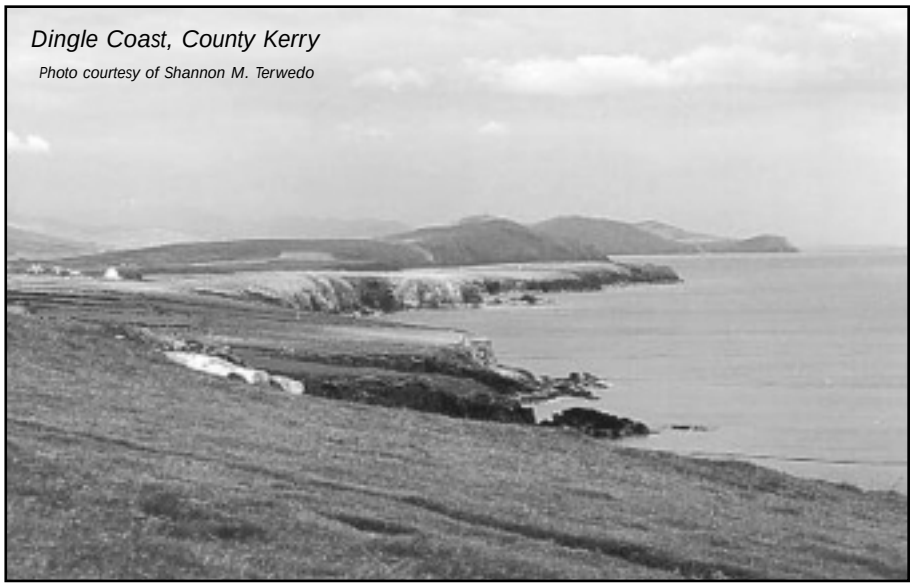
Malone Migration: County Kerry, Newfoundland, Minnesota

by Shannon M. Terwedo

Migration patterns become real when we can put names and faces to general histories of people who moved from here to there. A family's particular circumstances verify generalities of migration and provide texture and shape missing from mass migration history. This is a sketch of Thomas Malone of Ventry and his wife Mary Brown of Dunquin and their migration from the Dingle Peninsula to Newfoundland, Canada and finally to eastern Minnesota territory.

"Our people came from the sea…from islands off the coast of Ireland," according to Grandpa O'Leary. This snippet of ancestral information, long tucked away in the author's memory led to coastal County Kerry, Ireland. It seemed improbable at the time; people that settle ultimately inland in places like Minnesota seemed unlikely to have been coastal farming people, fishermen, or sailors.

The land that is the Dingle peninsula is located on the southwest coast of Ireland in County Kerry. Its coastal people shared family ties with inhabitants of the Blasket Islands located across from the peninsula and part of the parish of Dunquin. The Dingle coast has more sunshine than one would imagine in Ireland, but is stunning green, wild, windswept, barren. Both Ventry and Dunquin are coastal parishes in the Barony of Corkaguiny. Ventry, which is both a parish and the name of a townland within the parish of Ventry, takes its name from a beautiful white strand, in Irish called *Fionn-traigh* [Fintra]. Dunquin (*Dun-caein or Dun Chaoin*) means beautiful fort. In Ventry, the ruins of the Rahinnane Castle loom, the principal tower-house of the Knights of Kerry. Nearby are the ruins of a very small stone house said to be the former residence of a Malone family for some generations.



Dingle Coast, County Kerry

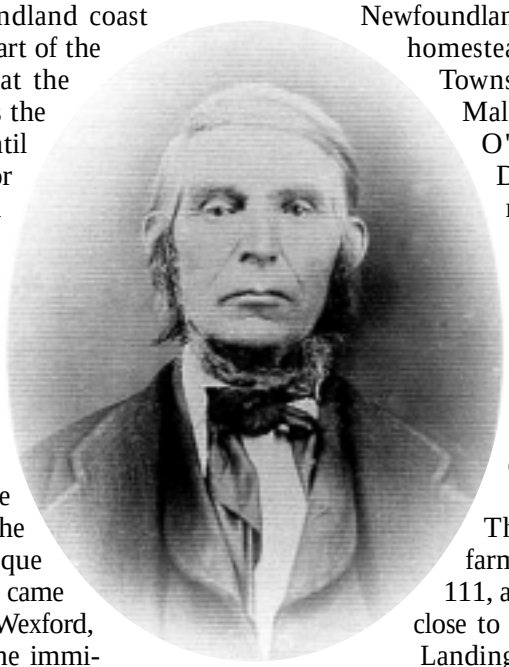
Photo courtesy of Shannon M. Terwedo

Thomas Malone was born about 1815 at Ventry, County Kerry, Ireland. His parents were John Malone and Catherine McDonnell. Mary Brown, daughter of John Brown and Helen Craine, was born at Dunquin October 12, 1827. Like the people of the area, Thomas and Mary spoke Gaelic and were Roman Catholic. The peninsula's isolation kept it from the influences typical of ports that traded regularly with the rest of Europe; time stood still in the language and lifestyle of the inhabitants. Thomas and Mary were illiterate like most of the peasantry of this remote region in the early 1800's.

Marriages between partners on the mainland from Ventry, Dingle, Dunquin, Ballyferriter and the Blaskets were common. Marriages were contracted for couples in their mid-teens until the early 1900's. The possibility of Thomas Malone and/or his wife Mary (Brown) Malone being related to Blasket Island people were significantly high, given the proximity of these communities to each other. Grandpa O'Leary's story may well be true, although no specific link between Thomas Malone's family and Mary Brown's family to the Blasket Island inhabitants has yet been found.

In the late 18th century and early part of the 19th century before the Great Famine, the people of the Dingle coast subsisted primarily on fishing, small-scale farming and spinning of flax for linen manufacture. Families were large, and significant population expansions, particularly between 1815 and 1840, put pressure on small tenant farms to feed large families. In the 1830's, when the linen industry mechanized flax spinning, eliminating the need for hand spinning, the income generated by flax spinning disappeared. Few economic opportunities, along with the proximity of transportation in and out of the coast, likely fueled the migration of younger family members and later whole families to Newfoundland, Canada.

Thomas Malone and Mary Brown were part of a small but distinct permanent migration to the Newfoundland coast from the Dingle Peninsula during the early part of the nineteenth century. They probably arrived at the port of St. John's, Newfoundland as that was the primary port of entry for Irish immigrants until about 1840. They likely lived in St. John's or nearby coastal areas as about 70% of the Irish lived in this area of Newfoundland along the shore. Mary Brown's parents came to Newfoundland when Mary was 10 years old, about 1837.

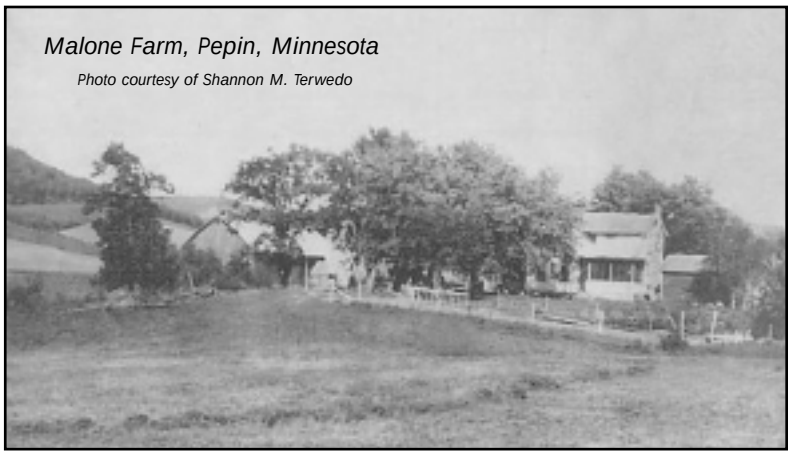


Thomas Malone

Photo courtesy of Shannon M. Terwedo

The migration of Irish to Newfoundland began in the 18th century as a seasonal migration of almost exclusively single males. By the early part of the 19th century, migration became permanent and women and families joined the migration. This migration pattern was unique because the areas in Ireland where these people came from were very specific. Counties Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford and Tipperary supplied 85% of the immigrants to Newfoundland. Cork provided another 7%. There was also a small but significant group that came from the Dingle Peninsula. Within these Irish counties the people came almost exclusively from coastal areas or waterways along main routes of transportation. From Newfoundland and other parts of eastern Canada, the Irish moved on to New England and the Midwest. For many of the Irish, the United States not Canada was their intended final destination.

According to family oral history, Thomas married young Mary Brown about 1843 at age 16 in Canada. Their first known child, Michael was born September 1850 in Newfoundland. The Malone's made their way from Canada, via the canal systems and the Great Lakes, and on to Minnesota Territory in the early 1850's. They settled near Lake Pepin, in Pepin Township, in what was to become Wabasha County, Minnesota. Mary (Brown) Malone's younger sister, Johanna Brown, born 1841 in Newfoundland, married Thomas Murphy and also homesteaded in the same area of Pepin Township. Closely associated with the Malone family were the O'Shea's. The O'Shea/Shea name is common to the Dingle Peninsula. Thomas and Mary raised Michael O'Shea who was a cousin. According to family lore, he was brought to the family through a snowstorm from Galina, Illinois. Later in life, when Michael O'Shea became a widower, Thomas and Mary's daughter Mary Agnes (Malone) O'Leary, raised Michael's daughter Mary (Maime) O'Shea.



Malone Farm, Pepin, Minnesota

Photo courtesy of Shannon M. Terwedo

Thomas Malone obtained 160 acres of farmland in Section 25, Pepin Township 111, and range 11 in 1860. His land was very close to Lake Pepin, about a mile from Reads Landing. The Malone's had settled there by 1856 as their second child, Mary Agnes, was born March 23, 1856, and was baptized at the Church of St. Felix in Wabasha. The couple's third child, Helen, was born March 14, 1859. Thomas and Mary remained on the farm until Thomas' death in 1886. Mary sold the farm and lived with the O'Leary's in Wabasha until her death in 1900. Their son, Michael married Mary Ann Darrigan and eventually moved to Crookston, Minnesota; they had three children. Daughter Mary married Timothy C. O'Leary and settled in the town of Wabasha, they had four surviving children. Daughter Helen was a dressmaker and never married.

Thomas and Mary Malone's journey is a story of pre-famine Irish migration. Their experiences were difficult and took great perseverance. Still they flourished, with three children and a farm of their own. They lived into

Malone Migration: County Kerry, NewFoundland, Minnesota continued on page 34

Malone Migration: County Kerry, NewFoundland, Minnesota continued from page 33

their seventies and saw their children and grandchildren learn to read and write, an opportunity not available to them. At least five of their seven grandchildren received college degrees. They were reasonably well off when they died, an unlikely outcome should they have remained in Ireland. The records found thus far about the Malone's, their children and associates, develop the details of their lives. The circumstances of their migration may provide clues to help others trace their ancestors that may have moved in the same manner and for similar reasons.

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Only takes a few hours per month and the job can be done from home. Find out more by contacting Jeanne Bakken at volunteers@irishgenealogical.org.

Any organization is only as strong as its volunteers. Make IGSI the best it can be.

Ask Connemara Kate

by Beth Mullinax

Question: My Great-Grandmother Connor always stated that she was from Abbeydorney Parish, County Kerry. However, on the map I have of County Kerry parishes, I can't find Abbeydorney Parish anywhere. Was she wrong?

Answer: Probably not. Abbeydorney is a Roman Catholic Parish in County Kerry. You were most likely looking at a map of the Civil Parishes of County Kerry. Parts of the O'Dorney and Kilflynn Civil Parishes and all of Kilfeighny Civil Parish, are in the Roman Catholic Parish of Abbeydorney.

Confusing? We never know whether our ancestors were talking about, the townland, town/village, Civil Parish, or Roman Catholic Parish, when they give us the name of a place in Ireland.

Checking the Index Valuation of Land for County Kerry, I didn't find the Connor surname in either the O'Dorney or Kilflynn Civil Parishes, but there were about ten in the Kilfeighny Civil Parish, so I recommend you begin your research there.

If anyone has a question about a 'placename' in Ireland, let us know and we'll try to sort it out for you. It can be difficult to do Irish research without knowing the 'lay of the land'!

Connemara Kate Recommends:
A good resource for your research is Brian Mitchell's new book "A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, Second Edition". As in the first edition, this book contains maps of the Civil Parishes, Baronies, and Poor Law Unions of Ireland. The second edition has been updated to include maps of the Roman Catholic Parishes for all thirty-two counties, and the Presbyterian Congregation maps for the nine counties of Ulster Province.

[Editors note: Copies of this book are available for purchase through the "IGSI Bookshelf" located at the back of this newsletter. Or through the IGSI website located at: http://www.irishgenealogical.org]

IGSI Website News

by Kathy Lund and Scott Lund

We expect to have major changes to our website soon. The long-awaited Members Only section is being developed now at our new URL: http://irishgenealogical.org. There members will be able to search in seconds for surnames of interest and the contact information for other researchers. This will be a big improvement over the segmented and printed lists of the past! If there are members who do not wish to be listed on this restricted-access site, please notify our membership coordinator immediately.

Members will be able to make changes to their personal data themselves. If you have an address change, simply type it in. If you discover a new ancestral line, just add that surname. Best of all will be the ability to update those new email addresses! This new process means better, quicker, and more accurate service.

Our new publishing team has developed a new logo. We've begun using this new logo in this issue of The Septs and will extend its use to our website as well. I think you will be delighted with our New Look.

We are working on accepting credit card payments online for membership, books, maps, CD-ROMs, etc. Members may also use our Periodical Indexing Project (PIP) database to order copies of articles in our periodical collection. Read more about it in the January 2005 issue.

We hope to make better use of the contributions of our members. Many of you have shared databases and other discoveries with us. In the Members Only section researchers might place queries or offer to do look-ups or Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness. We can count on you to be creative and send in other suggestions! We don't want to duplicate what is available elsewhere, but we do want to utilize the wisdom of our members.

Please change your bookmarks! The Irish Genealogical website is available at: http://www.irishgenealogical.org although the old link: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish will continue to function.

County Kerry Key Resources

Province: Munster

Location: County Kerry is located on the southwest coast of Ireland. The Atlantic Ocean lies on the western border, with the Shannon Estuary to the north and Counties Limerick and Cork to the east.

Major Towns: Ballybunion, Caherciveen, Castleisland, Dingle, Killarney, Listowel, Tralee

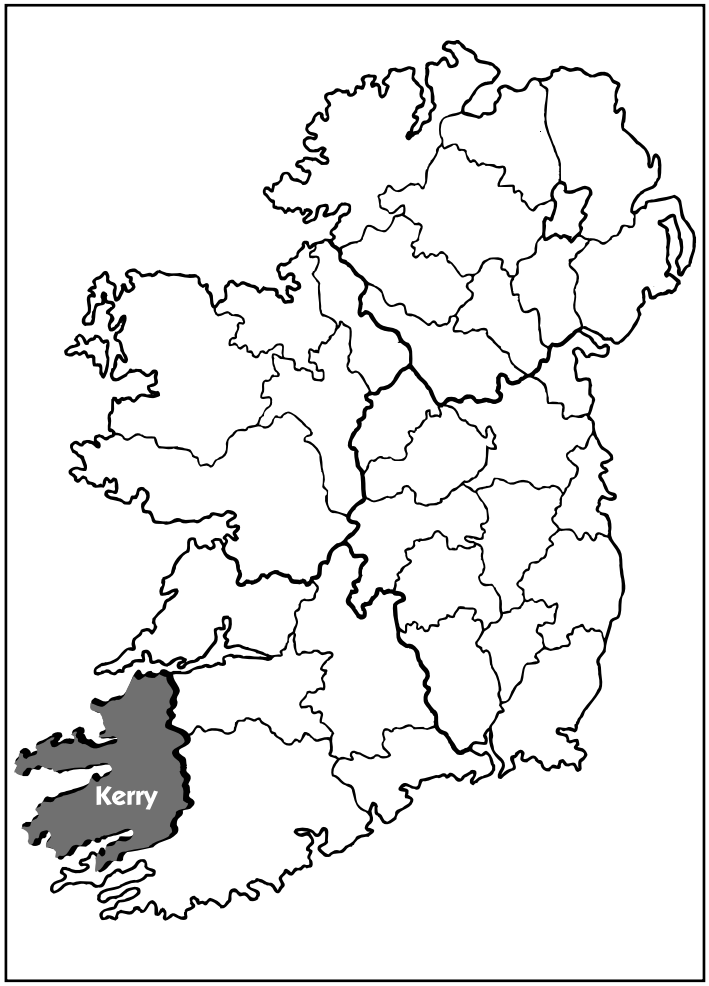
Major Gaelic Families: O'Connell, O'Connor, O'Donoghue, O'Driscoll, O'Falvey, O'Kelleher, Kerry, O'Mahoney, Moriarty, O'Shea,

Population: Between 1841 and 1851 County Kerry lost 19% of its population to death and emigration. However a majority of emigration occurred after the Great Famine. Between 1841-1966, the population decreased 58%.

Baronies: Clanmaurice, Corkaguiney, Dunkerron, Glanerough, Iraghticonnor, Iveragh, Magunihy, Trughanacmy

Civil Parish Map: A Civil Parish map is located at: http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/fuses/civilparish/index.cfm?fuseaction=GetMap&CityCounty=kerry Also provides a listing of Townlands associated with each parish.

Roman Catholic Parish Map: A Roman Catholic Parish map is located at: http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/rcmaps/kerryrc.htm. Also provides information of the Roman Catholic records available for each parish.



Kerry Internet Links ***(all begin with http://www unless noted)***	
Kerry Gravestone Inscriptions	rootsweb.com/~irlker/hdleygrave.html
General online genealogy of Kerry	rootsweb.com/~irlker/
A Dingle, Co. Kerry, genealogical helper	members.aol.com/Waterlilys
Fiannas links, church registers, 1911 census, etc	rootsweb.com/~fianna/county kerry.html
Book: Families of Co. Kerry (for sale)	irishroots.com/id4365.htm
Gateway to Irish Genealogy	Genuki.org.uk/big/Irl/index.html
Mailing list – Kerry	IRL-Kerry-@rootsweb.com
The Kerryman – an online County Kerry Newspaper	unison.ie/kerryman/
Kerry's Eye – an online County Kerry Newspaper	kerryseye.com/
The Kingdom – an online County Kerry Newspaper	the-kingdom.ie/
Griffiths Valuation, Some Townlands in Castleisland and Brosna Civil Parishes, 1852 – IGSI website	rootsweb.com/~irish/igsi_published/cens-sub/kergtrug.htm
1916 Petition by Residents of Knocknagoshel to split from the Diocese of Brosna – IGSI website	rootsweb.com/~irish/igsi_published/misc/1916pet.htm

Kerry Heritage Center and County Library

Kerry County Library

Moyderwell, Tralee
County Kerry, IRE
TEL: (066) 21 200
FAX: (066) 29 202

The library has: Griffith's Valuation, Tithe Applotment Books, 1901 Census, family histories, newspapers, directories, Indexes to Irish Wills, etc. They do not do genealogical research.
http://www.kerrycountylibrary.com/

Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society
County Library
Moyderwell, Tralee
County Kerry, IRE
TEL: (066) 21 200
FAX: (066) 29 202

They do not do genealogical research. But, their magazine is a great genealogical resource tool.
http://www.kerrycountylibrary.com/

Killarney Genealogical Centre
Cathedral Walk
Killarney, County Kerry, IRE
TEL: (064) 35 946

This Centre is temporarily closed while they computerize their records.

Some of IGSI's Library Holdings for County Kerry:

A116	Townland Maps Numbers 1-10, from O.S. Office, Dublin
B009	*O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher & Upper Blackwater in Ireland* – 16 vols, by Dr. Albert Eugene Casey
B009.A	*Casey's Remarkable Collection of Genealogical Sources for Kerry and Cork and How to Use It*, by Michele Patin
E017	*Kenmare Manuscripts*, Mostly Kerry, but also parts of Cork, Limerick & Clare. 18th Century Kenmare Estates of the Earl of Kenmare (Browne Family of Kerry) Edited, by Edward MacLysaght
E020	*Lansdowne Estate in Kerry Under The Agency of W.S. Trench 1849-71*, by Gerard J. Lyne
E026	*Kerry County Estate Records*, from IGSI
E033	*County Kerry Rent Rolls 1779*. Transcripts of Manuscript D585-16 & D585-16B, from PRONI
E034	*A List of Lives in 1801 on Lord Ennismore's Estate, 1801 County Kerry Leaseholders* (sic), D558-35 PRONI. Transcript of Dysert/Listowel Parish areas of Kerry, from IGSI
E035	*The Earl of Listowel Estate Manuscript 1829 D585-53*. PRONI. Surnames extracts from handwritten pages. "Particulars of the Proposals made for part of the Right Honble The Earl of Listowel Estate in the County of Kerry 1829." From IGSI
H026	*Ardfert in Times Past. A History of Ardfert Parish, Co. Kerry from Earliest Times*, by Tommy O'Connor
H066	*History of Ballymacelligott and Its People*, by Peggy Lynch and Patty Sicat
H234	*Knocknagoshel Parish*, by Kieran O'Shea
H328	*The Famine in Kerry*, by The Kerry Arch & Hist Soc
J038	*The Guide to Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors*, by Michael H. O'Connor

Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilm

Film Number	*Description*
100153	Item 1-Inscriptions from tombstones – some Kerry
101754 & 844983-844984	1847-1864 Griffiths Valuation records - various counties*
101772-101779	1740-1859 Kenmare Estate Rent rolls
1279253	Item 17– Oliver Estate Map includes names of land occupiers
1559399	Item 8-Francis Guy's Directories
1559408	Item 7-Journal 1846-1909 kept by T. O'Flaherty of Castlegregory.
1559438	Item 4- Index of O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher & Upper Blackwater

Film Number	*Description*
256611-256698	1824-1840 Tithe Applotment Books,various counties
6026290	Handbook to local and Family History, by J. King. Includes 1901 head of household by townland
823685	Item 7-Selections of old Kerry records. Historical and genealogical
840586-840597	1859-1952 Valuation lists for Dingle Rural District
840598-840610	1860-1952 Valuation lists for Cahersiveen Rural District

*(*send a SASE to IGSI for complete list of parishes)*

Sources: IRISH RECORDS Sources for Family and Local History by James G. Ryan, PH.D
The Irish Times on-line: http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/munster/index_ke.htm

Tracing Our Kerry Ancestors

by Kathleen Healey Coburn

If the title to this article gets your attention, you most likely have ancestors that came from County Kerry Ireland. My name is Kathleen Healy Coburn, also known as KerryKate. I was born in County Kerry, though I now make my home in Canada. I am a genealogist who specialises in County Kerry research. Fifteen years ago, my daughter Jane brought home a school project that required she fill out our family tree. I did not realize until I sat down to fill in the details, how little I actually knew about my own family history. This was the start of my journey into tracing my own Kerry ancestors. Many long distance phone calls and mail to Kerry, helped to fill some of the gaps, but also left me with unanswered questions.

I would have to do some homework, to fill in those gaps. I began by finding out as much as I could about every town and village in Kerry that my ancestors came from. I turned to years of back issues of *The Kerryman* and *Kerry's Eye* newspapers. I made files, of every town and village in Kerry, using the articles from the newspapers. Then I got a computer. It was the age of the Internet. Researching became much easier. What began as a simple school project, turned into a business for me. Over the years I have shared my knowledge to help hundreds of clients from all over the world find that place, their Kerry ancestors came from. I would like to share with you, some of the routes that will hopefully lead you to that place in Kerry, where your ancestors came from.

I'm assuming you've completed all the research of your ancestor's life in their immigrant country. You've interviewed family members, checked all the censuses during your ancestor's lifetime, reviewed their civil records, tax and probate records, obituaries, and whatever church records you could find. You believe you know many of the facts of your ancestor's life and are ready to begin researching in County Kerry.

Websites to Review

One of the first places I recommend you visit is the website of Mary O'Connor Tossell. Almost everything you need to know about County Kerry, its townlands, churches, and people is contained on Mary's website "*Waterlilys*" *located at:* http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlker/index.html. Mary has also written a very good article on how to trace your Kerry ancestors. This is available on her website at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlker/find.html.

Another great resource of information is the RootsWeb.com Kerry Mailing list located at: http://lists.rootsweb.com/index/intl/IRL/IRL-KERRY.html. Join the mailing list, it's free. Post your surnames and pedigree information there. Hundreds of members from all over the world share their knowledge and experiences of tracing their Kerry Ancestors. I have been helping out on the Kerry Mailing list for six years, sharing when time permits, items of interest on Kerry, its places and people.

Also, while in the RootsWeb.com website, leave a query about your ancestors on the County Kerry message board. Make a habit of checking your query regularly for a response, internet queries can be a great way to connect with distant cousins.

You've reviewed the "*Waterlilys*"website, surfed through all the Kerry links, joined the RootsWeb.com County Kerry mailing list, posted a query on the message board, and now feel ready to explore all the other options out there. If you have an unusual surname, your search will be a bit easier. If like most of us, your surname is O'Sullivan, or O'Connor, it makes the journey a bit more challenging.

Use Census Substitutes

During the 1922 Irish Civil War, almost all of the 19th Century census records were burned in a fire at the Four Courts building in Dublin. This makes Irish research a bit tricky as we must rely on alternative methods of tracing our Irish ancestors.

Possibly the greatest source of Kerry records, are the sixteen volumes of *O'Kief, Coshe Mange, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, by Albert E. Casey and Thomas Eugene Dowling. These volumes, also known to most as The Casey Collection, contain approximately 3,000,000 records of individuals who lived in Eastern County Kerry and Northwest County Cork. A few of these records go as far back as the BC era, most end around the year 1900. These volumes are available in some of the major libraries around the world. The LDS church has also microfilmed fourteen of the volumes. You can review these microfilms at your nearest LDS Family History Center. The films numbers are:

Vol. 1-2. FHL BRITISH Film	823801
Vol. 3-4. FHL BRITISH Film	823802
Vol. 5-6. FHL BRITISH Film	823803
Vol. 7. FHL BRITISH Film	823804
Vol. 8. FHL BRITISH Film	823805
Vol. 9-10. FHL BRITISH Film	823806
Vol. 11-12. FHL BRITISH Film	823808
Vol. 13-14 FHL BRITISH Film	823809
Vol. 14 (another filming)-15.FHL BRITISH Film	1145995

If you'd like to learn more about the Casey Collection, read Ray Marshall's article "*The Mother Load of Irish Genealogy*" located at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/igsi_published/casey.htm . If you already know your ancestor's townland you have a good chance of locating them on the Griffith's Valuation. If you aren't familiar with the Griffiths Valuation, Beth Mullinax, of the Irish Genealogical Society International, has written an informative article which is available at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~irish/igsi_published/censsub/griffiths.htm. The Family History Library has microfilmed the indexes. Film numbers can be found at FamilySearch.org or visit your nearest Family History Library for assistance.

For those of you who don't know your ancestor's exact parish or townland, a search of the householder's index of Griffith's Valuation a good way to narrow down which parish or townland to begin your research. This is especially useful if you have an unusual surname or another family name, such as a cousin or spouse (if your ancestor married in Ireland). Search the index by both names to narrow down a group of possible parishes and/or townlands. You can find an index to Griffiths Valuation at:http://www.myirishancestry.com/.

As Griffith's Valuation lists only the owner, lease and/or the head of the household you should also review parish records as your ancestor may have lived in the parish but was not included on the Griffith's Valuation. The LDS Family History Library has indexed many Kerry parish records. Check the FamilySearch.org website for more information or visit your nearest Family Research Library for assistance.

Another great site to review, if you know your ancestor's townland, is the Republic of Ireland's Valuation website at: http://www.valoff.ie/search/search.asp. This site allows you to search for details of any taxable property in the Republic of Ireland. As the Valuation Office holds maps and tax valuation records from as early as 1850, they can trace the occupants of a particular property over the years.

Helpful Books

Look for books such as "*Tracing your Kerry Ancestors*" by Michael H. O'Connor. This book is a great source of Kerry historical records useful to anyone with County Kerry ancestry.

"*County Kerry Past and Present*" by Jeremiah King, is a real treasure if you can find a copy. This book is basically an index to the 1901 Kerry census.

For those of you with Killarney roots, "*Exploring Family Origins in Killarney*" written by Noel Farrell has the 1901 and 1911 census information, Griffiths Valuation (1858) maps and history of Killarney. Other wonderful sources of Kerry information are books such as *Ardfert in Times Past* by Tommy O'Connor, *The History of Ballymacelligott* published by the Ballymacelligott Active Retirement Assoc., and the *Castleisland Church and People* by Kieran O'Shea.

Learn About Your Ancestor's Town or Village

Learn as much as you can about the town or village your ancestors came from. I know now, that having the personal knowledge of the area has been the most useful tool for me. Many of the villages, towns and parishes in Kerry have their own websites, Killarney, Moyvane/Newtownsandes, Abbeydorney/Kilflynn, Beaufort Parish, to name just a few.

Also contact the parish your ancestor came from and ask if they publish a parish magazine. Subscribe to it if you can. These parish magazines can be a great source of local history. Two such parish magazines are *The Ballydonoghue Parish Magazine*, and *Knocknagoshel Then and Now*.

To learn more about Kerry read the county's on-line newspapers: *The Kerryman*, *Kerry's Eye* and *The Kingdom*. When you have enough information, write a letter to the Editor. They post ancestor search letters from time to time, space permitting.

Contact Clan Members

Check out Ireland's on-line telephone directory at: http://www.goldenpages.ie/extra/phonebook.html. Write to people with similar surnames who currently live in the same town or village that your ancestor came from. You may find distant cousins who can offer you research assistance, and may be happy to hear from you.

Kerry Heritage Centre

Most people interested in tracing their Irish roots are familiar with Irish Heritage Centres. Each county has a centre, where parish and other records are housed. Many of you know that The Kerry Heritage Center is currently closed while they computerise their records. I have been informed that they expect to be open in late July, early August of 2005. If you have any queries please forward them to the Kerry Genealogical Centre, St. Brendan's College, New Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry."

The more places you leave your ancestor search details on the Net, the better the chance of meeting up with someone who might share your family lines. The world is a smaller place, thanks to the wonders of the Internet. I have connected with cousins I never knew existed, and formed friendships with people from all over the world, who share my love of Kerry. It is a magical County, the people, the scenery, that special place your ancestors came from. The beautiful Kingdom of Kerry.
Regards, KerryKate

http://www3.telus.net/KerryKate/
Kerry Routes/Lost Trails http://www3.telus.net/KerryKate/

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) Quarterly Program

Saturday, February 19, 2005

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IGSI was honoured to have as our February quarterly speaker, Colleen McClain. As Co-First Vice President of IGSI, Colleen has been responsible for attracting and securing the many high quality speakers IGSI has had the opportunity to host. In February, Colleen gave us the benefit of her acquired knowledge and discussed how to discover your Irish ancestor's roots when you have little more to work with than family stories. Using case studies, Colleen demonstrated how to begin your research locally and how to complete it in Ireland. The following is an outline of the syllabus Colleen provided at the lecture. An unabridged version can be found on the IGSI website.

"MOMMA SAID WE WE'RE IRISH: HOW TO PROVE SHE WAS RIGHT"
By Colleen McClain

Some Resources for Irish Genealogical Research

Getting Started With Your Search

Participate in Genealogy Classes offered by IGSI, or available elsewhere such as www.rootsweb.com/. Knowing where to look and how to go about finding sources can make all the difference between a successful and unsuccessful search.

Have some reference books on hand such as *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, 2nd edition, by John Grenham. This book is probably the best guide to Irish genealogy sources published to date. And, *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, 2nd Edition, by Brian Mitchell. This book locates all of the civil, Catholic and Presbyterian parishes in Ireland, as well as Barony and Poor Law Union geographic borders.

Interview family members, and sort out what is known about your ancestors. Start with what you know. Begin a chart of family ancestry. A source for downloadable printable charts is available at: http://www.pbs.org/kbyu/ancestors/firstseries/teachersguide/charts-records.html

Remember to annotate where you get your information. Always document your sources. Calendar your search. Note what you find in each source, even if nothing relevant is found. Note anything unusual, quality of handwriting, time gaps in the record, etc.

Begin With a Known U.S. Location of the Person You Are Researching

Search federal and state census records for your family, including all siblings, and any related families.

Contact county and state archives, vital records, etc. An online search engine such as www.google.com can usually supply contact information, or go to www.rootsweb.com and search U.S. county sites. Ask about birth, marriage, death records; naturalization & Intent papers; Probate records; City Directories; Land records; Civil War Veterans; Old newspapers; County histories.

Contact City or County Public Library, and County Historical/Genealogy Societies. Make your enquiries as specific and as brief as possible. Tell them what you're researching and why. Many are staffed by people who are interested in local history and are very helpful. Sources they may have: County biographies, local census records, land atlas, gravestone inscriptions, obituaries, naturalization records, etc.

Contact churches where your ancestors lived for church histories and for birth, marriage, and death records. If unavailable, they may be able to refer you to where their archived records are kept.

Join Genealogical or Historical Societies where your ancestors lived. Place a query in their publications.

Check all genealogy websites that reference the county or general location where your ancestors lived. They often include cemetery records, local histories, etc., as well as a community of genealogists who may be very helpful. For URL's, check www.rootsweb.com/, or use a search engine such as www.google.com/

When Irish Location(s) Are Known

Contact the County Genealogy Centre. These centres have digitalized parish records for their respective County in The Republic of Ireland. Prices for look-ups vary. Some of the Centres are no longer in operation.

Send a query to local County Libraries. Contact information of most Irish public libraries is available at: http://www.iol.ie/~libcounc/paddress.htm. Identify and contact local historians. Local county libraries are often good sources for locating reliable local historians.

Write to current residents in the geographic area you're researching who have the same surname as your ancestors. Everyone won't reply but someone usually will. Even if they aren't related or have information about your family, they may be able to provide some valuable insight, do look-ups, or be willing to be an onsite contact when you visit Ireland.

Search These Sources in Ireland:

National Archives of Ireland

Catalog most of their holdings online. Includes Abstracts of Wills, microfilmed tithe applotment records, records of Royal Irish Constabulary, and records from 1798 Rebellion.
Bishop Street, Dublin 8
http://www.nationalarchives.ie

National Library of Ireland

Catalog of holdings online. Includes film numbers needed to search Roman Catholic parish registers, and manuscript numbers to find estate records. Photocopies of most materials can be ordered, but fairly costly from U.S.
Kildare Street, Dublin 2
http://www.nli.ie/

General Register Office

Birth, marriage, death records from 1864; some beginning in1845 for Protestants
8-11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2
http://www.groireland.ie/

Registry of Deeds

Original land deeds from 1708 can be searched onsite. Useful to check townland listings during the time frame you're searching since many of the surnames of people mentioned in the Deeds are not included in the Surname Index. (Also check LDS catalog for microfilms listed by Surname, Townland.)
Henrietta Street, Dublin 1
http://www.irlgov.ie/landreg

Representative Church Body Library

Church of Ireland records; they don't do research but do reply to queries about their sources.
Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14
http://www.ireland.anglican.org/library.html

Valuation Office

Griffith's land record valuations & revaluations after 1850s.
Irish Life Centre, Abbey Street Lower, Dublin 1
http://www.valoff.ie/

Centre for Irish Genealogical and Historical Studies

Helpful guidance on Irish genealogy, sources. Guide to National Archives of Ireland and General Register Office of Ireland; historical information about Dublin.
Carraig, Cliff Road, Windgates, Bray, County Wicklow
http://homepage.eircom.net/~seanjmurphy/
E-mail: seanjmurphy@eircom.net

Garda Museum

Searchable for records of some of those employed with Irish Constabulary or the Dublin Police.
Dublin Castle, Dublin 2
http://www.esatclear.ie/~garda/museum.html

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland

Catalog online, photocopies of materials can be ordered, but fairly costly from U.S. Online searchable listing of 'freeholders', i.e., landholders entitled to vote, and signers of 'Ulster Covenant' in 1912.
66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6NY
http://proni.nics.gov.uk/index.htm

Ulster Historical Foundation

Databases online; some open to all, others to members only. Publications available for purchase (Eg. Tenants on the estates of the Earls of Antirm in the 17th century, compiled by Ian Montgomery).
www.ancestryireland.co.uk

Search the Web for Irish Sources:

http://www.genuki.org.uk/ Links to Irish and U.K. sources, information on accessing public records (divided by county). Help on getting started with genealogical research.

http://www.otherdays.com Online data including Irish Directories, and Griffith's Valuations (searchable by county, occupier and leasor or landlord. Often helpful to 'follow the landlord' since related families tended to rent from the same landlord).

http://www.iol.ie/~libcounc/special-collections.htm Links to all the libraries in the Republic of Ireland, special collections or local history departments.

http://www.irishorigins.com/
Limited free surname search, records downloadable for fee. Excellent Griffith's Valuations explanation and indexed images of original records, Wills, etc.

http://tiara.ie/ The Irish Ancestral Research Association (TIARA) lists sources and links; online searchable database of obituaries of the Irish born.

http://www.from-ireland.net/ Click 'County Pages'. Dr. Jane Lyons of Dublin has listed large assortment of Irish records searchable online.

http://www.seanruad.com/ Searchable listing of all townlands in Ireland. For a list of all townlands in a parish, search by civil parish only.

http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/surname/index.cfm The Irish Times offers free search of general history, geographical distribution of surnames.

http://members.cox.net/hayes1966/lo1876.htm Names and locations of landowners in Ireland in 1876.

http://www.nireland.com/genealogy/ Click 'Quick Guide' for information on and explanation of sources in Northern Ireland/Ulster.

http://www.searchenginecolossus.com/Ireland.html Portal linking to Irish search engines.

Quarterly Meeting Info

Irish Genealogical Society, International
Quarterly Meeting

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Saturday, May 21, 2005

Program

8:30 am	Registration
9:00 am	Business Meeting
9:30 am	Tea/Coffee Break
10:30 am	Program

All Day Workshop
Dr. Brian Trainor and Mr. Fintan Mullan

IGSI members $20 Donation
Non-members $25 Donation
Box Lunch Available for $6 or bring your own lunch.

For further information call
Colleen McClain 651-641-0583

Election of Officers 2005-2006

May 21, 2005.

The following people have agreed to serve.

President:
Valerie Morrison
First Vice President:
Open
Second Vice President:
Jeanne Bakken
Secretary:
Mary Wickersham
Treasurer:
Kathy Lund

Do not forget to come and cast your ballot.

Irish Genealogy Society International (IGSI) Quarterly Meeting and All Day Workshop

The Ulster Historical Foundation's

- Dr. Brian Trainor

- Mr. Fintan Mullan

Saturday, May 21
8:30 a.m. ~ 4:30 p.m.

Minnesota Genealogical Society Library
5768 Olson Memorial Parkway
Golden Valley, MN 55422

Sessions to include:
Research methods and resources for all of Ireland
Finding and Using Available Records for Irish and Scots-Irish research
Computer developments in Irish genealogy
Using computer databases and CD-ROMs in research

Brian Trainor is the Research Director of the Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF). He was Director of the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland and Chairman of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. He has held a lecturing post in history at Queen's University, and a fellowship with the Institute of Historical Research.

Fintan Mullan is the Executive Director of Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF) where he has served for nine years. He is a director of Irish Genealogy Limited and the Irish Family History Foundation, and is a committee member of the Northern Ireland Publications Resource (NIPR). He has spoken widely in the USA about Irish family history research, as well as in Canada, the UK, Australia and New Zealand.

Private 20 minute consultations available for $35
Includes a pre-prepared written assessment on the feasibility of research, and a search of the Ulster Historical Foundation's entire database, comprising over 2 million records for the whole of Ireland. Contact UHF to receive questionnaire to be completed and returned to UHF in advance of the workshop. Address: UHF, Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD. Email: enquiry@uhf.org.uk

Box lunches available for purchase @ $6.00 or bring a bag lunch. Drinks provided. Suggested donation $25, or $20 for IGSI members. http://wwwirishgenealogical.org for more information or call 651-641-0583

100 Years Ago In The News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

One of our favorite sources of Irish information is *The Irish Standard,* a weekly newspaper published at: Minneapolis, Minn., May 5, 1894-June 19, 1920. Issues are available on microfilm at the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul. We have had sporadic success with death notices from Minnesota family members in those issues, but also noticed many news articles from the northwestern U.S. You can sometimes hear an Irish lilt in the prose. Here are a few excerpts from early 1905 issues.

OVER THE NORTHWEST

HELENA, Mont. – Andrew O'Connell, a well-known western pioneer, died here the latter part of last week. He was born in Ireland in 1831 and moved to New Jersey in 1847, and then to St. Louis, where he became prominent during the stormy times over the rights of foreigners and Catholics. From there he went to Leavenworth, where he became intimately acquainted with Thomas Ewing and General William T. Sherman. After the panic of 1857 he started for Colorado and became intimate with Joe Chappee. He came to Montana with the discovery of gold in Alder gulch, and had been a prominent citizen of the state ever since. He built the first house in Helena.

Saturday, January 14, 1905

LIMERICK

By consent of both parties, the sum of $150, claimed by Mrs. Margaret Howlett, from the Great Southern and Western railway, for the loss sustained by the death of her son, a milesman in the employment of the company, was made an order of court, and the Limerick Quarter Sessions.

January 28, 1905

WITH THE DEAD

Joseph Grace, who died of acute pneumonia at the Wisconsin Hotel in this city on Tuesday night of last week was laid to rest in St. Mary's cemetery. The young man was 30 years of age and unmarried. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grace, greatly esteemed residents of Grafton, N.D. He was an exceedingly quiet and reserved young man and formed but few acquaintances in this city. On this account many misleading statements regarding his death appeared in the daily papers. By this means however, the father of the young man learned of his son's death and came to Minneapolis. Father, mother and four children, the brothers and sisters of the deceased are left to mourn.

Saturday, February 11, 1905

IT"S HERE ...

An Index ... of the **GENEALOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT information** ...
in ALL of the periodicals in IGSI's collection.

In 2002 we thought "How sad! that answers to our research questions MIGHT be buried in plain sight – on our very own shelves, in the magazines in our collection."

So we indexed ... and indexed ... and indexed some more ... (twelve thousand lines of data so far!) ... listed the articles by Ireland connection (county, province, region, or ALL), and by other COUNTRY discussed - 62 countries and areas, from the A's to the West Indies (Whew!) We indexed by where within those places, and even by time discussed. And besides all the places, we found other entries telling the how and where to find the how and where to research!

> From the first "How sad!" to "today, we're done" took 28 months, and even though "we're done" today, tomorrow's mail brings new issues to read and add to the list.

See the Index on our website at www.irishgenealogical.org, in our library, on CDs and as a print copy, or buy your own CD for only $12.00, plus shipping and handling.If you find what intrigues you - what MIGHT be the key piece to your genealogical puzzle - look in the magazine yourself or get a photocopy of the entry from our staff.

The KEY thought to remember ... the PIPers ("Periodical Index Project" team) listed an entry (big or small) because we felt that the entry is GENEALOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT. If our own families were from that place at that time, we would be EXSTATIC to find that information.

You might not agree with our choices, but you'll have to admit that being able to find a relevant article is definite progress toward erasing the feeling of "How sad!"

Meet the Volunteer Pat Eaton

by Ida Troye

Pat Eaton

On our Leadership Roster, Pat's title is "Projects". What an understatement that is! This dynamo has taken off like a jet plane. In addition to reorganizing IGSI's office and Book Store, she helped IGSI buy a new computer, designed a new Member-Surname Database, helped form a Technology Committee, and chaired the Periodical Indexing Project (PIP). We members are so lucky to have this lady working on our behalf.

Pat started as a Registered Nurse and then earned business and communications degrees and a Masters in Business. After running a company, she worked as a Management Consultant for a number of years and was a Director on a number of boards for community programs. This certainly gave her a good background for the job she took on for IGSI.

Pat is tracing five families in Ireland and so far has located evidence of three of these families. Her interest in Ireland began in 1989 when she and her brother went to Ireland as a lark - just to see what it looked like and maybe find where their family came from. She quickly learned she should have been better prepared.

In 1994, when friends urged her to try genealogical research she decided to give this hobby about three months to see if she would like it. Pat enjoyed it so much she joined IGSI in 1995 to learn more about Ireland and Irish research. Eventually, she volunteered to help with some "small things". She did some transcribing for IGSI's Librarian, Beth Mullinax. Later, Beth mentioned that she was looking for someone to index the periodicals, a sadly neglected source of information.

The PIP project shaped Pat's life for a couple of years. She designed the database and inveigled her son Jon to do the technical design. Then, Pat and other PIP volunteers indexed all of the periodicals held in IGSI's library. Another group of volunteers proofread each indexed page to insure accuracy. After indexing 12,000 lines data, from 84 periodicals, totaling 445 pages, *The Index of Irish Periodicals*, Version 1.0 was born. And it continues to grow. As new periodical issues arrive in the library, they are indexed for the next PIP version.

The Index of Irish Periodicals CD-Rom is available for purchase through the IGSI website and the IGSI Bookshelf. A copy is also available for members to use when they visit the IGSI library. This CD-Rom is also available at other libraries throughout the world including the National Library in Dublin, Ireland, and the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, IN. To read a selected article, researchers locate the relevant periodical at a local library or request a photocopy of the article from IGSI.

The Index of Irish Periodicals is a fabulous resource. When John Grenham, the well-known genealogist from Ireland, spoke at IGSI in 2004, he complimented IGSI's sophisticated product and asked for a copy of the CD. He also expressed how impressed he was with the dedication of IGSI's volunteers.

Pat says that for now, she's just going to spend time on her own research. What do you think? Think we'll find something else for her to solve?

Education

Irish Days

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) designates the second Saturday of each month as "IRISH DAYS". During 2005 these **"IRISH DAYS"** are: April 9, May 14, June 11, July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12 and December 10.

On **"IRISH DAYS"**, the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Research Library is staffed by trained IGSI volunteers. These volunteers offer general guidance, as well as hands-on training in the use of Griffith's Valuation and the LDS 1880 Federal Census CD-ROMs.

Genealogy classes are also made available for those individuals interested in learning the specific methodologies required for successful Irish research. The current course offerings are:

Class Name	*Instructor*	*Time*
Introduction to Basic Genealogy	Nancy Grell	9:30-10:30 am
Introduction to Basic Irish Research and Library Tour	Beth Mullinax	10:30-11:30 am
The Writers Group	Kathy Lund	1:00-2:30 pm

Pre-registration is not required. Classes are subject to change. Check the website for the current curriculum. http://www.irishgenealogical.org

Assistance and classes are free to current members of IGSI and $5.00 to non-members. The $5.00 fee may be applied toward membership when joining IGSI within one month.

IGSI's extensive library resources are available whenever the MGS library is open. See the back cover for MGS driving directions and hours of operation.

Conferences

The annual **NW Metro Genealogy Conference** will be held Saturday, October 15, 2005 at Northdale Middle School in Coon Rapids, MN. Curriculum will include nine general genealogy classes for researchers of all nationalities, as well as a variety of classes specific to Irish genealogy. The conference is open to the general public, feel free to bring a friend interested in genealogy. This will be a full day conference, box lunches will be available. Check the next issue of The Septs for more details or our website at:
http://www.irishgenealogical.org .

Come Back To Erin, Mavourneen

by Joe Shea

In 1954, one of my distant relatives, Reverend Joe Scannell, a Redemptionist priest, visited Ireland along with his sister Helen and her husband Arthur Lang. What follows is a letter written by Father Scannell, to his mother Mary Agnes (Shea) Scannell. Mary (Shea) Scannell (1868-1961) was born in Killorglin, County Kerry, Ireland. She was the daughter of Eugene Shea and Mary O'Connor. As a young woman Mary Scannell had worked as a domestic servant for a Dr. Dodd, before immigrating to Boston around 1890.

This letter was written in Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland directly after Reverend Scannell's visit to his mother's hometown of Killorglin. It gives a glimpse into the encounters he had with his mother's distant relatives and former neighbors. (At the time he wrote the letter he was assigned duties at the Mission Church on Tremont Street, Roxbury, MA which explains the Mission Church stationary.)

The road to Killorigan

Photo courtesy of Joe O'Shea

The encounter he describes with Patsy Begley seems to confirm that Mary's father was indeed Owen Shea. Owen is used interchangeably with Eugene due in part to the Gaelic spelling of Eoghan. Thus the name is Owen in Ireland but seems to be Eugene in the U.S. Patsy also refers to the three girls and two boys of Owen Shea. These were Mary's siblings. They too immigrated to the United States settling in the West Roxbury, Roxbury, and Hyde Park sections of Boston.

The letter is almost poetic in the expressions used. It has been a very valuable resource in confirming and clarifying information I have gathered from other genealogical sources.

MISSION CHURCH
1545 Tremont Street
Roxbury 20, Massachusetts

Sept. 23 1954

Dear Mother Machree:

Altho this is Mission Church stationery I'm using, I'm far from the Mission Church. I'm sitting in a nice room in our Kilarney Hotel. It's cool today and so the hotel porter built a turf fire in the fireplace and while the peat from the Kerry bogs is crackling away, I want to tell you the song they sing . . . . . .

Something inside of me has been purring ever since I came across the Irish Sea from London a week ago today. Before landing, I looked over the green waters and gazed on Dublin's hills and I said to myself: "Over those hills – deeper and closer to the heart of Ireland is Kerry . . . and Killorghlin . . . and not far from St. James Church are the precious earthly remains of the lady who gave me my mother....". As I said that, I looked around and no one was near me standing there at the ship's rail and so I lifted my hand and blessed that spot in the cemetery not far from St. James Church.

It was nice putting my foot for the first time on Irish soil. It was a banquet of beauty for the eyes to look on Irish hills and streets and lanes and bogs. It was inspiring to have everyone – EVERYONE – greet you with "Hello Father" – little children and two-fisted men and colleens with roses in the cheeks – and how thrilling when the Angelus bells ring and off come the hats. I felt a lump in my throat when I said my "first Mass in Ireland" ... it was like the first Mass of my life and – of course – I offered it up for my ma machree and pa. "Come back to Erin". I came back. – And how I loved it!

We had 15 minutes with DeValera and it was a highlight. We met wonderful people in Sligo and Galway and County Mayo (God Help us!) and we drove thru Roscommon and wondered how sheepstealers could treat us so well.
But the joy of joys came today ..... here in Killarney. This morning at ten, Helen and Arthur and I got a private car and drove 14 miles to Kill-or-igan... We – Helen and I – whispered a prayer we would meet someone – anyone – who might know 'Mary

Come Back To Erin, Mavourneen continued on page 46

Come Back To Erin, Mavourneen continued from page 45

Shea'. And our prayer was heard. We went into St. James Church and knelt and looked up at the Tabernacle and thanked God for Mary Shea. I walked softly on the ground for Mary Shea walked on this ground too. We met the Parish Priest who spent two hours with us ... who took us to Patsy Begley, age 93, healthy, alert, who looked at me and said: "Can I believe it? Are you one of Mary Shea's children? Her father was Owen Shea and glory be to God I knew them all. Mary and Nellie and Annie – 3 beautiful girls who had a race for the most beautiful ... sometimes I though Mary was the nicest – and the next day I thought it was Nellie – and sure Annie was so beautiful too. Ownie (Eugene) was a kind of wild one – but Jim Shea was a fine, sensible boy .." On and on and on and on went Patsy Begley and he said he could keep us all day (I wanted to hear him all day) – but when he said the house my mother lived in was almost next door – just down the street – I wanted to start moving and get to the house and down the street I went and stood by the door where you said good-bye to your mother the day you left for America (thank God for the day!). Ma, the house is now owned by some O'Sullivan family and they were not at home. So, the Parish Priest, Helen and I went right in ... the door was open and there was a turf fire in the fireplace and the kettle was on and there was a loaf of fresh bread on the table. I wanted so much to kiss the walls – but I was afraid the Parish Priest would think me too sentimental. There are flowers and bushes all around the house and a sturdy white gate. I didn't mind too much when Patsy Begley said the house you were born in was standing no more. – and Helen went to look at the hallowed spot now a garden.

Father Scannell visiting the O'Shea cottage in Killorigan, County Kerry
Photo courtesy of Joe O'Shea

By the way, Patsy Begley – wotta man – remembered everything. He said: "You know, Father, I'm 93 years old and I REMEMBER EVERYTHING THAT HAPPENED IN 92 OF THESE 93 YEARS!!!!

We then went along the Laun River down to Ballykasan pier and spent half an hour at Dr. Dodds' house which, as you know is now a convent. The Nuns treated us royally and brought us all into the Chapel (Dr. Dodds' living room is now a chapel) and again I walked softly on the floor my Ma kept so clean and I looked lovingly at the windows that let in the sunlight for her. In the Chapel, a few Nuns were praying with 7 or 8 novices – all colleens. When Arthur and Helen and the Parish Priest left the Chapel, I stayed a while and turned around and actually gave the novices and the nuns a little talk. I told them who I was and how my mother worked here and how God loves her so much that she left here for America, Our Lord let the Dodds go too – somewhere – and came in and took a room in the Dodds' house Himself.

Ma, it's been a wonderful, wonderful day. I shall never forget it.

We drove to Douglas and went thru all the classrooms looking for any Scannells. We finally met a "Mary Scannell" – a sweet cherub of 7 or 8 – who must be a relative of ours. It started to rain – they call it a SOFT rain in Ireland – but I never saw it rain harder anywhere – and this SOFT MIST (it rained cats and dogs) kept us from looking up the Scannells further. Besides, the Parish Priest was still with us and we thought he did his duty for the day ... So, we started back to Ballykasan.

That's all for now, Ma. All I want to say in closing (the longest letter I've written in a few years) – all I say in closing is walking the streets of Kill-or-igan and Kerry and Ballykasan was like walking down the aisles of a Church. Every moment was a holy moment today. Every hour a joyful hour. "Come back to Erin, Mavoureen!!" Ma machree, you didn't come back but what a breathless delight to come back for you,

Lovingly
/s/ Joe

Dr. Dodd's home.
Photo courtesy of Joe O'Shea

Thank You Volunteers!

by Jeanne Bakken. Volunteer Coordinator

Thank you to all the Volunteers who have made contributions to IGSI this past quarter. The following are some of the individuals who volunteered their time:

Periodical Index Project Volunteers

Database Design, Implementation
Pat Eaton, with the assistance of the Article Data Entry crew, especially Colleen McClain and Kathy Lund.

Article Data Entry
Jeanne Bakken
Barb Courtney
Judy Dungan
Susan Kranz
Kathy Lund
Colleen McClain
Priscilla McGunnigle
Val Morrison

Fresh Eyes Editors
Joanne Heinz
Virginia Mahoney
Donald McGavisk
Kathleen O'Gorman
Moira Boyne Rummel

Technical Design & Production
Jon Eaton

Proofreaders for the April Septs
Leo Casey, Charlottesville, VA
Mary Toillion, Lakewood, CO
Roseanne Nolan, Montana
Eileen Gannon – Duluth, MN

Volunteer Opportunities

by, Jeanne Bakken, Volunteer Coordinator

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as need basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you do not have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that do not require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be a great help if we could contact you by project-to-project basis.

Volunteer Coordinator

This is a great way to get involved in the IGSI. If you like working with people and have 4-6 hours per month to E-mail volunteers this might be for you. The job involves keeping a current list of volunteers and e-mailing them once or twice a month for Irish Saturday Quarterly Meetings and special programs. Attendance at once a month Board meetings is encouraged.

Access Database Developers

Do you know Microsoft Access? We're looking for individuals to help develop relatively simple Access databases. You choose the number of hours you can volunteer. This is the perfect opportunity for members located anywhere in the world to volunteer!

The Septs

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before The Septs is published.

For more information on these and other opportunities contact:
Jeanne Bakken, Volunteer Coordinator • 952-832-5633
E-Mail: Volunteers@irishgenealogical.org

Hurry Up and Wait? Not Anymore

by Diane Lovrencevic

The non-computer user finds genealogy to be a 'hurry up and wait' affair. Their typical process involves going to the library or history center and searching through stacks of books, periodicals and papers until they find the one article that gets them excited, only find they need to write a letter for more information and then wait to get an answer. Now is the time for the non-computer user to start searching online.

You do not have to own a computer to create an e-mail account, anymore than you have to own a computer to access the Internet.

Genealogy is all about finding information and the Internet is all about searching information. What better marriage than genealogy and the Internet. No one suggests that all research can be done using a computer, but the Internet and computers can help. Many genealogical records have been made digital and are available to the genealogist on the Internet.

For many genealogical records, today's digital research replaces the old method of hunting through paperwork in dusty cabinets. Searchable databases with instant results and e-mail allowing fast contact to people all over the world, has become the genealogist's mode of choice. But what of the individual who does not own a computer?

Check with your public library or school, many offer computers and internet access free of charge. An added bonus – some Web sites that charge the individual a fee to access their records may be offered free of charge at the public library. And, if your search reveals that you need to see the record in question, you can often order it on inter-library loan. You can cut weeks, maybe months, off your search time.

The computer and the Internet offer another important tool to the genealogist, e-mail. This is a fast and electronic way to retrieve information, explore ideas and communicate with others. You do not have to own a computer to create an e-mail account, anymore than you have to own a computer to access the Internet. There are several websites that offer Web-based e-mail accounts free of charge. A Web-based e-mail account will allow you to access your e-mail from any computer in the world that has access to the Internet, including computers of friends and family, as well as computer in public libraries, schools and internet café's.

Establishing a new e-mail account takes only a few minutes and couldn't be easier. Web sites offering free Web-based e-mail can be found at: http://mail.yahoo.com, http://hotmail.com, and http://www.mail.com, to name a few. When you open this account you will be asked to provide some basic information about yourself, after which you will choose an account name and password.

The account name (sometimes referred to as your User ID) will become part of your email address. So, if you open an account with the website Yahoo.com and you choose the account name "Johndoe" your email address will be: <Johndoe@yahoo.com>. For security purposes do not use surnames or common words as your password. Instead, create a six to eight word phrase that is meaningful to you. Use the first letter in each word of this phrase to create your password. For example, for the phrase "I walk 2 miles every day", your password would be: *iw2med*.

Once you have access to the Internet, and your own email account, you will be amazed at the speed in which you can receive and gather your family information. Easier access to thousands of genealogical resources, historical information, family histories, contact with other researchers and even distant relatives around the world, is at you fingertips! Using a computer and the Internet, like anything else takes some practice, but is well worth the effort. In fact, you'll wonder how you ever got along without them!

Surname List is Moving?

Discussion is under way about moving the surname list from ***The Septs*** to the Web. With members-only access.

Call or e-mail and let us know your thoughts.

E-Mail: President@irishgenealogical.org

Irish Days

One Saturday a month IGSI researchers are available to assist members. Irish Days - 9:00 am to 3:00 pm

APRIL 9 May 14 JUNE ELEVENTH

For more information go to www.irishgenealogical.org

Donations

Financial Donations

IGSI is grateful for the many financial gifts from our members. A special thanks to these members who have donated more than $10.00 in the past three months:

Eileen M. Becker	Bonnie M. Haugen	Ellen Puff
James N. Bruen	Mary McCullough Novak	Mona S. Lamkin
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Patricia Tuchman	Thomas G Dosch	Barbara Courtney
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Barbara Williamson	Edwin Foley	Nora C. McDonald
Glenn O'Meara	Frank Fourre	Christine Shields Malesky
Boyd L. Wright	Howard J. Woods, Jr.	

Clans

by Beth Mullinax

If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact: The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland.
E-mail: theclansofireland@ireland.com

BOWLER Family - We received information on their 2004 family reunion too late for the April issue, however if you wish to check on future Bowler family reunions contact Mary Ann Schloegl.
E-mail: Mschloeg@aol.com

DEVLIN Clan – Planning a gathering during 2005. For further information:
E-mail: dnddevlin@aol.com

MACGEOGHAN Clan – Planning a Grand Reunion in Ireland. June 27 through July 3, 2005. For further information:
E-mail: jgeoghan1@netzero.net
Website: http://www.geoghegan.org/clan

AINLE/HANLEY Clan – Planning the next clan gathering September 2005. For further information contact John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum, County Tipperary, Ireland
E-mail: johnhanly@eircom.net

KEOHANES of West Cork – Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. For further information contact Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork
E-mail: nmhickey@indigo.ie

O'DEA Clan – Planning a meeting in 2005. For further information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland.
E-mail: odeaclan@eircom.net
Website: http://www.odeaclan.org

O'DOUBHERTY/ODOCHARTAIGH – Reunion being planned for July 2005 in Ireland. More information and registration is available on their website.
Website: http://www.odochartaigh.org

O'LEARY Clan Gathering - Tenth annual - to be held September 16-18, 2005 in Inchigeelagh Village, Co Cork, home of the O'Learys. For further information contact Joe Creedon at Creedon's Hotel, Inchigeelagh, Co. Cork, Ireland. Phone: 011 353 26-49012
E-mail: olearygathering@hotmail.com

O'TOOLE Clan Rally – The dates for the 2005 Clan O'Toole rally have been confirmed as follows: Friday, July 1 through Sunday, July 3, 2005 in the beautiful city of Melbourne, Australia. For further information contact:
E-mail: Melanieotoole@hotmail.com - Australian contact.
E-mail: jotoole1@mn.rr.com - United States contact
Website: http://ww.clan.otoole.net.au

The **TIERNEY** Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-Mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Website: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Queries

Address Queries to: Irish Genealogical Society Intern'l, Attn: Queries, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422. Include IGSI number and/ or your most recent mailing label with your query.

O'REILLY LYNCH

IG#4617 Anne Brothers, P.O. Box 1346, Rosamond, CA 93560, Russane@starband.,net

Seeking information on the siblings of Mary O'REILLY b. 1835 (husband, Thomas LYNCH b. 1835, Dublin, IRE). Immigrated 1866 from Dublin, IRE to Coal Township, Harrison Cty, WV. Mary's siblings immigrated from Dublin, IRE to the U.S. circa 1871-1883; brother Michael and family settled in Michigan; sister Kitty in Cincinnati, OH; brother Patrick, who immigrated in 1883, settled in Mt. Holyoke, MA; sister Anne and brother Owen immigrated in 1871 along with brother Patrick's two children, Owen and Mary Ann. Two brothers Bernard and John (b. 1832), settled in Australia.

CASEY (O) CONNOR GRIFFIN

IG#5481 Nancy Grell, 35 Nathan Ln No #215, Plymouth MN 55441 ngrell99@yahoo.com

Seeking info on Martin Casey. Emigrated fom Cty Kerry (?) to MI and then northern MN (Brainerd and Duluth), Martin Casey (b. 1808 Ire d. 1892 Superior WI) m. Julia (b. 1826 Ire). Julia immigrated to US in 1862. Martin may have worked in Cty Waterford mines. In 1870 Census, Martin and Julia were in Eagle River MI (copper mining). Of their 8 children, 3 are known: Thomas b. 1854 IRE, Margaret b. 1860 IRE, John b. 1861 IRE. Other relatives: Julia O'Connor (b. 1804 IRE) m. John Casey. Their children: Patrick Casey (b. 1834 IRE) m. Mary Connors (b. 1835 IRE); Catherine Casey (b. 1838 IRE); Julia Casey(b. 1839 IRE) m. Jeremiah Griffin (b. 1832 IRE); Ann Casey (b. 1841 IRE) m. Henry Martin. They were in Eagle River, MI in 1860 Census, Central Mine MI 1870 Census.

DEVINE KEAGAN/KERGAN

IG#0149 Beth L. Mullinax, 5519 E. Oberlin Circle, Fridley, MN 55432-6018

Thomas DEVINE, b. IRE, circa 1822. Married a Mary KEAGAN/KERGAN, Parish of Trail?. Married Aug 19, 1848 in the Civil Parish of Fuerty, Cty Roscommon. Lived in Watertown, Carver Cty, MN. Enlisted Co. D., 1st Regiment of Infantry Volunteers of MN. D. at Fort Snelling, MN while on active duty. Children listed on Watertown, MN 1880 census: John & Thomas, both b. in IRE and Michael & Martin both b. in MA (Roxbury?). Mary d. Jan 12, 1900. I have the Pension records from his military service and would be glad to mail them to anyone that is a descendant of this couple. (Also, have pension records for a different Thomas Devine, wife's name also Mary.)

MCCARTHY WARD

IG#2875 June McCarthy, 1524 Irene, Modesto, CA 95355

Seeking information and Irish birthplace of John McCarthy, son of John McCarthy and Mary McCasey (Casey). B. May 1822 or 1824 in Cty Cork, IRE. Immigrated to U.S. circa 1849-1855. Married 1853 in St. Paul, MN to Mary Ward daughter of Thomas and Mary Noland Ward of Henderson, Sibley Cty, MN. Settled in Henderson, Blakley area.

SHANAHAN SHANNAHAN

IG# 6799 Sue Shanahan Webb; E-mail; suewebb123@sbcglobal.net

David and Mary Mahoney Shanahan were b~1810 possibly in Cty Cork, IRE. They had approx. 6 children: Julia (b~1827), Mary (b~1832), Daniel (b~1835), Patrick (b~1838), Ellen#1 (b/d~1841) and Ellen#2 (b~1843.) Last 3 children baptized at St. Bernard's Church in Abbeydorney, Cty Kerry, IRE. Family from Ardfert/O'Dorney area of Cty Kerry. Found passenger list for a Mary Shanahan with 4 children emigrating to US from Liverpool in April 1850. Daughter, Julia came October 1850. Not sure when David and son Daniel came to US. Cousins Dennis Shanahan arrived 1872 and Mary Shanahan Lynch ~1885. Immigrated to NY, moved to Boston and later Indianapolis in 1851. While in Indianapolis, daughters, Julia m. Dennis Sullivan (widr w/ 3 children) and Mary m. Jeremiah Mahoney. In 1856, the two families and possibly the other family members, headed to Omaha, NE. David, Mary and their children (except Julia's family who left Indianapolis for St. Joseph, MO ~1858) lived in Omaha until ~1859 when they headed to St. Joseph, MO where they lived until 1864. They settled in Omaha. (Except Julia's family who moved to Rulo, NE.) Son Daniel (b~1835) m. Mary Kane (daughter of John Kane and Mary Stundon) in Omaha ~1856. No information on son Patrick (b~1838.) Daughter Ellen (b~1843) m. James Slightam in Omaha in 1862. James d. 1870. Ellen m. again in Omaha in 1873 to Mike Barry.

LEE KINGSTON

IG#6815 William M. Lee, 1839 Brandon Ave, Petersburg, Va. 23805 (E-mail: Docbackdoor@aol.com) seeks information regarding the backgrounds of one Jane Kingston and John Lee. Jane Kingston was b. 1779 in Bantry, Cty Cork, IRE. She married John Lee in 1798 in Bantry, Ross-Cork Diocese, they had 13 children, two of whom d. in infancy. The place and DOB of John Lee is not known. The Lee's appeared to have immigrated to the U.S. circa 1817, visiting a Samuel Kingston, a lawyer in Pittsburgh, PA., then settling in St. Claire Co, IL where one Simon Kingston owned a farm. I would like information towards identifying backgrounds of Jane Kingston & John Lee.

Article Contributions

We welcome genealogists, historians, family researchers, and others to submit articles for publication in *The Septs*.

Feature Articles

Feature articles should pertain to Irish or Scottish genealogy and history. Preference will be given to articles based on research methodologies, case studies, how-to articles, and historical essays relating to the journal's focus topic, though other articles will be considered.

Quarter	Focus Topic	Deadline
July 2005	*County Cork*	*May 1, 2005*
Oct. 2005	*Irish of Pennsylvania*	*Aug. 1, 2005*
Jan. 2006	*Census Substitutes*	*Nov. 1, 2005*
April 2006	*The Diaspora*	*Feb. 1, 2006*

Feature articles should be no longer than 1,600 words. Use Garamond 11 point font for text, Garamond Bold-Italic 11 point font for headings. Articles may be submitted digitally via Microsoft word (.doc), text (.txt), or Rich Text Format (.rtf) files.

Accompanying photographs, sketches and maps are encouraged. Submit scanned, digital photos at 300 dpi in black and white output. Please do not submit original photographs.

Regular Columns

Your comments and questions are also welcome for other columns featured in The Septs.

Letters to the Editor - We encourage you to write us with your comments on the newsletter and its articles, let us know about your research success stories, your experiences with IGSI, or anything else you'd like to discuss. 50 words or less.

Ask Connemara Kate - Having trouble with your research? Beth Mullinax our renowned Librarian is here to answer basic to complex questions about researching Irish genealogy. 50 words or less.

Queries – Submit your family research queries here. Use standard genealogy abbreviations in your query. Include your IGSI membership number and/or your most recent mailing label. 150 words, though longer queries will be accepted if space is available.

Clans - Let fellow IGSI members know about your upcoming family reunions. Provide the family name, date, place and contact information (mail, email and website if available). 50 words or less.

We reserve the right to edit any submitted information for clarity and space requirements. Accepted articles will appear in The Septs and may also appear on-line at IGSI's website at: http://www.irishgenealogical.org.

Research Assistance

IGSI offers its members low-cost research assistance of the following resources held in the IGSI library:

- *Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York*. Please submit **FULL NAME** and approximate **DATES OF RESIDENCE in NEW YORK**.
- *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection". Data in this collection is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known, Counties Cork and Kerry **PLACENAMES**.
- IGSI's Irish Passenger List collections. These collections are largely for U.S. Ports of Entry. Please submit **FULL NAME**, approximate **AGE** and **YEAR OF ARRIVAL**.
- *The Search for Missing Friends*, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot newspaper. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known **MIGRATION ROUTES** and Irish **PLACENAMES**.

The cost of this research assistance is $5.00/hr and is limited to a one-name search. Most searches take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. Alternately, a member may set a spending limit on the research.

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of the IGSI's indexed publications is performed free of charge.
- Townland Maps: Photocopies of Townland maps are available upon request. The cost of reproduction will be rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a County. If a couple married in Ireland, both surnames will be plotted on the same county map at no additional charge. If a surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, the member will be notified and no charges incurred.

In addition to the above charges, members are required to pay the cost of photocopies at $0.20 per page plus postage. Additional shipping charges of $1.50 will be incurred for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit all the relevant information listed above, plus additional information you believe pertinent to your research. Include your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit your request via the U.S. Mail to: Irish Genealogical Society, International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

DO NOT SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH FEE UNTIL REQUESTED. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail.

This research assistance is available for **CURRENT MEMBERS** of IGSI. If your membership has lapsed, or if you would like to join IGSI, please refer to the membership form at the back of this newsletter.

Library News *January • February • March*

Purchases

H564 – *Houses of Wexford, Historical Genealogical Architectural Notes*, by David Rowe & Eithne Scallan. Published by Ballinakella Press, Whitegate, Co. Clare, IR, unpaged, but 1,037 locations listed, illus., maps, glossary, index of places and surnames. [*The Houses of Clare, Cork (Vol. 1), and Kerry* have been published and are in the IGSI collection.]

H565 – *Ross Island. Mining, Metal and Society in Early Ireland*, by William O'Brien. [Ross Island is in Killarney, County Kerry] Published by Bronze Age Studies, Department of Archaeology, National University of Ireland, Galway, 2004, 768 p., illus., maps.

J157 – *The Irish Ancestor* 1969-1986, edited by Rosemary ffolliott. This CD-ROM is a reproduction of the periodical "*The Irish Ancestor*". The journals have been fully indexed, all 33 issues over its 18 year run, over 2,500 pp., 320 pp. with illus. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2004. 1 CD-ROM.
SEE BOOK AND MEDIA REVIEWS!

K092 – *Church of St. Patrick, Shieldsville, MN (Rice County). Baptismal Register 1870-1992; Marriage Register 1870-1992; and Death Register 1870-1992*. Microfilm copy of the records from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN. 1 roll

K093 – Roll 1 - *Church of Immaculate Conception, Fairbault, MN (Rice County). Roll 1 – Baptismal Register 1859-1960*. Microfilm copy of the records from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN. 1 of 2 rolls

K093 - Roll 2 – *Church of Immaculate Conception, Faribault, MN (Rice County). Roll 2 – Baptismal Register 1960-1993; Marriage Register 1958-1992; Death Register 1928-1993*. Microfilm copy of the records from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, MN. 2 of 2 rolls

L092 – *Pax Vobis. A History of the Diocese of Saint John, its Bishops and Parishes*, by Rev. Dr. Michael McGowan. [New Brunswick] Published by Editions du Signe, Strasbourg, France, 2004, 127 p., illus., maps.

P067 – *Returning Home. Transatlantic Migration from North America to Britain & Ireland 1858-1870*, compiled and edited by James P. Maher. This is a list of passengers from North America TO the British Isles, especially Ireland. Over 42,000 names with details of each passenger. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2004. 1 CD-ROM.
SEE BOOK AND MEDIA REVIEWS!

S078 – *Surnames of County Monaghan – Regional Frequency and Distribution*. An alphabetical list of the family names of County Monaghan for the year 2001. Compiled by Pat Holland. Published by Author, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, no date, 94 p.

Publications

The Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 27 Nos. 3 & 4, September & December, 2004. Published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia.
E-mail: dmountain@netspeed.com.au
Website: http://www.hagsoc.org.au/

Australian Family Tree Connections, January & February, 2005. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia,
Website: http://www.aftc.com.au

Bandon Historical Journal, No. 21, 2005. Published by the Bandon Local History Society, c/o Mrs Geraldine Harrington, Glenburn, Knockbrogan, Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Bigwill News, Vol. 12, No. 1, January/February, 2005. Published by the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, PO Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/wiilbig

Chinook, Vol. 25, No. 1, Winter, January, 2005. Journal of The Alberta Family Histories Society, P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
E-mail: chinook@afhs.ab.ca
Website: http://www.afhs.ct.ca

Clogher Record: 2004. Published by the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland.
E-mail: chs@eircom.net
Website: http://www.clogherhistoricalsoc.com

Connections, Vol. #27, Issue # 2, December, 2004. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-Mail: www_qfhs@cam.org
Website: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

Irish Family History, Vol. 20, 2004. Journal of the Irish Family History Society, P.O. Box 36, Naas, County Kildare, Ireland.

Library News

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 14, No. 5, Nov/Dec 2004. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067.
Website: http://www.ifif.org

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 13, No. 4, December, 2004. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: maher12@juno.com
Website: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

Irish Heritage Links, Vol. 9, Nos. 3, 4, & 5, July & October 2003 and January 2004. Published by Irish Heritage Association, c/o Belfast Industrial Heritage, Ltd., Harland & Wolff Old IT Building, The Old Titanic Quarter, Queen's Road, Queen's Island, Belfast BT3 9DT, Northern Ireland.

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 12 No. 4, November 2004. Published by the Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946.
E-mail: genfitzmh@aol.com

New York Irish History, 1986 Edition; Vol. 2, No. 1, 1987; Vol. 3, 1988; Vol. 4, 1989; Vol. 5, 1990-91; Vol. 6, 1991-92; Vol. 7, 1992-93; Vol. 8, 1993-94; Vol. 9, 1995; Vol 10, 1996; Vol. 11, 1997; Vol. 12, 1998; Vol. 13, 1999; Vol. 16, 2002; and Vol. 17. Published by the NY Irish History Roundtable, PO Box 2087, Church Street Station, New York, NY 10008-2087.

New York Irish History Roundtable, Newsletter, Fall 2003, Spring & Fall 2004. Published by the NY Irish History Roundtable, PO Box 2087, Church Street Station, New York, NY 10008-2087.

North Irish Roots, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2004. Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society, c/o Graduate School of Education, 69 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HL, Northern Ireland.
Website: http://www.nifhs.org

Robey/Robie/Roby Family Association Member Newsletter, Vol. 9, Issue 1, Mid-Nov issue 2004. Published by the Association, 141 N. Crown Hill Road, Orrville, OH 44667
Email: donrobroby@aol.com
Website: http://www.geocities.com/robyfamily

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Bulletin, Vol. 35, No. 4, December, 2004. Published by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada.
Website: http://www.saskgenealogy.com

The Shamrock Leaf, Vol. No. 39, November 2004. Newsmagazine of the Irish Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick, 109 Roy Avenue, Miramichi, NB E1V 3N8, Canada.
E-mail: fmccarth@nbnet.nb.ca

Tiara, The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Vol. 21, No. 4. Fall, 2004. Published by the Irish Ancestral Research Association, P.O. Box 619, Sudbury, MA 01776.
Website: http://tiara.ie

Tipperary Historical Journal, 2004. Published by the Co. Tipperary Historical Society, Castle Avenue, Thurles, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.
E-mail: society@tipperarylibraries.ie

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Gleanings

by Beth Mullinax

January, February, March, 2005

UNITED STATES

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

We have a book containing genealogical information on one of its covers: Bookplate: John R. Dillon. The reverse side has the following: "Johanna Daly? Carney, born Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland about 1808. Mother: Nora Barret; Father a contractor. Sisters, Margaret & Mary; Brothers Dave and Tom remained in Ireland; Brothers Darby and John deceased. Two of Dave's daughters made one or more trips to Illinois. Two of John's sons, Jerry and Dave, were judges in New Mexico – one held commission during Spanish-American War." Could this be your family?

MINNESOTA – The "South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo" will be held on Saturday, November 5, 2005, at the Minnesota State University, Mankato - Centennial Student Union. For additional information contact Jessica Potter 507-345-5566 or Daardi Sizemore 507-389-1029
Website: http://www.lib.mnsu.edu/lib/archives/expo/expo.html

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH – The FGS/UGA Conference, "Reminders of The Past: Visions for the Future", will be held September 7-10, 2005, in Salt Lake City. For information on this conference can be found on the website.
Website: http://www.familysearch.org

INTERNATIONAL

IRISH TOURIST BOARD – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official website.
Website: http://www.ireland.travel.ie/

IRISH VETERANS HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTRE LTD. Capel Chambers, 119 Capel Street, Dublin 1, Ireland,. The objective of this organization is to create "a lasting and evolving legacy honoring those who served outside, though not excluding, the Irish Defense Forces". They wish to identify all Irish veterans, regardless of the country they served. IGSI has a copy of the application but if you need further information or clarification contact the organization.
E-mail: dectwth@eircom.net

WEXFORD – New address for the Wexford Family History Society: Wexford Family History Society, 24 Parklands, Wexford, Ireland.

ENGLAND & WALES – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line with this new service. Their new website is: http://www.gro.gov.uk

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND – Liverpool Record Office, Central Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EW, England. Telephone: 0151 233 5817. The Liverpool Record Office (LRO) is now offering research services. The LRO holds the archives of the City Council as well as parish records of many Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist churches in the Liverpool area. LRO also has archive holding of: Liverpool cemetery records, school records, some Poor Law Union records, Liverpool street directories from 1766, newspapers from 1756, photographs, topographical watercolors, maps and town plans.
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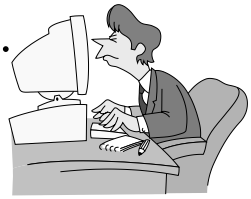

Library Donations

We are so fortunate to receive the generous donations of our members and friends. The following publications were donated to the library over the last quarter:

A384 – *Dublin Street Names,* by Paul Clerkin. Published by Gill & Macmillan Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2001, 196 p., illus. Donated by Gloria Peck Brown, Bellevue, WA.

D054 – *Family History on the Web. An Internet Directory for England and Wales, 2004/5 Edition,* by Stuart A. Raymond. Published by the Federation of Family Histories Societies Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England, 2004, 119 p.

D058 – *Words from Wills and Other Probate Records 1500 – 1800. A Glossary,* by Stuart A. Raymond. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England, 2004, 114 p.

F037 – *The Toohy-Toohey-Toey-Tooey-Touhy-Touhey Surnames Listed on the Ellis Island Records*, compiled by Janet Towey Mann, Southbury Ct. Donated by Virginia Mahoney, Maplewood, MN.

G067 – *Some 19th Century Records Pertaining to the Allen Families of the Ballybunion Vicinity of County Kerry, Ireland (Listowel Union).* Revised 2004, by Dennis Ford, Little Egg Harbor, NJ. Unpublished, 21 p., September 2004. [Contains Tithes, marriages, deaths, etc. of the Allen surnames in the area.]

G107 – *The Poor Law Records of Counties Limerick, Clare and Tipperary*. Listed and introduced by S.C. O'Mahony, Ph. D., Archivist, Mid-West Region. Supplement to North Munster Antiquarian Journal, Vol. XXI 1979. Donated by Clasp Press, Ennis, Co. Clare, Ireland. Published by the North Munster Antiquarian Society, 1979, unpaged. [This is not a list of people, but a list of Poor Law Union Records available by Poor Law Unions, districts, and dates.]

The following five volumes of the *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin* were donated by Peter Wilson. They contain court records of a sort, which deal with the governing of Dublin City. These volumes are a great resource for surnames, containing records of compensation to individuals for their goods and services, etc. These volumes however, are not indexed.

G195.06 – *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, Vol. VI*, by John T. Gilbert. Assembly Roll, 1692-1706 [1716]. Published by Joseph Dollard, Dublin, 1896, 624 p., illus., no index.

G195.07 – *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, Vol. VII*, by Sir John T. Gilbert. Assembly Roll, 1716-1726 [1730]. Published by Joseph Dollard, Dublin, 1896, 614 p., illus., map, no index.

G195.08 – *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, Vol. VIII*, edited by Rosa Mulholland Gilbert. Assembly Roll, 1730 – 1831- 1740. Published by Joseph Dollard, Dublin, 1901, 622 p., illus., no index.

G195.09 – *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, Vol. IX*, edited by Lady Gilbert. Assembly Roll, 1740-1751. Published by Joseph Dollard, Dublin, 1902, 631 p., illus., no index.

G195.10– *Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin, Vol. X*, edited by Lady Gilbert. Assembly Roll, 1752-1756 [1760]. Published by Joseph Dollard, Dublin, 1903, 532 p., illus., no index.

IM33 – *"Revisiting 'Great Man' History" or How the Irish Captured the City of St. Paul*, by Mary Lethert Wingerd. Series 30, Fall 1998, No. 2. Published by Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, University of Notre Dame, IN, 2003, 26 p. Donated by Gloria Peck Brown, Bellevue, WA.

J112 – *World War I Army Ancestry, Fourth Edition*, by Norman Holding. Revised & updated by Iain Swinnerton. Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Bury, Lancashire, England, 2003, 104 p., map, illus. These are English WW I records.]

S079 – *Families of Co. Cork, Ireland. From The Earliest Times to the 20th Century*, by O'Laughlin, Michael. Published by The Irish Genealogical Foundation, Kansas City, MO, 1999, 224 p., illus., and index. Donated by Art Paulson, Minneapolis, MN.

FH – Priest and Patriot. A Short Sketch of the Life of Michael Tormey, C.C., by James Tormey Clare. Published by Trafford Publishing, Victoria, BC, Canada, 122 p., illus. Donated by Mary Beth Tormey Stevens, Westport, CT.

Tracing Your Kerry Ancerstors

Michael O'Connor

Kerry is one of the Irish counties which has experienced a high level of emigration to North America and elsewhere. In comparison with many Irish counties, it has fewer records of value to family historians. This makes it important to use the existing records to their best advantage.

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The History of Ballymacelligott and Its People, County Kerry

Peggy Lynch and Patty Sicat

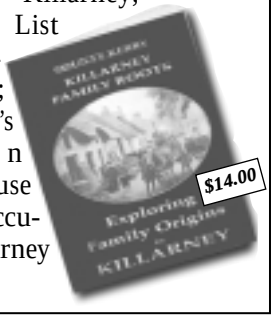
$25.00

Published by the Ballymacelligott Active Retirement Assoc this book contains essays of local lore and history of this parish. Essays topics include townlands, churches, cemeteries, schools, and local clergy.

County Kerry – Killarney Family Roots – Exploring Family Origins in Killarney

Noel Farrell

Kerry-A Brief History; 1901 & 1911 Census; Map of the 47 Townlands surrounding Killarney; Killarney Pub List 1927; 1943/44 Electors List; 1856 Griffith's Valuation (address, house number and occupier); Old Killarney 1858 Map.



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John Grenham

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Irish Ancestors, A Pocket Guide to Your Family History- John Grenham Written by the leading authority and most respected author in the field, John Grenham, this little book is a quick one-stop shop for those who want the essential information on tracing their family trees, but don't want too much detail.

County Galway- Tuam Family Roots; Exploring Family Origins in Tuam

Noel Farrell

Tuam: A Brief History; 1901 & 1911 Census; Thom's 1932 Directory; 1943 Electors List; Map of the 97 Townlands surrounding Tuam; 1854 Griffith's Valuation (address, house number and occupier); Old Tuam 1850 Town Map.

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Noel Farrell

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A Brief History; 1901 & 1911 Census; 1940 Electors List; Map of the 64 townlands surrounding Rathkeale and Newcastle West. 1851 Griffith's Valuation, (address, house number and occupier); 1851 Map of Rathkeale & Newcastle West.

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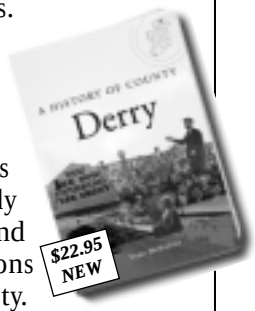
Topography starts off this history, showing an east-west division that also marks off a difference in religious populations. The book covers plantations, the Industrial Revolution, the 1968 civil rights clashes and Bloody Sunday, and social and educational traditions of the city and county.



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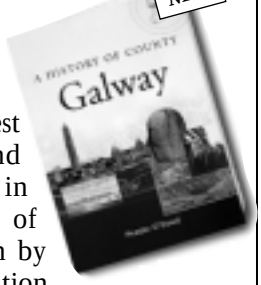

This history of the second largest county in Ireland and the largest in the province of Connacht, both by area and population, traces political, administrative, social and economic developments over the centuries.

The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986,

Rosemary Ffolliott

This publication is a reproduction of the series The Irish Ancestor, a leading genealogical publication of it's time. This easy to use CD-ROM contains all the issues published during its 18 year run.

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Reviewed by Tom Rice, CGRS.

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Returning Home: Transatlantic Migration from North America to Britain & Ireland 1858-1870,
James P. Maher, compiler and editor, Dublin: Eneclann, 2004. Price $39.95. System requirements: Widows 95 through XP. Pentium 90Mhz with 32MB RAM

From 1858-1870 the British Government recorded information on over 42,000 passengers who arrived in the U.K. from North America. The purpose was to identify possible Fenian Conspirators who might be returning to Ireland principally from America. In 1859 over 25,000 Irishmen in America belong to this armed group. The numbers grew to 50,000 during the Civil War. The passenger information was compiled from 150 ships making 818 voyages across the Atlantic.

This CD is easy to use and offers excellent search capabilities and results displays. The search facility allows for retrieval of data by forename, surname, ship name, sailing date, ship manifest, passenger demographics and also allows for general text retrieval. The introductory section gives a brief history of the Fenians and explains issues regarding sailing dates and transcription methods.

The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986: CD-ROM
Rosemary FFolliott., editor, *The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986*, Dublin: Eneclann, 2004. Price $79.95.
System requirements: Widows 95 through XP. Pentium 90Mhz with 32MB RAM. Adobe Acrobat Reader is required to read this CD-ROM.

The Irish Ancestor was a leading genealogical publication during its 18-year run. It printed articles ranging from source material such as wills, bibles, church registers, gravestones, to biographies, estate inventories, domestic history and reviews. Its focus was the 18th and 19th centuries.

This CD-ROM is a joy to use. The Adobe Acrobat Reader bookmarker feature allows for the easy browsing of the titles of each issue. The Reader's search feature retrieves data from the entire run of articles for any word, name or phrase and will then take you directly to the page that contains the search term. All 2,500 pages of the original publication including over 320 pages with illustrations are on this CD-ROM.

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Galway	April 1994	Dublin	April 1998	Butte, MT	January 2002
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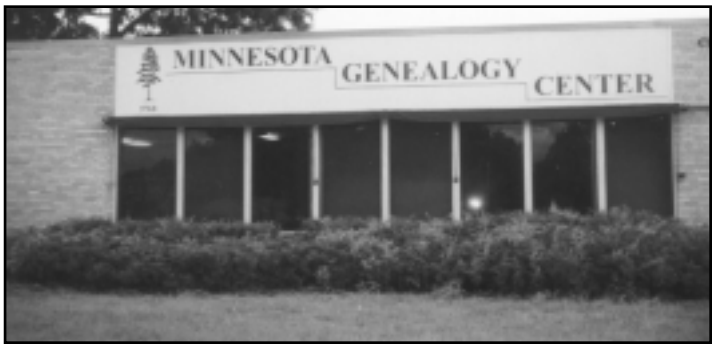

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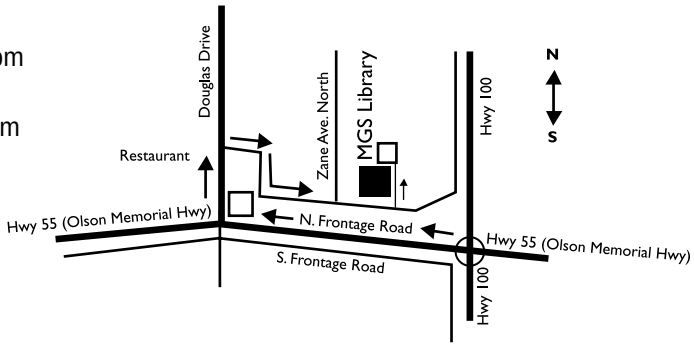

Our library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@irishgenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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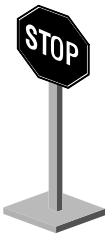

The Septs

Irish Genealogical Society International

Iúil (July), 2005

Volume 26, Number 3

Abina (Lomasney) Barry and some of her children. From left to right: David Barry, Abina Barry, Hannah Barry, Jack Barry, Abina Barry, and Mary Ellen Barry. Story on page 74.

Printed by permission of David Buckley

Features

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$7.00 U.S.

President's Letter

by Valerie Morrison, President

How is your summer going? It flies by for most of us, especially here in Minnesota. IGSI is lucky to have many active volunteers, and some of those volunteers are available to help, or just visit a bit, if you stop by the library on Irish Saturdays, or stop in at other events. Here is a brief list of some of the things on the IGSI calendar.

IGSI staffs the entire Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) library, not just the large Irish section, every second Saturday, except August. In fact, this is a good time to remind you that in August, our library is usually closed for an extensive period so volunteers can work at the Minnesota State Fair. Check our website or the MnGS website <mngs.org> for the times the library is open, and more about the overall holdings and the other ethnic groups that staff the library at different times.

While the library is open at various times, only on Irish Saturdays are free classes provided to members of IGSI, MGS, or other affiliated groups. (If you are not a member, a $5 per day research fee applies.) At 9:30 A.M., an "Introduction to Irish Research and the Library" is valuable for beginners or advanced researchers. The hour-long class concludes with a tour of the library, but volunteers can provide a quick orientation tour at any time.

MGS holdings include a variety of United States and foreign books, periodicals and CD's. The library has computers, but does not currently provide Internet access. Many researchers who stop in on Irish Saturday have found themselves using the U.S. or Canadian reference material to fill in their family information before getting to the individual or family that traveled from Ireland.

I'm writing this before we've even had our quarterly meeting in May, but I'd like to see you at our August meeting, Saturday the 27th. The Quarterlies are held in the lower level of the MGS library building. The programs that follow our short business meetings have been wonderful. Check our website for past program summaries, and announcements of current programs.

August activities of note include an Irish Fair at Harriet Island Park in St. Paul, Minnesota and Irish Fest in Milwaukee, Wisconsin <irishfest.org>. Irish Fest in Milwaukee is a weekend party; it takes place on great festival grounds right on Lake Michigan's shore, and features wonderful music.

This year, St. Paul hosts the international convention of the Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS), August 19-21. This organization links genealogy societies from a large area, Finland and Russia to Germany and points south. IGSI will not participate, but if you have ancestry in this area as well as Ireland, this is a wonderful opportunity. Check it out at <feefhs.org>.

Don't have a family reunion to attend? Vacation in an area that has some historical connection with your family. Just visiting the regions or very neighborhoods of your ancestors adds a depth and richness to travel that is immensely satisfying. If you have any chance at all - take the trip!

Finally, IGSI will be presenting a daylong genealogical workshop in the northern Twin Cities metro area, on October 15, 2005. Save that date, and as always, I wish you the best of luck in all your searches.

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Editor's Letter

by Mary Schaenzer, Editor

Does your family's oral history state your ancestor "came from Cork?" Until you've backed this up with research assume this only partially true. Tony McCarthy in his book *Tracing Your Cork Ancestors* mentions that from 1860 onward the port of Cobh was the principle port of emigration for the majority of Irish from the lower half of Ireland.

So, if your oral family history states your ancestor(s) came from Cork, this may be true to a point. They along with thousands of their fellow Irishmen left Ireland from the Port of Cobh, but may have lived in counties north of County Cork.

This is where Cluster Research can be of assistance. Cluster Research involves researching all the records of relatives and descendants of your ancestor. The premise is the paper trail left by your ancestor's relatives will help lead you to information your ancestor did not provide. In this case, perhaps their place of birth in Ireland. In my own research I have found information about two of my great-great grandfathers by researching their siblings' death records. If you are interested in learning more about Cluster Research an informative article was published in the October 1999 issue of The Septs. You can order a copy of this issue through the IGSI Bookstore.

In this issue IGSI member Glenn O'Meara has written an article about his O'Meara ancestors and their connection to the Peter Robinson Settlers. These settlers were part of a resettlement scheme in which the British Government transported over 2,500 poor Irish Peasants from County Cork to Ottawa and Peterborough Canada. Carol Bennett McCuaig, Canada's best selling author of *The Peter Robinson Settlers* and *Valley Irish* calculates that thousands of people in Canada and the United States are descended from these settlers.

If you believe your ancestors may have immigrated to Ontario in the early 1820's, the Peter Robinson records are worth researching. If your ancestors immigrated to Ontario after this period, you may still want to spend some time reviewing these records as they may have immigrated to Ontario to join family members who were Peter Robinson Settlers. IGSI's Library collection includes the Peter Robinson ship lists. The beauty of these ship lists is they list the immigrant's place of origin in Ireland.

Once again we are fortunate to have an IGSI member, Kathleen Flanagan and her cousin Lois Lantry Steffey, share a family letter written by their ancestor Father Tim Mahony. Father Tim wrote the letter while visiting Ireland in August 1900. Father Tim speaks honestly about what he sees, which in itself provides an interesting and eye-opening snapshot of the living conditions of Ireland at the turn of the century. But the real value of this letter is the family history Father Tim recounts. The knowledge he gained of his family history was indeed invaluable to the sister to whom he was writing, and to the generations that followed.

I'm sure Father Tim didn't realize his letter would be saved for 105 years. The information we gather for our on genealogical research may one day be read a century from now by our own descendants. Good Luck and God Bless.

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring
Will be to arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.
T.S. Eliot

We want to hear from you!

Send us your comments, success stories and Irish travel experiences!

E-mail us at:
Editor@IrishGenealogical.org

Write us at:
IGSI
Attn: The Septs Editor
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422

The Septs
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The O'Meara Family History – Peter Robinson Settlers

By Glenn O'Meara

In 1823 and 1825, over 2,500 people sailed from Cobh harbor, County Cork to Upper Canada. Known as the Peter Robinson Settlers, these Irish immigrants, largely poor and Roman Catholic, settled on government provisioned land in the Ottawa Valley and Peterborough areas of Ontario, Canada.

This paper follows the author's ancestors that left Rathcormic, County Cork on July 8, 1823. There they sailed on the HMS Stakesby, with Peter Robinson, to settle the Ottawa Valley in Ontario Canada. Here we review empirical and ethnographic data to prove or negate the O'Meara oral tradition that Thomas O'Meara was born in County Cork, Ireland around 1820. That he immigrated to Ontario, Canada as a child, and in 1868 homesteaded in Le Sueur County, Minnesota.

Our sources include a ship index; Peter Robinson's log; ethnographic documentation from Carol Bennett's and D.W. McCuaig's books "*Valley Irish*" and the "*Peter Robinson's Settlers*"; and the biography of Thomas Hunt, a grandson of Thomas O'Meara. It is here the family historians of the O'Meara, Finn and Hunt clans, all members of the Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI), have played key roles in corroborating and sharing their own genealogical research. We present our findings for your review.

Emigration to Upper Canada

1823 Peter Robinson Settlers

After the Napoleonic wars, Ireland suffered an economic depression. Northern Cork was on the verge of an agrarian revolt as the poverty brought on by several years of poor potato crops resulted in the eviction of many tenant farmers.

The British Parliament voted in favor of financing an experimental emigration plan to transport poor Irish families from the area north of the Blackwater River in County Cork to the Ottawa Valley. (A few families also came from Counties Limerick, Tipperary, Clare and Waterford.) Peter Robinson, a Canadian born veteran of the War of 1812, was charged with bringing nearly 200 Irish families to Ontario, Canada. Among these immigrants were John Mara 42, his wife Joanna Mara 36, and their six children Mary 15, John (Jr) 12, Joanna 8, Bridget 6, Thomas 5, & Ellen 3.

Emigration to
CANADA.
MEMORANDUM of the terms on which the Government has agreed to convey a limited number of Settlers from Ireland to Upper-Canada, under the superintendance of Mr. Robinson and to locate them upon lands in that Province; and also of the condi-

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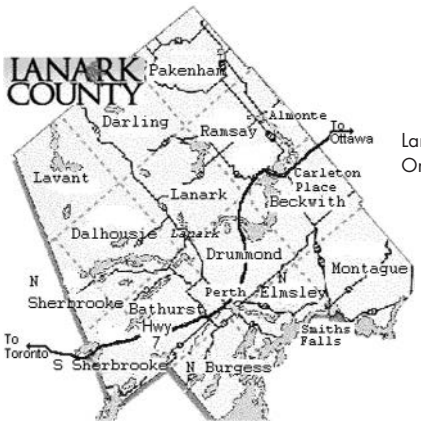
"We arrived at Quebec in the Stakesby on the 2d of September after a passage of eight weeks. After reaching Montreal on the 6th we set out in boats to Prescott, a distance of 320 miles. The crews of each (boat) consisting chiefly of emigrants, with two Canadians to guide and steer. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the river and unskillfulness of the men, few of whom had ever been in a boat, we got to Prescott on the 15th. On the 18th I left Prescott, and proceeded across the country in wagons to the Mississippi River, a distance of about sixty miles, and arrived on the 22nd. The township of Ramsay, which the Mississippi intersects, appeared to be exceedingly eligible. I therefore located in the township of Ramsay 82 heads of families, in Pakenham 29, in Bathurst 1, in Lanark 2, in Beckwith 5, in Goulburn 26, in Darling 3, and in Huntley 34; making in all 182."

For their paid passage, John Mara's family settled on lot 4, concession 4, in Ramsay Township, Lanark County in the spring of 1824. Carol Bennett and D.W. McCuaig, in their book "Valley Irish" refers to John Mara:



Lanark County, Ontario Canada

"By 1826 two more births had occurred in this household. John certainly worked hard at establishing himself. By 1834 he had occupied three different farms 'which he improved but had to give some up.' By 1835 he was living on lot 9, concession 9, Ramsay Township. The parish priest noted that the couple then had 'two sons and four or five daughters' Mrs. O'Mara was evidently an accomplished knitter, for in 1831 she presented a pair of 'stockings' to the priest."

Blending Oral Tradition with Research and Fact 1823 - 1841

We know the Mara family lived in Ramsay Township from 1823-1835. Blending this with oral tradition, we confirm Thomas had at least seven sisters: Mary, Johanna Finn, Bridget Dwyer, Elisabeth/Ellen/Liza Brady, Ann O'Mara, Mrs. Moriarty, Mrs. Healy, and Mrs. Margaret Ward. Since not all family lines have been researched we have pieced together what we know through in-law relationships. According to Carol Bennett and D.W. McCuaig's book, *Valley Irish*:

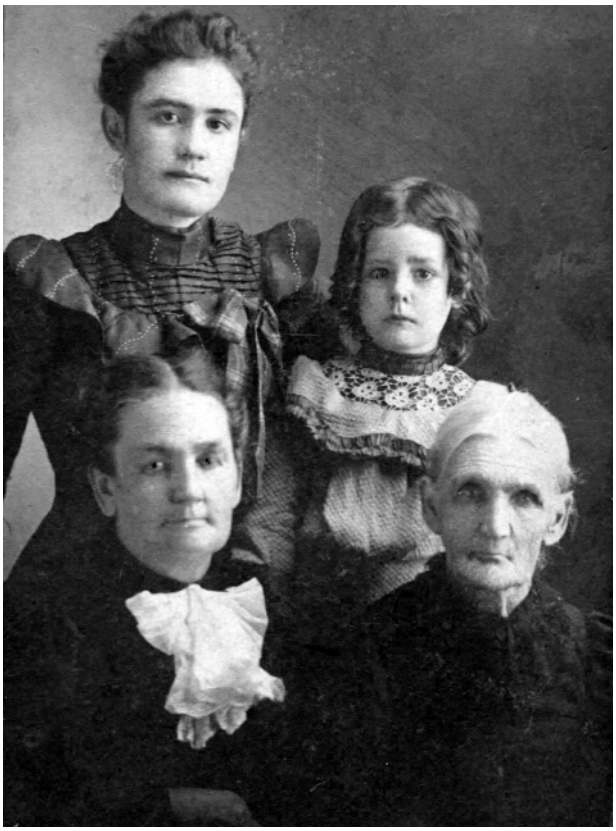
"Father John MacDonald, the pioneer priest at Perth, married Bridget O'Mara and Michael Dwyer on Oct. 5, 1841 at St. John the Baptist church in Perth, Ontario. Their parents are John O'Mara and Johanna Foley; John Dwyer and Catherine Fenton, the latter were not Peter Robinson Settlers."

Bridget and Michael Dwyer are buried in the cemetery of St. Henry's church, Le Sueur County, Minnesota.

Ottawa Valley - Thomas O'Mara & Margaret (Foley) O'Mara 1846 - 1853

On June 3, 1846, Thomas O'Mara married Margaret Foley at St. Philips Nepean Church, in Ottawa, Canada. The witnesses were Jeremiah Foley and Elisabeth O'Mara. They lived-in Huntley Township, Carleton County where two of their three children were born: Mary Ann, April 2, 1847; and James, September 9, 1848. The O'Mara's lived 35 miles north of Mary Ann's future husband, Michael Hunt, of Kitley Township. It is here we see the "O" and the "e" begin to appear in the records of the children, changing Mara to O'Meara. Thomas' sister, Johanna married Denis Finn at St. Philips Church on November 6, 1848, witnessed by Patrick Finn and Margaret O'Mara, all of Ramsay Township. His direct descendent is an IGSI member! He writes:

"Denis Finn was born circa 1800 and sailed from County Tipperary, Ireland with his wife and young daughter, Mary Ann who was born in 1842. We believe his wife died in passage. Denis then married Johanna O'Meara who was born 1814 in County Cork Ireland and may have been the sister of your great-great grandfather Thomas. We are not sure when and how Johanna got to Canada, but they married in 1848."



Top row from left to right; Kate Sheehy & Inez Sheehy; bottom row from left to right; Mary Ann (O'Meara) Hunt & Margaret (Foley) O'Meara.
Printed by permission of Glen O'Meara

Thomas O'Mara is absent in the Ottawa Valley after 1851. However, by focusing on the children of John and Johanna Mara through land, marriage and baptismal records we find the extended family migrated to Huron and Perth Counties in western Ontario during the early 1850's. These families include Thomas and Margaret O'Mara; Michael and Bridget (O'Mara) Dwyer; Daniel and Elizabeth (O'Mara) Brady; and Ann O'Mara.

1853 - 1868: Perth, Huron and Middlesex Counties; Ontario Canada

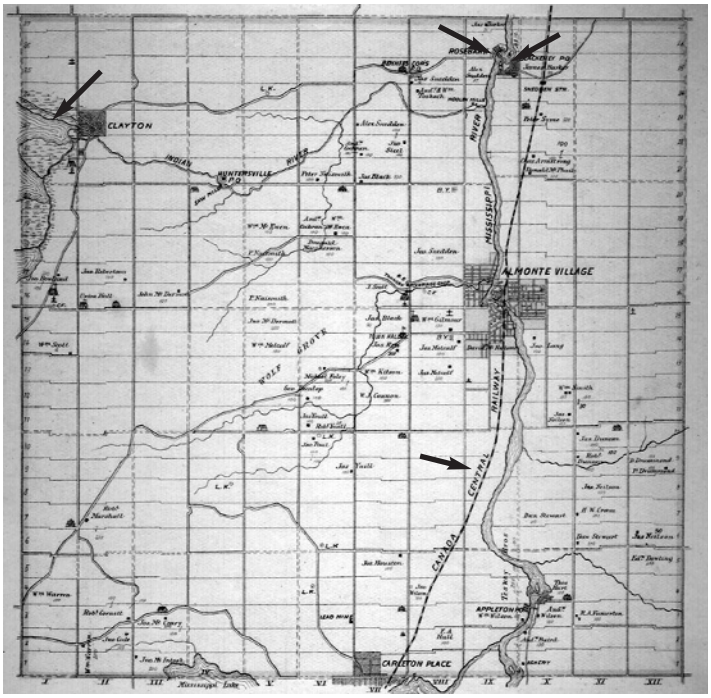
Documentation proves that Thomas and Margaret lived in this community from 1853-1864 as their third child, Teresa was born May 19, 1853 in Perth County, and their older daughter Mary Ann married Michael Hunt on January 7, 1864 at St. Columban Church, Perth County.

In 1861, the census of Huron County shows the families of Denis Finn and Thomas O'Meara living in Usborne Township, with John O'Meara living in Biddulph Township. John O'Meara, Ellen (O'Mara) Brady and Johanna (O'Mara) Finn's children were baptized at St. Patrick's, Lucan in Biddulph Township. Bridget (O'Mara) Dwyer's only child was baptized at St. Peter's Cathedral in London, Middlesex County.

By cross-referencing ship, land, census, baptismal and death records the children of John and Johanna Mara can be placed in the Ottawa Valley, in Ontario Canada until 1864.

1869 – Present: Le Sueur County Minnesota

The O'Meara family arrived in Le Sueur County, Minnesota by 1869 as documented by the Declaration of Intention papers



John O'Meara's Land in Lanark County, Ontario Canada

signed by Thomas, his son James, and nephew Thomas Dwyer on March 1, 1869. Denis Finn signed his Declaration of Intention June 22, 1869.

Oral tradition states "Thomas Dwyer came to Lexington Township in 1868 and farmed there until eight years before he died." This is corroborated through the 1870 census of Le Sueur County, Minnesota which confirms the O'Meara, Dwyer, Hunt and Brady families were all listed in the 1870 census of Cordova Township, and the Finn family in

Cordova Post Office between 1880-1885
Front Row left to right; James Green, Jack Gibbons, Bill Unger, John Chase, Charley Humphrey, Fred Richardson.

Back Row Left to right standing
Milton Vail, Jim Keough, John Vail (or Vall), Otto Bolke, Fred Rau, Orange Rau, Steve Hunt, Emil Kuehn

Printed by permission from Glen O'Meara

Cleveland Township.

Thomas O'Meara was a skilled Adzes man and could hue to a line by sight. In the mid 1870's he worked the American West building bridges. His grandson, Thomas Hunt, born February 22, 1885 wrote:

"Grandmother O'Meara (Margaret Foley O'Mara) was a powerful woman who walked twelve miles to town and back with her groceries, the same day. She was stern and self-sufficient. In fact she brought the family to Minnesota and was master of the house. She always had good things to eat, raspberries in yellow stone jars preserved in maple sugar, dried apples and pies. Her log house was spotless. In later years she knitted mittens for us. Earlier, she made straw hats from wheat straw. I remember little of Grandfather O'Meara (Thomas O'Mara), who was a rover, rarely at home. He spent much of his time in the Far West and at one time staked a claim at Mullen, Idaho. I remember his speaking of Missoula, Deer Lake, and Flathead Lake."

Thomas and Margaret O'Meara are buried in Kilkenny Township, Minnesota. The inscription on their tombstone reads: 'In memory of Thomas O'Meara and his wife Margaret born in County Cork ages 75 and 82 years.' Here the journey began. God bless.

To read more about the Peter Robinson Settlers, the IGSI library collection includes the books "Valley Irish" and the "Peter Robinson's Settlers" by Carol Bennett and D.W. McCuaig. Or you may purchase one of these books through Juniper Books Ltd, R. R. 2, Renfrew, ON, K7V 3Z5, Canada. Website: <www3.sympatico.ca/juniper2/>.

Bennett, Carol Peter Robinson's Settlers (Canada, Juniper Books, 1987).

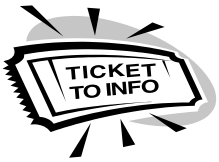
Bennett, Carol and McCuaig, D.W. Valley Irish (Canada, Juniper Books, 1983).

"Emigration To Canada Memorandum" © The Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives, Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. <www.pcma.ca>

Hunt, Tom "The American Tale"

Maps: © Copyright McGill University, 2001. The Canadian County Atlas Digital Project. Lanark County (Ontario Map Ref #40) Lanark Supplement in Illustrated atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Toronto: H. Belden & Co., 1880. <digital.library.mcgill.ca/CountyAtlas/aboutatlases.html>

Research Assistance for Members



Need help researching your Irish roots?

IGSI is just the ticket.

For more information contact:
research@IrishGenealogical.org

Ask Connemara Kate

by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: I have a county in Ireland, County Mayo, but I can't find the parish in which my ancestors lived. Everyone tells me to use the Griffith's Valuation (GV), however, GV is dated 1856 in County Mayo and my family left Ireland in 1845. Why would I bother with Griffith's?

Answer: Many Irish researchers' families left before GV. You need to understand, that GV is about all we have to try and locate the area where our families lived before emigrating. The lack of a census in Ireland before 1901 leaves us little choice. Most important is the fact that your immigrant ancestors were not the only members of their families. They often left behind brothers, uncles, cousins, and sometimes even parents and grandparents. In other words, your ancestors were not the only ones with your surnames in County Mayo! With your surname, unless it is too common, we can usually zero in on a parish, or two, and sometimes even a townland where they most likely lived. It helps if we have a second surname, a maiden name of the wife (if married in Ireland) or of the mother (if born in Ireland).

With the one or two surnames, we can 'map' the surname(s) on a map showing the Civil Parishes of County Mayo and usually come up with a parish. With the parish, you can check church records, Tithe Applotment Books, and other records available within the parish to confirm or disprove the findings of the 'mapping'. By looking at the actual GV, verses the index, you may find people with surnames that have been listed on baptisms and marriages as witnesses. No one doing Irish research in the 19th or 20th century should ignore Griffith's Valuation.

However, if your Irish families emigrated in the 18th century, GV would not be of much assistance. We would then recommend other resources.

IGSI Website News

by Kathy Lund and Scott Lund

If you have not already done so, please change your bookmarks for the IGSI website to URL: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

By the time you read this our Members Only section of the webpage should be underway. Just follow the directions to log-in and you will be treated to at least three areas of research.

Member surname and contact information: You may search by surname, county in Ireland, emigration destination, etc. As with any database, the more information you enter, the fewer matches you will get. The resulting list will show whatever genealogical and personal information other IGSI members have submitted; including their addresses, phones, and emails. The latter may be used immediately for contact. What a shortcut this will be! Of course, we depend on you to keep your email information current. We hope soon to accept renewals and memberships online with a credit card. At that time you can amend your submitted information.

The Septs: We will be publishing our quarterly journal in this Members Only area also. The format will probably be identical to the printed version.

The Periodical Indexing Project (PIP): This is a list of genealogical useful articles from the periodicals in our library collection. It is arranged by locale and is browse-able. You may order a copy of an interesting article from our Librarian.

Please feel free to suggest other materials for our Members Only section. We hope to tap into the experience and wisdom of our members.

Of course, we will also have the public section of the webpage with general information about our Society, meetings, library catalog, and bookstore offerings. We are unifying the look of our pages and simplifying navigation. As an all-volunteer group, we have been working hard to educate ourselves and make these changes. We hope you enjoy the results! Do not be shy about volunteering to help us out!

County Cork Key Resources

Province: Munster

Location: County Cork is the largest county in Ireland. It is located on the south-east coast of Ireland. County Kerry lies on its western border, with County Limerick to the north, County Tipperary to the northwest, and County Waterford to the northeast.

Baronies: Barretts, Barrymore, Bear, East Carbery, West Carbery, Condons & Clangibbon, Cork – Courceys, Duhallow, Fermoy, Ibane & Barryroe, Imokilly, Kerrycurrihy, Kinalea, Kinalmeaky, Kinnatalloon, Kinsale, East Muskerry, West Muskerry, Orrery and Kilmore.

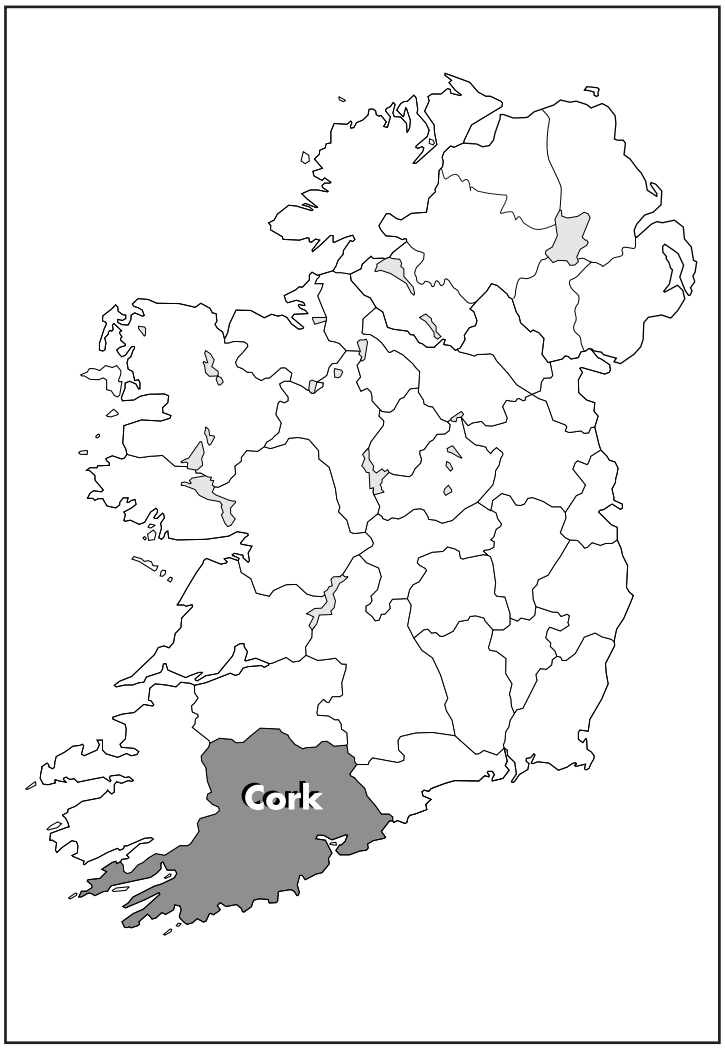
Major Towns: Bandon, Bantry, Clonakilty, Cobh, Cork City, Fermoy, Kinsale, Mallow, Macroom, Midleton, Mitchelstown, Skibbereen, Youghal.

Surnames of County Cork: Buckley, Callaghan, Connell, Connor, Crowley, Fitzgerald, Keating, Leary, Lynch, McCarthy, McAuliffe, Murphy, Savage, Sheehan, Sullivan, Walsh.

Population: In 1821 629,786 people lived in County Cork. Seventy years later, in 1891, the population fell to 438,432. The decrease was largely due to death from the Great Famine and emigration after 1847.

Civil Parish Map: A Civil Parish map, along with the townlands associated with each Parish is located online at the Irish Times website.
<http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/fuses/civilparish/index.cfm?fuseaction=GetMap&CityCounty=cork>

Roman Catholic Parish Map: A Roman Catholic Parish map, along with the townlands associated with each Parish is located online at the Irish Times website. <http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/rcmaps/index.htm>



Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilm

Film Number	*Description*
101781	Protestant & Catholic Records-Diocese of Cloyne 1766
2356519–2356520; 2356535; 2356600-2356605; 2356948; 356952–2356953; 2357070–2357071	Cork County–Jail Registers, 1819-1933
6341620; 6342455	Griffith's Valuation - County Cork
100929-100942	Cork District Will Books, 1858-1897
6037049	Gravestone Inscriptions-County Cork
994078	Tombstone Inscriptions-Barony of Berehaven,
824232	The County & City of Cork, Post Office Directory, 1842-1843
100179	Holden's triennial directory
873916	History of West Cork & the Diocese of Ross
873914; 873525	The Diocese of Cork
2356251; 2356252	National School Registers-Chimneyfield 1871-1925
2356252	National School Registers-Glengoura, 1906-1925

Cork Heritage Centres, Societies and County Libraries

Cork Archives Institute - Christchurch
South Main Street
Cork City, County Cork Ireland
Telephone (021) 427 7809
Website: <www.corkcorp.ie/ourservices/rac/archives/>
Collection: Largely from the 19th and 20th centuries, include local authority and business archives; deposits from families and associations; landed estate papers; religious institution archives; society, union and private organization archives; and some school records. Open to the public by appointment only. They do not perform genealogical research.

St. Finbarr's Church - South Parish
Dunbar Street
Cork City, County Cork Ireland
Website: <homepage.eircom.net/~southchapel/>
Email: <sfinbarr@eircom.net>
Part of the Diocese of Cork and Ross, this is the oldest Catholic Church in Cork City still in use. Their computerized parish records include marriage and baptismal certificates from 1776. Open to the public, Saturdays. They do not perform genealogical research.

Skibbereen Heritage Centre - Old Gas Works, Upper Bridge Street
Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland
Telephone: (353) 28 40900
Website: <www.corkcorp.ie/ourservices/rac/archives/>
Email: <archivist@corkcity.ie>
Collection: Include the 1901 and 1911 Censuses and Griffith's Valuation Index for the town of Skibbereen.

Cobh, The Queenstown Story
Cobh Heritage Centre,
Cobh, County Cork, Ireland.
TEL 353 (21) 4 813591
Website: <www.cobhheritage.com/information.html>
Email <info@cobhheritage.com>

Cork Genealogical Society
4 Evergreen Villas
Evergreen Road
Cork City, County Cork Ireland
Website: <homepage.tinet.ie/~aocoleman/>
A member based genealogical society for County Cork. Does not offer genealogical research but member websites offer a wealth of genealogical information. Membership is $15 Euro per year, which includes access to monthly meetings and the society's newsletter.

Cork County Library
Farranlea Road
Cork City, County Cork Ireland
Telephone: (021) 546499
Website: <www.corkcoco.com/ccmm/services/library/index.htm>
E-mail: < corkcountylibrary@eircom.net>
Collection: The 1901 Census, Tithe Applotment Books, Griffith's Valuation, 19th and 20th Century newspaper archives. Open to the public.

Arigideen Valley Heritage Park - Castleview
Clonakilty, County Cork,.Ireland
Contact Dolores or Timothy
Telephone 353 (0) 23 46107
Website: < www.reachireland.com/heritage-park.html>
E Mail: <arigideen@ireland.com>

Cork Internet Links *(all begin with http://www unless noted)*

Description	Website Address
Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin	<my.execpc.com/~igsw/>
Irish Genealogical Society of Michigan	<www.rootsweb.com/~miigsm/>
The Ulster Historical Foundation	<www.ancestryireland.co.uk/>
Immigrants at Grosse-Ile, CAN	<www.genealogie.gc.ca/06/0602_e.html>
Minnesota Death Certificates Index	<people.mnhs.org/dci/>
Death Indexes of some U.S. States and U.S. Counties.	<home.att.net/~wee-monster/deathrecords.html>
Irish Family Research website. Searchable databases, some free.	<www.irishfamilyresearch.co.uk/>
The Cork Genealogical Society's website. Check out Jean Prendergast and Ginni Swanton's information in the "Members Websites" section.	<homepage.tinet.ie/~aocoleman/>
County Cork GenWeb Project	<www.rootsweb.com/~irlcor/>
Community Radio in Youghal (CRY), County Cork, Ireland. Listen to CRY live on the Internet.	<www.iol.ie/~ycradio/index.html>

IGSI Library Collection - County Cork

- Bantry, Berehaven and the O'Sullivan Sept. By T.D. Sullivan
- Beara: A Journey Through History. By Daniel M. O'Brien
- The Berehaven Copper Mines, Allihies, Co. Cork S.W. Ireland By R.A. Williams
- The Book of Cloyne By Padraig O Loingsigh
- Civil Survey 1654-1656, Volume X, Miscellanea By Robert C. Simington
- Civil Survey 1654-656 , Volume VI, Co. Waterford with Appendices: Muskerry Barony, Co. By Robert C. Simington
- Collection of 1851 Census Records, Co. Cork By Josephine Masterson
- Cork Gravestone Inscriptions: Ballymodan & Bandon By Droichead na Banndan Community Co-Operative
- Cork Gravestone Inscriptions: Reilig, Baile, Muadan Reilig, Baile, Muadan By Droichead na Banndan Community Co-Operative
- Cork History & Society. By Patrick & Cornelius G. Buttimer O'Flanagan
- County & City of Cork Post Office General Directory, 1842-3, containing the Nobility, Gen By F. Jackson
- County Cork Townland Maps (10 MF) By Brian Mitchell
- Directory Henry & Coughlan 1867 Extract of Waterford City, Tramore, Dungarvan & Youghal By Henry & Coughlan
- Emigrants from Ireland, 1847-1852. State-aided emigration schemes from crown Estates. By Eilish Ellis
- Irish Historical & Archaeological Research. Collected Works of Liam O'Buachalla. By Liam O'Buachalla
- The Galtees Anthology. By John Gallahue
- Gravestone Inscription s of the Cathedral Cemetery of Cloyne, Co. Cork By Richard Henchion
- Gravestone Inscriptions, Ballydesmond Graveyard By A.T. Culloty
- A Guide to the Antiwuities of the Beara Peninsula By Jack Roberts
- Half-Inch Map #20. South Cork Ordnance Survey Office
- Half-Inch Map #21. Kerry-Cork Ordnance Survey Office
- Half-Inch Map #22. East Cork-Waterford Ordnance Survey Office
- Half-Inch Map #24. West Cork Ordnance Survey Office
- Half-Inch Map #25. South Cork Ordnance Survey Office
- Haulbowline. Spike and Rocky Islands, Co. Cork By Niall Brunicardi
- History of Crosshaven. Crosshaven Townland, Parish of Templebreedy, Co. Cork By Diarmiud O Muchadha
- History of the O'Mahony Septs of Kinelmeky and Ivah, Co. Cork By Rev. Canon O'Mahony
- In the Shadows. Life in Cork 1750-1930. Appendix providing details of over 380 executions By Colman O'Mahony
- Inchigeelagh, County Cork, Baptisms and Marriages. Extracted from "O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Sl By Alice Extractions Finnegan
- Index of Slater's Directory 1846 for South East of Ireland. Counties Cork, Wexford, Carlo By Tom Veale
- Kenmare Manuscripts 18th Century Kenmare Estates of the Earl of Kenmare By Edward MacLysaght
- Kilbrogan Church of Ireland, Bandon, Co. Cork Bandon Historical Society
- Kilmeen & Castleventry Parish, Co. Cork By Daniel O'Leary
- Kiskeam Cousins. By John J. O'Riordain
- Lewis' Cork. Topographical Dictionary of the Parishes & Towns & Villages of Cork City & County By Lewis
- O'Kief, Coshe Mang Slieve Lougher & Upper Blackwater in Ireland (16 vol.) By Albert E. Casey
- Pigot 1824 Surname Index of Waterford City/County, Youghal Cork), Carrick-on-Suir & Clon By Tom Veale
- Register of the Parish of Holy Trinity (Christ Church), Cork 1643-1669. (Church of Ireland) By Susan Hood
- Ruchard Lucas 1788 Directory Extract for South East of Ireland. Counties, Carlow, Clare, By Richard Lucas
- A Short History of Cork.By W.G. MacCarthy
- Silver, Sails & Silk. Huguenots in Cork 1685 – 1750, By Alicia St. Leger
- Sketches in Carbery. By Daniel Donovan
- Slater's 1856 Commercial Directory. Surname Extracts for Waterford City/County, Youghal By Slater
- Slater's 1881 Commercial Directory. Surname Extracts for Waterford City/County, Youghal By Slater
- West Cork Parish Histories and Place-Names By Jeremiah O'Mahony
- Who Were My Ancestors? Genealogy of the Bere Island Parish, Co. Cork, INDEX By Riobard O'Dwyer
- Youghal, Co. Cork Ireland, 1846. An extract from Slater's Commercial Directory By Tom Veale

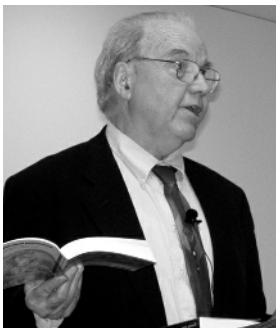
Visit The Library Soon

IGSI is a branch of the Minnesota Genealogical Society. The MGS library houses a number of ethnic collections including the 2,300+ resources owned by IGSI. The use of the MGS library and all ethnic collections is free to IGSI members, non-members pay a daily fee of $5.

Library Hours

Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 9 am to 3 pm • Tues. & Thurs 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm.

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) Quarterly Program



Dr. Brian Trainor

Mr. Fintan Mullan

Saturday, May 21, 2005

"How to Research Ancestry in All Parts of Ireland"

By Pat Cady Eaton

You had to be there to savor the tastes – mental, physical, and gustatory.

Eyes glinting, the sounds of Ireland coloring their swift words, two noted historians from Belfast shared their expertise at IGSI's spring quarterly meeting and all-day workshop. Between helpings of the genealogical main course, IGSI volunteers served homemade mouth-watering cookies and scones, satisfying box lunches, and funny body-wiggling exercises to unkink the sitting-down muscles. The day was illuminating and satisfying.

Dr. Brian Trainor and Mr. Fintan Mullan - the Research and Executive Directors of the Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF) in Belfast, Northern Ireland - spoke to more than 60 Irish researchers from as far away as Georgia about UHF's unique offerings for Irish genealogists:

1. Valuable old documents that the Foundation has unearthed and published in books and on their website's database. Some concern all of Ireland, most are about Ulster and ties to Scotland and Britain; some are searchable without cost, others restricted to UHF members.
2. Foundation staff searches for individuals. Because UHF staff knows the history, locale, and documents so well, they can often find ways around genealogical "brick walls." At this workshop, Dr. Trainor, former director of the Public Record Office in Northern Ireland and Mr. Mullan, director of the Irish Family History Foundation, offered optional private genealogical assessment sessions.

Samples of their knowledge and advice:

- **"Exhaust all research avenues in the US"**, then search local records in Ireland. Look beyond indexes to the actual source records.
- **Consult less usual Ireland sources.** See UHF's list on their website containing estate records of all types ("landed", "encumbered" or selling records – located at Dublin's PRO (Public Record Office), National Archives, and county libraries), and the Irish Manuscripts Commission's publications list. Contact IGSI for list of publications and order form.
- **Church records can surprise:** Some contain notes added later (later marriages, letters of reference, lists of workers for the church, events from outside of Ireland). Cemeteries earlier than late 19th century contain people of many religions.
- **Why are Ireland records so diverse?** Records depend on who is in control and what they encourage or discourage. Because the Church of Ireland was the government-sanctioned church, its records are quite organized and available. The records of less tolerated religions (Catholics, Presbyterians, and smaller groups of non-conformists like Baptist, Huguenot, Methodist, and Quaker) tend to be less complete and less available as a result of the political pressures.
- **Start tracing your Scotland background at <www.ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk/> and <www.ScotlandOnLine.co.uk>.** Because Scotland's Calvinist leaders tended to be firmly controlling, record keeping was rigorously organized and sophisticated, so today a genealogist's pleasure. Scotland grew an egalitarian society with literate writers and readers because it emphasized education and ability to read to insure that, from childhood on, Scots could read the bible. The Scots that emigrated tended to keep their identity as Scots though living in other countries for generations. They kept separate burial grounds for a while.

Ulster Historical Foundation
Balmoral Buildings
12 College Square East
Belfast, BT1 6DD
Northern Ireland
Email: <enquiry@uhf.org.uk>
Websites: <www.ancestryireland.co.uk>
<www.historyfromheadstones.com>
<www.booksireland.org.uk>

"Not to know what happened before we were born is to remain perpetually a child. For what is the worth of a human life unless it is woven into the life of our ancestors by the records of history?"

Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106-43 B.C.

Letter From Father Tim Mahony

By Kathleen Flanagan

Timothy "Father Tim" J. Mahony was born in Brasher, New York. A distant cousin of mine, he was ordained in Louvain, Belgium, July 15, 1901. While studying for the priesthood, Father Tim visited West Cork where he met many relatives, including my own great-great grandmother, Julia Lantry McCarthy from the Parish of Tullough, Inchigeelagh. This letter was given to me by Lois Lantry Steffey of California. Father Tim, Lois and I are all descended from Barnaby Lantry, who was born in the Parish of Caheragh, County Cork approximately 1745-1753. He married Hanora O'Leary of Inchigeelagh, a Catholic, and allowed his nine children to be raised Catholic. Barnaby eventually converted to Catholicism. Father Tim's letter was one of the first introductions to Ireland for his family. Years later we followed his path and visualized the land our ancestors left. The letter is his testimonial to our family.

Louvain, Belgium
Oct. 16, 1900

Dear Sister and all hands:

Pretty late to write about my vacation, but "better late than never."

Well, I left Louvain August 5th in company with a Buffalo chap, and we spent two weeks together having a peep at the Exposition and seeing something of London. In London we separated; and I went on to Ireland by way of Manchester and Liverpool, arriving in Dublin August 21st. The next day I went to Cork and the same evening to Monkstown on Queenstown Bay. I was received by a man of 64 years of age, a very strong built man of over average height. Well, this man proved to be Canon Lyons and a finer, kinder or more hospitable man I have never met. He did everything possible for me and at the end of five days I was really lonesome leaving him.

The second day he took me out to Dunmanway and from there we drove out to Lagher where I remained all night. [The next day] Canon Lyons and myself walked over to Droumdeegy where Grandpa Lantry lived, and if in former times the place was as it is today, I do not wonder that the family emigrated. There is a man Hurley living there at present, and perhaps he may be unusually shiftless, but at any rate, you people cannot imagine the filth of that place. The hens and pigs were making themselves right at home around the turf fire and they seemed to be on the best of terms with three of the rosiest, healthiest looking little children that you would care to see, while on the rafters were hanging big hunks of pork to dry and smoke. I have been considering the matter since, and I have come to the conclusion that it was the dirtiest place I saw in Ireland, and I saw some pretty bad cases of filth. When I came out of the place my head began to reel and my pride to tumble way down. However, I understand that it was in better condition when grandfather Lantry lived there. That evening Canon Lyons went back to Dunmanway and I remained with the Murphy family. Mr. Murphy and I drove over by Coolmountain toward Pipe Hill in the Inchigeelagh direction to see a Mrs. Charles McCarthy, whose name was Julia Lantry, a daughter of Thomas Lantry, who was a first cousin of Mother, and son of Charles Lantry, our grand-uncle. She and her daughter were in a field binding grain. Two of her sisters, who were very beautiful, are in Cork City. They married Protestants and are widows today. She has brothers in Jersey City and sons and daughters in that city and Chicago. Her daughter who was working in the field with her was a fine looking girl also. In fact the Lantrys were quite genteel people, fond of fine dress and fine manners, and generally to be seen in more genteel society than their neighbors.

The next morning one of the Murphy boys drove me on towards Ballyvilone, and we met Canon Lyons on the road after we had walked five Irish miles, so you see he is a strong active man. In fact he gave me many a hard push across country, and I am considered an A-1 walker. We called on several very old men on the road to Ballyvilone, but they all appeared to have forgotten grandpa Mahony except a James Nynan who directed us to Drumfean where grandpa Mahony and his brother John lived together, and were Pa was born and lived. This James Nynan, who is a man closing onto ninety years, directed us to the home of the last Mahony in that part of the country. On the road to Enniskeane we passed by a little thatched hut about half the size of our hen-house and there lived the last Mahony Leader in Ireland. A sorry sight he is. His name is Tom Mahony and as near as I could make out, he is a second cousin of ours. His hut is built right on the road and there is not a foot of land with it, and the Lord only knows how the old couple lives. In the evening we returned to Cork and Monkstown.

I then – on leaving Monkstown – went out of Kilmurry and met the Misses Bride and Ann O'Mahony. Connor O'Mahony was attending the National Synod at Maynooth, so I was deprived the pleasure of meeting the most talented man in Ireland. His sisters are very intelligent and ladylike, and also very entertaining. They received me as one of their own, and I had a grand old time there for three or four days. Miss Ann is an O'Mahony through and through and they both took great pleasure in talking about the past history of the family. We worked out the degree of relationship as follows:

CONNOR O'MAHONY

Connor	----------brothers----------	John (probably)
John		Tim
James		James (grandpa)
[Fr] Connor, Ann, Jeremiah & Bride		Tim (father)
James (little boy)		Ourselves

This old Connor O'Mahony with five brothers fought in the Battle of Aughrim in 1691. His five brothers were killed on the field. The O'Mahonys were always great fighters since the time of Brian Boru, and at faction fighting they never met their equals. Before Cromwell's time and Penal Laws the family was very well off and so powerful that the English determined to drive every one of the name in Cork "to hell or Connaught". But they went neither place but settled down in Kerry and earned their livelihood by teaching Latin and Greek.

You must not let your heads get too big when you read this and as a preventative I would suggest that you now and then think of that old Tom Mahony whom I ran across near Enniskeane. I left Kilmurry for Bantry.

In the afternoon two Australians and myself climbed to the top of a mountain and obtained the most extensive view that I have so far seen. The whole of Bantry Bay lay at our feet, and we could see far out into the ocean, besides a great part of the Co. Cork and the mountains of Kerry. This is a beautiful place as far as natural scenery is concerned, but a herd of goats would starve here. Yet, quite a population exists there. How, I can't imagine. Next morning we started on our party mile drive to Killarney.

[While] in Dublin I looked up Mr. Barnaby Lanktree, a son of Henry Lanktree, who was a first cousin of Mother's. He has a splendid position in the Metropolitan Police Force, being Supt. of the Dept. of Detective. Personally he is a tall handsome man and a Lantry through and through, being just a little addicted to bragging, but in a very pleasant way. He has a brother, Charles, in London acting as Inspector of Police; also a sister, Charity, and two brothers in the Argentine Republic, South America; also a sister Mother Superior of a Convent in New Zealand. He is very well posted on the past history of the family. The Lantrys formerly came from Devonshire, England in the time of Cromwell and settled on land taken from the Irish. They were all Protestants until our great-grandfather was converted four years before his death at the age of ninety-eight. He is buried in the Protestant Cemetery at Dunmanway beside his brother, who died the same week but who was eight or ten years the elder. There is not a Lantry living in Co. Cork today, but there are two other branches of the original stock in northern Ireland. One a Protestant family, Langtry in Belfast; another Catholic family, Lanktree in Westmeath. It is rather strange to think that the Lantrys were not only Englishmen but also Cromwellians and Puritans. But a mixture of blood strengthens the race, 'tis said.

Well, I saw Dublin quite thoroughly and I think it ranks next to Paris and Brussels –a beautiful city. I then crossed the Irish Sea once more and landed in Liverpool where I remained a few hours. England is a rich and beautiful country, but "the bloody bloke of an Englishman" did not take my fancy. He is too reserved, "don't you know." On my return I remained a few days in London to get a better idea of the Metropolis.

I assure you I enjoyed my vacation very much and it was principally owing to the liberality of you people in America and the kindness of friends in Ireland.

Love and greetings to all,
T. J. Mahony

Irish Websites of Interest

Website Address	Website Name	Description
<www.ireland.com/>	The Irish Times.com.	National online newspaper. Ancestor section provides excellent genealogy resources
<www.irelandoldnews.com/>	Ireland Old News	This website contains transcribed articles from old Irish newspapers. Transcriptions for Cork begin in 1756.
<www.unison.ie/corkman/>	The Corkman	County Cork Newspaper
<www.imokillypeople.ie/index.cfm?page=home>	Imokilly People	East Cork & West Waterford Regional Newspaper
<www.unison.ie/southern_star/>	The Southern Star.	Online newspaper based in Skibbereen Cty Cork.
<www.aghinagh.ie/our-heritage/>	Aghinagh Parish Website	They have the 1886 Postal Directory of Munster; Aghinagh Townland descriptions; lists of parish Priests and Curants
<www.avondhupress.ie/>	The Avondhu Press online	Mitchelstown, County Cork
<www.castlelyonsparish.com/>	Castlelyons Parish Website	Castlelyons is located in East Cork, 5 miles south of Fermoy. Website contains 1911 census and Slaters Directory.
<www.corkandross.org/jsp/parishes/parishlist.jsp>	Diocese of Cork and Ross	Parish section lists availability of BMD records.
<www.rosscarbery.ie/ross_union/index.htm>	Ross Carbery Union of Parishes	Located in the town of Rosscarbery, West County Cork

BOG LANE

By David Buckley

My Mother and Father came to the United States in the early part of the Twentieth Century and settled in Boston Massachusetts. They had nine children and my Father, Cornelius, died when I was five years old. My Mother was proud of her, and my Father's heritage and when I was a young said to me "David, read Irish history". But, of course, being a teenager I had other things on my mind and never paid much attention to her suggestion.

Then, in the late seventies, well after my Mother had passed on --- and after I had been married twenty years --- and our family was grown --- Pat, my wife, bought me a copy of Leon Uris' "Trinity " and I devoured it. The book started my quest for origins.

I had no relatives in the states, except my siblings and two cousins I hardly knew. I didn't even know the names of my grandparents -- except I knew that my Mother was a Barry. I also knew she came from Fermoy, County Cork --- a small town just north of Cork City --- and that she and my Father were married at St. Cecilia's Church in Boston.

I didn't know when my parents had arrived, how they got here or, why they came. My older siblings had little information to share so I started through the murky and often disappointing and naïve world of early genealogical research -- often ending in dead-ends.

My Mother had an unusual first name. It was Abina (AH BY NA), which is an Anglicization of the name Gobnait – from Saint Gobnait (don't ask me to explain why). Also from the same source are Abby, Debby, and Deborah. Abina is rare, but not unknown, in Ireland. My Father's name was Cornelius, also rather common in Ireland but not so in the States.

Albina Barry later in life.

Printed by permission of David Buckley

A request to St. Cecilia's for a marriage certificate turned up my grandparent's names on both sides (Buckley, of course, and Lomasney). Research at a branch of the National Archives in Suffolk County (Boston) turned up a musty large book with my Father's naturalization papers – both his applications and final certificate. These contained, in addition to other information about him, his date of arrival at the port of Boston and the name of the ship, The S.S.Cymric of the White Star Line.

Cornelius Buckley with his sons Dave (standing) and Francis (sitting).

Printed by permission of David Buckley

I found a copy of the ship's manifest in the federal archives and more information was revealed when I found the page with his name. It was quite a thrill! I now knew who paid for his passage in steerage (his sister); how much money he had (12 pounds); with whom he was planning on staying (he said his cousin, but that was not true); his native tongue (Gaelic) and much more.

Being a stickler for details, I researched the history of the Cymric and obtained a picture of the three-masted steamer. She was torpedoed and sunk off the Fastnet Light of Ireland in 1916, by the same U-Boat, and Captain, that had sunk the Lusitania one year earlier.

A Genealogist in Ireland provided me (for a fee) a great deal of more information about my relatives, based on my initial information. I then paid for a personal ad in the Cork Examiner newspaper asking for anyone who knew Abina Barry or Cornelius Buckley -- who had immigrated to the states from Fermoy in the early 1900's to contact me.

In a few weeks I had four letters from first cousins, three in Cork County and one in England. First there was a second cousin who lived on Clancy Street, Fermoy (formerly Cross Street) in the house that my Father's sister had owned. My Father was born a few doors away in a similar house in 1882.

There was a first cousin, on my Father's side, who still lived in a thatched cottage. And there were two first cousins on my Mother's side.

By 1983 I had a regular correspondence going with a number of close relatives and Pat and I made the proverbial first trip to Ireland and England for meeting, greeting and reminiscing. I visited Bog Lane, in Fermoy, (now Redmond Street) where my Mother was born. It was the next street to Clancy and was called Bog Lane because there was a bog that passed under it and drained to the Blackwater River that runs through the own of Fermoy

Fast-forward about twenty years. My research continued both in Ireland and here and then extended to Pat's ancestors who were of Scottish (Hebrides) and Irish Origin. The Scots emigrated to Nova Scotia and the Irish to Boston.

Most of my ancestors were laborers or tenant farmers. Today things have changed considerably. Many of my cousins still live in Ireland and England, others have scattered around the world. A great deal have white-collar occupations and professional careers. One of my cousins is the Manager of the County of Cork.

I have an extensive computer database of about 775 relatives of Pat and myself spanning seven generations. It includes a great deal of background information and pictures in a friendly genealogy program. I have written a book (really a spiral-bound manuscript) with many pictures that I have passed on to my kids and grandkids. I continue to update my database with specifics.

Finding my Mother's port of entry and the ship she sailed was quite difficult and took over twenty years. Because even though she lived one street away from my Father in Ireland, they met and married in America in 1918, due to the marriage laws at that time my Mother was automatically naturalized – without naturalization papers.

About three years ago I discovered my Mother came through Ellis Island. Although I had searched many arrival lists and many ports, the ship's manifest on which she arrived was not, for some reason, entered into the National Archives alphabetical database.

However, when I entered "Abina Barry" on the new Ellis Island web site, there she was with her hometown of Fermoy, port of embarkation, Queenstown (now Cobh) and the ship, The City of New York. I then found her on the manifest at the National Archives with all the pertinent information.

I have become an Irish history buff, especially about the Fermoy area and County Cork, and have a rather large collection of Irish history books and genealogical writings and publications. My library includes some very old and some new volumes.

I have an Irish passport and our two sons, Daihti and John, are Irish citizens. I am a member of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society and of course the Irish Genealogical Society International. I have visited Ireland many times and would gladly share any information I have with any interested researcher.

Regards, David Buckley <davebuckley@comcast.net>

From left to right: Author, Dave Buckley Sr and his sons Daihti and John, on their recent trip to England and Ireland, September 2004.

Printed by permission of David Buckley

Are You Planning a Trip to the Library from Out-of-Town?

Out of town members should either write or e-mail the library advising us of the time you plan to visit. We can have someone there to help you with your research.

***IGSI** meeting the needs of all members.*

Quarterly Meeting Info

Dr. William J. Lowe,
Provost and Vice President for Academic Affairs,
Metropolitan State University

Dr. Lowe will speak about the Irish Constabulary, with an introduction to the Irish Constabulary personnel records and how they can be used for research. Dr Lowe will refer to his recently published work in 'Ireland Today' in which he examines the individual details of the men who became the Black & Tans in the Irish war of independence."

Program

8:30 am	Registration
9:00 am	Business Meeting
9:30 am	Break
10:30 am	Speaker

Irish Genealogical Society, International
Quarterly Meeting

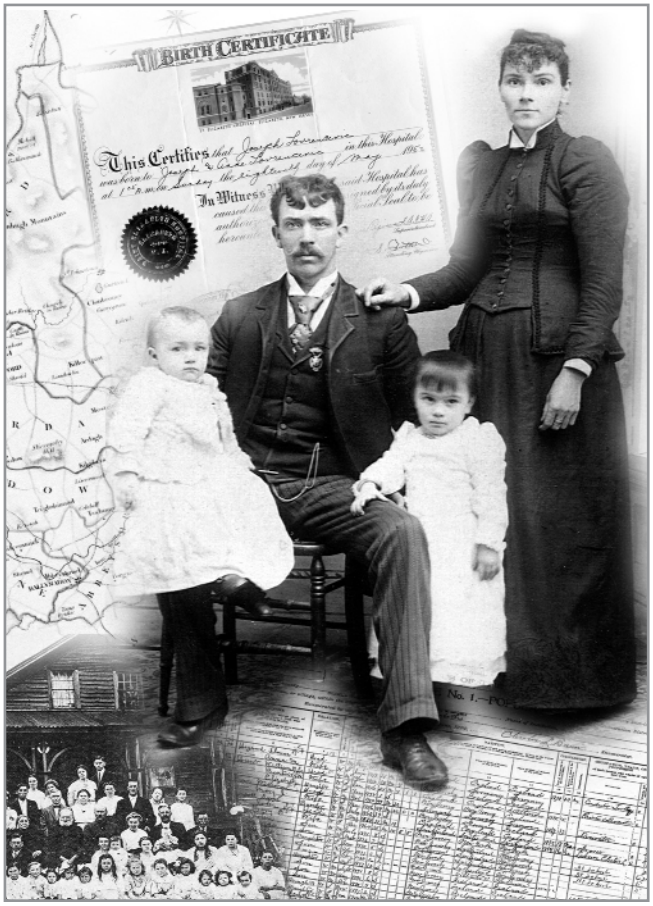
Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Saturday, August 27, 2005

IGSI members $5 Donation
Non-members $8 Donation

Remaining 2005 Quarterly Meetings
November 19

For further information visit the IGSI website at: IrishGenealogical.org



Irish Genealogical Society International
2005

Annual NW Metro Genealogy Conference

- Paula Stuart-Warren, CGRS - Keynote Speaker
- General Genealogy and Irish Genealogy Tracks
- Over 15 Classes Offered
- Open Computer Lab - With Help Throughout the Day
- Box Lunches Available
- Display and Vendor Tables Available Throughout the Day

October 15, 2005
Irish GenealogicalSociety International website at
www. IrishGenealogical.org

Consider starting a friend in genealogy. Invite them to join you for the day.

100 Years Ago In The News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

With The Dead

Monroe, Mich – Arthur Hanson, administrator of the estate of H. Waters, has paid the inheritance tax on the $30,000 which the latter left to old sweethearts – Miss Alice Kendall, of this city; Miss Nellie Callahan, of Saginaw, and Miss Kate Riley, of Detroit. Each woman receives $10,000 from her admirer, who could never choose between the three. Saturday, February 11, 1905

The Barry Monument Again in Congress

A bill has been introduced into congress appropriating money to erect a monument to Commodore John Barry, the father of the American navy; and as a cry for economy has gone up it may be that a mere sentimental project like a monument to a patriot and hero like Barry may be thrust aside in order that funds may be available for some practical enterprise like the deepening of Tapeworm Bayou, La., or the deepending of Yellow Dog Creek in Nevada, says the Boston Pilot.

John Barry. . . was born in Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in the year 1745. . . Thus in the little village of Tacumshane in the hills of Wicklow, which later ran red with patriot Irish blood, and in the year of Fontenoy, where Irish valor destroyed English schemes, was born this farmer's boy who was to write his name large in American history.

John Barry was about fifteen when he made America his home, for penal Ireland was a poor place for a bold young sea eagle whose wings were growing. Jan 28, 1905

Education

Irish Days

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) designates the second Saturday of each month as "IRISH DAYS". During 2005 these **"IRISH DAYS"** are: April 9, May 14, June 11, July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12 and December 10.

On **"IRISH DAYS"**, the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Research Library is staffed by trained IGSI volunteers. These volunteers offer general guidance, as well as hands-on training in the use of Griffith's Valuation and the LDS 1880 Federal Census CD-ROMs.

Genealogy classes are also made available for those individuals interested in learning the specific methodologies required for successful Irish research. The current course offerings are:

Class Name	*Instructor*	*Time*
Introduction to Basic Irish Research and Library Tour	Beth Mullinax	9:30-10:30 am
Introduction to Basic Genealogy	Nancy Grell	10:30-11:30 am
The Writers Group	Kathy Lund	1:00-2:30 pm

Pre-registration is not required. Classes are subject to change. Check the website for the current curriculum. http://www.IrishGenealogical.org

Assistance and classes are free to current members of IGSI and $5.00 to non-members. The $5.00 fee may be applied toward membership when joining IGSI within one month. IGSI's extensive library resources are available whenever the MGS library is open.

Conferences

The annual **NW Metro Genealogy Conference** will be held Saturday, October 15, 2005 at Northdale Middle School in Coon Rapids, MN. Curriculum will include nine general genealogy classes for researchers of all nationalities, as well as a variety of classes specific to Irish genealogy. The conference is open to the general public, feel free to bring a friend interested in genealogy. This will be a full day conference, box lunches will be available. Check the next issue of The Septs for more details or our website at: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Plan your visit for

Irish Saturday

at the IGSI Library.

Genealogy Classes & Research Help

July 9th
September 11th
October 9th
November 13th
December 11th

Free research assistance is available from experienced volunteers.

Free one-hour genealogy classes.

Meet and visit with fellow IGSI members.

Meet the Volunteer Beth Mullinax

by Ida Troye

If you have been involved or interested in the Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) for any of the last 24 years, you have observed Beth Mullinax in one of the many roles in this organization. Beth has worked as the Librarian, from 1985 through present, and has branched out to cover almost all other aspects of the society. Since she joined IGSI in 1981, outside of Treasurer, Secretary and Journal Editor, I think Beth has done every job on the list, some of them simultaneously. If you look at the current Board of Directors and Committee Chairmen they are all positions resulting from Beth's hard driving enthusiasm for putting this group in a number one spot in the genealogical field.

Here is a brief overview; Second Vice President (1981-81, 1990-91; First Vice President (1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1991-92) and President (1992-93, 1993-94). She also instigated the sale of books by IGSI when Irish genealogical books were hard to find. She's back in this position temporarily. And currently is the chief researcher for membership research assistance.

Besides these responsibilities, she has planned and escorted four genealogical tours to Ireland and planned a seminar with a renowned Irish Genealogist as speaker. She has arranged and accompanied groups to four Irish Genealogical Congress events in Dublin in 1991, 1994, 1997 and 2001 (leaving right after 9/11, frightened to go, but determined.)

But, these are just her titled jobs. In addition, she has taken sixteen trips to Ireland. On at least ten trips she scouted for and purchased books for the IGSI library. Well-known in Ireland, she was responsible for IGSI participating in significant genealogical research, including the digitalizing and publishing of some of Ireland's Estate Records.

Beth grew up in North Dakota with two brothers and a sister. She was fortunate to have known her grandparents, Sullivan, Moriarty, Hennessey and Costello by name. As a girl, she heard so many stories about Ireland while visiting her Grandmother Sullivan, that in 1980 she and her sister took a trip to Ireland. She fell in love with the Country and County Kerry in particular, the county of her ancestors. The curiosity she drew from this experience started her on her genealogical quest.

Beth married Clarkson Mullinax (which is a Norman name spelled Molyneaux in Ireland.) Beth's husband was in the military which allowed her, and her two young sons, the opportunity to live in France and Belgium. She worked for the Army as a classified clerk for Officers after the Berlin Wall went up. They needed staff that could be "cleared" to do confidential work for Officers, and of course, Beth answered the call. She worked in this position for a year. She moved to the Minneapolis/St. Paul as a young widow and had a long career with the Veteran's Administration in Minneapolis, first as a Counselor to widows and Vets, and then as a Compliance Survey Specialist.

Since Beth retired from the Veteran's Administration she has concentrated on improving the Library and spreading the word of its value. Beth, along with several other members, has appeared at an unbelievable number of gatherings over the years. Six of seven times a year, Beth gets in her Van, hauls various Irish Genealogical books and materials with her, and attends various genealogical meetings as a guest speaker, or as a representative of IGSI. She has appeared in, not only Minnesota, but also places like San Diego, CA; Manhattan, KS; or Saskatchewan, Canada. She does this gladly as a volunteer, without any reimbursements or acclamation from IGSI. She just wants to "spread the word". If you haven't had the opportunity to meet Beth, you can do so at IGSI's Irish Days. You can also find her representing IGSI at St. Paul Minnesota's annual St. Patrick's Day celebration or Irish Festival, two events she has never missed since they were conceived. That, in itself is an auspicious record.

Beth's devotion to Irish genealogy is beyond compare. She started out when the library consisted of three books and members had to search for a place to hold meetings. When their library grew to 128 books they started calling it a "real" library. Today IGSI's library consists of over 2,000 books, CD's, maps, microfiche, and films. Does anyone want to try to fill her shoes?

When speaking of her ancestors and other Irish immigrants, Beth gets teary-eyed when she says "The life of pain and struggle these people lived, and knowing they could never go back to their homeland needs to be acknowledged and treasured. We owe it to them."

Irish Genealogical Society International Working for It's Members

- Provides a forum to share Irish and Scots-Irish research information
- Collects and publishes genealogical and historical research
- Promotes interest in Irish and Scots-Irish ancestry and heritage
- Provides programs and speakers
- Assists and educates members
- Sponsors research and preservation of resources in Ireland

Thank You Volunteers!

by Jeanne Bakken Volunteer Coordinator

Thank you to all the Volunteers who have made contributions to IGSI this past quarter. The following are some of the individuals who volunteered their time and expertise:

Library Volunteers
The following IGSI members helped organize and catalogue materials in the IGSI Library:
Mark McCartan Mary May Cindy Friis

Data Entry
Bob Lawler provided data entry assistance for the cemetery project.

May Quarterly Meeting
Thank you to everyone who helped out at the May Quarterly Meeting. Especially Linda Miller who sold books, Judy Dungan who attended the registration desk and Diane Lorencevic for making the signs.

Proofreader Volunteers
The following IGSI members helped Proofread the July Issue of The Septs:
Leo Casey, Charlottesville, VA Carol Haggerty, St. Paul, MN Eileen Gannon, Duluth, MN.

Volunteer Opportunities

by Jeanne Bakken Volunteer Coordinator

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as need basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you do not have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that do not require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be a great help if we could contact you by project-to-project basis.

Volunteer Coordinator

This is a great way to get involved in the IGSI. If you like working with people and have 4-6 hours per month to E-mail volunteers this might be for you. The job involves keeping a current list of volunteers and e-mailing them once or twice a month for Irish Saturday Quarterly Meetings and special programs. Attendance at once a month Board meetings is encouraged.

Book Sales

We need volunteers to help with the sale of books. We'd like to offer purchases on Irish Saturdays in addition to our quarterly meetings. If you're someone who enjoys Irish books and enjoys handling sales, this is for you. If you would like to help with book inventory and organization, that would be a plus.

The Septs

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before The Septs is published.

Computer Techies

The library is in need of someone to help keep the office computers and printers running. Anyone with technical experience in keeping equipment running should apply for this in-house job.

For more information on these and other opportunities contact:
Jeanne Bakken, Volunteer Coordinator • 952-832-5633
E-Mail: Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org

Cork Heritage Information

May 2005

The Irish set up the County Heritage Centres in 1988. These Centres were established to index all Catholic Parish Records and any Protestant Parish records made available. Centres were established in all counties, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Some of the larger counties have/had two or three Centres, and some small counties shared a center.

County Cork began with West Cork, the Cork-Ross Diocese, located in Bandon, Co. Cork. They have indexed about 500,000 records, but these indices are not available unless you can get permission from a priest. In most cases, the Parish Priest was given a copy of the index of his parish.

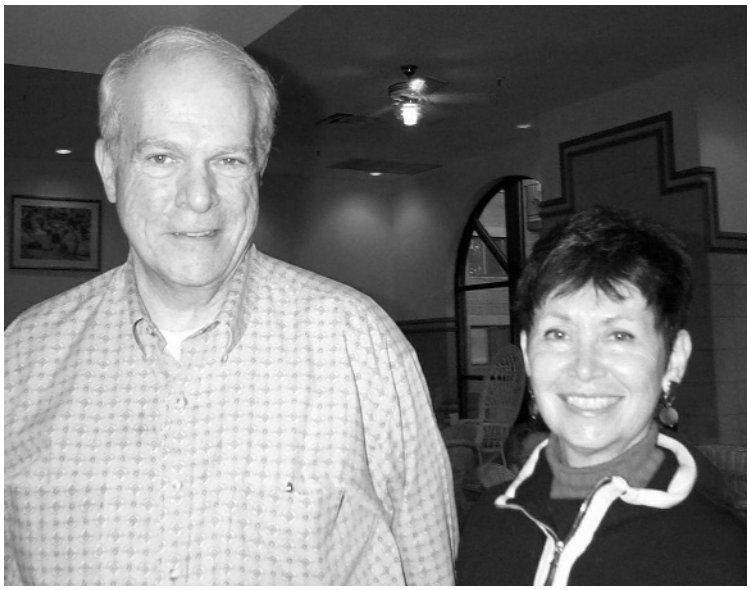
Another Centre was set up later in Cork, indexing the Cloyne Diocese. They have indexed all the available Catholic Parishes, and part of the Church of Ireland and other denominations. They have also indexed the 1901 Irish Census. Many of our members have used this Centre and most were pleased with the results. To contact them:

Mallow Heritage Center, Attn: Martina Aherne, 27-28 Bank Place, Mallow, Co. Cork, Ireland.
E-mail: mallowhc@eircom.net
Website: www.irishroots.net (This website will connect with all 32 counties in Ireland.)

The Cork City Ancestral Project is indexing the parishes of the City of Cork.
They are not yet taking queries, and will not do so until they are finished with the indexing. IGSI will keep you informed of their progress.

The last few years, the Irish Roots magazine, address: Belgrave Publications, Belgrave Avenue, Cork, Ireland, has been publishing up-dates on the Centres in their Second Quarter. The cost of a yearly subscription (four issues), is only $20.00 (US). Irish Roots is an excellent source for current information regarding the Heritage Centres, as well as other Irish genealogical information. Tony McCarthy is the Editor and is well known in the Irish genealogy community.

First Vice-Presidents Step Down



Thank you for all your hard work over the last two years!

As Tom Rice and Colleen McClain step down from their two years as First Vice-President, IGSI thanks them for all they have accomplished.

Donations

Financial Donations

IGSI is grateful for the many financial gifts from our members. A special thanks to these members who have donated more than $10.00 in the past three months:

Name	Address	Name	Address
Linda Murrin	Burbank, CA	Alice E. Boucher	Mechanicsburg, PA
Raymond J Werner	Concord, NC	John C Cosgriff, Jr.	Pearisburg, VA
Patricia C Robinson	Seal Beach, CA	Thomas Muench	Lake Grove, NY
Marcella Jennings O'Keefe	Rutherford, NJ	James L McLaughlin	Burnsville, MN
James M Connolly	Mt.Sinai, NY	Ruth Dynan Gensman	Dunnellon, FL
Sharon McAvoy Nichols	Glendale, CA	Mary E Walker	Decatur, IL
Mary Jane M Devlin	Toledo, OH	Mike Napper	Burnsville, MN
Carol E Jackson	Eden Prairie, MN	Claudia Mayer Steindl	Woodbury, MN
Ruth Webb French	Ferndale, MI	Eleanor Caprine	Brea, CA
Gail A Craddock	Woodinville, WA		

Clans

by Beth Mullinax

If you are looking for information on a clan not mentioned, please contact The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland.
E-mail: <theclansofireland@ireland.com>

Devlin Clan – Planning a gathering during 2005. For further information:
Email: <dnddevlin@aol.com>

Ainle/Hanley Clan – Planning the next clann gathering September 2005. For further information contact John Hanly, Deerpark, Dundrum, County Tipperary, Ireland
E-mail: <johnhanly@eircom.net>

Bowler – Family Reunions. For information contact Mary Ann Schloegl
E-mail: <Mschloeg@aol.com>

Keohanes of West Cork – Will be meeting in St. Petersburg, Florida area during 2005. Dates and venues are still being arranged. For further information contact Nora Keohane Hickey, Church Square, Kinsale, County Cork.
E-mail: <nmhickey@indigo.ie>

O'Dea Clan – Planning a meeting in 2005. For further information contact the Chairman, James O'Dea, Clontarf, County Dublin, Ireland.
E-mail: <odeaclan@eircom.net>
Website: <www.odeaclan.org>

O'Doubherty/Odochartaigh – Reunion being planned for July 2005 in Ireland. More information and registration is available on their website.
Website: <www.odochartaigh.org>

O'Leary – The tenth O'Leary Clan Gathering is scheduled for September 16-18, 2005. The gathering will take place in the ancestral homeland of the O'Learys "Inchigeelagh Village" in the Parish of Iveleary, Co. Cork, Ireland. For further information contact Joe Creedon at Creedon's Hotel, Inchigeelagh, Co. Cork, 011 353 26-49012.
E-mail: <olearygathering@hotmail.com>

Tierney - The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland. NOTE: POSSIBLE CHANGE OF DATE. The Tierney reunion was scheduled for August 19 – 21, 2005, but they may have to change it to October. Contact the Clan for further information.
E-Mail: <otighearnaigh@eircom.net>
Website: <http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan>

Queries

To submit a query, email the Editor at: IrishGenealogical.org. Include your name, address, email address and IGSI membership number with your email. You may also submit a query via the U.S. mail. Address Queries to: Irish Genealogical Society International. Attn: Queries, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422. Include IGSI membership number or your most recent mailing label with your query.

O'Brien

IG#6820 Sara B. Vickers, 75793 Bronson Lane, RR 1, Bayfield, ON, Canada N0M 1G0

I am looking for any information on my grand-uncle James and Honor (Nora) O'Brien, from Connemara, County Galway. They traveled to Minnesota and in 1880 settled on the Connemara Patch with their seven children: Barbara, Patrick, Peter, Martin, Ann, Stephen and James. I believe they first settled in Graceville, Minnesota but then moved. I believe James's descendants remained in Minnesota and still live there. To my knowledge one daughter married a McCauley.

Also, any information on James's brother Martin O'Brien and his wife Mary Feeney who left Ireland circa 1877. I believe they also went to Minnesota. However, this is not verified.

Cunningham Duggan

IG#6246 Mary Schaenzer, 333 Sherrie Lane, Woodbury, MN 55125 email: mksch111@aol.com

I am looking for the descendants of Timothy Cunningham, b 1832, probably in Ballymacoda, County Cork. Married Margaret Duggan on September 6, 1853 in Eagle River Village, Houghton, Michigan. He died April 2, 1873 in Sheldon Township, Houston County, Minnesota of typhoid fever. Left two sons Michael Henry, born September 29, 1856, Ontonagan, Michigan. And William Henry, born June 10, 1862 in Sheldon Township, Houston County, Minnesota. After Timothy's death his wife and sons lived with his brother Martin Cunningham and his wife Ellen Duggan Cunningham on their farm in neighboring Mound Prairie Township, Houston County, Minnesota. Michael Henry married Julia Elizabeth Doyle and had two daughters Ruth (1887-1977) and Irene (1892-1980). William Henry married Eileen Augusta Ahnstrom in 1890, they had 5 children: Mildred, Clarence Norbert, Paul Crowley, Claude R., Margaret A.

Timothy also may have had a number of other siblings living in Houston County including brothers Jeremiah, Michael, Dennis and possibly a sister Elizabeth Cunningham Griffin.

Kenny Duffy

IG#6554 Joel Patrick Kenney #112664 A.S.P.C. Eyman-Cook 4-D-6 P.O. Box 3200, Florence AR 85232

Seeking information on Irish County origins of James Kenney b 1805 and his wife Bridget b. 1810. Who, with their 5 children immigrated first to eastern Canada (Ontario) about 1843-1844. Then settled in Rutland County, Vermont. He appeared on the 1850 Vermont census. By 1860 James, Bridget, and their 8 children, migrated and settled in McKean Cty PA. Also need information on eldest son; John Kenny b. 1834; d. March 10, 1908; and wife Mary b 1841 in New York. They had 11 children including my great-grandfather John J. Kenny (J.J.) b May 12, 1882; d. 1921 in Los Angeles, CA.

Urgently seeking information on William George Duffy b. April 16, 1849; d. September 1909. his wife Rebecca Smith b. Sept 7, 1857, d. Dec 31, 1883 and their 6 children including Emma Delores Duffy b April 28, 1875 in Butler Cty PA; d. August 18, 1960 in Odessa TX. John J. Kenney (J.J.) and Emma Delores Duffy married June 10, 1899. Both families involved in farming, mining and oil production in PA.

O'Reilly Stokes

IG#6796 Diane Lovrencevic, 1007 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55403, dlovrencevic@mn.rr.com

Seeking information regarding Miles/Myles or Richard O'Reilly married to Bridget Stokes. Believed to have lived in County Longford or County Cavan. Unknown number of children. One son, Joseph John (b. 1859 – d. 1919), emigrated to USA and settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Walsh Welsh Boyce Williams

IG#101 SueA. Kratsch, 1388 Summit Circle, W. St. Paul, MN 55118, skratsch@backpack.net

Elizabeth Aloysius Walsh/Welsh was born in Blackville, New Brunswick, in 1879 and settled in Minneapolis in 1882. She married Charles W. Williams about 1899, probably in Minneapolis. I need their marriage date. Her parents were Thomas W. and Harriet Welsh. Thomas was a sexton of St. Mary's Cemetery, Minneapolis, in 1890, when Harriet was buried there. Was her maiden name Harriet Boyce? What became of Thomas after 1910?

Article Contributions

We welcome genealogists, historians, family researchers, and others to submit articles for publication in *The Septs*.

Feature Articles

Feature articles should pertain to Irish or Scottish genealogy and history. Preference will be given to articles based on research methodologies, case studies, how-to articles, and historical essays relating to the journal's focus topic, though other articles will be considered.

Quarter	Focus Topic	Deadline
July 2005	*County Cork*	*May 1, 2005*
Oct. 2005	*Irish of Pennsylvania*	*Aug. 1, 2005*
Jan. 2006	*Census Substitutes*	*Nov. 1, 2005*
April 2006	*The Diaspora*	*Feb. 1, 2006*

Feature articles should be no longer than 1,600 words. Use Garamond 11 pt font for text, Garamond Bold-Italic 11 pt font for headings. Articles may be submitted digitally via Microsoft word (.doc), text (.txt), or Rich Text Format (.rtf) files.

Accompanying photographs, sketches and maps are encouraged. Submit scanned, digital photos at 300 dpi in black and white output. Please do not submit original photographs.

Regular Columns

Your comments and questions are also welcome for other columns featured in The Septs.

Letters to the Editor - We encourage you to write us with your comments on the newsletter and its articles, let us know about your research success stories, your experiences with IGSI, or anything else you'd like to discuss. 50 words or less.

Ask Connemara Kate - Having trouble with your research? Beth Mullinax our renowned Librarian is here to answer basic to complex questions about researching Irish genealogy. 50 words or less.

Queries – Submit your family research queries here. Use standard genealogy abbreviations in your query. Include your IGSI membership number and/or your most recent mailing label. 150 words, though longer queries will be accepted if space is available.

Clans - Let fellow IGSI members know about your upcoming family reunions. Provide the family name, date, place and contact information (mail, email and website if available). 50 words or less.

We reserve the right to edit any submitted information for clarity and space requirements. Accepted articles will appear in The Septs and may also appear on-line at IGSI's website at: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Research Assistance

IGSI offers its members low-cost research assistance of the following resources held in the IGSI library:

- *Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York*. Please submit **FULL NAME** and approximate **DATES OF RESIDENCE in NEW YORK**.
- *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection". Data in this collection is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known, Counties Cork and Kerry **PLACENAMES**.
- IGSI's Irish Passenger List collections. These collections are largely for U.S. Ports of Entry. Please submit **FULL NAME**, approximate **AGE** and **YEAR OF ARRIVAL**.
- *The Search for Missing Friends*, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot newspaper. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known **MIGRATION ROUTES** and Irish **PLACENAMES**.

The cost of this research assistance is $5.00/hr and is limited to a one-name search. Most searches take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. Alternately, a member may set a spending limit on the research.

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of the IGSI's indexed publications is performed free of charge.
- Townland Maps: Photocopies of Townland maps are available upon request. The cost of reproduction will be rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a County. If a couple married in Ireland, both surnames will be plotted on the same county map at no additional charge. If a surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, the member will be notified and no charges incurred.

In addition to the above charges, members are required to pay the cost of photocopies at $0.20 per page plus postage. Additional shipping charges of $1.50 will be incurred for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit all the relevant information listed above, plus additional information you believe pertinent to your research. Include your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit your request via the U.S. Mail to: Irish Genealogical Society, International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

DO NOT SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH FEE UNTIL REQUESTED. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail.

This research assistance is available for **CURRENT MEMBERS** of IGSI. If your membership has lapsed, or if you would like to join IGSI, please refer to the membership form at the back of this newsletter.

Sometimes we just can't see new ways to help you.

Contact us with your ideas of the best ways to help members with their research. We want to know.

E-Mail us at Members@IrishGenealogical.org

Library News *April • May • June*

Through the generous donations of our members, IGSI is incrementally purchasing microfilms containing the archival records of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Many of the parishes in the Archdiocese were known to be of Irish origin or predominantly Irish at one time. A complete list of the Archdiocese microfilms available for purchase, as well as a list of those microfilms currently owned by IGSI, is available on the website at <IrishGenealogical.org>. If you are interested in purchasing a parish microfilm for the IGSI library, contact the IGSI Librarian, Beth Mullinax. Cost per microfilm is $30.00.

Purchases

A385 – Townlands of Leinster and the People Who Lived There, by Flann O Riain, from the Irish Times Column Where's That? Published by Four Courts Press Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2000, 160 p.

E032 – The Blessington Estate [Co. Wicklow] 1667-1908, by Kathy Trant. Published by Anvil Books Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 239 p., maps, illus., indexed. IB&M

H572 – In Their Own Words. The Parish of Lackagh – Turloughmore and Its People [County Galway], edited by Liz Blackmore, John Cronin, Donal Ferrie and Brid Higgins. Published by Lackagh Museum Committee, Galway, 2001, 243 p., map, illus.

K095 – Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, LeSueur County, Minnesota. Baptismal Register 1876–1993; Marriage Register 1877–1993; Death Register 1908–1993. Microfilm produced by the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Film #177.

K096 – Church of St. Joseph, Lexington, Anoka County, Minnesota. Baptismal Register 1905–1993; Marriage Register 1903-1993; Death Register 1905–1993. Microfilm produced by the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Film #237. NOTE: This film also includes the Church of St. Thomas, Derryname, LeSueur County, Minnesota.

K097 – Parish of St. Michael, Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota. Baptismal Register 1853–1992; Marriage Records 1852-1992; and Death Records 1943–1992. Microfilm produced by the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Three rolls microfilm, #312, #313, & #314.

NOTE: The Basilica of St. Mary in Minneapolis, Minnesota has undergone a number of name changes. It began as the Church of the Immaculate Conception, then became the Pro-Cathedral of St. Mary, and finally the Basilica of St. Mary. The date of the sacramental event will determine the name of the church and thus the microfilm (K098 or K099) to review.

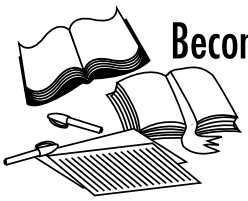
K098 – Church of the Immaculate Conception/Pro Cathedral of St. Mary, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Baptismal Records 1868-1935; Marriages 1867–1922. Microfilm produced by the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Four rolls microfilm, #16, #17, #18 & #21.

K099 - Basilica of St. Mary, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Baptismal Records: 1935–1955; Marriage Records (Pro-Cathedral) 1922-1926; Basilica of St. Mary 1926–1955; Confirmation & First Communion (Pro-Cathedral): 1915-1926; Confirmation 1926–1955; Death Register 1904–1991. Microfilm produced by the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Three rolls microfilm, #19, #20, & #23.

K102 – In Faith and Hope, The Story of St. Michael's Church, Annyalla and The Parish of Clontibret [Co. Monaghan], by Gary Carville. Printed by Castle Printing Ltd, Castleblayney, Ireland, 2002, 91 p., illus.

K103 – Tydavnet [Co. Monaghan] Parish Annual 2000, by Community Council. Published by Community Council, 2000, 111 p., illus.

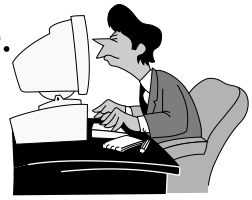
K104 – Full Circle. A Story of Ballybay [Co. Monaghan] Presbyterians, by David Nesbitt. Published by Cahans Publications, The Manse, Ballybay, Co. Monaghan, 1999, 387 p., illus.



Become A Library Volunteer in the Comfort of Your Own Home.

Help enter information into the IGSI database and become part of the IGSI volunteer network.

If you'd like to volunteer contact us at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org



Library News

Periodicals

Australian Family Tree Connections, March & April, 2005. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, P.O. Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia.
Website: <www.aftc.com.au>

Bigwill News, Vol. 12, No. 2, Mar/Apr, 2005. Published by British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, P.O. Box 192, Richmond IL 60071.
Web-site: <www.rootsweb.com/~wiilbig>

British Isles Family History Society – USA Journal, Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 & 2, Autumn/Winter 2003. Published by the British Isles Family History Society, 2531 Sawtell Blvd., PMB 134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124.
Website: <www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa>

Chinook, Volume 25, Issue 2, April, 2005. Published by the Alberta Family Histories Society, PO Box 39270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.
Website: <www.afhs.ab.ca>

Clann MacKenna Journal, Nos. 1 (1991), 2 (1992), 3 (1993), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (2004). Compiled and Edited by Seamus McCluskey, published by Clann MacKenna History Society, c/o Maria McKenna, Hon. Reg., 2 An Charraig, Mall Road, Monaghan, Ireland.

Connections, Vol. 27 No. 3, March, 2005. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, PO Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, Canada H4S 4H9.
E-mail: <www_qfhs@cam.org>
Website: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>

Forum, Vol. 17, No. 1, Spring 2005. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.
Website: <http://www.fgs.org>

Genealogical Society of Ireland Journal, Vol. 5 No. 4, Winter 2004. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, 14, Rochestown Park, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland.

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 15 No. 2, Mar-Apr, 2005. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview NY 11803-0067.

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 14 No. 1, March, 2005. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766.
E-mail: <maher12@juno.com>
Web-site: <http://www.execpc.com/~igsw>

Irish Heritage Links, Vol. 9, Nos. 6&7, April & July 2004. Published by the Irish Heritage Association, c/o MARA, 38 Banbury Street, Belfast BT4 1FH, Northern Ireland. Note: New Address.

Irish Roots, Issue No. 53, 2005 First Quarter. Published by Irish Roots, Belgrave Publications, Belgrave Avenue, Cork, Ireland.
E-mail: <editor@irishrootsmagazine.com>
Website: <www.irishrootsmagazine.com>

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 1, February 2005. Published by Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley CA 92708-3946.

Library News: Periodicals continued on page 87

Gleanings

by Beth Mullinax

July, August, September, 2005

UNITED STATES

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Maine to New Hampshire – Does anyone 'out there' know why couples traveled 20 miles from Springvale, Maine to Rochester New Hampshire to marry in 1909? The church they went to was Church of Presbyterian Strangers. Many who made this trip were Irish emigrants who also took their children there to be baptized.

Minnesota – The Irish Genealogical Society's second annual Genealogy Conference date has been set for October 15, 2005. Mark the date on your calendar and watch The Septs and the IGSI website for further information.
Website: <IrishGenealogical.org>

Minnesota – The South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo, Mankato, MN, will be held on Saturday, November 5, 2005, at the Minnesota State University, Mankato Centennial Student Union. For additional information contact Jessica Potter 507-345-5566 or Daardi Sizemore 507-389-1029.
Website: <www.lib.mnsu.edu/lib/archives/expo/expo.html>

Minnesota – The 24th Annual Ironworld Conference will be held on October 15, 2005. Ironworld is an interpretative center for the mining industry in the Northeastern part of Minnesota, usually referred to as 'The Range'. For further information contact: Genealogy Conference, 801 SW Hwy 169, Suite 1, Chisholm, MN 55719. Phone (218) 254-7959.

Minnesota – August 12-14, 2005 the annual Irish Fair of Minnesota will take place at Harriet Island Park on the banks of the Mississippi River in St. Paul, Minnesota. IGSI will be a participant. If you wish to volunteer or want further information review the Irish Fair website.
Website: <http://www.irishfair.com>

Salt Lake City Utah – The FGS/UGA Conference, "Reminders of The Past: Visions for the Future", will be held September 7-10, 2005, in Salt Lake City. If you want further information review the following website.
Website: <http://www.familysearch.org>

INTERNATIONAL

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested in travel in Ireland, check out the Irish Tourist Board's official web-site.
Website: <http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/>

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line with this new service.
Website: <www.gro.gov.uk>

Irish Heritage Association submitted a new address as follows: Kathleen Neill, CEO, Belfast Industrial Heritage Ltd., c/o Mersey Street Area Residents Association, 38 Banbury Street, Queen's Road, Belfast BT4, Northern Ireland.
Website: <www.belfastindustrialheritage.org>

Become Part of the IGSI Leadership Team
Get involved as the

Volunteer Coordinator

Only takes a few hours per month and the job can be done from home. Find out more by contacting Jeanne Bakken at volunteers@irishgenealogical.org.

Library Donations

A386 – The Mountains of Ireland, by D.D.C. Pochin Mould. Published by Robert M. McBride Co., NY, 1956, 160 pp., illus. Donated by Mary Jean Mulherin, St. Paul, MN.

F039 – Andrew Malcolm of Belfast, 1818-1856. Physician and Historian, by H. G. Calwell. Published by Brough Cox & Dunn Ltd., Belfast Northern Ireland, 1977, 134 p., illus., indexed. Includes a facsimile reproduction of "History of the Belfast General Hospital and the Principal Medical Institutions of the Town, by A. G. Malcolm, originally published in Belfast 1851. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H-566 – An Atlas of Irish History, by Ruth Dudley Edwards. Published by Methuen & Co. Ltd., London, England, 1973, 261 p., maps, index. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H568 – The Cause of Ireland. From the United Irishmen to Partition, by Liz Curtis. Published by Beyond the Pale Publications, Belfast, NI, 1995, 437 p., illus., indexed. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H569 – Rebellion in Kildare 1790-1803, by Liam Chambers. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1998, 173 p., map, indexed. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H570 – Rebellion in Wicklow. General Joseph Holt's Personal Account of 1798, edited by Peter O'Shaughnessy. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1998, 176 p., map, indexed. Donated by Colleen McClain, St. Paul, MN.

H574 – The Heritage of Mayo, by Aine Ni Cheanainn. Published by Western People Ltd, County Mayo, 1988, 166 p., illus. Donated by Mary Jean Mulherin, St. Paul, MN.

H575 – Portrait of Ireland. Ireland-Past and Present, by Liam De Paor. Published by Rainbow House, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland, 1985, 192 p., illus. Donated by Mary Jean Mulherin, St. Paul, MN.

K100 – Souvenir of the Solemn Dedication of the New Church of St. Patrick, Barnaderg, Ballina [Co. Mayo], new, by Most Rev. Thomas McDonnell, Bishop of Killala. Printed by Western People, Ltd., 1977, 18 p., illus. Donated by Mary Jean Mulherin, St. Paul, MN.

P023 – Passenger Lists from Ireland, by J. Dominick Hackett & Charles Montague Early. Excerpted from Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, Vols. 28 and 29. Published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, 1965, 46 p., alphabetical. Donated by Susanne Trimbo, Henderson, MN.

Periodicals continued from page 85

Periodicals - Continued

Kansis Kin, Vol. XLIII No. 1, February, 2005. Published by the Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
Website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>
E-mail: <rcgs2@flinthills.com>

Les Argoulets, Vol. 9, No. 4, Winter 2004–2005 & Vol. 10, No. 1, Spring 2005. Published by Revue de la Societe d'Histoire et de Genealogie de Verdun, Centre Culturel de Verdun, Salle Canadiana, 5955 Bannantyne, Verdun, PQ H4H 1H6, Canada

The Moriarty Clan, Issue No. 68, March, 2005. Published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805.
E-mail: <jfmoriarty@ync.net>

North Irish Roots, Vol. 16, No. 1, 2005. Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society, c/o Graduate School of Education, 69 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HL, Northern Ireland.
Website: <www.nifhs.org>

The Searcher, Vol. 9, No. 3. Published by the Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, P.O. Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447.
E-mail: <GRSNP@verizon.net>

TIARA, The Irish Ancestral Research Association, Vol. 22, No. 1, Winter 2005. Published by TIARA, 2120 Commonwealth Ave, Auburndale, MA 02466-1909.
Website: <http://Tiara.ie> Note: New Address

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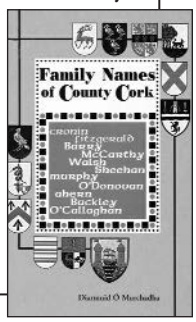
Family Names in County Cork

Diarmuid O'Murchadha

Brief histories of the fifty principal family names of County Cork from earliest history. Mr. O Murchadha is a scholor who has taught school for over 30 years in Crosshaven, Co. Cork. The book reads like a history of Ireland instead of just the basic information on a surname. There are from three to 14 pages for each of the 50 surnames. Also included is an index of placenames.



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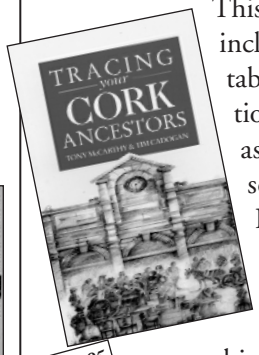
Tracing Your Cork Ancestors

Tony McCarthy & Tim Cadogan



This 122 page book includes maps, charts, tables and information on such items as emigration sources, Catholic Parish records, newspapers, electoral lists, family histories, researching in both Cork and Dublin and much more.

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Exploring Family Origins, Kinsale, County Cork

Noel Farrell

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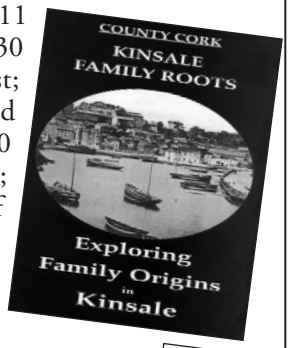

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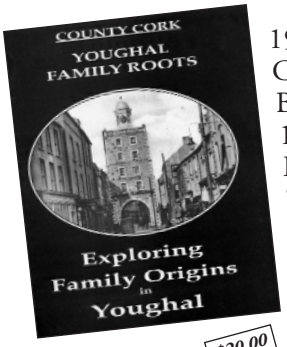
Noel Farrell



1901 & 1911 Census; A Brief History; 1943/44 Electors List; Townland Map; 1851 Griffith's Valuation; Old Youghal 1851 Map.

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Ireland to North America. Emigrants from West Cork

Joseph King

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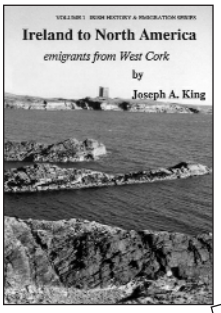

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A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Edition

Brian Mitchell

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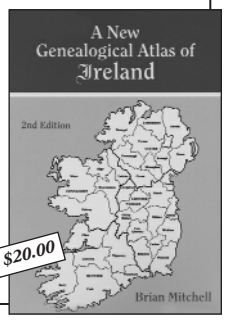

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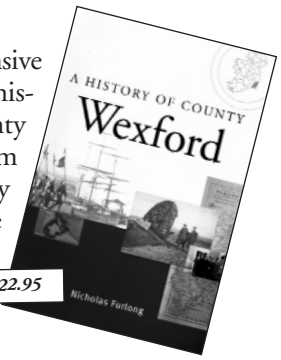

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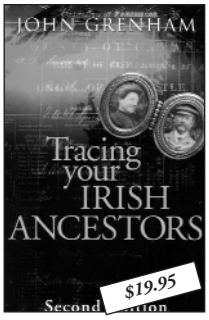
Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 2nd Edition

John Grenham

Some highlights are maps of all Catholic parishes, checklist of sources for wills and testamentary records, list of manuscripts in the National Library, emigration lists, various county by county source lists, complete listing of family histories in the National Library of Ireland and a complete listing of all Church of Ireland parish registers.



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Discovering Your Irish Ancestors

Dwight Radford & Kyle Betit

No book on Irish research is complete because of the very nature of the subject, but this guide by two genealogists is certainly close. It focuses on doing research both at home in the U.S. and also in Ireland, but is international in scope, also covering resources in Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

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Book and Media Review

Reviewed by Tom Rice, CGRS.

CD-ROM is available through the IGSI Bookstore or on the IGSI website at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Counties in Time: Documents From The National Archives of Ireland, National Archives of Ireland, Dublin: Eneclann, 2003. Price $29.95. Works with most operating systems and a variety of Internet browsers.

It is hard to categorize this product. While it is meant as an introduction to the holdings of the National Archives of Ireland, it does it in such a way that it also serves as an excellent introduction to Irish history and to key classes of documents of importance to both historians and genealogists. The material can be approached in several ways. You can start by looking at the histories of each of the 32 counties, or you can start by looking into one of the 31 classes of documents presented.

The county histories provide an outline of the major events for each county from the 16th century up to the middle of the 20th century. While not extensive, they do provide a good introduction of Irish history at the county level. These histories are well referenced, and a bibliography is provided for each. Within each county history there are links to terms that might need further explanation. As the history progresses to where a particular type of record is mentioned, you have the option of reviewing a scanned example of the record as it pertains to that county.

The other approach to this publication is by way of the records themselves. For each class of record there is a detailed explanation of why and how the record was created. Where there are specific points made about particular entries in a given record type, there is often a link to a scanned and possibly transcribed example of the record that illustrates that point.

There are several other useful sections to this CD. One is an essay titled Using Records for Historical Research. Another section is Introduction to the National Archives, the repository for the records discussed on this CD.

While the CD mentions only the Internet Explorer and Netscape browsers, I have had no trouble using the Firefox or Opera browsers to view all parts of this CD. Links, images and popups behave almost identically in all of these browsers. The CD includes a copy of Internet Explorer 6 for those who want to use one of the latest versions. Another tool on the CD is a magnifying glass utility that turns your mouse into a magnifying lens when held over one of the scans.

With its very useful and intelligent interlinking of record classes and county histories, supported by an overall timeline and glossary, this CD is one of the best introductions to Irish countries history and the documents created through the years of that history. This is a model that other major repositories could well learn from.

Knowing what records exist, what is in them, how they were created and where to find them is key to successful genealogical research in any country. This CD goes a long way to helping the Irish genealogist get started with a firm knowledge of these records and their historical context.

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Issue by Interest Focus

Focus	Date	Focus	Date	Focus	Date
		Wicklow	January 1998	New Orleans	October 2001
Roscommon	October 1993	Dublin	April 1998	Butte, MT	January 2002
Sligo	July 1994	Kilkenny	October 1998	NB, Canada	April 2002
Limerick	January 1995	Cavan	January 1999	Ulster Scots	July 2002
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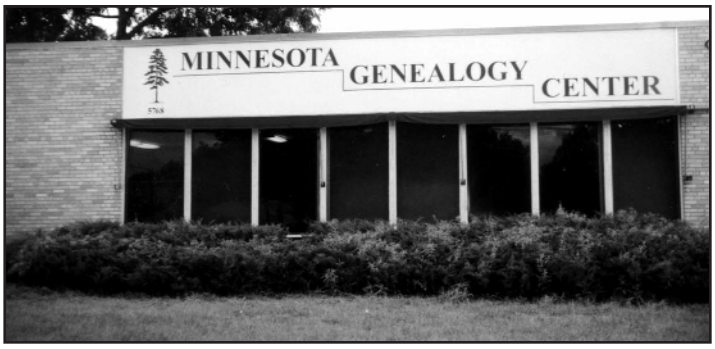

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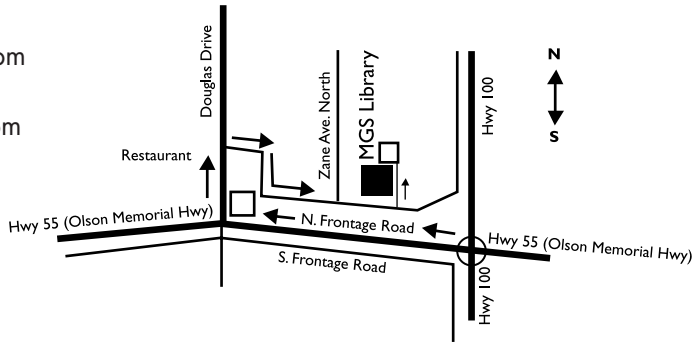

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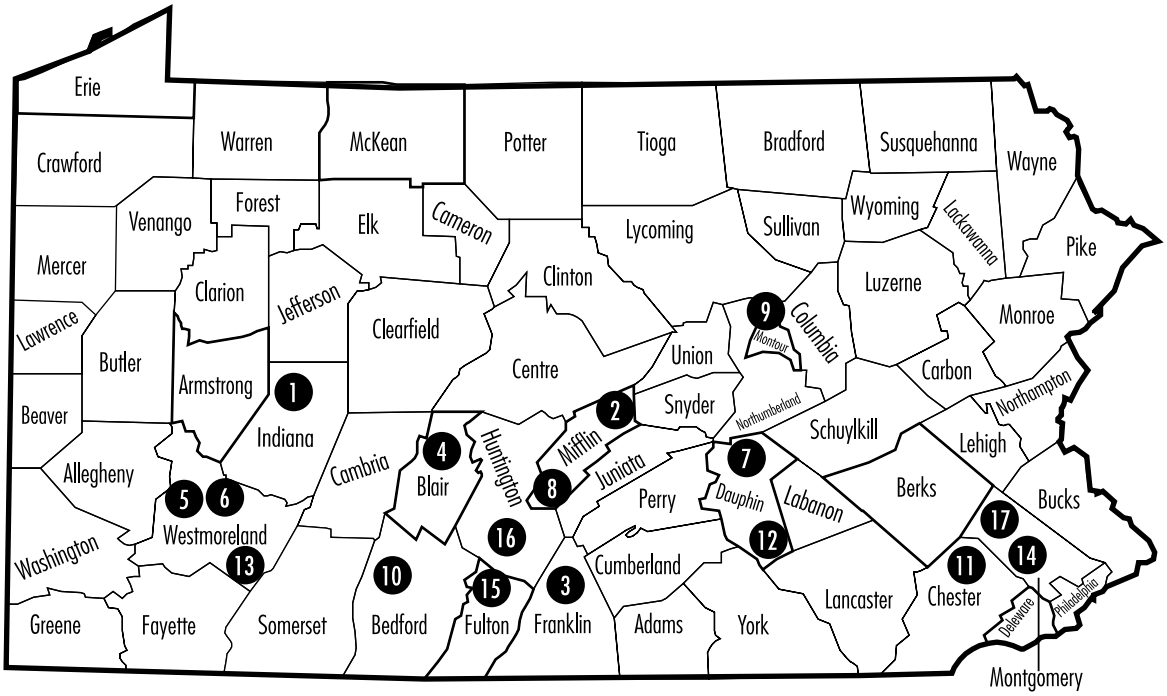
The Septs

Irish Genealogical Society International

Deireadh Fomhair (October) 2005

Volume 26, Number 4

Irish Placenames of Pennsylvania



1. Armagh
2. Armagh Township
3. Antrim Township
4. Tyrone
5. Derry Borough
6. Derry Township
7. Derry Township
8. Derry Township
9. Derry Township
10. Londonderry Township
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14. Limerick Township
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President's Letter

by Valerie Morrison, President

Have you used your research to do a medical history? It's not a crazy question for a genealogist. We gather a great deal of pertinent information: death certificates or registrations, obituaries and other items. Many genealogy software programs offer a chart that looks at the family health history. Even an extended family tree with Age at Time of Death highlighted can be helpful.

Looking at that overall picture is useful for you and your physician – did nearly everyone live into their eighties, or do you have a line that suffered from many deaths in their forties and fifties?

And what about your grandfather with the 12 siblings – did three of them die young, and you do not know why? Maybe those are the three deaths to research a little further, putting in the time to search for newspaper notices or obituaries. Get curious about those 'early' deaths.

A brother of my great-grandmother died at 26. He was a cripple according to our family story. What could have been wrong? It was too early in this area for death certificates, and only a short death notice was in the newspaper.

My search rested awhile, until I realized the family might have placed an obituary in a former hometown. That front-page write-up gave me wonderful details of his life, his very Victorian-era funeral, and told me he had died from tuberculosis of the bone.

My Medical Anthropology professor said, "No one ever dies of old age". Think about it. Some doctors never got the message, and you may find a few death certificates have nothing but "Old Age" as a cause of death, or the information is otherwise sparse.

Do you know that your great-aunt Harriet went blind in her sixties, even though she lived to be ninety? That information could be relevant to your medical history. Add a Comments/Notes section for this kind of family story or your own first hand knowledge.

There are non-medical events that cause death. Accidental or violent deaths are the most likely to warrant newspaper articles, filling in our family history but not usually relevant to a medical history. I do believe suicides should be included in a medical history. It's up to you; be tactful but truthful.

Medical information is sensitive material in most families. Try removing the names of the individuals in your family tree, and substituting their relationship; Aunt Betty becomes Father's Sister, for example. This makes it easier for medical professionals to read and understand, and a bit more neutral if discussing with your family. Some software programs will do this for you.

Recently, I was discussing what I'd learned about an ancestor's death with a medically knowledgeable cousin. She asked some very specific questions, and I realized I don't know how to interpret some of the information on death certificates I've obtained.

Short of immersing myself in medical dictionaries, I'm carefully copying what I find regarding the cause of death, and then asking my medical professional what it might mean, and if it's significant.

Oh, and my cousin and I are Baby Boomers. In my family, I find that the older generation can be more reluctant to talk about family deaths, even those that occurred long ago. Again, be tactful. I admit I need the reminder more than some of you do, but we must all learn this eventually in our genealogy research.

I wish you good health, happiness, and the best of luck in all your searches.

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Layout/Design	Diane Lovrencevic	SeptsLayout@IrishGenealogical.org

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Editor's Letter

by Mary Schaenzer, Editor

Irish genealogical research is challenging! The destruction of the Four Courts Building during the Irish Civil War in 1922 destroyed most of Ireland's 19th century census records. Researchers are therefore dependent on finding other resources to replace information that might have been found in these destroyed records.

The Primary Valuation of Ireland, or "Griffith's Valuation", has become the primary "census substitute" for Irish researchers.

Griffith's Valuation, complied from 1848-1864, supplies the researcher with a complete listing of occupiers of property throughout Ireland. Using Griffith's Valuation and a copy of a civil and/or Roman Catholic parish map, the occurrence of a particular name or surname can be plotted on the map to attempt to narrow down where an ancestor originated in Ireland.

IGSI member Richard Hobday used this research method to successfully find his Moriarty ancestors in County Kerry. Mr. Hobday details his search in his article "Are You There MO-RI-AR-I-TY?"

Mr. Hobday, using the plotted parish map, conducted the final leg of his research while visiting Ireland. Others may be able to obtain the same results by writing to the General Records Office in Dublin or the various heritage centers throughout Ireland that house vital records.

If you are interested in plotting your own surname map, stop by the Minnesota Genealogy Society on Irish Days for assistance. Or take advantage of IGSI's low-cost research assistance available to members. (See page 115 for further information.)

The colonial period in America is an interesting era to study. It can be made that much more interesting when you discover an unknown family connection to that time. If you are of Scots-Irish descent, your ancestors may have been one of the thousands of immigrants who settled in the State of Pennsylvania prior to the American Revolution.

Not only were the Scots-Irish instrumental in settling the far reaches of the State of Pennsylvania, they turned-up in mass to help fight the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. No less than 13 U.S. Presidents are descended from this ethnic group.

In this issue the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania shares with us an informative article about the Scots-Irish—their background in Ulster and immigration to Pennsylvania. You may contact the Carnegie Library or the Pennsylvania Historical Society for further research assistance.

Many individuals came willingly as immigrants and indentured servants. And some unwillingly, as documented in Kenneth C. Harvey's article "Donaghadee and the White Slave Trade in Pennsylvania." A practice long thought limited to other parts of the world, Kenneth C. Harvey unearthed evidence of this ugly practice when researching one of his ancestral lines. While white slavery does not appear to have been wide spread during pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania, how well known the practice was to Philadelphia officials at the time may never be known.

This summer I had the opportunity to take a couple of research trips to Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. The most noteworthy experience I had at all the historical societies and libraries I visited was the friendly and helpful assistance I received from their volunteers and staff members.

I know the same type of camaraderie also exists at IGSI. The volunteers who staff Irish Days are a great group of people who enjoy helping members discover their Irish roots. Please stop by for a visit any time the library is open or send us an email. We look forward to meeting you.

This will be my last issue as Editor. Due to the time constraints in my life I have decided to step down as Editor. I've enjoyed the experience I've gained and the people I've met through this brief opportunity. At this time, Nancy Grell will serve as Editor for future newsletters. Feel free to contact Nancy with your comments or suggestions.

As always good luck with your research, and God Bless!

The Septs

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The Scots-Irish In Western Pennsylvania: A Pathfinder

Compiled by the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Department

Ethnic Genealogy and Heritage Series

"To the branch of our race which has been grafted on the Ulster stem I take off my hat with veneration and awe. They are, I believe, the toughest, the most dominant, the most irresistible race that exists in the universe at this moment." Lord Rosebery, 1911.

This hardy breed originated in the Scottish Lowlands within the area now comprised of the five counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Wigtown, Roxburgh, and Berwick. Over the millennium, their original Celtic strain was invigorated by the Romans, Saxon, Vikings, Irish, and the Norman French. These Scots were fierce fighters who for generations warred constantly with their ethnically distinct neighbors, the Scottish Highlanders, from whom they differed in language, politics, religion, and culture. For seven centuries (1040-1745), they engaged in incessant border warfare with their other neighbors, the Northern English. By the 16th century, national warfare along the border with England had disintegrated into systematic robbery and bloody feuds that were carried out by the outlaws know as Border Reivers. Thus, their culture and their character were forged by generations of warfare, violence, and its resulting poverty. The almost continuous violence created a social system with unique attitudes towards work, wealth, land, rank, and marriage that the Scots carried with them to Ulster and ultimately to the back country of colonial America.

These Scots were primarily Presbyterians. Presbyterianism began in Scotland in 1560 under the influence of John Knox and its growth was rapid. It was a militant faith with a strong aversion to the Anglican Church. Presbyterians constantly reformed themselves into various sects such as the Cameronians, the Reformed Presbyterians, and the Covenantors.

In 1609, the Scots began their migration to Ulster, Ireland at the invitation of the English King, James I (James VI in Scotland). Ulster consisted of counties Derry, Down Armagh, Antrim, and Tyrone. There the Scots encountered new violence as they fought to keep the native Irish at bay. Eventually, the old warriors were replaced by a new mercantile class. They prospered for a while in the linen and wool trades eventually competing too successfully with their English counterparts. This created a resentful backlash from the English government and their English landlords. They also encountered resentment from the displaced Irish and persecution from the Anglican Church. Thus their battles continued, but this time with the native Irish and the ruling English.

In Ulster the Scots encountered religious, political, and economic restraints from the English Parliament, the Anglican Church, and their Catholic Irish neighbors. There were also periods of famine. In the last decade of the 17th century, they began to leave Ulster and soon they were teeming to America seeking economic opportunity and religious expression. They Scots-Irish settled throughout the colonies, but by 1717 they tended to migrate most heavily to Pennsylvania.
Their reasons for leaving Ulster were:

1. **Economic:**
   a) Repressive trade laws beginning in 1699 that forbade the exporting of Irish woolen manufactures to any part of the world except to England and Wales;
   b) Rack-renting – as the original land leases expired in 1717, the landlords punished the tenant farmers for improving the land by doubling or tripling the rents;
   c) Famine caused by a series of bad harvests especially in 1727, 1740, and 1770;
   d) Decline of the linen industry after 1770.

2. **Religious/Political:**
   a) Prohibition of building Presbyterian churches on the land of some Episcopal landlords;
   b) Marriages preformed by Presbyterian clergy were not considered legal;
   c) Presbyterian clergy were fined;
   d) Services for the burial of the dead were obstructed;
   e) The Test Act of 1704 excluded anyone from public or military service who did not take communion in the Anglican Church;
   f) Requirements to pay taxes to support the Anglican Church.

3. **Ship Agent Promotions:**
   Poor emigrants who could pay passage to America were encouraged to accept indentured servitude - thousands did.

Called Scotch-Irish, or Ulster-Scots, or Ulster-Presbyterians, or Scots-Irish, these rugged pioneers were first of all Lowland Scots who moved to Ulster, Ireland, and then to America. Many English had also accepted the invitation of King James to settle in Ulster. Thus, this group contained a blend of the Scots and some English. Undoubtedly some intermarrying of Scots and Irish individuals also added to the blend. Documents from early America refer to these people as the Scotch-Irish and they also referred to themselves by the same name. One of their own described his people as *"brewed in Scotland, bottled in Ireland, and uncorked in America."*

The peak migrations to Pennsylvania were 1717-18, 1727-28, 1740-41, and 1771-73, with migrations continuing on a lesser scale in the intervening years. Their ships sailed from Belfast, Londonderry, and Carrickfergus. They docked at Lewes and New Castle (now in Delaware), but primarily at Philadelphia. For several years before 1750, about 12,000 arrived annually. In 1774, Benjamin Franklin placed the Scots-Irish population as one-third of the province. The Scots-Irish migration continued until 1840 when the migration of the native Irish commenced.

These extremely hardy pioneers moved away from the Port of Philadelphia and the English settlements in the East where the encountered resentment and discrimination from the established inhabitants. One writer described the new arrivals as *"the scum of two nations."* Thus they moved to the wilderness beyond, settling in the river valleys north of Philadelphia and the Central Pennsylvania and across the Alleghenies to areas still inhabited by the Indians. There the population was sparse and the land was cheap and there the Scots-Irish provided a buffer to the rest of the civilized colony.

The French and Indian War temporarily halted the western movement of these pioneers. At this point, many settlers and new arrivals from Ulster moved south through the Cumberland Valley into Maryland and on into the Great Valley of Virginia. Numerous Scots-Irish settled in western Virginia and the Piedmont of the Carolinas. With the establishment of Fort Pitt in 1758, settlers began to move into the areas of Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, and Allegheny counties. By 1890, they were the most numerous group in the region and dominated the area for decades.

These immigrants were hardy, aggressive, rugged, tough, independent, courageous, and self-reliant, seeking civil and religious freedom. Described as haughty and proud, they could also be quite stubborn and unyielding. One Presbyterian elder prayed, *"Grant, that I always may be right, for Thou knowest I am hard to turn."*

The Scots-Irish had no love for England. Fear of English dominance and resistance to the Anglican Church moved these people to support the American Revolution. Their spirit of resistance had been nurtured by their religious experience and they were violently opposed to any limitations on their religion, government, and economic livelihood. It is estimated that about one-half of the Continental Army was Scots-Irish.
During the early days of the new federal government, the Scots-Irish resisted government control of their economic life. They were especially opposed to the levying of an excise tax on whiskey. Their uprising, known as the Whiskey Rebellion, caused a strong response from the fledgling federal government.

The occupation of the new settlers was primarily farming; wheat was the staple crop. In the southwest, they raised sheep. Some became Indian traders. Many became merchants and tavern keepers, lawyers, ministers, printers, physicians, and industrialists.

Religion was essential to the Scots-Irish. The religion was stern and severe, but to the settlers it was a necessity. After a number of families moved into a neighborhood, they soon began to assemble together for worship. The Indian wars delayed the arrival of ministers in the wilderness. Settlers built parsonages and churches and raised money for the ministers' salaries.

Presbyterianism was organized into synods and presbyteries. Philadelphia, beginning in 1706, served originally as the only presbytery for the Middle Colonies. As the settlers and their religion spread westward, so did the number of presbyteries. The Presbyterian Church organized the Redstone Presbytery in 1781 to attend to affairs west of the Alleghenies in Pennsylvania. With the growing need for an educated ministry and a desire to educate their children to read the Bible, Presbyterians established numerous schools in Pennsylvania. Between 1726 and 1837, these included forty classical schools, thirty-seven academies, fourteen seminaries, five colleges, and one theological seminary.

Pittsburgh became the center of this group's economic and religious life. They in turn came to dominate the region in commerce, finance, and education. Probably the only place with greater Scots-Irish Presbyterian influence is Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Famous persons of Scots-Irish heritage include Daniel Boone, Davey Crockett, Same Houston, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, General George Rogers Clark, Patrick Henry, Stephen Foster, and thirteen presidents: Andrew Jackson, James Knox Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses Simpson Grant, Chester Alan Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Richard Millhouse Nixon, James Earl Carter, and William Jefferson Clinton.

Before you begin to research your specific ancestors, read about their origins, migration patterns, and family customs. Learn all that you can about them; then you will be better prepared to begin your genealogical search. To learn more about the history of this ethnic group and to search for your Scots-Irish ancestors, please refer to the Carnegie Library's online catalog. Use the search term "Scots-Irish" to begin your search. A partial list of useful resources follows. Except where noted, these books are available in the Pennsylvania Department. Also request the Scotch/Scotch-Irish Vertical File at the Pennsylvania Department Reference Desk.

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Webb, James H. *Born Fighting : How The Scots-Irish Shaped America.* New York.: Broadway Books, 2004. **E184.S4 W43 2004**

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IGSI Library Collection - Pennsylvania

From Ulster to Pennsylvania and Westward American Descendants of Benjamin & Mary Hamilton Wreath. publ 1986, 224 pp	by Kathy Wreath Ruud & Streeter Marth Wreath
Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania 1682-1750. publ 1994, 477 pp.	by Albert Cook Myers
Irish & Scotch Early Settlers of Pennsylvania. publ 1856, 171 pp.	Author Unknown
Scotch-Irish of Colonial Pennsylvania. publ 1992, 273 pp.	by Wayland F. Dunaway
Scots-Irish in Pennsylvania & Kentucky, The publ 1998, 1,992 pp.	by Billy Kennedy
Tribute to the Principles, Virtues, Habits and Public Usefulness of the Irish and Scotch Early Settlers of Pennsylvania publ 1856, 171 pp.	by George Chambers
Egle's Notes and Queries of Pennsylvania, 1700s - 1800s Genealogical Records CD #19 publ 1998	by William Henry Egle
Immigrants to Pennsylvania, 1600s-1800s Immigration Records, CD #501 publ 2000	by Family Tree Maker

Ask Connemara Kate by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: I've just begun searching for my Irish ancestors. I've reviewed a number of "passenger lists" but cannot find them anywhere. Can you help me?

Answer: Literally millions of Irish immigrated between 1820 and 1890, many of these to the United States. In 1820, the United States passed a law requiring all ships docking in U.S. ports to submit a ship manifest or "passenger list" to the U.S. Customs Service. These manifests were not always accurate and some have been lost over the years. Those that have been saved are on file at the National Archives.

However, even if your ancestor is on a passenger list somewhere, trying to find that list can be almost impossible unless it has been indexed. Have you tried all the published indexes available on the Internet or on CD-ROMs? If you still cannot find your ancestor on any of the indexed passenger lists the National Archives will search their archives for you. But they will need the immigrant's name, the date they landed, the port, and the name of the ship. Now if you knew all of that you could just order the microfilm from the National Archives yourself!

When dealing with passenger lists, remember the later your ancestor immigrated, the better the information in the records. Prior to 1891, passenger lists provide little information other than the immigrant's name, age, their nation of origin (Ireland), and whom they were traveling with (which can be very important.) So, if you find a John Keenan on a passenger list, how do you know if it is your John Keenan? We all have that problem.

Ellis Island opened in 1892. If your ancestors immigrated through this New York port these records usually list at least the county in Ireland, if not the town. Also listed is the individual who paid the immigrant's passage, and to whom and where they were going in the U.S. You can review the Ellis Island information on their website at: <www.ellisisland.org>

There is another problem we have with our Irish. As the passage to Canada was less expensive than to America, many Irish immigrated to Canada before entering the United States. Searching Canadian passenger lists can be tricky as many Canadian ports did not begin archiving their passenger lists until after 1865, so few have survived. Some immigrants stayed in Canada for months or years before entering the U.S. Others traveled immediately to their intended U.S. destination, but researching immigration records at the U.S./Canadian border is of little value as the U.S. archived few of these records before 1906.

Finally, if I were you, I would leave the search for passenger lists until you have finished all of your other research. You may discover information about your ancestor's entrance into the U.S. or Canada which will help you narrow-down your search.

IGSI Website News by Kathy Lund and Scott Lund

In recent months we have replaced our quarterly surname interest lists with a consolidated database that can be browsed or searched by several criteria. This includes current members' surnames only. Since this list is available for the general public, only members' numbers are included. Members may ask IGSI for further information. That search will remain available.

Now we introduce a Members Only section! You will be assigned a screen name (your membership number) and a password (your surname) that you can modify. We expect to be adding information regularly to this site and appreciate your comments and submissions. Areas now available are -

Surname Search: Here you will be able to check all surnames for all members, past and current, and immediately receive the most recent contact information available!

Member Profile: Here you may change your login password and correct or update your own contact information immediately. This will be especially helpful for email addresses that change regularly! With no space limitations, you may post unlimited Irish and Scots-Irish surnames of interest. This will save entry errors.

The Septs online: We expect to post full issues of our journal beginning with April 2005.

Periodical Indexing Project: A full index of articles from IGSI periodicals at the MGS Library. Hardcopies of articles are available for a small fee on request.

Our volunteers have worked diligently to better serve your needs. Please try the website and let us know how it works for you. Contact webeditor@irishgenealogical.com

Pennsylvania Key Resources

State: Pennsylvania

Location: Pennsylvania is the 33rd largest state covering 46,058 miles. It is located in the Northeast United States. On its northern border lie Lake Erie and New York. On its eastern border lie New York and New Jersey. Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia lie on its southern border. And Ohio and West Virginia lie on its western border.

Geography: The Allegheny Mountains, part of the Appalachian Mountain range, runs from the southwest to the northeast corners of the state.

Founded: Founded in 1682 by William Penn

State of the Union: One of the thirteen original colonies. Joined the United States as a Commonwealth on December 12, 1787.

Major Cities: Harrisburg (State capital)**;** Philadelphia (largest city); Pittsburg, Allentown, Lancaster, Eire

Census Records: 1790 to present

Vital Records: January 1, 1906 - began officially recording birth and death records. From 1893-1906 each county maintained these records. Counties began recording marriage records September 20, 1885.

Land Records: 1682 – present. Indexes at:www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/landrec.htm

Reference Material Available Through LDS Microfilm

Film Number	*Description*
430338	Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750: with their early history in Ireland
1016403, 1016404, 1016405, 1016406, 1016407, 1016408	Births, marriages, and deaths for 1852-1854 on file at the State Archives of Pennsylvania. [Index of most PA counties]
1320711 Item 1	History of the Allen Township Presbyterian Church and the community which has sustained it, in what was formerly known as the "Irish Settlement," Northampton County, Pa.
1759094 Item 2	Oaths of allegiance, 1777-1790
944763 Item 1	Pennsylvania genealogies, chiefly Scotch-Irish and German
974.8 V22b	Index to Central Pennsylvania marriage records 1700-1896. Includes Union and Snyder counties
974.8 X22f; 974.8 X22f copy 2	Index to the 1800 census of Pennsylvania
974.822 B4n v. 1	The Scotch-Irish of Northampton County, Pennsylvania
974.8 H22b v. 1	Pennsylvania in the 1700's : an index to who was there and where
974.882 R4be	Residents, 1782-1790 and pioneer families of Donegal Township, Washington County, Penn
974.834/F1 V3k	St. Francis Xavier Cemetery, Boro of Friendsville, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania : first burial in cemetery August 19, 1831

Plan your visit!

Irish Saturday

At the IGSI Library.

Genealogy Classes & Research Help

November 13th

December 11th

Free research assistance is available from experienced volunteers.

Free one-hour genealogy classes.

Meet and visit with fellow IGSI members.

Pennsylvania Heritage Centres, Societies and County Libraries

Bradford County Historical Society
109 Pine Street, Towanda, PA 18848
Website: <www.bradfordhistory.com>
Email: info@bradfordhistory.com
Will perform genealogical research

Derry Area Historical Society
P. O. Box 64, New Derry, PA 15671
Website: <www.derryhistory.org/>
1783 Census, Photos, Books. They do not perform genealogical research.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
State Archives
Third and Forster Streets, Harrisburg, PA 17120
Website: <www. phmc.state.pa.us/>
Will perform some genealogical work via the U.S. mail. Many archived resources, details available on their website.

Chester County Historical Society
225 North High Street, West Chester, PA 19380
Website: <www.chestercohistorical.org/>
Email: cchs@chestercohistorical.org
Will perform genealogical research

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania
1212 Smallman Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Website: <www.pghhistory.org/archv_lib/library.htm>
Will perform genealogical research.

Robinson Township Municipal Complex
1000 Churchill Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205-9006
Website: <www.rootsweb/~parths/default.htm>
Email: RTHS1@juno.com

Pennsylvania Internet Links *(all begin with http://www unless noted)*

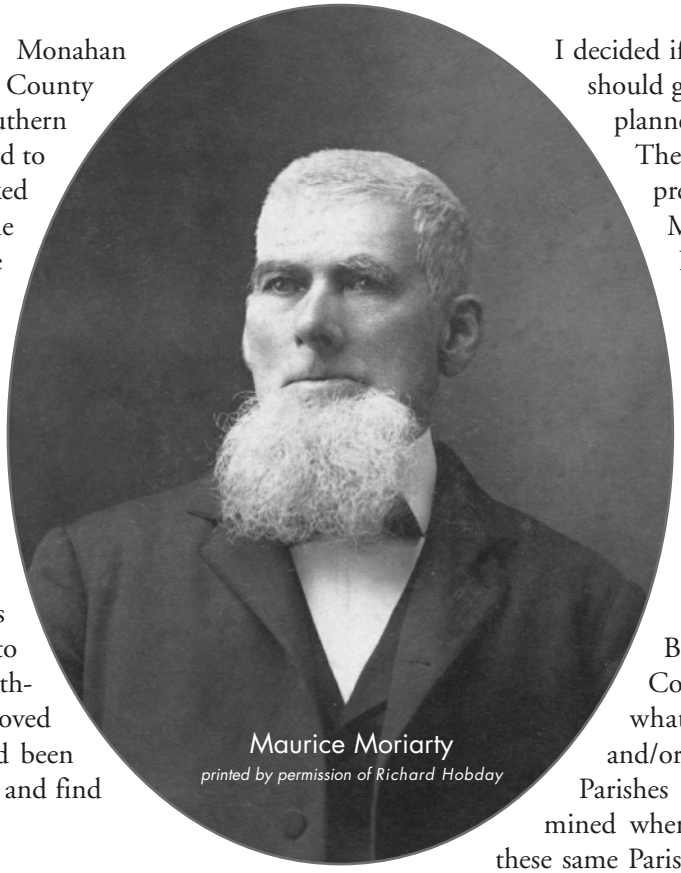
Website Address	Description
allaboutirish.com/library/diaspora/irish-pitt.shtm	A touch of Irish in Pittsburgh by Pat Friend
all-genealogy.com/united-states/pennsylvania.htm	Pennsylvania Resource
genealogy.com/00000384.html	Genealogy.com Scotch-Irish webpage
genpa.org/index.html	The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/7117/1stPACAV.html	First Pennsylvania Cavalry Retiment (Civil War) Field and Officer Roster.
http://english.glendale.cc.ca.us/html	Irish & Celtic Resources on the Internet
http://geneasearch.com/states/pennsylvania.htm	GeneaSearch Website. Free database access.
http://home.pld.net/~nikki/PA.htm	American Experience website. PA Genealogical Mine.
http://Olivetreegenealogy.com/ships/ireship01.shtml	U.S. and Canadian passenger lists
http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/HMore/69th_pennsylvania_infantry.htm	69th Pennsylvania Infantry
http://pafamily.net/pafamily/main-frame.htm	PAFamily.net website.
http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/magazine/articles/iha_scotsus1.htm	A comprehensive article on Scots-Irish by Kyle Petit of Irish at Home and Abroad
immigrantships.net/arrivals/philadelphia.html	Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild. Philadelphia, PA
Pagenweb.org	PAGenWeb Project –Pennsylvania
pa-roots.com/~chester/	Chester County, PA Genealogy
people.virginia.edu/~mgf2j/irish.html	Excellent history of Scots-Irish
phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/vitalsta.htm	Pennsylvania State Archives
Rootsweb.com	Pennsylvania Website
Rootsweb.com	Irish-In-Pennsylvania Mailing List

Are You There MO-RI-AR-I-TY?

By Richard Hobday

My mother's grandparents all came from Ireland. We believe they immigrated to New York in the early 1850's. Maurice Moriarty and Eleanora (Nellie) Lynch came from County Kerry; Elizabeth Wheeler Mahoney came from County Waterford; and Edward Monaghan came from County Wexford. Both couples married at the Cathedral in St. Paul, Minnesota (Moriarty/Lynch, November 22, 1858-Monaghan/Wheeler Mahoney January 13, 1862). The Moriartys settled in Tyrone Township, and the Monaghans settled in Derrynane Township, of Le Sueur County, Minnesota. The two families connected when my grandparents, Michael Moriarty and Lucy Monahan were married February 21, 1900 at St. Thomas Catholic Church, in Derrynane Township.

While there are many Moriarty, Monahan and Lynch families in Le Sueur County and surrounding Counties in Southern Minnesota, we seemed to be related to very few. When I was young I asked my mother about various people with the same names and she would always reply, "Oh were not related to them." I could never understand how you could not be related to people with the same name.



Maurice Moriarty
printed by permission of Richard Hobday

As I continued to do more family research, I found that my mother was generally right. I discovered a few family connections but nothing which led me back to my roots in Ireland. Since my mother's name was Moriarty and she loved being Irish as much as if she had been born there; I decided I should try and find her roots in Ireland.

I joined forces with my cousin Eileen Traxler Lee. Her mother was my mother's sister. She had been working on the family history with much the same results. She was a marvelous researcher and a welcome addition in the quest for the elusive Moriarty family.

They say the first task is to determine what you know. We knew our great-grandfather Maurice Moriarty's death date, burial location, marriage date and spouse. From his death certificate I had a birth date (October 1832) and mother's and father's names (Thomas Moriarty and Catherine Fitzgerald). Family lore said my great-great-grandparents came from Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland to Liverpool and landed in New York on September 23, 1852 on the ship Rajah. We were not able to find any records to substantiate these facts. There was always talk of a windmill in the family chatter; we assumed that this tied us to Blennerville, County. Kerry.

I decided if I was going to find the Moriartys I should go to Ireland. My wife, Bernice and I planned a trip to Ireland in early 2004. The next step was to get expert help to prepare for the search. I made a trip to Minneapolis to meet with Eileen and Beth Mullinax at the Irish Genealogical Society. Beth introduced us to the world of Irish Townlands and Parishes. The Parishes are first Civil and within these are the Roman Catholic Parishes or other denominations. In County Kerry these may be shown in Bearla (English), Gaelic or both.

Beth helped us create a map of County Kerry showing where, and with what frequency, the name Thomas and/or Maurice Moriarty appeared in Civil Parishes using Irish records. We then determined where the Fitzgerald name appeared in these same Parishes; assuming that Catherine might be from the same or a nearby Parish. These were then converted to Roman Catholic Parishes in the Kerry Diocese, since our relatives were Catholic. We found from this research that our Moriartys were probably from Annagh Civil Parish which is the Tralee Roman Catholic (RC) Parish and St. John's Church. We also learned that Moriarty was the sixth most common name in Co. Kerry. They are everywhere in large numbers.

The second challenge then, after getting the geography down, was to find which Thomas or Maurice might be ours from the hundreds of Thomas' and Maurices. I certainly did not understand why we were doing this since I was going to Blennerville to find my ancestors.

Arriving in Ireland in February, Bernice and I drove to Tralee in the snow. We went to St. John's Church in Tralee to find my relatives. We hit the first snag. At St. John's they do not let you have

access to the Parish records. Parish staff performs that research for you. St. John's would take a few days for the record search, so off we went to find my ancestors in other places.

We went to the Kerry County Library in Tralee Town. The Genealogy Center is run by Eamon Browne. He was very helpful in acquainting us with the resources available. Eamon would become a good sounding board, resource and friend as the search continued.

I have the unusual avocation of videotaping cemeteries (in Ireland they are known as Burial Grounds). I find that they contain a wealth of information. So the following day we visited Annagh Burial Ground, which is just outside Blennerville. While at the Burial Ground we met Donald Kelleher who lived nearby. He directed us to a man down the road, Michael O'Sullivan, who was the local genealogy expert.

Michael O'Sullivan was out working with the sheep on Saturday afternoon. We arranged with his wife, Imelda to meet in their parlour after Church on Sunday afternoon. We went to Church at St. John's Saturday evening and then spent Sunday morning videovisiting Rathass Burial Ground in Tralee Town.

The next day, we met with Michael O'Sullivan for the most part of the afternoon. Michael graciously shared his genealogy notes of the current and past inhabitants of Annagh Parish. The first question Michael asked was "Do you know Beth Mullinax, from Minneapolis?" I was to find that Beth is well known in Ireland. Michael said over the mountain ridge lay the ruins of Moriarty Castle. We were in the heart of Moriarty territory. By late afternoon we had concluded that my Moriartys were probably not from Annagh Parish or anywhere around the Tralee area. February is a cold time of the year in Co. Kerry but I was feeling colder than the weather. I had been so sure it was Blennerville.

Sunday evening was bleak. I did not want to sit and wait for St. John's to tell me "nothing found"; but I was not sure what to do next. The County Kerry Genealogical Project was shut down. The National Library in Dublin was on the other side of Ireland and Kerry Diocese required a letter of permission from the Bishop to access Church records. I had not obtained a letter before coming to Ireland.

Then we remembered Beth's Parish map of Kerry with the plotted naming frequencies. I had downloaded the Parish homepages from the Kerry Diocese before I left on the trip. Armed with these and the Discovery Series maps for Co. Kerry we decided to move out in concentric circles from Kerry Town and visit every Parish containing Moriartys which had appeared on Beth's map. We would telephone ahead and make appointments at the respective Presbyteries (Rectory or Parish house/office).

The most likely Civil Parish after Annagh was Cloghane. So on Monday we drove the northern side of the Dingle Peninsula. Cloghane is both a Civil and RC Parish. The Presbytery (what we call a Rectory or Parish house/office) where the records are located is in the RC Parish of Castlegregory in Castlegregory Town. The receptionist settled us in a room with the Parish indexes; but no relatives were to be found.

The next day we went north of Tralee Bay. Ballynahaglish Civil Parish and the surrounding parishes showed a concentration of Moriartys on the map. These were in the RC Parishes of Spa and Ardfert. The Spa Presbytery is in Churchill. It was a cold, rainy, windy day. The Pastor invited me into the parlour and we sat round a welcome peat fire while he looked through the birth and marriage records. The records for the Spa area began around the 1850's. This would have been too late for my relatives, but we thought that we might find some connection with part of the family who remained in Ireland.

We moved on to the RC Parish of Ardfert. Again the Parish staff was very friendly and interested in our travels. Unfortunately the Ardfert records were too recent to fit my needs.

The Civil Parishes of Dingle and Ventry were our next scheduled stops. Because of the geography of the Dingle Peninsula these become much longer trips then we had taken to this point. The Presbytery is in Dingle Town. Unfortunately our Moriatrys were not from Dingle. (If you are wondering why the places we have gone seem a little random; we were using the map of name frequencies to determine where to go next. Then we would telephone ahead and make an appointment at the Presbytery. The time and date of the appointment and driving distance determined our destination for the following days.)

One week had passed and we had not found one person or lead. We were getting concerned that we may never find my family because they left prior to the records being kept. We would just search and never find a trace. This was depressing!

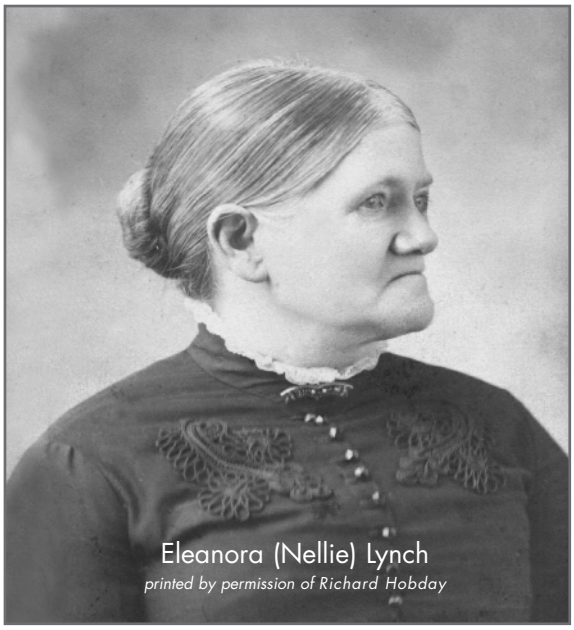
We had to start planning what we would do the next week. We decided we should go to the Diocese in Killarney and get a letter for the Dublin archives. We might have to go to Dublin and try using the archives in hopes of picking up the pace and cutting down the driving distances; which were increasing everyday. So on Thursday we headed for Killarney.

Our next shock came when the Diocese told us the letter was only good for six Parishes. We had to pick which six we wanted in the letter. That was really tough. (You can fax back from

Dublin for another letter and six more Parishes after you exhaust the original)

On our way back to Tralee we stopped at Muckross Abbey Burial Ground, the Castlemaine Presbytery which is in Kilgarrylander Civil Parish and the Killorglin Presbytery in Killorglin Civil Parish. Lots of Moriartys but I was not related to any of them.

Friday morning we were up before dawn to meet the staff person in Annascaul. It was cold and foggy. The wind blew us around as we crossed the mountain passes to get to the southern side of the Peninsula. Annascaul RC Parish covers the Civil Parishes of Minard and Ballynacourtnty. The lady at the church was bright and cheery. I found that her maiden name was Moriarty. She knew a great deal about church records, the history of the area and the Moriarty family; it just was not the right Moriartys.


Eleanora (Nellie) Lynch
printed by permission of Richard Hobday

The last Parish I had scheduled for the week was Ballyferriter. (Dunquin, Dunurlin, Mahrin, Kilmalkedar and Kilquane Civil Parishes) The Parish territory covers the far western tip of the Dingle Peninsula; from Mount Brandon in the north to Slea Head in the South. In Ballyferriter they say the next Parish west is New York.

I met with Father Tomas O' hiceadha (Hickey). We went through the usual information passing discussion. I said my great-grandfather was born in October 1832. He left the room to check the files. When he returned he said there was no Maurice born of Thomas or Catherine in 1832. We talked a little longer. Then he said, "let me check the years prior and after 1832".

A while later he returned with a large book. He said, "I don't know when your great-grandfather was born but I do know that he was baptized April 16, 1831 at St. Vincent's Church by Father Patrick Foley". Spring had suddenly come to Ireland! We went on to find my great-great-grandparents marriage and great-great-grandmothers baptism records. Soon we had the record books spread out over the table and Father was writing Baptismal and Marriage certificates for my family.

I was very lucky because Baile an Fheirtearaigh Parish (Ballyferriter) in particular and the Dingle Peninsula in general has some of the oldest records in Ireland. My concern about never finding my ancestors because the records did not exist did not come true.

Through the gracious hospitality of Father O' hiceadha I was able to return the following week and spend more time going through the records. He insisted that I work in the Gaelic for names and Townlands. He said if you are going to find your Irish ancestors you will need to do it in their language. Ever since I started doing genealogy work I have been thankful that I studied Latin in school. It has been invaluable for reading early church records. I now know that Irish records usually reflect the Gaelic spelling for Surnames and Townlands. It is not possible to understand the names if you rely on English. It would be like using only Civil Parishes to find Church records.

The most amazing part of this discovery was standing on the side of the mountain looking out over the Atlantic Ocean in anGhraig (Graigue), Co.Chiarrai, and knowing that 165 years before my ancestors probably stood in the same places, breathed the same air and looked out over the ocean. In 1840 there were about 45 Moriartys in anGhraig. Today there are none and no one remembers when a Moriarty lived in this Townland. My joy at finding my great-grandfather and my great-great-grandparents was moderated by not finding any relatives in my hometownland. I had hoped there would be a connection living on the auld sod.

In doing this research I was able to discover my great-grandfather's brothers and sister's names. We never knew who the rest of the family members were. I was sure when I returned to the USA I would find matches for all the names in Southern Minnesota. As usual my mother was right again. None of them matched. However I live in the hope that the names will show up in a census or record one of these days.

I will be forever indebted to Beth Mullinax for her help. Without the background and understanding of Irish geography, records, parishes and naming patterns I would never have been able to find my great-great-grandfather and the Townland of my ancestors. I am also thankful for the Priests, staff and parishioners of the Catholic churches in Co. Chiarrai. They were always friendly and ready to talk and help.

P.S. Since the trip I have found one of Maurice's sisters. Johanna Moriarty married John Moriarty (a genealogist's nightmare). I kept looking at her husband and saying his name didn't match; he's no relative. Finally a cousin found us through the Internet and told us Johanna's maiden name was Moriarty too. I know I have other cousins out there somewhere.

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) Quarterly Program

Saturday, August 27, 2005

"The Royal Irish Constabulary"

By Pat Cady Eaton

A window into the rich Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) records was opened by Dr. William J. Lowe (PhD, History, Trinity College Dublin) at IGSI's August 2005 quarterly meeting. Dr. Lowe's talk suggested that no matter what your ancestors' background, some of them could have been RIC.

The RIC: Eighty-five thousand men were members of this Irish national police force between 1837 and 1922 (Dublin had its own group with separate records). At any one time, 10-12,000 RIC were assigned to the more than 1700 stations across Ireland. Many of the RIC were Irish and, toward the end of the 19th century, an increasingly larger number were Roman Catholic. A literate man could apply and hope to be accepted. Being in the RIC "provided the sons of small farmers, in particular, not merely with a job, but with the means of social advancement; enabled them in some cases to establish what might be described as 'dynasties' of schoolteachers, shopkeepers, civil servants and professional people, and, for others, it was a welcome alternative to emigration" (The Royal Irish Constabulary by Jim Herlihy, Four Courts Press, Dublin Ireland and Portland OR, USA; 1997, forward page 5).

The RIC were an armed, semi-military police force, literate and trained. Some of those in the ranks advanced to cadet-level in preparation to becoming officers. The majority of the group was Protestant at first, but the ranks gradually became more Irish and Roman Catholic as the 19th century progressed.

Starting with the Easter uprising in 1916, the RIC became increasingly para-military to suppress opposition to English rule. The hierarchy recruited two groups of men - 14,000 new policemen, most assigned to RIC stations, and a small, young (aged 26-9) Auxiliary force that roved the country to put down rebellion, an infamous counter-terror group. The new RIC were 80% English/non-Irish, 80% ex-military officers (most "mercenaries"), 72% Protestant, and most unmarried. They were tough, even brutal. The Auxiliaries, 90% non-Irish men, acted as counter-terror specialists for systematic reprisals. (In County Cork 50% of them were killed in reprisal during the rebellion.)

At first, because of a shortage of the traditional bottle green uniforms the new recruits wore parts of left-over WWI uniforms, dark jackets and tan trousers, and so were nicknamed "Black and Tans." The name stuck even though the uniforms changed with time. The entire RIC and the Auxiliaries were dissolved as part of the treaty with England that ended the rebellion and established today's divided Ireland.

RIC Employment Records: Constabulary employment records are an amazing cache of genealogical and historical information. They include a broad range of data - even height, former occupation, religion; connections like next of kin, children, and family throughout Ireland; and specific work record. The records have been indexed on microfiche. A copy is available at the IGSI library. Once you have a file number, consult the actual records filmed by the LDS. For background information, consult two highly informative books by Jim Herlihy.

Irish Genealogical Society, International
November Quarterly Meeting

"Minnesota Genealogical Society Writing Study Group"

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway (Hwy 55)
Golden Valley, Minnesota
(handicap accessible)

Saturday, November 19, 2005.

IGSI members $5 Donation
Non-members $8 Donation

2006 Quarterly Meetings
February 18, May 20,
August 26, November 18

"Minnesota Genealogical Society Writing Study Group"
Presented by Kathy Lund

The MGS Writing Study Group will read from three different genres. Michael Clark has written a memoir. Mary Corcoran is finishing a family history of her grandmother. And Anne Davis, a deceased member of the group, left a fictionalized story about her great-grandmother that her son has graciously allowed us to read.

We hope to encourage other genealogists to begin writing in the form most appropriate to their skills, talents, and information. These are only three possible approaches. You can do it!

Please visit the IGSI website at: IrishGenealogical.org for updated information.

8:30 A.M.	**Registration**
9:00 A.M.	**Business Meeting**
9:30 A.M.	**Break**
10:30 A.M.	**Speaker**

Suggested donation: $5 IGSI members, $8 non-members

100 Years Ago In The News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

The Irish Standard included a column of News From Ireland. For this issue, we offer you some excerpts relating to County Cork.

About forty tenants, on that portion of the estate of Mrs. Johnson Travers, in the townslands of Lissycremin, Butlerstown, and Tiernean, neat Court-McSherry, have agreed to purchase their holdings under the Land Purchase Act on the following terms. . . Rev T. M'Carthy, P. P., Barryroe, conducted the negotiations on behalf of the tenants, who were represented by Messr. P. W. O'Donovan and Stephen O'Brien, solicitors, Clonakilty.

The Irish Standard, Saturday, September 23, 1905

At Queenstown, on Sept. 13, a remarkable man arrived from America. His name is John O'Reilly. He spent 65 years in America, having gone out originally from West Cork. It took the vessel in which he sailed 52 days to cross the Atlantic. At that time Irish emigrants had to take their own provisions, utensils, and bed. Many of O'Reilly's fellow-passengers died on thee passage. He says he is 110 years of age.

The Irish Standard, Saturday, October 14, 1905.

An interesting sale of property has just taken place on the estate of the Earl of Shannon. The town of Catlemartyr has been disposed of on favorable terms to the inhabitant householders, who, en bloc, were afforded an opportunity of purchasing the fee simple interest in the dwellings and premises, of which they freely availed themselves.

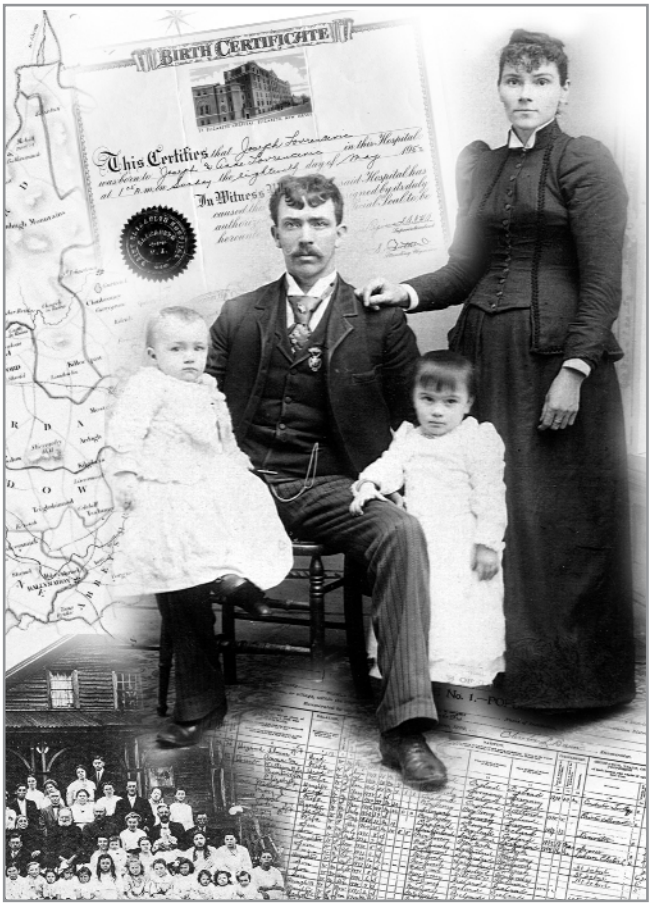
The Irish Standard, Saturday, November 4, 1905

In Youghal, on September 1st, Mr. Michael Loughlin, gunsmith and seed merchant, North Main street, died very suddenly. He was at his business as usual during the morning, and closed his premises at noon, it being Race day. Some hours afterwards he was found dead in his room.

The Irish Standard, Saturday, September 30, 1905

At Castlemartyr Petty Sessions on Oct. 10, an evicted tenant, Williams Hennessy, of Ballymacoda, and his wife, Ellen, were bound to the peace for having on several occasions used abusive language towards Wm. Motherway, of Ballydaniel, and his family, occupants of the evicted farm, and employees. Both defendants refused to give bail, and were sent to jail for six months.

The Irish Standard, Saturday, November 4, 1905



Irish Genealogical Society International

2005

Annual NW Metro Genealogy Conference

- Paula Stuart-Warren, CGRS - Keynote Speaker
- General Genealogy and Irish Genealogy Tracks
- Over 15 Classes Offered
- Open Computer Lab - With Help Throughout the Day
- Box Lunches Available
- Display and Vendor Tables Available Throughout the Day

October 15, 2005

Irish GenealogicalSociety International website at

www. IrishGenealogical.org

Consider starting a friend in genealogy. Invite them to join you for the day.

Meet the Volunteer Colleen McClain

by Ida Troye

If you have been lucky enough to have attended one of IGSI's quarterly meetings over the last three years you have had the opportunity to enjoy the many marvelous Speakers Colleen McClain has recruited. As IGSI's Co 1st Vice President 2003-2005, she has pursued and persuaded many premier Irish Genealogists, a few who were from Ireland, to speak at IGSI's quarterly membership meetings.

With the help of her husband, she has played hostess to seven or eight of these genealogists. She welcomed them into her home and showed them the sights of the Twin Cities. I am sure their experiences as guests of IGSI will always be a memory they treasure.

Colleen is an ordained Methodist Minister and a licensed Psychotherapist. She has four children and one grandchild. She hails from Portland, Oregon and has moved numerous times in her life. She has even lived in Guam for awhile, as an Army wife. When Colleen first moved to Minnesota she realized she needed something to keep herself occupied during the cold winter months. Previously her mother had asked her to research their family history. This seemed like the perfect opportunity.

Colleen found the Minnesota Genealogical Society and it's affiliate the Irish Genealogical Society International. Since she has several Irish families to research including: McClain, Enright, Timmins, Percival and Andersons, she decided to join IGSI also. She spent about a year researching her McClain family and presented the material to her mother on her 90th birthday. It was a particular joy, as her mother passed away a short time afterward.

She has made two trips to Ireland. There she was able to locate the Irish land records that lead her to her ancestral "roots". She has also met and stayed in touch with cousins in Ireland.

Colleen admired the genealogical resources available in the IGSI library and the quality of work the dedicated IGSI's volunteers had performed over the years. In 2001, Colleen volunteered to serve as IGSI's Secretary. Since then she has been elected Co-1st Vice President in 2003, 2004 and 2005.

On February 19, 2005 Colleen was IGSI's guest Speaker. Her speech "Momma Said We're Irish…How to Prove She Was Right", which described how to research your roots when you have little more to go on than verbal family history, was one of the most informative presentations IGSI members had the privilege to attend. The notes from this meeting are available in the April 2005 issue of The Septs and in the members-only section of the IGSI website.

Colleen McClain

This year Colleen and husband moved back to Portland, Oregon. But she has agreed to continue locating speakers for IGSI's quarterly meetings if someone in the Twin Cities is willing to coordinate and hostess the event.

Genealogical research is dear to Colleen's heart, as she says: "Family history is so important. In the United States families are so scattered, it just keeps the families closer and more informed about the other branches. It's a legacy to leave future generations."

Education

Irish Days

The Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) designates the second Saturday of each month as "IRISH DAYS". During 2005 these **"IRISH DAYS"** are: October 8, November 12 and December 10.

On **"IRISH DAYS"**, the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Research Library is staffed by trained IGSI volunteers. These volunteers offer general guidance, as well as hands-on training in the use of Griffith's Valuation and the LDS 1880 Federal Census CD-ROMs.

Genealogy classes are also made available for those individuals interested in learning the specific methodologies required for successful Irish research. The current course offerings are:

Class Name	*Instructor*	*Time*
Introduction to Basic Irish Research and Library Tour	Beth Mullinax	9:30-10:30 am
Introduction to Basic Genealogy	Nancy Grell	10:30-11:30 am
The Writers Group	Kathy Lund	1:00-2:30 pm

Assistance and classes are free to current members of IGSI and $5.00 to non-members. The $5.00 fee may be applied toward membership when joining IGSI within one month. IGSI's extensive library resources are available whenever the MGS library is open.

Pre-registration is not required. Classes are subject to change. Check the website for the current curriculum.
http://www.IrishGenealogical.org

Conferences

The annual **NW Metro Genealogy Conference** will be held Saturday, October 15, 2005 at Northdale Middle School in Coon Rapids, MN. Curriculum will include thirteen general genealogy classes for researchers of all nationalities, as well as a variety of classes specific to Irish genealogy. The conference is open to the general public, feel free to bring a friend interested in genealogy. This will be a full day conference, box lunches will be available. For more details or our website at:
http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Donaghadee And The White Slave Trade In Pennsylvania

By Kenneth C. Harvey

Genealogical research is a pleasurable transport into the unknown; one never really knows what one will find. All human life is there, both in its glory and its grime—if one is persistent. In my case, while researching my ancestral McMinn family of Donaghadee, Co. Down, I found myself plunging into unpleasant eighteen century events long forgotten by the family—a family of considerable nineteenth century respectability in that pleasant town on the Ards peninsula.

The Scottish name McMinn originates from the expression "son of Menzies." The earliest known mention of the name was recorded when "a John Mcmyane, or Makmyane, was murdered in Wigtoun" in 1509. The surrounding area of Wigtown in Scotland is the likely place of origin for my ancestor, James McMinn. He, however, comes to our attention over a century later. James' parish of origin in Wigtownshire has not yet been found, but the port of Wigtown could easily have been where James embarked, when emigrating to Ireland some time in the 1630s. James McMinn may have been involved in the North Channel coastal trade. There is no evidence to support this assertion other than the probability that he was a merchant, and possibly a ship shareholder, who benefited from the fact that Donaghadee was the only official port for the movement of men and goods from Ulster to Scotland from 1616. Donaghadee is a short distance across the sea from the Mull of Galloway. Live cattle to Scotland were the most important goods in transit across the North Channel at that period. Charles Monck, the customs surveyor at the time, commented that Donaghadee, a settlement only recently established, had been "raised for the most part by cattle that are brought from other parts [of Ulster] by reason of the aptness of transportation." James McMinn could well have been a farmer who lived in Donaghadee, running both his farm and cattle export business from there. During this period in the settlement of east Ulster, there was a very close economic and social integration between a town like Donaghadee and its surrounding rural world.

The subject of this account was not James McMinn but rather his grandson, Francis McMinn. Francis was born in about 1680, probably in the Donaghadee area, and clearly with some advantages in life. He was my great x 6 grandfather and was himself a successful merchant in later life. I was able to reconstruct the following events, which occurred in October 1739, from sworn depositions made by contemporary witnesses. The transcripts are held in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland.*

When the brigantine William berthed at its home port of Donaghadee in the late autumn of 1739, nothing about the vessel seemed unusual.** This two-masted sailing ship arrived in Ireland on 20th October, having sailed directly from the Western Isles of Scotland. Brigs were regarded as good ocean-going vessels. The local people in Donaghadee were given to understand (as the crew had been instructed to claim) that the ship's hold carried a cargo of brandy. It would have been much later that night that some folk in town might have noticed a long line of wretched humanity, some roped together, being led away from the dockside under guard. Shortly afterwards the men were confined in a strong barn. This building was the property of sixty year old Francis McMinn; his barn being near the town. The rest, forty women and sixteen children, were secured in another barn, the property of William Davidson. Davidson, presumably a local man, was the master of the William and any persistent inquirers about his human cargo would have been shown his "Letter of Authority" to carry convicts for transportation to the plantations in the New World.

The following Sunday, five days later, the prisoners from the William escaped from the barns. A very agitated Francis McMinn immediately supplied two of his servants to assist with their recapture. The Donaghadee authorities, now roused to action, were not unnaturally concerned that so many convicted felons were at large in their local area. They set to work with a will to round up the convicts. Slowly it began to be realized that something was very wrong about the whole situation. The distraught and frightened escapees were all claiming that they had been forcibly taken from their homes. What crimes could the children, some as young as six, have committed anyway? None had been charged with any crime punishable by death or transportation; none had even been to the town of Inverness. It could only have been in that Scottish town that they would have been convicted, as there were no proper facilities on the isolated islands where the men, women and children originated. Some of the former captives stated that they believed that they were "being taken to Philadelphia to be sold."

The local authorities, having initially assisted in various recaptures, now confronted the master, William Davidson, and his accomplice, Norman McLeod, with some awkward questions. When both men promptly turned and fled the scene, the suspicions of the local Justice of the Peace were confirmed. Unfortunately the two men escaped. Shortly afterwards warrants were issued for their arrest, but it is not known if they were ever detained.

Meanwhile, the immensely relieved ninety-six men, women, and children quickly found work amongst the local people in Donaghadee and in the surrounding area. The farmers and merchants were possibly angered by the mistreatment of the islanders and anxious to help them. They were also probably short of labour.

It soon became obvious to the authorities, following an investigation into the matter, that orders had been given by Donald McLeod of Barneary, in the Western Isles, that local convicts were to be transported overseas. However, his authority was fictional; he was not a Justice of the Peace, and his "orders" were a flimsy pretense at legality for an

operation that certainly did not involve any convicts. What appears to have been happening was the illegal kidnapping of Gaelic-speaking Scottish Islanders for forcible transportation to, and sale in Philadelphia.

Only British ships were permitted to land at American colonial ports of the period and steerage passengers were densely packed and often supplied with poor food and bad water. They were tightly jammed, seasick and homesick, wet and miserable, with wailing children and exhausted mothers struggling to cope by the feeble light of a lantern. Sanitary arrangements were appalling. Disease was commonplace. Christopher Sauer, a German printer in Philadelphia, mentioned in a letter dated the previous year that 2,000 Germans, voluntarily traveling, had recently died of a "pest" on immigrant ships. No doubt this was an exaggeration—Sauer was crusading on behalf of better treatment of German immigrants at sea—but we can be sure there was considerable truth to his assertion. Conditions were far from good, even aboard legitimate vessels. Conditions on the William would have been worse.

The authorities later discovered that Donald McLeod's son, Norman, was aboard the William when the vessel had dropped anchor at Finsby, South Harris. Norman McLeod acted as supercargo. Davidson and McLeod, the two accomplices in crime, set about organizing and instructing the crew of the brig about kidnap. It was not long before the first terrified captives had been dragged aboard. Meanwhile, many houses ashore were simply broken into after dark. Most of the captives were taken from their beds in this way. Husbands were taken from wives, wives from husbands, and children wrenched from their families. In addition, during the day, youngsters were enticed to their imprisonment by being "paid" to carry invented messages to the William. They were then seized on arrival on deck and pushed below.

Men were confined in the darkness of the hold and women and children were kept between decks. Brutality was very evident and little effort was made to keep up any appearance of legal arrest to those who were unfortunate enough to be caught. According to the victims, a particularly assiduous and sadistic "guard" was Angus McLeod, described as a servant of the supercargo, Norman McLeod.

The William then sailed on to Loch Bracadale on the Isle of Skye. The vessel progressed along the coastlines, from island to island, collecting its unhappy human cargo. Not all captives were considered desirable. One old man and some pregnant women were thought not worth the effort, as presumably they might have died at sea. They were simply put ashore on the Isle of Rhum, far from their homes. At the same time one unfortunate woman, who died from her treatment aboard the William, was hastily buried there. Davidson and McLeod then quickly made up their numbers with more captures.

Unfortunately all had not gone well for the kidnappers. Their unwilling cargo had not arrived in Philadelphia as they probably had intended. If that had transpired, the usual procedures of that city at that time would have been the fate of the confused islanders. On arrival, after an unpleasant voyage lasting perhaps six weeks, they would have been marched under local guard to the Court House. There they would have been required to swear an Oath of Allegiance to the Protestant King George the Second and explicitly state their refusal to give any allegiance to the former (Catholic) King James or any of his heirs. They would then have been taken back to their ship, still under guard.

After the swearing ceremony in front of the Lord Mayor, the passengers would have been free to leave the vessel if they had enough passage money to pay their way. Otherwise—as in the case of the William's involuntary passengers—they would automatically have been consigned to a Philadelphia merchant. An advertisement would have appeared in a local newspaper proclaiming the availability of cheap, healthy labour. Buyers would have come aboard the ship, unaware of, and almost certainly disinterested in the real circumstances. They would have "bargained" individually with the "passengers" for a stated period of their service. A legal indenture would have been signed, for perhaps seven years of labour, by both the victim and the buyer. The buyer would have paid the merchant the outstanding passage money and any other "debts" that the "passenger" owed—such as for their food—and then received the individual in exchange. Demand for labour was very high in Philadelphia and the "passenger" would, in effect, have been forced to agree to the buyer's terms of indentured labour. Subsequent running away might well have resulted in both starvation and flogging; it wouldn't have been an easy option.

The growth of Pennsylvania as a colony was directly related to the availability of cheap labour, both before and after 1700. Due to the Quakers' aversion to black slavery, the system of indentures and redemption labour arose. Quite simply this was white slavery, but servitude with prospects of release.

It is unlikely that Francis McMinn was unaware of the true nature of what was happening and if that was true, he would have been an accomplice. It is unclear whether he was called to account; he was not apparently required to give a deposition. He might have been able to "prove" that he had been misled. It is however much more likely that the prominent merchant simply had influence with the town authorities and they wanted to believe him.

Five years before, in 1734, Francis McMinn had purchased the townlands of Herdstown, Hogstown, (also Ballyracmore), and Templepatrick (part of the estates of the late Earl of Mount Alexander) in the parish. Seven generations of the McMinn family were to live in the mid-Georgian style house he built. Herdstown House is still occupied today, though not by the McMinn family. It is a two-storey building, closely akin, externally at least to Rockville, Harbour Square, Portpatrick, just across the water.***

How much of Francis McMinn's financial success was related to earlier and possibly successful kidnapping voyages of the William is unknown. It is likely that Francis, along with other Donaghadee residents, had shares in the William. The file is unlikely to be closed.

Donaghadee And The White Slave Trade In Pennsylvania *continued on page 110*

Donaghadee And The White Slave Trade In Pennsylvania
continued from page 109

* Transcript of Bundle 402, State Papers of Ireland. The relevant papers consist of a communication from the Duke of Devonshire to the Duke of Newcastle. T.S.P.I. T. No. 827 (pages 65-90)

** It is possible that the brig William was built in Liverpool, as one witness to the unpleasant events described her as "of Liverpool". She may, on the other hand, have been owned by shareholders largely based in Liverpool.

*** "Like the Scottish house (and quite untypical of contemporary Ulster houses) the centre of the three bays of Herdstown House advances prominently and is honored with a gable treated as a pediment, which, like Rockville, once contained an octopus. At Herdstown re-roofing appears to have done away with the raking cornices. All the windows now have plate glazed sashes, except about the front door, with its flanking pilasters, which has a semi-circular spider's web fanlight, and a very long side windows, six panes deep (which may not, however, retain their original shape)" Dixon, Hugh et al. (1977) Historic Buildings etc. in Donaghadee and Portpatrick, Ulster Architecture Heritage Society.

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Clans

by Beth Mullinax

If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland.
E-mail: <theclansofireland@ireland.com>

Bowler Clan – Family Reunions. For information contact Mary Ann Schloegl.
Email: <Mschloeg@aol.com>

Keohane Clan Gathering - July 21-25, 2006. Contact Nora Keohane-Hickey for further details. Mrs. Nora Keohane-Hickey, 2 Hillcrest, Kinsale, County Cork
Email: <nmhickey@indigo.ie>

O'Dwyer Clan Gathering – September 30-October 2, 2006. Ccontact Padraig O Duibhir for further details. Uasal Pádraig O Duibhir, Coismeag Mor, Na Forbacha, An Spideal, Contae na Gaillimhe, Eire
Email: <oduibhir@eircom.net>

Queries

To submit a query, email the Editor at: IrishGenealogical.org. Include your name, address, email address and IGSI membership number with your email. You may also submit a query via the U.S. mail. Address Queries to: Irish Genealogical Society International. Attn: Queries, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422. Include IGSI membership number or your most recent mailing label with your query.

MCNALLY, MCNELLAGH, MCNELLEY, MCANALLY, WELSH, WALSH, ANDERSON

IGSI #6469 Fr. Joseph D. Santos, Holy Name of Jesus Church, 99 Camp Street, Providence R.I. USA 02906-1799; pousado89@hotmail.com

Does anyone have information on Arthur MCNALLY son, supposedly, of John MCNALLY and Jane WELSH (WALSH) of County Cork, Ireland. He settled in Burke, Franklin County, N.Y. marrying Jane ANDERSON from Scotland. He was born around 1829. In the 1860 Census he is listed as MCNELLAGH; in the 1880 Census as MCNELLEY; and in some Civil War records as MCANALLY. In the 1890 Veteran's Census his widow spells it MCNALLY, as do most of his Civil War records. The town records in Burke must have been partially destroyed in the 1800's because the only record of his marriage is from testimony given in the Civil War pension records. I have only family legend to vouch for the names of his parents and the Irish county he came from, nor do I know where in Scotland Jane ANDERSON came from. Is there any help out there?

FLYNN, MURPHY, POWER

IGSI #6469 Cathy Murphy Holmes – kayhol@comcast.net

I would like information on Mary FLYNN and William FLYNN who lived with my grandparents Edward and Kate MURPHY in Clonkerdin, Whitechurch district, County Waterford. Mary was with Kate at time of death in 1935. William was 19 years old on the 1911 Irish Census. Mary may have been his mother, possibly cousins to Kate POWER MURPHY.

MCGUNN, MALONEY

IGSI #3618 A. Lynne Addair, 154 N. Dartmouth, Manhattan, Kansas 66503 – colsgm@cos.net

Mary Ann MCGUNN was born in Ireland about 1840. Her husband Michael James Maloney was born in Ireland Sept 29, 1832. They had 5 children. Two daughters, Margaret C., born 1873 in St. Paul, Minnesota. Bridget (Agnes) born in 1876, place of birth unknown. And 3 boys who were all born in Swift County, Minnesota: William born 1878, Michael born 1879, and Peter born 1880. Michael was a farmer in Swift County and later worked for the Great Northern Rail Road. Michael died in Northport, Washington in March 1922. I am seeking the decedents of Bridget William, Michael and Peter. A written family comment has Bridget as Agnes Conroy with a daughter named Mary. Any help you can provide is greatly appreciated.

Thank You Volunteers!

by Jeanne Bakken Volunteer Coordinator

Thank you to all the Volunteers who have made contributions to IGSI this past quarter. The following are some of the individuals who volunteered their time and expertise:

Data Entry

Carol Tindell provided data entry assistance for the cemetery projects.
Nancy Grell provided data entry assistance and research for the Basic Irish Research Book.
Roseanne Nolan provided the conversion of data for the electronic book catalog.

Periodical Indexing Project

Renee Anderson	Bob Lawler	Virginia Mahoney	Sheila Lofft Strickland
Kay Diers	Diane Lovrencevic	Charlie Peasha	Carol Tindell
Buzz Dynes			

Irish Fair-St. Paul, Minnesota

Frank Braun	Donna Ingram	Mary Jean Mulherin	Kathy Sullivan
Ann Eccles	Kathy Lund	Beth Mullinax	Ida Troye
John Friel	Diane Lovrencevic	Bob Olsen	Beth Vought
Nancy Grell	Mary May	Ellen Puff	Bob Vought
Carol Haggerty	Tom May	Mary Schaenzer	

Irish Fair-Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Nancy Grell	Beth Mullinax	Beth Vought	Bob Vought

Volunteer Opportunities

by Jeanne Bakken Volunteer Coordinator

Even if you have only a few hours at a time to commit, you can be a volunteer with IGSI. We are making a list of members that we can contact on an as need basis. This way, we get some tasks accomplished and you do not have to commit yourself for a long term project. Here are some ways you can become involved in IGSI for as little or as much time as you have available.

Library

Beth Mullinax has a variety of projects that do not require you to be a qualified researcher. This is an area where it would be a great help if we could contact you by project-to-project basis.

Fresh Eyes

Need careful readers to catch our mistakes in transcribing and indexing old documents. Computer not necessary. We'll send you the printed copies. We want to have an indexing and editing team to do occasional jobs as they come up.

The Septs

Do you enjoy exploring the Web? If so, we could use you to check Web sites and Family History microfilm numbers that we publish as resources for our members. We supply the resources that you would verify. This effort takes about 20 hours and must be completed the month before The Septs is published.

Computer Techies

The library is in need of someone to help keep the office computers and printers running. Anyone with technical experience in keeping equipment running should apply for this in-house job.

For more information on these and other opportunities contact:
Jeanne Bakken, Volunteer Coordinator • 952-832-5633
E-Mail: Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org

Donations

Financial Donations

IIGSI is grateful for the many financial gifts from our members. A special thanks to these members who have donated more than $10.00 over the past three months.

Name	Address	Name	Address
Colleen Chase	Weston, CT	Richard T McMurray	Annandale, VA
Catherine Eicher	Shoreview, MN	Ray & Irene McNamee	Palatine, IL
Michael R Hollis	South Pasedena, CA	Michele Patin	Milwaukee, WI
Carol E Jackson	Eden Prairie, MN	Patricia E Payton	St. Louis, MO
Timothy B Lyons	Columbus, OH	Joe Reid	St. Paul, MN
Barbara A McCarthy	East Berlin, PA	Jeanne M Vale	Oakdale, MN
Mary E McKenna	Bloomington, MN	Nancy Tierney Weber	Shoreview, MN
John K McElroy	Bloomington, MN		

Library Donations– *JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, 2005*

H358 – *The Magic of West Cork*, by Pat Murphy. Published by The Mercier Press, Dublin and Cork, Ireland, 96 p. Donated by member.

H453 – *Peig. The Autobiography of Peig Sayers of the Great Blasket Island.* Translated from the Irish by Bryan MacMahon. Published by Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, NY, 1974, 212 p., illus. Donated by member. [This is actually an autobiography but it is also a history of the Great Blasket Island, off the coast of Kerry.]

H454 – *The Lion of the West. A Biography of John MacHale,* by Hilary Andrews. Published by Veritas Publications, Dublin, Ireland, 2001, 358 p., index. Donated by member. [Again, this is a biography but the historical content is important so it is catalogued in with the histories.]

L094 – *Northumberland County [New Brunswick] Genealogical Guide: 1999.* Published by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, 21 p., 1999. Donated by Sue Kratsch, St. Paul, MN.

Annual Financial Statement

Below is the annual Financial Statement for the period ending June 30, 2005. If you have any questions please contact the Treasurer, Kathy Lund.

ASSETS	30-Jun-05	30-Jun-04	$ Change	% Change
Checking/Savings				
IGS	31,489.38	16,870.78	14,618.60	86.65%
Putnam Investments	11,775.54	11,573.58	201.96	1.75%
Total Checking/Savings	43,264.92	28,444.36	14,820.56	52.10%
TOTAL ASSETS	43,264.92	28,444.36	14,820.56	52.10%
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Sales Tax MN	157.13	-58.86	215.99	-366.96%
Total Current Liabilities	157.13	-58.86	215.99	-366.96%
Deferred Dues - 1 Year	2,470.00	680	1,790.00	263.24%
Deferred Dues - 2 Year	40.00	0.00	40.00	100.00%
Total Long Term Liabilities	2,510.00	680	1,830.00	269.12%
Total Liabilities	2,667.13	621.14	2,045.99	329.39%
Opening Bal Equity	18,734.69	18,734.69	0.00	0.00%
Retained Earnings	9,088.53	8,166.96	921.57	11.28%
Net Income	12,774.57	921.57	11,853.00	1286.18%
Total Equity	40,597.79	27,823.22	12,774.57	45.91%
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	43,264.92	28,444.36	14,820.56	52.10%

Library News *July • August • September*

PURCHASES (*-Available for purchase at the IGSI Bookstore)

G108 – *Ireland's Memorial Records. World War I 1914-1918.* Compiled by the Committee of The Irish National War Memorial. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2005, 1 CD. *

G109 – *Kilrush [Co. Clare] Minute Book Minutes 1849*, by Clasp Press, indexed by Maureen Comber. Published by Clasp Press, Ennis, Co. Clare, 2005, 391 p., maps, illus., indexed. This is an exact copy of the Kilrush Poor Law Union Minute Books.

H583 – *The Irish Famine, An Illustrated History*, by Helen Litton. Published by Irish Books and Media, Inc., Minneapolis, MN, 1994, 141 p., illus., map, indexed. *

J159 – *Researching Down Ancestors. A Practical Guide for the Family and Local Historian*. By Ian Maxwell. County Guides For The Family and Local Historian, #2. Published by Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2004, 343 p., illus., map, index. *

J160 – *Tracing Your Ancestors in County Kildare*, by K. Kiely, M. Newman, and J. Ruddy. Printed by Leinster Leader Ltd., Naas, County Kildare, Ireland, 1992, 85 p., illus., maps.

K106 – *Church of the Guardian Angels, Hastings, Dakota Co., Minnesota. Baptism: 1941-1987; Marriage: 1857 – 1987; Death: 1903-1987. Roll #63*, 1 Microfilm

K107 – *Church of St. Bonface, Guardian Angels, Hastings, Dakota Co., Minnesota. Baptism: 1908-1987;Marriage: 1926-1987; Deaths: 1861-1903. Roll #64*, 1 Microfilm

K108 – *Church of St. Catherine, Spring Lake, MN and Church of St. Patrick, Clear Lake, MN (Scott Co.). Baptism: 1857 – 1993; Marriage: 1866-1905, 1910 – 1966, 1969-1993; Death: 1866-1993; Confirmation 1894-1903, 1922 – 1977, 1985 – 1991; plus burials St. Patrick's Cemetery. Roll #180*, 1 Microfilm

K109 – *St. John the Baptist, Savage, MN (Scott Co.). Baptism: 1859-1992. Roll #227*, 1 Microfilm

K110 – *St. John the Baptist, Savage, MN (Scott Co.). Marriage: 1859-1992; Death: 1868-1992; Parish History 1850-1980. Roll #228*, 1 Microfilm

K111 – *Church of St. Joseph, St John the Baptist, Hastings, MN (Scott Co.). Baptism: 1860-1992; Marriage: 1860-1969; Death: 1869-1970. Roll #236*, 1 Microfilm

K112 – *Church of St. Mary, Shakopee, MN (Scott Co.). Baptism: 1867-1992; Marriage: 1868-1992; Death: 1869-1992. Roll #289*, 1 Microfilm

K113 – *St. Patrick Church of Cedar Lake, Jordon, MN (Scott Co.). Membership Records 1857-1997. Roll #322,* 1 Microfilm.

K114 – *SS Peter & Paul, Belle Plain, MN (Scott Co.) and Our Lady of the Prairie, (Sibley Co.). Baptism: 1858-1992. Roll #340*, 1 Microfilm

K115 – *SS Peter & Paul, Belle Plain, MN (Scott Co.), Sacred Heart, Our Lady of the Prairie (Sibley Co.). Marriage: 1865-1992; Death: 1868-1992. Roll #341*, 1 Microfilm

MGS – The Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) has purchased two microfilms from the National Archives in Washington, D.C., titled *"Manifest of Alien Arrivals at International Falls, Baudette, Duluth, Mineral Center, Pigeon River, Pine Creek, Roseau and Warroad, Minnesota, January 1907 – December 1952."* A brief review of these two microfilms lists immigrants entering the United States via these Northern Minnesota immigration points. American citizens are also recorded reentering the U.S. after trips abroad. Some even have a copy of their American passport with a picture! These microfilms are an alphabetical listing of the INS card manifests. The information recorded includes place of birth, age, parents, purpose for entry, and the immigrant's destination in the U.S. A great resource if your ancestors lived in the Midwest.

Library News *July • August • September*

PERIODICALS

- *The Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 28 Nos. 1 & 2, March & June, 2005.* Publ: The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Email: <dmountain@netspeed.com.au> Home page: <http://www.hagsoc.org.au/>
- *British Isles Family History Society U.S.A., Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 & 2, Summer/Spring & Autumn/Winter, 2004.* Publ: The British Isles Family History Society, U.S.A., 2531 Sawtelle Blvd., PMB 134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124. Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/~bifhsusa
- *Catholic Ancestor, Vol. 10, No. 3, November 2004.* Publ: The Catholic Family History Society, 45 Gates Green Rd, West Wickham, Kent, England BR4 9DE.
- *Connections, Vol. #27, Issue # 4, June, 2005.* Publ: The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9. Email: <www_qfhs@cam.org> Website: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>
- *Family History News and Digest, Vol. 15, No. 1, April 2005.* Official Journal of The Federation of Family History Societies, P.O. BOX 2425, Coventry CV5 6YX, England.
- *Forum, Vol. 17, No. 2, Summer 2005.* Publ: The Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.
- *Genealogical Society of Ireland, Vol. 6, No. 1, Spring 2005.* Publ: The Genealogical Society of Ireland, 11 Desmond Ave, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Email: <gensocireland@iol.ie> Website: <http://www.familyhistory.ie>
- *The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 15, No. 3, May/June 2005.* Publ: The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067. Website: <www.ifif.org>
- *The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 14, No. 2, June, 2005.* Publ: The Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766. Email: <maher12@juno.com> Website: <http://www.execpc.com/~igsw>
- *Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 13, No. 2, May 2005.* Publ: Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946. Email: <genfitzmh@aol.com>
- *North Mayo Historical Journal, Vol. II, No. 1, 1987/88.* Publ: The North Mayo Historical and Archaeological Society, Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland. Donated by an IGSI member.
- *Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Bulletin, Vol. 36, Nos. 1 & 2, March & June, 2005.* Publ: The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada. Website: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>
- *The Searcher, Vol. 9 No. 4.* Newsletter of the Genealogical Research Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania, P.O. Box 1, Olyphant, PA 18447. Email: GRSNP@verizon.net
- *Tiara, Vol. 22, No. 2. Spring, 2005.* Publ: The Irish Ancestral Research Association, 2120 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale, MA 02466-1909. Website: <http://tiara.ie>

Gleanings

by Beth Mullinax

UNITED STATES

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Maine to New Hampshire – Does anyone 'out there' know why couples traveled 20 miles from Springvale, Maine to Rochester New Hampshire to marry in 1909? The church they went to was Church of Presbyterian Strangers. Many who made this trip were Irish emigrants who also took their children there to be baptized.

Minnesota – The Irish Genealogical Society's second annual Genealogy Conference date has been set for October 15, 2005. Mark the date on your calendar and watch The Septs as well as the IGSI website: <www.IrishGenealogical.org>.

Minnesota – The South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo, Mankato, MN, will be held on Saturday, November 5, 2005, at the Minnesota State University, Mankato Centennial Student Union. For additional information contact Jessica Potter 507-345-5566 or Daardi Sizemore 507-389-1029.
Website: <www.lib.mnsu.edu/lib/archives/expo/expo.html>

INTERNATIONAL

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested about traveling in Ireland, check their official website.
Website: <www.ireland.travel.ie/home/>

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line with this new service.
New website: <www.gro.gov.uk>

Irish Heritage Association submitted a new address as follows: Kathleen Neill, CEO, Belfast Industrial Heritage Ltd., c/o Mersey Street Area Residents Association, 38 Banbury Street, Queen's Road, Belfast BT4, Northern Ireland.
Website: <www.belfastindustrialheritage.org>

Ireland - Tthe General Register Office (GRO) of Ireland, the repository for birth, death and marriage records in the Republic of Ireland, has relocated from Joyce House, 8/11 Lombard Street East, Dublin 2 to Government Offices, Convent Road, Roscommon.

Article Contributions

We welcome genealogists, historians, family researchers, and others to submit articles for publication in *The Septs*.

Feature Articles

Feature articles should pertain to Irish or Scottish genealogy and history. Preference will be given to articles based on research methodologies, case studies, how-to articles, and historical essays relating to the journal's focus topic, though other articles will be considered.

Quarter	Focus Topic	Deadline
Jan. 2006	*Census Substitutes*	*Nov. 1, 2005*
April 2006	*The Diaspora*	*Feb. 1, 2006*

Feature articles should be no longer than 1,600 words. Use Garamond 11 pt font for text, Garamond Bold-Italic 11 pt font for headings. Articles may be submitted digitally via Microsoft word (.doc), text (.txt), or Rich Text Format (.rtf) files.

Accompanying photographs, sketches and maps are encouraged. Submit scanned, digital photos at 300 dpi in black and white output. Please do not submit original photographs.

Regular Columns

Your comments and questions are also welcome for other columns featured in The Septs.

Letters to the Editor - We encourage you to write us with your comments on the newsletter and its articles, let us know about your research success stories, your experiences with IGSI, or anything else you'd like to discuss. 50 words or less.

Ask Connemara Kate - Having trouble with your research? Beth Mullinax our renowned Librarian is here to answer basic to complex questions about researching Irish genealogy. 50 words or less.

Queries – Submit your family research queries here. Use standard genealogy abbreviations in your query. Include your IGSI membership number and/or your most recent mailing label. 150 words, though longer queries will be accepted if space is available.

Clans - Let fellow IGSI members know about your upcoming family reunions. Provide the family name, date, place and contact information (mail, email and website if available). 50 words or less.

We reserve the right to edit any submitted information for clarity and space requirements. Accepted articles will appear in The Septs and may also appear on-line at IGSI's website at: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Research Assistance

IGSI offers its members low-cost research assistance of the following resources held in the IGSI library:

- *Film of Emigrant Savings Bank, New York*. Please submit **FULL NAME** and approximate **DATES OF RESIDENCE in NEW YORK**.
- *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection". Data in this collection is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known, Counties Cork and Kerry **PLACENAMES**.
- IGSI's Irish Passenger List collections. These collections are largely for U.S. Ports of Entry. Please submit **FULL NAME**, approximate **AGE** and **YEAR OF ARRIVAL**.
- *The Search for Missing Friends*, all eight volumes, 1851-1905. These books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot newspaper. Please submit **FULL NAME** and if known **MIGRATION ROUTES** and Irish **PLACENAMES**.

The cost of this research assistance is $5.00/hr and is limited to a one-name search. Most searches take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. Alternately, a member may set a spending limit on the research.

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of the IGSI's indexed publications is performed free of charge.
- Townland Maps: Photocopies of Townland maps are available upon request. The cost of reproduction will be rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a County. If a couple married in Ireland, both surnames will be plotted on the same county map at no additional charge. If a surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, the member will be notified and no charges incurred.

In addition to the above charges, members are required to pay the cost of photocopies at $0.20 per page plus postage. Additional shipping charges of $1.50 will be incurred for maps mailed in a tube.

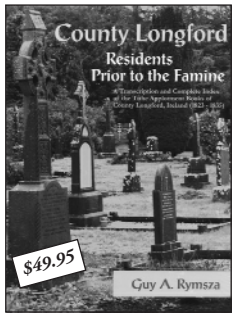
Submit all the relevant information listed above, plus additional information you believe pertinent to your research. Include your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit your request via the U.S. Mail to: Irish Genealogical Society, International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

DO NOT SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH FEE UNTIL REQUESTED. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail.

This research assistance is available for **CURRENT MEMBERS** of IGSI. If your membership has lapsed, or if you would like to join IGSI, please refer to the membership form at the back of this newsletter.

County Longford Residents Prior to the Famine
Guy A. Rymsza

Tithe Applotment Books of Longford completely indexed with maps.



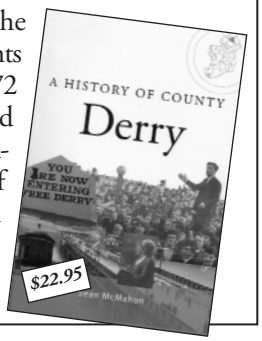
NEW

NEW *The Irish Famine, An Illustrated History*
Helen Litton

This is an account of the most significant and tragic events in Irish history. It deals with the emotive subject of the Great Famine documenting the causes and their effects. The author describes the mixture of ignorance, confusion, inexperience and vested interests that lies behind popular perception. (141 pp)

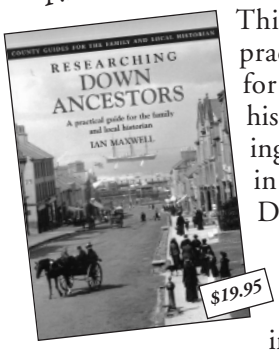
A History of County Derry
Sean McMahon

Topography starts off this history, showing an east-west division that marks a difference in religious populations. The book covers Plantations of Ulster, the Industrial Revolution, the 1968 civil rights clashes, 1972 Bloody Sunday, and social and educational traditions of the city and county. (152 pp)



Researching Down Ancestors
Ian Maxwell

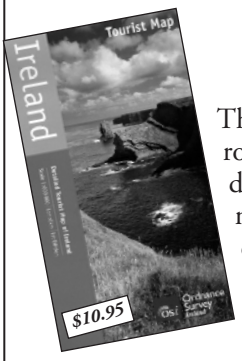
NEW



This book is a practical guide for the family historian searching for ancestors in County Down. Of particular value are the detailed listings of the records of landed estates, churches and schools. (340 pp)

Ireland: Tourist Map
Ordnance Survey Office

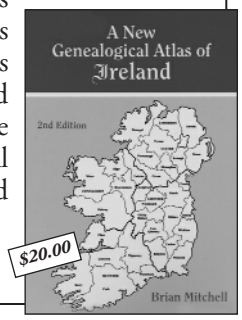
NEW



This fully colored road map features detailed road network, holiday information, scenic routes and city maps with a city, town and village index. Scale1:600,000

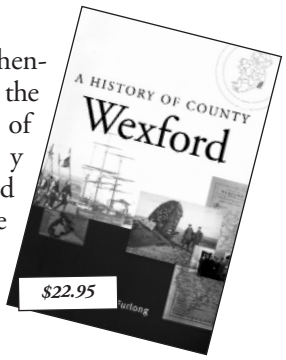
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Edition
Brian Mitchell

This new 2nd Edition is not only invaluable for tracing your pre-1864 ancestors in church records but also for locating your post-1864 ancestor in civil records, for this volume provides descriptions and maps of the parochial and civil administrative divisions to which all major Irish record sources are linked.



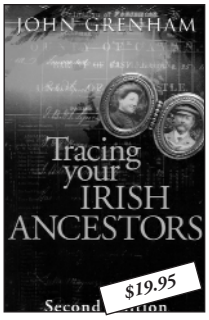
A History of County Wexford
Nicholas Furlong

A comprehensive look at the history of county Wexford from the Antiquity up to the present day.



Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 2nd Edition
John Grenham

Some highlights are maps of all Catholic parishes, checklist of sources for wills and testamentary records, list of manuscripts in the National Library, emigration lists, various county by county source lists, complete listing of family histories in the National Library of Ireland and a complete listing of all Church of Ireland parish registers.



Discovering Your Irish Ancestors
Dwight Radford & Kyle Betit

No book on Irish research is complete because of the very nature of the subject, but this guide by two genealogists is certainly close. It focuses on doing research both at home in the U.S. and also in Ireland, but is international in scope, also covering resources in Canada, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

IGSI Bookstore - CD Roms and Maps

Ireland's Memorial Records. World War I 1914-1918.

Eneclann CD

The most complete record known to exist of the 49,000 Irishmen who lost their lives in WWI. These records include rank, regiment, place and date of death, and place of birth. Individuals recorded include those of Irish birth, those of Irish origin and those who fought with an Irish regiment.

$99.95

Returning Home: Transatlantic Migration from North America to Britain & Ireland 1858-1870

James P. Maher.

This CD is a record of 42,000 passengers who arrived in the United Kingdom from North America feom 1858 - 1870.

$39.95

Index of Irish Periodicals

IGSI Staff and Volunteers.

Contains an index of all the genealogically significant articles and short entries contained in IGSI's vast periodical holdings.

$12.00

The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986

Rosemary ffolliot

Eneclann CD

This publication is a reproduction of the series The Irish Ancestor, a leading genealogical publication of it's time. This easy to use CD-ROM contains all the issues published during its 18 year run.

$79.95

See Additional Books at www.IrishGenealogical.org

The IGSI Bookstore Order Form

Title	*Author*	*Quantity*	*Each Price*	*Total Price*

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____ **Phone** _____

City, State, Zip _____

Shipping _____

Total _____

Tax: 6.5% for MN Residents _____

Total Enclosed _____

Prices are subject to change.
Payment must be made in U.S. funds, drawn on a U.S. Bank.

Make check payable to: ***Irish Genealogical Society Int'l***

Send order form and check to:

Irish Genealogical Society Int'l

5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
www.IrishGenealogical.org

Shipping Cost	Ist Item	2nd Item
Books or CD-ROMs	$4.00	$2.00
Maps or Septs Periodicals	$2 00	$1 00

If a map is purchased at the same time as Books or CD-ROMs postage for each map is only $1.00

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Book and Media Review

Reviewed by Tom Rice, CGRS.

Ireland's Memorial Records, World War I, 1914-1918, Dublin: Eneclann Ltd., 2005. The Committee of The Irish National War Memorial, compiler. Price $99.95. System requirements: Windows 98 through XP, or Mac OSX. Internet Explorer 5.5 or above, Netscape Navigator 7.1 or Firefox. This CD also requires the installation of Java Runtime Environment (Version 1.4.1), which is available on the CD.

If your research might include someone who served and died in World War I with the British and was with an Irish regiment, or gave his birthplace as Ireland, or considered himself to be Irish, this database can be of significant value. Originally compiled in 1922 as a 3,177 page, 8-volume set, it contained the names of 49,400 Irish World War I dead. At its writing, it was considered complete as for those who served in the Army, but not so for those who served in other services.

Only 100 copies of the original publication were produced in 1923. Each page is framed in one of 16 richly illustrated motifs drawn by the famed Irish artist Harry Clarke. The scanned images of these pages are high quality for viewing or printing.

This memorial listing gives the name, rank, regiment number, regiment, place of death, year of death, place of birth and age of 49,000 Irishmen who died in World War I. There are two search methods. The simpler Search has search fields for surname, forename, place of birth, and year of death. The Advanced Search adds year of birth, place of death, regiment, regiment number and rank as search fields. Search results appear in a table, listing the surname, forename, date and place of death and place of birth. Next to each search hit is a link to a table with further details about that person, and another link to an image of the original page where that person was listed.

In addition to the memorial listings, this CD presents some statistics as to place of birth, number of deaths by year and month and distribution by rank. There is also a brief biography of Harry Clarke, the illustrator of the page boarders.

This product can be a bit challenging for the technically inexperienced. Besides the need to either have or install Java Runtime Environment, the user might have to adjust settings in their browser that control Active X, and popups. Additionally, the CD publisher points the user to downloading and installing a tiff file viewer "Alternatiff", in order to see images of the original pages. It appears that Alternatiff may be a very fussy program to install and run. However, these tiff format images should be available for viewing using any image program that handles that very common image type. I found the freeware program, Irfanview <www.irfanview.com>, works quite well. There is an adequate help section available.

This CD-ROM is available for purchase through the IGSI bookstore or on the IGSI website at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org

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Issue by Interest Focus

Focus	Date	Focus	Date	Focus	Date
Roscommon	October 1993	Kilkenny	October 1998	Ulster Scots	July 2002
Sligo	July 1994	Cavan	January 1999	Roscommon	October 2002
Limerick	January 1995	Kildare	April 1999	Galway	January 2003
Kerry	April 1995	Monahgan	July 1999	Mayo	April 2003
Cork	July 1995	Longford	October 1999	Sligo	July 2003
Tipperary	January 1996	Fermanagh	January 2000	Michigan	October 2003
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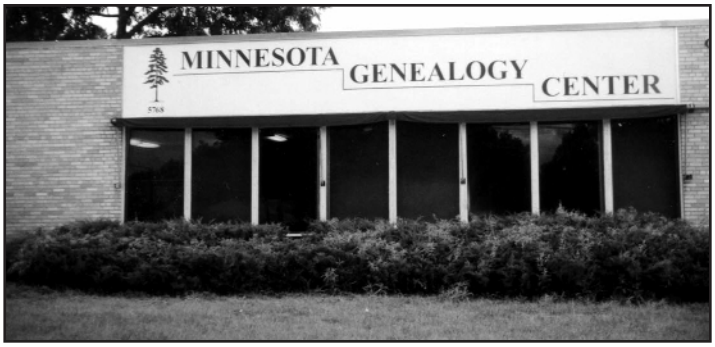

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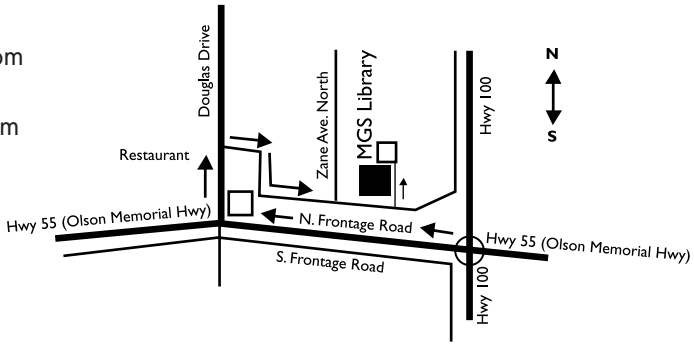

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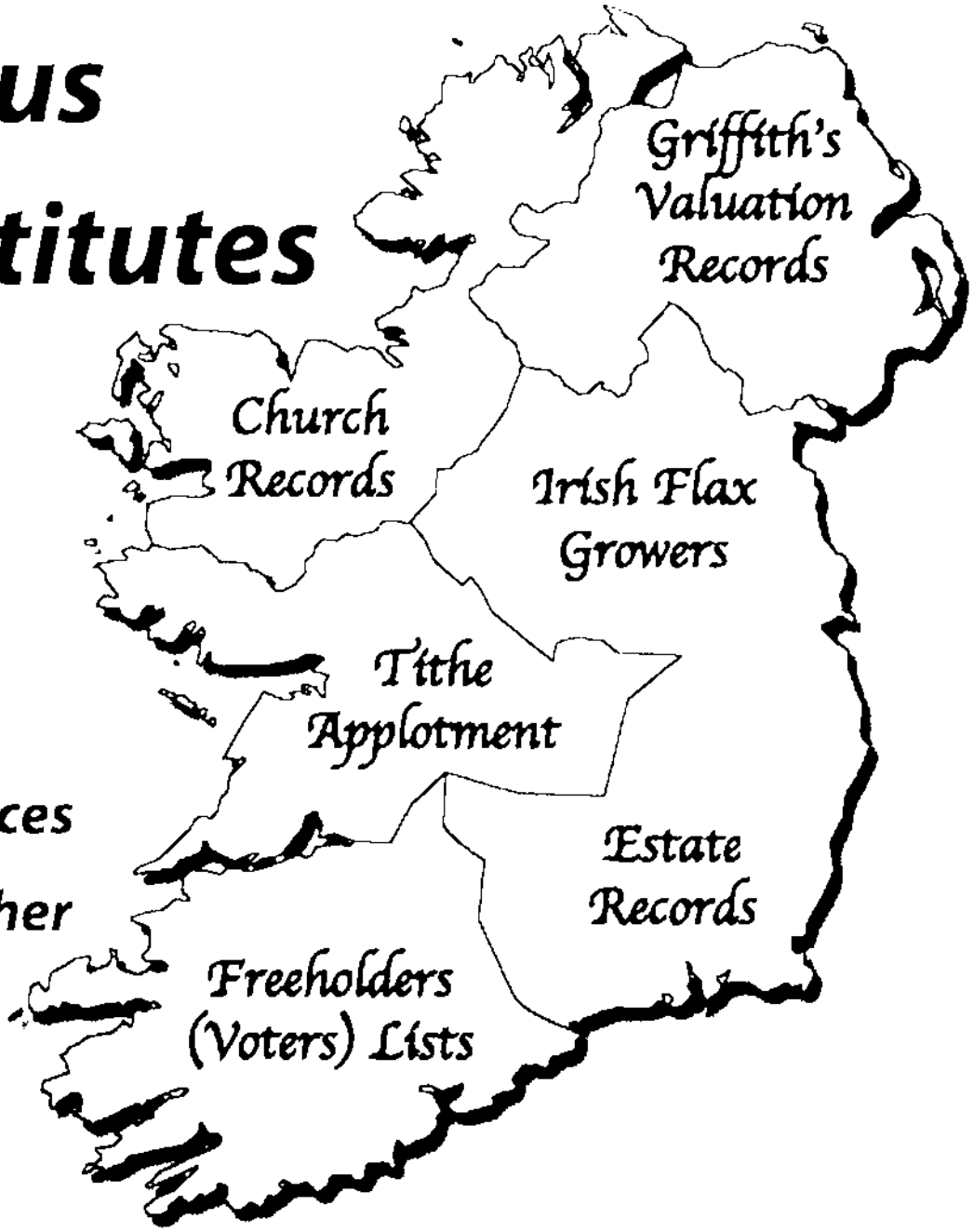
The Septs

Volume 27, Number 1

Census Substitutes



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Genealogist Trips to Ireland and Other Destinations

A Genealogist Travels without Leaving Home

by Valerie Morrison

One of our favorite winter activities here in Minnesota is planning our spring and summer trips. Are you going to Ireland this year? Visit us at the library, or on our (new and improved!) website. Now is the time to stop in or write for research help, to get you on the right track, and maybe locate that ancestral townland on the map before you go.

If you are thinking of commissioning research in Ireland, that's great! The research centres in Ireland appreciate a thoughtful request in January or February, and a note that you plan to be in the area later in the summer provides them with a deadline. We have the contact information for the active genealogy research centres. Yes, it does cost, but research in Ireland is not quite as 'do-it-yourself' as here. Your tourist dollars are going to a good genealogical cause.

Can you consider a late summer trip to Boston? IGSI is sponsoring several lecturers, direct from Ireland, at the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 2006 conference there. It is already on my calendar: the dates are August 30 to September 2. Take a look at their website <fgs.org> for more information.

Even without taking a trip, genealogists travel far just by thinking about our ancestors and their lives. Most of our ancestors' lives were fundamentally tied to the seasons. I noticed early in my research a number of weddings in December and January. After the harvest, there was both the money and the time for people to consider a wedding.

Even way back, some people could afford to travel south for the winter. A few farm families moved regularly between their farmhouse and a home in town for the winter. For one of my families, this meant moving to Canada. Their Dakota Territory homestead was a few miles south of the border, and so they spent several winters in the town of Emerson, Manitoba. They managed to elude a couple of censuses with this maneuver.

The Christmas-time death of my great-grandfather's youngest brother Patrick Dyer was one of the few family stories passed down by my Dyer ancestors. He was killed in a logging accident in 1899 near Bemidji, Minnesota, 10 years after he'd emigrated with his widowed mother and older siblings from Perth County, Ontario to Cavalier County, North Dakota. People in the northern tier of the US often found winter work in lumber camps far from home, especially in the late 19th Century. I found several photographs of winter lumber camps of the era on the Minnesota Historical Society's website <mnhs.org> to help me envision the conditions.

Maple sugar time comes early in the spring. My Ontario Irish families relied on that sugar maple income, and the early agricultural censuses in Ontario show this, along with a long list of other crops, livestock and farm products such as wool. Have you checked those agricultural records for your rural families?

Ah, winter! Did you grow up in an area where you could skate, sled and ski, snowmobile or ice fish? Now is a good time to remember those childhood adventures, write your own history and compare notes with friends and relatives.

My winter daydreams have taken me all the way from the Twin Cities to Ireland to maple sugar time in Ontario and a Labor Day weekend in Boston. Sweet dreams to you too, and the best of luck in all your searches!

Valerie Morrison is a Minneapolis real estate appraiser and an IGSI member since 2000. Apparently unable to stay out of courthouses while not at work, the North Dakota native has been pursuing elusive Canadian ancestors from Ireland, Scotland, England, and France while other family members tackle her Norwegian-American side.

IGSI: The Only Constant is Change

Web Site and Journal Focus in 2006

by Nancy Grell

It's a new year and it brings a new look and a new editorial staff to *The Septs*. Tom Rice, as managing editor, and I, as editor, join Diane Lovrencevic (who handled layout for three previous issues) to produce this issue. In a very short time we've gained great appreciation for those hearty individuals who proceeded us: most recently Mary Schaenzer, Ida Troye (for 13 years), Bill Conlan, Beth Vought and Bob Vought.

The new look includes a different paper stock and a change in the layout. It's the first issue without the inclusion of the Surname Interest List. The entire Surname Interest List is now available in the member's only section on the IGSI web site. It will no longer be included as part of the published journal. This is an exciting development. You now have the most current and complete list available at your fingertips. With the print version, you might wait a year to see an update on surname research of interest to you. Kathy Lund's website column offers some tips on using the Members Page section of the web site. Look for more valuable additions to the member's section in the months ahead.

This issue's theme is Census Substitutes. Tom Rice's article wrestles with the concept of what is a census substitute. Tom and new contributor Tim Kane combine to provide a comprehensive overview of Irish census substitutes.

My article on Griffith's is not only for the beginner, but will hopefully inspire other's to return to Ireland's most used census substitute to take another look at it.

We welcome a new columnist, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack. Her Seanachie column (pronounced shawn-a-key) will center on writing family history. Linda Miller's article provides excellent information on how to properly conduct an oral interview. This genealogy family history writing sub-theme is completed by a recap of our November quarterly, which focused on three writing styles.

Frank Braun's account of his trip to Tipperary reminds us of the value of getting our noses out of the records and making personal contacts. Asking a few questions turned one day's outing into a valuable and memorable experience for him.

Mark McCartan's experience with the often-overlooked Estate Records source should inspire anyone to keep going when they feel their research is at a brick wall. Mark's lesson is to seek information about all available records. Hiring an experienced genealogy researcher may be the best investment you could make.

Beth Mullinax points out that the Federation of Genealogy Society's conference will be in Boston in August this year. I attended the conference in Salt Lake City in September 2005 and was very impressed with the comprehensive educational content. I'm still reviewing my notes and conference materials for ideas. If there's enough interest, maybe we can organize an IGSI night in Boston where we gather our members from across the globe to meet and exchange ideas. Let us know if it sounds like a good idea to you.

We hope this issue inspires you to highlight ideas and take research notes as you read it. Consider the themes of the upcoming issues. Let us know if you'd like to write an article on a particular subject. A major benefit of dropping the paper version of the Surname Interest List is that we have room for more articles. If your knowledge and experience inspires just one other researcher, then we've done our job. We appreciate contributions and feedback.

May the wind be at your back and all your citations properly documented.

Happy St. Patrick's Day

Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI.

Irish Townland and Tenement Valuation Manuscripts

Valuable Addition to the Family History Library

by David S. Ouimette

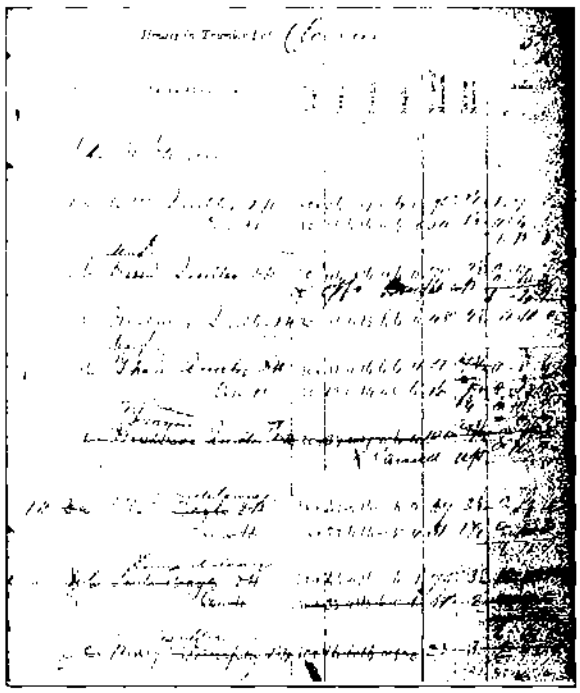
Land valuation records are essential resources for Irish family history. Land records reveal precisely where families lived in Ireland. The most well-known Irish land record is Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements, published between 1848 and 1864. Griffith's Valuation serves genealogists as a heads-of-household census for mid-nineteenth-century Ireland. Dozens of libraries and websites have copies of Griffith's Valuation. Many family historians are well acquainted with this source.

Few researchers, however, are familiar with the original valuation books that form the basis of Griffith's Valuation. These manuscript notebooks were created by surveyors and valuators as they visited each property in Ireland. Land valuation manuscripts are valuable because they contain more genealogical details and earlier information than is found in Griffith's Valuation. The first valuation notebooks date back to the 1830s, offering a glimpse into Irish family lives in the years preceding the Great Famine and the subsequent mass emigration. These manuscripts, covering all Ireland, predate civil registration, surviving national censuses, and many church parish registers. They are an invaluable source of information for the early to mid-nineteenth century, serving as a comprehensive census substitute.

A Uniform Valuation of Land

In the early nineteenth century, the Irish paid property taxes to both church and state. The church tax, or tithe, was based on agricultural land value. This tax supported the Church of Ireland clergy. The county tax, or cess, was paid on land and buildings. This tax supported civil institutions and activities ranging from hospital construction to road maintenance. The county cess was levied by local grand juries in an inconsistent way across the country. Similar properties were often assessed different tax rates, angering many and causing a public outcry of unfairness.

Figure 1: Clonmeen House Book



Parliament addressed this problem by enacting the Townland Valuation Act of 1826 (7 Geo. IV, Cap. 62), calling for "a uniform valuation of lands and tenements" throughout Ireland. As a first step, surveyors determined the precise boundaries of townlands and landholdings, beginning in the northern counties. In 1830, the government published Ordnance Survey maps for Londonderry and Antrim.

Soon thereafter, Richard Griffith, the newly appointed Commissioner of Valuation, hand-picked professional surveyors and "made the men masters of their views geologically and mineralogically" ensuring that they would independently produce consistent valuations of property wherever they were sent in Ireland. The first team of valuators began their fieldwork in May 1830 in County Londonderry, personally inspecting each landholding and building.

Field and House Books

Three valuators—the baronial valuator and two assistants—visited each property in a barony armed with Ordnance Survey maps of the area. Each valuator independently examined the nature and quality of the soil, estimated the potential agricultural yield, and calculated the fair value of the produce. Details for each lot were written in parish Field Books. The assigned land value was

based on a uniform scale of agricultural produce: prices for yields of wheat, oats, barley, butter, beef, mutton, and pork. Each valuator entered calculations in his personal field notebook. The baronial valuator wrote his opinion in the field book and added the opinions of his two assistants. They discussed discrepancies and determined an official valuation for the property.

Occupiers' names are recorded in field books for all parishes in Counties Cork, Dublin, Kerry, and Limerick, as well as most parishes in Counties Carlow, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Other counties have occupiers' names listed for a small number of parishes.

Houses were assessed by age, quality, dimension, wall construction, and roofing material type. These details were recorded in parish House Books, along with the names of occupiers. Surveyors appraised each building and assigned a quality letter and number. House quality letters indicate the age and state of repair of the structure. Letters A, B, and C were assigned to new, medium, and old houses, respectively. House quality numbers represent the type of walls and roofing. Type 1 houses had slated roofs, type 2 and 3 had thatched roofs, and type 4 were basement apartments in slate-roofed houses.

The first house listed in Clooneen, Killahan Parish, County Kerry, was occupied by William Quilter (see figure 1). His dwelling house ("DH") was rated with the quality designation 3C+, meaning that he occupied an old, poor-quality, thatched-roof cottage, in good repair. His house was 56 by 17 feet and stood 6 feet high. William Quilter also had an old, thatched-roof "cow house" half the size of his residence.

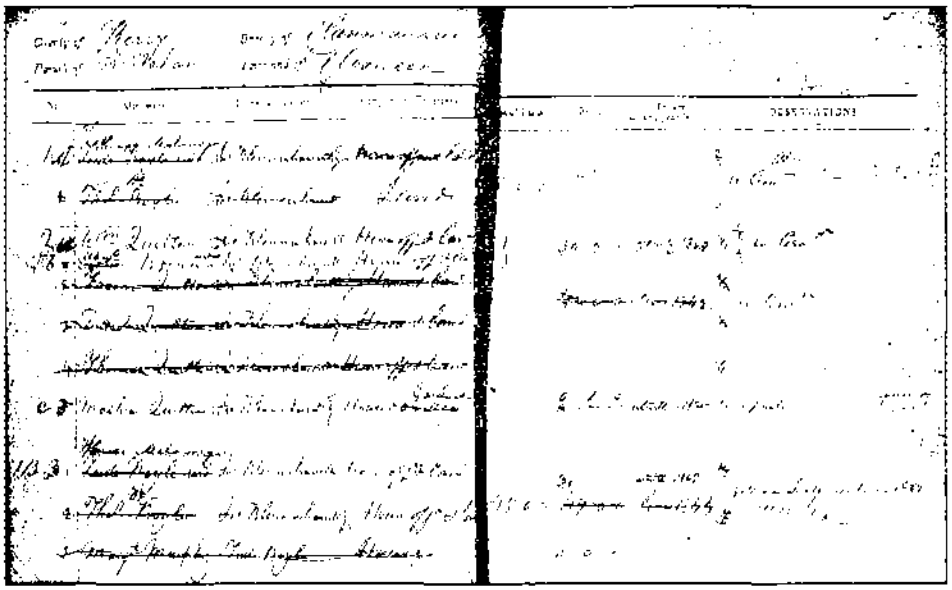


Figure 2: Clooneen Perambulation Book
Courtesy of Dr. J. S. Quilter

Perambulation Books

By the mid-1840s, Griffith's field staff conducted a thorough and consistent property valuation throughout most counties in Ireland, per the Townland Valuation Act. In August of 1846, Parliament enacted the Tenement Valuation Act (9 & 10 Vict, Cap. 110), calling for the valuation of the remaining counties (Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford) and for the revaluation of County Dublin. Surveyors created a Perambulation Book for each parish in these counties. These notebooks record the occupants and landlords names, a tenement description, the property acreage, and the land and buildings. Rent, tenure, and lease details were to be included in these field books. Perambulation books are sometimes mistakenly labeled "tenure books" because they often contain detailed information about landholding tenure.

In June of 1852, Parliament enacted another Tenement Valuation Act (15 & 16 Vict, Cap. 63) to create a single, uniform valuation as the basis for local taxes. Both tenement valuation acts—1846 and 1852—resulted in the creation of perambulation books containing useful family history information.

'Irish Townland and Tenement Valuation Manuscripts' continued on page 8

'Irish Townland and Tenement Valuation Manuscripts' continued from page 7

Figure 2 shows the page for Clooneen Townland in the Killahan Parish perambulation book. Note that William Quilter's tenure is listed as "yearly 1849," meaning that he had paid rent each year since 1849. Additional observations are written in the far right column, including the statement "This lot belongs now to Wm Quilter and John Brown," dated 1849. Other lots are occupied at will or by lease, indicating when the occupier might have first acquired the property and whether or not a lease agreement might exist.

Genealogical Details Gleaned from the Valuation Manuscripts

Most documents of genealogical value were created for purposes other than family history research. Irish land valuation records are no exception. The valuation notebooks intended to provide basic information about the land and house occupied by an ancestor. The genealogist uses these records to find hints of family relationships, financial status, deaths in the family, earlier generations, and dates when the family moved.

Many people named in the house, field, and perambulation books either died or departed in the years between the initial survey and the final revision prepared for Griffith's Valuation. This is particularly true beginning in the late 1840s, when the Great Famine kille millions and drove so many others from their homes.

Table 1 demonstrates the importance of consulting the original valuator notebooks rather than relying exclusively on Griffith's Valuation. In Clooneen Townland, the house and perambulation books list Quilter, Boyle, and Murphy families not mentioned in Griffith's Valuation (see figures 1 and 2). In fact, Griffith's Valuation only mentions four occupiers for this townland (see figure 3), while the perambulation book names eleven distinct individuals. Furthermore, the house and perambulation books both identify Margaret Browne as a widow — a fact omitted from Griffith's Valuation. When the valuator revised the perambulation book, he struck out the name of John Brown and penned in the name of the widow Margaret Brown, suggesting to the researcher that John might have been Margaret's husband, recently deceased.

Resource Location

Various townland and tenement valuation manuscripts are available at the Valuation Office, the National Archives of Ireland, and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The Genealogical Society of Utah recently microfilmed thousands of valuation books housed in the National Archives of Ireland in Dublin. These microfilms may be viewed free of charge at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Microfilm copies may be ordered for a nominal fee at any of the forty-five hundred Family History Centers located around the world.

The Valuation Books may be found in the online Family History Library catalog (www.familysearch.org) listed under: Title: Valuation books; Author: Ireland, General Valuation Office. They are arranged by county and then alphabetically by barony and then parish or townland. (Some are out of order.) This collection consists of 356 microfilm rolls. The first film in the series is # 2262960.

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David Ouimette received BS and MS degrees in Mathematics from Brigham Young University. He worked as a software engineer at Hughes Aircraft Space and Communications Group, WordPerfect, Novell, Microsoft, and MyFamily.com. He has been involved in family history for over twenty years, including personal and commissioned research, local and national lectures, genealogy software development, and product management. He authored a how-to book on Irish family history research. David is currently the Information Architect for the Family and Church History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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1	A	Thomas Moloney,	Jn. Blennerhassett, Esq	House, offices, & land,	8	2	15	2	10	0		—		26	15	0
–	B				78	2	30	23	5	0	1	0	0			
2	a	William Quilter,	Same,	House, offices, & land,	71	1	2	10	10	0	1	0	0	11	10	0
	b	Margaret Browne,		House, offices, & land,				10	10	0	0	15	0	11	5	0
–	c	Mathias Quilter,	Same,	House & two gardens,	1	1	34	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	13	0
				Total,	160	2	13	47	2	0	3	1	0	50	3	0

Figure 3: Griffith's Valuation for Clooneen - Killahan - County Kerry
Graphic Courtesy of Dr. J. S. Ormsby

Lot	House Book (*recorded October 1848 revised January 1851*)	Perambulation Book (*revised after 1849*)	Griffith's Valuation (*published January 1852*)
1A	no house	Thomas Malowney ~~Tude (?) Boyle wid~~ D° ~~Tho' Boyle~~	Thomas Moloney
2a	Wm Quilter	Wm Quilter	William Quilter
b	Marg Browne, widow ~~Dan' Quilter~~	Marg widow ~~John~~ Brown ~~Francis Quilter~~ ~~Daniel Quilter~~ ~~Thomas Quilter~~	Margaret Browne
c	Mathias Quilter	Mathias Quilter	Matthias Quilter
d	Marg' Browne, widow ~~Tho' Quilter~~		
e	~~William~~ ~~Frances~~ ~~Mathias Quilter~~		
1B	Malowney Tho' ~~Boyle~~ Thomas Malowney ~~Tude (?) Boyle~~ ~~Marg' Murphy~~	Thomas Malowney ~~Tude (?) Boyle wid~~ D° ~~Tho' Boyle~~ ~~Marg' Murphy~~	Thomas Moloney

Table 1: Comparison of Occupiers Listed in the House Book, the Perambulation Book, and Griffith's Valuation for Clooneen Townland, Killahan Parish, County Kerry.
Table Courtesy of David S. Ormsby

Census Substitutes?

In Search of the Perfect Census

by Tom Rice, CG[SM]

"Census substitutes" is an oft-heard term in Irish genealogy. Ireland is one of the few Western European countries for which little census data exists prior to the 20th century. The Irish civil war of the early 1920's and government decisions resulted in the destruction of almost all 19th century Irish census records. Irish genealogists are directed to other records to find information about their ancestors and ancestors' families. This search is doubly hard because, though there was an established religion that kept records of infant baptisms, marriages and deaths, only a small portion of the Irish population belonged to this church. In many countries the records of an established religion serve well as a substitute for civil records of key genealogical events until universal civil registration was established because the majority of the population belonged to the established church. This was not the case in Ireland where the majority of the population was either Catholic or Protestants who were not allied with the Church of Ireland.

When we say "census substitutes" we mean in essence a record that gives all of the information of a mythical perfect census listing for our ancestors. Many censuses were often short on the information provided. The United States censuses for 1790 through 1840 provided only the name of the head of a household and a count of males and females in various age categories. The 1850 through 1860 United States censuses gave the name of all inhabitants in a household and their ages. It was not until 1880 that the United States census recorded the relationship between people in a household to the head of the household. Only latter we learn where the enumerated's parents were born and other facts (such as number of marriages, number of children born and living, age at first marriage, year of immigration and/or of naturalization, value of real estate and personal property, and of course that all important fact of radio ownership in 1930). One more wish! We want all of this data provided throughout our ancestor's life, ideally year by year not just on the usual ten year schedule.

What we most value in a census is the information that helps us identify the correct person and tie him or her to either parents, siblings or children. The core value of census is revealing family relationships. This is the heart of genealogy. The rest helps us build the story of a life. This is the heart of family history.

While some censuses do provide the essential family information no one census record anywhere gives us all of the information of our wished for mythically perfect census. Pre 20th century Ireland is not the only place and time where genealogists search for an alternative to that ideal census listing. Wherever or whenever there was either no census record or the census taken fell far short of the ideal, which is usually the case, researchers look to a broad array of other records to fill in the missing data.

So where do we look to fill in the gaps? The short answer is everywhere. But we should be doing that in any case. Good genealogists seek out all of the records on their ancestor so they can get as true and complete a picture as possible.

True: To rely on only one record for a date or place or relationship can be a foolish mistake. While it is disconcerting to see variations for these key points pop up from different sources, this does save us from accepting the first answer to a question as the correct one when in fact it may be well off the mark.

Complete: There is often more than one record giving information about some aspect of an ancestor's life. When this is the case, inevitably one will provide information missing from the other.

Picture: Only by gathering all the information provided by all the sources pertaining to all the events in an ancestor's life and carefully analyzing, evaluating and combining this can we move from the stick figure image of an ancestors to a full picture of the person they were and what their life might have been like.

What exactly do we mean when we say look everywhere to fill in for the missing Irish censuses? What are the most commonly thought of census substitutes? The article by Timothy Kane in this issue of *The Septs* discusses many of these. In addition to these most often consulted sources there are a number and variety of name lists. For the most part these are lists that place a person in a given place and time. Few, if any, provide a full family delineation nor do any of them cover the entire population. However, they are all we have by way of any kind of broad survey of the population.

- **Various name lists:** These include such things as:
  - 1630 Muster Rolls
  - 1654-56 Civil Survey
  - 1659 Census of Ireland aka Pender's Census
  - Cess-Tax Accounts
  - 1660 Subsidy Rolls
  - 1703-1790 The Convert Rolls
  - 1766 The Church of Ireland Compiled Return of All Householders in Their Parishes
  - Catholic Qualification rolls and Converts 1775-1801
  - 1795-1862 Charlton Trust Fund Marriage Certificates
  - 1798 Persons Who Suffered Losses in the 1798 Rebellion
  - 1831-1921 National School Records
  - 1908 Old Age Pension Applications
  - The Ulster Covenant of 1912
  - Poor Law Rate Books
  - Workhouse Records
  - Freeholder Lists
  - Voters' Lists and Poll Books
  - William Smith O'Brien Petition
  - Royal Irish Constabulary Employment Records
  - Emigration Records

There are several other record types discussed below. While they record one event for one person at a time, they often provide that element missing from the others substitutes, namely relationship information and data regarding dates of the key genealogical events.

- **Civil Registration:** All Irish had to register births, marriages and deaths with the civil authorities from 1864 on. Non-Catholics had to register marriages starting in April 1845. These are an excellent resource. Birth records record date and place of birth, given name, father's name, residence and occupation, mother's name and maiden name, informant information, date of registration. Marriage records provide date and place of marriage, if religious ceremony the denomination, given names, surnames, age, marital status, occupation, residence father's given name and surname and occupation of both parties, plus witnesses names. On death records the given name, surname, date and place of death, name and address of informant and date of registration is provided.

The best source for understanding these records is a booklet by O'Duill and ffeary-Smyrl. The Family History Library (FHL) has filmed many of these along with indexes.

- **Church Records:** These are the primary source of birth, marriage and death information prior to the onset of civil registration. What was recorded and when this was recorded will differ by denomination. The birth information may be recorded directly or inferred from the date of baptism or christening. The FHL has filmed many Irish church records of all denominations.

- **Tombstones:** The information provided by these can be as basic as name and date of death or it may include birth date, birth place, name of spouse or information pointing to parents or children, occupation, military service, religion, or even organizational membership. Look also for published lists. Many are mentioned in the standard books and journals on Irish genealogy.

These sources above and those in discussed in Kane's article are but a small portion of the many census substitutes available to the Irish genealogists. For much more lengthy lists and detailed discussions of such records you should consult the key basic Irish genealogy books such as Discovering Your Irish Ancestors by Radford and Betit , Tracing your Irish Ancestors by Grenham, Irish Records by Ryan or Finding Your Irish Ancestors by Ouimette.

The sources listed or referred to are Irish sources. One should never forget to consult records pertaining to Irish emigrants in the country where they settled. These may give clues to the immigrant's life and family in Ireland. If the immigrant married prior to leaving Ireland then one needs to look for where the couple's surnames occur in close proximity. This is illustrated in Grell's article in this issue. Church records, tombstones, ethnic organization membership, WWI draft forms, and alien registrations are all records that may give clues to a person's birthplace in Ireland.

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Oral tradition, whether family tradition or local lore, can be another rich vein of genealogical information. Anyone who has read past issues of *The Septs* will remember many articles where just such key bits of information came from this kind of source. Given the scarcity of pre 20th century records for Ireland, these stories may be much more than just clues. They may be all that is available. This sort of information should never be discarded out of hand. In fact it should be diligently sought out. Whenever possible, it should be checked against whatever other sources may be available. There is an article in this issue by Frank Braun that points out just how valuable such information can be.

- Eileen M. O Duill and Steven C. fferary-Smyrl, *Exploring Irish Genealogy, No.2 Irish Civil Registration- Where Do I Start?* (Dublin: Council of Irish Genealogical Organizations, 2000).
- Dwight A. Radford and Kyle J. Betit, *Discovering Your Irish Ancestors* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2001.
- John Grenham, *Tracing your Irish Ancestors 2nd edition* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1999.
- James G. Ryan, *Irish Records Sources For Family And Local History* (USA: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997).
- David s. Ouimette, *Finding Your Irish Ancestors, A Beginner's Guide* (Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2005).

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Research Assistance

IGSI Member Benefit

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- Source: New York Emigrant Savings Bank. Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- Source: O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection". Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- Source: Irish Passenger Lists. These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of atrival.
- Source: The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant advertisements in the Boston Pilot) Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- Townland Maps: The cost of photocopies is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish County. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result; the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

The cost of one-name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 20 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only. If you wish to join or rejoin IGSI, please refer to the membership form in this journal.

Other Roads Home

Census Substitutes in Irish Genealogical Research

by Timothy Kane

In the United States, England, Scotland, and Wales researchers have been provided a treasure trove of data in the national government decadal censuses. In the U.S., indexed census records from 1790 through 1930 are available on microfilm through the National Archives and Record Administration (NARA) and through the LDS's Family History Library (FHL) and its satellite Family History Centers (FHC).

Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) similarly counted its residents every decade. The enumerations for 1841 through 1901 are available for research through the Family Records Centre (FRC) at the National Archives (NAGB) in Kew, outside London, England: 1881-1901 are on-line.

Researchers in Ireland, however, are not as lucky. While a census was conducted each decade, these invaluable records were largely destroyed. The 1821-1851 census returns for Ireland were nearly completely destroyed in the Four Courts fire in Dublin in 1922. The returns for 1861 through 1891 were reduced to statistics and then to wood pulp at government order during World War I to be recycled to help ease the wartime paper shortages.

The earliest full census still available for all of Ireland is 1901 at both the National Archives of Ireland (NAI) in Dublin and the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast. Researchers can also access the 1911 enumeration at the NAI and on microfilm through the FHL.

To continue beyond the early 20th century and the few extant fragments of the earlier enumerations, genealogists and historians following family lines in Ireland, both North and South, generally rely on substitutes for the census records. These include various name lists, taxation and rental records, and land inventories. The best known and most widely used of these alternative sources is the commonly-called "Griffith's Valuation," a mid-19th century tax assessment of nearly every property in Ireland, including the name of its occupier. Other substitutes include the Tithe Applotment books, some religious censuses, the Catholic qualification rolls, the Freeholders (voters) lists, the Irish Flax Growers list, and Landed and Encumbered Estate records.

Griffith's Valuation: In the period just after the Great Famine, 1848-1864, at the direction of the central government, the land and buildings across the length and breadth of the Emerald Isle were surveyed, described and evaluated, under the supervision of Richard Griffith. The resulting report, officially called the Primary Valuation of Ireland, but more popularly Griffith's Valuation, has become the best source of information on where Irish families lived during this period. It has some significant faults: it only includes the name of the individual renting a property (not his family or other residents); it does not include those who lived above shops and similar arrangements in towns. Name duplication is rampant.

Arranged by political sub-divisions, the volumes of Griffith's Valuation cover each of Ireland's 32 counties, and within each county is further broken down by the Baronies, the Poor Law Union divisions, and within those by civil parishes and then townlands. In the townland enumerations the Ordnance Survey (OS) map reference of each property is given, along with the householder's name, the name of the landlord, a description of the property, its acreage and valuation.

An index for all of Ireland by the name of each property's occupier as listed in Griffith's Valuation, commonly called the "Householder's List" has been jointly published on CD-ROM by Broderbund, Genealogical Publishing Company, and Heritage World. It is also available at many FHC and public libraries. If you get to Belfast, the actual Valuation books are available at PRONI in manuscript form (reference number VAL/2B), in bound printed editions, and on microfiche (ref. MF2/2). The Householder's Index is available on the Search Room shelves.

In the early nineteenth century the Government commissioned accurate maps of Ireland by the Ordnance Survey. The most detailed were the townland maps completed in 1842 at a scale of 6 inches to the mile. Griffith's teams used these maps to graphically locate and detail each property. While otherwise difficult to obtain, these maps are available for reference at PRONI (ref. no. VAL/2A). In Dublin, they are held by NAI, and scanned electronic versions are held at the Valuations Office.

After the completion of the first general valuation in 1864, the Irish properties were

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valued annually each year into the early 1930's. The annual revision details can be found at PRONI for the North, and at the Valuation Office in Dublin. The National Archives of Canada's Cartographic and Architectural Archives in Ottawa has OS maps. The FHL also holds OS maps through the early 1930's, both originals and on microfilm.

Tithe Applotment Books: In response to a 1823 law requiring that tithes be paid to the Established Church (the Church of England) in money, rather than in kind (services, crops, etc.), it was necessary to create an accurate list of the titheable properties across the country. Between 1824 and 1838 all properties were assessed, and the Tithe Applotment Books were compliod, listing the occupiers of each parcel. Because it is not a list of "householders," per se, and only covers titheable land, it does not include urban dwellers, laborers, weavers, and others. But its listings of tenant farmers and those similarly occupying land is quite complete.

The Householder's List CD-ROM mentioned above that covers Griffith's Valuation also includes the Tithe Applotment Books for all of Ireland. PRONI has the books themselves (ref. FIN) and has created an index of the names in the Tithe Applotment Books for the counties of Northern Ireland (on microfiche under ref MIC/15K). It is available as well on microfilm at or through the FHL. Heritage Centers in many Irish counties have also created county-specific indices, which they will search for researchers for a fee.

Other 18th and 19th Century Census Substitutes: Those who owned land (usually greater than one acre) outright, or those who held leases for their lifetime or beyond, were called "freeholders" and due to this status were also generally eligible to vote in Ireland. Many lists of freeholders were established for various years and political subdivisions. Usually they included the name and property size and city or townland location of the freeholder. Regrettably many of the original lists were destroyed in the 1922 Four Courts fire. However, many copies were published in local newspapers, etc. These can be found in the collections at NAI, PRONI, and FHL. Those at PRONI are at <http://www.proni.gov.uk/freeholders/intro.asp>.

While providing only spotty coverage, from 1831 onwards the National School registers have been useful to some researchers. These include the name, age, and religion of each pupil, their father's name, occupation, and address. PRONI holds some 1,500 such registers. NAI holds the counterpart records in Dublin.

While most Irish, whether Catholic or Protestant, owned no land, as part of the land reform movement in Ireland toward the end of the 19th century a listing of the Landowners in Ireland: Return of owners of land of one acre and upwards was created in 1876. It includes more than 32,000 such land owners, identified by province and county, and is available at PRONI.

At the end of the 18th century, as part of a government initiative to promote the linen trade, free spinning wheels and looms were provided to farmers who planted a certain amount of their land in flax. Those who qualified were listed on the Flax Growers List in 1796. This included more than 60,000 individuals. The original survey is available at FHL, PRONI, and NAI. Broderbund produced a name index on CD-ROM (CD# 271).

The rental records of landed estates and the sales records of encumbered estates, held by both NAI and PRONI, both usually listed the names of the tenants on each parcel within the estate. Griffith's Valuation usually shows if the parcel was part of a large estate, such as those owned by the "London Companies" in Ulster, and can provide good leads on the records to review.

Street and commercial directories, which generally list only the gentry, traders, merchants, and "principal inhabitants" (not tenant-farmers), can be found at both PRONI and NAI, as well as in local and county libraries across the island. These listings go back to the 1830's and 1840's; a few earlier.

A few local governmental and church censuses still exist, but they generally cover relatively small areas. A local census was conducted in 1770 in the town of Armagh (PRONI T/808/14938). A householder list by religion was conducted in 1766 by Church of Ireland rectors of each parish. The results were spotty. Some rectors listed the names of the individual householders, some only gave statistical summaries. Both PRONI and NAI hold copies. In 1708 a survey was made of the town of Downpatrick in Co. Down, which listed each premise and its principal tenant (PRONI NIC/637/8).

17th Century : Earlier substitutes are even fewer. Civil surveys and censuses were conducted in the mid-seventeenth

century, but at best only list principal landlords and titleholders. The 1660-1698 Poll Tax Rolls list detailed information on individuals over twelve years old on whom the poll tax was levied. Since Catholics were excluded from voting, the vast majority of Irish, expecially in the South, were not included.

Probably the most useful general list is that contained in the Hearth Money Rolls, which covered the middle portion of the century. These listed the householder in every county and parish and the number of hearths in his home. These records are all held at the archives in both Dublin and Belfast.

Web Links:

Family Records Centre (UK)	http://www.familyrecords.gov.uk/frc/
National Archives of Ireland	http://www.nationalarchives.ie/index.html
National Archives (UK)	http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
National Library of Ireland	http://www.nli.ie/
Ordnance Survey (Dublin)	http://www.osi.ie/
Ordance Survey (Belfast)	http://www.osni.gov.uk/homepageX.htm
Ordance Survey (UK)	http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/
Public Record Office of Northern Ireland	http://www.proni.gov.uk/
Valuation Office (Dublin)	http://www.valoff.ie/

About the author: Timothy Kane, MS, is a professional investigator, who has been conducting Irish genealogy research in the U.S., U.K., and Ireland for over 15 years. He is a graduate of the University of Washington's certificate program in Genealogy and Family History. E-mail: timoka@email.com.

Annie's Letter

Robert Burke, Author

Book Reviewed by Jeanne Bakken, IGSI Second Vice President

In the words of IGSI librarian, Beth Mullinax, *Annie's Letter* reads like a mystery novel. It's a fascinating account of one man's search for his ancestors. With a letter written by his great grandmother as a starting point, Robert Burke begins in England. He soon realizes that he must search Irish records to add names to his family tree. His search goes to the Island of Antigua in the West Indies and then back to Ireland. Burke's collection of ancestors reads like a who's who in Irish history. He starts, as many of us do, with a family history, Griffith's Valuation and a burning desire to know more about roots. The reader learns from his methods and use of the different repositories in Ireland, such as the Valuation Office, the National Archives, Registry of Deeds and the National Library.

There are many names to track so Burke includes ancestor charts for the different branches that he is researching. Some surnames include Collingwood, Collis, Creagh, Mullay, Blake, Kirwan, Browne and O'Mahony. The author provides access to a database with 18,000 names from the above families. This book was a nice break from my own research and an opportunity to see how someone else approaches the problem. Reading it could jump-start your genealogy search.

Flyleaf Press, 184 pages, $23.95

Searching for the Northern Irish Townland

Estate Records Enrich a Family Legacy

by Mark E. McCartan

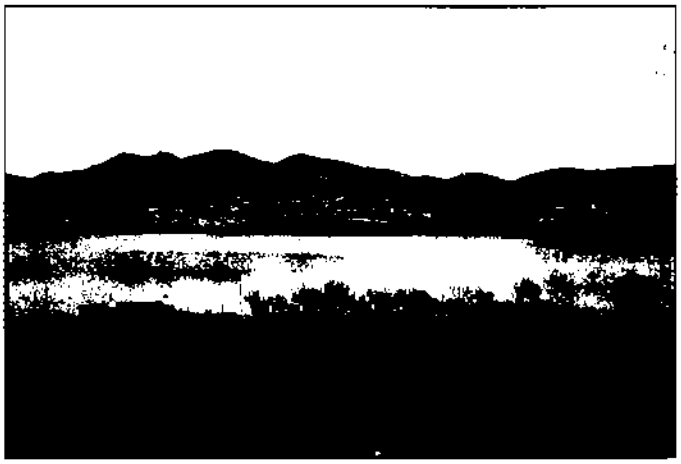
What started out as a search to find my Irish ancestors' residence in County Down prior to their emigration to the United States in the 1840s grew into a full-blown family history research project. I learned the value of using estate records and enriched our Irish family heritage.

The inspiration for starting on this quest over 30 years ago was the envy I had for my Irish friends' knowledge about their ancestors. I was proud of my Irish heritage but poorly informed about my own ancestors. I had the singular hope of locating my McCartan ancestors' place of residence in Ireland, which I soon learned was properly called a townland. A by-product of my search was the "fleshing out" of my Irish ancestors' lives, specifically my great-great-grandfather, Bernard McCartan, his wife Ann, and their family members.

I started with little information. One source was a history of Pochantas, Iowa published in 1904. A short biographical entry identified County Down as the place in Ireland from where Bernard McCartan's family originated. An early second source was the remembrances of an American-born granddaughter of this great-great-grandfather. It was a brief account dictated by the elderly woman just prior to her death. While it was sketchy in details and mentioned no locale, the events and facts proved accurate when compared with what was subsequently uncovered.

Interviewing other relatives generated little information. Some showed little or no interest. They retained no stories that they had likely heard at an earlier time. Some recited fabricated accounts of the family's history. The main themes were either that our ancestors fled from Ireland with a price on their heads imposed by the occupying British forces or that the potato famine drove them out. Neither romanticized account proved true.

I went to Ireland in the summer of 1973, naively planning to do a thorough and complete job of researching this family's history. I planned to conclude the trip with a visit to the townland of origin. With an over-programmed itinerary, I fell far short of achieving my ambitious goals. However, the time spent in the National Library in Dublin and at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast proved to be good introductions to repositories I used on subsequent tips. I had not heeded sound advice given to me at the outset, "Exhaust all historical sources at home before going abroad." While returning frustrated, I came away strongly motivated to continue this research project.



View from Slievenalargy townland looking toward the present day Lough Island Reeve
Photo Courtesy of Mark McCartan

Before my second trip to Ireland, I successfully uncovered additional family information. As more relatives became interested and supportive, I received accounts, remembrances, and old clippings of family events. Finding an obituary that named the County Down parish of Kilcoo as the birthplace for one of my McCartan ancestors provided a breakthrough. Assuming the clannish nature of Irish families, I concluded that this might be the locale from which most of my Irish ancestors originated. This was the first time I identified a place name for any McCartan family member.

Another major discovery was the obituary of Bernard McCartan's wife, Ann Rush McCartan, in a Dubuque, Iowa newspaper dated April 11, 1876. It revealed her age at the time of her death (99 years); the approximate year of her husband's death; the size of their Irish-born family (14 children); the names of this couple's offspring (who had emigrated); and the offspring's United States residences. Many leads developed from this one key source. This time I followed the admonition "Exhaust all historical sources at home before going abroad," and over a span of several years

I assembled a sizable amount of family information.

On a second trip to Ireland in 1988, my wife and I had the good fortune to gain access to the church records of the still active Catholic parish in Kilcoo. Working with names and dates of births and marriages gathered from our earlier research, we searched for the baptisms and weddings. We limited our search to a window of 15 years extending from 1832, when the first parish entries were recorded, until 1847, the year that the last McCartan left the parish. We found similar names but could not identify individuals as members of my family. This effort proved futile but moved me beyond one more obvious source for genealogical information.

Next, I consulted the Tithe Applotment, a census like record of Irish residents taken between 1823 and 1838. This information, organized by head of household, typically records the name of the oldest male living at a specific residence. Three Bernard McCartans were entered for the Kilcoo Parish. With no other family members' names listed, it was impossible to identify which one was my ancestor. I did not use Griffith's Primary Valuation because it was completed after all the members of the McCartan family emigrated.

When I retired in 1990, one of my goals was to locate a volunteer "peace" program in Northern Ireland. I found a non-sectarian program with no political affiliations whose mission was to promote a peaceful reconciliation among the divided communities of Northern Ireland. They were located in Corrymeela on the north Antrim coast outside the seaside town of Ballycastle. I went there in the fall of 1991 and returned several times during the 1990s.

I programmed time on my trips to continue research at PRONI. On one occasion, I contacted the Ulster Historical Foundation (UHF) and employed their genealogy researchers. They made two futile attempts to identify my McCartan family. However, using their available databases, I could make assumptions as to the townlands where these families may have lived.

With the advent of the Internet, I contacted other amateur genealogists researching this same branch of the McCartan family. The result was a pooling of information, some that was old to me but much that was new. One contact introduced me to Sean McCartan (no known relative), a genealogist from Belfast who had created an encyclopedic website on the ancient McCartan family in County Down.

Sean mentioned the possibility of using estate records. This was the first time I heard of such a resource. Sean, familiar with the PRONI records, suggested looking into estate papers of General Meade, an absentee landowner residing with his family in Norfolk, England. General Meade had large land parcels in the Kilcoo area granted to him by the British Crown. Meade had employed an Irish Land Agent named Crane Brush. Sean indicated that documents of the Meade-Brush correspondence held potential for producing a breakthrough. I failed to act on this advice but instead placed this new found source in the back of my mind.

In the fall of 2003 I attended a lecture at the Irish Genealogical Society given by Dr. Susan Flood, a professional archivist from Dublin. Her topic was estate records. She pointed out that while estate papers collections are often disorganized and most are not indexed, they are a highly valuable untapped resource. Using them can be a tedious, time-consuming task for the untrained genealogist. Most Americans tracing their family's history while in Ireland do not, or cannot, give enough time to do a thorough job of researching the estate papers. Dr. Flood suggested gaining the assistance of a well-trained Ireland-based genealogist.

Following the encouraging direction of Dr. Flood's presentation, I contacted Sean McCartan to express my interest in engaging him to focus on the Meade papers. Locating the townland of origin was my top priority. He agreed to these constraints. Because of Sean's experience and knowledge, his research took less time than expected. Sean informed me of his progress through e-mails. His weekly reports contained valued McCartan family personal information that was a bonus to our agreement. His findings gave me what I had been trying to identify for over 30 years, the elusive townland of origin.

Sean found direct references in the Meade papers to the residences of the elder Ber-

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Searching For 'The Northern Irish Tenants' continued from page 17

nard McCartan. Bernard first resided on a land parcel on the northeastern shore of a body of water, Lough Island Reavy, lying east of the village of Kilcoo in County Down. Today it serves as a reservoir. This townland was Slivenalargy.

The elder Bernard had access to another parcel of land in an adjacent townland. This second site was of a better quality than the Slievenalargy plot. Sean suggested the elder McCartan might have retained it as summer grazing ground for his livestock. This second townland was Burrenreagh. Sean supplied 1835 maps of both townlands with the McCartan homesites identified.

Sean uncovered personal information on the elder Bernard's life. In the early 1800s, Bernard held positions of respect and authority in the community serving as an assistant to the land agent, Crane Brush. No name or title was attached to his position. McCartan acted a mediator, skilled in effectively settling land disputes among his fellow Kilcoo residents. It is not known if this position resulted in remuneration. But if it did, that money could have added to the funds gathered to cover anticipated emigration costs.

I have no question that Sean identified the correct Bernard McCartan. Correspondence within the Meade papers refers to the emigration of Bernard and his wife Ann. This information was verified through a communication sent from Land Agent Brush dated April 1, 1847. Specifically it cites "he [the elder Bernard McCartan] and his 'old wife' [Ann] and their daughter [are] going off to America." Brush asks General Meade to whom this vacant land should now be assigned (rented). The April date corresponds to ship's manifest information found with Liverpool sailing dates and New York City arrival with the matching family members names listed.

Within these estate papers, Sean found the names of other families related through marriages to this McCartan family: Savage, Dougherty, Walsh, Cunningham, and Rush.

McCartan's Road is located off the main road connecting the villages of Kilcoo and Castlewellan, County Down.
Photo: Mark McCartan

Accompanied by my son Kevin, I returned to Northern Ireland in 2004. My purpose was to visit the two ancestral homesites and to walk upon the same ground my ancestors walked. Sean McCartan graciously served as our personal guide and took us to places in the Kilcoo vicinity that were of relevance to my ancestors.

While I touch on this visit briefly, these few lines are not to be interpreted as a quick brush-off of the value I placed on the experience. This trip became the fulfillment of a long-standing ambition and retains a deep, deep meaning for me. It continues to be held in long-lasting significance and is an important part of the Irish heritage my wife and I pass on to our sons.

Mark McCartan, a "proud 77 years young" was born in Pocahontas, Iowa. He worked for 32 years as a secondary school counselor in Minnesota. He and his wife Kate have six sons to carry on the McCartan name. Mark's been involved with the Children's Program of Northern Ireland. Mark's taken several Elderhostel trips including three to Ireland. His time at Corrymeela is the highlight of his retirement.

Sean McCartan's web site on McCartan Family History can be found at http://dnausers.d-n-a.net/dnetcRri

Sean's e-mail address is: smccartan@uti.internet.com

Estate Record Indexes Available Through The IGSI

A Joint Venture with the National Library in Dublin

by Beth Mullmax

The Irish Genealogical Society, Intl. (IGSI) together with the Genealogical Office in Dublin supported the research and indexing of the Irish estate records located in the National Library in Dublin. It is an index of the records available and the type of information in each. It is not an index of people. The index shows the dates of the records and whether they contain information on all tenants or just the major tenants. The estates within each civil parish and the townlands included in each estate are also listed.

If you wish to research these sources – or hire someone to research them for you – the National Library (NLI) or National Archives of Ireland (NAI) reference number is listed. Only estate papers located in these institutions are indexed. These records are not necessarily the only ones available. Others are in private collections and some are still with the estates' family members or in other repositories. New materials are available in both the NLI and NAI on an ongoing basis. The websites of both institutions should be checked in this regard. (<www.nlie> or <www.nationalarchives.ie>)

Listed on the right are the indexes currently available. They can be ordered from the IGSI.

COUNTY ARMAGH (12 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY CARLOW ((36 pages)	$20.00
COUNTY CAVAN (22 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY CLARE (36 pages)	$20.00
COUNTY CORK (29 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY DONEGAL (17 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY FERMANAGH (7 pages)	$ 7.00
COUNTY GALWAY (22 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY KERRY (55 pages)	$25.00
COUNTY KILDARE (99 pages)	$25.00
COUNTY LEITRIM (16 pages)	$ 7.00
COUNTY LIMERICK (122 pages)	$30.00
COUNTY MAYO (29 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY MONAGHAN (11 pages)	$ 7.00
COUNTY ROSCOMMON (24 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY SLIGO (13 pages)	$ 7.00
COUNTY TYRONE (10 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY WATERFORD (23 pages)	$10.00
COUNTY WESTMEATH (41 pages)	$20.00
COUNTY WICKLOW (85 pages)	$25.00
(Wicklow includes the Coolattin Papers)	
INCHIQUIN PENINSULA (90 pages)*	$25.00
LISMORE ESTATE (38 pages)**	$15.00

* The documents in the Inchiquin Collection are the papers of Sir Donat O'Brien and are quite extensive. They cover mostly County Clare, but have records from several Counties including Tipperary and Limerick Parishes.

**The Lismore Papers are an extremely large collection of manuscripts relating to the Lismore Estates centered in the town of Lismore, County Waterford, near the border with County Cork. Up to the 18th Century, these were in the possession of the Boyle family, the Earls of Cork, and then passed to the Cavendishs, the Dukes of Devonshire. Most of the area covered by the estate straddles the border between the two counties, but also takes in some lands of County Tipperary and in and around the town of Bandon, County Cork.

They Have The Right To Remain Silent!

Effective Oral Interviewing

by Linda Miller

Your oldest living relatives have a secret. They have secret and non-secret information stored safely away in the corners of their memories. They may have told you some of it, years before you were interested or paying attention. Maybe they never talked about the past because they think you aren't interested or because they've never been asked. If you have asked, it might not have been in a way that made them feel comfortable about why you wanted to know. (Consider the negative opinion of a tell-all memoir or unauthorized biography.)

If you plan to write the stories of your ancestors lives someday, and if you want to make those stories more than a tedious list of dates and places, it's time to brush up your interviewing skills and earn the trust of you great aunt or great grandfather.

Interviewing is a skill you can learn. You need to do so if you hope to get useful information. You must lay the groundwork with your subject, think about what you hope to discover, plan your questions, organize your material and equipment, and carry out the interview with respect.

If you have a reluctant subject, think about why that might be so. Perhaps you can find a way to gain their cooperation. Your aunt or uncle may think you are after scandalous information and that you might reveal something they consider shameful. Perhaps they were the victim of a previous interview which closely resembled an interrogation. Nobody wants to be peppered with dozens of questions, have their memory or truthfulness challenged or end up in an argument with the interviewer. They may not want to be interviewed because they are afraid of getting something wrong or they think talking about themselves would appear self-centered. Many people feel their life is not worthy of interviews and written stories. Your job is to reassure them and make them comfortable. Your subject might hold information that will lift a veil from your understanding of your family history. Remember they don't have to give it to you and they probably won't, unless you are able to put them at ease. Here are some tips for a successful interview.

- Talk to your subject in advance. Explain what you are doing and why. Share something about your family history research. Talk about what it means to you and what an important legacy family stories are for future generations. Explain what you would like to do with the information but let them know that you respect their wishes.

- If you plan to use audio or video recording equipment, be sure it's in working order. Have extra batteries if necessary and make sure the equipment won't intrude or intimidate your subject. If they don't feel comfortable being taped, ask if you can take notes. As soon as practical, review your notes and type them. Don't wait because details are quickly forgotten. Don't use hidden recorders with someone who has not agreed to be taped. Put yourself in their place.

- Get things moving and reduce tension by using props. Showing them interviews or books that others have done about their family can start conversation and move things naturally and smoothly into the interview. Photos are great memory joggers. Have some available of the people you will be talking about in the interview.

- There should be no others present during the interview. That eliminates the temptation for them to jump in and say, "I was there, Mom. That's not what happened." There are lots of versions of the truth. We see things in our own way. Your subject should be allowed to tell their version. If you doubt something in the story, you can gently ask about it again or mention that someone else remembers it differently. Sometimes people get the facts or sequences mixed up. You can try to check it out later, after the interview is over. If you can't verify a fact, you could write, "Aunt Helen remembers it this way....."

- Don't serve snacks or play music while interviewing. I tried this once in an attempt to make my subject comfortable. Every munch was audible on the tape and the WWII "mood" music occasionally swelled and drowned out my subject's voice. Not to mention how distracted he was with hearing old favorites. The interview should be fee of distractions such as ringing cell phones, noisy people or machinery and interruptions. Family reunions usually are not a good setting unless special space has been provided.

- Interviews can be stretched over more than one session. Don't make the mistake of wearing out the subject by trying to get everything done in one sitting. Being interviewed can be exhausting. Have fun with it and they will look forward to the next time.

- Encourage your subject to talk. Don't interrupt them or make them feel rushed. Give them time to think and remember. Express interest in what they have to say but talk as little as possible. If they get off the track or start wandering from the topic, gently bring them back with a follow-up question. Make your questions open ended. Instead of asking if their childhood Christmases were fun, ask them how their family celebrated Christmas. Don't ask them if they remember their grandparents; ask them what they remember about them. Try not to ask any questions that can be answered with a "yes" or "no".

- Don't express opinions about the choices family members made. You are after an objective story from their point of view. Save your opinions for your own story. Don't express shock about something they reveal. People are quite sensitive to your reaction and may be hesitant to continue if they feel disapproval on your part.

- If the subject refuses to talk about something, let it go. They might change their minds later, especially if another relative gives a version with which they don't agree. Remind them that you have given them manuscript editing rights.

- Don't ask what you already know. If dates of birth, marriage, deaths, etc. have been established with documents, it's a waste of time to ask about those details. Go for the information you can't get from the courthouse. That is what makes stories compelling. You are learning about this family, what its members were like, what hardships they endured, what joys they experienced, and what motivated them to do the things they did.

When the interview is over, set a date for the next session. Protect your tape by removing the tab so that it can't be over written. Make a copy and keep it in a safe place. And as soon a practical, transcribe the interview.

Don't wait. Waiting for "someday" to start writing about your family often proves to be a huge mistake. Those people you planned to interview may not be around or they may have lost their memories when you finally decide the time has come. It's a hard lesson to lose so much of your family's story forever because you procrastinated. Don't wait until your research is done because it never will be. There is always going to be something more to do. Don't wait until you can write an entire book. Just start. One interview and one story is better than none. Do it now.

Linda Miller is a member of the Irish Genealogical Society International where she volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis area.

Here are a few questions to get you started...

- Tell me about the oldest family person you knew.

- If parents or grandparents were born in a different county, ask if they were told why they came here? What do you know about their trip to America? Did they ever regret making that decision?

- Was there language other than English spoken in your home? Did you understand it or speak it?

- How did your parents meet? What do you know about their wedding? Have you heard any other family stories about meeting, marrying, broken romances, arranged marriages, elopments, etc.?

- Describe the house you grew up in. Can you draw the layout?

- What modern conveniences were in your house? Was there electricity, plumbing, central heating, refrigerator, telephone, radio, tv, air conditioning? What was it like living without them?

- Describe the town where you lived.

- Do you have any especially funny memories of life when you were growing up?

Paths to and from Griffith's Primary Valuation

Reconsider the Value of Ireland's Premier Census Substitute

by Nancy Grell, Septs Editor

The term "Griffith's" is used in Irish research like "Census" is used in US genealogical pursuits. In both instances, single word descriptors encompass tremendous bodies of information. Because there are virtually no surviving 19th century Irish census records, Griffith's serves as the premier Irish census-substitute. When asked, "Have you checked Griffith's?" the question doesn't mean simply "Have you searched for your surname?" To use Griffith's to its full potential you should understand the components of Griffith's in the context of history and social setting of the time.

In this article, "Griffith's" refers to Griffith's Primary Valuation of Tenements, 1847-1864. These documents were the result of 40 years of work under the management of government mining engineer Sir Richard Griffith. The ultimate goal was uniform taxation. This required development of a standard land measurement and valuation system.

Within its thirty volumes, Griffith's lists the occupiers and the landlords of land, tenements, and houses across all Ireland. It directs researchers toward locations that may be relevant to their Irish families. Griffith's is not an end in and of itself. Its ultimate value is that it leads the research to other records such as a church and civil registers. Because Irish records, like those of most countries, are organized geographically, success depends upon knowing the proper place to look at the lowest level possible, ideally at the parish if not the townland. Griffith's is the key to beginning research on your ancestors in Irish records.

Basic to using Griffith's is understanding Irish land divisions used at the time. Griffith's is organized first by the 32 counties. (Griffith's preceded by decades the 1921 partition of Ireland when the six counties of Antrim, Armagh, Derry (Londonderry), Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone became Northern Ireland.)

- Baronies are comprised of several civil parishes. Barony boundaries may cross both county and civil parish boundaries. In 1883, there were 331 baronies in Ireland. While widely used in early land records, barony is now an archaic term.

- Civil Parish is the basic division used in many Irish land records. They are not to be confused with ecclesiastical or church parishes. The boundaries are often not the same.

- The Poor Law Unions were a geographic division formed under the Poor Law Act of 1838. The country was divided into areas in which the taxable people were financially responsible for the poor. A large market town was usually the center of the Union. Comprised of several parishes, these sometimes crossed county boundaries. In 1898 the government adopted the Poor Law Union as the basic administrative division to replace the parish. Later the Poor Law Unions became the Superintendent's Registrar's districts. These 829 Superintendent's Registrar's Districts were then further divided into 3751 local Registrar's Districts.

- The Townland is the smallest geographical subdivision used in Griffith's. Finding an ancestor's townland-of-origin is a major goal of Irish research. Townlands vary in size averaging 250 to 400 acres. By 1883, there were approximately 64,000 townlands in Ireland. The term "townland" does not refer to a town or city, though many share the same name. It's believed to have come from the Old-English word "tun" signifying enclosure. Many townland names originated from Gaelic terms describing the area's terrain. For example, "dun" refers to a fort, "lis" to a ring-fort, "kil" church, and "clon" meadow.

Some townland maps are available on microfiche at the IGSI library. They are outlines and do not include a legend. If you are lucky enough to know your ancestors townland-of-origin, awareness of the surrounding townlands and parishes expands your research. Finding the same surname in a neighboring parish may be the missing link in your research.

If you have a place name from a historical document or letter, the 1851 *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland* assists in pinpointing the location and deciphering spelling.

An excellent source for understanding land divisions is Brian Mitchell's *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* (2nd Edition). Mitchells' maps show the overlapping and sometimes confusing boundaries. It contains boundary maps used in Griffith's down to the parish detail.

To access the information in Griffith's manuscripts, start with the Householder's Index. Griffith's is available on the Internet through some pay web sites. My preferred way of accessing the index is to use Family Archive CD #188. A search by surname, county, civil parish and/or locale (usually the townland) is possible. The list of surnames can be scanned for surname disparities. It can't be stressed enough to consider all possible spelling variations. Search for names beginning with O with and without the O. Mac and Mc names are often "M". The names in Griffith's are Anglicized. So if you're looking a Sheamus, you'll find him listed as James.

Once you've found your surnames in Griffith's, copy the appropriate county map from Mitchell's book and use a colored pencil to plot the civil parishes where the surname occurs. If you are lucky enough to have two surnames (an immigrant couple who married in Ireland), plot the second surname with another color dot. It's a good assumption that the couple didn't live that far from each other. Prioritize you research efforts staring with the areas containing the greatest concentration of marks. If you are lucky to have an unusual surname, you may be directed immediately to the most likely locale.

Knowing cultural history is important. My Martin Casey was a copper miner in Michigan in the 1870s. Reading the history of Irish mining, I learned there was a mine in Bonmahon, County Waterford. I re-checked Griffith's. I found a Martin Casey living in the mining area. I'd been searching Cork and Kerry, where the Casey names were concentrated, and had ignored the one lonely Casey in another county.

The next step is to consult John Grenham's *Tracing your Irish Ancestors or Irish Records* by James G. Ryan to determine what church or civil records are available for your ancestors' place of origin. Record availability varies greatly from county to county and parish to parish. The Penal Laws (1692 – 1793) restricted many of the activities and rights of non-conformist religions (Catholic and Presbyterian). Most Catholic registers do not begin until about 1820. Regardless of your ancestor's religion, it is worthwhile to consult Church of Ireland records for events prior to 1869. If real estate was involved, members of other denominations often married in the Anglican Church to make the union legal and preserve property rights.

Griffith's lists the head of the household. If you can't find a surname in Griffith's it doesn't mean your family wasn't there. Only the taxpayer was listed. No others adults or children are included – not sons-in-law, fathers, or farm hands. If you find a woman's name, it may indicate she's unmarried or a widow. A home, owned by a corporation, would be listed that way and not under individual names.

Don't ignore Griffith's if your family emigrated before the valuation dates. Chances are not everyone left. If you have a common surname, look for the naming patterns. If the first born son of the immigrant family was Patrick, there's a good chance that the father's father was Patrick. If you can't find your family, search Griffith's for names of families that settled in the same area as your immigrant family. Consider the possibility of "group migration" wherein relatives or friends emigrated together at one time from Ireland or "chain migration," the process whereby members of a family or community followed one another to the same location over the course of several years. A third possibility is "congregational migration" where members of a particular congregation or surrounding geographical area in Ireland emigrated with a minister. If you have names of baptismal or marriage witnesses, finding those surnames listed as neighbors help establish that you've located the right family. Contact researchers of those surnames for possible connections. Remember, if you do find a family name, it's not necessarily your family. It requires other sources for verification.

There is an earlier version of the householder's index developed by the National Library in Dublin. It has been filmed by the FHL and is available in microfiche form at the IGSI library. It's not as easily searchable as the CD index version. You need to know your area. It lists surnames followed by a "G" indicating the name is found in Griffith's and/or a "T" indicating the surname was included on the Tithe Applotment lists. Seasoned researchers find it of value to have this index to two different records both relating to the same place but created at different times.

"The Paths To and From Griffith's Primary Valuation" continued on page 24

The Paths To and From Griffith's Primary Valuation' continued from page 23

Tithes were taxes paid by farmers, regardless of their religion, to the clergy of the Church of Ireland (Anglican). As of 1823, the tithe had to be paid in cash, rather than in kind as was previously the case. This change required the valuations (applotment) of the taxed land. The Tithe Applotment rolls were created between 1823 and 1837. As with Griffith's, only the heads-of-households were listed. If an ancestor was listed in both Griffith's and the Tithe Applotment, the size of the land may appear to be different. This is a result of the size of an "Irish" acre versus an "English" acre.

If your search of civil and church records leads to a place of origin, return to Griffith's to view the corresponding valuation pages. Theses are available at the IGSI on microfiche. If a name is listed more than once, it could be the same person. Check to see if one listing includes a building and the other just land. Major parcels of land were usually identified by a number or by a number & upper-case letter. Structures were identified by a lower-case letter. "House" (H) includes buildings used as dwellings and public buildings: courthouses, school, and churches. "Office" (O - an outbuilding) includes factories, mills, ships, and farm buildings such as stables, turf shed, cow barn, and corn sheds. "Garden" (G) was not flower garden.. Land acreage is recorded as acres, rods, perches.

Griffith's resulted in over 3000 topographical maps referred to as the OS or Ordnance Survey maps drawn to a scale of 6" to a mile. An Ordinance Survey map number is found in the left margin of every valuation page. With the map references, a copy of the OS map can be ordered from Ireland. The 26 counties of the Republic have been digitized and are available on line at <www.valoffie/Griffith.htm>.

OS maps for the counties of Northern Ireland are available at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). Be careful when ordering maps because a civil parish may be on more than one map. I viewed my ancestor's townland map in person at PRONI. I looked at three sheets before I found the correct one. The sheets are very large (about 3 feet by 4 feet) and cannot be copied while you wait. Luckily I had tracing paper and a pencil with me. I was able to make a quick map to use in Ireland. With map in hand, I located my family's townland of origin during my trip. The copy I ordered while at PRONI (www.proni.gov.uk) arrived about three weeks after I returned home.

Valuation pages list the "Immediate Lessor" from whom the property is rented. This may be a middleman who is renting from a major landlord in the area. This is key to determining who owned and administered the estate on which the land was located. The administration of estates produced large quantities of records: correspondence, maps, tenant's lists, rental, account books, and lease books. While these are not as readily available or accessible as other types of records, as Mark McCartan points out in this issue, they can be a valuable source.

When I was at PRONI, I viewed the available estate records for my County Down ancestors. In my case this was a box of miscellaneous documents. For over two hours, I untied bundles, examined books, opened letters, and reviewed miscellaneous pieces of paper. It was very interesting, but I found no mention of my ancestors.

When you have located your ancestor's townland, the next thing to consider is the "cancelled land books." These trace the changing ownership of the land up to the 1930's. My Patrick McGivern's name was taken off his land in 1898. Until that point, I had no idea of when he died. I checked civil registration and found his death recorded in 1897. A change in occupiers could indicate immigration. The books for the 26 counties of the Republic are in the Valuation Office in Dublin. The six counties of Northern Ireland are held at PRONI. These have also been filmed by FHL (Family History Library).

Another path to follow once you have located your ancestor's townland is to consult the 1901 and 1911 Irish Census to see if any descendants still live in that townland.

If your place of origin is one of the counties of Northern Ireland, a set of books called the Ordnance Survey Memoirs is available. They describe the natural features, climate, topography, religion, schools, etc. of the surveyed areas. Using these references adds interesting to details to your family history. For those of us who have sketchy details on our ancestor's lives, family stories are enriched through generalizations on what may have been the case at the time they lived in Ireland

For a true appreciation and an in depth understanding of Griffith's, read James R. Reilly's *Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland* (available through IGSI).

For most researchers, consulting Griffith's is not a one-time visit. Using Griffith's can be a process. As more names, locations, and facts are uncovered, return and try another approach.

Nancy Grell's first trip to Ireland was with the Ulster Historical Foundation in 2000. Her Griffith's research, home and abroad, led to the discovery of and subsequent visit to her McGivern ancestral home in the Kilbroney Parish of County Down. She attended services at the church attended by her great-grandmother. She's still pursuing her Casey lineage.

Tithe Applotment Years	County	Griffith's Valuation Years
1824-1834	Antrim	1861-1862
1825-1835	Armagh	1864
1821-1837	Carlow	1852-1853
1823-1827	Cavan	1856-1857
1814-1843	Clare	1855
1823-1837	Cork	1851-1853
1823-1828	Derry	1858-1859
1825-1836	Donegal	1857
1823-1837	Down	1863-1864
1823-1837	Dublin	1848-1851
[illegible]	Dublin City	1851
1823-1837	Fermanagh	1862
1824-1844	Galway	1855
1823-1837	Kerry	1852
1823-1837	Kildare	1851
1823-1838	Kilkenny	1849-1850
1823-1838	Laois (Queen's)	1858-1860
1823-1838	Leitrim	1856
1823-1838	Limerick	1851-1852
1823-1838	Longford	1854
1823-1838	Louth	1854
1823-1838	Mayo	1856-1857
1823-1838	Meath	1855
1823-1838	Monaghan	1858-1860
1823-1838	Offaly (King's)	1864
1823-1838	Roscommon	1857-1858
1823-1837	Sligo	1858
1823-1838	Tipperary	1851
1823-1838	Tyrone	1860
1823-1838	Waterford	1848-1851
1823-1834	Westmeath	1854
1823-1838	Wexford	1853
1824-1837	Wicklow	1852-1853

The Seanachie

Why Write Your Family History?

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

Imagine, if you dare, a day in the future. You're part of the other world, floating above the earth and watching a raging bonfire, around which your family gathers. Into the fire they're tossing your years of research: those mounds of pedigree charts, family group sheets, files, and CDs. It's a horrible sight. You are just about to shut your eyes and will yourself to another part of the universe when you see clasped in a descendant's hand the family history book you wrote. He's about to throw it into the orange flames, too, when someone grabs his hand and says, "No! Not that! That's the family history!" Remarkable as it may seem, the book you wrote, containing the same information as in all those charts and forms and files, only written as a narrative story, is what the family treasures.

While most genealogists agree that the research is the fun part, keep in mind that the bare-bones facts aren't what will grab your descendants' attention; it's the stories that are compelling to hear and read about. Let's face it: Do you want to be remembered as that strange person with all the charts and files that got tossed into the bonfire, or as the seanachie—the storyteller of your Irish family history?

In this new regular column, we'll look at ways to turn those deadly dull facts into an interesting story—keeping it completely nonfiction—for your kids and grandkids to enjoy. We'll also explore Irish sources that will put meat on those dry old bones.

But first, let's get beyond the excuses!

THE FIVE MOST COMMON EXCUSES FOR NOT WRITING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Excuse #1—I Don't Have Time

No excuse. You have time to do the research, right? We all make time for things that are important to us. What could be more important than writing your family history and making it available to all your family members?

Excuse #2—I'm Not a Writer

No excuse. You can (a) take a writing course, (b) hire someone to write it for you, or (c) write it yourself and have someone edit it. Remember, your family history does not have to be a Pulitzer Prize winner. You do not have to be a James Michener or an Alex Haley or a Margaret Mitchell. Your family history does not have to appeal to a major publishing house or a movie producer. It's yours to write however you want. It only has to appeal to you and your family.

Excuse #3—I'd Rather Do Research

Wouldn't we all? But let's think about this for a moment. When you die, if all you have left is a file cabinet of notes and photocopies, what do you think your descendants will do with it? Does that image of the bonfire from the opening paragraph send shivers down your spine? Pulling all of your research together and writing your family history, even if you never actually 'publish' it beyond putting it in a binder, has more meaning for non-genealogists. Trust me, a written family history won't get thrown in the bonfire after you're gone.

Excuse #4—I'm Entering My Research Into a Software Program. Isn't That Enough?

No. There are a couple of problems here. First is the tendency to print out chart after chart. While charts may excite other genealogists, they don't invoke even a grin from non-genealogists. Names and dates to them often inspire a yawn and a search for that match to light the bonfire. Second, who's to say your descendants will have the computer technology to use your software in the future? And do you realize that the current life expectancy of a CD-ROM is only about five years before it starts to develop glitches? Even if you upload it to a Web site, you still need a computer to read it. The point is we don't know what technology will be like in the future and whether someone will be able to read from the technology of today. Remember punch cards? We can't read those anymore, because no one has the machines to read them. It won't be long before microfilm will follow. Repositories are already having problems getting replacement parts for microfilm readers. All you need to read a paper copy is sunlight or a candle (or the light from a bonfire). Good, quality paper can last for 500 or more years.

Excuse #5—I Don't Know When to Stop Researching

I admit this is a tough one. Just keep in mind that there is always another record to search. No one is ever 'done,' and there is never a final word when you're writing family history. The day after your narrative is written and bound a little more research might reveal something you've been after for years. That's genealogy for you, but you have to call a halt to research at some point if you are going to immortalize your ancestors and leave a legacy. Actually, writing your family history is a good way to see holes in your re-

search. So even though you may discover you are not quite ready to write your book, begin writing anyway. As my business partner, James W. Warren, says, "Write your family history in small, manageable pieces." (We'll look at how to do that in a future column.)

I wouldn't be surprised if you came up with more excuses: "I need to wash my hair that day," or "My dog ate my pedigree charts." No matter what it is, keep visions of bonfires in your head! It's time to get your family history written—to become the seanachie—and I'll be right here, guiding you step-by-step all the way.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, a Certified Genealogist, holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research and leading writers' retreats in Ireland. She teaches nonfiction writing online at www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History and Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. Sharon can be reached through her Web site at www.SharonCarmack.com.

Family History Writers' Retreat in Ireland

Enchanting Ireland Tours <http://www.enchantingireland.com/> and YourIrishGenelaogy.com announce the First and Only Family History Writers' Retreat in Ireland, scheduled for 8-15 April 2006.

Join us for a week of writing and discovering the history of your ancestors' lives in Ireland. This retreat alternatesworkshops with day trips.Whether you have a strong interest in family history, are an amateur ancestor sleuth or a seasoned genealogist, you'll learn the basics of writing a family history, how to record family stories, and how to blend family information with relevant social history. You'll be greeted at Shannon Airport and shuttled to the host hotel, Fitzgerald's Woodlands House Hotel <http://www.woodlands-hotel.ie/> in Adare, Co. Limerick <www.adare.org/>. The three day trips include:

1. Bunratty Castle and Folk Park Explore a 15th-century castle and the re-creation of a 19th century Irish village with thatched cottages, farmhouses, a school house, and an entire village street, followed by a Medieval Banquet dinner.

2. Cobh: The Queenstown Story, the port from which two and a half million emigrants left in the mid-1800s to head for the U.S., Canada, and Australia.

3. Dunbrody Emigrant Ship, a recreation of a 19th-century emigrant ship moored in County Wexford on the New Ross quays as a floating exhibition center.

This tour is led by two of the nation's most well-known genealogists, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack and James W. Warren. Between them, they have more than 30 years of genealogical researching and writing experience. Both specialize in Irish family history research and present lectures and workshops on writing family history throughout the United States. Space is limited, available on a first-come, first-serve basis when a deposit is received.

For more information on the Family History Writers' Retreat, go <http://www.enchantingireland.com/Groups/040806.asp> or to <http://www.youririshgenealogy.com/>. Or contact Jim Warren at 719-660-8445 or by e-mail at jim.warren@juno.com.

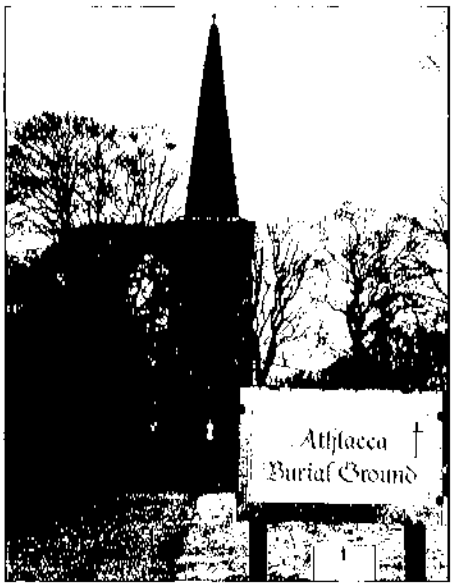
Finding Great Grandfather's Origin in Ireland

When Written Records Aren't Enough

by Frank Braun

In search of the birthplace of my great grandfather Thomas Flynn (1825-1905), I traveled to Dublin with the IGSI in the summer of 2004. A genealogist at the National Archives in Dublin suggested it unlikely that Thomas, who immigrated at age 22, would have a listing in tax or ownership records. We searched for his father also named Thomas. This led to several men of the same name who paid tithe applotment taxes in the 1820s in County Limerick. A search of taxes paid narrowed it to one Thomas Flynn who lived in the townland of Howardstown South, Bruree Parish, County Limerick.

There were two Catholic churches in this townland. The church records were not available in Dublin; their whereabouts were unknown at the National Library.



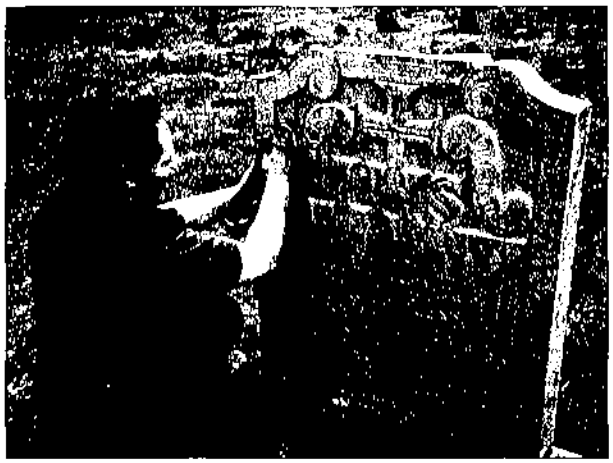
Athlacca Burial Ground, County Limerick
Photo Courtesy of Frank Braun

On a subsequent trip to Ireland in April 2005, I visited Limerick City. I located Howardstown South on an Ordnance Map. On a cool sunny Saturday morning, with car and driver, I set out to visit the townland. The first destination was Bruree village, the site of a museum of Eamon de Valera's youth and schooling. The museum director knew of no one with the name Flynn living in the area. He kindly invited me to his home and phoned village residents on my behalf. The oldest woman in the area recalled a Flynn in a nearby village. This led me to Philip Flynn. Philip invited me to immediately visit. We drove a few miles to his home in Athlacca.

Philip promptly took me to the burial ground across the road to see the tombstone of Thomas Flynn (1796-1860). Philip provided little additional information except that he was related to the man at whose grave we stood. I wondered "Am I standing at the grave of the man whose son left Ireland in 1847 and eventually settled in Minnesota?" One eventful Saturday, meeting the right people along the way, enriched my previous research.

I spent a full week in the Limerick City. Philip referred me to his cousin, Sean Flynn, whom I met on several occasions. Sean gave me little information other than what Philip provided.

I could not locate a genealogist in Limerick to assist me. I went to the local library and asked for help from the reference librarian. My goal was to find out what life was like in 1847 Limerick. The librarian told me about a maritime historian, James McMahon, who might have some useful information.



Philip Flynn at the gravestone of Thomas Flynn
Photo Courtesy of Frank Braun

McMahon collects material for a book on the vessels leaving Limerick City that transported immigrants to Canada and the USA during the Famine. Thomas Flynn's name was on a passenger list for the Undine arriving in New York in 1847 from Limerick. McMahon provided details on the ship including ownership, crew size, captains' names, and a summary of voyages. It was a small wooden hulled coastal vessel powered by wind. It was put into service carrying immigrants only for a few years during the peak traffic of this period.

McMahon walked me down to the river and to the dock where it is likely that Thomas Flynn boarded the Undine. Limerick City is 60 miles from the open sea; it is a tidal port on the Shannon River. A small vessel the size of the Undine could reach the city on the tide and then return to the sea with the help of a skilled pilot. Dependable steam powered vessels leaving from larger ports soon became the ships providing this service.

My search for Thomas Flynn is not complete. I continue to seek confirmation of the family connection. For others considering a similar effort, the following are some suggestions -

- make use of all information from family records and electronic data sources in the USA before an-onsite visit to Ireland.
- use the services of volunteer genealogists at the National Archives and National Library in Dublin.
- do not hesitate to inquire of local people about the surname you are researching. The museum director's persistence led me to Thomas Flynn's grave site.
- read the newspapers of the period at the time of your ancestor's departure. Be sure to ask for all newspapers. In Limerick there were two papers -- one serving the Catholics and the other Protestants. Passage on the Undine was advertised only in the Catholic paper.
- visit local libraries in the area where your ancestors lived.
- plan for and allow time to make contacts that may lead to success. I spent 7 days in Limerick city using the time for library work, site visits and several sessions with the maritime historian. This time permitted several pleasant home visits with the families of both Philip and Sean Flynn.

I have three more surnames to research -- Egan and Molan in County Tipperary and MaGown in County Mayo. I look forward to several more research trips.

Author Frank Braun

Frank Braun served as a faculty member of the University of Minnesota College of Education, specializing in International Development. Frank's been active in Hostelling International of the USA and, after retirement, volunteering with the Global Citizens Network. His world travels include Europe, China, Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and the Soviet Union.

IGSI Quarterly Program

Saturday, February 18, 2006

February's Quarterly Speaker

Patrick O'Donnell

Mr. O'Donnell is a faculty member at Normandale Community College in the English Department. He will speak on

"Inspiring the Imagination to Greatness through Family History: G. B. Shaw, Eugene O'Neill, Hugh Leonard"

8:30 am	Registration
9:00 am	Business Meeting
10:30 am	Program

Irish Genealogical Society International

Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota
Accessible Facility

IGSI-members $5 donation
Non-members $8 donation

2006 Quarterly Meeting Dates

February 18, May 20
August 26, November 18

Ask Connemara Kate

How to Start your Irish Research

by Beth Mulinax

Dear Kate: I've decided to begin searching my Irish family's history but do not know where in Ireland they came from. Do you have an address in Ireland where I can write for information? *IGSI Member, Cleveland Ohio*

Kate says: You cannot research in Ireland until you have identified an Irish county. If you don't have this, search records here first. Begin with what you know and then go from there. Sit down with paper and pencil (or a computer). Begin with yourself, list your parents, then their parents, and back as far as you can. Fill in the basic information you have on each person, that is, birth (b) where & when born; marriage (m) where & when married; death (d) where & when died & buried.

Start with records either you or your relatives have, and then research in the census (both Federal & State), church records for baptismal, marriage and death records, county & state records, etc. Obituaries are useful as they often provide details on spouses and children.

The key questions asked new researchers are "Who was your immigrant? When did he/she immigrate into the US? Where did you first find them in the US?" When they migrated makes a difference on record availability. All three questions can usually be answered in the census. Remember, we are not looking for exact dates, just approximate dates. Generally, the later the time of immigration, the better the records.

Join a genealogical or local historical society. Many groups offer 'how to begin' classes. This could save hours of time directing where to research and how to find answers. Classes help interpret the records and instruct how to properly record data. You are likely not the only one researching your families. Joining a society might help you find others who can fill in important gaps in your records.

IGSI provides research classes throughout the year. If you're in the area, bring your ancestor chart and associated findings to the IGSI library on an Irish Day. We will get you started on some records and show you where to go next.

If you have a question for Kate, let us know.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

The early 1906 issues of The Irish Standard carried news of Irish cultural interest. Dr. Douglas Hyde was coming to the Twin Cities (Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota) to speak. The paper devoted much of the front page to him, followed by a detailed report of his speech in the next issue. The date, time and location of the talk were not mentioned, so we surmise the event was such a major one that the reader would already know this information.

BRILLIANT LEADER OF GREAT MOVEMENT

President of Gaelic League, One of the Greatest of the Men of Action in Ireland.

He now represents a movement, or, if treating it as an antiquarian study. The boy Hyde, however, came in contact with it in Roscommon and Sligo as a living reality, as the natural expression of a life whose ways and moods and character were after his own heart. When he went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he achieved high scholastic distinction, he still remained, in the imaginative order, a child of the Gaelic-speaking West. (He) was addicted to "dreaming in Irish," and even writing poetry in that strange tongue for some of the Irish-American papers.

The Irish Standard, Saturday, January 27, 1906

Today we are rearing and raising a race of men whose one object will be that the article that they buy shall bear the hall mark of "Made in Ireland" (applause): and the results have been amazing. . . We have two training schools, one in Munster and one in Connacht, to teach the people how to teach. We have a school of high Irish learning. . .

The Irish Standard, Saturday, February 3, 1906

Source: The Irish Standard was a weekly newspaper published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from May 5, 1894 to June 19, 1920.

Genres in Writing Family History: Memoir, Biographical Portrait, and "Faction"

Presented by Minnesota Genealogical Society's Writing Study Group

Summary by Kathy Lund and Mary Wickersham

Saturday, November 19, 2005

The Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) Writing Study group demonstrated three styles of genealogical writing: "faction", memoir, and a more traditional family history.

Facilitator Kathy Lund recounted the formation of the group several years ago under the leadership of member Mary Corcoran. Ms Corcoran studied writing for a week with Patricia Law Hatcher in Utah at a Salt Lake City Institute and wished to keep that momentum. Through Mary's persistence, IGSI members began to meet monthly for mutual encouragement, critique and incentive. Later the group expanded to include members of the IGSI umbrella organization, the Minnesota Genealogical Society.

The first reading was an example of "faction" which is writing based on real events that re-imagine dialogue in a historical setting. It was written by the late Ann Davis and read by her sister Mary Vavrowski. Based on facts from family history, Ann authored the 1871 story of a little girl's seven-mile walk to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, with her doctor father. The narrative provides visual descriptions of the fort, soldiers and armaments, family members and Native Americans. The highlight was a Native American's good-natured attempt to exchange the girl for his beads! This kind of writing requires a special creative gift to make it work. Ann died suddenly and is sorely missed by the group. Her death further highlights the need to get your family history down in writing.

Next Michael Clark read two of his memoirs. Michael was inspired to write after one of the writing group's guest's advice freed him from "rules" and released his creative talents. The first narrative, "Warm Memories of a Chilling Event," was an incident from childhood: his Navy father's return to duty after a Christmas leave during World War II. Using vivid sensory elements about the noises and smells of the Soo Line train station, his mother's standing tiptoe in red shoes to embrace his father, and his own sudden unfortunate urge to lick a frozen steel pipe, Mike recreated an unforgettable moment. The second reading, "Golden Threads," began: "Sunday June 16, 1963, Trinity Hospital, Minot, North Dakota, grandmother Elsie lay dying". He recalled Elsie's zest, her firm convictions, and her rejected suitor, the exotic Lloyd Stonehocker. He remembered her baking apples, serving warm foods in the morning, and snapping bananas cleanly in half. At the end of her life, Elsie attempted to "knit" the golden rays of light coming through her oxygen tent. Michael joined the writing group over a year ago. He begged his mother and others to write about their lives and finally decided to write about his own.

Finally, Mary Corcoran reviewed her reasons for writing. It stemmed from the time her nephews got into a discussion that made her realize they knew virtually nothing about the family. As their oldest living relative, Mary took on the task of writing the family story. Extensive and meticulous research came first. When prepared to write, she envisioned her audience in deciding her methodology as well as the focus and breadth of her family history. She puzzled over the difficulties of narrative voice as she moved from historic events to those in her memory. Her working outline, chapter by chapter, serves as a guide for others. It progressed from questions to answers and was built around the family's disparate geographical settlements: Ireland, West Virginia, Rhode Island, and finally Brooklyn.

The program was intended to inspire members to start writing their family's history now. Mike's experience shows that you can get past the "shoulds" and into the "possibles."

The Writing Study Group meets on Irish Days (second Saturdays of the month at 1 p.m.) at the Minnesota Genealogical Society library. No dues or registration are required. Start with your own story. They are ready to encourage!

Kathy Sullivan

Finding the Family Farm in County Cork

by Ida Troye

Kathy Sullivan attended the Minnesota Irish Fest and approached the Irish Genealogical Society's booth with curiosity. Virginia Mahoney volunteered that day. Kathy was fortunate to visit with her about family roots. Kathy listened, looked at charts and maps and thought that it would probably be a nice weekend project. That was in 1997. Many weekends later, she is still involved with genealogy projects.

In her Irish research, Kathy searches for the surnames Sullivan, O'Brien, Hayes, Carroll, Ryan, Murphy, Gallagher, Foley and Daly. (Weekend project?) She started her search with high hopes. Kathy remembers attending her first Irish Saturday at the MGS library. It was a struggle. Everyone wanted to talk to Beth Mullinax, the resident expert, so it was hard to get her attention. Kathy readily learned that to find her roots in Ireland, she should research the United States records first. She was advised to contact living relatives to discover what they could tell her about her family's history. In the process, she found a Bible with a letter in it dated 1882. It was sent to her grandmother Murphy from a former neighbor in Ireland. She unlocked the key to discovery! Kathy found the townland in Ireland from which her family had immigrated. She used Griffith's Valuation to check out the townland residents and found Jeremiah & Mary Murphy living there. Previously, Kathy had looked at the death, birth & marriage record log in Blue Earth, Minnesota where her family had settled. She had seen the marriage of "Jerry" & Mary Murphy, so she confirmed that she was on the right track.

Kathy and her immediate family traveled to Ireland in 1999. She placed an ad in the Irish Southern Star Newspaper looking for the Sullivan farm that her relatives left in

Kathy Sullivan

1845. She asked that if anyone knew anything about the Sullivan family, would they please contact her. She was informed that the Widow Mary Coughlin now lived on that farm. Three weeks later she received a letter from Mary inviting Kathy and her family to visit the property. Needless to say, they made that momentous visit.

In her journey to find her roots, Kathy became more and more involved with IGSI. She served as Volunteer Coordinator, Publicity Chairman, Education Coordinator, First Vice President, and currently as the Conference Coordinator. While performing these jobs, she was involved in outreach activities and continues as a research library volunteer.

When asked what she sees for the future of genealogy, Kathy believes there will be more Internet resources available. However, she thinks it is important for people to remain in touch with other researchers through organizational memberships. It is vital to have the input of a mentor or teacher and other researchers in order to recognize and fully utilize a good source. For IGSI, she foresees that as so much becomes available on the "Members' side of the web site, it will be a tremendous added benefit.

Kathy feels that genealogy made a great difference in her life. It opened up a new world of history and understanding people. She finds the Irish Genealogical Society International full of warm and friendly people who are fun to be around and willing to help others. When you see Kathy at work, you understand why everyone feels the same about her.

Ida Troye, IGSI member for over 20 years, served as editor of The Septs journal for 13 years. She's a sought after genealogy speaker in the US and Canada. Ida teaches Irish genealogy, recently expanding her expertise to include genealogy on the Internet. She lives in Fish Lake, Minnesota

IGSI Website News

by Kathy Lund

Our Members Only area on the IGSI website at www.irishgenealogical.org has been well-received. Have you paid a visit?

The entire list of current and former members' surnames of interest can be searched. You may then contact a fellow member through an email link, by phone or by regular mail. Don't forget that you can search by entering a single location in Ireland or another country, for example, Donegal (Ireland) or Brooklyn (New York) and see who else was on that emigration trail.

Some concerns have been raised. Many of the former members' contact information may be very outdated. If you are unable to reach them, it may be possible to acquire a pedigree chart if one has been submitted. The IGSI Board is considering whether to update former members' information should it be available.

A few members are worried about having their contact information online. In general, genealogists are happy to be contacted, and, indeed, join a genealogical society to make those connections with fellow researchers. In the past this information was made available through the printed surname list in this journal. Internet technology now expedites the process and reduces the waiting time. Contact information is posted in the Members Only area and is not included with the surname list in the public area.

There was a flurry of activity initially to change member profiles and surname information. This is an excellent method of keeping your data current – especially those constantly changing email addresses. Please use this service. Click on the Member Profile link to do so.

By press time, you should be able to join and renew your membership online. Again, this is a great convenience for all – especially the office volunteers who would rather be pursuing their own research. New databases are coming online also. If you have material to suggest or submit, please email the webeditor using the link on the Members Only homepage.

We hope you enjoy our developing website and will help us imagine even better ways to serve IGSI members.

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

October, November, December 2005

HERE

You still come to the library from across U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip will help us plan. Often we are able to have some of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

FGS – Boston!! The Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference, 30 August to 2 September 2006, features Irish genealogy. Groups from Ireland will be participating as well as groups from over the US. IGSI is sponsoring several speakers. For more information, check the FGS website: <www.FGSConference.blogspot.com>

Wisconsin – The Wisconsin State Genealogical Society, Inc. set their dates for the 2006 Gene-A-Rama on 21-22 April at Stevens Point, WI. Mark your calendar. The speaker is John Konvalinka, from Princeton, NJ. The subject of talks has not been determined as of this date.

THERE

Galway – New address for the Galway Family History Society (West Galway) is: St. Joseph's Community Centre, Shantalla, Galway, County Galway, Ireland.

Wexford – New address for the Wexford Family History Society: Wexford Family History Society, 24 Parklands, Wexford, Ireland.

Wexford – Parish of Kilmore website: www.kilmoreparish.com is a great resource if this is your area in Ireland. It covers Kilmore, Kilmore Quay, Mulrankin, and Tomhaggard.

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in

Gleanings continued on page 34

Gleanings continued from page 33

England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line. Their new web site is: <www.gro.gov.uk>

Liverpool, England — Liverpool Record Office now offers a research service. The LRO holds the archives of the City Council as well as parish records of many Anglican, Roman Catholic and Nonconformist churches in the Liverpool area. Also, Liverpool cemetery records, school records and some Poor Law Union records as well as Liverpool street directories from 1766, newspapers from 1756, photographs, topographical watercolors, maps and town plans. For further information on costs, etc., contact them either by e-mail: recoffice.central.library@liverpool.gov.uk or by mailing to: Liverpool Record Office, Central Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool, L3 8EW, England. Telephone: 0151 2336817.

London, England — Family History Show 2006, Friday 28 April — Saturday 29 April 2006. Held at the Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall & Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London, SW1P 2PE, England. Contact the Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, London #D1M 7BA, England. Email: events@sog.org.uk

CLANS TOO -
If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland. E-mail: <theclansofireland@ireland.com>

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland. E-Mail: <origbearnaigh@circom.net> Website: <http://homepage.circom.net/~thetierneyclan>

Library Acquisitions

October, November, December 2005

We purchased microfilms from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis of Catholic parish records known to be of Irish origin or predominantly Irish at one time. We receive donations from members to purchase microfilm of parishes of interest to them. If you are interested in us purchasing your parish, a complete list of those available and those already in our library, is on our website. The cost per film is $30.00.

Purchases

A831.Vol.II — *Irish Historic Towns Atlas. Volume II. Maynooth (County Kildare), Downpatrick (County Down), Bray (County Wicklow), Kilkenny (County Kilkenny), Fethard (County Tipperary), and Trim (County Meath)*, by the Royal Irish Academy in association with Ordnance Survey Ireland and the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland. Published by the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, Ireland, 2005, illus., maps, each section numbered separately.

C125 — *IGSI Obituary Collection*. Obituaries donated by IGSI members, transcribed and Indexed by Harry Dynes, St. Paul, MN, Renee Anderson & Pat Eaton, Minneapolis. Not published, 2005. This collection includes the full name of the deceased, life span, Ireland connection if known (many are on these), other place of birth, residence at death (most from PA & FL), and mother's maiden name if available. There is also a transcript of the obituary included.

I1584 — *The Forgotten Irish. Memorials of the Raj*, compiled by Eileen Hewson. Published by Kabristan Archives, Shropshire, England, 2004, 320+ p., illus., maps, index. [Book lists the Irish who served overseas in the British Army, by burial places throughout the world, England & Wales, Ireland and Northern Ireland.]

I820 — *Across the Ocean of Promise: The Irish in Georgia*, by Patricia K. Jones. Printed and Bound by Evansville Bindery, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 2005, 2 volumes total of 1660 pages, 212 pages of full name index, including counties, cities and parishes in Ireland. [This book traces the Irish immigrants living in Georgia during 1850 through 1930 from the Federal census. Plus over 9,000 death/cemetery records and 471 epitaphs. This is a five years of labor by the author. She states that if she had known that there were so many Irish in Georgia, she may not have begun the work!]

I095 — *Exiles and Islanders*. The Irish Settlers of Prince Edward Island, by Brendan O'Grady. Published by McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal, 2004, 343 p., illus., maps, index, but not of all persons named in book.

M6S — *McHenry County Illinois Marriages*. Including Genealogical Data Extracted from The Illinois State Board of Health Returns, Volume III: 1886 — 1893. Published by the McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society, PO Box 184, Crystal Lake, IL 60039-0184, 2005, 286 p., indexed.

MGS – *Church of Saint Anne, Le Sueur Minnesota. Baptismal Register 1859 – 1992; Marriage Register 1861 – 1992; and Death Register 1880 – 1992.* Microfilm (1) from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Paul, MN.

MGS – *Church of St. John, Paxton Twp., St. Brendan, Green Isle, Sibley County and Assumption, Assumption, MN Sibley County, Baptisms 1908.* Microfilm (1 roll #389) from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Paul, MN.

MGS – *St. Thomas the Apostle, Corcoran, MN, Hennepin County, Baptismal Register 1884 – 1992; Marriage Register 1884-1992; and Death Register 1884 – 1992.* Microfilm (1) from the Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul, St. Paul, MN.

Donations

G112.1 – *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, Index of People and Places* by Patrick McWilliams. Published by The Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast, 2002. 747 p. Entire book is an index to the 40 volumes of the Ordnance Survey Memoirs. Donated by Arthur J. Paulson, Minneapolis, MN. [For more information on these Memoirs of Ulster Province plus Counties Leitrim and Louth, e-mail me at bimkerry@tequ.net.]

I037 – *Voices of the Irish Immigrant. Information Wanted Ads in Truth Teller, New York City 1825-1844.* Compiled by Diane Fitzpatrick Haberstroh, M.L.S., and Laura Murphy DeGrazie, C.G. Published by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. New York, NY. 2005. 262 p., indexed. Donated by The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 122 East 58th Street, New York, NY 10025-1939. WATCH FOR BOOK REVIEW.

I038 – *An Album of The Irish Americans*, by Eugene Murphy & Timothy Driscoll. Published by Franklin Watts, Inc., U.S.A., 1974, 87 p., illus. indexed. Donated by Mary Joan Larsen, Minneapolis, MN.

IE42 – *Towanda Pennsylvania Daily Review. Articles on the Irish in the area.* Article have been donated over the years by members and have been filed in Book #4 (3-ring binders). I found them so interesting that I thought they should have their own book and catalog number to assist researchers.

IE43 – *A Complete Name Index to the History of Ulster County, New York*, by Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester. Indexed by Mrs. Jean D. Worden. [The History was first published in 1880, than reprinted in 1977.] Published by Ancestor Publishers, Salem UT, 2000. 3 Microfiche. Donated by Ceya Hollet, Devils Lake, ND 58301.

IM33 – *Cahill Settlement. Irish Immigrants, Edina, MN. Mid 1850s.* Articles by Joe Sullivan in the Edina newsletters, Summer and Autumn 2002. [Would someone out there be willing to index these two articles? Only 13 pages and many Irish names mentioned.]

K116 – *Historical Catalogue of the Members of the First Church of Christ in New Haven, Connecticut* (Center Church). Compiled by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, originally published 1914, 4 microfiche.

Book #1 Supplemental. Miscellaneous Family Surname Information. Most information we receive on families is just several pages and is published alphabetical by surnames. However, these donations from members were just too informative so I've begun a new book for them. [Family History/Genealogy books are still cataloged in the main library with all the other books.] They are: Barnetts of LeSueur County, MN; 1953 Doran Records Extracted from Griffith's Valuation; Fitzgerald, Driscoll and Harrigan families from Miramichi NB and County Cork. Other varies surnames mentioned also; Miscellaneous information on the O'Connell surname; and the Wray families from Counties Louth and Meath, Ireland.

FH – *Descendants of Bryan & Johanna Brick*, by Mary Keenan. Published by Author, Friendsville, PA, 2003, indexed.

FH – *Keenan – Bahan Genealogies*, by Mary Keenan. Published by Author, Friendsville, PA, undated, indexed.

Upcoming Issues of *The Septs*

A Call for Contributions

by Tom Rice, CG[SM], Managing Editor of The Septs

Proposed themes

In keeping with the practice of having a theme for each issue of the *The Septs*, the IGSI Board decided on the following schedule of themes for upcoming issues.

Issue	Theme
April 2006	The Irish Diaspora
July 2006	25th Anniversary Issue
October 2006	Irish names
January 2007	Repositories for Irish genealogy
April 2007	Irish history and Irish genealogy
July 2007	Place(s) in Ireland

A call for contributions

We urge you, the reader, to become part of the future of this publication. *The Septs* depends almost entirely upon reader submitted material. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, history and culture with those who are most interested in these topics. We need feature length articles, short notes, queries, and notices of future goings on in the area of Irish genealogy. If you have a lot to say, think about writing an ongoing column.

Don't wait until the last minute. That way we can be sure to coordinate your submission with that of others.

If you have an idea for an article that does not match up with one of these themes, contact the editor now. While we have a theme for each issue, we are not limiting what we publish to material that exactly matches the theme. We are on the outlook for any good Irish genealogy material.

Remember that the deadline for submission of material to the *The Septs* is two months prior to the publication date. Submission deadlines are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

Suggestions for articles

In an effort to get peoples' creative juices flowing, here are some suggested article topics to go with upcoming themes for the *The Septs*.

If you have an idea for an article that matches with one of the upcoming themes, contact the editor now.

The Irish Diaspora

- Reasons for emigration over time
- Economic mobility after emigrations
- Issues facing new immigrants
- Different views of the Irish immigrant
- Immigrant stories
- Emigration patterns over time

Anniversary Issue

- Past, present and future of Irish genealogy
- History of IGSI
- Future plans of IGSI
- Current status of Irish genealogy
- Future of Irish genealogy
- Impact of the Internet on genealogy
- Impact of technology on genealogy
- Future of genealogy in general

Irish names

- Given name variations
- Surname origins
- Surname variations
- Case studies relating to name variations
- Geographic clustering of surnames

Repositories for Irish genealogy

- Repositories in Ireland
- FHL holdings of Irish records and how to find them
- Other major collections of Irish genealogy
- Major Internet sites
- Key printed resources

Irish history and Irish genealogy

- How history affects what is recorded and how it is recorded
- History's treatment of records: examples
- Sources of Irish history: books, Internet, Classes

Place in Ireland

- Geographic / political subdivisions
- Place names
- Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers
- How places relate to records.
- Methods of finding places

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Keep entries as simple as possible: One surname spelling, one County of Ireland per line.

Name	Ireland County (locale)	Other Country (locale) - (needn't write USA)	Publish
Example			
Stack	Kerry (Ballylongford)	Can-QC; OH, MN (Rice Co), AZ	Yes

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Help Make Minnesota Birth Records Available Online

The Minnesota Historical Society is in the process of putting all Minnesota birth records from 1900 to 1934 online by June 30, 2006. Visit http://people.mnhs.org/bci/ to learn more. They seek volunteers to enter data into a simple spreadsheet at the History Center in St. Paul. You can make a regularly scheduled, three-hour weekly shift commitment for as little as three to six months.

Qualifications include comfort with computers (knowledge of Windows and Excel a plus), ability to read difficult handwriting; strong attention to detail; require minimum direct supervision. All volunteers will be trained.

Free parking is provided; bus cards are available for those who take public transportation. To request a volunteer application, contact Jackie Maas at 651-284-0434 or jackie.maas@mnhs.org

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Tracing Your Irish Ancestors – 2nd Edition
John Grenham

Some highlights are maps of all Catholic parishes, checklist of sources for wills and testamentary records, list of manuscripts in the National Library, emigration lists, various county by county source lists, complete listing of family histories in the National Library of Ireland and a complete listing of all Church of Ireland parish registers. Order Book #J047

$19.95

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland – 2nd Edition
Brian Mitchell

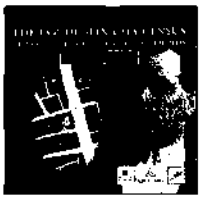
This new 2nd Edition is not only invaluable for tracing your pre-1864 ancestors in church records but also for locating your post-1864 ancestor in civil records, for this volume provides descriptions and maps of the parochial and civil administrative divisions to which all major Irish record sources are linked. Order Book # A011 **$20.00**

Tithe Defaulters
Eneclann CD

The CD contains all personal details from the original files, as well as copious information about the parishes that the people resided in. It includes nearly 30,000 individual defaulters, addresses, occupations and all other details about the defaulters appearing on the original record, complete records for 232 parishes and more. Order CD # G009 **$39.95**

Irish Records Index Vol.3
The 1851 Dublin City Census
Eneclann CD

Prior to the destruction of the 1851 census, Dr. D.A. Chart of the Public Record Office compiled a comprehensive list of the names and addresses of heads of households for Dublin City. The CD contains over 60,000 names and addresses in the city of Dublin. Order CD # G173



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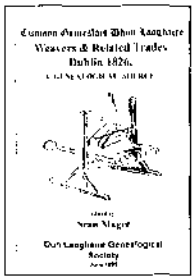
Weavers & Related Trades Dublin 1826
Dun Laoghaire Genealogical Society



The listing gives name, address, age, occupation, and number of family members of weavers and related trades of 1826 Dublin. (72 pp) Order Book # G127 **$10.00**

The 1848 Petitions: The William Smith O'Brien Petition
Eneclann CD

This petition, signed by over 80,000 people from every port of Ireland and parts of England between 1848-1849, is a unique historical and genealogical source from the period of the Famine. Ruth Lawler compiled this petition for publication to enable researchers to access this important, previously ignored source. IBM compatible. Order CD # G081 **$39.95**

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Dun Laoghaire Genealogical Society

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John Grenham

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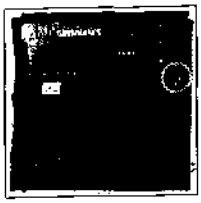

Irish Records Index Vol.1 Index of Irish Wills 1484-1858
Eneclann CD

This CD is a comprehensive index to the Testamentary Records in the National Archives. These sources have never been digitally indexed or published before. They include records identified in all the National Archives card catalogues as well as the Inland Revenue Will Registers and Administration Registers 1828-1839. Order CD # G036 **$39.95**

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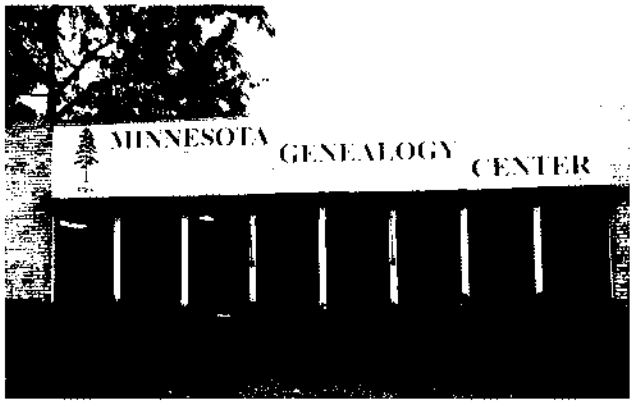

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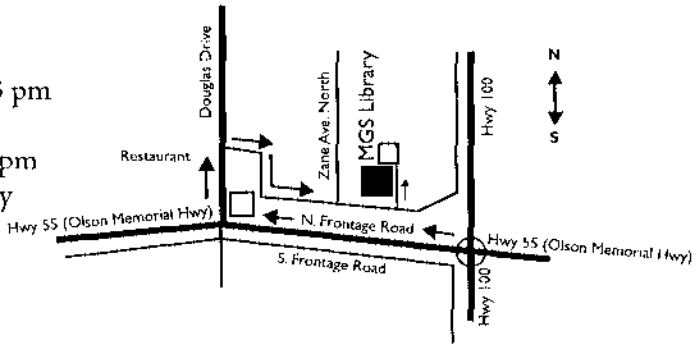

The library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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The Septs

Volumne 27, Number 2

The Diaspora

The Migration of the Irish

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An t-Aóireán (April) 2006

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2006 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

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(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at library 9:30 – 10:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

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You can now change your address on line (see article page 83 of this journal.) Please let us know you new address in advance. *The Septs* is mailed at postal bulk rate and as a result will not be forwarded to your new address, or returned to IGSI if undeliverable. Mail your address change to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014 or email to Membership@IrishGenealogical.org. Address Change in the subject line. We must receive your address change at least 2 weeks before these publishing dates - January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

The Septs Quarterly Journal

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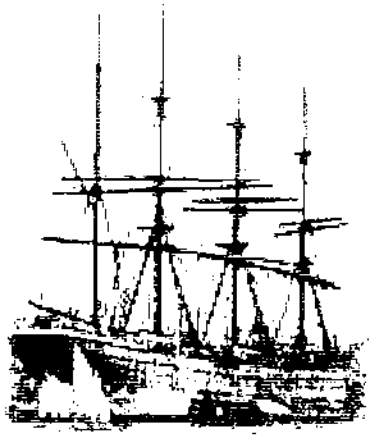

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Take Time to Read the Deed

Include Land Records in your Research Planning

by Valerie Morrison

Before the season of long-distance research travel begins, let me tell you about a classic mistake I made when I began my family history research.

My first research trip was to Perth County, Ontario. My questions were: When did Edward Dyer die? Could I find any death records? Edward, my great-great-grandfather, was born in Ireland about 1832. In 1859, he married in St. Columban, Dublin, Ontario. I gathered available census and church records from microfilms and the Internet. North Dakota land records and family stories indicated that his widow and (mostly grown) children were in the Dakota Territories in 1889. I concluded Edward died in 1888 or 1889. At the Perth County Archives, I looked and looked for any local information on his death. I found nothing. Late on the last day of my visit, I dashed next door to pick up the land record (a summary of transactions) for his 50 acres in Logan Township. Those land records indicated that in 1887 family members transferred the land to Andrew Dyer, Edward's second son. In 1889, Andrew sold the land to a neighbor. From this summary information, I now concluded that Edward's death date was likely the 1887 transfer.

After devoting time to other projects, in 2005 I returned to my mystery Irish - the Dyer and Woods families of Perth and Huron Counties, Ontario. (I call them mysterious because, despite the efforts of several researchers, it is yet to be determined from where in Ireland either of these families originated.) I re-visited Perth County, allowing enough time to go the land office to obtain copies of those 1887 and 1889 deeds. You guessed it - the 1887 deed started out explaining that Edward died February 5, 1883. The deed named every heir. The 1889 deed named all the surviving heirs, providing a substantial amount of information on the children of Edward and Margaret (Woods) Dyer. The deeds gave no clue to the place of origin in Ireland, but I finally confirmed Edward's date of death. I gained a better idea of what this family was going through in those years between the 1881 Canadian census and the 1900 U. S. census.

Land record research can be difficult. However, I was researching someone I knew to be a landowner. I made a big mistake by not planning and allotting time for a visit to the land office/courthouse on my very first trip.

If your research plans take you to the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, please visit the IGSI at the library in Golden Valley. For your calendar, remember, we are sponsoring several lecturers from Ireland at the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 2006 conference in Boston, MA, August 30 to September 2. Take a look at their website http://www.fgs.org for more information. Regionally, for the third year, IGSI is co-sponsoring an all-day genealogy conference in Anoka County, September 30, 2006.

If you can't travel, long distance research is certainly becoming easier with the constant addition of on-line databases. Recently, I gained assistance from new online vital statistics indexes covering several states and provinces – thank you North Dakota and Manitoba! A big thank you to the people who helped build the Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project (SHIP) http://www.sask-homesteads.com. I passed along this site to a cousin who reported a major brick-wall breakthrough.

For fun, try some free play with surnames at http://www.Ireland.com/ancestor/ or http://www.spatial-literacy.org. The first site provides some good leads for free, but if you continue it is a pay site. The second site is new, and provides information on the frequency of surnames in Scotland, England and Wales in 1881 and 1998. It is addicting if you have British Isles surnames to research!

As always, I wish you the best of luck in all your searches.

Valerie Morrison is a Minneapolis real estate appraiser and an IGSI member since 2000. Apparently unable to stay out of courthouses while not at work, the North Dakota native has been pursuing elusive Canadian ancestors from Ireland, Scotland, England, and France, while other family members tackle her Norwegian-American side.

The Diaspora
Migration Clues Across the Globe

by Nancy Grell

Grab a highlighter, pencil and notepad. This issue is full of clues and inspiration to aid you in discovering a path around (or through) that genealogy brick wall.

Three authors examine the Diaspora theme. Managing Editor Tom Rice's overview provides a thoughtful approach to consider the worldwide path of Irish migration. William Mulligan speaks from a personal perspective (his footnotes are full of great details.) Second time contributor, Glenn O'Meara, illuminates possible migration destinations and places them in pertinent time frames. It can't be emphasized enough that the migration path for many Irish families was a multi-country stepwise route that may have taken place over several generations.

Damian Quinn's family story exemplifies the Diaspora as he traces ancestors from County Mayo to Liverpool to St. Lucia and across the USA.

Three articles inspire writing your family story. Sharon Carmack's column on incorporating social history into our research provides a great preface to Colleen McClain's thoroughly researched article on canal builders. Colleen enriches the missing details of her Enright family's history through documented details from those whose lives likely mirrored the lives of her ancestors. Colleen answers the question "Where was my family during the ten years between the Federal census records?" by studying immigrant employment opportunities. Her article is rich in language and word pictures. (If I could make my family genealogy "report" come to life, as Colleen did, maybe my relatives wouldn't run the other direction when I bring out the notebooks). Linda Miller reminds us to be careful and thoughtful consumers of the family "facts" we do possess.

A special thanks to Maxine Keoghan. As a favor, she shares a portion of her graduate research studies on the controversial Connemara to Minnesota immigration scheme that made headlines in the 1880s. Her article reminds us to examine the lives of other Irish settlers in an area for possible reasons why our ancestors chose a particular place to live.

I've never had much luck with passenger lists. The documentation of my ancestors' journey to North America remains elusive. Marjorie Robe's story of emigrants whose harrowing journey was detailed in newspapers in Canada and Ireland prompts me to look deeper into Irish newspapers and others covering points of arrival and departure.

Kathleen Strickland, a new contributor, adds a welcome component to the journal, a website review. In this issue, she guides us through *Information Wanted*. Like any destination, if you don't know your way around you could miss important details. If you are familiar with a website that you feel would be of interest to our readers, send the link to me and I'll pass it along to Kathleen.

The IGSI website is becoming, to borrow a term from my granddaughter, "awesome". The surname interest list, that used to take a calendar year to print in *The Septs*, is now available in its entirety at your fingertips. It is as current as a member chooses to update their information. I wish I could convey the amount of work and planning that goes on behind the scenes to make the website function. We have a great team updating the look and the content. Visit it often.

The IGSI Board is proud to host David Rencher as our May quarterly speaker. This is a great opportunity to hear someone who is a respected authority on Irish genealogy and a driving force behind the Family History Library.

IGSI member Dick Devlin, New Hampshire resident very familiar with Boston, volunteered to be the point person for our effort to organize an IGSI gathering at the FGS conference August 30 to September 3. We should have details by the July issue.

When anyone asks me about the Irish character, I say look at the trees. Maimed, stark and misshapen, but ferociously tenacious.

~Edna O'Brien

"I Lived In Paradise"

Family Research Inspired by a Great-Uncle's Memories

by Damian Quinn, Liverpool, England

In the late 1960's when my great-uncle John Carroll visited my family in Liverpool, he proudly proclaimed "I lived in Paradise". My only prior encounter with the concept of Paradise was in my school religion classes. It sounded like a pretty impressive place to live. Could such a place really exist? My great-uncle John's Paradise was Ireland. His fascinating stories about our Irish ancestors led me on an incredible journey through history and that journey continues to this day.

In 1970, my mother, brother, sister and I travelled from Liverpool, England, to Lisdurraun (Meelick, Swinford, County Mayo) Ireland. We were searching for great-uncle John's Paradise, the home of the Carroll family. In the town of Swinford, we were directed to Pat O'Donnell who lived adjacent to the old Carroll land. After knocking at a couple of doors, we found him. Pat knew John when they were young men and he was surprised to learn that my mother was John's niece. We began to feel we had come "home".

In the field adjoining Pat's bungalow we found the only remaining Carroll building - a crumbling stone cottage that had once been part of great-uncle John's Paradise. Coming from bustling, big city of Liverpool, I was amazed that this serene place was my ancestral home. There were open fields and greenery barbed in silence. This was my great-uncle John's Paradise. In the 1850s, it was a busy farm with children running about. Now all was quiet and deserted; no one was left. Seeing the old abandoned building, it felt as though the story ended there.

Great-Uncle John Carroll

Photo Courtesy of Damian Quinn

We spent a very interesting few days meeting local people; some actually knew the last of the Carroll children who lived on the farm. Over the years, I thought about John Carroll's stories. I visualized that derelict stone building and decided to look for information about the people who lived there.

The Carroll Cottage, Lisdurraun, County Mayo.

Photo Courtesy of Damian Quinn

The few family facts known were: Catherine (Kit) Carroll (nee McGeever) and John Carroll married in 1852. They raised nine children (Denis, Patrick, Dominic, Bridget, Thomas, James, John, Mary and Ann) on the farm at Lisdurraun, County Mayo. Kit's husband John died in the early 1880's. Her sons, Denis and Patrick, left Ireland for Liverpool to earn money for the family. In England, Denis met and married Honor Casey (whose family originated in County Sligo, Ireland). They lived in appalling conditions in Lace Street, Liverpool, which, at that time, held the reputation of the most overcrowded area of the United Kingdom. My great-uncle John Carroll, who inspired my research, was born to Denis and Honor in Liverpool in 1890.

Denis's brother Thomas resigned from the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1901 and obtained the position of Sergeant-Major of the police force in St. Lucia in the Caribbean. In the newspaper *Voice of St. Lucia*, January 24, 1901, Tom was welcomed as a man with the potential to renovate and reform the police force. In a documented incident, Tom thwarted a "horde of loafers, vagabonds and vile women" who tried to board a French steamer as it docked. He stood between the crowd and the ship, and "with gentle firmness, that would not be denied, he kept the horde in their place" preventing the storming of the steamer. What a picture this conjures up! Tom was in St Lucia for the too-short period of 7

months, when he succumbed to fever and tragically died.

Denis's brothers, James and John, and his sister Ann immigrated to America. I had no idea where to look to find them. Two of Denis's siblings (Dominic and Bridget) died in Ireland.

The town of Swinford, County Mayo, circa 1900

Photo Courtesy of Mellett of Swinford

Kit Carroll and her daughter Mary remained on the County Mayo farm. As a young child, great-uncle John had gone to visit his grandmother and stayed for over 10 years. That is when he found his Paradise. He was forced to return to Liverpool in 1905, when his 42 year old father, Denis, was killed at work. Denis fell into a ship hold at Liverpool docks. John returned to the Liverpool slums to help support the family. He resented this return. He considered himself an Irishman. He felt that he did not fit in with his birth family and viewed them as strangers. He believed his Grandmother Carroll and aunt at Lisdurraun were his family. John learned the grocery trade, eventually marrying and moving to Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, where he died in 1973.

Kit Carroll died in early 1919 in her late 80's. During our 1970 trip, were told that Kit's daughter Carroll died in the 1918 flu pandemic. A local landowner, Patrick O'Rourke, who travelled widely outside the parish, was blamed for bringing the flu into Meelick. Many in the parish contracted the virus. One relative remembered, as a young man, taking Mary's body on a cart to the cemetery late one night. He buried her at the foot of the Round Tower that dominates the cemetery and surrounding countryside. Fortified with a jug of whisky and singing "Wrap the Green Flag Round Me, Boys," he and his companion were the only people left who were fit enough to carry out the task. Many of the graves around Mary's are of a similar date, all having died in the pandemic.

In the early 1990's, among some old family papers, a cousin found a small, creased and yellowed undated obituary headed "Pioneer Hotel Keeper--James Carroll dies after a long illness." We did not know how he was related. Family stories mentioned a "teacher in Minnesota" and an "Uncle John who used to write from America." I gave the obituary details to a Minnesota genealogist, Jim Sazevich. He traced it to *The Saint Paul Pioneer Press* newspaper, Monday Feb 16, 1903. The clipping confirmed the Minnesota connection. With the researchers' assistance, I established that Kit Carroll's brothers-in-law, James and Patrick, immigrated to Minnesota in 1852. They came with members of the Stanton, McCann, Dempsey, Foy, O'Connor and Gallagher families, following the rigours of The Great Hunger in Ireland.

James and Patrick entered Minnesota via La Salle (and possibly Galena), Illinois. The "teacher in Minnesota" was Ann Carroll, sister to Denis Carroll. She worked as an operator for Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul. I am unable to locate "Uncle John, who used to write from America," but I'm still trying! Patrick purchased land at Green Isle, Minnesota, but I have no evidence that he ever lived there.

James and Patrick Carroll opened a number of hotels and saloons in St. Paul and Minneapolis. As their children married, the family became an established part of American life, surrounded and supported by an ever-growing network of relatives.

I had the good fortune to visit the sites where the Carroll properties were located in the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis). One of the hotels, the Minnesota House, was located at Fourth, between Cedar and Minnesota, St. Paul. Another was on the west side of St. Peter Street, a few lots north

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'I Lived in Paradise' continued from page 47

of what is now 7th Place. What a joy to stand where, 150 years earlier, my ancestors lived and worked.

Some of the greatest additions to the family story were made through records found at the Minnesota History Center. I traced newspaper reports, land records and court-case records regarding James and Patrick. I found Ramsey County (St. Paul) District Court - Civil Case Files, covering 1858-1899. Surprisingly, after consulting the index books, I viewed the original records. The cases covered such things as:

- Demands for payment for the bread supply to Patrick's hotel. He was sued for non-payment for foodstuffs!
- Tax collection. James was taken to court for the recovery of back taxes.
- A number of disputes with railroad companies encroaching on their lands.
- A case brought by Patrick against the City of St. Paul. He states that on April 29, 1862, as he was passing along Sibley St., he stumbled and fell into a hole or "sink" and broke his leg. This caused him to become "seriously and dangerously bruised and injured" and "suffered great bodily anguish for a long time." Patrick claimed a total of $5,000 compensation. He won the case but was awarded $239.34.

The St Paul Pioneer Press of May 1864 recorded that Patrick Carroll was fined $10.00 "for keeping open his saloon on a Sunday" and an additional $8.00 for "permitting a nuisance in front of his establishment." We wondered long and hard what this misdemeanour could possibly have been!

Patrick Carroll's hotel, the Minnesota House

Photo Courtesy of The Minnesota Historical Society

One of the most spine-tingling moments, and there have been many in this quest, was handling Patrick Carroll's original application for a liquor license, dated July 3, 1855. It was written on blue notepaper and was slightly stained (probably coffee!).

Obituaries of Patrick and James pay tribute to their pioneering spirit. It amazes me to think that my ancestors were among the first settlers in Minnesota.

The historical documents fleshed out the lives of my people who travelled so far in search of a new life. Previously their journeys rarely exceeded a trip of seven or eight miles to the nearest market town with their livestock and farm produce. I pay tribute here to the courage and determination of my ancestors, who risked all they had and left all they knew and loved behind.

As with my Carrolls in Mayo, I pieced together my Casey ancestors' story from the remoteness of Sligo to a new world full of opportunity. Honor Casey's parents immigrated to Liverpool in the 1850's, planning to move on to Brooklyn, New York, where family members already lived. They were advised to delay their journey as the immigrant ships were arriving at the U.S. ports full of death and disease. They ran out of money and had to stay in Liverpool, hence my present address! Honor Casey's brother, my great-great uncle Thomas Casey, was a crewmember on the Titanic. He perished in the 1912 disaster. His story is one I will tell some day.

Far from being the end of the story, finding that derelict building in the remoteness of County Mayo was undoubtedly the start of my story. As the research momentum increased, I visited libraries, people and places in the USA. I was met with smiles, unfailing generosity and great interest in

my project. My discoveries enabled me to follow my ancestors' footsteps. I met previously unknown relatives in Minnesota, Illinois, Arizona, California, Virginia and St. Lucia.

I believe that my immigrant ancestors took a little bit of Ireland with them to wherever they settled. Just as my great-uncle John found his Paradise away from the depredation of 19th century Liverpool, my emigrants from Lisdurraun found a new Paradise in their chosen settlements in the USA.

The adventure continues.

I would like to thank: Jim Sazevich for Carroll research; Beth Mullinax who was so knowledgeable and hospitable; Jerry Knock, Rosalyn Kraft, Patricia Absey and Laura Thompson for a wealth of family records. My thanks to Pat and June Crawley, who now live at Lisdurraun, ever welcoming. Archival material was obtained from the Minnesota History Center, National Archives and National Library, Dublin, Ireland.

Sheila McMillan and Damian Quinn

Photo Courtesy of Damian Quinn

Damian Patrick Quinn was born 17th March 1954 (St.Patrick's Day!) in Liverpool, England. His father and mother are both of Irish descent. He lives in a small village 10 miles north of Liverpool, with his partner, Sheila. Sheila is also (fortunately!) a keen genealogist. Damian works in a local bank. Damian and Sheila visit Ireland at least once a year, often showing the American Carroll descendants where the family originated. They travel extensively in the USA and St Lucia on the genealogy trail. Damian Previously published "A Road to Remember" (The Septs October 1995) describing his experiences in the Connemara Famine Walk from Doolough to Louisburgh.

Queries

(O) DONNELL MURPHY

IGSI #6562 Beatrice Peyer, N582 Wojtkunki Rd, Palmyra WI, 53156

Seek info on Patrick O'DONNELL b. abt 1817 County Mayo, IRE. Arriv US 1841 with bros Martin, Wm, Michael and (?). Patrick m. Bridget MURPHY Taunton MA or NY in 1850s. First child b. NY 1853, second b. OH 1855 - 10 others b. Whitewater Twp, Walworth Co., WI. Children: Patrick, Hannah, Mary, Bridget, Thomas Katie, Risa, John, Martin, James, Winnie and Michael. Patrick's bros Wm and Michael settled in Whitewater Twp. Martin drowned in Chicago. Patrick d. 7/11/1889. Bridget d. 6/3/1904 (age 82) Milwaukee WI .- last add 218 22nd St.

BURT DWYER McNAMARA

IGSI # 101 Sue Kratsch, 1388 Summit Circle West St. Paul MN 55118 skratsch@backpack.net

Seek info on Volney D. BURT b. Wayne Co., NY, abt 1833; lived in Will Co., IL. Married Maria DWYER abt 1855. Was she Maria "DE WIRE", b. CAN 1836, who lived in So Chicago in 1850 with family of Francis McNAMARA?

DONAHUE HAYS

IGSI # 6915 Patricia Donahue Calhoun, 4018 Adams St., Sioux City, IA 51108 (712) 239-1292 RPCAL100@aol.com

Seek info on Philip DONAHUE, b. abt 1810 in IRE. Purchased property JoDaviess Co., IL 1847. He and wife, Mary HAYS, had a son (also Philip) b.1850. Philip may have arrived in NY early 1847 on ship Acadia, from Liverpool, with James Donahue.

HUGHES CLARK

IGSI # 4560 Darlene M. Thomas, 4490 Richmond, Grand Rapids, MI 49544. Phone 616-453-5701

Seek info on James Hughes (b cira 1825 Dublin?). Father: Peter, Mother (unknown). James m. Margaret CLARK in Grand Rapids MI 1855 at age 30. Any information appreciated.

Irish Canal Builders in North America

Using Occupations to Find our Ancestors

by Colleen McClain

If you struggle to find out what happened to an ancestor when they arrived from Ireland, consider what economic opportunities were available at the time. Where were large numbers of Irish immigrants employed?

My Enright ancestors were weavers from County Cork. There was a puzzling ten year gap between their 1851 New Orleans arrival and the 1860 Indiana census listing them as farmers. There was an equally puzzling story passed down through the generations that Robert Enright worked on the Erie Canal (New York?). The genealogical golden rule is to start with what you know so I set out to learn more about possible jobs in Indiana that would have been available to newly immigrated, illiterate weavers. Mystery solved! In the 1830s -1850s, the Wabash-Erie Canal employed hundreds of Irish laborers to dig 468 canal miles through Indiana swamp lands. This must have been the 'Erie Canal' where my ancestors found work and gained a foothold in their new homeland.

Why work on a canal?

What else could they do?

So many of our Irish ancestors arrived with such minimal marketable skills that they were forced to seek whatever menial labor they could find. For instance, during the 1830s, 60% of Irish immigrants were classified as unskilled.[1] When they first arrived in the US in 1851 from famine stricken Ireland, my Irish weavers, who could neither read nor write, would surely have been labeled as unskilled labor. For them and for many who emigrated to the US or Canada from the late 1700s to the mid 1800s, one of the primary means of employment was canal construction.

> *We shall not cease from exploration,*
> *And the end of all our exploring*
> *Will be to arrive where we started*
> *And know the place for the first time.*
> *T.S. Eliot*

Peter Way, in his excellent book *Common Labour*, states that "what evidence there is points to the fact that canallers often arrived with but the barest essentials and in a weakened physical state. Many moved right onto public works. An official on a Canadian canal reported "the labour is invariably performed by Irishmen, who...having no other mode of gaining their livelihood seem to monopolize all the labour of the public works, both here and in the United States."[2] For the Enrights, and many who immigrated to the US or Canada from the late 1700s to the mid 1800s, canal construction was one of the few available employment options.

They were needed

Creating a transportation system was essential to the economic survival of Canada and the USA. In the 1780s, construction began on canals in Montreal, Maryland, and Virginia. It would have been financially difficult to accomplish the construction without cheap labor. What choice did many Irish ancestors have but to provide that cheap labor? I thought the Famine of 1847-51 was a time of a vast immigration of destitute Irish, but in the 1820s a chief engineer on the Rideau Canal in Canada wrote of recent Irish arrivals "at present the poor fellows lay with nothing but their rags to cover them."[3] The earliest North American canal projects used impoverished Irish as a major part of the work force.

Irish ancestors are found wherever canals were built - eastern Canada and in the USA from Maine to Louisiana, from New York and Pennsylvania to Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. (An internet search for 'canal' plus the state or province will turn up the histories and research resources for canals.)

They were invited

Though many who worked on the canals could neither read nor write, they had a communication network that stretched along the chain of canal projects and back to Ireland. "Canallers had their own sources of information, a network of firsthand accounts carried by tramping workers."[4]

From Canadian construction sites to new ones opening in the USA, word of mouth kept kinfolk connected to job opportunities. Like many Irish families, when the Enrights were hired as canallers, they managed to get word to extended family on where to find work. As early as 1829 there were members of the Enright family from County Cork among the records of 600 laborers on the Rideau Canal in Canada.[5] In Indiana, Enrights were listed on census

records in areas near canal construction ten years before my Robert Enright and his family arrived from Cork.

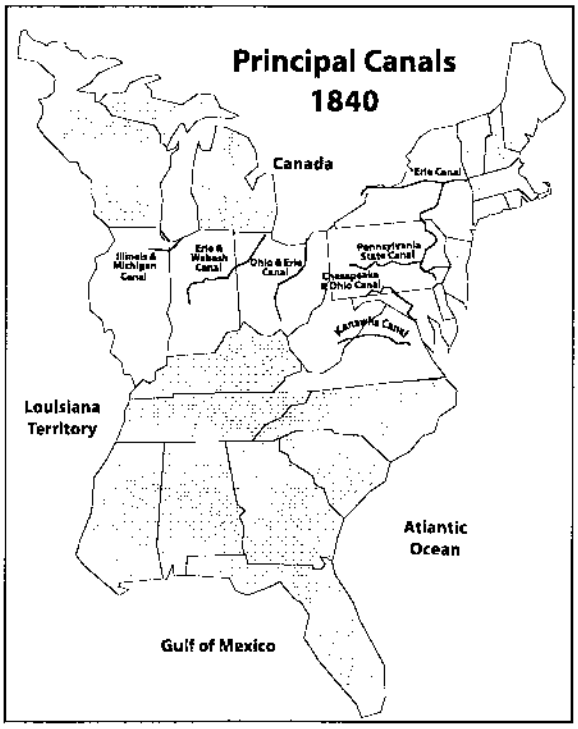
Irish laborers were sought by recruiters. Agents employed by the canal companies traveled to large Eastern cities and some went to Europe.[6] From Indiana, agents were "sent to New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, where they recruited principally among the Irish...In exchange for a lien on the immigrant's wage the agent often advanced the transportation costs to Indiana."[7] For the impoverished Irish, this must have been a welcome invitation!

What was it like to have been a 'canaller'?

What was it like in a crowded shanty camp?

Single men lived in barracks. They were crowded into temporary, hastily thrown together shanties. Some men traveled with their wives and children. Canaller families struggled to maintain familial community while living, usually in one room, with canallers they took in as boarders. Mosquitoes and black flies, so pernicious at canal sites, entered through unscreened windows. Wooden planks mounted on the walls served as beds. In the center of the shanty there was usually a hearth below a hole in the roof for smoke to exit.[8] At the Rideau Canal in Canada, 6 shanties, 20 x 20 feet square, housed 150 men; the St. Mary's Canal, in Ohio, housed 100 men in a 100 x 22 foot shanty.[9]

Everyone worked. Women, usually wives or daughters of canallers, worked as cooks and laundresses, often unpaid.[10] Boys were a regular part of the labor force. In 1829, one in 19 laborers employed by the C & O Canal were boys. They "carried water for men & beasts, acted as servants to engineers and contractors, were powder monkeys and helped lockkeepers, but most often drove the many horses, oxen and mules that hauled rock, dirt and timber to and from the work site."[11]



When a canal section was completed, the workers moved on. "Canallers traveled in groups - following favoured contractors and gang leaders or accompanying a few mates - and on their own, often with their families in tow."[12] Any stability or community that canallers managed to create was continuously disrupted as they moved from one shanty camp to another. Priests found it difficult to keep up with the constant movement of the Catholic canallers. One discouraged Indiana priest wrote to his superiors "no time should be lost in forwarding the erection of chapels along the line, the Catholic hands move to another section, and the prospect of such erections diminishes or vanishes."[13] For the Irish canaller, any sense of belonging, having a home place, was denied. Ralph Waldo Emerson lamented "the poor Irishman, the wheelbarrow is his country."[14]

What was it like to be plagued by disease?

Living under difficult conditions at best, canallers were easy targets for disease. They worked in the marshy areas that bordered canals and were consumed by exhausting labor. "It has been said that one Irishman died for each six feet of canal built."[15] Living and working in poorly drained, unsanitary sites with only unclean 'swamp water' for drinking and cooking gave rise to dysentery and typhoid, or as it was called at the time, 'bilious complaints, chills and fever ague'.[16] Mosquitoes from the marshes spread malaria and yellow fever. Small pox epidemics were not uncommon. "Cholera several times swept canals, scattering men and their families, and leaving a trail of bodies in their wake."[17]

What was it like to be 'given over to the drink'?

As reported in Indiana, but customary at canal work sites, "whiskey seemed to

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be the one specific remedy for these deadly maladies... a "jigger boss" purveyed "redeye" to each gang of workmen. He carried a bucket of libation and a tin cup. The worker exercised his own judgment as to the size and frequency of the dosage. In after years it was remarked to a former Jigger Boss that the workmen must have been drunk all of the time. He replied "You wouldn't expect them to work on the canal if they were sober, would you?"[18]

Alcohol was routinely used as a reward for working faster or withheld as a punishment for poor work. To keep canallers hunched over shovels and picks in a muddy trench all day, canal projects routinely included the cost of liquor as part of the price of digging a canal. In 1820, records from the C&O canal list the cost of whiskey as 4% of their daily construction costs.[19] Many canallers drank socially off the job. Alcohol addiction must have been rampant making them even more vulnerable to disease and the social ills that accompany alcoholism.

What was it like to fight for survival?
To gain community stability and some sense of order and pride in the midst of a life that shattered both, Irish canallers organized themselves into social groups. These groups excluded anyone not of Irish origin from their work sites. As Way points out, the tendency of Irish to fight off other non-Irish groups was often "not just a matter of simple national bigotry, but of competition for the limited jobs available."[20]

Robert Enright and family at their Indiana farmhouse.
Photo courtesy of Colleen McClain

A traveler in 1851 Indiana was shocked to see the ferocity with which the Irish canallers fought off rivals for their jobs. "A terrible fight was going on at the wharf. There were twenty or thirty drunken men, laborers on some public work, and they were fighting, the Irish against the Americans. It was dreadful.... Some officers came about eleven, but they were driven away with clubs and stones.... What seemed terrible to me was that there were women all mixed up in the row, and they swore horribly."[21]

Canallers banded together with those from the same regions of Ireland. This created the comfort of the familiar but gave rise to reenacting the traditional history of Irish faction fighting for group protection. Peter Way lists 103 riots, faction fights or civil unrest on canals between 1780 and 1860.[22]

A particularly violent rivalry developed between those from County Cork and those from Connaght - called Fardowners. According to Catherine Tobin, this rivalry dated back to the time when "spailpin fánacha (wandering laborers) from Connaght were resented in Cork where jobs were scarce."[23] Regardless of what rivalries existed in Ireland, it was a competition for economic survival on the canal work sites that fueled the animosity between the Corkonians and the Fardowner canallers.

Feuds begun on canals in the East traveled with the canallers as they traveled west. In 1834 David Burr, Canal Commissioner, recruited Corkmen and Fardown laborers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland to work on the Wabash-Erie Canal in Indiana.[24] On July 10, 1835, between 300 and 400 on each side marched toward each other. Burr caught up with the Fardowners and found them determined, orderly, not drunk or noisy, but tired of being harassed and ready

> to fight in order to protect themselves and to avoid being slain and keep their property from being burned at night. They stated that the civil authority did not, or could not, protect them; that their families could not stay in their shanties but had to sleep in the woods; and that they had no resource left but a battle. They further stated that the weaker party should leave the line; that they wished to work and remain peaceable but could not; and that they would rather fight fairly in open day than be subject to these depredations at night.[25]

Burr took 3 or 4 of their leaders with him to meet with the Corkonians whom he found

> fully prepared, well disposed in a strong military position, and exceedingly exasperated; and I had some difficulty in saving those who went with me from being killed. They expressed the same fears as the others but, after some persuasion, consented to appoint persons to agree on terms of peace with the Far downs. They also agreed to suspend hostile operations until the result of the meetings between the persons deputed to negotiate the peace could be known.[26]

Interested in preventing full scale warfare, the Commissioner was content to consider the matter ended when eight 'ringleaders' were arrested and taken to Indianapolis. They were later released. Local citizens were outraged that no Irish were punished, but the canal building continued.

What was it like to be despised?

The picture of Irish canallers seems to be a portrait of nameless violent, drunken, and degraded laborers. In 1829, a traveler described our esteemed canaller ancestors in Mrs. Royall's Pennsylvania "they are, for the most part, covered with mud, where they have rolled when drunk, and never think of buying a little trunk, or light valisse, to carry their clothes from place to place, but always have a wad of something tied up in a black greasy old pocket handkerchief, and crowd you, and grease you, and stench you to death."[27]

Hoping to hear the story of the canal laborers in their own voice, I consulted historian Dr. Kerby Miller. (Dr. Miller solicits copies of letters written by or to Irish immigrants. He has an extensive collection that he makes available for historical research.) Although he didn't find any letters from canallers themselves, Dr. Miller gave me a copy of an 1843 letter written by William Lalor from Indiana to his father in Abbeyleix, County Leix, reporting his financial straits. He wrote that he feared he'd have to resort to work on some canal "amongst the wicked, ignorant, profligate, dregs of Society."

The portrait of the despised Irish canallers continued in the journal of Andrew Leary O'Brien of Kanturk parish in County Cork. He worked for a few months as a stone mason on the Susquehanna Canal in Pennsylvania in 1838. He was so revolted by his compatriots' behavior that he wrote "on these works I got so, that I felt mean at the thought that I was an Irishman, & had it not been, that by reasoning with myself, & knowing that these were generally the dregs of the Irish, I could never more respect the Irish character."[28]

Once a canaller, always a canaller?

What chance did any of our ancestors have of escaping the dismal life of a canaller? As Peter Way so poignantly points out

> the laborers who dug the canals were a sweating, drinking, brawling, hurting, dying mass that seemed to well up from the muck in which they worked, scorched by the sun, choked by the rain, bitten by chill frost. Their days were measured out by the dull thud of shovel in dirt, by the chink of mallet on rock, by the muffled explosion of a powder blast; their nights were marked by the pool of light spilling from shanty windows, by fumes of bubbling stew and acrid rotgut [whiskey] hanging in the air. From this world they extracted what they could - a degree of family life, worker and ethnic camaraderie, the playfulness of roughhousing, shared religious faith, and the conviviality of the bottle - in effect, a community of sorts. But, for all its strengths, canaller culture was not a healthy one. It was built upon swamp land, a bog of harmful social and

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> economic forces, and was in ever present danger of sinking into the mire. The 'ditch' was the demarkation point of their lives, a figurative barricade between them and broader society.[29]

Sadly, many Irish canallers 'sank into the mire' and did not survive work in the 'ditch'. With unkept records and lost family accounts, others disappeared from history. We'll never know their stories. Amazingly, others escaped the muck of the canal trenches and dug into a solid, established life for themselves and their families. As grueling as it was, without the employment opportunities afforded them on the canals, many ancestors would have endured more difficult and more destitute lives. A job, any job, was a glimmer of hope. As was recalled in Indiana "if these impoverished people were ready to labor with pick and shovel for $10 a month and risk their lives in a constant fight against malaria, canal construction offered the opportunity for a new life."[30]

The financial difficulties of the canal companies inadvertently enabled many canallers to become upwardly mobile. Building a canal was a risky and expensive proposition involving private and public funding. One way to recruit and pay a labor force was to issue script instead of wages. The script could be used to purchase state land. In Indiana "a very attractive inducement to many Irish and German immigrants was the offer of the canal's trustees to sell 40, 80, or 160 acres of land at favorable rates to canal construction laborers."[31] A study of the Indiana census found that, unlike the 12 Irish immigrants settled in northern Indiana when canal work began, by 1850 there were 1,766 Irish. Of these, 53% were listed as farmers, 26% as laborers, and 21% as artisans or professional.[32]

Irish workers operated in all strata of the canal labor force. Some were in positions that could easily have given rise to upward mobility. In a search of Indiana canal company records, I found not a single name of anyone who was employed to wield a pick and shovel. However, there were records of many contractors on the Wabash Erie Canal with Irish surnames that I was able to copy from documents at the Indiana Genealogy Society. Whether they worked their way up from the trenches to better positions, I can't say, but can hope that honest labor was rewarded with more opportunity and greater responsibility.

The way out of the canaller life was hard. Sixty years after the Wabash-Erie Canal was built in Indiana, the once reviled Irish were described in a newspaper account in these terms

> the Irish have a good reputation of being one of the most prolific nations on earth, and also the best laborers on public works. They had done possibly more of the hard labor required to convert America from its state of a howling wilderness to its high state of agriculture and transportation facilities than any other nation. In emigrating they lost none of their prolific proclivities and results were very large families of well-to-do citizens which have branched out in different occupations in which they have become successful.[33]

I wonder if T.S. Eliot could not have been describing family historians? He wrote "we shall not cease from exploration/ And the end of all our exploring/ Will be to arrive where we started/ And know the place for the first time."

As I look at the old, familiar photo of Robert Enright, sitting proudly on the porch of his Indiana farmhouse surrounded by his children and grandchildren, I see him as if for the first time. My hat is off to him, to his family of weavers from Cork, and to all those who labored with a feisty determination in the muck and mire digging not only a canal but also burrowing out a hope for the future for us all.

Ms.McClain thanks Dr. Kerby Miller for directing her to key sources used here.

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31 Poinsatte, *Fort Wayne During the Canal Era*, 60.

32 Poinsatte, *Fort Wayne During the Canal Era*, 64.

33 Silver, Henry C. "*Mahon history*" Morning Times, Sunday, Aug. 22, 1909, page 6, column3. Found online December 2005 at http://terrypepper.com/w&e/irish.htm

Colleen McClain was a IGSI Board member from 2001-2005. She is an avid fan of Irish genealogical research. She made two family history research trips to Ireland and had the pleasure of hosting several IGSI speakers from Ireland in her home. She recently moved to Portland, Oregon, where she continues to enjoy the benefits of her IGSI membership and the fascination of genealogical research.

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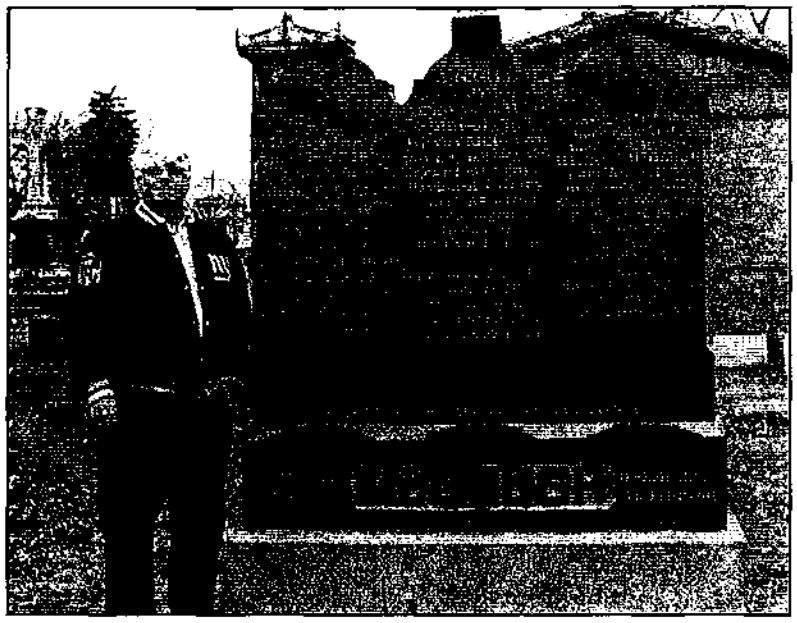
The Irish Diaspora: The Larger Context of Irish Family

Understand Your Ancestors - Know Yourself

By William H. Mulligan, Jr.

I appreciate the opportunity to share some thoughts about the Irish Diaspora and its significance for Irish genealogy and Irish people. Diaspora brought each of us who live outside of Ireland to where we are today. While a broad term, Diaspora is a useful context to understand the experience of those who left Ireland. Context is increasingly important in genealogy as we seek more than names and dates. The more we understand the reasons our ancestors left Ireland and the forces that brought them to their destinations, the better we understand our personal history. While Ireland never had an empire or was an imperial nation, there are Irish in nearly every corner of the globe.



Bill Mulligan at grave of great-great grandparents and great grandparents in Old St. Raymond's Cemetery, The Bronx, NY.

Photo courtesy of Bill Mulligan

So what is the Irish Diaspora and what can we gain by studying it? The Diaspora is the dispersal of Irish people throughout the world over several centuries. The word suggests that the dispersal was not entirely voluntary and that is true. There is a suggestion that events beyond their control forced emigration on the Irish people. There was a sense of loss.[1] While leaving Ireland was a choice for most, it was a choice made with no good alternative in most cases.[2] Emigration was seen by many as a form of exile. The gathering to see the emigrant off to the United States became known as the "America Wake." If leaving was a harsh necessity, where to go was a choice. Many factors contributed to that decision.

Studying history helps understand how our ancestors chose their destinations. Britain was the closest and least expensive destination. But, as the home of "the ancient enemy", it did not offer the full range of freedom that the United States did. Canada was a middle ground – less expensive than the United States but still part of the British world. Australia and New Zealand were far away and the most expensive destinations. For many, emigration from Ireland was only the first move before finding a place to settle. Recent research on Irish emigration to Argentina and Latin America indicates that as many as half of those who went from Ireland to Latin America in the nineteenth century re-emigrated to the United States.[3] Others moved on to America after time in Britain, Canada, and even Australia. Thus, tracing our roots can be a global search. The more extensively we search the branches on our family tree the more likely we are to cross borders.

The more directly we connect with the world of our ancestors' the more they become real people. Their world was a world of migration. The reality of emigration shaped lives and expectations. It was the future for many. Letters and remittances from kin were part of the texture of their lives. They lived as part of an extended Irish world with neighbors, kin, and opportunity in all corners of the world. The central place of emigration as a necessity, not just an option, for generations of Irish people is a pivotal and defining, if sometimes overlooked, aspect of the history of Ireland.

The Irish were an emigrating people very early in their history and not just a recent phenomenon. One of the great stories of early Irish history is that of Brendan, the Navigator, who sailed in his curragh to North America. Whether it is fact or fiction, and one Irish museum I visited refers to the voyage as a "well known fact"- so it must be so. Brendan's story is part of a movement

of Irish monks to bring Christianity and their form of monasticism to the larger European world. This was no small thing as Thomas Cahill's book, *How the Irish Saved Civilization*, makes clear.[4] For more than a thousand years, Irish monks and nobles journeyed back and forth to the European continent. When Charlemagne needed people who could read and write to help administer his empire, he turned to Irish monks. The Flight of the Earls in 1607 and the Flight of the Wild Geese in 1691 are not only events in Irish history, they are part of the process of the dispersal of Irish people.

Genealogy has become multi-faceted as genealogists move from "collecting ancestors" to exploring the full history of their ancestors' communities and lives. Increasingly many want to understand the context of their own history by understanding the events that shaped their ancestors' lives. What was the Ireland of our ancestors' like? Today, with relatively inexpensive air travel and a level of affluence our ancestors could not have imagined, we visit the places they lived and connect in a very special way with their lives. Much the same thing happened among historians, especially historians of the United States who are increasingly interested in the Atlantic and global context for American history. Interest in the Diaspora in the United States, at least in part, grows from this concern.

The common ground between history and genealogy expanded during the last few decades because of this desire for context. Historians discovered how much could be learned from genealogists' work. My work on the migration of miners from the copper-mining regions of nineteenth-century Ireland has drawn extensively and benefited greatly from the work of genealogists.[5] Many genealogists generously shared their files and knowledge. I hope I returned the favor.

The Diaspora was part of the experience of Irish families for centuries. But emigration was not widely discussed publicly in Ireland for many years -- in large part because it represented the failure of the high hopes of the revolution. Independence was supposed to usher in a golden age for Ireland. Free from British rule, Ireland would blossom and provide endless opportunity for its people. When that did not happen, emigration became a source of shame and a sign of failure. The Diaspora received prominence and positive attention when Mary Robinson was president of Ireland (1990 – 1997). She recognized the Diaspora as part of the Irish experience. The Diaspora and the history of emigration are now subjects that are openly discussed. Her successor, Mary McAleese, frequently mentions the Diaspora. The Irish Diaspora is an emerging area of scholarly research pursued by researchers around the world. Courses on the Irish Diaspora, as opposed to courses on the Irish in a particular country, are now being taught. [6]

Two of my great grandparents were from Maynooth in County Kildare. In November 2004, I spoke at a conference at the National University of Ireland in Maynooth. On the train from Dublin, I wondered how much the landscape had changed since my ancestors left. I had similar thoughts as I a walked from the station to the "old campus," the Royal College of St. Patrick, or Maynooth Seminary. How much of what I was seeing was part of their world? What would it mean for them, dairy farmers in the United States, to know that a great-grandson was returning to address a "learned society?" They left to find a future in the United States and now things had come full circle. A small part of them was back. I was home in a way I had never felt before in Ireland.

As Irish people, we share a fascinating and tragic history. That history is part of who we are, as well as being part of who our ancestors were and why they left their homeland. For many who left Ireland, the search for home did not end until their lives were over. Our search should not end until we have understood their lives as best we can.

1 No historian has captured this sense of loss among Irish emigrants better than Kerby Miller in the works cited below and others, but especially *Emigrants and Exiles*.

2 There are exceptions, of course. A number of people were transported – that is removed for offenses. Under Cromwell a large number were sent to the West Indies, especially Barbados as slaves, and later for a number of years people were transported to Australia for political and other crimes. See, A.G.L. Shaw, *Convicts and the Colonies: A Study of Penal Transportation from Great Britain & Ireland to Australia & other parts of the British Empire* (Irish historical Press, 1998) and the many works of Patrick O'Farrell on the Irish in Australia and New Zealand.

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'The Irish Diaspora: The Larger Context of Irish Family' continued from page 57

3 "Irish Migration Studies in Latin America" (http://www.irlandeses.org/) is an excellent source for information, including primary materials, on the Irish in Latin America. See also, Edmundo Murray, *Devenir irlandes: Narrativas intimas de la emigracion irlandesa a la Arentina (1844-1912)* (Buenos Aires: Eudeba, 2004) has recently appeared in English: *Becoming Irlandes: Private Narratives of the Irish Emigration to Argentina (1844-1912)* (Buenos Aires: Literature of Latin America, 2006); Oliver Marshall, ed., *English-Speaking Communities in Latin America* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000), and Marshall, *English, Irish and Irish-American Pioneer Settlers in Nineteenth-Century Brazil* (Oxford: Center for Brazilian Studies, 2005). The work of Murray, Marshall, Helen Kelly of Trinity College Dublin, and the late Brian McGinn has greatly expanded out understanding of the Irish experience in Latin America.

4 Thomas Cahill, *How the Irish Saved Civilization* (New York: Doubleday, 1995).

5 I am especially grateful to Riobard O'Dwyer of Eyeries, the noted Beara Peninsula genealogist, for his graciousness in sharing information over a number of years and his hospitality when I visited the Beara Peninsula. I am grateful to the many members of Beara-L email list who have shared their work. I hesitate to name some and accidentally omit others.

6 Many researching the Diaspora participate in the Irish Diaspora List serve based at the Irish Diaspora Studies Unit at the University of Bradford in Yorkshire. A sense of the range of this work can be gained at http://www.irishdiaspora.net. In 1997, both the Irish Centre for Migration Studies at University College Cork (now closed) and the Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster American Folk Park at Omagh, Northern Ireland sponsored major international conferences on the Diaspora. The Folk Park's website is a valuable resource for researchers at http://www.folkpark.com . 1997 saw the completion of the most ambitious attemp to bring Irish Diaspora scholarship together with the completion of Patrick O'Sullivan's six-volume collection, *The Irish World Wide* (London: Leicester University Press, 1992-1997). A more recent, popular and somewhat idiosyncratic work on the Diaspora is Tim Pat Coogan, *Wherever Green is Worn: The Story of the Irish Diaspora* (London: Hutchinson, 2000). Another important milestone in the awareness of the Diaspora is Ritchie Cogan's television series, *The Irish Empire* (1999), available on DVD and VHS from Winstar Home Entertainment. Patrick Bishop, *The Irish Empire: The Story of the Irish Abroad* (London: Boxtree, 1999) is the companion publication.

William H. Mulligan, Jr. is professor of history at Murray State University in Kentucky. His current research focuses on the migration of copper miners from Ireland to the Michigan Copper Country. He published results of this research in New Hibernia Review, Tipperary Historical Journal, The Journal of the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland, Superior Signal, and Chronicle (Historical Society of Michigan). He spoke at the November 2002 meeting of IGSI. In November 2006 he will deliver the Ernie O'Malley Memorial Lecture at Glucksman Ireland House at New York University.

IGSI Awarded Grant from Minnesota Irish Fair Board

Seeks matching funds for equipment purchase

The IGSI thanks the Minnesota Irish Fair Board for their generous grant of $3,500 to help fund the purchase of a microfiche-microfilm viewer/printer for the library. This equipment has the capacity to transfer images to a computer, which leads to increased efficiency and record retrieval capability.

The grant covers approximately half the cost so the IGSI is currently in discussions with other groups who may support the purchase of this equipment. Donations welcomed

The Irish Diaspora, A Primer

By Donald Harman Akenson

Book Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

Akenson successfully meets the challenge of providing a multiperspective, integrated view of Irish worldwide emigration during the 19th and early 20th centuries. He details the Irish homeland conditions during the period 1815-1920. In separate chapters, he looks at the immigration story for the major destinations of the Irish Diaspora: New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Great Britain, and North America. He dedicates a chapter to "Women...the Great Unknown." Each destination is a story. Akenson shows that you need to look at all migration stories to see the whole picture. No one country provided records or studies complete enough to tell its own story. This is a solid meaty book loaded with facts. Akenson, a native Minnesotan and Toronto professor, based this study on analysis of data with the added human touch found in letters and stories. This is a happy wedding, a scholarly study told in a very readable fashion. One of his life's ambitions is to make historical studies accessible to the broader audience. He succeeds here.

This is not a genealogy book. You won't find your great grandmother named. You will find a thoughtful analysis of her world and the conditions that sent her to a new county. You will find a description of the immigrant stream that carried her, of the circumstances she met in her new home, of how her immigrant cohort initially adjusted, and how they faired in their new home. Do not read this book if you are comfortable with the common cliches of Irish immigration and integration.

Akenson became the focus of some controversy in the field of Irish studies because he attacks such widely held beliefs as: Irish American equals Catholic; Irish Catholicism limited the immigrants' success; the Irish stayed in the cities because they could not handle life on the isolated Midwest farms; and it was the improvised Irish forced into exile that made up the bulk of immigrants.

This is a must read for those who want to delve deeper into understanding the whole story of why and how their Irish ancestors moved from a small oppressed island to spread throughout the English speaking world. An enjoyable read, this book informs and makes you think.

The text is supported by 4 maps, 4 figures, 41 tables, and extensive footnotes. Published by P.D. Meany Company, Inc., Toronto and The Institute of Irish Studies, The Queens's University of Belfast, 1996, 319pp.

Finding Your Irish Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide

By David S. Ouimette

Book Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

David Ouimette's book is a well written, easy to read introduction to a somewhat difficult topic. The author includes fundamental steps in basic genealogy and moves on to Irish genealogy: history, given names, surnames, place names and land divisions. In keeping with "Go from the known to the unknown," the author points to places where Irish Diaspora descendants may look to find their immigrant ancestor's place of origin. Included are records of special value found in the United States, Canada, England and Australia - key destinations for Irish immigration. The author discusses major records created over the years in Ireland, what they contain and where to find them. Ouimette includes key Irish genealogy Internet sites, the Family History Library as a major Irish records source, the network of Irish Heritage Centers, and major genealogical holdings found in archives and libraries located worldwide. The book ends with pointers for a successful genealogy-focused visit to Ireland.

This book is an excellent starting point to begin an Irish genealogical quest. The more advanced researcher may find it a good refresher as an overview of key points in major records. Anyone wanting more depth could look to the suggested readings or to the books listed in the bibliography. Ultimately anyone who perseveres in their Irish ancestry search will dig deeper into understanding one or more record types and seek record types not covered here such as estate papers. Wanting more than any one book gives should not take away from that book's value. Sometimes value lies in the fact that it takes the reader on a bird's eye view of the landscape such that they do not get mired in too much detail.

Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2005, $14.95

The Voyage of the Hannah

Icebergs: Abandonment and Rescue

By Marjorie Harshaw Robie

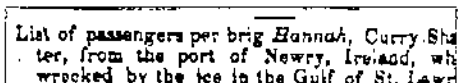
Every spring, Ireland's newspapers filled with advertisements for ships leaving for Canada, America, and Australia. The town of Newry was near Warrenpoint (County Down), one of Ulster's major emigration points. The local newspaper, The Newry Commercial Telegraph, ran a special front page column notifying prospective emigrants of such sailings.

The first notice of the Hannah sailing appeared on Tuesday, March 13, 1849. The large 900 ton ship was under the command of Captain Corry Shaw. The planned route was north to Quebec. According to the advertisement, the ship was scheduled to leave April 1, 1849, from Warrenpoint. The ship sailed two days behind schedule. Two hundred local farm laborers, with their wives and children, sailed down Carlingford Bay into the Irish Sea. Their safety was in the hands of Captain Shaw and a twelve-man crew.

The journey's first weeks were pleasant and uneventful. On April 27th they encountered colder weather, strong winds, and a large ice field. As the Captain attempted to pick a safe route through the frozen pack, ice cakes closed in around the ship.

For two days, Captain Shaw skillfully negotiated the hazards. About 4:00 A.M., on April 29th, the Hannah struck a large ice chunk that took off the ship's bottom. Icy water poured in through the breach. Passengers were quickly aroused to assist the crew in manning the pumps to buy time to prepare the lifeboats.

The Captain freed one boat. Then, to the horror of the screaming passengers, he and the first and second mates climbed into the bobbing boat. Cutting loose from the Hannah, they rowed quickly away.



List of passengers per brig *Hannah*, Curry Sha ter, from the port of Newry, Ireland, wh wrecked by the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawr the 20th of April, 1849, distinguishing those sa those lost, as nearly as can be ascertained:

James Murphy and wife; William Tadford, child, (1 child lost); **Michael M'Gill,** wife and dren; **Owen M'Court and wife; Patrick M'Gui** and 2 children; **Joseph Korr, wife and 2 do.,** (5 lost); **Alexander Thompson, wife and 4 do.,** (fa mother, and his child lost); **Peter Murphy,** child; **John Delany, wife and sister; Wm. Ho** wife and 4 children, (1 child lost); **John Murp** and 4 children, (2 children lost); **David Garvin a** Ann M'Gino, (6 children lost); **Ann M'Ewa- an** (2 brothers and 2 sisters lost); **Henry Grant a** (4 children lost); **Ann Lennon,** daughters, 2 s niece; **Daniel M'Guiggan and brother; William** Thomas Cannon, sister and 2 brothers, (father, and the children's niece lost); **Eliza Blackstock** Henderson; **Edward Nugent; Charles Molholla** ward M'Ilhern, wife and child, (mother and children lost); **Patrick M'Grory, wife and 3 chil** children lost); **James Ward, wife and 4 children** M'Kinley and cousin; **James M'Verry; Peter L** wife and 6 children; **Eliza Perdue and 2 da** Thomas Quin, brother, and brother and sister; **Jane Thompson and sister,** (father and mothe **Mary Ann Brentford; Peter Newett; John**

The Newry Commercial Telegraph listing of survivors of the Hannah.

Photo Courtesy of Marjorie Harshaw Robie

The immigrants' fate rested in the hands of the remaining crew. One of them climbed over the ship's side onto the iceberg. Once he made certain that the ice was firm enough to hold the passengers, he directed them to make the twenty-foot jump to escape the sinking ship. Most passengers were grateful for some leadership and made the terrifying leap onto the ice. Most were dressed in their night clothes. One woman was too terrified to leave the ship. No amount of persuasion from her husband, waiting for her on the ice, would change her mind. Valiantly, he climbed back onto the Hannah to share his wife's fate. Crew members gathered blankets and "spirits" before they too left the sinking ship.

Forty minutes after the collision with the ice, the stern rose in the air and the bow slipped beneath the sea.

Alone in the North Atlantic - in a world of ice, swept by wind-driven sleet – two hundred survivors faced death. The numbing cold soon claimed more victims. Some just lay down on the ice; others slipped and fell into the frigid water.

The gloom of the endless day darkened into a night certain to leave only corpses to greet the dawn. Their faint hopes of rescue faded. At the moment of ultimate despair, a ship appeared in the distance. The ship Nicaragua, safely beyond the ice, was on its trip to Quebec. Captain Marshall, on deck, closely watched the ice through heavy sleet. He saw something dark on the ice. It was a distress flag raised on their piece of ice by the Hannah's crew.

Risking his ship and passengers, Captain Marshall lowered the ice fenders and moved into the ice field. He was astounded to see a large group of people clustered together on the ice. He moved in closer and rescued about fifty people. "No pen," Captain Marshall observed, "can describe the pitiable situation of the poor creatures. They were all but naked, cut, and bruised, and frost-bitten. There

were parents who had lost their children, children with loss of parents; many perfectly insensible."

The rest of the survivors were on a different section of ice. Marshall was unable to reach them. Unwilling to leave them to their fate, he attached the ship to the ice and launched a longboat. He and his crew climbed into the boat. With great effort, they reached the other group. A total of one hundred twenty-nine passengers and crew were rescued and taken aboard the Nicaragua. Many passengers had been injured escaping the ship or suffered frostbite from their long exposure on the ice.

The extra passengers, in such great need, overtaxed the Nicaragua's facilities. Whenever the opportunity occurred, Captain Marshall transferred survivors to passing ships.

The Nicaragua arrived in Quebec on May 10, 1849. The extra passengers safely landed. Word of the Hannah disaster was first noted in The Telegraph on May 31st. For an endless week, the families of those who had sailed away in the Hannah were left wondering if their family members were among the survivors. Finally, the survivors' list appeared in the paper. Miraculously one hundred twenty-seven passengers survived; forty-nine were lost:

- James Murphy and wife;
- William Tadford, wife and child, (1 child lost);
- Michael McGill, wife and two children;
- Owen McCourt and wife;
- Patrick McGuirk, wife and 2 children;
- Joseph Kerr, wife and 2 children (5 children lost);
- Alexander Thompson, wife and 4 children (father and mother, and his child lost);
- Peter Murphy, wife and child;
- John Delany, wife and sister;
- Wm. Henderson, wife, and 4 children (1 child lost);
- John Murphy, wife and 4 children (2 children lost);
- David Garvin and wife;
- Ann McGinn (6 children lost);
- Ann McEwan and sister (2 brothers and 2 sisters lost);
- Henry Grant and wife (4 children lost);
- Ann Lemon, daughters, 2 sons and niece;
- Daniel McGuiggan and brother;
- William Wood;
- Saml. Henderson;
- Edward Nugent;
- Thomas Cannon, sister and 2 brothers (father, mother, and the children's niece lost); Ellen Blackstock;
- Charles Mulholland;
- Edward McElhern, wife and child (mother and 6 of his children lost);
- Patrick McGrery, wife and 3 children (4 children lost);
- James Ward, wife and 4 children;
- Alice McKinley and cousin;
- James McVerry;
- Peter Loughran, wife and 6 children;
- Ellen Perdue and 2 daughters;
- Thomas Quin, brother, and brother and sister-in-law;
- Jane Thompson and sister (father and mother lost);
- Mary Ann Brantford;
- Peter Pedgett;
- John Hanlin, wife and 6 children;
- James McKenough and wife;
- Peter McFarlane, (father, mother, and 2 brothers, from County Armagh.
- Patrick McGinn;
- John Tufts and son (wife and 2 children lost) County Down;
- Andrew Kelly-County Tyrone;
- Joseph Murphy and sister, children-South of Ireland;
- Catherine Hart-unknown.

The Hannah's tragic story struck the hearts of Newry's suffering families and the people of Canada. Captain Marshall was lauded for his heroism. The people of Canada took up a collection for the survivors. They were so generous that each survivor was provided with clothes and a stipend to start a new life in Canada.

Nothing was ever heard of Captain Shaw and the two sailors who deserted the sinking ship.

References: The Newry Commercial Telegraph, March 13, 1849; May 31, 1849; June 6, 1849.

Marjorie Harshaw Robie was born in Minneapolis of Irish families. After some years as a high school teacher, she started a second career as a student of Irish history. After a number of years of research and several trips to Ireland, she is nearing completion of a book detailing the results.

Assisted Immigration: Connemara, Ireland to Graceville, Minnesota

1880 Colonization Settlement Controversy

By Maxine Keoghan

Editor's note: This is an excerpt. Ms Keoghan's article in its entirety will be posted on the member's only section of the IGSI website http://www.irishgenealogical.org. Ms Keoghan's analysis of five Big Stone County Minnesota families through the use of census records and social history is an excellent model for the genealogical researcher.

While many Irish immigrants to North America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries settled into the urban life in major cities such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, a significant number moved on to farm in the Midwest and fulfill a dream of owning their own land. Minnesota, like the other Midwest states, offered tremendous opportunity and an abundance of good fertile land at affordable rates. This news traveled through Irish networks - the pulpit, Catholic newspapers and letters sent by relatives and neighbors who paved the way. Not just the Irish availed of the opportunities a state like Minnesota offered; immigrants came from all over Europe. If the United States' East coast was not as welcoming to the Catholic immigrant, in particular during times of rampant nativism, the Midwest was more tolerant toward the newcomers.

A key agent helping the Catholic immigrant settle in the Midwest was the Catholic Colonization Bureau headed up by the future Archbishop of Minnesota, John Ireland. Under his direction, this agency advertised to recruit Catholic immigrants to leave the big cities and resettle in Midwest farmland. With the exception of the Connemaras, the subject of this article, these immigrants had some experience with American ways and, given that most came from Northern cities, some idea of a Northern winter. The Graceville colony had a very different experience than the others, and the reasons for that remains the subject of much debate.

One group that did not tarry in an Eastern city but immigrated directly to Minnesota was the Connemara Irish from the rocky western region of County Galway. In 1880, over three hundred individuals, approximately forty families, traveled to North America on board the Austrian. They left behind a life of hardship and uncertainty. Homesteads, on reasonable terms, were available for them in and around Graceville in Blue Earth County, on Minnesota's western boarder. While the promise of a bright future was presented, they faced enormous hardships at the outset. The story of these difficulties and how they dealt with them is well documented. The end result is that, while some persevered on the prairie and succeed as farmers, many left the land and moved to urban life. The debate not so much concerns what happened as why. One view is that the colony was a failure of the colonists themselves. Another view is that the failure was due to misjudgments and mismanagement by the sponsoring agency, the Catholic Colonization Bureau. As with any story the ultimate explanation depends upon one's perspective.

The Connemara debate, recorded in the local press in late 1880 and early 1881, became a trial of public opinion. There was much at stake. Assisted immigration was put on trial. If the assisted immigration program was to continue, the implication was that the Connemara immigrants were not the most successfully chosen candidates. Sadly, what appeared at the outset to be a united group of clergy, philanthropic professionals and destitute Irish, fragmented into two groups. To vindicate assisted immigration, the Connemaras were presented by some to be responsible for the settlement's failure. The Midwest and the United States were not Catholic strongholds. To portray the assisted immigration program as a failed experiment was perhaps an irresistible position taken by those threatened by Bishop John Ireland's enthusiasm and influence. Therefore the question as to the success or failure of this experiment is one that requires lengthy debate and consideration. Examined here are the push and pull factors resulting in most families leaving Graceville and the circumstances that held others to remain.

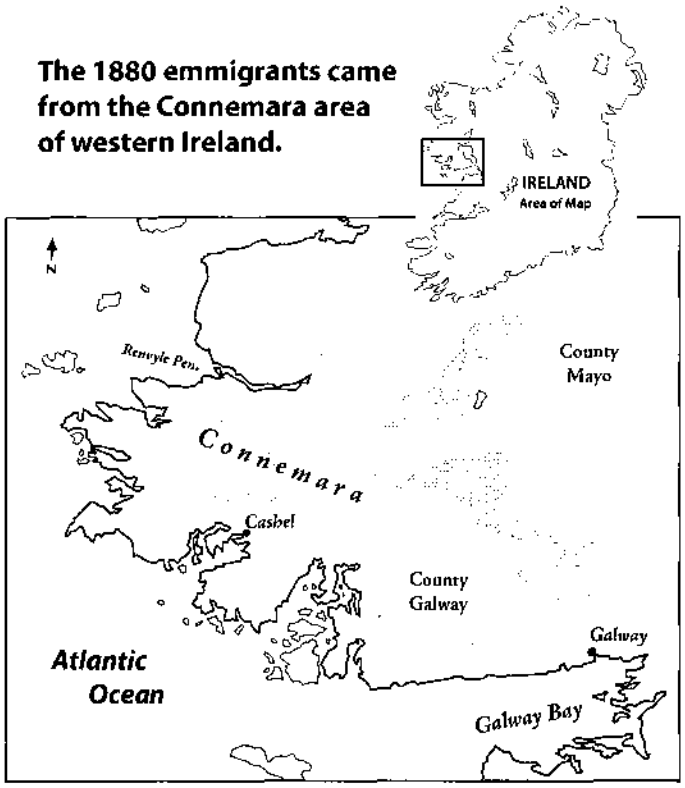
Background of Assisted Immigration

Assisted immigration as a concept existed from the 1830's onwards. The Act of Union in 1800 and the end of the Napoleonic wars brought about difficult times for the Irish. Ireland's population increased dramatically; in 1800 the population was between 4 and 5 million, but by 1841, there were 8,175,000 people in Ireland. The early 1800's witnessed the

country thriving as its exports supported the English war with the French. When the war ended, and trade embargos no longer existed, the Irish found themselves in a very different position. Widespread poverty brought about political unrest. In an effort to alleviate some of the pressures on the land, the leader of the Catholic Emancipation movement, Daniel O'Connell, established the Catholic Emigration Society of Ireland in 1841. Land scouts, with funds from sympathetic philanthropic Irish Americans were sent from Dublin to the Midwest to purchase land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Each settlement was to consist of enough land to afford the settlers a farm of eighty acres; each colony was to have at least one hundred families, its own priest, church and school. The death of O'Connell and the rise of the Young Ireland movement threatened the government programs. The Young Irelanders opposed assisted emigration as a cure for the poverty in Ireland. They were suspicious of government intervention that could ultimately weaken their electorate.

The Minnesota Emigration Society was incorporated in 1864 and Father John Ireland was named its president. Under the 1862 Homestead Act, U.S. settlers could claim land without charge provided they remained on the land for five years. Alternatively, public lands could be purchased outright at a modest price. Concurrently the U. S. government gave millions of acres to the railroads as a means of spurring their expansion into and across the heartland. In the case of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, headed up by J. J. Hill, the sale of these lands lagged behind expectations. A mutually beneficial deal was struck between John Ireland and his good friend, Hill. John Ireland became a main land agent on behalf of the St Paul and Pacific Railroad. Hill gained an assistance marketing his land holdings and Ireland gained control over land that could be used to settle colonies brought to Minnesota by his assisted immigration program.

The 1880 emmigrants came from the Connemara area of western Ireland.



In 1876, the Catholic Colonization Bureau of St. Paul replaced the Irish Emigration Society. In 1877 the Bureau published *An Invitation to the Land: Reasons and Figures*. This appeal for settlers stressed that only farmers or men who wanted to become farmers should come West. The appeal to men working in the East was based on the assumption that they were farmers before coming to America.[1]

With the guidance of John Ireland and the Catholic Colonization Bureau, ten Minnesota villages and farming communities were established between 1876 and 1881. The settlements were in the counties of Swift, Big Stone, Lyon, Murray and Nobles. The villages included: De Graff, Clontarf, Graceville, Minneota, Ghent, Currie, Avoca, Iona, Fulda and Adrian. All settlers were Catholic who originally came from Ireland, England, Belgium, Germany and French Canada. The rich and fertile prairie soil, ideal for wheat cultivation, attracted many.

The Connemaras, who immigrated to Minnesota in 1880 directly from Ireland, may have been considered to be

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farmers by some. They had produced enough food from the land in Ireland to feed a family for a year. In reality, those living on Ireland's western coast faced the threat of famine once more in the latter part of the 1870's. Besides a different starting point, the Connemara Irish of Graceville are set apart by the outcome of their settlement. Unlike most of the other colonies, the Connemara Irish of Graceville did not for the most part stay on the land and prosper for generations.

The 'failure' of the Connemara experiment was reviewed in the 100th year celebration a pamphlet entitled, *'History of Holy Rosary Catholic Church 1897-1997'*. The focus was placed on the Irish immigrants' misfortune. "The Connemara experiment failed because Father Nugent had chosen not the competent but the incompetent, not the industrious but the shiftless. They had no experience whatsoever in tilling the soil, and they had no inclination to learn." It is not a great surprise that a pamphlet celebrating one hundred years of the Catholic Church would honor the great Archbishop Ireland. It is disappointing that it was at the expense of a small group of Irish immigrants ill equipped for the hardships of life in one of the worst winters on record on the Minnesota frontier. They set sail on board the *Austrian* with hope and optimism in their hearts and minds. The Connemara families, many with very young children, traveled so far, taking on so many risks.

To say that the Irish families failed, when judging a small portion in time, is, if nothing else, a hurried judgment. To evaluate the situation, surrounding circumstances must be taken into consideration. It was written that the Connemaras gained employment as laborers and rail construction workers. It was also written that often the Connemaras chose not to work at all. This implies that the Connemaras were lazy and acquired a hand-out mentality. These people came from a system that, when all else failed, was supported by the philanthropic Quakers and some government aid.

To examine the group, an attempt to locate the Connemara immigrants through census records is required. The first census records showing where the Connemaras remained or relocated is the 1885 Minnesota state census. Some families remained in Graceville in Big Stone County whereas others decided to relocate to the more densely populated areas of the two major cities that rest on either side of the Mississippi River, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The *Austrian*'s shipping list indicates at least forty families came from Connemara. Thirty-six families that have more than six members listed as a family unit. These families are more recognizable when searching for data. I looked at the breakdown of the population in Big Stone County, to understand the many reasons why the Connemaras had greater difficulty in settling in this area.

Graceville and Surrounding Townships

From the 1885 Big Stone County census information, the largest group I call the *nativists* (born in the United States). This group accounts for 67 percent of the population. 47.6 percent of the population, or nearly half, were less than 21 years old. The remaining 33 percent are immigrants from various countries. The German born account for 3.9 percent, the Norwegian born account for 7.8 percent whereas the Irish account for 6.9 percent of the population. The greatest proportion of Irish gathered in the towns of Graceville and its neighboring townships of Toqua and Moonshine. The number of native adults can be estimated at 30 percent. The percentage of persons under the age of 21 and who are native born is 70 percent. This implies a population whose decision makers are not native language speakers. So,47.6 percent of Big Stone's population came from families where the native tongue is another language or accent other than English.

The Connemaras in Big Stone County were not placed there amongst a disproportionate number of immigrants compared to any other group. The majority of immigrants other than Irish came from countries whose climate was similar to that of Minnesota. Excluding those that were born in the United States 70 percent of the immigrants came from countries whose winters were as severe as Minnesota's winters.

The Irish were primarily located in and around Graceville, Moonshine and Toqua. These are the closest to Morris, the city with the most direct link to the state capital in St. Paul. The main route to western Minnesota in 1885 included St. Cloud and Morris. Those who resided near Morris perhaps had greater access to transportation. As winter set in, the Connemaras were unfamiliar with the climate but were living within a range

that made Morris accessible provided they had transport. The actual distance from Morris to the Connemaras' homesteads is from thirteen to eighteen miles - not a lengthy distance but an extremely treacherous if completed by foot in winter. If a person become so downhearted with their circumstances, a slightly greater opportunity for change may have been feasible for those who were in close proximity to a way out. This may shed some light on the claim that the Connemaras *deserted* their lands.

From the 1885 census, western Minnesota was not an area where a lot of Irish chose to homestead. I studied the census in an attempt to find how many families immigrated to western Minnesota, but this task cannot be completed with any true certainty. It is easy to point to the families that immigrated between 1880 – 1885 if that family had children and enough children to be able to track the journey the parents undertook. Often the eldest child may be born in New York, a middle child born in Wisconsin and the younger children born in Minnesota. Some families, more successful than others in producing offspring, make for a very easy trail; others become more difficult as random births with many years in between require more research beyond census information. I recorded those families that I can verify with certainty arrived in Minnesota from 1880 – 1885.

Immigration was not halted due to the publicity that assisted immigration received in 1880 and 1881. The Catholic Colonization Bureau continued with its work but did not participate with assisted immigration after the *failed experiment* of the Connemara immigrants. The Catholic Colonization Bureau remained the agents to sell railroad lands but refused to support Irish immigrants directly from Ireland. Immigration to Minnesota continued with Irish and many others still willing to make their homes there.

Although the Connemara community was brought to Graceville in 1880, by 1885 there is no record of the Connemara community residing there, with one exception. There is one young girl residing with an Irish family in Graceville. There are five families in the neighboring township of Moonshine. When examining the families that remained in Big Stone County questions come to mind. Why did these five families remain? Why did some family members stay when they were old enough to find employment in the bigger cities? John Ireland found employment for approximately eighty young persons in St. Paul and they never traveled on to Big Stone County. The most financial advantage for families was to have their young employed in the cities so household expenses were less. This community was no stranger to remittance monies.

A closer examination of the five families may offer greater insight to the way they lived their lives. To pass judgment on the group as a whole is unfair. Families are individual units and are not the same. They may have come from the same region of Ireland but would have been unfamiliar with each other as they were taken from various locations within the Connemara region. It is inaccurate to label a group of individuals based on a particular development and within a particular time frame. These families have been judged as a whole and judged solely by the first year of their arrival. I feel strongly that those who have chosen to write about the Connemaras took the readily available information and did not deem this group worthy of any further consideration. I intend to make a fair assessment and in order to do so must look beyond 1880. The families are located in the Moonshine Township, approximately five miles outside of Graceville. I assume that this was the land that was given to the immigrants upon their arrival.

The Gallagher Family

One family I paid particular attention to is the Gallagher Family. I was able to trace this particular family to the 1920 Census.

Shipping list	*Age*
John Gallagher	45
Annie Lavelle	40
Edward Gallagher	18
Michael Gallagher	16
Mary A. Gallagher	8
Anthony Gallagher	7
Patrick Gallagher	4

1885 Census	*Age*
John Gallagher	52
Annie Gallagher	46
Edward Gallagher	23
Michael Gallagher	21
Mary A. Gallagher	15
Anthony Gallagher	11
Patrick Gallagher	9
Bridget Wallace	13

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'Assisted Immigration' continued from page 65

Statements made by the families to the Investigating Committee of the Board of Trade of Morris, offers excellent insight to the conditions in which the Connemara immigrants found themselves. The Committee was appointed by the citizens of Graceville in December 1880 to investigate the "many conflicting rumors in circulation" of how the immigrants were living. The Minneapolis Pioneer Press offers extensive information as to their condition. The reports submitted include statements from the immigrants.[2]

Annie Gallagher's opinion: "His wife said never has been out of wood: husband working with Vallancy, and one son at $1.25; sent $40 from St. Paul and brought heavy clothing for themselves and father; got 250 pounds of flour, two sacks of corn meal, and one barrel corn meal; got potatoes – but useless. Morris representatives left four pair cotton stockings, five pounds pork; also got three hams from Father Ryan. She says she is quiet satisfied and glad she came to this country; is well pleased with Father Ryan treatment; great indignation expressed at the families that are not inclined to work."[3] (Father Ryan was the local priest.)

The Gallagher family remained a family unit perhaps because their children's labor could be utilized on the homestead. As families in Ireland remained in close proximity to each other, even when children married, perhaps the Gallagher family chose to remain together for the purpose of 'family'. Mrs. Gallagher indicates money was received from St. Paul. Perhaps one child remained in St. Paul and came to Moonshine at a later date. The Gallaghers on the shipping list traveled with a woman called Annie Lavelle, listed as matron. The 1885 census shows Annie Gallagher listed and not Annie Lavelle.[4] This may have be the custom to list the mother's maiden name. The 1885 census shows an addition to the family, Bridget Wallace age thirteen. Was this home help and did the Gallagher family pay for it as such or perhaps was it a kind deed to assist a neighbor? By 1895 Mary Lavalla became a family member. We can assume that she is related to Annie Lavelle, even though the spelling is not exact, perhaps they were sisters. Ann Gallagher is listed as the wife of John Gallagher in the 1895 census.[5] By 1895 Edward and Michael moved from the home and this is to be expected when one considers their ages.

The 1910 Census indicates that the original homesteader John Gallagher is no longer alive and the only remaining persons on the Gallagher farm are Anthony and Ann.[6] John died in 1909 at 79 years of age. The Graceville Enterprise wrote "one of the oldest and best respected citizens of the town of Moonshine"[7], it continues "His sons, Edward and Dr. P.J. arrived from the west yesterday. Mr. Gallagher was born in 1830, at Doolough, County Mayo, Ireland, where he was married in 1863 to Anna Lawler. He immigrated to this country in 1880, locating on the home place east of Graceville, in the town of Moonshine, where he resided until his death. Mr. Gallagher was a man of generous impulses and never forgot the hospitable ways of the pioneer. He had borne adversity bravely and enjoyed prosperity quietly. He was a man of a peculiar happy disposition and clear intellect, and this brightness of mind and cheerfulness of spirit he preserved until the closing days of his life".[8] On the same page a resolution of sympathy is sent by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Location of Graceville, Minnesota settlement site of the Connemara Irish

John Gallagher was well thought of within his community. It is interesting to note that Patrick, the youngest child, mentioned as Doctor P.J. Gallagher,

The son of an immigrant becoming a doctor was quite a feat as a university education was required. Access to a university education was not easily obtainable. Education was expensive and the distance from Graceville to St. Paul or Minneapolis is considerable. This indicates a commitment along with determination. Patrick Gallagher's position as a doctor is confirmed in 1919 in his mother's obituary "she is survived by three sons, Edward Gallagher and Dr. P.J. Gallagher, of Spokane, WA, and Michael Gallagher, of St. Paul."[9] Patrick was four years old when he arrived in America. He may have received advantages by becoming 'Americanized', or the fact that he adapted to his surroundings may have helped his success. In order for Patrick or any other person, immigrant or not, to receive an education to the level that he achieved, a tremendous effort had to be contributed, not only by the student but also from the student's family. The distance traveled to receive this education would have been its own effort and more than likely the student remained away from home for long periods at a time. Many costs were incurred by the family and regardless of state funding that may be granted due to successful grades.

Anne Gallagher's obituary states, "Anne Lavelle was born Nov. 25, 1837, in county Mayo, Ireland, and was married in 1859 to John Gallagher. Mrs. Gallagher was one of those saintly women whose life's devotion was to her children and her Church. She came here when the country was young and was of those who bore uncomplainingly the trials and tribulations incident to the home making and the raising of a family in a new and undeveloped country."[10]
The Graceville parish records show that Thomas, Anna and Vera were educated at St. Mary's Academy, a private Catholic school run by the Franciscan Order. The book of graduates (1904 –1921) is primarily full of Irish names. There are also German names as it is assumed that all Catholics were invited to attend. Big Stone County was not an Irish enclave. It can be assumed that Irish parents saw the importance of education for their children whereas other nationalities perhaps sought a more productive return by removing their children earlier to work on the land. I am making a judgment by this statement, but the ratio of students of Irish heritage to other nationalities is impressive. It should be noted that St. Josephs of Clarondolet in St. Paul, and St. Mary's Academy were exclusive, fee paying Catholic schools. St. Mary's was one of the best schools in the state. The assumption can be made that the parents of the pupils who attended St. Mary's felt that education was important.

An examination of the other families is necessary, as assumptions cannot be made based solely on the Gallagher Family.

There are many possible reasons why the Connemaras left the Minnesota land: greater opportunities elsewhere, or perhaps greater familiarity to reside within a community where more Irish lived. To move to an area where the climate is less harsh and in some cases perhaps little or no reason was needed but the fact that Minnesota was not the ancestral home and therefore moving came easily as family members, friends and a way of life were not left behind. What ever the reasons were, perhaps they could be applied to any immigrant from any part of Europe.

Those that remained took part in the Midwestern way of life and contributed to their community. They held responsible positions – farmers and teaching; they were well educated and obtained professional qualifications. They purchased their homesteads and lived into old age. The Connemaras that immigrated to Minnesota in 1880 and remained in Minnesota should be considered only in as much as any other immigrant of that time. Many Germans, Norwegians and others repeated much the same pattern, as did the Connemaras. Many left their homesteads after a number of years, in many instances fate intervened in the form of drought, blizzards and other disasters endemic of this new way of life.

In conclusion, it is a worthwhile exercise to examine the families that remained on the land and to view the Connemaras by individual family. To view the outcome of the Connemaras based on a portion of time, their first year in Minnesota, offers an unfair assessment. There are contributing factors that need to be examined at a future date but for the moment it may be fair to say that the Connemaras that remained in Big Stone County after 1880, lived lives as equitable as any immigrant did. Some had more fortunate lives than others but then again this is true to say of any group of people.

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1 Ibid pages 62-63
2 The Minneapolis St. Paul Pioneer Press, December 21st 1880.
3 Ibid.
4 Minnesota Historical Society Minnesota State Population Census : schedules, 1865-1905 (1885) Roll 21
5 Minnesota Historical Society 1900 Census Vol 3 Ed. 24
6 Minnesota Historical Society. Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910
7 Minnesota Historical Society, Graceville Enterprise Friday March 19, 1909, page 1
8 Minnesota Historical Society, Graceville Enterprise Friday march 26, 1909, page 1
9 Minnesota Historical Society, Graceville Enterprise December 12, 1919 page 1.
10 Ibid page 1.

Maxine Keoghan is a PhD candidate from the National University of Ireland, Galway, studying Irish Emigration. She resided in Minnesota for several years and became the Founder of Failte Minnesota, an organization whose mission is to establish an Irish cultural institute in Minnesota. Maxine currently lives in Waterford, Ireland, where she is involved in community development. Maxine spoke on the Graceville colony at the IGSI quarterly meeting in August 2001. Several descendants of the Connemaras were present at the meeting and offered their thoughts on the "controversy".

Editor's note: For further reading on Graceville and the Connemaras, consider "Forgetting Ireland: Uncovering a Family's Secret History" by Bridget Connelly, Borealis Books, 2003.

David Rencher May's Quarterly Speaker

Friday, May 19 and Saturday, May 20, 2006

David Rencher is Director of the Records and Information Division. Family and Church History Department in Salt Lake City, Utah. Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Rencher was part of the team that (1) identified the value of the records and (2) developed the technology to make the the Social Security Death Index (SSDI) available for genealogical research.

Friday, May 19 7:00 pm

Effective Use of the Family History Library Catalog

Mr. Rencher will introduce short cuts, organizational methodology and new features that may enhance your ability to find information on the Family History Library Catalog http://www.familysearch.org .

David Rencher

Saturday, May 20 9:30 am

Irish Emigration (out-bound, Ireland Sources)

When you've exhausted North American resources for identifying the place of origin for your Irish immigrant, learn what Irish resources are available to help solve the problem from the other side of the ocean.

Out of the Ashes - Irish Genealogical Collections

With the 1922 destruction of Ireland's Public Record Office, collections of copies, abstracts and extracts leading up to the event became extremely valuable. Learn how and when to use these collections to supplement the lack of original records for your Irish genealogy research.

Irish Genealogical Society International
Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota
Accessible Facility

IGSI members $5 donation (per day)
Non-members $8 dontation (per day)

2006 Quarterly Meeting Dates

Feb 18, May 20
Aug 26, Nov 18

Inspiring the Imagination to Greatness through Family History:

G·B· Shaw· Eugene O'Neill· Hugh Leonard

Summary by Nancy Grell

Saturday, February 18, 2006

Patrick O'Donnell, English Professor at Normandale Community College, Bloomington, MN, examined three Irish-American playwrights who were

Patrick O'Donnell

inspired and shaped by the relationships with their fathers. The intense electric charge of family memories met the skill of the writing craft and allowed them to create great works.

George Bernard Shaw, born 1856 in Dublin, was timid and scrawny child. Shaw's father was from the Presbyterian upper class but his alcoholism slid him toward the middle class. Shaw's mother attempted to flee during the honeymoon when she discovered her husband was not a teetotaler as she had been led to believe. Shaw learned from his background a sense of jokiness, a sense of the absurdity in life. His father was a man to imitate in reverse.

George left Dublin in 1876 intending to become a literary genius in London When he was in his 60s he wrote *St. Joan.* Joan shared Shaw's moral passion against the evils of society, and was a crusader against economic slavery. A shy person, George become "GBS" as a persona, just as Joan transformed from a shy, provincial farm girl into saint. Shaw, like St. Joan, avoided overt sexuality and alcohol. His fierce determination, setting on a mission to become famous, is similar to Joan's asking the French military for men and horses in order to remove the British from France.
Shaw believed in a higher "life force" which gave him a mission to improve society. In 1925 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Several volumes of Shaw's letters have been published and are well worth reading - especially those written toward the end of his life.

Eugene O'Neill's works are deeply autobiographical - raw, ragged American tragedies. *Long Day's Journey into Night,* written when O'Neill was in his 50s, is about his parents. His mother, Ella, was given morphine during his painful birth, and it was a family secret that she was addicted to morphine. In *Long Day's Journey,* the mother's sparkle was from morphine. O'Neill wanted the play withheld until 25 years after his death, but his wife released it shortly after his death. The play won a Pulitzer Prize, and influenced Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller.

O'Neill 's father, James was a glamorous actor, who played the lead role in *The Count of Monte Cristo* for 20 years. James was self-taught, materialistic, universally loved, and a great success. His mother, Ella was a shy and pretty who James married because she was unattainable to him. Their love was expressed through cycles of argument and reconciliation. James O'Neill's success exasperated and humiliated Eugene.

Early in his life, Eugene degraded himself, drinking heavily and hanging out in the Bowery. He was James' "waster son", but James paid for Eugene to take a new Harvard playwriting class. While registering, Eugene told his father, "Someday you'll be known as the father of Eugene O'Neill." That turned out to be prophetic. O'Neill was the first and only American playwright to win a Nobel Prize.

Hugh Leonard's play *Da* details a battle between son and adoptive father. Leonard is critical of many things - a impassioned commentator. In *Da,* the son comes back after the father's death, and while going through his father's things the father returns to him as a ghost. The father was a uncultured, crude individual and the son a successful playwright who comes to deal with his father, who was the source of great frustration. In *Da* the son realizes that his father can't be locked away in memories but will forever be a a part of him.

The Irish Diaspora and Genealogy

Consider Worldwide Immigration Routes

by Tom Rice, CG

The very fact of the Irish Diaspora says that the Irish are everywhere, so why can't you find your ancestor(s)? It is because you are looking for one particular Irish person amongst a large and broadly dispersed population. You not only look for the proverbial needle in the haystack, but you have several haystacks through which to search. While Ireland's population never grew much beyond 8 million, some estimate the total population of today's Irish Diaspora at about 80 million worldwide - if all the haystacks of Irish-Americans, Irish-Canadians, Irish-New Zealanders, etc. are considered. Why look at more than two haystacks – Ireland and your own homeland? Why look at Australia if your ancestor(s) came directly from Ireland to England, or Canada or the United States?

The answer, to why look in more than Ireland and your current country, has several parts. The most obvious is that your ancestor(s) may not have come directly from Ireland to where they eventually settled. Another is that your lineage may have immigrated in stages to the place where you now find yourself. One person, couple or family may have left Ireland and settled in England only to have a latter part of the line transported to Australia from where a subsequent generation left to go to Canada or the United States.

Another reason to look elsewhere is rooted in the maxim that when you hit a genealogical brick wall you go around it. One way is to look at the records that apply to your target person's siblings, parents, children, neighbors etc. This is often difficult in Irish genealogical research because those other people may have gone to a different destination or followed a different route to the same destination. In one of my Irish lines, several siblings came to the United States while others stayed in Ireland and another went to England and a spouse came to the United States after a two-year stint in Canada.

Given that many Irish genealogical searches necessitate looking in several countries, how should you go about such a research project? The answer is simple: the same way you research in any country other than your homeland. Learn what records were kept, what they contain, where they are now, and how best to access them. Look at the history of Irish emigration to that country. Learn a bit about the history of that country, especially as pertains to the Irish immigrant. Learn something of that county's geography.

An excellent place to start multi-country searching would be to read either the chapter entitled "The Irish Overseas" in David Ouimette's new *Finding Your Irish Ancestors*[1] or the more in depth chapters entitled "United States," "Canada," Australia," "New Zealand," "Great Britain and "The British West Indies" in Radford and Betit's *Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*.[2] The Radford and Betit book is especially good on this topic. The authors point to other resources to gain greater understanding of how to pursue Irish ancestors in those countries. Another excellent resource is the many articles on various Irish Diaspora components that appeared in the now no longer published periodical, *Irish at Home and Abroad*, edited by Radford and Betit. (Readers can obtain back issues of this publication through the IGSI bookstore. Go to http://www.irishgenealogical.org/bookstore/store_FOM.html to see article titles and what issues are still available). Among the best introductions to research in any country are the county specific research guides provided by Family History Library. These can be purchased online (http://www.familysearch.org) or at local Family History Centers or in most cases downloaded for free as Adobe Acrobat PDF files.

The Internet is a fruitful place to search for information on the Irish immigrant populations in the various settling places of the Irish Diaspora. A Google search on "Irish Diaspora" plus "genealogy" yields 860 hits. Omitting the term "genealogy" the number of hits rises to 63,000. A good a place to learn more about the Diaspora in general and various aspects of it in particular is http://www.irishdiaspora.net. Another search strategy would be to try terms such as "Irish, Australia, genealogy." Cyndi's List at http://www.cyndislist.com is a must for finding Internet resources for each of the Diaspora destination countries.

Whenever your search takes you to a distant place, avail yourself of the assistance of those with in depth local knowledge by using message boards and email lists. These may be specific to a country, or a much more focused locale such as a province, a county or a town. There are forums that are topic specific such

as the Irish in a given place. Surname lists may be helpful to find cousins who descended from your ancestor's siblings who emigrated to a different destination. In the United States, the Association of Professional Genealogists web site at http://www.apgen.org lists both U.S. based researchers with expertise in other countries and professionals living in those countries. The Board for the Certification of Genealogists associates at http://www.bcgcertification.org lists genealogists based in the U.S. and those living abroad with expertise that can help you research your wandering, widespread Irish ancestors. Another approach would be to go to the local genealogy societies in the countries or even more locally where you are targeting your Diaspora research. Many can be found through Cyndi's list or via World GenWeb Project at http://www.worldgenweb.org

Sometime when we research a distant locale we need the help of a local professional. The Internet can help find that expertise. There are numerous lists of professionals covering the Irish Diaspora destinations.

Another and perhaps more immediate questions is: How do you learn where your ancestor may have been before finally settling in your homeland? As is the case with most genealogical research, the old basics apply. Start with the known, the here and now, the last record created for a person and move backwards up the line and up the person's life until their birth. This translates into looking at tombstones, death records, obituaries and all censuses where your ancestor might have been enumerated. Often an obituary will outline an ancestor's path from Ireland to their final resting place. Censuses that show the entire family may reveal that one or more children or even a spouse was born in a country other than Ireland or your current homeland. The birth of a child in another country is a strong clue. A spouse listed as born in another country may or may not indicate that the other spouse was there also. The couple may have been married in that country or later in your current homeland. Even if an obituary does not mention the immigration path, it may point to siblings that lived abroad. Siblings have at least one parent in common, and thus can be a likely target for research aimed at identifying the next generation up the line.

If your ancestral line(s) meandered from country to country, see this not just as a genealogical research challenge, but see it as an opportunity to add richness to your family story by looking at the history and social fabric of those places where they stopped along the way. Each way station adds depth and texture to the family story. My ancestors left Ireland and came to the United States at very distant times from each other. One family came in the mid 1830's, another couple came separately and married here in the early 1850s, another individual left Ireland around 1870 and finally another couple left singly and married here in the late 1890s. Each left a different Ireland and each came to a different place and situation in the United States. One came after a two-year stint in Montreal while another family moved from the United States to Canada leaving some members there when others returned to the United States. This history seems like a tangled web, but in reality it is a very interesting tapestry waiting for us to see the picture it portrays.

1 Ouimette, David. *Finding Your Irish Ancestors, A beginner's Guide.* (Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2005), pp 35-52.

2 Radford, Dwight A., and Kyle J. Betit. *Discovering Your Irish Ancestors.* (Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2001) pp. 14-157.

Tom Rice, CG is a professional genealogy researcher, lecturer, teacher and writer. He is the managing editor of The Septs, a director of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, past treasurer and co-first vice president of IGSI and a genealogy help desk volunteer for the Minnesota History Society. He can be contacted at info@heritagehunters.com or through his web page, http://www.heritagehunters.com.

Capturing and Writing the Truth of Our Ancestors Lives

Handling Conflicting and Sensitive Information

by Linda Miller

Lying makes a problem part of the future; truth makes a problem part of the past.
--Rick Pitino

After years of researching my family history, I began writing stories about my ancestors' lives. It's my way of making sure they won't be forgotten. As if the world could forget such people! Forced to leave the only homes they ever knew and the people they loved, they survived and triumphed over famine, coffin ships, disease, poverty, crime, discrimination, loneliness and wars. Could I really be related to such people?

Some stories are short and provide only a snapshot in time because of lack of information. My very beautiful, great aunt Kate never married. At a time when such a lifestyle was highly unusual and socially unacceptable, she smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol and had the same boyfriend for decades. I wrote a one page story about her. I would give a lot to have more details of her life.

Kate's father's (my great grandfather's) story is longer and more detailed. It includes his childhood in County Armagh, Ireland and what it was like to live there in the 1840's. He attended grade school in New York City, lived in Illinois, and eventually moved to Minnesota. He became a teenage soldier after the Indians attacked settlers at New Ulm. After the war, he worked on a river boat on the Minnesota River eventually returning to farming. He married when he was thirty. He and his wife raised twelve children. He was Catholic. He was 5'7" tall, and had blue eyes, dark brown hair and wore a beard. He received a $12 a month pension from the United States government. He bounced his grandchildren on his knee singing "Yankee Doodle Dandy". It's enough material to craft a story that will be cherished by his descendants and will keep his memory alive. I'm glad that I know this much about a man who died eighty-five years ago.

As I write the stories of Kate, her father and others, I am aware of how elusive the truth of someone's life can be, especially if the writer never had the opportunity to know the subject. I long to know more. What was their temperament? What did they think about their lives, their experiences and their world?

If you research for any time at all, you probably amass an impressive collection of documents detailing ancestors' lives. Newspaper clippings, obituaries, census records, birth and death documents, and letters tell you something, even a snippet, of the person they were.

You may have some family stories from which to draw. All together they contain the information needed to write about your ancestor's life. This body of evidence holds the clues to their character and makeup and ultimately, that of our own. The documents we leave behind confirm our existence. Some facts could never tell the whole story. Sometimes, they don't even tell the right story. I found incorrect information in newspaper clippings, county histories, obituaries, census records and even birth and death records.

Official documents can be wrong. So can family stories. My grandmother's birth certificate lists her name as Johanna Helen. Her name was Margaret Ellen. Supposedly the doctor was drinking when he recorded the information. My great uncle, Harrison Louden was renamed Harrison Lauden on his death record. How can that happen? A very old cemetery in Bloomington, MN, had a caretaker in the early years who kept burial records written on his window shade. Needless to say, the records are incomplete. In County Armagh, Ireland, I visited the Hughes Pub where the proprietor was also the funeral director. The pub was bombed in "the troubles" because the owner was "serving the soldiers." All the funeral records for the village, kept in the pub, were lost.

One of the richest sources for family historians, the obituary, seems to be wrong as often as not. I found misspelled names, incorrect burial information and brothers listed as cousins. Obituaries in the 19th century, especially from small town newspapers, were long and detailed. They were written in flowery language and talked about character and values. Were they true? Obituaries in the middle and late 20th century were more often about work and accomplishments. In the 21st century, most will be lucky to have an obituary that lists our name, date of death and surviving relatives.

Old obituaries tell us that our ancestors were amazing and heroic people. If they are to be believed, the dearly departed were God fearing people, honest, modest, well thought of by all, friends to everyone, brave, kind, generous, hospitable, hard working, loving parents and devoted spouses. Really? Our lives pale in comparison.

My favorite personal family history story was about my great, great grandmother, Bridget McArdle (Hughes). She, her husband and children left Ireland in 1846 or 1847. Her husband died on the voyage to America. She arrived in New York City, a widow, a foreigner, a single parent and a poverty stricken immigrant with no job skills. She must have been scared to death. I thought of her as Wonder Woman.

The family story was that Bridget and her two young teenage boys came to Minnesota by covered wagon. As I researched my mother's side of our family, I was delighted to discover the "History of Nicollet and LeSueur Counties, Minnesota", edited by William G. Gresham. There, among the biographical sketches of pioneers, I found a lengthy story about my grandfather, Thomas Hughes, who was Bridget's son. Although the book referred to him incorrectly as Theodore, it verified the covered wagon story.

It revealed a second husband named Patrick, more children, and a life I never knew about in Springfield, Illinois. In this version, Patrick died in Illinois. Bridget and the surviving children went to St. Peter, MN, by ox team bringing with them fifteen head of cattle. They arrived on October 6, 1857.

In the 1857 Territorial Census of Minnesota taken October 23 of that year, there, alive and well, was Patrick, living with Bridget and the children in Nicollet County, MN. That was the last mention of him. By 1860, and in all the future censuses during Bridget's life, Patrick disappeared. Was the census taker given wrong information? Did Patrick die in Illinois or was he living in MN in 1857? What became of him? The lack of family awareness of Patrick Carroll or of the children he and Bridget had together, could mean other things. Was he a scoundrel? Did he run off? Were they divorced? It's been an interesting story to write.

The records held more conflicting information about Bridget. Every ten years when the census was taken, she either stayed the same age as she was ten years prior or aged only 5 or 6 years! Was it intentional or didn't she know when she was born? Did one of her children provide the information to the census taker and guess at their mother's age? Did the census taker look at her and guess? I never located proof of Bridget's date of birth or baptism. She was probably born in Tynan Parish, County Armagh, Ireland. She married there in 1830 but church records are sketchy or non-existent prior to that time.

The obituaries published when she died refer to her as "the most aged lady in the city" or as belonging to the "race of early pioneers". One reported "she belongs to the octogenarians" and another that she "has reached the ripe age of 82 years" and another that she "died at a very advanced age." Censuses place her death age at 73, 76, 77, 78, or 82. There is no death certificate. Her obituaries stated that she was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in St. Peter, MN. Her sons and their families are there but she isn't.

Ommisions, Deceptions and Coverups

Records aren't the only source of unreliable information. Families "polish" and pass on stories to unsuspecting family researchers. To protect the family name and the possibility that a descendent might emerge in a century or two with penchant for genealogy research, my ancestors constructed revised versions of certain aspects of our family story. They embellished facts, hid others, and gave false information to newspapers. Some confusion was unintentional. Each generation played their part in the deception, so the blame can't be laid at the feet of just one culprit.

Some hidden things are the typical events that people feel shameful about, particularly previous generations. Not all matter so much in the over all scheme of things. Knowing the details makes your family story more interesting and meaningful. They bring those "perfect" people from the obituaries to life and help us realize they were real human beings who coped with life as we all do. As you write, and if you write the truth, you gain an understanding of your ancestor's plight and will look at them with compassion. Human failings are part of living a life. An ancestor's mistakes do not diminish us but lying about them might.

What might you find if you look closely? Possibly children born out of wedlock, shotgun weddings, alcoholism, mental illness, criminal behavior, financial ruin, genetic illness, suicide or even murder. My family covered up or neglected to mention Downs Syndrome, alcoholism, mental illness and other sad and tragic events.

'Capturing and Writing the Truth of Our Ancestors Lives' continued on page 74

'Capturing and Writing the Truth of Our Ancestors Lives' continued from page 73

You may decide not to write about the family secrets. Discovering them could clear up some mysteries and may help break through that brick wall in your research. They help write compelling stories because they won't be populated with saintly, one dimensional characters plucked from an obituary. Writing the truth is nearly as hard as living it. Never lie in your stories unless you write fiction. Family stories are written for future generations. They deserve to know the truth. Hopefully you will write without blame, shame or reprisal.
The plot and life events made the person who they were or are. Certain omissions, if are important, may result in a story that doesn't ring true. A true story, written with tolerance and love, will be compelling and worthwhile.

William Zinsser, in his book Inventing the Truth; the Art and Craft of Memoir, discusses the authors Frank McCourt, Pete Hamil, Mary Karr and Tobias Wolff. Zinsser says of their work that "There's no self-pity, no whining, no hunger for revenge; the writers are as honest about their own young selves as they are about the sins of their elders. We are not victims, they want us to know. We come from a tribe of fallible people, prisoners of our own destructiveness, and we have endured to tell the story without judgment and to get on with our lives."

I wonder how I might appear if one of my hoped for great-great grandchildren decides to research my life and write about me. Would I even recognize myself from what they might write? I will leave a paper trail, no matter how diligently I employ my shredder. When I think about which records they might discover, it makes me nervous. What if they stop after unearthing my 9th grade report card, revealing the D grade in algebra? Maybe they won't stop until they find the traffic ticket I got in the 1980s. Or until they find that horrible passport photo I had taken one night after a long, exhausting day at work. It will convince them I was depressed or ill. Or worse, maybe they won't find anything and they'll base it on stories from a forgetful or untruthful source! Winston Churchill had the right idea when he said, "History will be kind to me, for I intend to write it." So do I.

I want my descendents know the reasons behind the choices I made; about my beliefs and values and not just the facts from some record they might stumble across. If they read my version of me, they will know and understand who I was, what I stood for and how I influenced those who came after me.

In your search for the truth, check and double check your sources. In cases of conflicting accounts, look for another source. Interview or re-interview relatives, search public records again. Write the conflicting sources into your story. Tell the story as you think it occurred but let the reader know that the records and stories conflict. Instead of saying, "Bridget arrived in New York City the first of August, 1847.", you could say, "According to her application for citizenship, known as the Declaration of Intentions, Bridget arrived in New York City sometime around the beginning of August in 1847. Other accounts mention 1846 as the year of arrival but that is unlikely because....."

Another approach: "One of Bridget's obituaries said she was buried next to a daughter and grandchild in the Catholic Cemetery in St. Peter. Cemetery records do not support that. Her daughter and grandchild aren't there either. Perhaps they are together in a nearby resting place."

Every one of your ancestors lived a life packed with stories waiting to be told. As a family researcher, you have the ability to find those stories and the opportunity to write them in a honest and caring way. It's a wonderful gift of heritage to your family ensuring that your ancestors will not be forgotten.

Linda Miller is a member of the Irish Genealogical Society International where she volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis area.

Voices of the Irish Immigrant Information
Wanted Ads in The Truth Teller New York City 1825-1844

By Diane Fitzpatrick Haberwstroh and Laura Murphy DeGrazia

Book Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

The Truth Teller, founded in 1825, was New York's first Catholic newspaper created to counteract the anti-foreign and anti-Catholic tone of many other publications of the time. Like many papers, it carried notices of immigrants seeking contact with relatives, friends and former neighbors who had also come to America. These often poignant advertisements are rich in genealogical clues to relationships and places.

A typical entry:
December 9, 1837 Of **James Barry** and his wife, **Johanna Ryan,** daughter of **Thomas Ryan** and **Mary Madigan,** CASTLE MONTGRETT [CASTLEMUNGRET], new the City of LIMERICK. They sailed from Limerick in the Ship *Energy*, from Quebec, last April. It is supposed they are in new York. Any information respecting them, will be thankfully received by **Johanna's** father and mother, who are now residing in PRESCOTT, UPPER CANADA. Direct in care of **James Higgins,** Grocer, OSCOTT, UPPER CANADA.

The 15-page introduction provides an overview of the changing picture of Irish immigration during this time period. It details the paper's history, and explains the presentation of the ads and the indexes. The key to a successful look-up in this book is to use the extensive indexes (56 pages) of surnames, and the indexes of place names for Ireland, the United States, Canada and other countries plus a listing of New York City streets cited in ads. The use of emboldened names and of small caps for place names in each listing helps the reader identify these items.

The claim is that an item-by-item check of these ads versus those appearing in the *Boston Pilot* during overlapping years revealed little duplication.

Whether you find your ancestor(s) listed in one of these compilation of advertisements is a hit or miss affair. Nonetheless, it is always wise to check. A successful lookup may well provide the missing link necessary to make progress in tracing your immigrant ancestors and their families.

New York: The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 2005 . $22.00 NYGBS Members and $31.00 Non-Members.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

The funeral of Father Ravoux , one of seven men recruited from France to minister in the "valley of the Mississippi", received much attention:

High Tribute To Monsignor Ravoux

The funeral of Rev. Father Ravoux, pioneer of the Catholic Church in Minnesota, occurred at the Cathedral in St. Paul on last Saturday morning. Eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of the man whose active life reached back to the time when there was no St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Minnesota. . . . An especially touching and appropriate tribute was paid to the departed priest by the attendance in a body of the Old Settlers' Association and the Territorial Pioneers. . . and the Historical Society.

"Ravoux was ordained priest in 1840. He labored at first at Prairie du Chien and in 1841 came to Minnesota the missionary of the Sioux. . . by the aid of interpreters composed in Sioux a catechism". (Bishop Ireland)

The Irish Standard, Saturday, January 27, 1906

Source: The Irish Standard was a weekly newspaper published at Minneapolis, Minnesota, from May 5, 1894 to June 19, 1920.

Irish Migration Patterns The Late 1600s through the Mid 1800s

The Diaspora in Historical Framework

by Glenn O'Meara

Irish genealogical research should include consideration of historical, geographic, socio-political and cultural context. This author became aware of these issues as he traced his family's journey from Rathcormick, County Cork to the Ottawa Valley in Canada in 1823 and then on to Le Sueur County, Minnesota in 1868.

British West Indies

1640 to 1649, Oliver Cromwell's suppression of the Irish rebellion and resettlement of Ireland with British citizens transformed the population of Ireland. In 1649, nearly three-fourths of the land and five-sixths of the houses belonged to British settlers. As the Irish natives were exiled, their movements created regional migration patterns throughout the world.

The West Indies, where an estimated 30,000 to 80,000 Irish were exiled, played an important role during Cromwell's campaign. The British West Indies, specifically Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica and the major Leeward Islands of Antigua, St. Kitts (St. Christopher), Nevis and Montserrat, are of significant importance to researchers trying to trace the path of their Irish ancestors on their way to settle in the American colonies in the 1600's and early 1700's. This is especially true after the conquest of Jamaica in 1655 when the British West Indies and American colonies became the focal point for exiled Irish. Irish were shipped to the West Indies from the 1640's until 1788 when convict transportation shifted to Australia.

Australia

Australia became the preferred location for Irish prisoner transportation during the period of 1788 to 1868. It is estimated that 161,000 convicts were sent to the Australian colonies in these years. However, Australia was far from being settled by only convicts. Nearly five percent of pre-famine voluntary-emigrants from Ireland willingly made the long voyage to Australia.

Australia's history as a penal colony may yield better records than the United States or Canada because the Irish prisoner lives were documented from the time they left Britain or Ireland, to their arrival, and their subsequent release. Those having history of a possible convict in their family may want to investigate Australian sources. Such thorough record keeping increases the chances of locating a birthplace or place of origin in Ireland.

British Isles

By 1843 half a million Irish were living in Britain, most notably, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester. The resettling of Ireland brought many directly to England and Scotland.

Canada

Canada was for many years the preferred North American destination for many Irish immigrants. Because of its status in the British colonial system and England's desire to populate the country, passage was often easier and cheaper from Ireland or Britain to Canada than to the United States.

Between 1825 and 1845 the total number of Irish emigrants to North America is estimated in excess of 800,000 people. In the late 1820's and early 1830's, Canada attracted two-thirds of these Irish emigrants. The peak years were 1831 – 1832 and then again in the 1840's. Two-thirds of the Irish in Ontario were Protestants, which continued until after the Famine emigration of the late 1840's. However, many Protestants left Ontario after the granting of the Catholic emancipation, which gave voting rights to Catholics in 1829.

In some instances, Irish immigration to Canada took the form of chain migration. Chain migration is the successive migration of groups or individuals, such as related family members or whole communities that share a common culture and geographical region. They follow one another from their native country to the new land, resettling together. Evidence of this can be found in place names that tell the story of where the first settlers originated in Ireland.

United States

During the first hundred years of the union, the United States promoted immigration as part of its westward expansion. Of the 250,000 immigrants that came into the United States of America between 1776 and 1820, it is estimated that 100,000 emigrated from Ireland alone.

It wasn't until after 1835 that the United States became the preferred destination

for the Irish emigrant, accounting for 60 percent of Irish emigrants from that period on.

A look at migration patterns reveals that four major immigration waves hit the United States. We are currently in the forth wave. The first wave of immigrants arrived before 1820 and consisted primarily of English-speakers from the British Isles. The second wave of immigration occurred between the 1840's and 1850's and was dominated primarily by Irish and German immigrants. This second wave challenged the dominance of American Protestants and English heritage and led to a backlash against Catholics and immigrants. As many researching Irish heritage know, the potato blight that began in the mid 1820's with the most devastating years occurring in the late 1840's, gave rise to the greatest influx of Irish immigrants to the United States. The third wave, which occurred between 1880 and 1914, brought more than 20 million immigrants to the United States, mostly from eastern and southern Europe. This group found jobs in the factories in the cities of the Northeast and Midwest. World War I slowed the third-wave of immigration, as did the onset of the numerical quotas of the 1920's.

The forth and current wave of immigration began with immigration reforms in 1965 that eliminated quotas that had favored European immigrants. Instead, immigrants receive priority based upon established family living in the United States, or if their skills are needed. The volume of immigrants rose sharply, with a major country of origin shifting from Europe to Latin America to Asia.

Knowledge of these successive waves of immigration helps an Irish researcher in the United States focus their research efforts. Successive waves if immigrants often displace the previous wave from the place of their first settlement. The second wave Irish settlements were often displaced by the third wave Eastern European communities. Much the same phenomenon is repeated as the newly arrived Hispanic, Somali and Hmong immigrants move into the settlements of the third wave East Europeans. And so it goes. One big difference is that the emigration has been a part of the Irish culture for centuries and they move to distant shores over a very long period of time. Today may be one the most unique moments in history when Ireland is experience an influx of immigrants itself, but maybe that is only a repeat or mirror image of the Viking and Norman immigrations to Ireland.

This article examined Irish migration patterns over time from a global perspective. To fill in the research , learn more about the history of the region being investigated and connect with the local genealogical societies for assistance.

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Glenn O'Meara earned a BA in Anthropology and Geography from the University of Minnesota. He is currently working on his MBA at the University of St. Thomas of St. Paul, Minnesota. He is a board member-elect for the Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI). His has pursued his genealogical research for the last 15 years and continually refines his research techniques to take advantage of changing technology.

The Seanachie

Putting Your Irish Ancestors into Historical Perspective

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

If you've been doing genealogy awhile, you've probably noticed that the trend has shifted quite a bit. Genealogists used to be focused on gathering names, dates, and places, and trying to get their lineage back as far as they could. Today, most genealogists are no longer satisfied with just names, dates, and places that appear on charts and forms. They want to learn about the people behind the names. What was life like for our ancestors? How did they dress? What did they eat? What did the houses they lived in look like and how were they furnished? Genealogical records don't ordinarily tell us that kind of information, leaving gaps in our ancestors' stories. So how do you find out that kind of detail? Turn to social histories. Social histories supplement the genealogical sources, describing the common experience, the day-to-day activities, and the folkways of everyday people.

Irish Social History

After researching genealogical sources on your Irish ancestors, turn to Irish social histories to get the broader picture. For example, let's say one of your ancestors was one of the millions who left Ireland during the famine and went to the United States. What would the journey be like for him? Or, suppose your ancestor didn't leave, but stayed and survived the famine. What was life like for her in Ireland? Even though you may not have any surviving documents like letters or diaries, or surviving stories passed down in the family, by reading histories of the famine and famine emigrants, which describe the typical experience of ordinary people, you can get a good idea of what it was like for your ancestor.

Sources for Social History

Common experiences, such as the famine, are excellent topics for combining what you have learned about your ancestors from genealogical sources and what you'll learn by reading social histories. Let's look at another example. Suppose your ancestor lived in rural Ireland in the early nineteenth century. You want to know more about the typical types of cottages and how they were furnished. First, search online. Here are some sites that will give you pictures and descriptions of Irish dwellings:

- Ulster American Folk Park http://www.folkpark.com/collections/ireland/buildings/
- Bunratty Folk Park http://www.shannonheritage.com/Folk_Park.htm

Then look for published sources, such as

- *Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape*, edited by F.H.A. Aalen, Kevin Whelan, and Matthew Stout (Crosses Green, Cork: Cork University Press, 1997).
- *Irish Country Households*, by Kevin Danaher (Cork and Dublin: Mercier Press, 1999).
- *Ways of Old: Traditional Life in Ireland*, by Olive Sharkey (Dublin: The O'Brien Press, 2000).

These publications will tell you what life in rural Ireland was typically like. Although these books were published in Ireland, you can likely find copies of them in libraries or through online booksellers.

Blending Social History with Family History

Even though you don't know for certain how your ancestor's home was furnished, you can speculate when you start writing your family history. Here's an example:

> The McGuire house in County Donegal probably had an open hearth at floor level and the kitchen area likely had flagstone flooring, making it easy to sweep and keep clean. Folks kept the entire space in front of the hearth open, and what sparse furniture they had was placed against walls. A big dresser—or what we would call today a china cabinet—was the most elaborate piece of furniture in the kitchen, and it stood at the opposite end of the hearth on the wall that separated kitchen and bedroom. On the four or five open shelves at the top, women displayed their blue-and-white willow-patterned china, earthenware mugs, crockery, and dishes. In dresser drawers were eating utensils, and if the bottom had open cabinets, it might be used as a coop for hens. If the McGuires had a kitchen table at all, it would have been set against another wall, usually under a window, and in some households, the table was a "falling table," one that could be folded up against the wall when not in use.

Notice the speculative wording I've used: "The McGuire house in County Donegal *probably* had an open hearth at floor level..." and "*If* the McGuires had a kitchen table at all, it would have been set against another wall,..." This wording clues the reader that I'm not certain about these details.

In genealogy, we make speculations all the time. You've no doubt seen family history books or scholarly articles that contain sentences like, "He was *almost certainly* the son of Seamus O'Neill," or, "The McLaughlins *probably* left Oklahoma about the time of the dust bowl," or, "John and Delia *likely* had the following children," or, "Thomas *may have* married as his first wife, Mary Hoolihan." These speculations aren't pulled out of thin air. Researchers suspect these might be the scenarios based on their research findings, but they aren't 100 percent sure, so they use what some people call weasel wording to indicate that they're speculating. You can use this same technique in your narrative family history, because you will be basing your speculations on your research into social history sources.

So even without knowing for certain if this is how the McGuires lived, you can speculate based on your research of how typical rural Irish families lived. Most people who lived in the rural parts of Ireland lived in houses that were similar to the one I described, so I feel on safe ground speculating about how the McGuires likely lived. For a good example of using speculative wording in an Irish family history, read Thomas Keneally's *The Great Shame: And the Triumph of the Irish in the English-Speaking World.*

This putting "flesh on the bones" with social history research will give you and your descendants a greater appreciation of what your ancestors lives were like, and will make those dry names, dates, and places come alive.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, a Certified Genealogist, holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research and leading writers' retreats in Ireland. She teaches nonfiction writing online at http://www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History and Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. Sharon can be reached through her Web site at http://www.SharonCarmack.com.

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We appreciate all members who renew and continue to support IGSI. Here we acknowledge those who donated ten dollars or more during the period November 1, 2005 through February 1, 2006. Their generosity helps the IGSI further its mission to assist members with their Irish genealogy.

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Information Wanted

Finding Missing Family and Friends

http://infowanted.bc.edu

by Kathleen Strickland

In 1831 the Boston Emigrant Commissioner placed an advertisement in a Catholic newspaper, the Boston Pilot, trying to find Patrick McDermott, whose wife and children were stranded at the port of Boston. They would be soon shipped back to Ireland if no one appeared to claim them. This was the beginning of the "Missing Friends" ads that would be published during the next 90 years.

People from Ireland, America and beyond placed ads in the Pilot, attempting to reconnect with family and friends. The ads ran from 1831 to 1921, until the mail service became a simpler and more reliable way for people to keep in touch. Many Irish had no idea of the size of ports like Boston and New York City, let alone the immensity of North America. Parents could not find children, brothers could not find sisters. People placed ads in the Pilot hoping to be reunited.

Ruth-Ann Harris, who transcribed these records for the New England Historic and Genealogy Society, is a professor at Boston College. She gave the database to the college which published it on the school's website as http://infowanted.bc.edu.

The online database of more than 30,000 names currently covers the years 1831-1856 plus 1901 and 1913, with more years to be added. The amount of information in the ads varies immensely, from first name and place of origin to occupation, past known residences, medical conditions and so forth. The address of the person placing the ad is usually mentioned, which can help in locating a family after they landed in America.

Information Wanted is organized in searchable form from many perspectives, but it does not offer images of the original ads. The database and the actual advertisements are available in book form or on CD at various libraries (including the IGSI library). Members of NEHGS can search Society's online database that also includes the original advertisements.

The homepage of Information Wanted offers searchers a short history of "Missing Friends," a fill-in box for a simple search, and a choice of tabs: About, History, Resources and Advanced Search.

- *About:* Background of the database project.
- *History:* Overview of the great famine and the Boston Pilot newspaper.
- *Resources:* List of Web sites, books, CDs and videos referencing emigration history and Irish genealogy.
- *Advanced Search:* Search all fields of data, such as name, home in Ireland and occupation.

On the right side of the homepage in Search the Database, enter first name, surname, gender, location, arrival port—or any combination of these—to locate the person you are researching.

The resulting list will show Name of Missing, Home County, Arrival Port, Date and Edit (the person who placed the ad). The list is alphabetized in soundex form by the name of the missing person, but you can click on any of these fields (column headers) to rearrange the data. Clicking on County, for instance, will alphabetize the list by Irish county name. Occasionally the resulting list may come back in reverse-alphabetic order. Not all names have an entry in all fields.

Clicking on one of the names takes you to the results page, categorized as follows:

- *Missing person's information*
  Mrs. Carney of New Haven, Connecticut placed an ad for Ambrose Carney, tailor, 6-feet tall with gray eyes and a fair complexion, who disappeared and left his wife and four children in distress.
- *Seeking person's information*
  A parent seeking a child often did so from the home in Ireland, leading to more information of place of origin. If an in-law is searching, you may discover an elusive name on the female side of your family.
- *Point of origin information*
  This can be detailed and a real goldmine. Patrick Haughrey, looking for his sisters Grace, Margaret and Bridget, noted that they hailed from County Donegal, parish of Kilcar, townland of Kilcar, Banagh barony and Glenties poor-law district.
- *Work history*
  This category reveals a lot about occupations of the Irish after they came to America. In 1851, James B. King was looking for Michael Lawler and stated that Michael had been working on an Erie Canal extension as a stone quarry laborer for Riley & Powers of Greenville, Pennsylvania.
- *Location after arrival*
  Sometimes you can establish a path of migration. Edward Moran was last seen in Cairo, Illinois, and had earlier been in St. Louis, Mis-

souri; Martin Butler, a shipbuilder, had been in New Orleans and then moved on to Cincinnati, Ohio.

- *Travel information*
  This may reveal the port of departure, port of entry and name of the ship. It can reveal an intended destination. Bryan O'Mealy was searching for his brother Peter. He knew Peter was sick with fever and ague in Wisconsin and had left to go south to Cairo, Illinois.

Starting a search from the Advanced Search page offers you the chance to select from the criteria in all of the above fields, plus a keyword search. Results will be alphabetized by the name of the missing person.

Don't give up if you can't locate an ancestor right away. More names will appear on the website as years are added to the database. Spend some time just browsing through the information that comes up when you search through names and places, and be sure to try keyword searches. You'll find a small window into the lives of our Irish immigrant ancestors.

TIPS

- *Spelling*
  Searching on James O'Mailey gave me 17 results—all forms of the name O'Neill, which has the same soundex code as O'Malley. Looking for just O'Malley brought up 223 results in alphabetical order, again, mostly O'Neills and a few O'Maileys. The results did not include any version of Malley, so if you are dealing with an O' or a Mac that appears and disappears over time, be sure to check variant spellings.
- *Location*
  If you know the townland of your ancestors, search on it and see the names of others who came from the area. Be aware that soundex also applies here, so if you search on Kilcar, for instance, your results will include Kilcrae and Kilcree.
- *Keyword*
  Keyword searches can bring up unexpected results and allow you to follow your curiosity deep into the ads. Searching for the word "murder" gives you both people feared murdered and a few wanted for murder. A search for the word "blind" reveals a number of immigrants who the left their homes in Ireland even though they were unable to see.

Kathleen Strickland, a IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

Volunteers

by Jeanne Bakken

Thank you to all the volunteers who give generously of their time to make our organization what it is today. We would especially like to thank those that work in the library on "Irish Saturday": Beth Mullinax, Kathy Lund, Val Morrison, Joanne Heinz, Florence Myslajek, Nancy Greil, Ida Troye, Beth Vought, Bob Vought and Kathy Sullivan.

A big thank you to Jim Eaton (Pat's husband) who built a computer desk, a 6 foot bulletin board, and 3 walls of book shelves for the IGSI Office and Bookstore (and he's not even a member!). Bless him for helping make the spaces much more efficient.

We are always looking for new volunteers to help out on the 2nd Saturday of the month at the library. Training is provided and it's a great way to get to know what is really in the Irish Collection at MGS and meet other IGSI members.

The Indexing Project now has volunteers from as far away as Coos Bay OR (Len Luttrell), Olney MD (Sheila Strickland), Willits CA (Geri Lusnia), and Duluth MN (Eileen Gannon) - in addition to the many from the Twin Cities area. We're making great progress. Several dozen newly completed indexes will soon be posted on the web site.

More computer-entry volunteers would be welcome, to create indexes of documents. Work at home (either MAC or PC) or at the IGSI office. Flexible goal dates.

For more information on becoming a volunteer, contact Jeanne Bakken at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org or (952) 832-5633.

Ask Connemara Kate

Accessing Irish Civil Registration records

by Beth Mulinax

Dear Kate: I have never been able to find any records of my great-grandparents, Patrick O'Kane and wife Mary Catherine McHugh O'Kane, who died in County Galway around 1889 to 1896. Can you help me with this?

Kate Says: Because Ireland has so few early records, and many of our ancestors migrated in the 1840/1850s, we forget that civil registration of births, marriages and deaths began on 1 January 1864 in Ireland. Just because it was 'required' doesn't mean that everyone is registered after that date. It was the responsibility of the parents, couple, or family to report the birth, marriage or death. Most births and deaths occurred in the home. Even if the couple were married by a priest or minister, the couple had to report the marriage to the appropriate district. You have three choices to search for these records.

(1) The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) microfilmed the index to these records as well as the actual records. The first step is to request the microfilm of the Index of Deaths for the appropriate year(s). If you find your ancestors on the Index, it will give you the book and page numbers so you can then request the microfilm with the appropriate book.

(2) You can write the Office of the Registrar General, Government Offices, Convent Road, Roscommon, Ireland. The cost is 10 Irish Euro for Deaths (about $15.00 US). Certified copies are 20 Irish Euro (about $25.00 US).

(3) The easiest way to order is by going to the Registrar's website: http://www.groireland.ie

You can order what you wish, give your credit card information on a secured site, and receive the certificate(s) within a few weeks. They usually only search for five years without extra charges so try and get your dates down to five years. (The General Register Office has births, deaths, and marriages for Northern Ireland through 1921.)

Most of our ancestors left behind parents, at least some siblings, and other relations. If you know the county, this would be the place to look for relatives if you haven't already done so.

IGSI has the indexes on permanent loan at the Oakdale (Minnesota) LDS Family History Center and also has the LDS film numbers for the indexes and the books. They are by year(s) so you may need several films if you do not have an exact date.

Grosse Ile: Gateway to Canada 1832-1937

By Marianna O'Gallagher

Book Reviewed by Jeanne Bakken, IGSI Second Vice-President

Marianna O'Gallagher provides a firsthand look at life on Grosse Ile when it was a quarantine station for ships bringing European immigrants to Canada. A majority of the immigrants were of Irish descent.

Located in the St. Lawrence River, about thirty miles downstream from Quebec, Grosse Ile, only one mile long and one-half mile wide, was a convenient place for ship inspection. The government wanted to keep the 1832 cholera outbreak out of North America.

The author uses letters, diaries and pictures to explore the struggle, not only of the sick, but of the doctors, nurses and soldiers who cared for them. A brief historical background on the St. Lawrence River, the Quebec Emigrant Society and Grosse Ile provides added insight. One chapter is dedicated to the monuments erected to commemorate the dead and the survivors. The largest monument is a forty-six foot high granite Celtic cross honoring Irish immigrants.

Of genealogical interest, the appendices include a list of more than 600 orphans taken from a 1847-1848 register. There is a list of 243 who died in the Grosse Ile hospital, with information on their age, date of death and their Irish county of origin. For anyone with Irish ancestors, even if they did not migrate through Canada, Gallagher's book paints a vivid picture of what many immigrants endured on their journey to a new land.

Carrig Books, 185 pages, $16.95
Available through the IGSI Bookstore

New Online: Update Surname Interests and Member Profile
http://www.irishgenealogical.org

by Kathy Lund

Have you checked out the IGSI website recently? Several new features make your IGSI membership more versatile.

Sign-up or renew membership online
Renew your membership online. New members can join on line. Encourage your genealogical friends to become a member and support IGSI.

Update or add to your surnames of interest lists online
To update your surname interests, go to the IGSI website at click on "Members' Page." You will be asked to login. There are very clear instructions on the page. (Check the mailing label of *The Septs* to find your membership number.) On the Members' Page, click on the "Member Profile" link. You can enter or change your "Basic Member Information" or your "Surnames of Interest." Now you can be certain to get that townland spelled correctly! The more current and accurate your information is on the website, the better chance you have to connect with other researchers with common interests.

There are three areas available in the surname section:

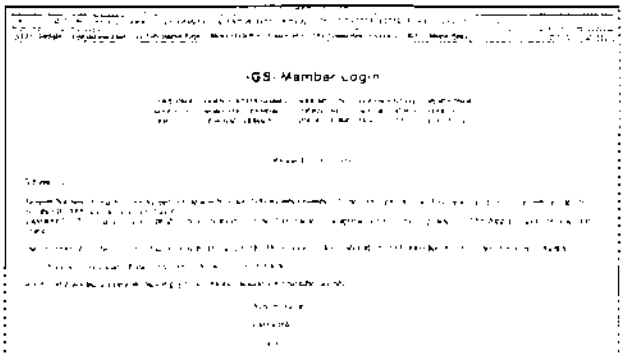
(1) ***Surname.*** There are no limits to the number of Irish surnames (or spelling variants) you may list. Having the list online removes the old restriction of limit on the number allowed for publication.

(2) ***Irish Location.*** If you are not certain of the Irish county for a family, leave that space blank. Fill it in later as your research progresses.

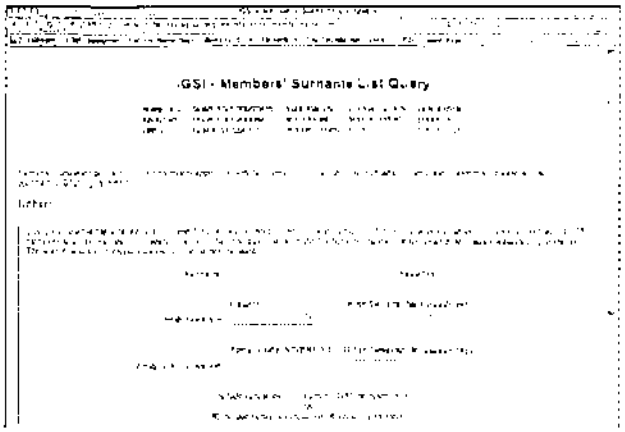
(3) ***Emigration Location.*** Keep the emigration trail in chronological order. For example, if your family went to New Brunswick, then to Boston, and finally to New Zealand, the entry should be CAN-NB; MA (Boston); NZL. The IGSI uses abbreviations devised by the international postal code system for countries and states.

Search for surnames of interest
It is a pleasure to check for surnames online and then contact other members with common interests. The Surname List is available in both the public and Members' Area of the website, but the member contact information is only available in the Members' Page. Visitors may check out the surname list in the public area and be impressed with our list, but they cannot locate the submitter. Be sure you are in the Members' Area to take full advantage of our surname list

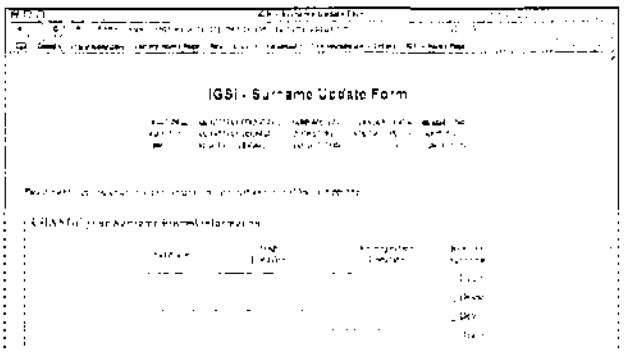
Update your email address
Has your email changed recently? Make the changes in the Members' Area at the Member Profile link. With your help we can keep this website relevant with up-to-the-minute contact data. A current email enables us to send notification of upcoming events and IGSI news.



Screen 1: Sign in screen for the members-only section



Screen 2: Query for your Surname



Screen 3: Making changes in your Surname list

Tom and Mary May

A Trip to Ireland Inspires Ancestral Research

by Ida Troye

Tom and Mary May, husband and wife, are a warm and welcoming presence at Irish Genealogical Society events. They approach everyone with big smiles and warm greetings. They stack chairs, arrange tables, carry books or do anything asked of them. They are the kind of volunteers that every organization hopes to find, and we found them (or they found us!).

In the year 2000, Tom and Mary's son Brian was attending the University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota. At his urging, Mary attended the Irish Fair held on the school's campus. She won the top raffle prize - a trip to Ireland. Can you imagine? What a dramatic introduction to her Irish heritage! Mary had never been to that magic place but knew it from grandparents' stories. Tom and Mary extended the four day trip to ten days. It wasn't long enough. They fell in love with the country and the people. They thought the experience was "wonderful" in spite of the fact that the dreaded Hoof and Mouth disease scare limited their access to many places.

After their trip, they got serious about researching family history. They had no details concerning the original location of Mary's ancestors in Ireland. Her grandfather lost his mother at age thirteen so it was too painful for him to talk about her. Thankfully, Mary's mother's family bible indicated that Mary's great-grandparents were born in Counties Wicklow and Mayo. They met and married in Minneapolis, Minnesota. True to what we're told, they needed to start their United States research first. The records at census and death records the Minnesota Historical Society were great resources (mnhs.org).

Mary searched the Internet and discovered IGSI right in her backyard. Tom and Mary joined in 2001. They became acquainted with the society by attending the classes offered on Irish Days. They made good use of the resources: Griffith's Valuation, the maps and books. The recently

Tom and Mary May

acquired microfilms of Minnesota Catholic church records (see Beth Mullinax's library column) provided an added bonus. They found marriage notes written after-the-fact in the baptismal page margins. The found a handwritten notation correcting the spelling of a name. Mary's tip: even if the dates are known or indexed, it pays to look at the original record.

One break though came when Beth suggested Mary try the International Genealogical Index at http://www.familysearch.org. Through information posted there, Mary found four additional ancestral siblings from Ireland. She suggests checking back often because more information was added as she researched. It's not always a successful resource but it worked for her.

Deciding to concentrate on one family name at a time to avoid confusion, the Mays used the Internet Irish phonebook (http://www.eircom.ie) to search for Mileys in County Wicklow. Using a map to plot the address locations, they narrowed it down to seven Mileys living in an area close to where Mary's ancestors lived. Mary wrote to each to ask if they knew of the families that emigrated. They received one response. The gentlemen merely reported that he forwarded their inquiry to the Wicklow Heritage Center. It was worth a try.

The surnames Mary researches are White, Miley, Kenny and Canny. Tom discovered that he is 3/64th Irish on his mother's side. He found the surname Brookens on his family tree. He will tell you that he "knew it all the time" because he loved Irish history and Irish genealogy from the beginning. There is an infinity of feeling there that is explained no other way.

Tom and Mary are impressed by the quality of the speakers at the IGSI quarterly meetings. They would never have had contact with these knowledgeable people any other way. It has been a great experience for them.

The Mays were so grateful for the help received, they decided to pay it back by volunteering. Mary made a weekly two-hour commitment to help catalogue IGSI books and periodicals on the library computer. (The catalogue is available on line at http://www.irishgenealogical.org/li-

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

January, February, March 2006

brary/libbooks.cfm.) There's a bonus to indexing - as she enters information, Mary's developing a long list of books she wants to read 'someday'.

The Mays will be helping at the Minnesota September conference, so if you see them, say "helio". If you have a question, just ask and if they don't know the answer, they will find out for you. You might also find them attending performances of the Minnesota based Irish dance school Rince na Chroi (Gaelic for "dance of the heart") where their son Brian is the stage manager.

Mary hopes that, whatever happens on the Internet, people will continue to belong to a society and attend the events in order to get that personal contact from which so much can be learned. She and Tom feel at home at the meetings. The people are so willing to be helpful.

Ida Troye. IGSI member for over 20 years, served as editor of The Septs journal for 13 years. She's a sought after genealogy speaker in the US and Canada. Ida teaches Irish genealogy, recently expanding her expertise to include genealogy on the Internet. She lives in Fish Lake, Minnesota

HERE –
You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have a portion of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Alabama - Samford University, Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR) will hold their conference June 12 - 16, 2006 at Samford University, 800 Lakeshore Drive, Birmingham, AL 35229. For more info: http://www.samford.edu/schools/ighr/highr.htm or e-mail: mbrhomas@samford.edu

Maine to New Hampshire Does anyone 'out there' know why couples traveled 20 miles from Springvale, ME to Rochester NH to marry in 1909? They went to the Church of Presbyterian Strangers. Many who made this trip were Irish emigrants who also took their children there to be baptized.

Massachusetts - FGS & NEHGS (**Federation of Genealogical Societies & New England Historic Genealogical Society**) are sponsoring a grand conference August 30 – September 2, 2006, in Boston. Many from IGSI will be attending as the conference is highlighting Irish research. For more info: http://www.FGS.org or http://www.FGSConference.blogspot.com

Minnesota Irish Fair, August 11, 12, & 13, 2006. Held on Harriet Island, St. Paul. Free! IGSI will be there with answers to your questions, or at least some of them.

Minnesota IGSI Family History Conference, September 30, 2006. Check for information in this issue of The Septs and on the IGSI website at http://www.irishgenealogical.org

Virginia Genealogical Society Spring Conference, 22 April 2006. Library of Virginia, 800 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA23230-3023. For more info: Web site: http://www.vgs.org ; e-mail: mail@vgs.org

Wisconsin Milwaukee Irish Fest, August 17-20, 2006. Irish Fest Summer School, August 13-18. http://www.irishfest.com

THERE –

Ulster History Foundation is celebrating their 50th anniversary year. Their conference
Belfast: Past, Present and Future will be held September 25-30, 2006.
http://www.ancestryireland.co.uk/conference.php

NOTE: Date change. **The Family History Writers's Retreat** (announced in the January 2006 issue) will be held October 7- 14, 2006. May 31 Early registration discount.
http://www.enchantingireland.com/Groups/040806.asp or http://www.youririshgenealogy.com

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested in travel in Ireland, check their official website: http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

Library Acquisitions

January, February, March 2006

PURCHASES

C126 – *Old Families of Lorne* [County Antrim] *& District from Gravestone Inscriptions, Wills and Biographical Notes.* Compiled by George Rutherford and edited by RSJ Clarke. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2004, 222 p., illus., alphabetical by cemetery [11 each].

H585 – *The Impact of the Domestic Linen Industry in Ulster* by W. H. Crawford. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2005, 223 p., illus., indexed.

H586 – *South Tipperary, 1570-1841. Religion, Law and Rivalry* by David Butler. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, IR, 2006, 336 p., illus., maps, indexed.

H587 – *Passing Through. The 82nd Airborne Division in Northern Ireland 1943/44* by John P. McCann. Published by Colourpoint Books, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, 2005, 128 p., many illustrations, especially of the airmen.

H589 – *The Conquest of Ireland* by Rev. George Hill. Vol. I – The Fall of Irish Chiefs & Clans, illus., indexed; Vol. II – Names in the Land Grants, illus., indexed; Vol. III – Londonderry Lands & Families, map, indexed; Vol. IV – Pynnar's Survey Special Census of Northern Ireland. Published by Irish Genealogical Foundation, 2004, 590 p., maps, illus.

I039 – *Index of the Great Northern Railroad's Personnel Files.* The indexing and digitizing done by Carol Haggerty and Pat Cady Eaton, Minneapolis MN. The actual files are located in the Minnesota History Center Library, St. Paul, MN. Unpublished, 39 p. [This is part of IGSI's indexing project, with all the work done by IGSI volunteers. A copy of the index was given to the Minnesota History Center Library.]

I036 – *The Irish in Toledo. History and Memory* edited by Seamus Metress and Molly Schiever. Published by the University of Toledo Urban Affairs Center Press, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH, 2005, 248 p., illus., indexed.

S080 – *Celtic Names for Children* by Loreto Todd. Published by O'Brien Press Ltd. Dublin 6, Ireland, 2004 (1998 original), 191 p., indexed.

NOTE: The following accessions were purchased by IGSI but are filed with the MGS collection for the ease of researchers. The microfilm [now a total of 50 churches in the Archdiocese of St. Paul & Mpls] are in one drawer, filed by county. We will research the church microfilm for a fee. [See Research Policy]

MGS – Canadian Collection. *Researching Canada's Home Children* by John D. Reid, Ph.D. Published by Heritage Productions, Book HC23, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 2005, 105 p., illus., indexed. [This is a great source if you think your ancestors into Canada were orphans. The Children were from all over the British Isles, including Ireland especially during the famine.]

MGS – Church of St. Patrick, Inver Grove, Dakota County, MN. Baptismal Records 1880 – 1992 [Earlier records with St. Agatha, Coates. [see below] 2 Microfilm

MGS – Church of St. Agatha, Vermillion & Coates, Dakota County, MN. Baptisms 1866 – 1993; Marriage 1908 – 1990; Death/Burial 1924 – 1992. 1 Microfilm

MGS – Church of St. Joseph, Rosemount, Dakota County, MN. Baptisms 1908 – 1993; Marriage 1878 – 1993; Death 1973 – 1993. 1 Microfilm

MGS – Church of All Saints, Lakeville, Dakota County, MN. Baptism 1876 – 1893; Marriage 1876 – 1993; Death 1876 – 1993. 1 Microfilm

MGS – Church of St. Michael, West St. Paul, Dakota County, MN. Baptism 1879 – 1989; marriage 1880 – 1989; Death 1934 – 1989. 3 Microfilm.

MGS – Church of St. Mary, Bellechester (Belvidere), Goodhue County, MN. Baptism 1865 – 1993; 1865 – 1992; Death 1873 – 1993. 1 Microfilm

MGS – Church of St. Columbkill, Belle Creek, Goodhue County, MN. [Included with Holy Trinity Goodhue, Co.] Baptism 1878 – 1993; Marriage 1883 – 1993; Death 1957 – 1993. 1 Microfilm

MGS – Church of Holy Rosary, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, MN. Baptism 1878 – 1990; Marriage 1878 – 1990; Death 1918 – 1990. 5 Microfilm

MGS – Church of Ascension, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, MN. Baptism 1890 – 1992; Marriage 1890 – 1992; Death 1925 – 1992. 4 Microfilm

MGS – Church of St. Peter (closed 1960), Credit River, Scott County, MN. [Records with St. Michael's Prior Lake, MN] Baptism 1854 – 1992. 1 Microfilm

DONATIONS

Some donations do not have a donor listed; those publications were left at the library as a donation, but no name given. We would like to give credit to these generous people and a special "thank you."

H588 – *A Short History of Tipperary*

Research Assistance
IGSI Member Benefit

Military Barracks (Infantry) 1874-1922 compiled by Walter S. O'Shea. Published by Phoenix Publishing, Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, 1998, 118 p., illus., map. Donated by Beth & Bob Vought, Hudson, WI.

K117 – *125th Anniversary St. Columbkill Catholic Church, Belle Creek Township, RR 2, Goodhue, MN* (Goodhue County), by the Anniversary Committees. Published by the Church, 1985, 33 p., illus. No index.

S020 – *Book of Irish Names. First, Family & Place Names* by Ronan Coghlan, Ida Grehan, and P.W. Joyce. Published by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1989, 128 p., alphabetical.

S081 – *Irish First Names* by Ronan Coghlan. Published by The Appletree Press Ltd, Belfast, NI, 1985, 72 p., alphabetical.

FH – *Quirke Genealogy and Family History of Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland: India, New Zealand, England, Australia, South Africa, and the United States* compiled & edited by Terence T. Quirke, Jr., Ph.d., F.I.G.R.S. Published and donated by the author, Golden Colorado, 2005, 631 p., illus., indexed.

FH – *Notes on the History of the Family of Rochfort or Rochefort with Genealogies of the Principal Irish Branches of the House* by R. R. Forlong. First Edition, published by Oxford Press, London, 1890, 200 p., indexed. [Rochfort Families in Westmeath and Kilkenny] Donated by Stephen Rochfort, Mechanicsburg, PA. 1 Microfilm

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- Source: New York Emigrant Savings Bank. Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- Source: O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection". Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- Source: Irish Passenger Lists. These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of arrival.
- Source: The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant advertisements in the Boston Pilot) Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish films. See website for complete list of parishes.

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- Townland Maps: The cost of photocopies is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish county. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result; the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

If you are looking for a particular publication that isn't listed, send an inquiry and you will be notified if it can be searched."

The cost of one-name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 30 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Send a self address stamped envelope (SASE) n case additional information is needed to complete research. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only. If you wish to join or rejoin IGSI, please refer to the membership form in this journal.

Upcoming Issues of *The Septs*

A Call for Contributions

by Tom Rice, CG, Managing Editor of The Septs

Proposed themes

In keeping with the practice of having a theme for each issue of the *The Septs*, the IGSI Board decided on the following schedule of themes for upcoming issues. We welcome articles that inform, instruct and, hopefully, inspire our readers. Your research path is unique so consider sharing it. Reading the story of another researcher's path of discovery may break through a brick wall. Our readership is diverse and we welcome that diversity in our authors.

Issue	Theme	Issue	Theme
July 2006	25th Anniversary Issue	January 2007	Repositories for Irish genealogy
October 2006	Irish names	April 2007	Irish history and Irish genealogy
		July 2007	Place(s) in Ireland

A call for contributions

We urge you, the reader, to become part of the future of this publication. *The Septs* depends almost entirely upon reader submitted material. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, history and culture with those who are most interested in these topics. We need feature length articles, short notes, queries, and notices of future goings on in the area of Irish genealogy. If you have a lot to say, think about writing an ongoing column.

Don't wait until the last minute. That way we can be sure to coordinate your submission with that of others.

If you have an idea for an article that does not match up with one of these themes, contact the editor now. While we have a theme for each issue, we are not limiting what we publish to material that exactly matches the theme. We are on the outlook for any good Irish genealogy material. Contact us for a list of questions you could consider answering in your article. We will work with you on content and format.

We welcome feedback on the journal's content. If an article helped you in any way, we'd like to know. Suggestions for features and additions are helpful.

If you know someone active in genealogy that would make a good author for the journal, send us the name and we will contact them.

Remember that the deadline for submission of material to the *The Septs* is two months prior to the publication date. Submission deadlines are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

Suggestions for articles

In an effort to get peoples' creative juices flowing, here are some suggested article topics to go with upcoming themes for the *The Septs*.

If you have an idea for an article that matches with one of the upcoming themes, contact the editor now.

Anniversary Issue

- Past, present and future of Irish genealogy
- History of IGSI
- Future plans of IGSI
- Current status of Irish genealogy
- Future of Irish genealogy
- Impact of the Internet on genealogy
- Impact of technology on genealogy
- Future of genealogy in general

Irish names

- Given name variations
- Surname origins
- Surname variations
- Case studies relating to name variations
- Geographic clustering of surnames

Repositories for Irish genealogy

- Repositories in Ireland
- FHL holdings of Irish records and how to find them
- Other major collections of Irish genealogy
- Major Internet sites
- Key printed resources

Irish history and Irish genealogy

- How history affects what is recorded and how it is recorded
- History's treatment of records: examples
- Sources of Irish history: books, Internet, Classes

Place in Ireland

- Geographic / political subdivisions
- Place names
- Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers
- How places relate to records.
- Methods of finding places

Irish Genealogical Society International
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Please Fill Out Renew - Mem. No. _____
Exp. Date _____

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New Member Number _____
Date Joining _____

Name _____
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City _____
State _____ Postal Code _____ Phone _____
Email _____

SURNAMES (No First Names) Irish and Scot-Irish PLEASE PRINT
One surname spelling, one Irish County per line please.
Complete surnames lists will be published on the IGSI website [etc.] Please contact us to make other arrangements.

	Name	Ireland County (locale)	Other Country (locale) - [needn't write USA]
Example	*Stack*	*Kerry (Ballylongford)*	*Can-QC; OH, MN (Rice Co), AZ*

Place additional surnames on blank sheet of paper.

PAYMENT

1 Year membership (US $25) US $ _____
Additional cost to mail THE SEPTS Newsletter outside USA (US $5) US $ _____
Donation - US Tax deductible (Thank You) US $ _____

TOTAL US $ _____

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☐ Send Membership Card
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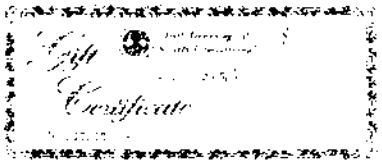
Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors

Brian Smith

Mayo families are a mixture of native Gaelic families, of Gaelic families who migrated from Ulster, and of English and Scots -Irish settlers. This book sets out the records available, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used to best effect in tracing Mayo families. (95 pp)

Order Book #J107 **$15.95**

IGSI Gift Certificates



IGSI offers gift certificates A great idea for the family genealogist. These certificates can be used for books, maps, CD's, conference registration or gift memberships. They come in any amount and it is as easy as any book to order. Order Book #Gift

Any amounts available

Galway Roots

Galway Family History Center Society (West)

Through articles, the book illustrates the various facets of the lives and times of Galway people worldwide. Genealogists will find names, pictures and family histories within these pages; 1998 Journal V. (183 pp)

Order Book #PER1 **$18.00**

bookSTORE Order Form

Book #	Title	Author	Quantity	Each Price	Total Price

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Make check payable to: *Irish Genealogical Society Int'l*

Prices are subject to change
Payment must be made in U.S. funds, drawn on a U.S. Bank

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Golden Valley MN 55422 5014

Tax: 6.5% for MN Residents _____
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Total _____
Total Enclosed _____

Shipping Cost	1st Item	2nd Item
Books or CD-ROMs	$4.00	$2.00
Maps or Septs Periodicals	$2.00	$1.00

If a map is purchased at the same time as Books or CD-ROMs postage for each map is only $1.00

The IGS Bookstore catalog will be included with purchase

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The Complete Road Atlas of Ireland

Copyright 2004

This full atlas contains detailed road maps, city and town maps, touring information, distance chart, motoring information, GAA Golf Courses and Gazetteer.

Order Book # A155

$19.95

Surnames of Derry

Brian Mitchell

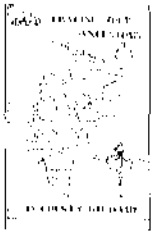
Mr. Mitchell took the 1989 Foyle Community Directory, 1,860 surnames in Derry City, and classified them by cultural and surname origins. It is a unique study. The author lists the surnames in order of their frequency from Doherty (523) to Norris (20). (165 pp)

Order Book #S041 **$15.95**

Tracing Your Ancestors in County Kildare

K. Kiely, M. Newman, J. Ruddy

This book explains the origin of the records of County Kildare and how best to use those records. Includes parish lists and maps. (86 pp) Order Book #J160



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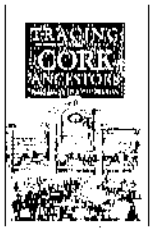

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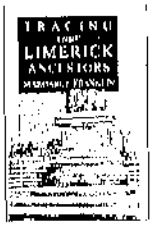

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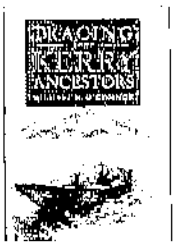

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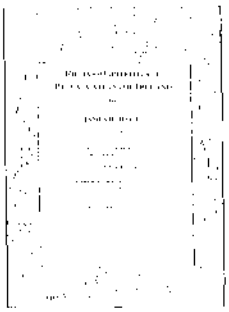

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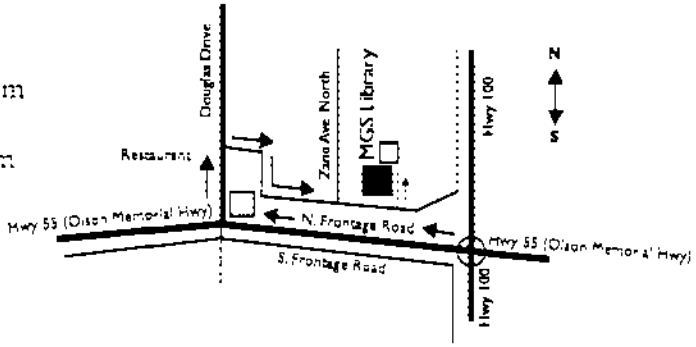

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The Septs

Volume 27, Number 3

25th Anniversary Issue

25 Years of Genealogy, Learning and Growth

Fall (July) 2006

$7.00

50.1

2006 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 14, 2006
FEBRUARY 11, 2006
MARCH 11, 2006
APRIL 8, 2006
MAY 13, 2006
JUNE 10, 2006
JULY 8, 2006
AUGUST 12, 2006
SEPTEMBER 9, 2006
OCTOBER 14, 2006
NOVEMBER 11, 2006
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(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

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REMEMBER THE 'OTHER' CENSUS

Seek Records beyond Online Information

by Valerie Morrison

This issue looks back at the history of our group of Irish-ancestry researchers. What about our future? Computers have taken the family research field by storm, but on-line information, free or fee-based, can create confusion or worse!

With so many U.S. Federal census records, transcriptions or actual images, available on-line, many aren't pursuing those other, unique census records. It is important if, for example, you have reason to believe your ancestor arrived in the U. S. between the 1880 and 1900 censuses. Checking for a state census may be the best way to place them before the next available U. S. census in 1900. The 1885 Minnesota state census, available at the state archives in St. Paul, gave me a family record of 'new' immigrants. These censuses are not easy to locate or view, but they are worth the effort, as I recently found out.

I viewed the state census, or rather the territorial census, for 1885 Dakota Territory over the Christmas holidays. I used the free on-line, transcribed database many times http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/ndirs/bio&genealogy/index.html. This transcription provides a great deal of information. The actual census microfilm yielded two pleasant surprises.

This particular census asks where the subject was born, and where their mother and father were born. The latter two columns were not transcribed on-line. The information was critical for any possibility of continued research on my ancestor Elizabeth Gregg/Greig/Grigg. You see one of my problems there. I had a marriage record that indicated that her parents were John and Mary. For Elizabeth, who died in 1901 with no death certificate or obituary, I had only the 1900 census, with England and Scotland for her father and mother's birthplaces, respectively. Family stories conflicted with this, and with the too-common first names and the impossible-to-pin-down surname, it was easy for me to quickly abandon this line. The 1861 and 1871 Canadian censuses provided scant information, and this family is not found in 1880 U. S. or 1881 Canadian records. The 1885 census, which did match the information in the 1900 census, gave me new confidence to pursue this family line.

The second surprise was the attached agricultural census. My Irish-Canadian ancestor James Dyer had a homestead in one county, but was listed as a farm worker on a friend's farm in another county when the census was taken. I obtained information about his progress on his own homestead (or lack thereof!) through the listing, by name, included with the census microfilms. In fact, I compared several relatives and their progress in clearing the land, as well as the similarities or differences in crops and livestock that Irish, Scottish and Norwegian farmers were selecting. The Irish really did plant more oats, potatoes and turnips!

This lesson in seeking out some of those unique census records doesn't just apply to your U.S.A. relatives, either. I'm hot on the trail of a great-aunt who moved with her family from North Dakota to Saskatchewan some time after 1900, but died before her father died in 1915. This I knew from the census record and her father's obituary, but I recently narrowed the time of her death to between the 1906 and 1911 censuses in that part of Canada (try http://www.automatedgenealogy.com/index.html). That 1906 census is a special one, and very helpful to capturing new immigrants to an area, 'northwest' Canada, that was filling up with settlers from all over.

If your research plans this year take you to the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, please visit us at the library in Golden Valley. Irish volunteers are there the second Saturday of every month but December, and our Quarterly meeting and program will be Saturday morning, August 26th. IGSI is sponsoring several lecturers from Ireland at the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 2006 conference in Boston, MA, August 30 to September 2. Take a look at their website http://www.fgs.org for more information. Regionally, for the third year, IGSI is co-sponsoring an all-day genealogy conference in Anoka County, September 30, 2006, and we'll have our last Quarterly program of 2006 on Saturday, November 18th.

This is my farewell column as IGSI President. I've enjoyed visiting with you this way. Letting you know what the Society is doing, I've also written about research problems, and a few solutions, that we all deal with as family genealogists. IGSI volunteers, by teaching, working at our library, or writing for The Septs and our website, are really trying to help you learn more about your family, your history, and the history of Ireland.

I wish you the best of luck in all your searches!

Valerie Morrison's photo and biography are on page 114 of this journal.

IGSI: A Quarter Century

Loyal Membership and Volunteers Make the Difference

by Nancy Grell

A milestone - the IGSI's twenty-fifth anniversary. Val Morrison's article highlights the society's quarter century. The IGSI true success story is portrayed in the accompanying pictures. Untallied volunteer hours and energy made the society what it is today. Thank you to those who pioneered the way from a small Minnesota based interest group to the international format of today. We appreciate the continuing loyalty and support from worldwide membership. I salute those who accomplished so much and persevered before the Internet, e-mail, CD-ROM's, software programs, indexing, digital media, cell phones, and laptop computers provided the access to information enjoyed today. The journey continues. Thank you to those who volunteer today and to those considering future involvement to keep the society strong.

Tom Rice's article reminds us that although access to information has changed in twenty-five years, the basic approach to comprehensive, solid genealogy research remains constant. Review his points to make sure you haven't missed a vital step in your pursuits.

Colleen McLain's article on emotional legacies gave me goose bumps. She identifies an elusive element that I never realized was missing from my research thought processes. The Famine legacy concept – a combination of shame and resiliency - casts a softer light on some of the darker stories of my family's past.

In her third article, Linda Miller, the newly elected IGSI President, continues her practical advice on writing family history. Her conversational style feels like a good friend offering support and encouragement. She's solidly behind us. Her message is clear - "Do it now."

Sharon Carmack's column is spot on. Like trimming the fat from our diets, we need to trim the fat from our writing. I'm placing a copy of her article next to my computer to serve as a reference and reminder. The clever Mark Twain reference is one that you'll remember.

Pat Eaton's article skillfully blends a personal journey with solid research tips. Pat's tenacity and perseverance pays off. When visiting a new repository, use Pat's question "Where else should I look?" I hope she inspires you to pursue the Sanborn maps to enrich your family history in a similar fashion.

David Rencher, our May quarterly speaker, provided so much information that his presentation summaries will be continued in following issues. This first installment provides clues to better navigation of the Family History Library website. I'm going to try the truncation search.

Kathy Strickland's review of the Library Ireland website fits nicely with our journal's underlying theme to write your family history. This website's resources provide many possibilities to incorporate history and colorful information into your family genealogy. When we have sketchy details, general observations bring life to our writing and paint a possible picture of the many unknowns from our ancestor's lives.

Based on member response, we're adding beginning genealogy articles. This first installment is on family group sheets and pedigree charts. If you have any practical tips or specific areas you'd like covered, I welcome e-suggestions.

July and August often incorporate research into family travel. If you're in the area for our August quarterly, we're trying a new question and answer format. If it's a success, we may offer it annually. Our September 30th conference is getting response from members as far away as Texas. It's a great opportunity to learn and to meet other researchers. Hope you'll be able to join us for one or both events.

I recently returned from trip to Ireland – thus a new picture. The Fairy Glen is in Rostrevor, County Down, Northern Ireland - the home of my great-grandmother McGivern.

Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI.

The Genealogical Search for Emotional Legacies

Exploring Repressed Cultural Memory

by Colleen McClain

There is no present or future,
only the past happening,
over and over again, now.
Eugene O'Neill

As a family psychotherapist, I quickly learned that my clients of Irish ancestry seemed to share a common emotional legacy. Their ways of being in relationships and of coping with life's challenges seemed to follow the beat of the same drum.

Other family therapists heard the echo of that drum beat in their clients, too. Anna Quindlen described the Irish as "unknowable extroverts - good-humored, charming, hospitable and gregarious, without being intimate."[1] Monica McGoldrick noticed that "the Irish tend to suffer alone, their laughter often being a way to cover their hurt."[2] Author Sean Kenny uncovered "a lingering unhealthy and deeply troubling sense that we are unworthy, that it is wrong to be happy and prosperous, that pleasure itself is in some way forbidden to us."[3]

Shared Cultural Memories

Every family is unique and our particular familial legacy has been shaped and transmitted to us in very individual ways. We aren't all cast in the same mold, and yet, there does seem to be a common thread that we share. This thread seems to go much, much deeper that the influence that our parents had on us. As Tom Hayden points out "we also carry the legacies, spirits, traumas, and qualities of our invisible and even unknown ancestors."[4]

We seem to carry somewhere deep in our cells, a repressed cultural memory. We are like the salmon that home their way to the one small stream of their origins by following the scent of dissolved, invisible amino acid left by their ancestors.[5] We too follow the invisible scent of our ancestor's trail unconsciously shaping our lives around our ancestral past. As historian Peter Quinn says "Memory is unique to each one of us, and it is familial, tribal, communal, the seepage into our minds of other memories, an intravenous inheritance, the past in our bloodstream."[6]

Often we don't have any idea, until we delve into our family research, what cultural memory we may be following. If the stories of ancestors experience were ever shared at all, the retelling often died out before we heard a word of it. Tom Hayden reminds us that like "bones lost at sea, the stories disintegrate, are bleached and difficult to recover in the tides of assimilation."[7]

As family historians, how can we probe deeper than the surface landscape of our genealogies? How can we identify invisible ancestral influences? What do we look for?

Learning from Our Legacies without Blaming Our Ancestors

It's important to remember that blaming our families for our problems is a waste of time. Casting our forebears in the role of culprits and assigning them culpability for our troubles is a useless exercise in futility. We look deeply into their lives and their struggles, not to find fault, but to learn more about why we are the way we are. We search to truly know our own past, so we may learn how to live our lives more fully.

It's important to keep in mind that, in general, family members tend to operate on the principle of tremendous love and loyalty to the family unit. It seems to be a loyalty that is so strong that family members carry forward the pain of trauma from previous generations into their own lives. They reenact dilemmas unsolved in past lives unconsciously trying to vindicate, to redeem, and to heal the failings of their forebears.

Let's use the analogy of the wagon trains that traveled to the American West in the 1800s. When danger lurked on the horizon, the call went out to 'circle the wagons!' Each wagon took its place in a tight circle setting up a barrier to defend against all attackers. Families also 'circle the wagons' during a crisis, each family member aligning themselves in the family's tightly controlled defensive pattern. For some families, the trauma of the crisis is so intense that the family stays locked in the circle for generations. They get stuck 'circling the wagons', replaying old family scripts, staying in position playing their roles. It is as if repeating old patterns over and over will overcome the unsurmounted hurdles, complete the unfinished life tasks, and salve the painful shame left unhealed in previous generations.

As we explore our genealogies, we can look for the 'circled wagons', identify the traumas, and re-story the need to stay frozen in place. We can move the 'wagon

train' on into new territory. Exploring the places of insurmountable challenge that overwhelmed an ancestor can be amazingly healing. Simply naming events and the probable emotions that must have accompanied living through those events, not only help us have a deeper appreciation of our forebears but aid in the healing of transgenerational shame.

Patterns Common to All Families

All families from all cultures unwittingly transmit unhealthy patterns and unresolved emotional baggage from generation to generation. Our Irish ancestry isn't any worse or any better than other ethnicities. As we explore our family genealogies, there are some questions we can ask to help us identify our emotional legacy.

Are there family members who seem to be cast in one dimensional roles? Do some seem too good to be true? Are some too awful for words? When families are stuck, some common family roles include the 'hero' who makes sure the family looks good, the 'irresponsible charmer' who keeps us all laughing, the 'black sheep' who displays the family pain, and the 'care taker' who devotes their life to holding it all together. What were the hardships that drew them into such a narrow, restrictive pattern?

Is the family tie that binds tied so tightly that family members lose their individuality, devoting their lives to living out the unrealized dreams of former generations? Or is staying close to the family too hot to handle and they cut themselves off from the family in order to have a life of their own?

Do you notice a disconnect with the reality of what was lived and the family's story about their experience? Do family stories seem to have covert scripts, the proverbial 'horse on the table' that everyone knows about but will not overtly acknowledge?

What is the role of silence? Are there things that were too painful to ever talk about? How did the family mourn? Were they able to grieve and move on or did they just move on? Unresolved mourning can keep our families frozen into unhealthy patterns for generations.

These may be difficult questions to ask ourselves, but they can be keys to open doors to healing. And wouldn't that be what our ancestors would most desire? Michael Coady, an Irish poet and teacher, describing his own experience of tracing an ancestor who had abandoned the family in Ireland and disappeared after arriving in the U.S., wrote "the feeling grew that others were shadowing my shoulder, that I was in some way a medium through whom the unresolved pain of the past strained to be redeemed through the mystery of the word and its utterance."[8]

History Shapes the Landscape of Our Family Legacy

The history of the Irish is unique and had a tremendous influence upon our ancestors. Unless we explore the history, the culture, the world in which our particular ancestors struggled to survive and to thrive, we cannot know the shape of the emotional legacy passed on to us. Many of our ancestors experienced generations of poverty long before they emigrated from Ireland. Perhaps worse than the absence of wealth or the means to produce it was the prejudice directed toward them. As Michael Coady says "Victorian orthodoxy viewed poverty as moral malfunction; the poor were so not because they had no money or no work but because of their recklessness, their laziness, their innate inferiority. The poor were to blame for their own poverty; to suffer it was also to be deeply branded with its shame."[9]

Receiving the brunt of such attitudes inevitably seeped into the consciousness of our ancestors. Maintaining a positive sense of oneself and of one's people must have been a monumental task. As Irish novelist Sean Kenny says "the experiences foisted on us by society, by the history in the making around us – leave us with an emotional construct which we unwittingly pass on to our children, and they to theirs."[10]

When the wave of Famine that swept through Ireland in 1845-1852 was added to the general poverty of many Irish, we have a recipe for internalizing a sense of deep shame. At least one million died and one to one and a half million emigrated as a result of the Famine. By the early 1870s another two million had emigrated.

Many of us learned of this tragedy, not from our ancestors who lived it, but from our study of history. As Maureen Dezell describes "Sociologists, family therapists, and historians alike have noted that the Irish are unusual among

"The Genealogical Search for Emotional Legacies" continued on page 100

'The Genealogical Search for Emotional Legacies' continued from page 99

American ethnic groups in failing to pass on family histories or cultural traditions to their children."[12]

The trauma was so extreme many were shocked into a stunned muteness. Survivors of the horror were left with silence, shame, and self-blame. Passing the wretched story on to one's children was often unthinkable. At a loss how to mourn such a cataclysmic trauma, it sat in our psyches like a stone.

Nuala O'Faolain, in her novel *I Dream of You*, remembered,

> My father was angry nearly all the time and my mother just went around in a silent bubble. I didn't know why they bothered to have children. So I put the two things together, home and the Famine, and I used to wonder whether something that had happened more than a hundred years ago, and that was almost forgotten, could have been so terrible that it knocked all the happiness out of people.[13]

Nuala speaks for many of us when she decides that "The trauma must be deep in the genetic material of which I was made. I cannot forget it, I thought, yet I have no memory of it."[14]

Even if we have never heard the story of our ancestor's survival, we carry a covert memory of the Famine woven into the fabric of our lives. As family therapist, Monica McGoldrick, reminds us "We may go for generations following patterns set up by losses in earlier generations we know nothing about."[15]

Eighty percent of the Irish famine emigrants came to the U.S.[16] One of their descendants, Robert Kennedy, in his first public speech after his brother John's murder, to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, said,

> There was that black day in February 1847 when it was announced in the House of Commons that fifteen thousand people a day were dying of starvation in Ireland....So the Irish left Ireland. Many of them came here to the United States. Many left behind hearts and fields and a nation yearning to be free. It is no wonder that James Joyce described the Atlantic as a bowl of bitter tears.[17]

Having crossed the 'bowl of bitter tears', our ancestors were met with yet more daunting challenges. Kerby Miller and his wife, Patricia Mulholland Miller, tell the story of the anti-Irish prejudice and poverty that waited for them in the U.S.,

> Diseases such as typhus, cholera, and tuberculosis were endemic. Infant mortality rates were so high, declared one Irishwoman, 'It would keep you poor, just burying your children!' No wonder many Irish immigrants drank heavily - because they 'could not stand the work,' as one woman said of her husband. Some turned to crime: Irish immigrants and their children filled America's prisons, and their gangs were the terror of the urban underworld. Others simply went mad from poverty and insecurity.[18]

From such a past is it any wonder when we find our collective Irish psyche filled with transgenerational shame, and our families struggling to function in a labyrinth of secrets, unspoken rules, and repressed emotional lives? But when we go back to the reasons behind what seem to be such dysfunctional patterns, we find a valiant struggle to survive. How can we not honor such perseverance? Our task is to reclaim a legacy lost in a silent shame and to reclaim the endurance, the valor and the courage of our ancestors.

Mining for Gold in Family Genealogies

Every family, regardless of the hardships they endured, regardless of how broken by the vagaries of life, has strengths to offer to us. Regardless of their circumstances or their foibles, our Irish ancestors bequeathed to us qualities of great value. They are the gifts, the gold among the dross, from our ancestors.

I confess that before exploring my Irish genealogy, I ignored my family's Irish legacy. It seemed a bit silly, and certainly not as influential or as valuable as my American identity. I assumed that no stories of life in Ireland survived in our family's oral history because the Irish experience was merely a St. Patrick's Day parade of leprechauns, maudlin music and green beer - a bit of trivia and a good laugh, but nothing of serious consequence. I discovered in the search for my Irish ancestors that behind that veil of trivia were long, silent stories of painful dislocation, of unspeakable horrors of famine, of desperate loneliness and poverty. Beneath those stories lurked the shadowy shame that had invisibly accompanied my every step. Aah.. the wonder of the genealogical search

– under it all hid a vivid, vibrant and noble history of amazing courage, extraordinary endurance, and an uncanny resiliency. Without the gift of genealogy, my family's greatest gift would have remained unopened – the possibility of release from unconsciously carrying our familial shame, and pride in the strength and resiliency they bequeathed.

If uncovering the emotional legacy of your family history intrigues you, I recommend Monica McGoldrick's *You Can Go Home Again* (paperback, W.W. Norton & Co., 1997, ISBN 0-393-31650-5). McGoldrick provides an excellent resource, free of professional jargon, with instructions for charting our family's generational emotional patterns. She provides examples of how to explore a multigenerational family history, including the incredible Irish saga of President John Kennedy's family.

We all hope that by going the extra step to dig deeper into our ancestral stories, that our genealogical research may become a "place to bury pain and grow our history until memory surpasses forgetting and the sod of the dead becomes the fertile soil of awakenings.... [and a place of] recovering invisible roots, opening closets in our consciousness, in order to become fuller, more grounded, human beings."[19]

1 Maureen Dezell, *Irish America, Coming into Clover* (New York, Doubleday, 2000), p. 71
2 Monica McGoldrick, *Living Beyond Loss: Death in the Family* (Second Edition, New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 2004), p. 144
3 Sean Kenny, "A Nightmare Revisited" *in Irish Hunger*, edited by Tom Hayden (Dublin: Wolfhound Press, 1997), p. 183
4 Tom Hayden, "The Famine of Feeling" *in Irish Hunger*, edited by Tom Hayden (Dublin: Wolfhound Press, 1997), p. 290
5 Hiroshi Ueda, Takayuki Shoji, & Yuzo Yamamoto, *Physiological Study on Homing Related Olfactory Functions in Salmon*, Hokkaido University, Japan, Online May 2006 at http://www.sapporo.iaea.org/newsl/pub/2006/ueda/ueda_report/ueda_paper%20(Yamamoto).pdf
6 Peter Quinn, "*In Search of the Banished Children: A Famine Journey*" *in Irish Hunger*, edited by Tom Hayden (Dublin: Wolfhound Press, 1997), p. 143
7 Tom Hayden, *Irish on the Inside* (London, New York: Verso, 2001), p. 73
8 Michael Coady, *All Souls*, (Loughcrew, Ireland: Gallery Books, 1997) p. 93
9 Coady, *All Souls*, p. 94
10 Kenny, "*A Nightmare Revisited*", p. 183
11 Christine Kinealy, *This Great Calamity: The Irish famine 1845-52* (Boulder, Colorado: Roberts Rinehart Pub., 1995), p. 297
12 Dezell, *Irish America, Coming into Clover*, p. 72
13 Nuala O'Faolain, *I Dream of You* (New York: Penguin Putnam, 2001), p. 5
14 O'Faolain, *I Dream of You*, p. 73
15 McGoldrick, *Living Beyond Loss: Death in the Family*, p. 61
16 Kinealy, *This Great Calamity: The Irish famine 1845-52*, p. 297
17 Hayden, *Irish on the Inside*, p. 92
18 Kerby Miller and Patricia Mulholland Miller, *Journey of Hope, The Story of Irish Immigration to America* (Kirkland, Washington: becker&moyerl, 2001), p. 13
19 Hayden, *Irish on the Inside*, pps. V and 290

Colleen McClain, M.Div, M.S., is a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist and former IGSI Board member. She made two family history research trips to Ireland and had the pleasure of hosting several IGSI speakers from Ireland in her home. She recently moved to Portland, Oregon, where she continues to enjoy the benefits of her IGSI membership and the fascination of Irish genealogical research.

Rigorous Research, a Fire Insurance Map, and a Photo Collection

An Underutilized Resource: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

by Patricia Cady Eaton

I found a photograph of where my Grandmother lived in 1915. I can't explain how valuable it is to me.

Like so many of our ancestors, the details of my Grandmother's life were unknown. From family stories, I knew that on one tragic day in the fall of 1912, my immigrant Grandmother lost her husband and their baby to pneumonia. She tried to continue farming during a terrible drought, but lost the farm. She and her little girls went out west to be with a older son. Which son and what happened to her after that was never more than a vague reference in the family story. Years later I discovered that she died in a mental hospital and the family was ashamed. The story haunted me. I needed to understand.

My research path may interest and inspire you. To find Grandma's story, I checked online censuses, death, and residency records without result. I visited the area of the farm. I contacted the state record offices of the five possible states where she might have died or been hospitalized. She wasn't listed. I backtracked and called again, asking if all of the hospital records went to the state or if some were retained at the hospital site. Bingo! Some states left records at the individual hospital. My recourse was to contact every hospital.

Sometimes genealogists are blessed. The first hospital I contacted dithered but eventually told me to send a request letter with a copy of my birth certificate and a family tree showing my relationship to the patient. In return they sent me a treasure-trove - photocopies of my Grandmother's hand-written 1914 admission chart, her death record, and burial notation. The documents included the address where she lived before the hospital, described her physical appearance and behavior, and said she was hospitalized for "depression?" and "preoccupied with her troubles."

Family home found in Portland, Oregon.
(Photo courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society)

Over the next few years, mortuary records revealed that Grandma's funeral was paid for by the foster parents of one of the "little girls." I wondered why the older children hadn't taken her in or paid for her burial. (They all said she had been a good and loving mother and one of my aunts wrote in her memoir of loving visits with Grandma.) I wondered if Grandma was very poor in Oregon, and I wondered if it was a decent house – the one she lived in before she was hospitalized. To answer these questions, I traveled to Oregon and learned again the HUGE benefits of local research.

I went looking for the house, first in city directories. And I asked the librarians one of the most important questions for research: **With what I have, where else do you suggest I look?** With their advice and my own determination, I found:

1. A listing of the address in the Portland city directory showing Grandma living with her oldest son (one mystery solved).

2. Digitized Sanborn Fire Insurance Records showing the house's location and shape (footprint). The library had the maps on line. The librarian pulled up and printed that block's map showing the house in a community of residential buildings and small local grocers.

3. Post-1920 records showing that the house number was changed, the street became Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., and the house was razed and replaced with the Convention Center parking ramp. If I hadn't kept asking questions, I could have been lost amid these changes.

4. Two different photographs in the historical society's photo collection that purported to be of Grandma's intersection (apparently photos of diagonally opposite corners).

Which one shows her house? The one that matched the footprint on the Sanborn map! The photo showed a neat looking duplex in a neat looking neighborhood on the streetcar line. (I felt so relieved – Grandma lived in a decent house in a decent neighborhood before she went to the hospital.)

The actual genealogical results of the trip are small, but they mean a lot to me personally. It's another step in demystifying the family secret, to understand the "why" of what must have been a nightmare time in my family's history.

Minnesota resident Pat Eaton uses her strong business background, community experience, and organizing skills to bring the IGSI into the age of technology. With volunteer assistance, Pat created and implemented the Perodical Indexing Project, the Membership-Surname database upgrade, and recently became the website editor.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1867 to 1970

Information from websites ProQuest's http://proquest.com and University of California, Berkeley's http://lib.berkeley.edu/EART/sanb-intro.html.

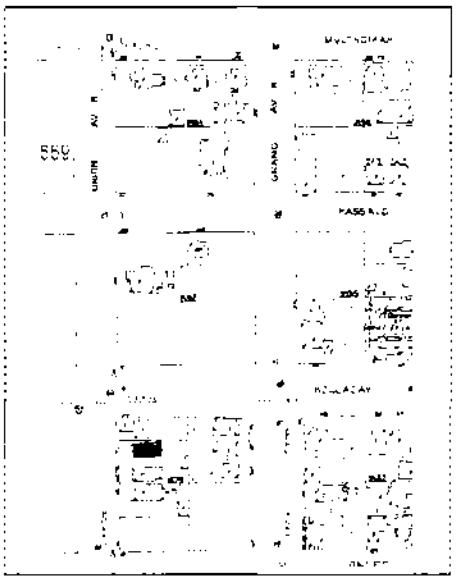
What they are: Sanborn® fire insurance maps are detailed property and land-use records covering more than 12,000 towns and cities in the USA, Canada, and Mexico.

Who made them: Founded in 1867 by D. A. Sanborn, the Sanborn Map Company was the primary American publisher of fire maps for over 100 years, repeatedly mapping towns and cities as they changed.

What do they show: The maps were designed to assist fire insurance agents in determining the degree of hazard associated with a particular property and therefore show the size, shape, and construction of dwellings, commercial buildings, and factories as well as fire walls, locations of windows and doors, sprinkler systems, and types of roofs. The maps indicate widths and names of streets, property boundaries, building use, and house and block numbers. They show the locations of water mains, giving their dimensions, and of fire alarm boxes and hydrants. Sanborn maps are an unrivaled source of information about the structure and use of buildings in American cities.

Their value to genealogists: Combined with other reference sources—city directories, photographs, small-scale maps, census records, genealogies, and statistical data—the Sanborn maps provide an unparalleled picture of life in American towns and cities.

Where to find them: A detailed discussion of the maps and their history is available at http://lib.berkeley.edu/EART/sanb-intro.html. Digital versions of the US maps are free online at http://proquest.com/products_pq/descriptions/sanborn.html.



Sharing Your Family History

Strategies to Help You Start Today

by Linda Miller

Have you wondered what will happen to your research when you are gone? Do you wish others in the family were as interested in their own history as you are? When relate what you found on the 1930 census, do their eyes glaze over? Will one of them one day toss your boxes, containing decades of research, in the garbage? It's enough to keep one awake at night.

Take control of your research and take steps to make sure it's preserved for posterity. Don't procrastinate because of one of these common reasons.

Are you waiting until you are finished with your research? Not to be discouraging, but you are never going to be finished and neither am I. We research the lives of complicated and multifaceted people who lived and died fifty, a hundred or more years ago. They may be gone but they left clues and chances are you haven't found all those clues or followed up on them. There's always more to discover and another revision to make.

If you feel there is more research but you lack the time or energy to do it, consider hiring a professional genealogist to help you. Don't wait to share what you've learned until you are finished. You risk it being lost. Someday a great grandchild could retrace your steps and re-collect the same information because they will not know what had already been done.

Maybe you haven't shared your research because it's disorganized. This is the biggest stumbling block for most. Even rather limited research produces volumes of paper. A typical family history researcher is faced with piles of paper, documents, blank forms, partially completed forms, notes on envelope backs, newspaper clippings, travel brochures, baptismal certificates, information on people since found to be unrelated, a few recipes, copies of census, and assorted photos. Sound familiar?

The first step to share your family's history is to organize your research. This is a big job so get someone to help if possible. Set aside a few hours, assemble your piles, files, boxes and bags of genealogy papers. Start the process of sorting and tossing. Throw out duplicate papers and old versions of research containing incomplete or incorrect information. When I did this, I filled several grocery bags with papers to recycle. I sorted papers temporarily into stationary boxes labeled with each family name until I decided on a organizing system. This made locating a piece of information much easier compared to plowing through mixed up piles. It saved time and frustration.

Set aside newspaper clippings for a trip to your copy center. Newsprint is fragile. It has a high acid content which causes it to turn yellow and eventually disintegrate. Make color copies of the clippings. It is more expensive than regular black and white copies but worth the extra cost. The color copies are perfect replicas of your clippings and last longer.

Remove photographs from your research papers. Photographs deteriorate when they come in contact with most other paper. They need to be put in acid free photo albums or other archival storage containers. Photos left in plastic pages in old photo albums are in danger of being ruined.

Decide how you want to organize your genealogy research. I use three-ring binders but you could use file folders and a filing cabinet. I have one notebook for each set of my great grandparents and their children; one for each set of my grandparents and their children; and one for my parents with their family. Each contains a family group sheet, maps of the places they lived, stories, copies of newspaper clippings, copies of documents, etc. I keep original documents in a large acid free document folder.

This system makes it easy to take the records I need for a library research trip. Rather than hunting down assorted loose papers and trying to keep them together and organized, I grab the appropriate notebook. I have everything I need for the day.

I have so much information about some aunts and uncles that I started separate notebooks covering their adult lives. I made a census notebook and one for death certificates, obituaries and funeral cards. This saved an enormous amount of time. It's simple to check an obituary or death certificate now.

If you haven't shared your research because you think no one is interested. Share it anyway. Many in your family will develop the interest in years to come. They will appreciate the research and work you did and be thankful that you did it. In addition to family members, consider providing copies to gene-

alogy societies, the state or county historical society where your family lived and the local library in the same place. Small town newspapers may show an interest, especially if there is information about the town and local residents. They might consider an interview with you about your family history project.

Make your research interesting to read and attractive to look at. Go beyond the dates and places and write what you know of your ancestors, their circumstances, culture and personality. Locate them in their place in history. What was happening in their home country during these times? Why did they emigrate? If you write their stories, you will write the kind of history most people never had the opportunity to read, the history of ordinary people.

How incredibly interesting the famine in Ireland becomes when you learn that, but for the grace of God and the courage and daring of your ancestors, you might never have been born. Your ancestors are tied to historical events that you can learn about and include in your family's story. Most of our ancestors were part of the immigration waves of the 19th or early 20th centuries. They may have traveled on infamous immigrant ships. They may have experienced processing at Ellis Island, Castle Garden in New York or Grosse Isle in Quebec. Maybe they fought in the American Civil War or were veterans of foreign wars. Perhaps they were part of the settlement of the American West. Were they transported to Australia? Did they set out across America in covered wagons or join the Gold Rush? These stories connect the reader to history in a very personal way and most find it fascinating. It might light a spark and turn a family member into an avid genealogist.

Some don't share the family history because of concern that it may contain errors. Being accurate is essential. Site your sources of information. Make it clear when you repeat legend, hearsay and make educated guesses. Invite readers to contact you with corrections and updates.

Other ideas for sharing family history

- **Scrapbooks** are great places to include stories and genealogy information. Make a heritage scrapbook for your children. If you need help, check your local library for scrapbooking texts or take a class at a scrapbooking store or community education program.

- **Story Booklets** make great gifts for family members. Write a story and put it in a booklet cover. Purchase ready-made covers which have a cutout for a photo or make your own. See "Resources" at end of article.

- **Books** allow you to write and publish your family story in a hard or soft cover. You can do it yourself or hire a personal historian to help.

- **Ethical Wills** are ancient traditions for passing on personal values, beliefs, blessings, and advice to relatives and future generations. An ethical will could mean more to friends and family than any material possession bequeathed to them. *See "Resources" at the end of the article.*

- Family web pages provide the greatest exposure. Post your family history on a website. Having information on a web page has been amazingly fruitful. Several previously unknown cousins contacted me. One provided my Canadian great great grandfather's death certificate which revealed his birthplace as County Londonderry. Another sent copies of another great grandfather's baptism in County Kilkenny! I received letters written by my grandmother when she was a child as well as other family letters of 100 plus years ago, telling of losing children to epidemics and other family information.

As a result of the website, I frequently contact a man in Northern Ireland who came from the same village as my great grandparents did in County Armagh. He provides a steady stream of local history, family history, historical photos, and books unavailable outside of Ireland. We are distantly related. There is no way to measure the value of these contacts.

You can design your own website or hire someone to do it for you. Mine is provided free to users of Family Tree Maker genealogy software.

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Holiday family history newsletter. Replace your annual holiday card or bragging letter to family members with an interesting, compelling newsletter about your family history.

- Include cameo portraits of individuals, family trees, and photos
- Tell how you did your research, what new information you've learned the past year
- Solicit their help for corrections and additions.
- Talk about missteps and adventures in your research travels.
- Tell them where the family names originated and what they mean.
- Talk about the home country.
- Talk about the county and village where the family lived and what it must have been like to live there.
- Write about the food your grandmother used to cook and share old recipes.
- Tell stories about someone who served in the military.
- Explain how and why family names were changed over time.
- Throw a little light on a black sheep.
- Explain the roots of certain family sayings and expressions.
- Talk about the values passed on by your grandparent(s).
- Include a photo of the immigrant ship they traveled on.

To keep the newsletter interesting, avoid these common mistakes.

- Making it all about you and your immediate family.
- Not checking facts or citing sources.
- Revealing personal information about living persons.
- Making it humorless.
- Overuse of clipart, photos and fonts.
- Making it too long.

The time to start is now. Every day delayed, we move a closer to losing our history. Set a goal several months from now and start sharing that information!

Linda Miller is the newly elected president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

Helpful Resources

Ethical Wills: Putting Your Values on Paper by Barry K. Baines, M.D., available at http://www.amazon.com

Turning Memories into Memoirs: A Handbook for Writing Lifestories by Denis Ledoux, available at http://www.amazon.com

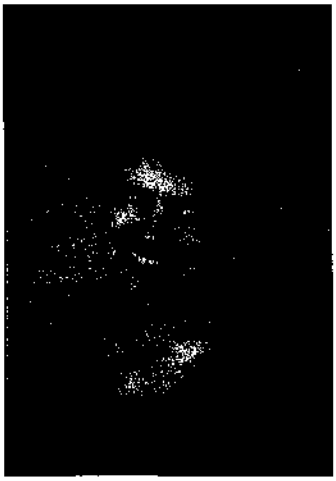
Paper Direct for booklet covers and paper: Call 1-800-272-7377 or visit http://www.paperdirect.com

Light Impressions for archival photo storage and presentation: http://www.lightimpressionsdirect.com

Legacy magazine, available at bookstores or call toll-free 877-782-6737 or http://www.stampington.com

Archivers scrapbooking information at http://www.archiversonline.com

Creative Memories at http://www.creativememories.com



The Irish Genealogist

The Irish Genealogist, Volumes 1-8, 1937-1993. By The Irish Genealogical Research Society. Published as a CD by Eneclann, Dublin, 2006. $79.95. Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

The Irish Genealogist is the main publication of the Irish Genealogical Research Society based in London. This journal contains a wide variety of articles, extracts of records, book reviews and queries. Many are of a high quality, and present the results of research not published elsewhere. Included in this run of sixty-two issues are genealogies of seventy individual Irish families. The editors strove to provide a balance between Celtic and Anglo-Irish genealogy with some attention given to the Irish Diaspora. There are numerous abstracts / extracts from wills, newspapers and deeds.

The Irish Genealogical Research Society was established in London in 1936 and has the largest private library of Irish genealogical material in Britain. Over the years, the editors and contributors were among the leaders in Irish genealogy. They set high standards for content and writing.

The content is presented as a single 4876 page Adobe Acrobat PDF file. This requires Acrobat Reader version 6 or higher to be viewed. You can download the Reader free from http://www.adobe.com. The good news: the entire text can be searched for names and places. The bad news: given the size of this single file a search can take quite a while to complete. The bookmarks allow you to look at the contents of each issue. This is a wonderful way to browse through this very interesting collection of Irish genealogical material. The bookmarks listings reveal that some of the large extract projects published here extend over several issues. Everything ever published in every issue is included with the exception of the lists of society members' names.

This collection of back issue articles is useful on several fronts. Because of the family genealogies and record extracts, it serves well as a genealogical source in its own right. It is also a good guide to various Irish records. Of interest to this reviewer are the various articles of instruction given to the Irish genealogists of past generations. It is useful to see what has changed and what remains forever true.

At a price of nearly $80.00 US this may not be among the first additions to your genealogy library, but it can be a valuable resource and learning tool.

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January 2005 to present $7.00 • January 1996 to October 2004 $5.00 • October 1993 to October 1995 $1.00
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Genealogy Basics Have Not Changed

Tracing Immigrants in their Country of Origin

By Tom Rice, CG

The foundation remains the same.

The Irish Genealogical Society International's 25th anniversary is a good time to revisit foundational elements of genealogical research. Sometimes we focus too much on what has changed in Irish genealogy over the last quarter century. The basic records contain the same information as they did twenty-five years ago. The knowledge needed to successfully trace immigrant ancestors in their country of origin remains the same. The skills of good genealogical research, data analysis, and results presentation are consistent.

For Irish Diaspora (or of any immigrant) descendants, a core body of knowledge must be learned if the quest to find an ancestor's country of origin is going to be successful. The general categories are the same, but the specifics are quite different. Here I look at what this knowledge base consists of with special emphasis on where to find this information as it applies to the Irish.

Warning! The following is personal opinion.

What follows is one person's opinion of what is important to be successful in chasing an ancestral line in an immigrant's native country. The resources highlighted are, in this author's opinion, among the best in the field of Irish genealogy. This is based on limited knowledge, and as such is a prejudiced view. While there are other resources, and some may be better choices than the ones given, the ones mentioned will serve the reader well. It is this author's opinion that his opinion will not lead you astray.

What this article will not do.

This is not an article on how to do Irish genealogical research, nor will it teach you about any specific record type or particular aspect of Irish genealogy. The purpose is to provide hints to be successful in your quest and where to learn it.

Where should you start?

The first task to trace an immigrant in their birth country is to identify their place of origin as specifically as possible. This is true regardless of national origin. Records the world over are kept in, or refer to, the locale where they were created. The best place to look is the locale the immigrant spent the bulk, and especially the last years, of his or her life. Sometimes the answers come quite easily through family records, or through a quick search of key records, or through family tradition. For others it involves a lengthy search.

Several core Irish genealogy guides devote chapters to this quest. The most thorough discussion of where to look, depending upon to what country your ancestors moved, would be the country specific chapters in Radford and Betit's *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*.

Because this article is as much about what you should learn as it is about where to find this information, the references are listed in a bibliography of key resources, rather than repeatedly referred to in endnotes. On this topic, as well as those listed in this article, I point to where this material can be found rather than expound on the topic in depth. That sort of in depth discussion is for future issues of The Septs.

What is in a name?

You cannot find your ancestor in the records if you do not know his or her name. You may think you know the name, but do you know how it was spelled in Ireland? Do you know the nickname variant? Do you know the Latin or Gaelic versions of the name?

You may think the family surname was always as you now know it. Do you know the common variants and alternative spellings? Do you know the meaning of the surname? Do you know the geographic distribution of the name, especially if it is an uncommon one? This can be a good clue as to place of origin.

What about the maiden names of your female ancestors? Do you know where to look for them? Do you know the custom of retention and recording maiden names? This can differ quite a bit depending upon country of origin.

Both Radford and Betit, in their guide, and Ouimette in *Finding Your Irish Ancestors, a Beginner's Guide*, devote chapters to surname issues. MacLysaght's *The Surnames of Ireland* is probably the best surname reference. A discussion of Irish given names can be found on the Internet at http://www.scl.net.au/user-pages/mgrogan/cork/jane_names.htm

and discussions of Irish surnames are located on the Internet at http://celtic.ireland.com/ancestor/magazine/surnames/index.htm and at http://www.ahtelbarney.com/irishfamilysurnames.htm

Where is that?

The most important thing to learn about your ancestor's country of origin is what are the geographic and political divisions? For Ireland, that means identifying provinces, counties, Poor Law Unions, the different kinds of parishes and townlands, baronies and estates. It is good to access maps that show these divisions and place names in the area your ancestor lived. Maps help appreciate distances which are crucial to understanding ancestors' lives.

Like people, places have names and those names may change over time. Find a resource that explains what the place name was called at the time your ancestor lived there. One of the best resources for historical placenames in Ireland is the *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland, Based on the Census of Ireland for the Year 1851-1861*. While Radford and Betit and Ouimette each devote a chapter to this topic and provide some maps, Mitchells *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland 2nd edition* is the best map source showing most the relevant divisions down to the parish level, both civil and religious. The best way to get townland detail is to use the *Ordnance Survey Maps*. Two useful online place name database / finders are the IreAtlas Townland database at http://www.seanchai.com and the Irish Ancestors place names database at http://celtic.ireland.com/ancestor/placenames/index.htm And there is good article on geographic divisions in Ireland at http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkil/guide/land.html

What happened?

To understand ancestors and their lives, we need to understand the history of when and where they lived. This helps understand not just who they were but, what kind of people they were, and why they did what they did. History helps us understand what records were kept, why they were kept, and how they were used. There are many excellent books about Irish history. Any good library or book store will have several, and there is no shortage of web sites that discuss key events in Irish history.

What was written down?

What records were kept in our immigrant ancestor's native country? Was there a census? If so, when was it taken? What was recorded, and how does one access those records now? When did the country's government start to record births, marriages, and deaths? What was recorded, where are the records and how do we search them? What religions kept church records? What kinds of land and tax records were kept? What kind of military records were there, and where are they? What sort of directories might list our ancestors?

Don't assume that records you are familiar with in your own country will contain the same information. Each record type can vary greatly from one country to another and from one time period in a country to another. It is important to be aware of these differences to know where to look for the information, and to fully understand what a record can tell you.

Several Irish genealogy resources discuss the major Irish record types in some detail. Both Ouimette's and Radford and Betit's books have excellent chapters on the key record types. Grenham's *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, and Ryan's *Irish Records* provide in depth discussion of the key record types and extensive county by county bibliographies. They list what records are available, the repositories where they are located, and the Family History Library film call numbers for the records.

Several texts relate to specific record types. Because there are few remaining census records for 19th century Ireland, tax records are one of the few resources that record every person who occupied the land. Key among these are Griffith's Valuation records. Reilly's *Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland* provides an excellent treatment of Griffith's Valuation. It includes an in depth discussion of how and why these records were created, plus descriptions of the various records created around the valuation process. Eileen M. O Duill and Steven C. ffeart-Smyrl's *Irish Civil Registration — Where Do I Start?* is a brief but informative pamphlet about Irish civil records and the corresponding indexes.

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Online the "Browse" section of The Irish Times' Irish Ancestors site at http://www.ireland.com/ancestor leads to an overview of the key records used in Irish genealogical research.

Where are the records and how can I find what I need?

Some records are available only in particular repositories. Other records and resources have been printed or put on CD-ROM and are widely available, at least in libraries. Some records and information are available on Internet free or select pay sites. A large amount of Irish records have been filmed by the Family History Library of the Church of the Latter Day Saints and are available worldwide through the network of Family History Centers. The Family History Library catalog of books and films can be searched online at http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlc.asp.

One of the best overviews of Irish genealogy sources on the Internet can be found in Chapter 11 of the third edition of Grenham's book.

You can search the holdings of the key Irish repositories via their online catalogs. Several repository web sites have instructional material regarding their key holdings. While it is ideal to visit these record holding institutions in person, most provide some services to those who inquire from a distance.

The web sites of the key repositories in Ireland are:

- National Archives of Ireland http://www.nationalarchives.ie
- National Library of Ireland http://www.nli.ie
- Public Record Office of Northern Ireland http://www.proni.gov.uk
- The General Register Office http://www.groireland.ie
- Land Valuation Office http://www.va.gov.ie
- Registry of Deeds http://www.landregistry.ie
- Representative Church Body Library http://ireland.anglican.org/library

Where can I learn more?

While the basics of Irish genealogy remain the same over the last quarter century, the opportunities to learn more about it have proliferated. In addition to the several key texts and web sites mentioned above, numerous organizations offer lectures, conferences, and workshops focusing on Irish genealogy.

In the United States our Irish Genealogical Society International and several regional genealogy societies present Irish genealogy related lectures.

- This year's FGS meeting in Boston, August 30–September 2, will run four all day tracts dedicated to Irish Genealogy.
- The Salt Lake City Institute offers a week long workshop on Irish genealogy every other year or so. Their web site is at http://www.ie-louga.org/sic.aspx.
- The Institute for Genealogical and Historical Research at Samford University in Birmingham, Alabama offers a week long Irish workshop every third year. Their web site is at http://www.samford.edu/schools/ighr/ighr.html
- The National Institute for Genealogical Studies in conjunction with the University of Toronto offers an online series of courses on Irish genealogy which can lead to a certificate. There web site is at http://www.genealogicalstudies.com/eng/gstudies.html

There is tremendous value in joining one of the genealogical societies that focuses on Irish research. A society membership exposes you to their publications; gets you in touch with others who have the same interests; and gives you access to the society's library and research assistance.

One of the best quick starts to learning about Irish genealogy would be to read the Family History Library's guides for Irish research and their help aids for understanding key aspects of Irish history and the Householders Index to Griffith's Valuation. These can be seen and/or downloaded from their web site at http://www.familysearch.org

Why do I need to learn this?

The answer is simple; so you can successfully discover your Irish ancestry and enjoy the process while you are at it. Genealogical researching in a new county is just like visiting a foreign land. You could go there and wander around and enjoy some of the sights, but you will get more from the experience if you prepare for the trip by learning about the places you will visit, finding out about experiences that may interest you, and learning about the history, culture and language. Experienced travelers know the value of a good guidebook, the helpfulness of talking to others who have had successful visits, and doing their homework through extensive research using the many offerings of a good library and the Internet. This holds true for experienced genealogists.

Genealogy is most rewarding when we are successful in our search. The best way to improve, if not ensure success, is to prepare for the search. The more we prepare for our research the better choices we make as to what to look for, where to look, and how to interpret what we find. The learning process itself is for many genealogists one of the more enjoyable aspects of this field.

A selection of core resources for Irish genealogy

The following are this author's picks for a foundation library; both textual and virtual for learning the essentials of Irish genealogical research. This is not intended to be an exhaustive or definitive list, but it is a start. If you gather in the knowledge in these recommendations you will be well on your way to being a successful Irish genealogical researcher.

As of this writing, the books are still in print. You may have to special order them. The IGSI bookstore stocks many of these titles. Many are available in local libraries or in the libraries of genealogical or historical societies. If these libraries fail you, try an interlibrary loan. With the exception of for-pay instructional web sites, the Internet resources listed below are free. The biggest investment is your time, but that investment will return compounded interest by way of improved success and deeper understanding of what you are about as you chase those elusive ancestors.

Texts

1. *General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland. Based on the Census of Ireland for the Year 1851.* 1861 Reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984.

2. Grenham, John. *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, 3rd edition.* Dublin, Gill & Macmillan, 2006.

3. MacLysaght, Edward. *The Surnames of Ireland, 6th edition.* Dublin, Irish Academic Press, 2001.

4. Mitchell, Brian. *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, 2nd edition.* Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 2002.

5. O Duill, Eileen M. and Steven C. ffeary-Smyrl. *Exploring Irish Genealogy, No.2, Irish Civil Registration – Where Do I Start?* Dublin: Council of Irish Genealogical Organizations, 2000.

6. Ouimette, David S. *Finding Your Irish Ancestors, A Beginner's Guide.* Provo, Utah: Ancestry, 2005.

7. Radford, Dwight A. and Kyle J. Betit. *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors.* Cincinnati: Betterway Books, 2001.

8. Reilly, James R. *Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland.* Baltimore: Published for Clearfield Company, Inc. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc, 2001.

9. Ryan, James G. *Irish Records.* Salt Lake City: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997.

Key Irish Genealogy Web Sites

1. Site with discussion of Irish given name variations:
   http://www.sci.net.au/userpages/mgrogan/cork/jane_names.htm

2. Sites with discussion of Irish Surnames:
   http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/magazine/surname/index.htm

   http://www.apitoblarney.com/irishfamilysurnames.htm

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'Genealogy Basics Have Not Changed' continued from page 111

3. The IreAtlas Townland database:
   http://www.seanruad.com

4. Irish Ancestors place names database:
   http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/placenames/index.cfm

5. A good article on geographic divisions in Ireland:
   http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/guide/ and div.html

6. A site with many links relevant to Irish genealogy is the Fianna Study Group at
   http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/guide/index.html

7. Another site with links to web sites relevant to Irish studies is that of TIARA, The Irish Ancestral Research Association:
   http://www.tiara.ie/links.html#nation

   The Family History Library's online guide to Irish research:
   http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/RG/frameset_rg.asp?Dest=GI&Aid &Gid &Lid &Sid=&Did=&Jurisd &Event &Year=&Gloss=&Sub=&Tab=&Entry=&Guide Ireland.ASP

9. Sites that provide access to Griffith's Valuation:
   http://www.irishorigins.com
   a combination pay and free site:
   http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/links/counties click on County of choice to see more information

10. Information about Irish Church records of various denominations:
    http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/records/church/

11. Genuki, Ireland, A mega site with links to may Irish resources:
    http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/irl/

    and an online book about Genuki at:
    http://www.hawgood.co.uk/genuki/contents.htm

12. The Irish Genealogical Society International's web site:
    http://www.irishgenealogical.org/

13. The Famine Irish Passenger Record Data File: (Requires cookies to be turned on)
    http://aad.archives.gov/aad/series description.jsp?s=639&cl=1002&cat=al

14. A Guide to Irish Genealogical Research:
    http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/guide/index.html

15. Map based access to list of available Roman Catholic Church records:
    http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/rcmaps/index.htm

16. An Irish Famine site:
    http://www.people.virginia.edu/~easse/Irish/Famine.html

Summary

Much has changed since the Irish Genealogical Society International started a quarter century ago, but much remains the same. The basics are still true now as they were twenty-five years ago. There are many more ways to learn about these basics. There are more records readily available, and many more and improved finding aids to help locate our ancestors in those records.

Irish genealogy is one of the more difficult pursuits in genealogy, but it is now easier to learn how to do the research. You still have to do the learning.

Do it. You will improve your chances of success and increase your enjoyment of the pursuit.

Tom Rice, CG is a professional genealogy researcher, lecturer, teacher and writer. He is the managing editor of The Septs, a director of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, past treasurer and co-first vice president of IGSI and a genealogy help desk volunteer for the Minnesota History Society. He can be contacted at info@heritagehunters.com.

Upper Midwest

Saturday, September 30, 2006

8:30 AM - 3:30 PM • Cost $30.00

Held at Northdale Middle School • Coon Rapids, Minnesota

A conference for everyone. This is for beginners and intermediate researchers of any ethnic group. Those who attended previous IGSI conferences will note new classes. Experienced instructors offer a diverse selection of subjects. Twenty-one classes, a staffed computer lab, and knowledgeable vendors are scheduled. Don't miss this opportunity to expand research techniques and learn methodology.

Classes include:

- Anoka County Research
- Beginning Genealogy
- Beginning Irish Genealogy
- Canadian immigration: Big Space, Few People
- Census: How To Get The Most Out Of Them!
- Did Your Ancestors Have Their Day in Court? Researching Court Records
- Griffith's Valuation
- How to Manage and Frame Your Family History An Irish Research Perspective
- Finding and Using Private Land Transactions and Tax Records
- Internet Research
- Migration Patterns
- Military Records
- Photojournaling: Write the Stories Behind Your Photographs
- Research Records of Government Transfer of Land to Individuals
- Resources at the Minnesota Historical Society
- Scots Irish Research
- Sources: Believe Them or Not?
- State Prison, Hospital, and Orphanage Records at the Minnesota Historical Society
- The Stories Behind Your Genealogy
- Using Technology in Your Research
- What Happened to Your Ancestor's Estate? Looking to Probates and Wills
- Who Loves Ya, Baby? Catholic Church Records

Additional Classes to be Added

For more information:
Website: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org/events.html
Email: Conference2006@IrishGenealogical.org

IGSI – Looking Back over Twenty-five Years

A Brief History of the Irish Genealogical Society International

By Valerie Morrison

In 1979, the Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI) began as an Irish interest group within the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS). The MGS encouraged special interest groups to pursue research in specific ethnicities. In June of 1980, this Irish Interest Group had twenty-three charter members. Over the years it outgrew the state focused 'parent' organization with members throughout the world.

Outreach programs one were the best way to reach the public in the 1980's.

Being based in the Twin Cities (that's Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota) serves IGSI well. Minneapolis-St. Paul is one of the fastest growing urban areas in the Upper Midwest, and one of the most educated metropolitan areas in the U. S. Let's look at how IGSI grew!

The Name, Membership & Dues - In the spring of 1981, with only 26 members, the Irish Interest Group board voted as whether to continue as an organization. They voted "Yes," to continue, and to participate in that summer's Minnesota Gaelic Cultural Festival. By year's end, membership rose to 46. Dues were set at $5 per individual, and $7.50 for a family membership.

Two years later, membership had increased to 105. Application for Branch Membership status in MGS was approved on 24 September 1983.

In 1988, the Irish Interest Group changed its name to the Irish Genealogical Society (IGS). IGS considered withdrawing from MGS and forming an independent group, but decided to remain a MGS branch. Dues were increased in 1989 to $10, as the newsletter was set to become a quarterly journal.

In 1992, Patrick Morrissey became the groups 1000th member. By January of 1993, the membership topped 1,400. Individual dues were increased to $15.

In 1993, the group officially became Irish Genealogical Society International (IGSI). The name change was necessary when a preliminary copyright search showed the IGS name already taken. That same year, a move to a new library building, and an Ireland county-by-county focus theme for the quarterly journal *The Septs* combined to generate more interest.

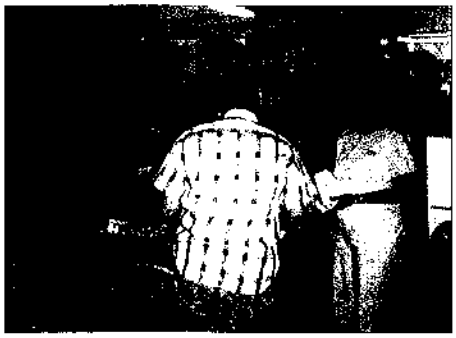
In 1995, membership was over 1,600. Quarterly meetings, and Irish Day at the library, routinely drew over 50 individuals. By the end of 1996, membership was at 1,900. Joining the buzz among genealogists regarding computers and the Internet, IGSI established its first home page in 1996.

Dues increased to $20 in 1997, and membership topped 2,200. IGSI joined the FGS (Federation of Genealogical Societies). In 1998, membership dues could be paid by credit card! Membership reached 2,355 in 1999, falling back to just over 2,200 in 2000. Half the new members were joining via the Internet.

Membership numbers reached pinnacle in 1999. Membership fell slowly through 2001 and 2002, finishing just below 2,000 members at the end of 2002, and dropping to just under 1,900 in 2003. (Many genealogy societies experience the same falling away of members as new family researchers turn to the Internet.)

Primarily because of the cost of our popular quarterly journal, the IGSI raised dues in 2004. The current membership has stabilized at about 1,400.

The Meeting Places and the Library – In the early years, the Irish Interest Group held meetings at various sites around the Twin Cities, including Ramsey County branch libraries, the University of St. Thomas, community centers, the Family History Centers, the International Institute of Minnesota, St. Catherine's College, shopping center meeting rooms, the Minnesota



Beth Mullinax at the St. Paul Library in the mid Eighties.

Historical Society, church meeting rooms, county courthouses, and the Wood Lake Nature Center.

The first genealogy books were purchased in 1983. In October of 1985, MGS found a home and library space at 678 Fort Road, St. Paul. The Irish Interest Group now had a place for their growing library collection, previously only sporadically available to members. Louis Finnell donated the Albert E. Casey Collection that year.

It's been twenty years (twenty years!) since a monthly "Irish Day" at the MGS library was established. Volunteers from the Irish group are present at the library all day (9 to 3) on the second Saturday of each month, a tradition that began in the summer of 1986.

In 1987 the IGSI met at the Richfield Community Center in Richfield, MN (a suburb south of Minneapolis). In 1988, the library collection grew, but was still small enough to be listed in a single newsletter issue.

Between 1988 and 1992, IGSI participated in or sponsored many local events. In 1992, the MGS library moved and the Irish collection moved with it to 1650 Carroll Avenue, St. Paul, MN.

Between 1992 and 1996, several Irish county estate records and other large holdings were purchased for the library. In 1996, the "Donegal Records", over 70,000 records, were acquired. During this period, OS (Ordnance Survey) maps were added to the bookstore for purchase.

In 1997, over a year of searching for a new library home resulted in MGS, IGSI and the other collections moving to the current location just west of Minneapolis in the suburb of Golden Valley.

In 1998, IGSI began an annual donation to the National Library in Dublin to assist in indexing estate records. The Irish Emigrant Savings Bank (New York City) microfilmed records were added to the library collection.

1999 and 2000 saw many additions to the library. In 2000, the library catalogue was completed for inclusion in the MGS catalogue (on-line cataloging was just beginning). The library installed the transcribed all-name 1880 U. S. Census on its research computers in 2002.

The stacks are a popular areas on Irish Saturdays at the library.

In 2003-2004, volunteers completed a first volume of the Periodical Index Project. The PIP, as it is called, is available on CD, and gives a detailed index of genealogically relevant articles held in our library.

In 2005, library acquisitions focused on CDs and microfilm. In particular, Catholic records from the St. Paul

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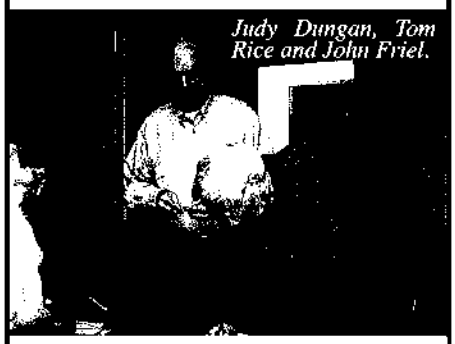
Faces of IGSI

Forence Mysaljek, [illegible] tive; Jeanne Bal[illegible] Lund, Treasurer.



Judy Dungan, Tom Rice and John Friel.

Ida Troye, Kathy Sullivan and Val Morrison.

August 2005 Quarterly Program.

"Looking Back Over 25 Years" continued from page 115

IGSI At Work

Archdiocese have been acquired for the library. Upgrading the ability to provide computer and microfilm reader capability is the current priority!

Projects and Activities – Over the years, The Irish Interest Group gained popularity for its many excellent programs and speakers. The group's outreach program had volunteers serving in information and bookselling booths at fairs and programs in the Twin Cities, and surrounding regions.

In the fall of 1982, the IGSI booth at the third annual Irish Festival resulted in many new members. It was the second time at this festival, which like us, has changed and grown. It is now the Minnesota Irish Fair, held in August at Harriet Park along the mighty Mississippi River, across from downtown St. Paul.

The Irish Interest Group became involved in cemetery transcriptions in 1983, beginning with St. John the Baptist in Burnsville, MN. In 1984, twelve members transcribed St. Peter Cemetery in Scott County, on the southern edge of the Twin Cities metro, and celebrated with a picnic after a good day's work. The next year, the Irish Interest Group continued their transcription work at St. Catherine's Cemetery in Scott County, a mission church for St. Patrick's of Cedar Lake, MN.

The first activity of 1985 was a trip to the Oakdale Family History Center Library, on the eastern edge of the St. Paul. The Irish Interest Group co-sponsored an Irish Research Seminar, a three-day event at St. Thomas College in St. Paul.

The annual all-day seminar in 1986 featured Donna Hetaling a professional genealogist from Virginia.

The Irish Interest Group conducted an all-day workshop in 1987, with Michael C. O'Laughlin from Kansas City, MO. Members transcribed the Jessenland Cemetery, the oldest Irish cemetery in Minnesota, that fall. St. Thomas Church in Jessenland hosted the event, beginning with a Mass and followed by a potluck brunch on a "lovely fall day." Jessenland is a township southwest of the Twin Cities.

In 1988, an all-day Irish seminar, with David Rencher (Family History Library, Salt Lake City) as the featured speaker, was an enormous success. About 180 people attended the event, which included a buffet luncheon and Irish music.

IGS sponsored a trip to Ireland in the fall of 1989. The annual all-day seminar in 1990 featured Brian Trainor, Director of the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast.

In the fall of 1990, Beth Mullinax, our long-time librarian, began offering a beginning genealogy class for free at the MGS library. She remains our librarian to this day, and still offers those free classes every "Irish Saturday". How many of you have been helped by her? No, don't answer that, we'd be buried under the flurry of tributes!

1991 began with a co-sponsored event featuring the Irish genealogist James Ryan. In November of 1991, an appearance by Nora Hickey, noted genealogist from County Cork, Ireland, had to be

canceled when a rapid-breaking blizzard hit the metro area.

Milwaukee's Irish Fest has been attended by many of members over the years, but in 1992, Beth Mullinax and Ida Troye met Dr. Chris O'Mahoney from the Limerick Regional Archives there, and convinced him to contribute a wonderful article to *The Septs* for the following spring.

Working the booth at Irish Fair in St. Paul.

In 1993, there was another tour group to Ireland. In 1994, Beth Mullinax made the arrangements and a number of IGSI members attended the Second Irish Genealogical Congress at Trinity College, Dublin.

Highlights of 1995 included participation in the National Hibernian Convention in St. Paul, the Minnesota State Fair and the Minnesota Irish Fair.

In 1996, the first mention of our website, as we established a homepage on the Internet. The growth in membership at the time was greatly assisted both by the popularity of *The Septs* and the participation in special events around the region.

Dr. James Ryan visited, headlining the May Quarterly program in 1999, speaking on Roman Catholic Parish Records in Ireland. Beth Mullinax led another research tour to Ireland.

In 2000, Kyle Betit spoke at the well-attended May Quarterly. Several members attended the FGS conference held in Salt Lake City. The May speaker in 2001 was Father William Faherty, S. J., who spoke on the St. Louis Irish. Maxine Keoghan spoke on the Graceville Colony, a settlement of Connemara Irish in Minnesota. She contributed articles regarding her research into this particular group of Irish emigrants to the Midwest.

Another research tour to Ireland was hosted in the spring of 2001 by former president Mark Moriarty Bigaouette. Ann Regan of the Minnesota Historical Society spoke about her book, *The Irish in Minnesota*, in 2002. Patricia Keeney Geyh of the Irish Emigrant Library in Milwaukee lectured that year on "Ireland, Canada and the U.S. – Let's follow their trail", while William Mulligan gave a talk on the Irish miners of Michigan's Upper Peninsula.

Christine Kenealy from England and John Grenham from Ireland were among the Quarterly program speakers in 2003. Kerby Miller of the University of Missouri and Susan Hood from the Representative Church Body in Ireland gave special programs.

IGSI At Play

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"Looking Back Over 25 Years" continued from page 117

A highlight of 2004 was a research trip to Dublin, organized by Colleen McClain with the assistance of Susan Hood in Dublin. Surname interest lists and our membership went onto a new computer database system, paving the way for the on-line access enjoyed today.

The Septs - The Irish interest group's newsletter began in 1981, publishing meeting announcements, and reprinting interesting articles members contributed from a variety of sources. Avis Gohl, a charter member of IGSI, was the first editor, and continued until the end of 1982.

In 1982, the first Surname List was compiled from members' submissions. Over the years, the newsletter evolved, with increasing emphasis on library acquisitions and members queries. The newsletter officially became a quarterly in 1989, and a new name was selected: *The Septs*.

The Septs was first published in 1990. Long time editor Nancy Ryan resigned in 1991, and Mark Abbott took over briefly. Then, Ida Troye became editor of The Septs, assisted by Bill Conlan. The "Surname Index" by this time was a large, regular and popular feature of *The Septs*.

In 1993, a decision by the Ida Troye, editor, proved hugely popular, as the quarterly journal initiated the first of its "county" issues, highlighting each and every Irish county in turn. It took over eight years to complete the series, including two issues to cover County Cork! A few of the earliest selected counties have been updated in recent years. We have extra copies of many issues available for purchase: they are well worth it for your county of interest.)

In 1993, the Surname List, painstakingly compiled by Joe Huber, was now 132 pages long, with 6,000 surnames submitted by members. One-fourth of the list was published with every issue of *The Septs*. The surname list took up approximately half of the space of each quarterly journal. (Publishing surname interests continued until 2006, when it was transferred to the website with up-to-date editing and search capabilities.)

The Septs won an Honorable Mention in the NGS newsletter contest in 1997. The articles produced, from both local and international writers, were top quality. *The Septs* in 1998 featured articles from Brian Mitchell. Issues in 1999 had articles by Riobard O'Dwyer and Harold Hinds, Jr.

The Septs finished its Irish county series in the 2001 issues covering Counties Down, Derry and Antrim. The next issue of that year featured New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, a major and early port of entry for the Irish.

By 2002, the Irish of Butte, Montana, and New Brunswick, Canada had been featured, then an issue on the Scotch-Irish or Ulster Scots. An update on County Roscommon was the last issue of the year. The issue on Butte in particular received dozens of requests for extra issues. Riobard O'Dwyer, a long-time Irish genealogist and contributor, had written an article focusing on families who moved from the Beara Peninsula to the Butte mining camps.

Long time editor Ida Troye resigned mid-2004, with Beth Vought taking the editorship for a time, followed by Mary Schaenzer and the current editor (and past president) Nancy Grell. If you are reading this, you have probably witnessed some of the changes to *The Septs* over the past three or four years.

IGSI sponsored trip to Ireland

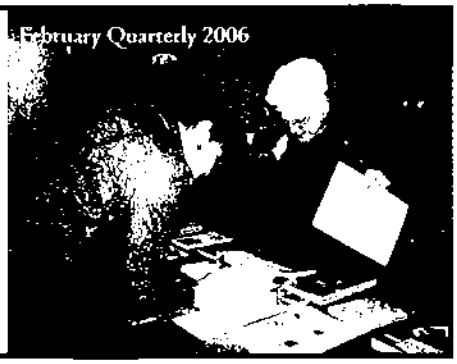
Volunteer Recognition Event 2006

Good as our quarterly journal has become, we are always trying to freshen and strengthen it.

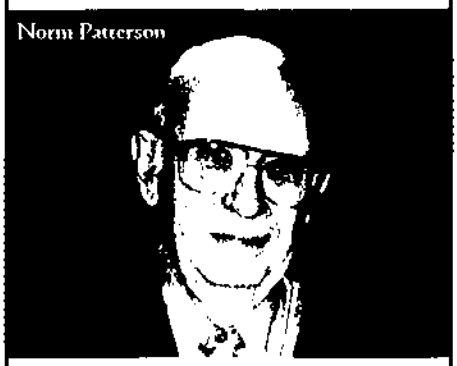
Persistence and Hope

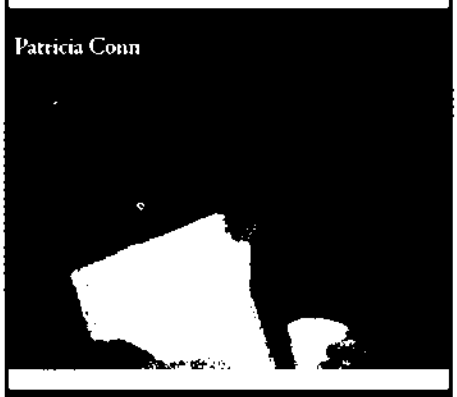
The IGSI has gone through many changes over the years. One article can't capture the speakers, the projects, the volunteers, and the ups and downs of a group dedicated to those researching their Irish ancestors. But IGSI has persisted, just like you, a dedicated family researcher. We falter at those brick walls, and then sometimes, oh joy, we surmount them! Raise your glasses to PERSISTENCE and HOPE. May we genealogists, and may IGSI, have both in abundance.

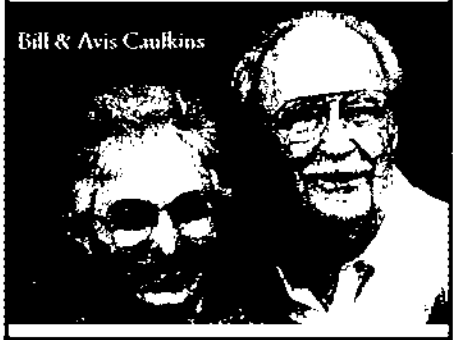
Valerie Morrison is a Minneapolis real estate appraiser. Val served as IGSI President for two years July 2004 to July 2006. Apparently unable to stay out of courthouses while not at work, the North Dakota native has been pursuing elusive Canadian ancestors from Ireland, Scotland, England, and France, while other family members tackle her Norwegian-American side.

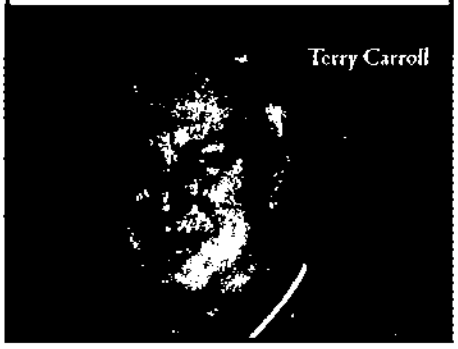


Early IGSI Faces









The Seanachie

Six Ways to Make Your Writing Sing

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

In all the years I've taught writing and mentored family history writers, I've come across only one writer who didn't think anyone would read his book. There was good reason for that, but I won't go into that here. I think it's safe to say, though, that the majority who write their family histories expect that someone will read what they've written. But will your writing keep them reading? Here are some writing traps to avoid and ways to fix them to ensure that your writing comes alive.

1. Using vague and meaningless modifiers, such as "very" and "really." What's the difference between "He was in America very early," and "He was in America early"? There is no difference. Or, "I was really surprised by what I found in the 1901 Ireland census," and "I was surprised by what I found in the 1901 Ireland census." Again, no difference. Just a leaner sentence. One of my favorite quotes to help you remember that "very" is a useless word is from Mark Twain: "Substitute 'damn' every time you're inclined to write 'very'; your editor will delete it and the writing will be just as it should be." So following Twain's advice, "He was in America damn early," and "I was damn surprised by what I found in the 1901 Ireland census." There. That's better.

2. Overusing the preposition "of." If you can eliminate this word, you automatically tighten a flabby sentence. "All of the six children of Seamus and Fiona died in infancy." Instead, let's take out the "of"s. "Seamus and Fiona's six children all died in infancy." Examine each use of the word "of" to see if it's truly needed. Sometimes, like in the sentence I just wrote, it's necessary.

3. Getting wordy with "the fact that." Students of Strunk and White's *The Elements of Style* may remember that this is one of those needless expressions we can do without, yet many writers still insist upon using it. It's easy to trim. Here are some examples:

   Before:
   In spite of the fact that the 1890 census no longer exists, we can use city directories as a substitute.

   After:
   Although the 1890 census no longer exists, we can use city directories as a substitute.
   or
   Because the 1890 census no longer exists, we can use city directories as a substitute.

   Before:
   I was unaware of the fact that the records are now online.

   After:
   I was unaware that the records are now online.

   Before:
   At the meeting, the treasurer called to our attention the fact that not all members had paid their dues.

   After:
   At the meeting, the treasurer announced that not all members had paid their dues.

4. Using too much passive voice. Nothing adds extra words to your family history quicker than writing it in passive voice instead of active voice. Here are examples of passive voice:

   - A notice was placed in the newspaper by Patrick Fee.
   - The area was settled in 1803.
   - The will was recorded in the probate book.

Here are the same sentences written in an active voice:

- Patrick Fee placed a notice in the newspaper.
- Pioneers settled the area in 1803.
- The clerk recorded the will in the probate book.

Notice the difference? In the first set of examples, the "actor," or subject of the sentence, is out of place at the end of the sentence or missing from the sentence. In the second set, the "actors" show up and come where they should: at the beginning of the sentence.

There are occasions, however, where you may have no choice but to use passive voice. If you don't know who was the "actor," for example, you will need to use passive voice. One common example in family history writing is "Bridget O'Neeley was buried in Spring Grove

Cemetery." This is a passive construction that's acceptable because we don't know who buried Bridget—although you could write, "Bridget's family buried her in Spring Grove Cemetery"—but structurally, we want Bridget to be the focus of the sentence, not who buried her. So in some instances, you may choose to use passive voice.

5. Making unnecessary announcements. I'm sure you've seen opening paragraphs that state, "This article will show...," or "In this chapter, I will demonstrate...." Or, endings that state, "In conclusion..." or "In summary...." This is a writer whose creative juices have stopped flowing, and she just can't figure out a way to introduce the article or chapter or conclude it. It's a lazy way of writing and not very—oops, not damn sophisticated, if you ask me. The opening and closing of your article or book chapter should receive quite a bit of attention. After all, the opening is what grabs the reader's interest, and the closing needs to have a satisfying conclusion. Cut to the chase, and just say what you have to say. There's no need to announce it.

6. Overusing static forms of the verb "to be": am, are, is, was, were, been, being. Choose active verbs instead. For example, instead of writing, "My grandmother was wearing her favorite dress the day I visited her," write, "My grandmother wore her favorite dress the day I visited her." Re-examine each sentence and see if you can eliminate as many static verbs as you can. That alone will really breath life into your writing!

Paying attention to these six traps in your writing and fixing them can make the difference between a family history people will read and one they put aside after the first paragraph.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is a Certified Genealogist who holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research and leading writers' retreats in Ireland. She teaches nonfiction writing online at www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History and Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. Sharon can be reached through her Web site at www.SharonCarmack.com.

IGSI QUARTERLY PROGRAM
Saturday, August 26, 2006

Brick Wall Q & A
Research Open Forum

In the busy month of August, with a weekly Irish fair, fest or conference, the IGSI is trying a new quarterly meeting format. Two hours will be devoted to asking research questions to a forum of experts. Tap into group experience. Share a unique research path. Provide a valuable key to finding "lost" ancestors. Discovering a new approach may open a door in your brick wall. As a bonus, get to know other IGSI members. Plan to attend. Success is often being in the right place at the right time.

8:30	Registration
9:00	Business Meeting
10:00	Program

Held in lower level of the
Minnesota Genealogical Library

5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Accessible facility

Library Ireland: Irish Books Online
An Eclectic Treasure of Resources
http://www.libraryireland.com

by Kathleen Strickland

If you hope to flesh out your family story with more than just names and dates, check out the free website at http://www.libraryireland.com established in 2005 and maintained by Books Ulster, a mail order book business based in Bangor, County Down, Northern Ireland. This website offers a fascinating, eclectic mix of original works on Irish history and social life.

This collection is better for finding general background on Irish genealogy and history than for specific family information. Give yourself an evening of relaxed browsing, wandering through a kaleidoscope of Ireland and the Irish. Read what catches your attention and imagination. You find reference books, stories, legends and eyewitness reports on life in Ireland. Keep pen and paper to hand (or keep that Word document open) to make note of pertinent, intriguing and curious facts.

The Library Ireland home page lists the newest additions to the collection along with plenty of advertising—understandable, since this is a free site. To begin browsing the collection, click on the Library Index tab at the top of the page. You'll come to an alphabetic listing of the collection by subject. Move through the pages by clicking the numbers at the bottom of the page. Move back and forth a few pages at a time. This is slow, but a good way to skip around the subject list.

Searching the Library

Topics in the collection range far and wide. The simpler the search, the more likely to find useful information.

If you are interested in Ireland's relationship with alcohol, find articles under "Whiskey" and "Poteen." If your ancestors migrated to Canada, find more than a dozen references to the Irish in Canada, such as *The Irish Exodus to Canada: Grosse Isle, 1847-48*. There are three online books about Belfast, as well as a good selection of books containing articles on emigration. During your site exploration, use your computer's search feature (CTRL + F for PCs) on resulting pages because they can be long.

Clicking on "advanced search" displays options for searching:

- With ALL the words
- With ANY of the words and
- The EXACT PHRASE

Let's say you are searching for James Callaghan, born 1820 in County Cork, died 1880 in Kingston, Ontario, Canada. James emigrated from Ireland to Canada in 1848—during the Great Famine. While you may find nothing specific about your own James Callaghan, searching the words *Callaghan, Cork, famine, emigration* and *Canada* will take you on an eye-opening journey through accounts of famine in County Cork and the hardships among immigrants at the quarantine site of Gross Isle in Canada.

If you search on *Callaghan* and *Cork* (using the Advanced Search choice of ALL the words), you will find an article from *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland 1837* by Samuel Lewis that mentions the castle of Domineen, ancient residence of the O'Callaghans in Kilshanig, Barony of Duhallow.

Searching on *Cork* alone brings up, among others, a history of the county in "Cork (county of), a maritime county of the province of Munster;" a description of the port of Cove (Cork) in an article from the *Dublin Penny Journal*, 1832; and the "Irish Famine Report from Co. Cork, 1847" from the Transactions of the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends during the famine in Ireland, 1846 and 1847.

Searching *famine* and *Cork*, you'll find the "Irish Famine Report from Ballyvourney, near Macroom, County Cork 1847." Officials reporting on conditions of the local families stated that

> it is truly humiliating to witness in our day, the blighting effects of this calamitous visitation on the character and habits of our afflicted peasantry; not mourning for the dead, and in many cases but little attention paid to the dying; whilst funerals—once the noted occasions their humble display—but rarely attract the interest of surviving family and friends.

In an article "Famine in Schull, Co. Cork," a witness visits the starving village, describing conditions as he goes door-to-door.

Combining *emigration* and *Canada*, you'll find "The Irish Exodus to Canada: Grosse Isle, 1847-8" from *The Irish in America by John Francis Maguire*, 1868. That your ancestor James Callaghan survived the sailing trip and the quarantine on Grosse Isle would have been a small miracle. The quarantine station was totally unable to handle hundreds of emigrant ships bearing starving people suffering with typhus and

other diseases. As Maguire writes, "Upon that barren isle as many as 10,000 of the Irish race were confined to the grave-pit... 5,000 out of the total number of victims were simply described as 'unknown.'

And There's More

Books Ulster, the site's owner, sells hard-copy and electronic books about Ireland. Clicking on Bookstore takes you to the company's listing of books about Irish genealogy, history and more. Clicking on E-books brings you to a collection of books and articles that you can pay for and then download in PDF format. For instance, an article called "The State of the Irish Poor," from Dublin University Magazine, 1836, is available for €2.50 (about $5).

If you click on Mailing List at the top of the home page, you'll find a form to subscribe to the bookstore's updates—e-mails that let you know when books are added to the collection. Choosing Links takes you to a page with a collection of websites such as the Creggan History Society of County Armagh.

Tips

- Experiment with the various search possibilities in "Advanced Search" to see what works best for you.
- Be sure to use alternate spellings when searching family names.
- Try searching by just following your nose!

Kathleen Strickland, a IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

2006 - 2007 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors take office on July 1st of each year. They preside over the running of the organization with the help of twelve Committees.

From left to right, top row: Linda Miller, President and Valerie Morrison, Past-President. Bottom row: Glenn O Meara, 2nd Vice-President and Kathy Lund, Treasurer.

Two Board of Directors positions are vacant, Secretary and 1st Vice-President. If you are interested in either of these postions or know someone who is, please contact Linda Miller at President@IrishGenealogical.org.

Effective Use of the Family History Library Catalog

Tips from the May Quarterly Presentation

Summary by Pat Cady Eaton

The key to getting the most out of the world's largest genealogy library is knowing how to use its online catalog and library facility to full advantage. David Rencher, AG[CM] (Ireland), FUGA and head of the Family History Library's collection department, explained the intricacies of the catalog in his lecture to IGSI on Friday evening, 19 May 2006. The following combines material taken from his talk and handouts plus information about the library itself found on the Family History Library catalog search page. Quotes are from Mr. Rencher's handout. Information is used with permission of Mr. Rencher.

"The Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, is arguably the largest and best equipped facility for tracing family history in the world. Access to this collection is provided locally through a system of over 4,500 family history centers worldwide. As with any research facility, your first visit, or even your twentieth visit can be frustrating if you are not familiar with the resources available and with the system in which it is presented."

THE LIBRARY

The Salt Lake City library building has five floors open to the public. They are:

- **B2** - The British collection pertains to the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, and British India.
- **B1** - The International Collection includes material relating to geographic areas of the world other than the British Collection area, the USA and Canada.
- **Main** - The new FamilySearch Center and published family histories.
- **Floors 2 & 3** The United States of America and Canadian collections.

Space is limited. Some items are designated as "little used" and are stored outside the library's open areas.

- Lesser used books are stored within the building in closed stacks. Place a call-up order to see these books.
- New microfilms and large microfilm collections for geographic areas of the world with lesser use (e.g., some films from Central and South America) are stored off site at the Granite Mountain Records Vault.
- Off-site materials can be ordered. It takes 24-48 hours until they are delivered to the library for viewing.

Visiting the library

- Plan ahead to make the most of your time and resources.
- Over time, note the things you want to research on your next visit.
- Before leaving home, assemble a look-up list from the FHL online catalog.
- Call ahead to have the off-site items pulled ahead of your visit.
- Search large microfilm collections when you visit. This is more efficient and less expensive than having the microfilms sent to you local Family History Center (FHC).
- Schedule time to search the collections that do not circulate to local FHCs.

ACCESS TO THE COLLECTION

The catalog

The key to finding information at the Family History Library (FHL) is to thoroughly understand the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC). The online version is the most widely used. It is organized according to a modified Dewey Decimal system. The FHL holdings consist of over 2.4 million rolls of microfilm and over 500,000 books. Each FHC may have a separate small book collection. These are not in the online FHLC.

David Rencher
May Quarterly Speaker

Tips for finding information in the catalog

The online catalog is at http://www.familysearch.org > Library > Family History Library Catalog. Links allow eight different ways to search the catalog, each with its own peculiarities. Several search types allow for *truncation*: Type the first part of a word in order to see all instances of works cataloged with what you typed as the root of the catalog term.

- **Place Search:** Clicking this tab brings up a page with two fields to enter place names. You only have to use one of the fields, but if a place name is common it helps to enter something in the "Part of (optional)" box. Also, you can search by entering parts of a place name. To see how this works, type "Saint" in the "Place" box and Minnesota in the

"Part of" box. To see how truncation works, try the same search with just "St" in the place box. Try looking at different levels of places for records relating to your search. Records may be indexed under a city, a county, a state or province or a country as a whole. To learn more about Place Searches click on the Help link at the bottom of the page.

- **Surname Search:** This locates works cataloged with a particular surname. It will not find every item in which the surname is mentioned. It locates only those works in which the surname is significant. Truncation does not work with this type of search.
- **Keyword Search:** This looks for terms in the title, places, authors, statement of responsibility, series and subjects, and notes--including film notes. With this search, use a combination of terms in any order.
- **Title Search:** Use terms or part of terms that would be in the title of the work. Search terms can be in any order, and truncation is allowed.
- **Film / Fiche Search:** Use the exact film or fiche call number. Do not use truncation. This is useful if you have recorded the film or fiche number but can not remember the title or subject.
- **Author Search:** This option allows searching for either personal authors or for entries where the author was some sort of organization such as a company, a church or a government entity. Add first names for author surname searches. Truncation seems to work for first names but not for surnames.
- **Subject Search:** This looks at the subject field that the cataloger used to describe a record. It uses the Library of Congress subject lists. For searches about a place, do a Place Search. To find works about a particular family use a Surname Search. As with all of these searches, terms can be placed in any order.
- **Call Number Search:** This is used for textual material which has been cataloged using the FHL's modified Dewey Decimal system. It does not search for film or fiche.

Catalog searching pointers

- Check the catalog for the categories you intuitively think are appropriate.
  - Check for higher level categories where your information may fit. For example, if you are looking for information from one small location in a country, try searching in higher level areas like the county or province/state or country or the group of countries to which it belonged at the time.
  - Catalogers utilize "default" filing categories when a work contains mixed information (several categories together). For example, for works dealing with both the United States and Canada, the default filing location is the United States. The entry may or may not be catalogued for all the appropriate areas shown here.

940 History of Europe
941 British Isles
942 England & Wales
943 Central Europe; Germany
944 France & Monaco
945 Italian Peninsula & adjacent islands
946 Iberian peninsula & adjacent islands
947 Eastern Europe; Russia
948 Scandinavia
949 Other parts of Europe

- Some collections that are difficult to catalog (e.g., the Casey Collection) are grouped in the catch-all category "Genealogy." Try "Genealogy" and your country or state to search within them. "Genealogy" as a record type is often mistakenly skipped by catalog searchers. Items cataloged under "Genealogy" may contain very useful materials.

Ways to identify what is new

There is currently no automated feature in the FHL catalog to identify new catalog entries.

- Look at the FHLC microfilm number; new items are generally numbered over two million.
- Keep a personal list in catalog order of the citations that are important to you.
- Compare your list to
  - The FHL catalog the next time you check the subject (The recent additions will be obvious.)
  - Lists of 'coming features' like new microfilming projects or

'Effective Use of the Family History Library Catalog' continued on page 126

'Effective Use of the Family History Library Catalog' continued from page 125

transcriptions as seen in newsletters and journals.

- Not on a website, but apparently available for the asking, the Utah Genealogical Association (UGA) lists new microfilming projects in their publication, *UGA Crossroads*. To contact UGA, go to their website at http://www.infouga.org. To Mr. Rencher's knowledge, *UGA Crossroads* is the only publication that carries this information. This is provided to UGA by volunteers who are Family History Library employees with access to the microfilming and digital camera operator reports.

1 Handout by Rencher, David E., "*Effective Use of the Family History Library Catalog*, Irish Genealogical Society International, Minneapolis MN - 20 May 2006."

Volunteer Opportunity IGSI Board Secretary

The position of IGSI Board Secretary is unfilled. This individual would be available to attend monthly board meetings (currently on Monday evenings at the MGS library) and the quarterly meetings. They are responsible for taking and distributing the meeting minutes. They handle the organization's correspondence. For a few hours a month, you could provide a valuable service. Thanks for any consideration given.

For further information Diane Lovrencevic at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org.

IGSI Opportunities

Something For Everyone

No Matter Where You Live

General Library

- List donated books (five to seven boxes). Verify shelved books.
- Check three-ring binder contents against index. Identify missing and duplicate items. Organize content.

Data Entry

Indexes and the Periodical Indexing Project (PIP Version 2) will need to be done in the coming year. Volunteer jobs can be done at home or in the library. Hours will depend on the individual. Lists will be printed and bound for the library and placed on the Internet. Work at home on your own computer transcribing or indexing library documents. You are free to turn down a project if you are busy when it's offered.

Outreach

Volunteers needed to staff tables for the outreach programs: schools, St. Patrick's Day in St. Paul, Irish Fair and Irish Fest. These are fun and necessary to expand IGSI membership. If you have an Irish related event in your area, think about representing IGSI. We will supply handouts.

Irish Saturday Volunteers

At the MGS library on the second Saturday of the month, staff the desk, help as a researcher, re-shelve or sell books.

Fall Genealogy Conference

The conference is a major event and it takes many volunteers to make it successful. Volunteer for a two-hour (or more if you wish) commitment and attend the balance of the conference free. A variety of tasks are needed.

Bookstore

Booksellers needed to work at the quarterly meeting and the fall conference. Assistance needed during peak times. Pick the times to volunteer.

Proof Readers

People good with detail are needed for data input as "fresh eyes editors". Hours and times are dictated by project and volunteer. Can be done from home.

Education Coordinator

An education coordinator evaluates members' needs and interests, recruits and trains instructors and schedules Irish Saturday classes. The fall conference is our main education event and hopefully whoever assumes this role can be available to help with that.

General Jobs

We need a list of people on call for project work. The work will not be constant.

Internet Research

Research topics on the Internet: Enjoy delving into a subject and verifying facts.

Website Experience and Interest

Varied assignments to verify information, rewrite, reformat, and generally help the website grow. We are currently remodeling the IGSI website.

The Septs

Research key web and printed bibliography for the quarterly topic.

Contact Diane Lovrencevic at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, 3rd edition. By John Grenham. Published by Gill & Macmillan, Dublin, 2006. XXIV, 526 pp. Paperback, $24.95. Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

John Grenham's third edition of his essential Irish genealogy reference expands and updates what was already an excellent resource. The key changes include a 35% increase in content, an emphasis on Internet resources, larger Roman Catholic parish maps, Catholic parish name variants, and minor differences in organization and chapter titles.

This is primarily a reference book. It stresses records and repositories over methodology. A spot on introduction covers Irish genealogy basics. The serious Irish genealogist may want to use either Radford and Bett's *Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*[1] or Ouimette's *Finding Your Irish Ancestors*[2] for a more detailed and hand holding introductions to the field.

This book's emphasis is on discovering the immigrant's place of origin in Ireland. Grenham includes references to the key records in the major destination countries of the Irish Diaspora.

Part one contains chapters on the key basic record types such as civil records, census records, church records and property and valuation records.

Part two address narrowly focused records types and resources such as wills, the Genealogical Office, emigration records, the Registry of Deeds, newspapers, directories, the Internet and occupational records.

Part three is what sets this book apart from other works on Irish genealogy. It's divided into two major sections. The first lists county resources: census returns and substitutes, the Internet, publications (local histories local journals and directories), gravestone inscriptions, and estate records. Grenham provides on either a county-by-county or parish-by-parish basis what records exist and where they may be found. (The other key genealogy reference that does something along the same line is Ryan's *Irish Records*[3], which nine years older, is still worth consulting because of the detailed contact information for each parish.)

The second division of part three addresses county Roman Catholic registers. Each section has a map of the Roman Catholic parishes. These are much improved over earlier editions, but one may still consult Mitchell's *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*[4] for bigger maps. Grenham's maps have the parish name printed on each parish rather than in a numbered list. This section details the years of birth, marriage or death records in various repositories along with the call numbers for the holdings.

The book ends with a table of variant names for Roman Catholic parishes, list of providers of research services, and lists of societies, repositories and publishers.

The main reasons to own this book are the chapter on Internet resources for Irish genealogy and part three with its listings of sources and publications with pointers to where the researcher can find them. Those who attempt to trace their ancestors in Irish records know it is not an easy jaunt through online indexes to censuses and other records, but rather a hard slog through a wide range of usually locally focused records. A book like this that details what records are available and where to find them is of invaluable assistance. This third edition adds enough new material to what was already an excellent resource to make it well worth purchasing.

1. Dwight A. Radford and Kyle J. Bett, *Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*. (Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 2001.
2. David S. Ouimette, *Finding Your Irish Ancestors* (Provo, Utah: Ancestry, a division of My Family.com, Inc., 2005)
3. James G. Ryan, *Irish Records* (Provo, Utah: Ancestry Incorporated, 1997).
4. Brian Mitchell, *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, 2nd edition* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 2002).

Genealogy: A Chart is Worth a Thousand Words

The Value of Family Group Sheets and Pedigree Charts

By Nancy Grell

Pedigree Charts (PCs) and Family Group Sheets (FGSs) are indispensable tools for genealogy analysis and communication. They provide a framework for research and an efficient way to share your ancestry. For personal organization and for successful research assistance, use Family Group Sheets and Pedigree Charts.

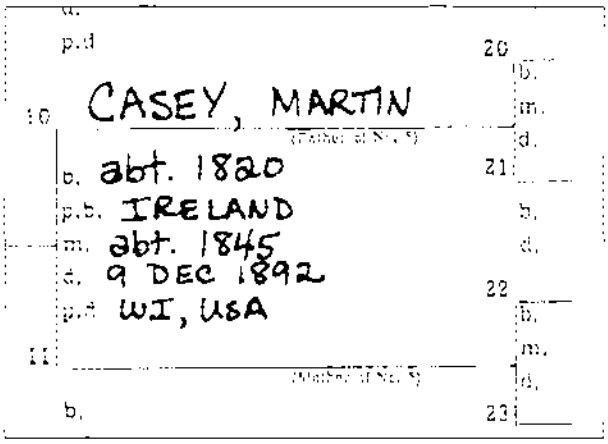
The Family Group Sheet links one set of parents and their children. Each child that marries produces another FGS where they then become one of the parents. (They may be a parent on more than one FGS if they had children by various spouses.) The FGS serves as a table of contents for a genealogy notebook chapter.

The Pedigree Chart (or Ancestor Chart) traces an individual's ancestors back several generations (usually five). PCs use a standard numbering system. Each chart and individual is numbered in such a way that charts may be linked. *(See page 129 of this journal.)*

The basic information under the individual's name is usually: date of birth (b.), place of birth (p.b.), date of marriage (m.), date of death (d.) and place of death (p.d.) or where died (w.). Abbreviations vary depending upon the publisher.

FGS and PC forms are available on the Internet (use a search engine to look for free downloads such as http://www.ancestry.com/charts/ancchart.aspx). Charts may be purchased from repositories and bookstores. Genealogy software programs produce blank charts or optionally fill in the supplied information.

Fill in all the blanks. For unverified or unknown dates and places, make educated guesses indicated by a question mark or "abt". The charts are working tools. The data is fluid and changes over



Detail from a Pedigree Chart

time as more facts are discovered and documented. (Date your charts to indicate the most recent version.) Estimate a marriage date by subtracting a year or two from the oldest known child's birth. Estimate a birth by subtracting twenty to twenty-five years from the marriage date. Placing a birth at "abt. 1850" makes a significant difference in record availability compared to placing them "abt. 1890". Indicating "USA" as a place may seem too general but dictates no need to look in a foreign country's records. Each undocumented entry becomes a future research project.

Develop the habit of linking the known facts to the information source. Insert a superscript pointing to a footnote or source on a separate page. Knowing the source of a date or place citation helps judge the information's reliability.

When visiting repositories or libraries, use the charts as quick reference guides. When asking for research assistance (in person or by mail), introduce the subject or question using the FGS or PC. Your familiarity with your ancestry enables you to recite the family details in record time (with the colorful details) but the person responding gets lost without a visual anchor. A trained researcher reviewing the PC or FGS identifies relationships and patterns that may lead to unique record sources.

When I work with beginning researchers at the IGSI library, a PC or FGS makes valuable use of limited time. I look for ancestors born or dying in Ireland after 1864 when civil registration began; an family member possibly serving in the USA Civil War leading to a military pension record; migration patterns; naming patterns that may identify grandparents; or a link to Ellis Island records if a USA immigrant arrived after 1892. A sibling or cousin, rather than a direct line, may unlock an important piece of a genealogy puzzle.

Do yourself and others a great service – use Family Group Sheets and Pedigree charts.

Nancy Grell's photo and biography on page 97 of this journal.

Ahnentafel System

Numbering your Pedigree Charts

The commonly accepted way to number a pedigree chart is the ahnentafel (ah-nin-tah-fal) system. (Ahnentafel means "ancestor table or list" in German.) It is a simple system that makes ancestral charts easier for others to understand.

The base person is number 1. That person's father is number 2. The base person's mother is number 3. The paternal grandfather is number 4; the paternal grandmother is number 5. The pattern continues: each person's father is assigned a number twice that of the person and the mother is given a number twice the person's plus 1. Number 12's father is number 24 and the mother is number 25.

Consistently the males are assigned even numbers and the female are given odd numbers. Thus, a wife's number is one higher than that of her husband.

The male line continues on the chart's upper tract and the female line on a bottom tract. (The person's father is on the upward slope to the right and the person's mother below and to the right.)

Using this system, charts and individuals can be linked through the base person. A connecting statement may indicate "Person Number 1 on this chart is Number ____ on chart Number ____".

Some genealogy software programs produce ahnentafel charts or they can be produced by hand.

Research Assistance

IGSI Member Benefit

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- Source: New York Emigrant Savings Bank. Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- Source: O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Sileve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection". Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- Source: Irish Passenger Lists. These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of arrival.
- Source: The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant advertisements in the Boston Pilot.) Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish films. See website for complete list of parishes

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- Townland Maps: The cost of photocopies is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish county. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result, the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

If you are looking for a particular publication that isn't listed, send an inquiry and you will be notified if it can be searched."

The cost of one-name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 30 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Send a self address stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete research. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only. If you wish to join or rejoin IGSI, please refer to the membership form in this journal.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

The Householder's Index

by Beth Mulinax

Dear Kate: My family's oral history states that our Coote ancestors were from County Kerry, Ireland. I searched the CD-ROM index to Griffith's Valuation. The name Coote was in almost every Irish county except Kerry. Do you think the family stories are wrong?

Kate says: You checked Family Archive CD-ROM # 188 - *The Index of Surnames of Householders in Griffith's Primary Valuation*. There's another compilation (available on microfiche and in manuscript form) simply called the Householder's Index (or Surname Index) that was created by the Dublin National Library in the 1960s. This index contains surnames not only in Griffith's Valuation but includes the Tithe Applotment Books. Many researchers ignore this earlier resource since the more user-friendly index became available on CD-ROM. It is not as easily searchable, but we continue to use it for several reasons.

1. It lists the different spellings of a surname in each county, barony, and civil parish.

2. It lists how many 'householders' were in each barony and civil parish of the county.

3. Most importantly, it indicates if the surname is found in the Tithe Applotment Books (TABs). If your ancestor was a landlord or tenant that lived on land, they were required to tithe. The tithe was to the Church of Ireland and was required no matter what a person's religious affiliation. (If your family had a house only, they would not be in the TABs). In this index, a "T" next to surname indicates at least one person of that surname is listed in the TABs. A "G" indicates it is listed in the Griffith's Valuation. A "T" and a "G" indicate the surname is listed in both sources.

The Great Irish Famine occurred during the interval between the end of tithe accounting (1820s & 1830s) and the beginning of the Griffith's Valuation (1848–1864). Many Irish died or emigrated during this interval. We find some ancestors listed in the TABs, but not in Griffith's.

I checked the County Kerry Householder's Index for your Coote surname. There was only one listed, it was in the Trughanacmy Barony. Further, the index indicates the Coote surname was not listed in Griffith's, but is listed in the TABs.

I consulted the Tithe Applotment Books for County Kerry and found the parish listings for the Trughanacmy Barony. I reviewed the surnames in each of the 18 parishes until I found your Coote surname located in the Currans Civil Parish. You can order the film from your local LDS Family History Center and find your Cootes. So your family stories are true!

RESOURCES

The Householder's Index

The original manuscript index is fourteen volumes. Copies are available at the National Archives, Dublin; the National Library of Ireland, Dublin; the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast, and in several private archives. The IGSI library has it on microfiche.

It has been filmed by the Family History Library (FHL). In the FHL's online library catalog (http://www.familysearch.org) it can be found under Title Search: "An index of surnames of householders in Griffith's primary valuation and tithe applotment books"

Author Search: National Library of Ireland (Dublin). Film/Fiche Search: #919001 - 919007.

Tithe Applotment Books

The manuscript books are available at the National Archives, Dublin and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Belfast. These have also been filmed by the Family History Library. They arranged alphabetically by civil parish, 140 films in total. In the online library catalog, the records can be found under Title Search: 'Applotment Books, abt. 1824-1840.

Author Search: Ireland. Land Commission. Film/Fiche Search: #256560 – 256700

The IGSI library has the Family Archives CD-ROM #262 *International Land Records: Tithe Applotment Books, 1823-1838* that contains the index for the Tithe Applotment for the six counties that constitute present-day Northern Ireland--Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Down, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

The IGSI Library and Bookstore has the Eneclann CD compiled by Stephen McCormac *Tithe defaulters, Ireland 1831*. It lists those who refused to pay the tithes in counties Cork, Kilkenny, Laois, Meath, Carlow, Offaly, Kerry, Limerick, Louth, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford.

Website Under Construction

Member Contributions and Feedback are Important

by Patricia Cady Eaton, Website Editor

Have you looked at the IGSI website lately? Though there's gold in the hundreds of pages of information accumulated, we see room for improvement. We are deep in plans for remodeling and we'd like your help.

What's already been done:

- A new, separate members-only area, where you:
  - See a growing collection of research databases
  - Renew membership
  - Change contact information
  - Update surname research
  - Search ALL the surnames of interest submitted by IGSI members, see who listed the surnames, and send follow-up emails or letters
- An online method where IGSI volunteers :
  - Update member files for those who do not use the Internet
  - Generate administrative reports and addresses to mail *The Septs*, our various electronic publications, and renewal reminders.

Plans for the future include:

- A more colorful look and consistent presentation throughout the site.
- A home page with simpler choices, lists of upcoming events and highlights to draw attention to website additions.
- For those new to the site, a definition of the IGSI organization.
- Information organized by an outline or "map" of the website.

The website is being revised. Your feedback and suggestions are important and welcome.

- A separate icon on each major page called "Shortcuts" leading directly to the most used locations – such as the library and a map of Ireland
- Online forms for registering for conferences and classes. Ability to pay online with a credit card or print out and mail a check
- Forty files of research information – transcribed and indexed by generous volunteers. Included are cemeteries, death records, obituaries of Ireland-related people, book indexes, passenger lists, Ireland assisted emigration scheme records – all wonderful stuff to help find your families
- More links to key outside sites and valuable research information – no need to duplicate the effort when someone else is already doing it well.

What we need from you:

- Tell us what's good about the site, what's not and what you suggest we do about it.
- Suggest additions or changes that would make the site work better for you.
- Send obituaries of your Ireland-related ancestors to add to the collection that will be indexed on the site.

  (Please transcribe the obit, include date, publication name and place published if known, and send us the file attached to an email. If you cannot do that, send a photocopy and a volunteer will transcribe it.)
- Volunteer to help – we need technical web talent, transcribers, researchers, and article writers. It doesn't matter where you live as long as you're on the Internet with email access.
- Send suggestions to WebEditor@IrishGenealogical.org

We hope you like the results of the remodeling and find it makes your research easier – the final measure. Hopefully, by the time you read this, more changes will be up and running.

Be sure to keep an eye out for the new site.

www.Irish Genealogical.org

Sheila Lofft Strickland

Irish Roots in Buffalo, New York, USA

by Ida Troye

Sheila Strickland, a resident of Olney, Maryland, volunteers transcribing data and preparing information for the website. Her career focus is systems analysis and computer programming for large scale databases on mainframe computers. She started her volunteer work in response to an ad in The Septs. It is possible to be a valuable volunteer even living a distance from the Minnesota IGSI headquarters.

Sheila has been involved in genealogy research since 1993. She was inspired by a brother showing her the U.S. Civil War widow's pension file for their great grandmother, Mary Doyle. Mary's husband John O'Neill was a private in the 49th New York Volunteer Infantry and was killed May 10, 1864. Sheila asked how her brother knew that O'Neill was their ancestor. She then received a lesson using census records and the Family History Library. Sheila was "hooked". Two years later she reviewed the pension documents and discovered the townland name in a marriage affidavit. That was key to future research. The church records are not available so that is the only proof of marriage she has even been able to document. Sheila reminds researchers to go back and review information as more knowledge and experience is gained. You never know what you might have overlooked as a novice researcher.

Sheila received valuable assistance from the County Monaghan Heritage Center. She provided the names of the husband and wife in the Lofft family and approximate dates of marriage. In response, a researcher uncovered a vast amount of information under the spelling variant Lough. That is a reminder to find as much as possible about surname variations before you start your research.

The aspect of genealogy that Sheila finds most rewarding is the search for the original records. She has uncovered a wealth of family history to share with

Sheila Lofft Strickland

her ten brothers and sisters. They regret that they didn't ask more questions when their parents and grandparents were alive. Looking for the records of their grandparents' siblings identified the migration route the Lofft (Lough) family traveled from Ireland in 1850 to Buffalo, NY in 1886.

She would like to see the IGSI website developed to provide bulletin board capability for members to post questions and responses to each other's research. Exchanging information with other members researching in the same areas would be beneficial to all our membership.

As Sheila's research hits a brick wall, she changes her focus to another Irish family branch to keep her interests fresh. Her family tree reads like a map of Ireland: **Strickland** - New England & New York; **O'Neill & Doyle** - County Wicklow; **Lough/Lofft & Glenn** - County Monaghan; **Ryder** - County Wicklow; **McGrath** – County Tipperary; **Hyde and Bunting** – County Antrim; **Brady, Ford, Judge, Burke**- County Mayo; and **Donnelly** – County Roscommon.

In 1997 Sheila traveled to Ireland, England, Scotland and Germany with her 13 year old daughter. At the Dublin National Library in Dublin she saw the Lough family Clones Church records on microfilm. Through English census records, she proved that her great aunt was born in Ireland and not England as she believed. Sheila reminds us that family stories are valuable but not always accurate. It pays to research all siblings in order to sort out what happened in your branch of the family.

Ida Troye, IGSI member for over 20 years, served as editor of The Septs journal for 13 years. She's a sought after genealogy speaker in the US and Canada. Ida teaches Irish genealogy, recently expanding her expertise to include genealogy on the Internet. She lives in Fish Lake, Minnesota

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

April, May, June 2006

HERE –
We welcome and thank the IGSI members from across the U.S. that visit us at the library. If you provide notice of your trip, we are often able to have some research done for you. If there are any library questions, please contact us.

Minnesota – Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Hwy., Golden Valley, MN 55422, is planning their annual Fall Genealogy Conference on Saturday, September 30, 2006. For more information: E-mail: Conference2006@IrishGenealogical.org Website: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org/events.htm

Illinois – Fox Valley Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 5435, Naperville, IL 60567-5435, is planning their annual Fall Genealogy Conference on Saturday, September 30, 2006, with Sandra Leubking as their speaker. For more information: E-mail: ilfvgs@yahoo.com Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilfvgs/index.htm

FGS – Boston! The Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference in 2006, 30 August to 2 September, features Irish genealogy. Groups from Ireland will participate as well as groups from over the US. IGSI is sponsoring several speakers. For more information, check the FGS website: http://www.FGS.org

Research trips to Dublin, 7 – 14 October and Belfast 14 – 20 October 2006. Contact Celtic Quest, http://www.celtic-quest.net Leaders Richard M. Doherty and Elizabeth Kelley Kerstens will take you through the main research centers in Dublin and Belfast.

Castle Garden Port, New York, NY – A member e-mailed information on this new website. Castle Garden was the port of debarkation in New York 1830 until 1892 when Ellis Island opened. It is free. http://www.CastleGarden.org Try it!

Wisconsin – Milwaukee Irish Fest, the largest in the US, if not the world, will be held August 17- 20, 2006. Their website http://www.irishfest.com There is always a bunch from IGSI there!

Utah – January 8 – 12, 2007, the Utah Genealogical Association's Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy is offering a week of in-depth instruction on Irish genealogical research. The location is at the Radisson Hotel one block from the Family History Library. The instructors are Kyle Betit, Dean Hunter, Thomas Jones, David Rencher, and Judith Wright. Details can be found on the website http://www.infouga.org or call toll free 1-888-INFO-UGA.

USA Burials. A great US Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) website (http://www.cem.va.gov) provides details on veterans buried in the VA cemeteries all over the USA. (Look for "Burials and Memorials" and follow the link to "Nationwide Gravesite Locator".) It does not locate veterans overseas, at least not yet. In a simple search, enter a name and it provides the cemetery, the burial location, and a map of the cemetery.

THERE –
Ireland records on-line. Irish Origins has too many Irish records to name in this column, including Griffith's Valuation. They charge, but it is minimal. Try it and give us your reactions: http://www.irishorigins.com

Galway – New address for the Galway Family History Society (West Galway) is: St. Joseph's Community Centre, Shantalla, Galway, County Galway, Ireland. E-mail: galwaywestroots@eircom.net

Leitrim – Leitrim Genealogy Centre sent new brochures for their services. Send a SASE and we will mail you a copy. Their website http://www.irishroots.net/Leitrim.htm E-mail: leitrimgenealogy@eircom.net>

Wexford – New address for the Wexford Family History Society: Wexford Family History Society, 24 Parklands, Wexford, Ireland.

Wexford – Parish of Kilmore website: http://www.kilmoreparish.com is a great resource if this is your area in Ireland. It covers Kilmore, Kilmore Quay, Muirankim, and Tomhaggard, County Wexford.

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You order records on-line with this new service. Their new web site is: http://www.gro.gov.uk

CLANS TOO!
Moriarty – For information on the Moriartys and a free issue of their newsletter, contact Rev. James F. Moriarty at jfmoriarty@vnc.net Mailing address: Rev. James F. Moriarty, 12230 Will Cook Road, Lemont, IL 60439-7332.

Library Acquisitions
April, May, June 2006

We purchase microfilms from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis which are from churches known to be of Irish origin or predominantly Irish at one time. We receive donations from members to purchase some (their parishes). If you are interested in us purchasing your parish, a list of those available and those films already in our library, is on our website. Cost per film is $30.00.

PURCHASES

The following Analecta Hibernica were all published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission, Dublin, Ireland. They are listings of new manuscripts received in the National Library of Ireland and also list important Irish interest manuscripts received in other repositories. We have a list of contents of each of the following volumes, plus Numbers 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, and 25.

B024 V. 27 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1972, 199 p., indexed.

B024 V. 28 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1978, 128 p., indexed.

B024 V. 29 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1980, 282 p., indexed.

B024 V. 30 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1982, 311 p., indexed.

B024 V. 31 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1984, 192 p., indexed.

B024 V. 32 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1986, 124 p., indexed.

B024 V. 33 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1986, 235 p., indexed.

B024 V. 34 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1987, 224 p., indexed.

B024 V. 35 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1992, 209 p., indexed.

B024 V. 36 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1995, 236 p., indexed.

B024 V. 37 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 1998, 322 p., indexed.

B024 V. 38 *Analecta Hibernica*, Published by Irish University Press, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 369 p., no index.

C035 V.2. *Memorials Inscriptions of Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, County Dublin, Ireland. Friends Burial Ground Temple Hill*, Blackrock.,Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin, Ireland, 2003, 104 p., map of cemetery, indexed.

C035, V. 3 *Memorial Inscriptions Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown, County Dublin Ireland*. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin, Ireland, 2005, 72 p., illus, indexed.

C124 *Memorials of the Dead, The Collected Works. Irish Memorial Inscriptions Vol. 2*, by Brian J. Cantwell. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2005, 1 CD. (Watch for book review.)

G011 *The Census of Elphin 1749*, Edited by Marie-Louise Legg. [Counties Galway, Roscommon and Sligo] Published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 597 p., maps, charts, List of Townlands and Parishes in the Diocese of Elphin.

G014.V.30 *John O'Donovan (1806-1861). Origin and Meanings of Irish Family Names including a description of the families of the Maguires and O'Reillys*. Extracted from "The Irish Penny Journal" 1841 & "Duffy's Hibernian Magazine" 1861, edited by G. H. O'Reilly. Published by the Genealogical Society of Ireland, 2003, 108 p., illus.

G045 *The Irish Ordnance Survey, History, Culture and Memory*, by Gillian M. Doherty. Published by Four Courts, Dublin 8, Ireland, 2004, 237 p., illus., index.

I1019 *The 1798 Rebellion: Claimants and Surrenders*, Compiled and Edited by Ian Cantwell. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2005, 1 CD. (Watch for book review.)

I1227 *Tyrone Precinct, A History of the Plantation Settlement of Dungannon and Mountjoy to Modern Times*, by W. R. Hutchison. Published by W. Erskine Mayne, Ltd., Belfast, NI, 1951, 236 p., illus., maps, indexed.

IE44 – *The Louisburgh-Clinton Connection. A Social Study*, by Edward M. Gill. Published by Trafford Publishing, Victoria BC, Canada, 2006. 43 p. Plus six Appendixes numbered separately, illus., graphs.

J028 – *The Irish Genealogist, Volumes 1-8, 1937-1993. Official Organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society*. Published by Eneclann, Dublin, Ireland, 2005. 1 CD. Watch for book review.)

K095 – *Church of Ireland Records*, by Raymond Refausse. Maynooth Research Guides for Irish Local History. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, IR, 2006, 93 p., illus., index.

DONATIONS –

C036 – *Grange Cemetery Kilmore 1646 – 2004 (Wexford). In Memory of our Predecessors*, compiled by Willie Murphy. Published by Kilmore Journal, Wexford, Ireland, 2005, 128 p., illus, map, alphabetical. Note: Kilmore is a Civil and a Catholic Parish in County Wexford. Donated by Mick Maguire, County Wexford, Ireland.

K092 – *Diocese of Cloyne A.D. 2002. A Glimpse of our Christian Heritage*, by Diocese Committee. Published by Editions du Signe, Strasbourg, France, 96 p., illus. (This book has pictures of each of the Cloyne Diocese parishes with short histories.) Donated by Steve Rochford, Mechanicsburg, PA.

FH - *The McVeigh & Doherty Families*, by Denzil J. Klippel, Staten Island, NY. (No counties listed) Published and Donated by author, 2005 unpaged.

FH – *Taggart Family, County Tyrone*, by Denzil J. Klippel, Staten Island, NY. Published and Donated by Author, 2005, unpaged.

FH – *Shortell – Holden Family*, by Sheri Blesener, North St. Paul. Published and Donated by Author, 2006, unpaged.

FH – *Kelly – Shortel Family*, by Sheri Blesener, North St. Paul. Published and Donated by Author, 2006, unpaged.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

Fargo, N.D. – A very pretty wedding took place at St. Mary's Cathedral at Fargo, N.D., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 16th, when Martin McDonnough, formerly of this place, and Miss Mary Austin of that place were married. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McDonough of Watopa, Minn.

Mazeppa, Minn – John Darcy, aged about 75 years, is dead. He had been ill several years. He leaves John, James, George and Frank, sons, in this village; Ed. of Plum City, Wis., and the following daughters: Anna, Mazeppa; Mrs. William Taylor, Mankota, and Mrs. Cotter, Plum City.

Butte, Mont. – Mr. James P. Lamb and Miss Helen Griffin, both of Butte, were married Wednesday morning, Jan. 17, by the Rev. Father Callaghan of the Sacred Heart church. Mr. Lamb is manager of the Butte office of the Cudahy Packing Company. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb will make Butte their home.

The Irish Standard,
Saturday, February 3, 1906

Kerry, Ireland
We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. (sic) Eugene O'Sullivan, father of Messrs. John A. O'Sullivan, Tralee; Robert O'Sullivan, London, and Thomas F. O'Sullivan, Listowel, journalists, which sad event occurred on Jan. 7th, in Tralee, as a result of heart disease. The deceased had been throughout his career a consistent Nationalist, and in his early manhood was identified with the '67 movement.

Weekly pig markets have been established in Listowel. The second market held on Jan. 3rd, was well supplied. Steps have been taken to erect a new weighbridge in the market place, so that in future pigs may be sold either by live weight or otherwise.

The Irish Standard,
Saturday, February 3, 1906

Upcoming Issues of *The Septs*

A Call for Contributions

by Tom Rice, CG, Managing Editor of The Septs

Proposed themes

In keeping with the practice of having a theme for each issue of the *The Septs*, the IGSI Board decided on the following schedule of themes for upcoming issues. We welcome articles that inform, instruct and, hopefully, inspire our readers. Your research path is unique so consider sharing it. Reading the story of another researcher's path of discovery may break through a brick wall. Our readership is diverse and we welcome that diversity in our authors.

Issue	Theme	Issue	Theme
October 2006	Irish names	January 2007	Repositories for Irish genealogy
April 2007	Irish history and Irish genealogy	July 2007	Place(s) in Ireland

A call for contributions

We urge you, the reader, to become part of the future of this publication. *The Septs* depends almost entirely upon reader submitted material. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, history and culture with those who are most interested in these topics. We need feature length articles, short notes, queries, and notices of future goings on in the area of Irish genealogy. If you have a lot to say, think about writing an ongoing column.

Don't wait until the last minute. That way we can be sure to coordinate your submission with that of others.

If you have an idea for an article that does not match up with one of these themes, contact the editor now. While we have a theme for each issue, we are not limiting what we publish to material that exactly matches the theme. We are on the outlook for any good Irish genealogy material. Contact us for a list of questions you could consider answering in your article. We will work with you on content and format.

We welcome feedback on the journal's content. If an article helped you in any way, we'd like to know. Suggestions for features and additions are helpful.

If you know someone active in genealogy that would make a good author for the journal, send us the name and we will contact them.

Remember that the deadline for submission of material to the *The Septs* is two months prior to the publication date. Submission deadlines are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

Suggestions for articles

In an effort to get peoples' creative juices flowing, here are some suggested article topics to go with upcoming themes for the *The Septs*.

If you have an idea for an article that matches with one of the upcoming themes, contact the editor now.

Irish names

- Given name variations
- Surname origins
- Surname variations
- Case studies relating to name variations
- Geography clustering of surnames

Repositories for Irish genealogy

- Repositories in Ireland
- FHL holdings of Irish records and how to find them
- Other major collections of Irish genealogy
- Major Internet sites
- Key printed resources

Irish history and Irish genealogy

- How history affects what is recorded and how it is recorded
- History's treatment of records: examples
- Sources of Irish history: books, Internet, classes

Place in Ireland

- Geographic / political subdivisions
- Places names
- Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers
- How places relate to records
- Methods of finding places

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One surname spelling, one Irish County per line please.
Complete surnames lists will be published on the IGSI website [etc.] Please contact us to make other arrangements

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Documents and commentaries from the National Archives of Ireland

The records chosen in this CD-ROM cover the period from the late sixteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The CD contains almost 1000 documents, scanned images of the documents and transcripts for those which are difficult to read. The CD is easy to navigate and user-friendly.

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Index of Irish Periodicals

Periodicals located in the Irish Genealogical Society International library collection

Now you can find the gold in our Irish periodical collection. This CD indexes the collection's genealogically significant articles and short entries, sorts them by location, and makes them searchable by any word. The index contains over 12,000 lines of data from 83 journals with issues spanning 30 years plus information about the Irish in 62 countries. The database is in both .pdf and MS Excel 97 forms.

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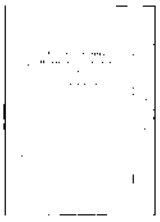
A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, Second Edition
Brian Mitchell

This new 2nd Edition is not only invaluable for tracing your pre-1864 ancestors in church records but also for locating your post 1864 ancestor in civil records, for this volume provides descriptions and maps of the parochial and civil administrative divisions to which all major Irish record sources are linked. In addition, the book describes all of the major record sources of Ireland. (123 pp)
Order Book # A011
$20.00

Tracing Your Irish Ancestors
Second Edition
John Grenham

Some of the highlights of Tracing Your Irish Ancestors are list of manuscripts in the Genealogical Office in Dublin, itemization of passenger and emigration lists, various county by county source lists, complete listing of family histories in the National Library of Ireland, complete listing of all Church of Ireland parish registers, and a listing of Irish research services, societies, and repositories. (374 pp)
Order Book #J047
$19.95

Richard Griffith and His Valuations of Ireland
James R. Reilly



Mr. Reilly helps with the intricacies of Griffith's Valuations, showing how an understanding of the abbreviations and shorthand used by the valuators can lead the researcher from the valuation to other Irish records and additional discoveries concerning one's ancestors. (108 pp)
Order Book #G055
$25.95

History of County Clare
Sean Spellissy

Clare was the home of Brian Boru as well as Daniel O'Connell, and a focus of nationalist revival in the 19th century. Decimated by the Famine, Clare had a great revival in the 20th century, with Shannon Airport, traditional music, and a vigorous economic life. (156 pp)
Order Book #I150/
$22.95

History of County Derry
Sean McMahon

Topography starts off this history, showing an east-west division that also marks off a difference in religious populations. The book covers plantations, the Industrial Revolution, the 1968 civil rights clashes and Bloody Sunday, and social and educational traditions of the city and county. (152 pp)
Order Book #I153o
$22.95

History of County Galway
Peadar O'Dowd

This history of the second largest county in Ireland and the largest in the province of Connacht, both by area and population, traces political, administrative, social and economic developments over the centuries. (169 pp) *Order Book #I151I*
$22.95

History of County Kildare
Padraic O'Farrell

A comprehensive look at the history of Kildare from the early Christian settlements right up to the present day. (184 pp)
Order Book #I154S
$22.95

History of County Wicklow
Arthur Flynn

A comprehensive look at the history of county Wicklow from the Antiquity up to the present day. (166 pp)
Order Book #I156I
$22.95

History of County Wexford
Nicholas Furlong

A comprehensive look at the history of county Wexford from the Antiquity up to the present day. (168 pp)
Order Book #I156O
$22.95

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

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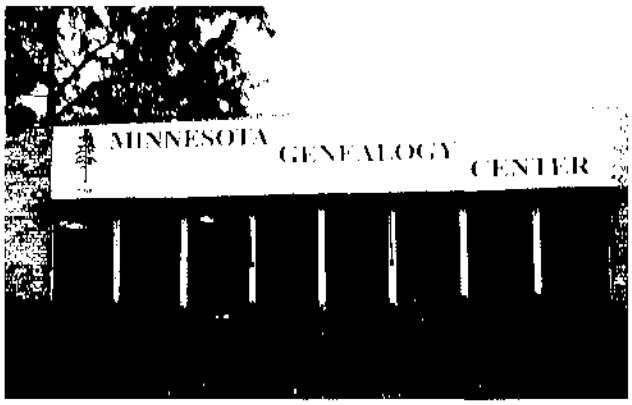

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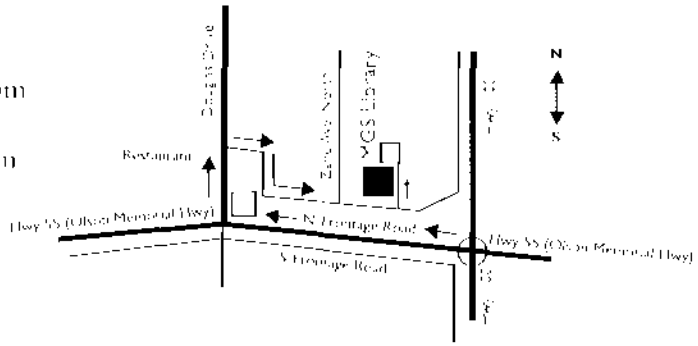

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The Septs

Irish Genealogical Society International

Volume 27, Number 4

Viking

Kelly
O'Sullivan
Walsh
Smith
O'Brien
Byrne
Ryan
O'Connor
O'Neill
O'Reilly
Doyle

Norman

Maguire
Nolan
Flynn
O'Donnell
Duffy
O'Mahony
Boyle
Healy
O'Shea
White

English

Kennedy
Lynch
Murray
Quinn
Moore
McLoughlin
O'Carroll
Connolly
Daly
O'Connell
Wilson
Dunne
Brennan
Burke
Collins
Campbell
Clarke
Johnston
Hughes

Brown
Martin

Kavanagh
Power
McGrath
Moran
Brady
Stewart
Casey
Foley
Fitzpatrick
O'Leary
McDonnell
MacMahon
Donnelly
Regan
Donovan
Burns
Flanagan
Mullan
Barry
Cunningham
Griffin

Anglo-Saxon

Kenny
Sheehan
Ward
Whelan
Lyons
Reid
Graham
Higgins
Cullen
Keane
King
Maher
MacKenna
Bell
Scott
Hogan
O'Keeffe
Magee
MacNamara
MacDonald
MacDermott
Molony
O'Rourke
Buckley
O'Dwyer

Kelly
O'Sullivan
Walsh
Smith
O'Brien
Byrne
Ryan
O'Connor

Gaelic

O'Neill
O'Reilly
Doyle
McCarthy
Lynch
Murray
Quinn
Moore
McLoughlin
O'Carroll
Connolly
Daly
O'Connell
Wilson
Dunne
Brennan
Burke
Collins
Campbell
Clarke
Johnston
Hughes
O'Farrell

Martin
Maguire
Nolan
Flynn
Thompson
O'Callaghan
O'Donnell
Duffy
O'Mahony

O'/Mac/Mc

Boyle
Healy
O'Shea
White
Sweeney
Power
McGrath
Moran
Brady
Stewart
Casey
Foley
Fitzpatrick
O'Leary

Donnelly
Regan
Donovan
Burns
Flanagan
Mullan
Barry
Kane
Robinson
Cunningham
Griffin
Kenny
Sheehan
Ward
Whelan

Nicknames

Cullen
Keane
King
Maher
MacKenna
Bell
Scott
Hogan
O'Keeffe
Magee
MacNamara
MacDonald
MacDermott
Molony
O'Rourke
Buckley

McLoughlin
O'Carroll
Connolly
Daly
O'Connell
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Fitzgerald

Higgins
Maguire

$7.00

2006 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 14, 2006
FEBRUARY 11, 2006
MARCH 11, 2006
APRIL 8, 2006
MAY 13, 2006
JUNE 10, 2006
JULY 8, 2006
AUGUST 12, 2006
SEPTEMBER 9, 2006
OCTOBER 14, 2006
NOVEMBER 11, 2006
DECEMBER (Library Closed)
(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at library 9:30 – 10:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

Are You Moving?

You can now change your address on line (http://www.irishgenealogical.org) Please let us know you new address in advance. *The Septs* is mailed at postal bulk rate and as a result will not be forwarded to your new address, or returned to IGSI if undeliverable. Mail your address change to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014 or email to Membership@IrishGenealogical.org, Address Change in the subject line. We must receive your address change at least 2 weeks before these publishing dates - January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

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Irish Genealogical Society International

2006-2007

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A New President, A New Perspective

Volunteering Opens Many Doors

by Linda Miller

As I took office last month as IGSI President, I thought back to the day I first attended a meeting of the Irish Genealogical Society International. I had been looking at my "baby book" and the family tree page my mother had half-completed years ago. The empty branches there grabbed my interest and I wondered if it would be possible to complete that chart. When I saw an announcement in my local paper for an IGSI meeting, I called my Mom and we made plans. I needed her to go along to overcome the "intimidation factor" I felt would be overwhelming. We went and absorbed everything we could without exposing our complete ignorance and lack of appropriate pedigree. Where do I get these ideas? Everyone at the meeting seemed normal but I was sure they were all expert genealogists. After the meeting, I filled out a membership form, paid the fee and I was an official member! Somehow, I thought there would be more criteria. My favorite Woody Allen quote danced through my mind: "I'd never join a club that would allow a person like me to become a member."

That was probably twenty five years ago. I , of course, completed the empty branches on that baby book family tree and in the process, found more ancestors, mysteries, and intrigues to pursue. And all those "expert genealogists" I saw at that first meeting turned out to be wonderful, friendly Irish folk who were on the same journey I was. Eventually I thought I might know just enough to get more involved and I started volunteering. I laugh to myself now about my initial insecurities and pre-conceived notions of genealogists. I'm completely hooked on genealogy and I love IGSI. And I'm very much looking forward to this next year serving as President.

The Board and Committee Chairs are working feverishly on several major items to improve our membership and volunteer services. The biggest item on the agenda now is getting our new website online. I'm sure our members will be as happy as we are with the final results. In addition to design improvements, the site will be user friendly and an even better resource for members doing research. The online bookstore will be able to process credit card orders; something our friends and members have been requesting. The date of unveiling is still unknown but with a little Irish luck, it will happen in the next few months.

This past Spring, IGSI held a terrific volunteer appreciation event which featured awards, food, and a nostalgic video production of volunteers, present and past, doing what they do best. Everyone left with their own CD-ROM copy of the video. It felt great for us all to be able to show our sincere support and thanks to some of those who make IGSI a great organization.

And finally, we are looking at how we can grow our membership and provide the best services we can to all the Irish family researchers who need the support and resources we provide.

On behalf of our membership, I offer my sincere thanks to our immediate past officers for their leadership and hard work for IGSI. Our past president, Valerie Morrison, Secretary, Mary Wickersham, 2nd Vice President, Jeanne Bakken and Treasurer, and Kathy Lund, who graciously agreed to continue in that position.

IGSI sponsored two presentations at the FGS conference recently held in Boston, MA. I'd like to thank Dr. Susan Hood, of Church of Ireland's Representative Church Body Library in Dublin, and Brian Mitchell, of the Derry Genealogy Centre, for their contributions to the four information-packed days.

I'd also like to acknowledge the IGSI members that stopped by our table. (Our material sadly never arrived but we Irish never lack finding things to talk about.) We appreciated meeting Pamela Anderson, Raymond Barley, Elaine Beaudoin, Mary Bogan, Liz Breadon, Patricia Concannon, John Curran, Diane Daunt, Margaret DeLuca, Janis Duffy, Bonnie Feldhausen, Florence Hess, Catherine Holmes, Mary K. Kulfittig, Mary Ellen McGarry, Tom McKenna, Bob Meehan, Dick O'Malley, Sue Richart, Susan Steele, and Patricia Wood.

Linda Miller, President

Linda Miller is the newly elected president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

Really - is it Riley?

Name Variations and Nicknames

by Nancy Grell

Could discovering a name variation be the key to breaking through your research brick wall? If Matheson's *Varieties and Synonyms of Surnames and Christian Names In Ireland* isn't listed in your research bibliography, you may need to rethink some of the ancestral name conclusions made earlier in your family quest. The message repeated throughout this issue: family names aren't as straightforward and uncomplicated as we would like to believe.

My family name McGivern is listed by Matheson as interchangeable with Bickerstaff and Montgomery. I still haven't figured that one out. One guess is that it had something to do with a family division concerning religion – what didn't in Ireland?

Tom Rice's article sets the theme by placing names in history and tracing their evolution. (He has a great personal name variation illustration – Haughey, Hawkins and Hoy are the same family). Tom uses the term "Galloglass" that was unfamiliar to me. The "galloglass" were Gaelic-Norse mercenary warriors whose family names were concentrated in areas where their ancestors settled in the service of Irish lordships. As usual with Dr. Rice, read and learn.

Ed Dooney humbles those who think the Internet and indexes have all the answers. His journey illustrates the value of viewing the source and following through on the smallest detail – a marriage record notation introduced a spelling variation that unlocked his family line.

Riobard O'Dwyer's years of investigative research in the Beara Peninsula, County Cork, yielded an unbelievable amount of name variations for an area that isn't geographically that big. Your ancestral clues could be hidden in local lore or tied in with physical feature descriptors and occupations. (The IGSI bookstore carries the indexes to O'Dwyer's "Who Were My Ancestors?" series for the Eyeries, Castletownbere, Allihies (Copper Mines) Parishes and Bere Island).

A new contributor, author Gabrielle Meachair Woehje, shares three book excerpts that examine the Ryans and Mahers of Tipperary. Her extensive bibliography illustrates the depth of research involved in name discovery.

Sue Kratch, inspired by gems she found while volunteering at the IGSI library, provides an insight into how understanding Christian and middle names could prove beneficial. Linda Miller helps determine how to handle names variations as we write our family stories.

The Internet is an integral part of our research journey. We welcome former IGSI board member Mary Wickersham who joins *The Septs* team to provide quarterly web site survey lists (appropriate to the journal's themes). Kathy Strickland continues to provide in-depth guides to web sites. Her personal tips avoid missing what's available at our fingertips.

Sharon Carmack introduces us to O'Donovan's names books and letters – an underutilized, many volume resource available through the LDS. (Sharon has an internet video show on http://www.rootstelevision.com/. When I logged on to find her, I was side tracked by an 18 minute video of genealogist Megal Smolenyak tracing records to uncover the "right" Annie Moore in the years following Annie's fame as the first person to cross Ellis Island in 1892. When you have a few minutes, check out Sharon and Megal.)

This is our last issue before the holiday season. Instead of purchasing that tie with the dancing shamrocks or the mug proclaiming "himself" – why not consider a giving an IGSI society membership or a gift certificate to the IGSI bookstore?

Keep the wind at your back and document all your sources.

Nancy Grell, Editor

P.S. "The Name Game" was one of my childhood favorite songs – a lively tune where we created rhyming name variations. As I read the articles in this issue, that melody played in the back of my mind.

Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI.

Irish Names

What was his name? What did they call her?

by Tom Rice, CG

"What was his name?" That is a key question for any genealogist. Knowing what name our ancestors used or what name was used by others in referring to them is essential to successfully finding the records that convey their lives and relationships. If we are too rigid or limiting in the name(s) assigned to our ancestors we may pass over them as we peruse various sources. It took me a while to realize that Patrick Haughey, Luke Hawkins and Charles Hoy represented three generations of the same family, or that Bridget Dowd, Delilah O'Down and Adelilah Dowd were one and the same person. This Bridget could easily have been listed under Bedelia or Fidelia. Name variations are not a particularly Irish problem, but are discussed in that context because the solution to understanding name variations is often an ethnic one.

There is a certain randomness to names. The name used may vary depending upon the time in a person's life we come across them. Names vary depending upon in what circumstances a record was created or in which place we encounter the person. A name may vary from generation to generation depending upon social or historical circumstances. These variations may be relevant to the given name, to the surname, or both.

Surnames

The Irish were one of the first groups to use hereditary surnames. A few appeared as early as the 10th century. As in many countries, the first surnames were based upon a patronymic system. In Ireland this took form with the use of Mac, or its variants Mc or M', to denote "son of" or the use of O' to denote "grandson of" – all attached to the father's or grandfather's given name. The Norman arrival added Fitz from the French fils meaning son. The renowned authority on Irish surnames, Edward MacLysaght in The Surnames of Ireland, lays to rest the myths that Mc represents a Irish version of a surname while Mac points to a Scottish origin. In his opinion there never was such a distinction. A good example of how history can affect a name is the resurgence of O' and Mac surnames as the heavy hand of English rule lifted. On occasion the resumption of the patronymic indicator resulted in the oddity of a switch between the O' and the Mac. Thus the O'Gormans many have dropped the prefix to become Gorman, but later reverted to the use of a prefix using Mac to become MacGorman.

One should not click on "Soundex" when searching name variations and think all variations are covered for a given name.

Other prefixes came into common usage such as Gil or Kil derived from the Irish Giolla which denoted one as the son of or a devotee of, i.e. Gilmartin - follower of St. Martin. Other Irish surnames may have as a root some characteristic or occupation of a forbearer. Given the linguistic disparity between Irish and English, these origins are often lost to non Irish speakers of today. With a resurgence in the teaching of Irish it is more common for an individual to be aware of both the Irish and English variants of their given name and surname.

The march of history is a major contributor to the diversity of Irish surnames. Events such as the Viking invasion, the Norman influx, the French Huguenot settlement, the Palatines, the engagement of the Gallowglass, the Scottish implantation and centuries of English rule all had their effects on Irish names. All enriched the vocabulary of names. English rule suppressed widespread use of Gaelic name versions. We may find that a surname started in a Norse, French or Anglo form only to later be influenced by the surrounding Irish culture and then to be urged into the English equivalent then revert to the earlier Irish form.

The ten most common Irishsurnamesin1890(from most common to least) were: Murphy, (O) Kelly, (O)Connor, (O)Sullivan, Walsh(e), (O)Brie, Ryan, (O)Bryne, Smith/Smyth and (O)Neill.

So what is a genealogist to do with this information? One lesson is that knowing the origin and possible evolution of a surname helps understand a family's history and possibly locate a family. While some surnames are widely dispersed over most of Ireland, others have a relatively focused geographic distribution. The further back in time the more likely this is to be true. One of the keys to getting full value from a surname, especially a rare one, is to study its distribution. One resource is the Irish Times genealogy website that uses surname frequency taken from Griffith's Valuation to report on incidence of a surname by location. This can found at http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/surname/index.cfm A good discussion on name dispersal up to modern times can be found in Edward Kneafsey's article at

http://www.mcconville.org/main/genealogy/surnames.html.

The Irish have not been reluctant to develop new surnames. One estimate is that there are about 4,000 Irish surnames. What frustrates the genealogist, especially working from afar, is that families with common ancestry may over time adopt a new surname in order to distinguish one clan branch from another. Those living in the area where this practice arose may be aware of this fact, but the distant researcher may never stumble across this crucial bit of information. A new surname may appear in the records with no explanation as to its origin. One asks "Where did these people come from?" They were always there, just under a different surname.

A warning about surnames: note how name variations affect the assignment of a Soundex code to that name. While it is obvious that a change of the first letter of a surname will affect the code, it is not always so obvious how other spelling variations may affect the coding. One should not just click on "Soundex" when searching name variations and think all variations are covered for a given name. The safe approach is to work out the Soundex code for all likely variations and then use those various codes.

Given Names

Irish given names are the product of the history of the many influences that shaped Ireland and its people. The diversity of commonly used given names is more restrictive than surnames. One estimate is that as late as 1923 there were only 80 to 100 given names of any origin used in Ireland. In the 19th century the most common given names for males in Ireland were John, James, Patrick, Thomas, William and Michael. The most common female Irish given names during the same time were Mary, Anne, Margaret, Catherine, Bridget and Ellen.

Here are a few examples of various surname origins and their English equivalents (if different from the source):

Gaelic	**Viking**
Ó Cinnéide – Kennedy	Ottarsson – MacCottor
Ó Laocha – Leahy	Magnusson – MacManus
Mac Fhirbhisigh – Forbes	Strigsson - MacKitterick
Mac Eochaidh – Keogh/Kehoe	Olsson – MacCauley
	/
Norman	**Anglo-Saxon**
le Breton – Brett	Laighles – Lawless
fils de Gerald – FitzGerald	Pingin – Penney
de Poire – Perry	Scurlóg – Sherlock
de Laval - Wall	Fwyte – white
Welsh	**Gallowglass**
Gruffydd – Griffin	MacSúibhne - MacSweeney
Sais – Joyce	MacCaillein – Campbell
Daffydd – Taffe	MacSiothaigh - MacSheeny
Breathnach - Walsh	MMacRuari -

'Irish Names' continued on page 148

'Irsh Names' continued from page 147

Aside from the influences on names mentioned above, given names were impacted by the advent of Christianity, the Church's use of Latin, and the introduction of saint's names. Some Latin variations are obvious as to the Gaelic or English given name to which they refer. It is easy to see that Maria refers to Mary or that Johannes indicates John. Other Latin names are not as easy to relate to their English equivalent as is the case with Guglielmus which points to William. Other Latin names may be ambiguous as is the case of Jacobus which could indicate either Jacob or James - two different English names. The same can be said for Gaelic to English equivalents. It is not much of a stretch to see that the Gaelic Padraig or Phadgraig refers to Patrick but a study of the issue reveals that Diarmaid is the Gaelic equivalent of the English Jeremiah or Jerome.

Other issues that confuse the genealogical researcher include:

- Names that apply to both sexes or names usually given to one sex but can apply to the other. (Florence; Sidney/Sideny; Constance; Giles)
- Diminutives that differ significantly from the original name (Martha – Polly, Patsy; Christopher – Castor, Kit, Kitty; Honora – Oney, Noey)
- Different names used interchangeably. (David – Daniel; Edward – Edmund; Owen – Eugene; Randal – Ralph)
- Irish equivalents for English names and visa versa – especially when the correlation is not obvious. (Diarmaid/Dermot – Jeremiah; Cormac – Charles; Oonagh – Una/Winifred)

Another issue is whether a name was most commonly used by Catholics or Protestants. This directs a researcher to the proper set of church records. The issue of ethnic name origin may provide research clues as to what group or class an ancestor may have associated. This points to what records types should be pursued.

Another point, with a word of caution, is the sometimes followed custom of naming patterns whereby:

- The first son was named after his paternal grandfather
- The second son was named after his maternal grandfather
- The third son was named after his father.
- The first daughter was named after her maternal grandmother
- The second daughter was named after her paternal grandmother
- The third daughter was named after her mother.

A warning: this, like many customs, was not followed by every family or for every child in a family. Another practice, far from rare, was to name a child after an older deceased sibling, thus giving rise to two children in a family with the same name.

A person makes choices as to what they want to be called. Many take a liking to another name at different times in their lives. I know this issue well. I descend from a long line of name switchers: Kenneth was Thomas, Bert was Bernard Albert, John was Charles or JC or CJ, Cornelius was Clem, Bridget was Delia, Nellie was Ellen, Fanny was Catherine. This does not begin to address the surnames issues in my lineage.

Texts and web pages, listed at the end of this article, cite extensive examples of variations, details, and name origins. Mary Wickersham's article in this journal provides Irish name related websites. I emphasize the need to be aware of the possibility that your ancestor's name may have evolved in his or her life and the need to become familiar with the possibilities so you can be on the lookout for him or her hiding under one of the variants.

Not by names alone shall you know them

The name variation issue points to the need to learn as much about all aspects of an ancestor so that even under a different name we recognize him or her or conversely reject likely suspects because of a mismatch on some critical defining element. A person is much more than their name. They may have a spouse of a given name and age, they were born at a particular time and place, they may have a military service to their credit, and they may have siblings and offspring, parents, neighbors, associates and a religion. While a name is nice to know and have as a constant, it is the person we strive to identify. Pay attention to all defining aspects of your ancestor or you may easily pass over Owen Hawkins when you are looking for Eugene Haughey.

Just so my descendants are not left without a challenge, I am Thomas Kenneth Rice who used to be Thomas Reynolds Rice, the son of Kenneth Thomas Rice who was christened Thomas Kenneth Rice, etc.

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IGSI Quarterly Program

Saturday November 18, 2006

How to Manage and Frame Your Family History

An Irish Research Perspective

Presenter: Glenn O'Meara

Organize and frame your family story by pairing it with history. Examine Irish settlement patterns, use oral history, internet tools, literature and various media to transform your family history into a story.

8:30 am	Registration
9:00 am	Business Meeting
10:00 am	Program

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From Teague to Thaddeus

Irish Christian Names

by Sue A. Kratsch

An Irish ancestor's first name might be the magic key to unlock the family's story: their religion, economic status, place of origin in Ireland. Unbelievably, two excellent sources on names at the IGSI Library - an article in Irish Ancestor by Rosemary ffolliott, "Irish Naming Practices Before the Famine", and a small but excellent book, *Irish First Names*, by Ronan Coghlan - showed me what valuable information can be found by tracing first names.

The Irish Background

As with many things Irish, history plays its part in first name development. Successive waves of invasion and conquest changed existing Irish names and introduced new ones. The earliest names were in the Irish language, Gaelic, which remained the principal language in parts of Ireland until the mid-nineteenth century. Father Patrick Woulfe's book Irish Names and Surnames provides Gaelic name equivalents in Ireland.

In the 400's Ireland was converted to Christianity, laying the groundwork for many of Ireland's most common names: Mary, Patrick, Bridget, and Michael. The Viking invasions began in 795, introducing names including Magnus (after Carolus Magnus or Charlemagne).

In 1167 the Anglo-Norman invasions began, adding a number of widely-used names including:

- Sean, the Irish variant of French Jean (John). (The name John is dying out in Ireland.)
- Pierce, the Norman form of Pierre (Peter), used especially in the Butler family and well-known in St. Paul, Minnesota, as a street name, Pierce Butler Route.
- Thomas, initially honoring St. Thomas the Apostle, was popularized in Ireland after the murder in 1170 of St. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, England.

English plantation began in the 1550's when Queen Mary, Catholic though still English, encouraged Catholic settlements "beyond the Pale" of Dublin in the fertile midland counties of Leix and Offaly (which Queen Mary renamed Queens and Kings). This was a prelude to the 1600's, a time of great change and upheaval when English language, names, and culture were imposed on Ireland.

The 1608 Plantation of Ulster peopled the northern counties with Scots and introduced names such as Alexander, Donald, Jean, and Janet. In 1649 Oliver Cromwell invaded, bringing more English planters in his wake and changing land ownership to largely Protestant (and absentee) landlords. Rounding out this tumultuous century, William of Orange won the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 to complete English language ascendancy.

As a result, Irish names were converted to English, sometimes phonetically and in some cases difficult to see the connection. Darby or Dermot became Jeremiah; Connor became Cornelius; Aine became Anne; and Gobinet became either Abigail or Deborah, depending on the location in Ireland.[1] "In this way non-Irish names like Daniel, Denis and Hugh came to be established in Ireland," according to Ronan Coghlan.[2]

Choice of Names in Ireland

Catholics were conservative in their name choices; most families used the same names repeatedly. Saints' names were popular; often the first name of every girl in the family was Mary, with each called by their middle name. In 1923 Father Patrick Woulfe published Irish Names for Children in an attempt to broaden the choices. Ultimately the desired effect was achieved as Irish parents chose more Irish-sounding names: Aidan, Liam, Kevin, Eamonn, Maeve, Declan, Deirdre, and Catriona - all popular in Ireland today.

Can we rely on the often-quoted Irish practice of naming children after specific ancestors based on the child's birth order? Thereis more than one version of this pattern given in related literature. Marilyn Yurdan states that the eldest son is named "after the husband's paternal grandfather and the second son for the maternal one. Similarly, the two oldest daughters would be called after their respective great-grandmothers." [3] In this version, there are two generations between the child and the ancestor.

Rosemary ffolliott, in her not-to-be-missed article, posits only one generation between the ancestor and his namesake. She says that "It was virtually universal in every class and creed in Ireland for the firstborn son to be given the Christian name of his paternal grandfather," a very strong statement and useful only if one knows the firstborn's name, not just first surviving son. The second

son was named for his maternal grandfather, and the third son for his father. She says that daughters' names cannot be relied upon in this way as daughters could be named for any one of several ancestors.[4]

Miss ffolliot extensively lists names which point to the parents' social class and religion.. Some names are shared by Catholics and Protestants, such as John, James, Thomas, Anne, and Catherine. Henry, Richard, Elizabeth, and George, the names of British monarchs, were primarily used by Protestants (the Irish name Rickard was sometimes mistaken for Richard.) Names such as Theobald, Ignatius, Augustine, and Sylvester tended to be used by upper-class Catholics. Protestants, especially the better-off families, used a wide variety of names including Paul, Isaac, Charles, Susanna, Frances, Charity, Henrietta, and Phoebe. Unusual Biblical names such as Onisiphorous, Temperance, and Solomon "always indicate Protestant families and may suggest former Quakerism."[6]

If you truly have the luck of the Irish, a first name may pin down a place of origin in Ireland. Among other examples, Miss ffolliott notes that "Co. Cork produced a small crop of curious names - Persis, from the Lovekins, Marvel/Marvella from the Shepherds and Radleys..."[7] Imagine my surprise finding a member of my extended family in Minnesota marrying a Marvel Shepherd from Missouri! Robert Matheson's book contains examples of unusual names tied to particular places in Ireland at the time of his 1890's survey, in the 1890's.[8]

Nicknames came into use a long time ago, many persisting to the present day. Peg as a nickname for Margaret must have originated in Ireland, as Peig is the Irish for Margaret; Peg can be found in eighteenth-century church records. Maggie, another nickname for Margaret, "was occasionally used as an independent name in Ireland in the early part of the twentieth century," according to Coghlan. I found it used in birth records in the U.S.A. as well.

Some nicknames are so far removed from the original as to be nearly unintelligible. I found the name Cobus in some early church records. After reading through the records pertaining to the family I determined it was a nickname for James: Cobus is short for Jacobus, the Latin for James. The practice of taking the last couple of syllables as a nickname must have been common enough: Liam, originally a nickname for William (and its last four letters), is now a name in its own right. The Irish Names and Nicknames web site (listed at the end) helped me solve a genealogical puzzle by pointing out that Patsy is a nickname for Martha.

Irish in the USA

Edward Hanson documents Irish in the American colonies as early as 1643, when "a young Irishman, Tege Onohoine, son to Dierman oMahonie, shall be taught to read the English tongue".[9] According to Michael J. O'Brien, Tege or Teague (translated Thaddeus or Timothy) was sufficiently common as to become a byword for "Irishman." John Adams, who "cordially disliked the Irish," referred to the "mob" of patriots fired upon by English soldiers in the 1770 Boston Massacre as "Irish Teagues".[10]

Family historians seemingly expended more ink upon "Teague" than any other single Irish name. Michael Hager indicates that "Names like 'Patrick' or 'Bridget' are suggestive, though not conclusive, of Irish origins, but the name 'Teague' is a decisive indicator." His article demonstrates that Teague O'Barry was the 1654 Irish immigrant ancestor of the Berry family of Rumney Marsh, near Boston, based largely on an analysis of the use of first names.[11]

Middle names are sometimes helpful in U.S.A. research to point to family relationships, but they are not much help in Ireland unless the family was Protestant. According to Miss ffolliot, middle class Irish Protestants began using middle names in the mid-nineteenth century. Middle names were in use 50 years earlier in North America, and the practice became quite fashionable. Some Irish immigrants, conforming to the fashion, tacked on a second name upon arrival; sometimes the new middle name is the immigrant's father's first name.

When a middle name is a surname, it may indicate the maternal grandfather's surname. Miss ffolliot points out two usually easy to spot exceptions. First, rural Protestant Irish bestowed a middle name of "Wesley" as a tribute to John Wesley, the Methodist preacher who first visited Ireland in 1745 (my ancestor James Wesley Mooney is a case in point.) Second, a first or middle name

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"From Teague to Thaddeus" continued from page 151

may refer to a famous person, with no relationship implied. The difficulty is that someone famous in the nineteenth century may be nearly unheard of today. Her example, Horatio Nelson, is identifiable, but it may be less clear that Thomas Coke Armitage, with an ancestral background in north Co. Tipperary, was apparently named after Methodist bishop Thomas Coke (1747-1814).

Middle names can be drawn from a wide variety of sources. I have found instances in the U.S.A. of a child bearing a middle name which is the surname of its parent's sibling's spouse. In another case, a child was named for a parent's former, now deceased, spouse. Patterns are revealed after researching the entire family: siblings, cousins, all immigrant ancestor's descendants.

Just as we are taught to research all spellings and versions of a surname, the family historian needs to be aware of the first name variants: Irish, English, Latin, nicknames, and spelling variations. Otherwise, we may overlook significant records and miss the very clue we have been seeking.

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- Personal Names – Ireland: English to Latin gives help in reading Latin names in church records: http://www.[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible].html
- Irish Names and Nicknames http://www.[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible].html

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5. Michael J. O'Brien, *Pioneer Irish in New England*, p. 157.
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10. O'Brien, p. 96-7.
11. Michael E. Hager, "Thaddeus Berry, alias Teague O'Barry," page 331 et seq.

St. Paul resident Sue Kratsch is a retired computer professional now spending what used to be her working hours on family history. Although she is three quarters Swedish and one-eighth German, she was inspired by the Irish eighth to devote 30 years to the pursuit of elusive ancestors in Ireland, New York, and Illinois. She is past President of the Yankee Genealogical Society.

The Research Log

Develop Time Saving Habits

by Nancy Grell

Does the idea of a creating and using a research log sound too professional? Does it seem like a lot of work that isn't worth the effort? On the contrary, a research journal is an essential tool at any level – from those enjoying weekend sleuthing to those planning to write a book. It's a personal record of the "what, when and where" of your research. Developing the practice of journaling past research efforts and planning the next steps saves time and frustration.

A research log is as simple as a hand drawn table with your own headings, a downloadable form from an Internet site (i.e. http://www.ancestry.com), or your own version developed using a word processing program or a spreadsheet. It may be a printout from your genealogy software database or a special tracking program. The key is to find a format that best suits your personal style so that you will use it.

Do not worry how information is entered or formatted. It is yours and has to work for you. Source citations need not be style-manual perfect. (Save that for the final write-up.) Document enough information so that a year from now you'll know where you looked and what you found. When you return to that library or repository, you'll know where to look next and for what purpose.

A research log records basic elements:

- Date (when you looked at the source)
- Description of the Source (book, microfilm, microfiche, journal, person, artifact, photo – condition of the source.)
- Location (where the source was found -library, history center, repository, home. Provide enough information for someone else to find the source.)
- Citation or call number (if applicable)
- Focus (information you searched for – person, surname, or location)
- Results (briefly stated)

Research logs are not limited to documenting published works. They are used for any informational resource: Internet sites, family bibles, personal letters, oral interview notes, obituaries, birth, death, or marriage certificates. If you have a copy of a personal letter in your files, document who has the original. Document every source consulted whether it was helpful or not.

A research log is more than a record of past efforts and results. Research logs are planning tools. Before you head out the door, or wander the Internet, list what records you are going to study and what information you seek. This is especially true if you are visiting a distant repository. Your time there needs to be spent to full advantage. You want to study records, not use precious time there figuring out what you are going to look at and why. Before you go, peruse the repository's online catalog or review a list of their published holdings. Often a phone call yields invaluable information and they may have some preliminary research ready for your arrival.

Research logs provide a foundation for sharing research. Most of us eventually connect with a previously unknown cousin tracing the same family line. When your efforts are properly documented in a research log, you can be confident that your contribution to an information exchange will be respected. Comparing research logs reveals what ground you duplicated and what ground each traveled alone. Taken together, a research log and good source citation (a topic for a future column), along with source analysis, helps judge the strength or weakness of conclusions.

A research log keeps you on track. Staying focused on one family branch is advisable but isn't always practical. Inevitably a new database, an interesting article, or a new contact takes us off course. When an Internet or journal posting generates a response after months of inactivity, inevitably I find myself abandoning the bogs of Ireland to head for Norwegian fjords, Scottish Highlands or across the border into Canada to pursue the new lead. When I return to my Irish research (who knows how long that could be), I need to know where I left off. A research log keeps me efficient.

Software tools may assist your efforts. Several lineage database programs have a research planning facility built in. There is a wonderful free, downloadable program, Bygones, at http://www.bygonessoftwared.com that is designed to record research wanderings. It has a place for almost anything you might want to document about a record, i.e. the reason searched, where located, its condition, and what was found. It is a good tool to record information that doesn't fit nicely into your ancestral database but may provide a future link.

Developing and using a research log gets you back on track and saves precious time when you encounter roadblocks, detours, and unanticipated delays on your genealogical path of discovery. It provides a map for others wishing to duplicate your route or wishing to corroborate stops made along the way. Find the format that works for you and use it!

Nancy Grell's photo and biography are on page 145 of this journal.

Book Excerpt:
Maher and Ryan Nicknames

by Gabrielle Meachair Woeltje

Maher

The tradition of family nicknames is more than three centuries old. When the Ó Meaghers were dispersed from the clan they were no longer one large group with a common identity. They were now individual families fending for their personal livelihood. There were so many dispossessed individual Meagher families living in the same localities that there was a need to distinguish between these families. Each family was given a new identity besides that of Meagher. This new identity was, the nickname. Those outside the family usually ascribed this nickname. Some were derogatory and the family was ashamed of them. Such nicknames were never uttered in the presence of the bearer unless the desire was deliberate provocation and insult. Other family nicknames were honorable and a source of family pride. Some simply denoted place of birth or residence, while others listed paternal ancestors.

Nicknames have many origins, some tell of treachery done by the particular family (Maher Buisteirs meaning butcher). Some describe a physical trait (Maher Goss meaning lean and lanky). Some depict the place of origin of a family (Maher Borrisbeg). Others denote occupation (Maher Smiths). Some even ascribes honor (Mahers of the Sword). Some denote lineage, the paternal grandfather (Maher Anthony), many include three generations (Maher John William). Nicknaming is not unique to Meaghers. It is common practice among all Irish Clans.

Below is a smattering of nicknames from the Templemore, Roscrea, and Thurles areas in County Tipperary. It is certain that there are hundreds more in the greater County Tipperary and in County Waterford where Maher is also a very common name.

Maher of the Big Tree
Maher of the Bridge
Maher of Dromard
Maher of the Bog
Maher of Eastwood,
Maher of the Ford
Maher of the Forge
Maher of the Furze
Maher of the Gate
Maher of the Lough
Maher of the Moore
Maher of the Orchard
Maher of the River
Maher of the Road
Maher of the Rue
Maher of the Sword
Maher of the Trees
Maher Abbey
Maher Andy
Maher Andrew
Maher Anthony
Maher Aughall
Big Jacks Maher
Big Jerry Maher
Big Johnny Maher
Big Red Mick Maher
Maher Baker
Maher Balls
Maher Baltons
Maher Bannan
Maher Barber
Maher Baron
Maher Bás
Maher Bicycle
Maher Big Jim
Maher of Bigot
Maher Boaster
Maher the Bog
Maher Bolton
Maher Boot
Maher Breed
Maher Buck
Maher Bulls
Maher Buh
Maher Buistear
Maher Cambie
Maher Caps
Maher Cill,
Maher Citog
Maher Conn
Maher Corr
Maher Costigan
Maher Count-Von- Knocka,
Maher Craddock
Maher Crockes
Maher Crowe
Maher Curles
Maher Dán
Maher Danny
Maher Denis
Maher Dick
Maher Din
Maher Don
Maher Donkey
Maher Dowse
Maher Eastwood
Maher Fields
Maher Furze
Maher the Gentleman
Maher Grange
Maher Goss
Maher Hard Cabbage
Maher Hatchet
Maher Herd
Maher Ikerrin
Maher Ivy Hall
Maher Jacks
Maher Jobber
Maher Joe
Maher Jos
Maher Jook
Maher Jude
Maher Kilcoke
Maher Kilduff
Mahers Killough
Maher Knocka
Maher Kyle
Maher Lacks
Maher Laha
Maher Lisanure
Long Dinny Maher
Little John Maher
Little Pat Maher
Maher Mason
Maher Michael
Maher Micks
Maher Mike
Maher Miners
Maher Mixers
Maher Moores
Maher Mór
Maher Moyners
Maher Muca
Maher Mucknagh
Maher Musha
Maher Neds
Maher Nixers
Maher Oak
Maher Paddy Danny
Maher Park
Maher Pollagh
Maher Puddles

Red Mick Maher
Red Dinny Maher
Maher Rabbit
Maher Ranglers
Maher Rattler
Maher Red Jerry
Maher Red Jim's
Maher Reed
Maher Red
Maher Pinch of Pepper
Maher Rodges
Maher Rodneys
Maher Rua
Scealie Maher
Maher Sadliers
Maher Scart
Maher Sceach
Maher Shanakill
Maher Shocks
Maher Skullys
Maher Skucks
Maher Smiths
Maher Sticks
Maher Suirside
Maher Supple
Maher Swine
Toby Mahers
Maher Tailor
Maher Temple
Maher Theobald
Maher Tierney
Maher Tims
Maher Toher
Maher Toms
Maher Tulla
Maher Turf
Wedger Maher
Maher Waxies
Maher White
Maher Whitehead
Maher Wrangiers
Maher Quarry
Maher Quarrels

Book Excerpt:
Maher and Meagher Common Variants

by Gabrielle Meachair Woeltje

Ó Meachair is the name of an ancient Irish clan whose descendants had as their homeland the small barony of Ikerrin in northeast Tipperary. The prolonged policy on the part of the British authorities to subject the Irish, and to destroy their culture resulted in the widespread dispersal of the old Gaelic clans. It was not until the Cromwellian confiscations of the mid seventeenth century, and the granting of their lands to the English planters, that the Ó Meachair Clan was finally dispersed.

Irish names such as Ó Meachair are found in every continent. The name, Ó Meachair, is synonymous with Ireland's plight throughout the past centuries. A more honorable nametag could hardly be worn.

From about the eight-century people were tracing themselves from a common ancestor and using the appendage Ua or Uí, which means descendant of. Family names or surnames were not in common use until about the eleventh century. At this time the Christian name of Meachar was taken and used as a surname.

Surnames were generally taken from a noble or famous ancestor who continued to be remembered and respected within the clan. The name was used as the title for the entire clan who traced their origins back to that celebrated ancestor. This is the case with the Ó Meachair name.

Meachar is a genuine Gaelic name. Phonetically it has two syllables "Meach-ar" (m' a-char). It is derived form the word "meachar" meaning "hospitality or kindly." The Ó Meachair clan took this appendage quite seriously and was very proud of their title. They insisted upon living up to the name and were forever the most hospitable of clans.

Like many Irish clans the Ó Meachairs were forced to anglicize their customs, their language, and their names. During the 1600's it appears that the name was anglicized to Ó Meagher, Meagher without the "Ó" or Magher. Later it was changed to Meaghair, Meagher, Maher, and some of the following variants, Ó Maher, Ó Meagher, Ó Magher, Ó Meacher, Megher, Meigher, Maghyr, Marr, Mahar, and Meacher. The most commonly spelled variants in the County of Tipperary are Maher and Meagher. The many spelling variations are partly a result of the English translator's literary skills and the preferences of the clergy who recorded baptisms, deaths, and marriages. They also reflect language developments and changes that span centuries of invasion and conquest.

Various records seem to confirm that Meagher was the most popular Anglicization up to the eighteenth century and thereafter Maher became more popular. The latter is now the most common spelling among the descendents of this clan and in the county of Tipperary today.

Many Irish names carry the prefix Ó, which means that the bearer is a descendent of this family. Ó has also been said to mean, the grandson of, unlike Mac, which means the son of. During the sixteenth century attaching either prefix to a name

'Tracing the Ó Meachair Clan' continued on page 157

'County Tipperary Nicknames: Ryan' continued from page 155

Ryan

This list of Ryan Nicknames was collected from the Templemore, Loughmore, Roscrea, and Thurles areas of County Tipperary. This is only a fraction of the total possible number of Ryan nicknames. Ryan is the third most popular name in County Tipperary and is also one of the most popular names in County Limerick. When researching ancestors it is very helpful to know the family nickname. Often times it is the key that opens the lock.

Ryan Alls
Ryan Andy
Ryan Andrew
Ryan Angel
Ryan Bake
Ryan Burrow
Ryan Boula
Ryan Buck
Ryan Bog
Ryan Black
Ryan Ballally
Ryan Ballagh
Ryan Barney
Ryan Barna
Ryan Bladder
Ryan Blue Ears
Ryan Bate
Ryan Bray
Ryan Chicken
Ryan Connie
Ryan Clever
Ryan Cashel
Ryan Black Pudding
Ryan Cooper
Ryan Captain
Ryan Coole
Ryan Calf
Ryan Bowe
Ryan Boland
Ryan Bawn
Ryan Bread
Ryan Bee
Ryan Butt
Ryan Bulleen
Ryan Bull
Ryan Butter
Ryan Bishop
Ryan Bug
Ryan Buikeen
Ryan Bones
Ryan Cooya
Ryan Climber
Ryan Councilor
Ryan Caphir
Ryan Charlie
Ryan Cutter
Ryan Cottoner
Ryan Coosan
Ryan Casúr
Ryan Credo
Ryan Clipper
Ryan Carpenter
Ryan Creggawn
Ryan Clothier
Ryan Cletters
Ryan Cait
Ryan Codger
Ryan Corney
Ryan Curl
Ryan Cat
Ryan Daddy
Ryan Doctor
Ryan Darby
Ryan Daley
Ryan Deaf
Ryan Donahue
Ryan Delahunty
Ryan Devane
Ryan Drummer
Ryan Daniel
Ryan Duck
Ryan Denis
Ryan Dreaght
Ryan Dempsey
Ryan Dunne
Ryan Dairy
Ryan Dick
Ryan Dan
Ryan Daisy
Ryan Eileen
Ryan Elbows
Ryan Fiach
Ryan Foley
Ryan Flaherty
Ryan Fillea
Ryan Farmer
Ryan Fany
Ryan Fox
Ryan Fideóg
Ryan Forde
Ryan Goodbye
Ryan Gaddy
Ryan Gun
Ryan Giant
Ryan Gander
Ryan Gurtree
Ryan Glynn
Ryan Goat
Ryan Gach
Ryan Gasta
Ryan Geata
Ryan Gowe
Ryan Goureen
Ryan Godfrey
Ryan Gould
Ryan Hi-Gay
Ryan Hunt
Ryan Honesty
Ryan Harry
Ryan Hugh
Ryan Laugh
Ryan Hades
Ryan Hats
Ryan Hammer
Ryan Hyder
Ryan Herd
Ryan Henry
Ryan Higgans
Ryan Hannon
Ryan Boar
Ryan Inch
Ryan Jerry
Ryan Jerks
Ryan Jackies
Ryan Jug
Ryan Jim
Ryan Jugger
Ryan Jervis
Ryan Jenny
Ryan Jimmy
Ryan Kate
Ryan Kerraghs
Ryan Knocker
Ryan Keeshan
Ryan Kileen
Ryan Killanigan
Ryan Kill
Ryan Graguefrehane
Ryan Kit
Ryan Krea
Ryan Kelly
Ryan Knuckshe
Ryan Kirwan
Ryan Kearney
Ryan Kyle
Ryan Kileen
Ryan King
Ryan Lankumus
Ryan Long Jacks
Ryan Long John
Ryan Lar
Ryan Lean
Ryan Lisheen
Ryan Lukie
Ryan the Lane
Ryan Le Fawn
Ryan Loch
Ryan Leahy
Ryan Lanty
Ryan Lander
Ryan Lantys
Ryan Lank
Ryan Luby
Ryan Luke
Ryan Laken
Ryan Malachy
Ryan Matt

Ryan Murray
Ryan Metal
Ryan Morgan
Ryan Marcus
Ryan Maistine
Ryan Mosh
Ryan Maudogue
Ryan Moore
Ryan Martin
Ryan Manly
Ryan Manager
Ryan Mc Caunta
Ryan Miner
Ryan Moggy
Ryan Murkaun
Ryan Melts
Ryan Mast
Ryan Mack
Ryan Mahony
Ryan Mara
Ryan Naughton
Ryan Norweigean
Ryan Noggin
Ryan Nell
Ryan Ned
Ryan Necks
Ryan Nurse
Ryan Norrie
Ryan Owen
Ryan O Brien
Ryan Old Road
Ryan Óg
Ryan Oweneen
Ryan Ploughman
Ryan Phisoige
Ryan Peehaun
Ryan Perkinson
Ryan Perkins
Ryan Phillips
Ryan Paddy
Ryan Post
Ryan Phil
Ryan Plunger
Ryan Ploucum
Ryan Poet
Ryan Pollard
Ryan Patrick
Ryan Piper
Ryan Potter
Ryan Peter
Ryan Peeler
Ryan Pheegul
Ryan Puck
Ryan Ram
Ryan Raymus
Ryan Robert
Ryan Rabbit
Ryan Rat
Ryan Roger
Ryan Rogue
Ryan Roe
Ryan Rua
Ryan Road
Ryan Rail
Ryan Ralph
Ryan Reek
Ryan Reed
Ryan the River
Ryan Risheog
Ryan Roan
Ryan Rook
Ryan Rooster
Ryan of the Road
Ryan Robin
Ryan Rambledy
Ryan Rody
Ryan Ross
Ryan Skinner
Ryan Supple
Ryan Sweeper
Ryan Sidney

'County Tipperary Nicknames: Ryan' continued on page 158

'Tracing the Ó Meachair Clan' continued from page 155

immediately identified the bearer as an Irish patriot or troublemaker, thus drawing negative attention from the English ruling class. Some Irish families dropped the obvious and dangerous identification tags. Also worthy of note is the fact that those Irish who fled with the Earls and later the Wild Geese all maintained the "Ó" with their names until the latter part of the seventeenth century. These groups of emigrants also tended to spell their names Meagher.

Ó MEACHAIR

Meachar is the nominative case of the name.

Uí Meachair means the descendants of Ó Meachair.

Cinéal Meachair means of the Clan of Ó Meachair.

Ó Meachair means the son or grandson of Meachair.

A woman married to Ó Meachair is called Bean Uí Meachair.

Ní Mheachair means the daughter of Meachair.

Due to grammar rules the "Ní" before Meachair changes the name to Mheachair by adding "h" after the letter "M". It is then pronounced Veachair with a "V" sound.

Also note the end spelling "ar" and "air" at the end of Meachar. The addition of the letter " i " puts the noun in the genitive case.

Most Irish names are patronymics coming directly from family origins. Meachar is one such name. Other names are either, from location, characteristic, or occupation. The latter are most common among English names.

Patronymic... Micheal Ó Meachair...(Michael O Meagher...of Meachair)

Location... Éanna Inis (Enda Ennis)

Occupation...Brian De Bhard (Brian Ward...the Bard)

Characteristic... Ciarán Ó Cruimín (Kieran O Cremin meaning bent or crooked)

'County Tipperary Nicknames: Ryan' continued from page 157

Ryan Sky
Ryan Stock
Ryan Smith
Ryan Sally
Ryan Scissors
Ryan Stephen
Ryan Scart
Ryan Skucks
Ryan Shaun Rua
Ryan Show-Inn
Ryan Schooner
Ryan Spooner
Ryan Sare
Ryan Sean Mór
Ryan Smoker
Ryan Stone
Ryan Shemanies
Ryan Stack
Ryan Simon
Ryan Shauns
Ryan Shunogue
Ryan Shamang
Ryan Skimmer
Ryan Seal
Ryan Sinner
Ryan Shanahan
Ryan Snig
Ryan Tuck Jack
Ryan Thrush
Ryan Thady
Ryan Torrin
Ryan Tim
Ryan Tone
Ryan Toms
Ryan Tonas
Ryan Tady Óg
Ryan Tucks
Ryan Tom Ned
Ryan Thread
Ryan Tar
Ryan Tailor
Ryan Tolls
Ryan Vinegar
Ryan Veil
Ryan Voorah
Ryan White
Ryan Widow
Ryan Walter
Ryan Weaver
Ryan Whistlers
Ryan Whip
Ryan Whitefield
Ryan Yank
Ryan 98

Book Excerpt:
Tracing the Ryan Sept

by Gabrielle Meachair Woeltje

The Ryan name is not only one of the most common names in the County of Tipperary, but is also one of the most common names in the whole of Ireland. According to Edward McLysaght the name Ryan in its Irish form, Ó Riain, was probably formed from a personal name so ancient that the meaning is now lost to us. The current most popular Irish spelling of Ryan is Ó Riain, while the most anglicized version is Ryan. It seems that there are two distinct Ryan septs. Both are descendant from Cathaoir Mór the second century King of Leinster. The Leinster sept is descendant from Drona who was fourth in descent from King Cathaoir Mór. The Munster sept is descendant from Fergus who was ninth in descent from King Cathaoir Mór. They settled in different territories and developed as two distinct septs.

The chart outlines their similarities and differences.

Ó Riain / Ryan / Ó Maolriain / Mulryan

RYAN	LEINSTER RYAN SEPT	MUNSTER RYAN SEPT
Name	*Mulryan developed into the name O Ryan during the 11th century. Later it was anglicized to Ryan.*	*O Maolriain anglicized to MulRyan and later again Ryan.*
Genealogy	*Descendant from Drona fourth in line from Cathaoir Mór.* *Tribe of Ui Drona.*	*Descendant from Fergus ninth in descent from Cathaoir Mór.*
Territory	*Became chiefs of the Ui Drona. Hence the Barony of Idrone, County Carlow. Their original territory extended into County Kilkenny.*	*They settled along the borders of Tipperary and Limerick in the thirteenth century and became the chieftains of Owney. Hence the Barony of Owney and Arra in Tipperary and the Barony of Owney Beg in County Limerick.*
Counties	*Kilkenny and Carlow*	*Tipperary and Limerick*

Author's Note: I spent the last fifteen years researching Mahers and Ryans in North County Tipperary. Both names are among the most prolific in the county. When I asked people about Ryans or Mahers the older folk invariably asked me which Mahers or which Ryans? It soon became apparent to me that families were known individually by their nicknames. In one village alone there could be a hundred Ryans. It was necessary to have the nickname to establish which branch I was tracing. Once I got the idea down I always asked for the nickname and worked from there. The older generation could pin point the exact location of families when they had the nickname to work with. In fact nicknames helped me trace my Ryans all the way back to the late 1600. My Uncles told me that the Ryan Tucks, Ryan Skucks, Ryan Killanigan, Ryan Andrew, Ryan Tolls, and Ryan Sallys were definitely all related. Armed with this knowledge I traced each family line and found the common ancestor. It was a most exciting achievement. Without the nicknames I could never have achieved this. The articles are abridged chapters from two books I am writing concurrently, *O Meachair, the Story of a Clan* and *The Killea Meaghers*)

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Gabrielle Meachair Woeltje is a native of Ivy Hall, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. She moved to the USA as an adult and currently resides with her husband, Keith E. Woeltje, and young family at St Louis, Missouri. Gabrielle was as an elementary school teacher for 15 years. Now she spends her time at writing children's literature, genealogical works, and working towards an M Ed. in Reading. She is the author of *An Chailleach agus a Cuid Gruage, An 2002, Liam agus an Leprechaun, An 2006-2007, The Killanigan Ryans*, self published 2005, currently working on The Killea Meaghers and a history of the Meachair Clan titled, *"Meachair, the Story of a Clan."* Gabrielle is a long-standing member of IGSI.

Christian Names and Nicknames of the Beara Peninsula

County Cork, Ireland to Butte, Montana

By Riobard O'Dwyer

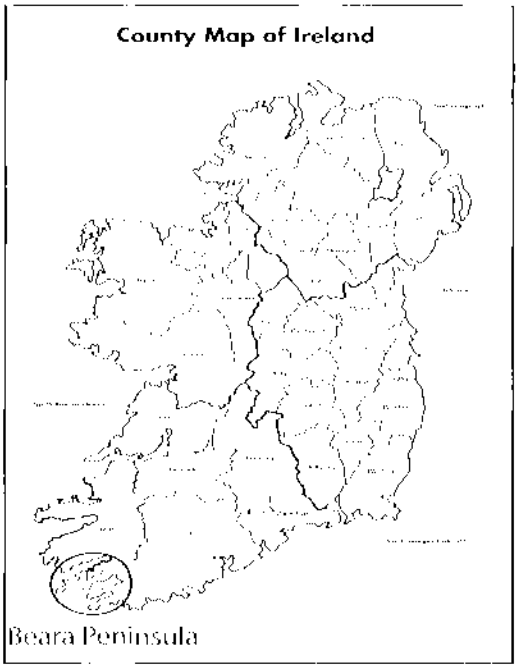
Editors Note: *Riobard O'Dwyer is a long time friend of IGSI. His publications are available from the IGSI bookstore. With his permission, this excerpt is re-printed from his two articles that first appeared in the The Septs in 1999 (July and October issues). O'Dwyer's in depth study of the Beara Peninsula area highlights the intricacies of truly understanding Irish name history. The complete articles appear on the member's only section of the IGSI website.*

In different parts of Ireland, one could come across many variations of Christian names. Here in Beara, Cormac was never equated with Charles (or Cathal). They were completely different names. And the name Giles was never ever equated with girls' names Sheelagh / Sheila, Cecilia, Cecily, Celia or Julia. Here Giles (Gabriel) was always a man's name. A lot who were baptized Bridget/ Brigid here changed their names, mostly to Delia and Beatrice, when they emigrated to the States in the days when "no Irish or Blacks need apply" for jobs in certain areas. Girls named Bridget occasionally took other names as well, such as Agnes.

Here are a few variations of Cornelius: Curney, Corney, Curley/Corley, and a very old Irish version, Cud. Variations of Mary were Molly, Maem, Maymie, Minnie, Maenie, a very unusual version: Mayrick, and what I regard as a most beautiful version, a very, very ancient one: Muireann, from the old Gaelic version of the name for the Blessed Virgin Mary, Muire.

Especially after the Famine, some of the old Gaelic surnames (put down as such in the parish records) were changed as follows: RAHILLY to Reilly / O'Reilly, LEHANE to Lyons, MULLHEEN to Mullins, and HOULIHAN to Holland. Circa 1879, Jeremiah Houlihan, a copper miner (with his wife and their twelve surviving children out of a family of sixteen), traveled to far-away Butte, Montana. Jeremiah was the great-grandfather of Jeffrey Holland who was at one time President of Brigham Young University in Utah and is now one of the twelve Apostles of the Mormon Church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints) worldwide.

Once upon a time there was hardly a person in Butte, Montana, who hadn't a nickname. Among one of the milder versions there was that of a very popular barber known as *Mickey the Bird*. Mickey was so named because he was exceptionally light on his feet, being an accomplished step dancer. I heard of a man with a very thin, sharp nose who was christened *Split the Hailstone*. Another man with a waddling walk was known as *Paddy the Duck*. A man with a slow, deliberate gait, who was very careful as to where he would place his feet while walking, was duly named *Steal upon Birds*. Back in Beara there was an old butcher who used to keep a few rams in one of the rooms upstairs. He was known to all and sundry as *Tady the Ram*. Another man had very big bushy eyebrows and, when he blinked, they were like two sheeps' fleeces — which gave rise to his nickname *The Woolwagger*. There was this man who had a large moustache and he was mighty fond of drinking porter. He was known as *Cur* (pronounced "coor", like a pigeon cooing). Cur is the froth that you would see on the top of a wave when it is "breaking" over a rock. Every time that Cur put his mouth into the pint of porter, his moustache came up out of it covered with "froth." Hence his nickname. A very, very tall man was known as *Hand Me Down The Moon*. One of my own ancestors was a schoolmaster. He was a thin, hardy, wiry, man wearing a goatee beard. He strode around the classroom like an oncoming hurricane and some wag in the town "christened" him *Fury the Goat!*



There were cases, especially where there were many Sullivans, of adding mothers' Christian names to their sons' Christian names e.g. Timmy May (Mick), Paddy Biddy, Tim Katty. The job a man had was often added on to

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his Christian name: e.g. Paddy the Ambulance, Mike the Cooper (a cooper made hoops for barrels), Paddy the Baker, Sean Saw Bheara (he was in charge of a big sawmill).

There were Christian names with miscellaneous connections. One was Donal a' Bheara — Donal (or Danie) of the English Language. In those early days the people of that particular district of the parish spoke all Irish (Gaelic), and Donal was the only person there who could speak a bit of the English language. Hence his "christening."

There was a famous man known as Donal na Slinne — Donal of the Slate (slinn is the Gaelic for slate). Donal was the first man in the Parish to put a slate roof on his house. Up to then all the roofs were made of thatch.

I'll include a few other "localisms"

Christian names associated with Feast Days: Catherine (Jan. 31st when people made the "rounds" saying decades of the Rosary in a field in which there was a holy well. The ancient name for the Eyeries Parish — the Parish of Kilcatherine — is from "The Church of Catherine." CILL is an old Irish name for a church. Bridget or Brigid, Feb. 1st; Quinlan, July 8th.

HARRINGTON: In 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII updated the calendar, there was a difference of 10 days between the old Julian calendar (which had been in existence for about 1500 years) and the new Papal (Gregorian, or New Style) one. Many people accepted the new updated calendar; others did not. Among those who did not agree with it were the monks on the Skelligs Rock off the coast of County Kerry. In those days marriage during Lent was not allowed, so if people weren't married by Shrove Tuesday night, they would have to wait until Easter. Those who kept to the old calendar rather than to the updated one of the Pope could go out to the Skelligs Rock and have one of the monks perform the marriage ceremony up to

> ***Name variations are most often local and were not standard across Ireland***

10 days after the Papal date for Shrove Tuesday had expired. This also gave rise to the renowned "Skelligs List" when some local wits made up poems matching together all the eligible unmarried people who hadn't "tied the knot" by Shrove Tuesday night. The new Papal date for Easter was 10 days ahead of the date according to the old calendar. Some Harringtons in the Beara Peninsula followed the old calendar. But other Harringtons there adopted the new Papal calendar giving the new date for Easter. The Gaelic for Easter is CASC (pronounced CAWSK). These Harringtons were thereafter known as Harrington CASKA (in other words the Harringtons of the new Easter), now known as Harrington CASKEY/CAUSKEY (pronounced CAWSKEY), and were often put into the old Baptismal Records as CASCA/CASKA rather than Harrington in order to differentiate them from several other Harrington branch names.

Here are the meanings of some other Harrington branch names. GREASAI (pronounced "greysee") is the Gaelic for a shoemaker. MERIGHACH is freckled. CAPY (pronounced like "cawpee") comes from "capa" pronounced like "cawpuh," a cape. This branch of Harringtons wore capes at a protest march in the dim and distant past — or so tradition has it. DUVE (the "e" is silent) is black-haired/dark-haired. GOW (or the Gaelic "Gabha") is a smith/blacksmith. TROKERY / TROKERRE (pronounced like "throwkirrih") means merciful, or having pity for people. STACK comes from a Harrington man who worked originally at the Stack in the Allihies Copper Mines. TAILLIUR (pronounced "thawlewer") is a tailor. SLATER is a man whose job it was to put slates on a roof. It would be an every day occurrence nowadays, but it was a very important job in the days when roofs were changing from thatch to slates. DOCTORS were a branch of Harringtons who had the gift of being good at curing sick animals. Their work would have been (though they were not qualified as regards examinations) something like that of a vet in modern times. CAOBACH / KEABOUGH means a black backed seagull — a quite strong or strong-willed, dominant bird: the meaning must have been transferred to manly qualities. VARRIG. There was a well-known Harrington man in the olden days known as Tadhg a' Varrig Bearrach. The possessive case in grammar, bearraigh, is a heifer or a young cow. In days gone by dairymen were employed by the bigger farmers, so Tadhg's ancestor must have been a dairyman. Harrington (BAWN). BAWN means white (or, in reality, fair-haired). The branch

name BAWN can also mean Murphy, O'Shea, O'Neill, Downey / Downing, Hartnett, or Sullivan / O'Sullivan, depending on where in the Beara Peninsula those BAWNS were living. There was a "nest" of Harringtons called the FOLEYS (SLASHER). This branch came from a famous island man known as Jack the Slasher who at one time held the U.S. record for the speed with which he slashed / drilled mine shafts in Arizona.

CROWLEY: (CEOHANE / COHANE). Most of the Crowleys in the old Church Records in Beara are entered with the above branch name, and several with the branch name only. Tradition has it that members of this branch of the Crowleys were on their way from the west of Ireland to help the Irish army in the Battle of Kinsale in 1601, but somewhere on the journey a heavy fog descended. It was difficult enough to move through the rough terrain of the time in good weather, but the foggy conditions made any reasonable traveling speed almost impossible, so much so that the Battle was over by the time they arrived. CEO (pronounced KEOW) is the Gaelic for fog, hence this branch name. Had the heavy fog not hindered them and had they been able to arrive in time, the question stands "Would there have been a different result to the battle?"

O'NEILL: (RINEY). All those who were known in Beara as RINEYS brought that branch name with them from the Parish of Tuosist in nearby County Kerry, but they reverted to their surname O'Neill when they emigrated to the States.

O'DRISCOLL, O'CONNOR, O'LEARY: MINIHANE was a branch name always associated with the surname O'Driscoll in Beara, and MARTIN (from a Christian name) with the surname O'Connor. RINN (pronounced REEN) meaning tough or stubborn; DANA (pron. DAWNUH) is bold; and BUEE (from the ancient name BAOI BHEARA for Dursey Island) were branch names associated with the surname O'Leary. They were obviously hardy lads. Nobody was going to walk on top of them!

CUMMINS: The surname CUMMINS here has many variations. One is COMMONS. But the one that sets the other variations in motion is COMHANE. COMHANE is pronounced like CAMAN (COMAWN) which is the Gaelic for a HURLEY. That in turn gives rise to the Gaelic for HURLEY which is (O) MUIRTHILLE (silent "T") from which follow MURHILLY, MURLEY, MURHIL, MURIL, and MORLEY. Somebody in the States told me that her ancestor was HURLEY and that she couldn't find him anywhere. On going through all the variations, I eventually found him in the Allihies Parish under MURLEY.

MCCARTHY: The McCarthys were descended from Kings of Munster (southern Province of Ireland) going back to the third century A.D. The surname in Gaelic is MAC CARTHAIGH, son of Carthach. Carthach, from whom the name originated, was King in Cashel around 1040 A.D. The McCarthys (sometimes written in the old Church Records as Carthy) later moved further down south principally into the area which is taken up by the present day counties of Cork and Kerry with which they have been ever since most strongly associated. And, like many other prominent clans, the McCarthys, being very numerous, eventually had to have various branch names in order to differentiate one section from another. The most prominent branch name associated with them in Beara is ROHANE. Tradition has it that this section of the McCarthy Clan came here originally from the district of Carrigrohane which is close to Cork City. The McCarthy branch name STROCK derives from the Gaelic word STRACAIRE, a big, powerfully-built man. A mixture of a sad and humorous branch name is McCarthy (BAWNEE). These McCarthys were evicted from their farm in the Tuosist Parish, County Kerry. They settled for some time in the the Parish of Adrigole. One of them eventually headed off from there to settle near the town of Bantry, and he brought with him a white cow named BAWNEE. There were so many McCarthys around Bantry that this cow gave rise to a new branch name McCarthy (BAWNEE).

O'SULLIVAN: The O'Sullivans were driven out of their territory in South Tipperary by the Normans around 1200 and moved principally to South Kerry and West Cork. What were known as O'Sullivan Mor settled around the Kenmare-Killarney area and right up along the Iveragh Peninsula from Kenmare to Cahirciveen. They also moved across to the Bantry area. A section of them settled in the Beara

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Peninsula, and that's why this section was known as O'Sullivan Bere (or Beare). O'Sullivan is by far and away the most numerous name in the Beara Peninsula and, as a result, unless a person is extremely experienced in dealing with the several branch names into which the surname Sullivan/O'Sullivan became of necessity divided (and put down as such in church records), it would be every bit as difficult as trying to search for a needle in a haystack. There wouldn't be much sense in arriving here and saying "My great-grandfather was Patrick Sullivan from somewhere in the Beara Peninsula" and having very little more information. There were hundreds of Patrick Sullivans. But if you had the good fortune of hearing somewhere that your ancestor was known as Paddy Mike Dan or Patsy Coho or Pate Ukirre, then you might have a much better chance of tracing him.

O'Sullivan / Sullivan branch names derived from trades and professions

SEER comes from the Gaelic for a tradesman, especially here in the line of a carpenter or a boatbuilder. SEER (Gaelic origin is SAOR) is a tradesman or a craftsman. There are many specific types that come under this heading of SEER: Saor baid, a boatwright. Saor cairte, a cartwright. Saor brici, bricklayer. Saor loinge, a ship's carpenter or shipwright. Saor rotha, a wheelwright. Saor adhmaid, a carpenter. Saor muilinn, a millwright. Saor cloiche, a stone mason. One marvels at the brilliant work of the stone masons of old who built the small bridges when what were crossing them at the time were mostly horse, pony, and donkey carts. Here and there some of those bridges are still in existence, now bearing the huge (for them) weight of big fully-laden container trucks and oil-lorries. They were built with a certain type of arched pointing so when the weight came down on them, the stones wedged solidly into one another to better bear the brunt.

Families obtained branch identity through names that were derived from trades or professions

ROCHTTIRRE / ROUGHTTIRE / ROCHTTERY means a land steward. They were land stewards for the O'Sullivan Bere Chieftains.

COHO means a provider. These were providers or, in more modern terms, quartermasters for O'Sullivan Bere's army. UKIRRE (or UKERRY) is a tucker or fuller of cloth, a process of thickening cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing it. TAILOR speaks for itself and so does SAILOR.

O'Sullivan (MASTER) goes back about 270 years to Schoolmasters who lived in the Tuosist Parish just across the border in County Kerry, and spread out with that profession into parts of County Cork, including later down to the Parish of Castletownbere. Another very interesting, if rare, Beara Sullivan / O'Sullivan branch name is RIDER. Their job, somewhat like the original "Pony Express" in America, was to carry the mail by horseback from Bantry to Castletownbere.

Branch names from the Christian names of various O'Sullivan / Sullivan chieftains

McOWEN comes originally from (the son of) Eoin/Owen (now translated to Eugene). What was once a Christian name has now become a branch name. McAULIFFE (in Beara) comes from Amhlaoimh (or Humphrey) O'Sullivan. This branch known as Sullivan / O'Sullivan (McAuliffe) was later accepted as the surname McAuliffe.

The branch name KEAGH comes from MAC FINEEN DUVE KEAGH.

KEAGH means blind. Like the original Sullivan, he had lost an eye in battle. There were several Mac Fineen Duves, and their territory was mainly around the Diereen area in the district of Lauragh, Parish of Tuosist, just across the county bounds in County Kerry. Several of the descendants of the original Chieftain with the branch name KEAGH, settled in other parts of South Kerry and all over the Beara Peninsula.

O'Sullivan/Sullivan branch names from colors

FUNE/FIONN is fair-haired. RUA is red-haired. DOROHY, is from DORCHA which means dark-haired. BREAC means speckled/ freckled. BAWN is having white or fair hair. This branch name is also associated with the surnames Downey / Downing, Murphy, O'Neill, Harrington, O'Shea, and Hartnett depending on the par-

ticular part of Beara in which you find it. LEIGH / LIAGH / LIATH means grey and is also associated with the surname O'Neill, depending on location.

O'Sullivan/Sullivan branch names from locations:

GLANNY comes from GLEANN, a glen. A Sullivan (Glanny) man eloped with a local girl all the way to O'Dwyer Boston, MA many, many years ago. There he set up a store and named it NAVILLUS, which is SULLIVAN turned backways. The Gaelic for Glengarriff (GLEANN GARBH) gave rise to the branch name GARBH / GARUV (associated with the surname Lynch as well). VALLIG comes from the word BEALACH, a passage-way. These VALLIGS lived one time around Ballaghbue, the Gaelic of which is Bealach Baoi or "the passage-way to Dursey Island." CLADIG comes from CLADACH, seashore (Cois cladaig - by the seashore). CUMMER, from CUMAR, ravine, usually with a stream. There is a place called Cummers in the townland of Ballydonegan in the Allihies Parish. MOUNTAIN, self-evident. BEARNACH / BARNAGH comes from BEARNA, a gap.

ISLAND – those with that branch name came to Beara originally from Whiddy Island. They settled in the Kilcatherine District of the Eyeries Parish, and their children were even put into the Church Records as John Island, Mary Island, etc. Another one of the original brothers settled just outside Kenmare. The pub there (a gathering place for people returning from the Cattle and Sheep Fairs in Kenmare) was known far and wide as Denny Island's Pub.

Adopted Names: QUILL / QUILLE and WOODS came from the Gaelic word COILL, a wood. This branch of Sullivans are said to have spread out from a wooded area in North Kerry. Sullivan (MERWICK) is also now known with the surname Merwick. The first man to bring the name here came to Beara from County Wicklow about 250 years ago.

The families of what were later known here as LOWNEYS were originally Sullivans / O'Sullivans who came to Beara from the banks of the River Laune which flows out of the Lakes of Killarney and along through Killorglin in County Kerry. They were put into the early Parish Records as LAUNEY with the "Y" just added to the name of the River.

Possibly the oldest name in Beara is UONHI/ UONEY / OWNEY / UAINE (with a variety of other efforts at spelling it) They were an ancient Corca Laoi tribe, some of whom in later years adopted the name HARRINGTON, but most of whom adopted the name SULLIVAN/ O'SULLIVAN.

UAINE is an old Gaelic word for green. The word GLAS also means Green. From all these came O'Sullivan (UONHI), O'Sullivan (GLAS), O'Sullivan (GREEN), now the surname GREEN. I had a great-granduncle who was known as Johnny Uonhi. Johnny and his wife emigrated to Australia in a sailing ship around the year 1855, shortly after the Famine. Their first child, a girl, was born on the ship on the long voyage out. Depending on storms and the many other vagaries of the weather, the journey at the time could take up to as much as nine months. Only a few years after arriving in Australia, Johnny's wife died, leaving him with three young kids. He went prospecting for gold about 60 miles from Grafton to the north of Sydney. When he had a bit of money made, he retired from "panning," started a provision store (including some "hooch") and had a little vegetable garden and reared some hens and chickens to supply the other prospectors. One of his prospector buddies, old Jim, used come in from the "gold-panning" rivers and sometimes himself and Johnny used celebrate the Feast of St. Patrick, let us say "in liquid and in singing form." Old Jim had no calendar, but he was very fond of eggs. So a way around his problem was found. When he would be going back out prospecting for the month of April, he used be given 30 eggs. He ate one egg every day, and kept the shells. When he wanted to know what day of the month it was, all he did was count up the shells. 15 shells equalled the 15th of April!

When Irish emigrated to the States in the days when "no Irish or Blacks need apply" for jobs in certain areas· they occasionally took other names·

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'Names of the Beara Peninsula' continued from page 165

O'Sullivan/Sullivan Branch Names From Christian Names

Somebody arrives at my door looking for a Patrick O'Sullivan "from somewhere around here." With hundreds of Patrick O'Sullivans, the first question asked in return might be "Did you ever hear of any townland or Parish he is from?"

"Someone mentioned a place called Cahirmore"

"Ah, I know who you are talking about now — Paudie Bernie Den Mick from Cahirmore in the Parish of Allihies." Or a Patrick O'Sullivan might be Patrick Stephen Paddy from Urhan in the Parish of Eyeries. Michael O'Sullivan might turn out to be Mikie Joe Sean Crohur Sean from Cappaleigh in the Parish of Adrigole. Because of all the O'Sullivans, that happens to be just one way we try and sort them out in the Beara Peninsula.

So in Beara for example we have the Jers of Derryconnery, the Larrys of Faha, the Batts of Dromlave, Allihies, and Cahirmore, the Richards of Cappaleigh, the Paddys of Urhan, the Rogers of Bonane and Barrakilla, the Morgans of Bonane, the Johnny Mikes, the Den Micks, the Dan Tady Dans, the Denny Phils etc.

Other O'Sullivan/Sullivan branch names

SUONISH means peaceful, tranquil, easy-going. A Crohur Suonish one time expressed his unhappiness with a few of his neighbours in the following terms: "They are jealous of me because they cannot display the lofty traits of character which I possess."

SHEARHIG/SHEARIG. It is thought that it comes from the Gaelic for Geoffrey which is Seafra (pronounced "sheafra"). Geoffrey was a name often associated with the Shearhigs in the olden days.

CLUOSY comes from cluas, an ear, though the connotation is not clear; likewise with COORNEENAGH, a branch name that came in from the Tuosist Parish. The jury is still out as to the origins of the branch names BACHELOR, CHANCE, and GOUGH. GOUGH/GOFF is now also used as a surname in the Glengarriff Parish. BOY/GARSOON. Garsun (pron. Garsoon) is the Gaelic for a boy. Oftentimes a father would call to his son: "Come here to me boy" or "Come here to me garsoon."

O'Sullivan(DEEL/DOYLE). At times, especially with O'Sullivans, it used happen that when a father died young, the children were given the surname or the branch name of the mother. Some of these families had moved from O'Sullivan to O'Sullivan (Doyle), and now to Doyle. Somewhat similar happened in the case of an O'Sullivan (Shearhig) man from the Eyeries Parish who married an O'Sullivan (Dorohy) woman from Feoras in the Tuosist Parish. He died a young man, and there were so many Shearhigs in his locality that the local people now called his children the Dorohys after the mother's branch name. And so those now known in the Eyeries Parish as Dorohys were originally Shearhigs.

GAORACH/GAORTHAIGH, of a (wooded) river valley. GOULA, a branch name in the Bonane District, comes from GALL, a foreigner. But, like lots of things here, it doesn't mean what it seems to mean—if you know what I mean. This was a section of Sullivans who came from Tipperary and arrived in Bonane later than the others so they were looked upon as "foreigners" by the crowd who came before them.

The Sullivan branch names McTIGUE and McSHANE/MISHEAN came in the early days of the copper mines.

HURRIG could have come from one of two things. CORRACH (possessive case CORRAIGH) means uneven, marshy ground. The term CHURRAIGH (pronounced like HURRIG) was spoken to swine when driving them in the same way as you would say "tuk-tuk" when calling a hen to give it oats, or "reis" (pronounced reysh) when "asking" a cow to stay steady while you are trying to milk her.

SKILTY comes from the word scil —skill. DUDLEY could have come from either a Christian name or a surname, but it became an O'Sullivan branch name. Take the case of a brother and sister there. Quinlan was recorded as SULLIVAN for his Baptism and as DUDLEY for his marriage. Anna was recorded as DUDLEY for her Baptism and as SULLIVAN DUDLEY for her marriage. Is it any wonder I get headaches trying to sort them all out?

BISHOP. The Bishop of Kerry one time was on his rounds of paying

visits to the primary schools in his Diocese and was due to call to a school in the Glengarriff Parish. It was, naturally, a big occasion for the children and they were all excited and keeping a watch out the window for the arrival of the important visitor. Just about the time the Bishop was expected, a local man happened to go past the window fairly fast. One of the scholars, whether from excitement or devilment, as soon as he saw the shadow passing the window shouted to the Master, "Sir! Sir! The Bishop is coming!" And the local man was duly "christened" The Bishop.

CAIRDE (pron. Caw-ir-deh) comes from CAIRDIUIL, friendly. SHANDON goes back to the times when people from Beara used do the three-day round journey bringing firkins of butter up in the "horses and carts" to the Butter market in Cork City. An O'Sullivan man from the Eyeries Parish boasted that his horse was the only horse from home who could pull the load of butter all the way to the market at the top of Shandon Street

SHAMROCK: Another man from the same townland was also on his way to Cork City with his horse and cart and his load of butter. To "break" the journey to the city, the buttermen used stop for the first night up on the mountainside between Kilgarvan, County Kerry, and Coolea (near Ballyvourney), County Cork. This particular man used bring with him a bag of grass mixed with shamrock to feed his horse. One night, while our man was asleep, somebody came along and stole the bag of grass and shamrock. When he got up early the next morning to find the bag gone, our man from Carrig ran out around the yard shouting: "Who stole my shamrock? Who stole my shamrock?" And so another branch name was added to the O'Sullivans!

Tradition has it that the DOWNEYS (also sometimes known as DOWNINGS) were originally O'Sullivans who came here from County Kerry.

GASTA is fast, smart (neat and tidy), clever (quick to learn). RIOCH (from Riochas, pronounced Reeochas) means Royalty. DRUMMOND from DROIMEANN is a white-backed cow. BARRUIL/BARRULE is opinionated, or having an opinion on many things/happenings. RABACH (pronounced Rawbuck) is bold, dashing, unre¬strained to the point of recklessness.

CUMBA/CUMBAW, sometimes written in the Church Records as COMBOY/COMEBOY is said to have originated with a section of Sullivans from Beara and South Kerry who fought as part of the Irish Brigade in the French army about 300 years ago. Combat (pronounced Cumba) is, or so I'm told, the French word for fight; the same meaning as the English word combat. A few years ago I came across the name COMBO which was being used as a surname in a part of Montana. I said to myself "This surely must have been, at one time, the branch name CUMBA/CUMBAW." So, as is my wont when something is puzzling me, I got stuck in. I searched and searched and searched and eventually I found them. They were people from the Allihies Parish who had gone out mining to Butte, and later moved further north in Montana.

Riobard (Gaelic for Robert) O'Dwyer is a retired schoolteacher who has dedicated 45 years of his life to researching and preserving the Catholic and Church of Ireland (and England), etc., genealogy of every Parish in the Beara Peninsula, Co. Cork (South-West):-

Adrigole, Allihies (Copper Mines -including Dursey Island), Bere Island (one time a military base), Castletownbere (a one-time naval base), Eyeries, Glengarriff (also including Bonane, Co. Kerry - part of the same Parish). He accepts commissions to do Family-Trees on all the above Parishes. You can write to him at Eyeries Village, Beara Peninsula, Co. Cork, Ireland, including your full home address and email-address, or email him at Beararesearchodwyer@eircom.net (There is no aposprophe here between the o and the d). His Website is:-http://www.swift-site.com/ODwyer/

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Do You Think You Know Your Name?

The Road from Dooney to Muldowney

by Edward T. Dooney

Thanks to my pursuit of surname variations, I made significant progress with my family tree since I wrote the "Call of the Blood" in 1998 *The Septs*. I identified my great grandfather's parents and grandparents. I located the birth places and dates with better than 90% certainty. I contacted my mother's (Kelly/Hoey) first cousin in England (never knew she existed) and discovered my maternal great grandmother's sisters and parents names.

The key phrase is "with 90% certainty." I seriously doubt that when dealing with Irish ancestors anything can be taken as an absolute certainty. The 19th century Irish took great delight in messing with civil authorities, generally reporting anything that struck their fancy on a particular day. In researching my Irish genealogy, actual names changed, often multiple times, spellings were random at best and forget birth dates. As one example, I have seven documented birthdays for my great grandfather.

This whimsical trait wrecks havoc with amateur researchers until they learn some hard lessons. The hardest lesson for me was not to focus on a particular name spelling. Case in point, I started out chasing the name Dooney which I initially thought was wrong. I discovered that Dooney was correct but often interchanged with Downey. I found Dunney in a census record which threw me for a loop and set me back for several years. Accumulated research into Tipperary birth records made sense once I accepted that Downey was likely correct. Everything fell into place when I connected a seemingly insignificant note on a Tipperary birth record with a hard-found marriage record of my great grandparents. On his marriage day, my great grandfather finally came clean, so to speak, and gave his legitimate name, as he knew it, to the church as MULDOONEY. (The 19th century Irish consistently gave correct information to the church and only the church). This event was the one and only time he used this name. Lesson learned - check the cross-reference when looking for marriage or birth records.

It was connect the dots time. The seemingly insignificant note on the Tipperary birth record indicated that the father, a Thomas Downey, was previously known as MULDOWNEY. The birth record turned out to be my great grandfather's brother. I now had Muldooney and Muldowney. Deciding that two MULs made a right, the names, dates and places fell together. I say, with confidence, that after 30 years of searching, my family name is Muldowney and can be traced back to 1790 in a town called Graffin (no longer in existence) northwest of Templemore in Northern Tipperary.

It's time to go and find a few headstones!

Edward T. Dooney, BSEE, MBA, is a sales manager for a Connecticut technology firm. A life-long New Jersey resident, he is third generation Irish on his father's side and first generation on his mother's side. Ed traveled extensively in Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Genealogy became his hobby in 1973 after a college homework assignment to produce a family tree lit a fire that refused to be extinguished. Ed has been married 30 years, has two sons and is a Vietnam Veteran.

Irish Genealogists Express Concern over Pending Privacy Bill

Source: Article by John Burns in The Sunday Times, Ireland, October 8, 2006

Actions by the Irish Government, in the form of a privacy bill set to be considered by Ireland's Seanad early next year, have gained the attention of Irish researchers worldwide. Over two hundred Irish genealogists contacted Ireland's justice Minister, Michael McDowell, to express their concern that, as written, the bill has the potential to limit or deny access to public records, i.e. marriage, birth and death. These records are essential to family historians, biographers and genealogical researchers. The bill would allow any relative, expressing a concern over privacy infringement, to deny access to records that are currently in the public domain. If passed, those in charge of such records could decide to take preventative measures by denying access across the board based on the potential of privacy breach.

This issue is worth watching to see if there is an effective or united way for a genealogical society or individual genealogists to express their concern over the negative fallout to such legislation.

Irish Names

Websites for Further Research

By Mary Wickersham

The following are useful websites for Irish name research. The links provided are "deep links", which bring you to the specific page where information can be found. If the URL doesn't work on your first attempt, try entering the first portion of the URL (up through ".com") and search from there. Once *The Septs* is available on the IGSI website, in the members' section, you can click on a link and it will take you directly to the web page.

GENERAL INFORMATION

County Carlow Genealogy on Rootsweb: Old Irish Naming Patterns. Includes patterns for given names, surnames, and explains some Gaelic components of names.
Good general resource.
http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlcar/oldirishnamingpatterns.htm

Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia: IrishNames. Good. Includes a partial list of anglicised surnames.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_name

SURNAMES

The Origin of Irish Family Names: Includes a ranking of the most common 100 surnames from the 1890 Matheson report.
http://www.irelandinformation.com/thetaldichall/irishsurnames.htm

Ancient Irish Surnames and History: Revised and adapted from "Irish Pedigrees" by John O'Hart, (Dublin 1892) Explains the origins and modern versions of surnames.
http://www.rootsweb.com/~ifanna/surname/old.html

University College Cork: Atlas of Family Names in Ireland: describes a project using GIS positioning to map locations of surnames, using Indexes to Petty's 1659 Census and Griffith's Valuation. Includes Irish maps of several surnames: showing location in 1659 vs. during Griffith's. Challenging reading, with lots of background and detailed technical discussion of digital technology.
http://www.ucc.ie/ucc/research/atlas

About.com: Irish Surname Meanings & Places of Origin: includes a list of the 50 most common surnames. Contains some advertising.
http://genealogy.about.com/cs/surnames/a/irish_surnames.htm

Irish Ancestors: The Irish Times: The Origins of Irish Surnames: A general description of the origins of surnames.
http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/irishzone/surnames/index.htm

Irish Ancestors: The Irish Times: Surname Search, a database of Irish surnames by location
http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/surname/index.htm

GIVEN NAMES

Ireland Information: Origins of Irish first names. Contains links to pages of the 100 most popular girls' and boys' names.
http://www.irelandinformation.com/thetaldichall/irishfirstnames.htm

Name Nerds: Irish Translations of English Names: Gives the meaning and origins of the name (e.g., Hebrew, Greek, French). A favorite!
http://www.namenerds.com/irish/trans.html

Do Chara: Irish Names: Includes histories of Irish names, and links to other pages within the site containing girls' & boys' traditional names. Includes lists of the top 50 girls' & boys' names for 2004 & 2005 from Central Statistics Office.
http://www.dochara.com/dutil/irishnames.php

Balden, Mari Lynn: "Given Name Index."
http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/1230/givenindex.html

RELATED RESOURCE

University of St. Thomas (St. Paul, MN): library reference page: Lists several resources for Irish names, including published books. You can use their list to find books to check out for further information.
http://www.stthomas.edu/libraries/special/irishgenlinks.htm

If you access the member's only section of the IGSI website (http://IrishGenealogical.org), you can go to the pdf file of The Septs and click on the links mentioned in any article they take you directly to the website without having to re-type the Internet address. It takes one month after publication for the current journal to be on line.

Mary Wickersham retired in 1998 after 27 years working with computers. She was IGSI Secretary from June 2004 - June 2006. She is currently the Minnesota Genealogical Society's treasurer. She designs websites for small businesses and gardening groups, and writes "100 Years Ago in the News" for The Septs with her sister, Sheila Northrop.

The Seanachie

Invaluable Sources: Names, Letters, Memoirs

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

There's a new man in my life. His name is John O'Donovan. Perhaps you've heard of him, although there are still many Irish researchers who haven't. He was born in a thatched cottage at Atareemore, Co. Kilkenny, on 25 July 1806. He had a short life, living only until he was fifty-five, but what he accomplished in his lifetime makes for a treasure trove for genealogists and writers. Three sources in particular will paint a vivid picture of your rural ancestor's pre-famine times not found anywhere else and which you can incorporate into your family history writing project.

Name Books

In 1840 O'Donovan was hired by the Ordnance Survey as a "names expert." His job was "to advise on the meanings of tens of thousands of Irish place-names" and to report on the "most correct form of orthography to be engraved on the maps."[1] He recorded the spelling of 144,000 place names for the 62,000 townlands. The result is a series of small, parchment-covered booklets that historians and genealogists call the Name Books, or the O'Donovan Name Books. The originals are housed in the archives of the Ordnance Survey Office in Phoenix Park, Dublin, but at least one Name Book is at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.[2]

O'Donovan and his team were sent out into the field in 1844 to learn from people in the area the names of townlands and the meanings of the names, recording the names in both Irish and English. Going from townland to townland by foot or coach in all kinds of Irish weather, in each field name book is recorded various spellings of a townland name, who supplied the information, features of the area, such as houses, bridges, streams, and hills, and descriptive remarks, which included notes on farming practices, leases and rents, prominent buildings, the social conditions, and the most common surnames in the townland.[3]

Letters

While O'Donovan was out in the field, he wrote hundreds of letters to the Ordnance Survey office, reporting on his endeavors, the conditions, and how underpaid he was, but also "place lore, antiquities, genealogy, legends of saints and sinners, references to and quotations from old Gaelic poems, books and manuscript, and shrewd comments on the people encountered in the process."[4] These Ordnance Survey Letters are ripe with information on pre-famine Ireland. O'Donovan became a "living encyclopedia of local lore, an expert topographer and toponymist."[5] His letters fill 103 volumes, the originals of which are housed at the library of the Royal Irish Academy, but transcripts are available at the National Library of Ireland in Dublin, and seven transcripts covering eight counties are at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.[6]

Here's an example from *Letters Containing Information Relative to the Antiquities of the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim (Breifny), collected during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in 1836:*[7]

> Cloonclare Ph. [Parish] is called *Paraiste Chuluna Cláir:* The ruins of Cloonclare old church still remain. There is a burial ground in the Ph. called *Cill Mac Iril* [pronounced] Cill Mac Cairill…from which the townland of Kilmakerill takes its name.
>
> …Who the patron St. of the parish is, I could not learn.
>
> …There is a glen in the parish called *Glinn Fhearnna* [pronounced] Glenfarn, Gleann Fearnna…; it is about 3 miles in length, the road leading from Manorhamilton to Inniskillen runs through it. This seems to be the Gleann Fearna of the Annals…."[8]

You can easily weave this type of information into your family history narrative when you discuss the area where your ancestors came from.

Memoirs

While O'Donovan's Name Books and Letters were never originally intended for publication, another part of the project was. As part of the survey to make detailed maps of Ireland, the Ordnance Survey office had planned to publish memoirs for each county. These would accompany the appropriate map and cover the topography, geology, natural history, ancient and modern records, antiquities, economic and social conditions of each area. Unfortunately, only one memoir was published before the scheme came to a halt: *Ordnance Survey of the County of Londonderry: Volume the First: Memoir of the City and North Western Liberties of Londonderry: Parish of Templemore*, a copy of which is held at the Family History Library.[9]

But there's some good news. Although only the northern part of Ireland was covered before the memoir scheme ended, the Institute of Irish

Studies at The Queen's University of Belfast, in association with the Royal Irish Academy, published the memoirs in full nearly 150 years later. There are 40 volumes, and these are available not only at the National Library of Ireland, but at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. For a detailed list of the contents of each volume, go to http://www.qub.ac.uk/ris/publications/OrdnanceSurveyMemoirs/OSMhomepage.htm. From that page, be sure to also click on "How to find your parish or town" for a listing. Although the parish of Ardboe is now in County Tyrone, through this listing, I found the parish covered in the volume on County Londonderry.

These memoirs are especially useful when describing the physical characteristics of the area in your family history narrative. Here's an example from the *Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland, volume 40, Counties of South Ulster: Cavan, Leitrim, Louth, Monaghan, and Sligo*. This excerpt is from the Parishes of Cloonclare, Cloonlogher and Killasnet, County Leitrim. The memoir was written for Manorhamilton Union by Lieutenant W. Lancey in April 1837:

> The clouds from the Atlantic, passing over the flat coasts, settle on the highlands of the district and envelop the deep glens in mist and rain for a longer period than in the open country, rendering the climate very damp and moist. The hay harvest is begun usually on the 12th of July; oats about the middle of August....

These memoirs also give you a flavor (albeit sometimes English-biased) of the people in the area as well. The habits of the people are bad, being much addicted to whiskey and party fights. Their houses are of limestone but very little of it is expended in whitewashing the cabins either inside or out.

> The cow, horse or ass lives in the same room with the family; and dirt and filth are the common characteristics of their dwellings. In this state of things, some drag out existence for 100 or more years.

They do not marry very early.

What a great portrait of the people in the 1830s to include in your family history!

Yes, John O'Donovan is the new man of my dreams and with good reason. He's the Lyman Draper [10] of Ireland. He and his team of Ordnance Survey workers preserved a unique look at rural, pre-famine Irish history that you won't find detailed in many other sources.

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1 Patricia Boyne, *John O'Donovan (1806-1861): A Biography* (Kilkenny, Ire.: Boethius, 1987), 11.

2 For example, *Field name books of the county and city of Limerick with the place-names, English and Irish: Parish of Newcastle, Barony of Glenquin, Parish of Oola, Barony of Coonagh, Books I and II* (FHL British 941.94 E5oj, also on microfiche FHL BRITISH Fiche 6035738).

3 J.H. Andrews, *History in the Ordnance Map* (Kerry, Wales: David Archer, 1993), 16.

4 Boyne, *John O'Donovan* (1806-1861), 128.

5 Boyne, *John O'Donovan* (1806-1861), 14.

6 They are cataloged under various titles: *Ordnance Survey Letters, Donegal; Letters containing information relative to the antiquities of the counties of Armagh and Monaghan, The Antiquities of County Clare; The Letters of John O'Donovan from Fermanagh, 1834; Letters Containing Information Relative to the Antiquities of the County of Waterford; Letters Containing Information Relative to the Antiquities of the County of Roscommon; The Antiquities of the County of Kerry*. In the FHL catalog, do a subject search on "ordnance survey letters."

7 Typescript dated 1926 available at the National Library of Ireland, Dublin.

8 O'Donovan is referring to the *Annals of the Four Masters* or more formally known as the *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland*, which he co-translated and edited.

9 FHL British 941.62 H2g, FHL US/CAN Film [s-c] 824228 item.

10 Collection of letters, miscellaneous legal documents, transcripts of interviews, family and personal records, land deeds, muster rolls, military discharges and business records collected by Lyman Draper on the history of the trans-Allegheny West, covering the period from the 1740s through the 1810s. Like O'Donovan, Draper also worked in the field, talking with the local people to add to his project.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is a *Certified Genealogist who holds a diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research. She teaches nonfiction writing online at http://www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including* You Can Write Your Family History *and* Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. *Sharon can be reached through her web site at* http://www.SharonCarmack.com

Irish Names on the "Net"

Clues from Three Sources

by Kathleen Strickland

I asked an Irish gentleman to pronounce the name "Haughey" in Gaelic. If I tried to write it the way I heard it, it would have come out "O'Hawhay." In the United States, people of that name usually spell it "Haffey." If you're an Irish-American named Haffey, finding the meaning of your name is hard work until you discover the Haughey spelling.

Irish surnames can be tough to track down. "O" and "Mac" are added and dropped. American spelling changes Haughey to Haffey and Hegarty to Haggerty. To solve the Irish name puzzle, to discover meanings and where in Ireland the names are found, three websites are helpful:

- Irish Ancestors http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/
- Clans of Ireland Ltd. http://www.theclansofireland.ie/register.html
- Irish Genealogy Ireland http://www.spoireland.com/genealogy/html/surname_search.html

The websites vary in content depending on the name you enter and the type of information available at each site.

Irish Ancestors

http://scripts.ireland.com/ancestor/

The Irish Times maintains this website as part of Ireland.com. Here you find

- The number of households of a surname that appear in the Griffith's Primary Valuation property survey of 1848-64.
- A surname dictionary with a history of the Irish names.
- A list of variant spellings.
- A search function that indicates where in Ireland two surnames appeared together.

Let's work with the name Haggerty. Plugging it into the Surname Search box results in several name variations, with a short description of each. Click on "surname history" for more about the name origins and where the family lived in Ireland. The resulting Griffiths Primary Valuation shows two Haggerty families in County Louth. The website sponsors offer a further breakdown of the family locations for a fee.

The Surname Dictionary provides variations of the name Haggerty and notes that this spelling is most often seen in America, while the most common Irish spelling is Hegarty; that the name roughly translates to "outlaw" or "injustice;" and that many of this family hailed from Cork and Derry. For more information about the name, click on "view surname history." Note that sources of information appear as abbreviated footnotes, such as "IF" for Irish Families by Edward MacLysaght.

If you type Hegarty in the Surname Search box, you'll find that this name spelling appeared in 32 counties during the Primary Valuation.

Depending on the name you look up, there is an assortment of links to choose from in the left hand column of the webpage. For the name Haggerty, three links appear: the Surname History link; Family History Publications (which takes you to Kennys Bookstore online where you can purchase books having to do with the Hegarty family); and a website about the family of Michael Hegarty who emigrated from Cork City to Massachusetts.

Check out the "Second Surname" function on this website. If you know, for instance, that your Haggerty (or Hegarty) ancestor married an O'Toole during the time of the Valuation, type O'Toole into the box while you are on the Hegarty page. You'll discover that people of both names lived in counties Cavan and Dublin and in Cork City during those years.

Tip: Note all the variant spellings of your name listed on this website — it's a great source of ways to spell the name that may not have occurred to you. Use this list of names any time you look up your surname on a searchable database.

- Irish Genealogy Ireland http://www.spoireland.com/genealogy/html/surname_search.html

At this website, look for the "genealogy" link on the left-hand column of the homepage. In the upper left-hand column of the resulting page, click on "Irish surname search." Type in Haggerty and the history of the name (O) Hegarty appears. Choosing to browse the letter "H" provides another opportunity to check spellings that may be related to the ones with which you are already familiar. You'll learn that this clan is Ulster by heritage but is now more closely associated with County Cork.

Tip: Fewer name variations are listed, but the surname descriptions include a more information about historical figures who bore the name. For instance, a list of famous Hegartys includes members of the Irish Brigade who fought for the King of France, Louis XV.

Clans of Ireland Ltd. http://www.theclansofireland.ie/register.html

This website provides a register of Irish clans with the status of the clan organization's activities as well as a con-

tact name for information about the association.

Click on the Register of Irish Clans, and then choose the first initial of the name you're searching (omitting "O" and "Mac"). I found no joy with Haggerty or Hegarty—there is no clan association for that name listed on the site. However, if you check the name Toole, a listing for the O'Toole clan shows up as "active" with an orange-shaded e-mail link and address to contact Mr. Desmond O'Toole in Dublin, Ireland. Some of the surname listings (such as "Tierney") also feature the word "active" shaded in orange; following these links will lead you to a clan webpage which can be a rich source of information such as family websites, descriptions of the clan's homeland and information on joining the clan and attending clan rallies.

Tip: Not all Irish surnames have a clan organization, but if yours does, joining may provide contacts and more information about possible relatives.

These three websites, each with a different perspective on Irish surnames, combine to give you a deeper understanding of your family history. Use them to understand your family in the broader context of Irish clans and for a sharper focus on the lands the family inhabited.

Kathleen Strickland, a IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

The November 17, 1906 issue *The Irish Standard* reported that a Paris tribunal had granted a divorce to the Countess De Castellane. The tribunal declined the Count's request for $50,000 in alimony. The Countess, the former Anna Gould of New York, received custody of their children. Anna was understood to have had a dowry of $18,000,000, and an income of $600,000 a year. After five years of marriage the couple "were reported to be financially embarrassed, it being alleged that the count had already spent about $7,000,000 of his wife's money. An adjustment of the affairs of the count and countess became necessary and considerable litigation followed, with the result that the Gould family intervened, and the income of the countess was cut down to $200,000."

The Irish Standard, Nov. 17, 1906: **Foil Plot to Kill Rulers of Italy. Naples Police Arrest Anarchists said to be from America.** A triple assassination was prevented by the arrest of several anarchists from Paterson, N.J., who plotted to kill King Victor Emmanuel and the duke and duchess of Aosta. "The attempt to seek the life of the duke of Aosta causes untold surprise. He is a mild and generous ruler at all times and beloved by his people. In calamities, such as befell the thousands around Vesuvius during the last deadly eruption of the volcano, his magnanimity and sacrifices for the sufferers has made him the idol of all." Similarly glowing words were written about the king.

On November 19, 1906, *The New York Times* reported a bomb exploded in St. Peter's Basilica, Rome. There were no injuries.

The New York Times, October 19, 1906, with a byline from Bloomington, IL, reported the death of "Lord" William Scully, age 83, in London. Born in Ireland, "Lord" Scully first came to the U.S. in 1850, and at his death owned 196,000 acres of farmland across Central Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, which he rented to tenant farmers in a system similar to the estates of Ireland. Scully owned a home in Washington, D.C., and was naturalized before his death. [Note: A Catholic landlord in Ireland, Scully owned the Ballycohey estate, in 1868, in Co. Tipperary.[1] Although reduced in acreage, the Scully Estates are still in existence, with addresses in at least two locations: Lincoln, IL and Marion, KS.]

1 <http://www.libraryireland.com/articles/ModIrelandLandTenures/index.php>

What's In a Name?

Handling Names in Family History Writing

by Linda Miller

How can we handle name discrepancies when writing family histories? What's the best way to write about people who had or used multiple names? Do you refer to them by what you believe is their proper name or call them by their nickname? That nickname may be the name they went by their entire lives. What about those alternative spellings of last names found in old public records? I thought they were obvious misspellings, but were they? People often changed their name spelling. I discovered an entire branch who, to this day, *misspells* one of our family names. The most elderly member explained why her family name was spelled differently than the way my family spelled the surname. She remembered her father changing the spelling "*might have had something to do with bill collectors*".

As I wrote about one of my great grandfathers, I wondered which version of his name I should use. Mailay was the spelling I believed was correct but I'd seen the name as Mailey and Malay and even Molloy. A chance Internet contact with a newly discovered cousin provided another option to consider. She told me that in Ireland the name had been Millea. She had the paper to prove it. She sent a copy of my great grandfather Mailay's baptism record. It not only included the name Millea but listed his parents names and revealed the parish and townland in Ireland. It was like getting 20 years worth of research in one day. Her package included several letters written between family members more that a hundred years ago. So, how will I write about my Mailay's?

Writing about my Thomas Hughes presented another dilemma. I found him listed in Irish documents as *Roe Hughes*. A friend in Ireland told me that Roe would have been a nickname meaning he was a redhead. Knowing that made his story all the more personal and real. It's possible that he would have been known as *Roe Shantally* after the townland where he lived. When I visited County Armagh, I was told that there are so many Hughes in the Middletown area that some are known by their townland name instead of their family name in order to distinguish one from another.

When I looked closer at my immigrant ancestors, I realized that every one had at least one alternative name spelling, in addition to some having nicknames and some who used more than one or two different last names.

My great, great grandmother, Bridget (Biddy) McArdle was married twice, first to Thomas Hughes and then to Patrick Carroll. She seemed to be very casual about names. She and Thomas had nine children, all born in Ireland. When Thomas died at sea on the voyage to America, she married Patrick Carroll and had four more children. Patrick and Bridget Carroll appeared on the 1850 census in New York City. All the children were listed as Carrolls, including the Hughes children. On the next census, the Hughes childrens' names became *Hues*.

As I began writing, I decided to stick to "real" names and to use only what I knew were "correct" spellings. But as I wrote, I realized that it didn't seem respectful to correct my long gone ancestors, especially about how to spell their own names. Spelling standards in the 1800s and even the early 1900s were more flexible. It wasn't uncommon for people to decide to spell their name differently.

My next thought was that maybe all names should be included. Did it need to be done with every mention of a name? How could I do that and still have writing that "flows"? Let's see, "*Thomas Mallay (aka Malay, Molley, Mellea, Molloy) moved to Hutchinson, MN in 1912*". Or "*Bridget "Biddy" McArdle (Hughes, Hues, Carroll, Carl) left Ireland in 1847.*" That is darn tedious writing, not to mention, excruciating reading.

I decided to see what the experts do. Genealogy writers recommend including all versions of a person's name in your stories. As Patricia Law Hatcher says in her book, *Producing a Quality Family History*, "By all means include a person's nickname. It is after all, one of the most personal things about him or her." Hatcher recommends that nicknames be in quotation marks rather than parenthesis and that women's maiden names be in parentheses. For readability, I would do it once and include a paragraph about the name variations and the sources where you found each of them and how you determined they are all the same person.

In the case of Thomas Mallay, I would write something like this.

Thomas Mallay's name, like many people of his time, had several spelling variations. He was baptized in the Catholic Church in Windgap Parish, County Kilkenny, Ireland on September 14, 1818. The baptismal record lists the family name as Millea. I wasn't able to determine when or why the spelling changed but when he and his family appeared on the 1870 Census in Hennepin County, MN, the name was spelled Mally. And when his father died the following year, his probate file

in Nicollet County, MN was in the name of James Meley. After that and for the rest of his life, Thomas spelled the name Malley. When he died, his death certificate was in the name of Thomas Malloy!

George G. Morgan, who writes for *rootsweb.com*, recommends documenting name variations and the sources. For example, use the name in your writing and on your group sheets which, based on the evidence, seems to be the correct one. Then carefully record the alternate name(s) in your source citation or footnotes and explain which source(s) spells the name *Hughes, Hues, Carroll, Carl* and that you examined the original document. Morgan says, "I would indicate that I have personally verified the spelling on the original or a copy of original document, and state the reason(s) why I believe this is one and the same person."

All in all, these varying names can make your writing a little more difficult but including them tells an interesting story in and of itself, about a different time and different way of thinking about names. These days, only the criminally inclined have accumulated alternative versions of their names but for our ancestors, there was nothing unusual about their evolving names.

Linda Miller is the newly elected president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Solid Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

The 1798 Rebellion: Claimants and Surrenders – CD Review

The 1798 Rebellion: Claimants and Surrenders, Ian Cantwell, editor

Published as a CD by Eneclann, Dublin, 2006, ISBN:1 905118 03 1. PC only. CD $29.95.

CD Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

This CD presents three names lists associated with the 1798 rebellion. The largest (6,000 names) lists claims for damages by "suffering loyalists." The other two lists, about 1000 names each, are names of surrenders. One shows those who surrendered in Dublin City and other lists those who surrendered in Coolock Barony, County Dublin.

There is no information given as to relationships, age or key genealogical events such as birth, marriage or death. These lists are more valuable for family history or general historical interests than for genealogical research.

As with several other Eneclann CDs, there is a good bit of ancillary material provided. In this instance there are pages titled: Preface, Introduction, Indices, Getting Started, About the Author, About Eneclann, About the Sources, a Help page and a Search page. This is a easy database to use.

The introduction discusses the rebellion's roots - as many as 30,000 may have lost their lives - and the history behind the creation of these three sources. Those interested in an in depth source analysis from an historical perspective should look at the analysis page and the author's article with its accompanying tables and maps. The indices list surnames by location followed by the civil parishes where those listed resided.

One can search by first and/or last name, by county or by free text on each list separately. Use of the wildcard character * is permitted. A successful search brings up a results page which presents the hits for the search terms in tabular form. Clicking on a name from the hit list brings up a details page with more information about the claimant or surrender. For claimants details include: Occupation / Status, Residence, Parish, County, Place where Loss Sustained, Nature of Loss, Sum Claimed, Sum Allowed and Published County. The date sworn is provided for surrenders.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

The Census Records and What You Can Find

by Beth Mulinax

Dear Kate: Everyone asks if I've done the census records for my family. I've done several, but I don't find anything new. Why should I bother?

Kate Says: Oh, I love this question. Most return after doing ALL of Federal and State (if available) censuses and tell me what they learned from this valuable resource. The census are the most accessible of our resources and answer many questions.

1) Beginning as early as the 1850 census, you can identify who the immigrants were by their places of birth.

2) Often you can tell when they immigrated. I've seen census records that, when all the records are considered, trace the family progression from Ireland and across the USA by where and when the children were born! As a bonus, the immigration date is listed on the 1900 Federal census.

3) Census records list miscellaneous family members in the same household with your ancestors. Often a parent, sibling, grandchild, or married children are living with a couple. I've uncovered the woman's maiden name when the 'mother-in-law' is living in the home. Remember, the relationship of the person enumerated is to the head of the household. *Note of caution:* this could be the 'mother in-law's' second or third marriage so may not be the wife's maiden name, but provides a clue for further research.

4) As early as the 1870 census, the question of veteran status was asked leading to potential military records.

Look at what you found in the census and re-examine the relationship to head of household, age, where born, and where the parents were born!

These are just a few of the many clues contained in census records. Do not to take everything on the census as absolutely true. Compare the information over several censuses. The 1880 Federal Census has been indexed for the entire USA and is a good place to begin, especially if you are not sure where your family was at that time. It is available at our library, most LDS Family History Centers, and is free at - http://www.familysearch.org/ .

I recommend the book, *Your Guide to the Federal Census for Genealogists, Researchers, and Family Historians* by Kathleen W. Hinckley. She tells you more than you'll ever want to know. It is an interesting USA census history and aids understanding the many facets contained in the census.

Searching For Your Family History

It Takes Many to Put On a Conference

The annual conference held by IGSI takes a year to plan and many members to pull off. Without the efforts of these members a succesful conference would not be held. A big thank you goes to everyone who participated in making this event a success.

The following members staffed the tables, set up the technology, coordinated the food, publicized the event, hauled the supplies, greeted the participants and many other jobs during the year.

Kathleen Conard
Judy Dungan
Ann Eccles
Catherine Eystad
Mike Flynn
Mary Joan Larsen
Diane Lovrencevic
Virginia Mahoney
Mary May
Tom May
Linda Miller
Val Morrison
Beth Mullinax
Kevina Munnich
Glenn O'Meara
Kathy Sullivan
Ida Troye
Mary Wickersham

The conference also relies on the instructors who prepare ahead of time and bring their knowledge to the attendees.

Nancy Grell
Kathy Lund
Glenn O'Meara
Linda Miller
Beth Mullinax
Kathi Otto
Tom Rice
Duane Swanson
Jean Travis
Ida Troye
Cathi Weber

Memorials of the Dead – A CD Review

Memorials of the Dead, The Collected Works by Brian J. Cantwell, Ian Cantwell, editor

Published as a CD by Eneclann, Dublin, 2006, CD $69.95.

CD Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

This single CD contains the collected eleven volume works of Brain Cantwell's transcriptions of 24,392 memorials from 546 sites mostly in Counties Wicklow and Wexford that includes the names of 67,297 individuals. In addition to the original typescripts of his survey of tombstones and plaques, this CD contains an introduction by Ian Cantwell, Brian's son, an explanatory piece on the various indexes included within these volumes, instructions on how to use an Adobe Reader plug-in for searching for names provided with this disk, a list of the graveyards covered, maps of graveyard locations in Counties Wicklow and Wexford, and an Errata section.

The bulk of this material is presented as one PDF file of 3986 pages. While this is every word searchable using the "Find" command in the Adobe Reader, it is far better to use the Plug-in which can be accessed either under the Plug-in menu or via a toolbar button. First read the "Guides to Indexes" file to get a full understanding of how this works and of the peculiarities of the indexes included with the various volumes of the collected works.

The other must reading is the introduction that explains the process of recording used by Mr. Cantwell, what was left out and what was included. Understanding how this work came to be helps get full value from it.

Because the vast majority of the transcriptions came from Wicklow and Wexford, people with ancestors from those two counties will benefit most from this work. While there certainly were many omissions, given the extensive coverage of graveyards and churches in those two counties, this is a resource that must be on the list of things to check for Wicklow and Wexford descendants.

Because this CD does not present the user with an introductory page that then allows for moving from one document to another by a single click, one needs to know how to use Windows Explorer or the Open File command in Adobe Acrobat in order navigate through the offerings on this CD. This lack of easy to navigate interface is the major problem with this CD.

The Best Things Can Come From Far Away

Volunteering From a Distance

In the last couple of years we have seen continual changes at IGSI. We have a new logo and identity for the organization, *The Septs* morphed with a new format and look, we moved the surname list and provided members with a chance to view the entire list at one time. We created a book catalog and are now looking to improve our website. The website will prove to be our greatest challenge.

Many volunteer hours have already gone into the new site and more are needed. The over-all look will be the most noticeable change but the changes run throughout. Each and every page of the old site has to be checked. Some pages are fine and will go directly on our new site, others will not be used at all and many will be rewritten. We need volunteers for rewrites, more volunteers to find new links, others to check old links and still other volunteers to create indexes and pages for the site.

Sometimes the best things come from far away. With e-mail and the Internet, distance doesn't stop any member from participating in making our new website into a premier research center for Irish information.

Volunteers are needed for this and many other projects. Volunteering does not mean you need to be at the library or even in the state. It does mean you pick the project, the hours and the length of commitment. Be part of the change by contacting Pat Eaton at WebEditor@IrishGenealogical.org concerning jobs for the website or Diane Lovrencevic at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org for other volunteer jobs that can be done from home or from a distance.

At IGSI our volunteers matter.

Irish Emigration

Tips from the May Quarterly Presentation

Summary by Nancy Grell

Editor's Note: This except is from one of David E. Rencher's presentations at the IGSI Quarterly Meeting on May 20, 2006. Mr. Rencher, a professional genealogist since 1977, is an Accredited Genealogist℠ with ICAPGen℠ in Ireland research. He is the Director of the Records and Information Division of the Family and Church History Department in Salt Lake City.

Irish immigration paralleled emigration from the rest of the British Isles with two notable exceptions. First, the emigration of Scots-Irish into the America's in the mid-1700's and the famine initiated emigration of mostly Catholics in the mid-1800.

An immigrant may reside for a time in a port city awaiting passage. The principle ports for persons leaving Ireland were: Dublin; Waterford; Cork; Tralee, Kerry; Limerick; Sligo; Donegal; Londonderry (Derry); Belfast; Dundalk, Louth; Drogheda, Louth; and Galway. Ireland's elaborate canal system, stage lines and later railways may have been the vehicle to migrate. Passage from Ireland was expensive for the poverty stricken emigrants. Ultimately, many walked.

The diversity of Irish emigration causes created a number of records which the Irish researcher rarely discovers.

1. Look for church records in the port cities where the emigrant may have been waiting for a ship.
2. Fragments of the 1841 and 1851 censuses in Ireland survive for some areas. One attached census schedule listed those who were abroad.
3. School records often listed students intending to emigrate.
4. Estate papers often contain lists of those whose emigration passage was paid - sometimes including details such as the date and name of the ship. Often estate landlords opted to pay the price of emigration rather than support the family on the estate. The fare to Canada was lower than to the U.S.A. so a tremendous flow of emigrants sailed to Canada and worked their way down into the U.S.A. if that was their ultimate destination.
5. Passengers wrote letters to the local newspaper thanking the ship's captain for being treated well and to let others know they had arrived safely.
6. Ordinance Survey lists (1834) attempted to determine how many people were emigrating during that time period. The lists for Londonderry survive.
7. Poor law union rules dictated that those who appeared indigent were interviewed for details about their parish of origin and their present circumstances.
8. The Presbyterian Church recorded biographical information on their ministers. If they emigrated (possibly with their congregation) details of when and where are often recorded.
9. In many instances, the name and residence of the emigrated son or daughter was included on the parent's tombstone in Ireland.
10. Property in Ireland that was still in the possession of the emigrant or if other relatives in Ireland left property to an emigrant, post 1848 Probate Records generated details of points of origin as well as emigration destinations.

Hayes Manuscript Sources for the History of the Irish Civilisation is a bibliography of sources. Use the subject headings "Emigration," "Irish-Abroad U.S.A." and "Irish-Abroad Canada" to locate records that may have further information about your emigrant ancestor.

During the process of emigrating, situations changed and routes were redirected. People leaving Ireland's eastern coast (Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, Waterford, and Belfast) often found it better to take passage to Liverpool, England, creating another set of enroute emigration records.

1. Departing emigrants may have been fortuitously enumerated in the census records of England (especially Liverpool and Lancashire), Scotland or Wales if their departure coincided with the census enumeration
2. As emigrants prepared for departure, they often took care of details, such as christenings, that may have been earlier overlooked. The Catholic Church had eighteen parishes in the City of Liverpool alone.
3. In port cities out of Ireland, it was not uncommon for the Irish to be persecuted by the Church Wardens enforcing the Poor Law rules in these areas. If they arrived looking destitute, it was the Warden's duty to interview them and determine their home parish.
4. After the 1837 introduction of civil registration in England and Wales, there may be both a church record and a civil record of any births, marriages, or deaths that occurred during the emigration process.
5. There are some ships passenger lists for outgoing ships, mainly for certain shipping companies.

Conclusion

Until a general idea of the area from which an emigrant came from is determined, the wealth of records in Ireland remains a formidable task to examine. There are no exhaustive efforts to extract the emigrant names from these records. Rather, as with most other countries, random lists are printed in scattered periodicals, books, and articles.

It cannot be overstated that if the Irish researcher is to successfully discover the link between the America's (or elsewhere) and Ireland, then all possible records must be examined in the country in which the emigrant settled.

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'Irish Emigration' continued from page 179

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Research Assistance

IGSI Member Benefit

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- Source: New York Emigrant Savings Bank. Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- Source: O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection". Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- Source: Irish Passenger Lists. These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of arrival.
- Source: The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant advertisements in the Boston Pilot) Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish films. See website for complete list of parishes

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- Townland Maps: The cost of photocopies is rounded up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish county. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result; the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

If you are looking for a particular publication that isn't listed, send an inquiry and you will be notified if it can be searched."

The cost of one name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 30 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Send a self-address stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete research. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only. If you wish to join or rejoin IGSI, please refer to the membership form in this journal.

Upcoming Issues of *The Septs*
A Call for Contributions

by Tom Rice, CG, Managing Editor of The Septs

Proposed themes

In keeping with the practice of having a theme for each issue of the *The Septs*, the IGSI Board decided on the following schedule of themes for upcoming issues. We welcome articles that inform, instruct and, hopefully, inspire our readers. Your research path is unique so consider sharing it. Reading the story of another researcher's path of discovery may break through a brick wall. Our readership is diverse and we welcome that diversity in our authors.

Issue	Theme	Issue	Theme
January 2007	Repositories for Irish genealogy	October 2007	Irish genealogy on the Internet
April 2007	Irish history and Irish genealogy	January 2008	Religion and church records in Ireland
July 2007	Place(s) in Ireland	April 2008	Printed resources for Irish genealogy

A call for contributions

We urge you, the reader, to become part of the future of this publication. *The Septs* depends almost entirely upon reader submitted material. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, history and culture with those who are most interested in these topics. We need feature length articles, short notes, queries, and notices of future goings on in the area of Irish genealogy. If you have a lot to say, think about writing an ongoing column.

Don't wait until the last minute. That way we can be sure to coordinate your submission with that of others.

If you have an idea for an article that does not match up with one of these themes, contact the editor now. While we have a theme for each issue, we are not limiting what we publish to material that exactly matches the theme. We are on the outlook for any good Irish genealogy material. Contact us for a list of questions you could consider answering in your article. We will work with you on content and format.

We welcome feedback on the journal's content. If an article helped you in any way, we'd like to know. Suggestions for features and additions are helpful.

If you know someone active in genealogy that would make a good author for the journal, send us the name and we will contact them.

Remember that the deadline for submission of material to the *The Septs* is two months prior to the publication date. Submission deadlines are 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November.

Suggestions for articles

In an effort to get peoples' creative juices flowing, here are some suggested article topics to go with upcoming themes for the *The Septs*.

If you have an idea for an article that matches with one of the upcoming themes, contact the editor now.

Repositories for Irish genealogy

- Repositories in Ireland
- FHL holdings of Irish records and how to find them
- Other major collections of Irish genealogy
- Major Internet sites
- Key printed resources

Irish history and Irish genealogy

- How history affects what is recorded and how it is recorded
- History's treatment of records: examples
- Sources of Irish history: books, Internet, classes

Place in Ireland

- Geographic / political subdivisions
- Places names
- Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers
- How places relate to records
- Methods of finding places

Annual Financial Statement

July 1, 2005 through June 20, 2006.

If you have any questions, please contact Treasurer, Kathy Lund

	Jun 30, 06	Jun 30, 05	$ Change	% Change
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Checking/Savings				
Bremer Bank	1,268.99	0.00	1,268.99	100.0%
IGS	28,032.50	31,789.38	-3,756.88	-11.82%
Putnam Investments	12,228.48	11,775.54	452.94	3.85%
Total Checking/Savings	41,529.97	43,564.92	-2,034.95	-4.67%
Total Current Assets	41,529.97	43,564.92	-2,034.95	-4.67%
TOTAL ASSETS	41,529.97	43,564.92	-2,034.95	-4.67%
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Other Current Liabilities				
Sales Tax MN	51.07	157.13	-106.06	-67.50%
Total Current Liabilities	51.07	157.13	-106.06	-67.50%
Total Current Liabilities	51.07	157.13	-106.06	-67.50%
Long Term Liabilities				
Deferred Dues				
1 Year	3,050.00	2,470.00	580.00	23.48%
2 Year	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Deferred Dues	3,090.00	2,510.00	580.00	23.11%
Total Long Term Liabilities	3,090.00	2,510.00	580.00	23.11%
Total Liabilities	3,141.07	2,667.13	473.94	17.77%
Equity				
Opening Bal Equity	18,734.69	18,734.69	0.00	0.0%
Retained Earnings	22,163.10	9,088.53	13,074.57	143.86%
Net Income	-2,508.89	13,074.57	-15,583.46	-119.19%
Total Equity	38,388.90	40,897.79	-2,508.89	-6.14%
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	41,529.97	43,564.92	-2,034.95	-4.67%

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

July, August, September 2006

HERE –

We welcome and thank IGSI members that travel great distances to visit the IGSI library. If you provide notice of your trip, we may be able to have some preliminary research completed before your arrival. Often we are able to schedule a volunteer to meet you at the library during your limited time. Please contact librarian@IrishGenealogical.org with any questions.

Minnesota – South Central Minnesota Genealogy Expo, Mankato, Minnesota is having their annual Expo on Saturday, November 4, 2006. For more information contact Daardi Sizemore, e-mail: daardi.sizemore@mnsu.edu. This expo has classes on all subjects including general genealogy. Several from IGSI will be there.

Castle Garden Port, New York, NY – One of our members e-mailed about this new website. I thought everyone knew about it, but I've found many do not. Castle Garden was the port of debarkation in New York 1830 until 1892 when Ellis Island opened. It's free: http://www.CastleGarden.org. Try it!

Boston, MA –The St. Patrick Cemetery in Lowell, MA, the second oldest cemetery in the Archdiocese of Boston, lists burials from 1895 to the present on the Internet. They're in a pdf format. Use the binocular icon to search. http://www.stpatrickcemetery.com.

Indiana. The Federation of Genealogical Societies annual conference will be held in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, August 15 – 18, 2007.

Utah – January 8 – 12, 2007, the Utah Genealogical Association's Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy is offering a week of in-depth instruction on Irish genealogical research. Details on the website http://www.infouga.org or call toll free 1-888-INFO-UGA or email institute@infouga.org.

Green Valley, AZ. - On Thursday, January 18, 2007, Beth Mullinax will be speaking on Irish Research at the The Green Valley Genealogical Society, Green Valley, AZ. The society meeting begins at 1:00 pm. For more information contact the Program Chair, Darilyn Doss, at darillyn@gte.net.

1901 and 1911 Irish Census: On December 6, 2005, Library and Archives Canada (http://www.collectionscanada.ca) signed a groundbreaking cultural agreement with the National Archives of Ireland to have the Irish Census records for 1901 and 1911 digitized, indexed and placed online for free access. This multi-year digitization project is largely financed by the Irish Government. Dublin will be available end of this year and the rest of Ireland by the end of next year.

THERE –

Ireland records on-line. Irish Origins has too many Irish records to name in this column, including Griffith's Valuation. They do have a charge, but it is minimal. Try it and give us your reactions: http://www.irishorigins.com.

Galway – New address for the Galway Family History Society (West Galway) is: St. Joseph's Community Centre, Shantalla, Galway, County Galway, Ireland. E-mail: galwaywestroots@eircom.net

Leitrim – Leitrim Genealogy Centre has sent us new brochures for their services. Send a SASE and we will mail you a copy. Their website: http://www.irishroots.net/Leitrim.htm E-mail: leitrimgenealogy@eircom.net

Wexford – New address for the Wexford Family History Society: Wexford Family History Society, 24 Parklands, Wexford, Ireland.

Wexford – Parish of Kilmore website: http://www.kilmoreparish.com is a great resource if this is your area in Ireland. It covers Kilmore, Kilmore Quay, Mulrankin, and Tomhaggard, County Wexford.

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can order records on-line with this new service. Their new web site is: http://www.gro.gov.uk

CLANS TOO!

Moriarty – For information on the Moriartys and a free issue of their newsletter, contact Rev. James F. Moriarty at jfmoriarty@ync.net Mailing address: Rev. James F. Moriarty, 12230 Will Cook Road, Lemont, IL 60439-7332.

Library Acquisitions
July, August, September 2006

PURCHASES

IE19 – Vol. II. *Irish Immigrants of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Test Book Number One, Vol II Accounts 2501-7500* [July 1852 – July 1854], by Kevin J. Rich. Published by Kevin J. Rich, Massapequa, NY, 2006, 381 p., indexed.

I040 – *From Ulster to America. The Scotch-Irish Heritage of American English*, by Michael Montgomery. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2006, 210 p.

J161 – *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors. The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600 – 1800*, by William J. Roulston. Published by Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2005, 262 p., maps, illus. [IGSI has ordered this book to be sold through our Book Store.]

S082 – *Heraldry. Ulster and North American Connections*. Sir William Scott Memorial Lecture, by Conrad Swan, York Herald. Published by Ulster-Scot Historical Society, Belfast, NI, 1968, 16 p., crest pictures.

MGS – Church of St. Patricks, St Paul, Minnesota, film of parish records:
Three rolls microfilm:
Baptismal Register 1884 - 1948
Baptismal Register 1948 – 1990
Marriage Register 1885 – 1990
Death Register 1944 – 1990

MGS – Church of St. Wenceslaus, New Prague, MN film of parish records.
Two rolls microfilm:
Baptismal Register 1860 – 1958 & 1959 – 1992
Marriage Register 1861 – 1992
Death Register 1861 – 1992
Note: New Prague is part in Scott and part in LeSueur Counties, MN. A Czech community

PER 2 – *Index of Irish Periodicals, by IGSI*. CD 2004. This is an index of the Table of Contents, and more, of all the journals and periodicals held by IGSI through 2004.

DONATIONS

G046 – *19th Century Records Pertaining to HUNT Families in the Vicinity of Ballyhaunis, County Mayo*, by Dennis Ford. Unpublished, 37 p. Mr. Ford has extracted Hunts from: 1796 Flax Seed Permium Entitlements; Tuam Marriage Book 1820s; Tithe Applotment Book; Griffith's Valuation 1856; Births 1864-1891; and Boston Pilot "Missing Friends" Column. Donated by Dennis Ford, Little Egg Harbor NJ.

K096 – *The First Catholic Church in Joliet, Illinois. Including Baptism, Marriage and death Records for parts of Northeastern Illinois 1838 – 1851*, by Rev. Norman G. Werling, O. Carm. Published by Gateway Press, Baltimore, MD, 1987 (2nd Edition), 49 p., plus index of persons. Donated by Robert K. Kelleher, Kentwood, MI.

J028 – *The Irish Genealogist*, Vols. 1-8 1937-1993. Official Organ of the Irish Genealogical Research Society, Kent, England. CD Published by Eneclann Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2005. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobl, Roselle Park, NJ

J047 – *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, Third Edition*, by John Grenham. Published by Gill & Macmillan Ltd, Dublin, IR, 2006, 526 p., maps, illus. Donated by author. (Book reviewed in April 2006 issue.)

PUBLICATIONS

The Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 29 Nos. 1 & 2, Mar. & Jun., 2006. Published by The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., GPO Box 585, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Email: hagsoc@hagsoc.org.au Home page: http://www.hagsoc.org.au/

Australian Family Tree Connections, May, June, July & August 2006. Published by Australian Family Tree Connections, PO Box 322, Gosford NSW 2250, Australia, Website: http://www.aftc.com.au

BIGWILL, Vol. 13, Nos. 3 & 4, May/Jun & Jul/Aug, 2006. Published by the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois, PO Box 192, Richmond IL 60071. Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/wilbig

British Family History Society U.S.A. (BIFHS-USA), Vol. XIX, Number 1, 2006. Journal of the British Isles Family History Society, U.S.A., 2531 Sawtelle Blvd., PMB #134, Los Angeles, CA 90064-3124.

Chinook, Vol. 26, No. 3, Summer, June, 2006. Journal of The Alberta Family Histories Society, P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1. Email: chinook@afhs.ab.ca Website: http://www.afhs.ab.ca

Clogher Record (Golden Jubilee Issue) 2005. Journal of the Clogher Historical Society, St. Macartan's College, Mullaghmurphy, Monaghan, Ireland.
E-mail: chs@eircom.net

Connections, Vol. #28, Issue # 4, Summer, 2006. Published by The Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC, Canada H4S 4H9. Email: www.qfhs@cam.org Website: http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html

Eustace Families Post, November 2005 & April 2006. Published by Eustace Families Association, Ronald F. Eustice, 13768 Trost Trail, Savage, MN 55378 E-mail: eust002@tc.umn.edu

Family History News and Digest, Vol. 15, No. 2, April 2006. Published by the Federation of Family History Societies, PO Box 298, Grimsby, N E Lincs DN36 5ZP, UK.

Forum, Vol. 18, No. 1, Spring 2006. Published by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, P.O. Box 200940, Austin, TX 78720-0940.
Website: http://www.fgs.org

The Irish Family History Forum, Vol. 16, Nos. 3 & 4, May/Jun & Jul/Aug. 2006. Published by The Irish Family History Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY 11803-0067.
Website: http://www.ffhf.org

The Irish Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. 15, No. 2, June, 2006. Published by the Irish Genealogical Society of Wisconsin, Box 13766, Wauwatosa WI 53213-0766.
Email: maeem2@juno.com
Website: http://www.execpc.com/~igsw

The Irish Genealogist, Vol. 11, No. 4, 2005. Published by the Irish Genealogical Research Society, 18 Stratford Avenue, Rainham, Kent ME8 OEP. Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobi, Roselle Park, NJ

Irish Roots, Issue No. 58, 2006 Second Quarter. Published by Belgrave Publications, Belgrave Avenue, Cork, Ireland.

Irish/Scottish Gaelic Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 2 May 2006. Published by the Muriel Fitzsimmons, 10911 La Carta Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708-3946. Email: gorilla@aol.com

Journal of the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Series 2, Vol. 5, 2005. Published by the Kerry Archaeological and Historical Society, Kerry County Library, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Ireland.

Kansas Kin, Vol. XLIV May, 2006. Published by The Riley County Genealogical Society, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.
Website: http://www.rcgs.com E-mail: rcgs03@cox.net

Les Argoulets, Vol. 11, No.1, Spring 2006. Journal of the Society of History and Genealogy of Verdun, Canada, 5955 Bannantyne Street, Verdun, Canada H4H 1Y6.

North Irish Roots, Vol. 17, No. 1, 2006. Journal of the North of Ireland Family History Society, c/o Graduate School of Education, 69 University Street, Belfast BT7 1HL, Northern Ireland.
Website: http://www.nifhs.org

Past Times, Jul-August 2006, Vol. XXIV, No. 1. Published by St. Cloud Area Genealogists, Inc., St. Cloud Area Genealogists, Inc., PO Box 213, St. Cloud, MN 56302-0213

Penn in Hand, Vol. XXVI, No. 4, Winter 2005/2006. Published by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 215 S. Broad St., 7th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107-5325 Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobi, Roselle Park, NJ

Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 44, No. 2, Fall/Winter 2005. Published by the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 215 S. Broad St., 7th Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19107-5325 Donated by Mary Caviston Zlobi, Roselle Park, NJ

Robey/Robie/Roby Family Association Member Newsletter, Memorial Day Issue 2006. Published by the Association, 4975 Clear Creek Valley, Wooster, OH 44691-8508.
Website: http://www.geocities.com/robyfamily Email: donroroby@aol.com

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Bulletin, Vol. 37, Nos. 1 & 2, Mar & Jun, 2006. Published by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, PO Box 1894, Regina SK, S4P 3E1, Canada.
Website: http://www.saskgenealogy.com

Tiara, Vol. 23, No. 2, Spring, 2006. Published by the Irish Ancestral Research Association, 2120 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale, MA 02466-1909. Website: http://tiara.ie

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Surnames of Ireland
Edward MacLysaght

A detailed and compact guide giving a wealth of information on the background of Irish family names. More than 4,000 Gaelic, Norman and Anglo-Irish surnames. An explanation of technical terms in the text; location of ancient territories, and ancient population groups is included. Dr. MacLysaght cross references the surnames with his other books; Irish Families (IF) and More Irish Families (MIF). Sixth edition. (313 pp) *Order Book # S014* **$18.95**

Surnames in Ireland
Sir Robert E. Matheson

This book shows the areas in Ireland with which family names are most frequently associated. A 39-page table list about 2,400 surnames, alphabetically arranged, indicating the number of occurrences of each surname in the various provinces and counties of Ireland. (94 pp) *Order Book #S018* **$25.00**

The Book of Ulster Surnames
Robert Bell

Information on surnames predominate in Ulster Province: Counties Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry/Derry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. Explanations of the origins and in some cases, the meanings, especially the Gaelic surnames. (286 pp) *Order Book #S015* **$22.95**

The Family Names of County Cork
Diarmuid O Murchadha

Brief histories of the fifty principal family names of County Cork from earliest history. Mr. O Murchadha is a scholor who has taught school for over 30 years in Crosshaven, Co. Cork. The book reads like a history of Ireland instead of just the basic information on a surname. There are from three to 14 pages for each of the 50 surnames. Also included is an index of placenames. (338 pp) Order Book #S026 **$23.95**

Irish Families
Edward MacLysaght

This book is synonymous with standard works on Irish surnames and Irish family history, subjects the author studied for over 50 years. This book, first published in 1957, is still being reprinted. It contains over 4,000 names. It includes chapters with "lessons" on the Mac and O, the Distortion of Surnames, Distribution and Continuity, Christian Names, and Changes of Name. A special section on the full color Coats of the Arms. (Hardcover 248 pp) *Order Book #S021* **$49.50**

More Irish Families
Edward MacLysaght

Another publication by the esteemed Dr. MacLysaght covering surnames not covered in other books, or additional information on surnames found in prior publications. Contains maps showing the primary location of the major surnames of Ireland. A six page article on the chieftainries of Ireland plus information on hundreds of surnames. (254 pp) *Order Book #S027* **$25.95**

The Surnames of Derry
Brian Mitchell

Mr. Mitchell took the 1989 Foyle Community Directory, 1,860 surnames in Derry City, and classified them by cultural and surname origins. It is a unique study. The author lists the surnames in order of their frequency from Doherty (523) to Norris (20). (165 pp) *Order Book #S041* **$15.95**

Irish Family Names Map
Collins

This colorful pictorial map illustrates the medieval coats of arms of Ireland's principal families and shows the location of their lands from the 14th century to the 17th century.) *Order Map #MAP2* **$6.95**

Heraldic Scroll & Map of Ireland
Mullins of Dublin

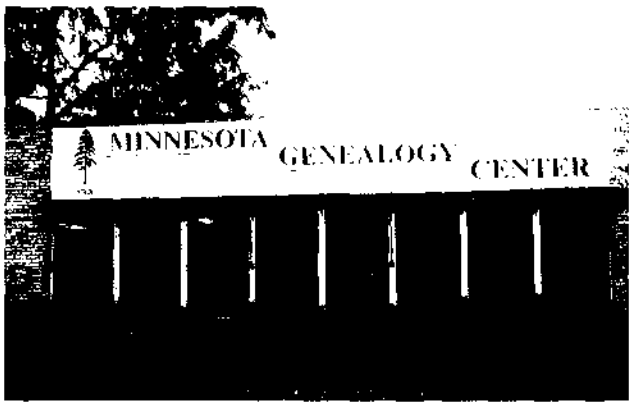
This very colorful map folds out to approx. 28" by 40" to make an attractive wall decoration. 776 coats of arms in full heraldic colors are illustrated for the 32 Irish counties. *Order Map #MAP1* **$14.95**

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

Minnesota Genealogical Center and IGSI Library
Northwest of Highway 100 and Highway 55 intersection on the north frontage road



Minnesota Genealogical Society
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763-595-9347

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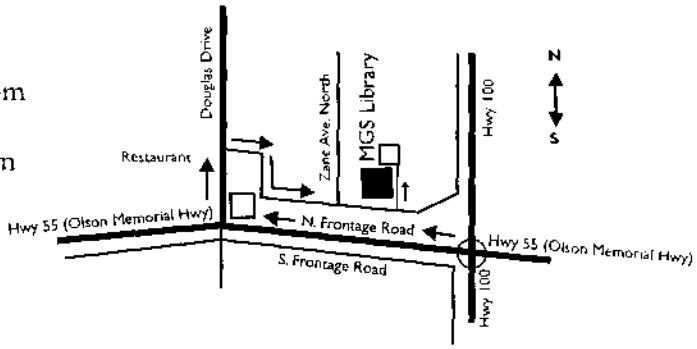
Closed Sunday and Monday

If traveling any distance, call first to check schedule



The library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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The Seps

Volumne 28, Number 1
Canàir (January) 2007

Repositories

$7.00

2007 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 13, 2007
FEBRUARY 10, 2007
MARCH 10, 2007
APRIL 14, 2007
MAY 12, 2007
JUNE 9, 2007
JULY 14, 2007
AUGUST 11, 2007
SEPTEMBER 8, 2007
OCTOBER 13, 2007
NOVEMBER 10, 2007
DECEMBER (Library Closed)
(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at the library 9:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

Are You Moving?

You can change your address on line (http://www.irishgenealogical.org) Please let us know you new address in advance. *The Septs* is mailed at postal bulk rate and as a result will not be forwarded to your new address, or returned to IGSI if undeliverable. Mail your address change to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014 or email to Membership@IrishGenealogical.org. Address Change in the subject line. We must receive your address change at least 2 weeks before these publishing dates - January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

The Septs Quarterly Journal

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Indexed by PERSI ISSN 1049-1783

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Layout/Design	Diane Lovrencevic	SeptsLayout@IrishGenealogical.org

The Septs is published quarterly - January, April, July and October. It is available through IGSI membership ($25 per year). Contributions and article ideas are welcome.

Material intended for publication is due the 1st of February, May, August and November. Material should be mailed to the address above, ATTN: Editor, and may be published or edited at the discretion of the journal staff.

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Irish Genealogical Society International

2006-2007

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Cover Photo: Ireland's National Library in Dublin.
Photo courtesy of Colleen McClain

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President's Letter

Reviewing the Successes of 2006

Major Changes Keep the Society Strong

by Linda Miller

I pause at the beginning of a new year to look back at past year and wonder what the new year will bring. 2006 was a good year for the Irish Genealogy Society International (IGSI). Thanks to many dedicated individuals, our society took several noteworthy steps forward. 2007 promises to keep us on the same track.

The Septs continues to grow as a key resource for Irish genealogy researchers. Several authors supported this effort with their commitment to provide ongoing columns. Information on key Irish genealogy websites was an important part of what we needed to offer. Two volunteers help us achieve that goal. Kathleen Strickland's column provides an in depth look at one or two major sites each quarter while Mary Wickersham enumerates sites that relate to each issues theme topic. We responded to requests not to overlook beginning genealogists. Nancy Grell's column focuses on genealogy basics, something that even the most experienced of us often need to revisit. David Rencher, a renowned Irish genealogy expert, will provide detailed surveys of key Irish genealogy collections.

As for *The Septs* itself, the bitter sweet is the fact that Nancy Grell will be leaving as editor. She did a great job, and we owe her a big thank you. While we will lose her editing talents, she will continue her column. *The Septs* will not be without an excellent editor. Ann Eccles is taking on that not so small task. This promises our readers and members the continuation of quality and growth in offerings.

The IGSI website, http://www.IrishGenealogicl.org, took a major leap forward in 2006. It was totally redesigned and much of it rewritten. There is much to see and learn there in addition to many new offerings. We owe a huge debt of gratitude to Pat Eaton, the website editor, and Julie Ogren, the website designer and web master. (Julie started out as a contract web master but ended up donating a large portion of the technical work as a volunteer.) Pat labored on content, organization and word smithing for most of 2006. Pat's editing efforts were augmented in the last few months by Mary Schaenzer who will take over as web editor in 2007. Pat will stay on as associate editor. Pat's article in this issue provides more about the new design and offerings. Visit the site and see what great work they have done.

Diane Lovrencevic blossomed in her many IGSI roles. In addition to her creative talents behind the journal's new layout and design, she took on the job of volunteer coordinator. She's made great strides organizing our volunteers and reminding us how valuable they are to our society. As busy as she is, she added the coordination of our third annual genealogy conference to her list of successes. (Mark your calendars for October 27, 2007.)

2007 presents IGSI with a major change. The building that has served the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS). so well for the last several years has been sold. Therefore the MGS and the IGSI library collections will relocate later this year. We will let you know the specifics once a new location has been selected and a date established.

As noted in this issue, MGS is upgrading the library's technology infrastructure. Several new computers have been added. We will soon have Internet access along with a subscription to Ancestry.com. Work is ongoing to better organize the CDs and databases so that they become easily accessible from all computers. A visit to our library will benefit your research now more than ever before.

On a personal note, as you read this, we will be in the middle of my favorite time of the year for "doing" genealogy. From late December to late February, my research progresses more that it does the entire remainder of the year. As winter tightens its icy grip on Minnesota, I use the weather as an excuse to pursue indoor activities like immersing myself in research for days. I plan to start by digging into the deep resources of the new IGSI website. The "Members Only" section will keep me busy. Recently I looked at a link on workhouses in Ireland and became so engrossed in the detailed information available that an hour flew by and I barely scratched the surface.

On behalf of the IGSI, thank you to all who helped build our society in 2006 and best wishes to all for a most successful and enjoyable pursuit of your Irish genealogy in 2007.

Linda Miller, President

Linda Miller's biography is on page 44 of this issue.

Irish Repositories
Visit Online and Visit in Person

by Nancy Grell

Irish records vary from county to county and, within the various land divisions, are unique in variety, content and time period covered. Without an Irish country-wide database, knowledge of repository locations and holdings is extremely valuable. This issue hopes to acquaint you with a few of them and inspire you to look beyond Griffith's Valuation and parish records. Within the walls of a library in County Limerick or a heritage center in County Waterford, the clue to unraveling the family story could be waiting hidden in an isolated document or solitary record.

Colleen McClain captures the essence of the repository experience in her article recalling the archives and libraries visited during an IGSI group trip to Ireland in 2004. She eloquently describes the unduplicated feeling when you are able to grasp an original document containing your ancestor's name and, if you are lucky, their signature. Linda Miller describes a similar visit to County Armagh where she takes on the cause of limited accessibility to valuable genealogical records.

Repositories, large and small, near and far, become more accessible because of the Internet. As volunteerism evolves, repositories increasingly make transcribed information obtainable -some for a fee, some free. A personal visit to a repository (or hiring a paid researcher) is usually required to make the most of what is available. Often repository websites provide a detailed overview of the nature and content of their available records. Use that information to plan your visit so that you make the best use of limited time.

Brian Mitchell, of the Derry Genealogy Centre, overviews the Irish Genealogy Project and describes the reasons for the county by county differences in record availability. Kathy Strickland acquaints us with a sample of the variety of records found on the Irish Genealogical Project website.

David Rencher has graciously agreed to write a series of articles on collections. In this issue he introduces us to the Blackwood Collection at the Linen Hall Library in Belfast. David's LDS colleague, Dean Hunter, provides a comprehensive list of the Irish Collection at the Family History Library. This article alone provides the potential for hours of discovery – have you looked at chancery court bills or petty session records? I haven't.

Our friend Susan Hood, archivist at the Representative Church Body Library in Dublin, reminds us that, regardless of church or religious affiliation, our ancestors' records could be found in the Church of Ireland archives.

Tom Rice takes research to a new level. After reading his article, you should have at least two new words in your vocabulary (namely NUCMUC and WorldCat) and a greater appreciation for libraries and their holdings.

Patrick L. Coleman shares a relative's story that was uncovered and enriched by letters and documents found in a manuscript collection. What could be more a more personally revealing discovery than to read letters written by a husband emotionally and physically separated from his family by a civil war?

Let's take a moment of silence to thank those individuals and groups that had the foresight to recognize the value and to gather the documents, photos, books, maps, journals, etc. that make up repositories great and small throughout the world. Our Beth Mullinax, by example, persevered twenty-five years to make our IGSI library the premier USA collection it is today. Her article gives a brief overview of what is available to our society thanks to her dedication.

The IGSI website, ever a work in progress, has reached an exciting and fulfilling milestone - a new look, new links, new information, new features for members. Pat Eaton, welcoming her new web co-editor Mary Schaenzer, calls your attention to the new and improved website. Visit often. Feedback is welcome.

Dear readers, I say adieu. This is my final issue as editor. Ann Eccles, currently in charge of member surnames and renewals, will take the reigns as editor starting with the April 2007 issue. I want to thank Tom Rice and Diane Lovrencevic for their hard work and long hours creating this worthy publication. I thank the authors, in particular Colleen McClain, Patricia Cady Eaton, Sharon Carmack and Linda Miller, whose quality contributions made the editor's job easier and more rewarding.

Keep persevering and document those sources,

Nancy Grell

Nancy Grell's biography is on page 47 of this issue.

Irish Genealogy Centres

Dispelling Misconceptions

by Brian Mitchell

As most records of genealogical value in Ireland were compiled on a parish basis it means that effective genealogical research, in the absence of indexing, requires knowledge of the parish in which your ancestor lived. As a general rule the knowledge of the county of origin of your ancestor was insufficient evidence for locating them. The Irish Genealogical Project, through computerisation of the major record sources and its network of county-based centres, will change this.

The Irish Genealogical Project

The Irish Genealogical Project (IGP) became a reality in 1990. The IGP envisaged a network of centres, usually on a county basis, to computerise the major record sources and to service family history queries within their catchment areas. The following sources were identified as the major sources to be computerised:

- Pre-1922 civil birth, marriage and death registers
- Pre-1900 church baptismal, marriage and burial registers of all denominations
- Gravestone Inscriptions
- 1901 Census
- Mid-19th century Griffith's Valuation (in listing heads of households it is effectively a census substitute for post-Famine Ireland)
- Early-19th century tithe applotment books (in listing heads of rural households it acts as a census substitute for pre-Famine Ireland)

The scale of this achievement can be gauged by an examination, following this article, of the sources computerised by one centre - the Derry Genealogy Centre. The Derry Genealogy Centre database, built up over the last 20 years by a team of young people, funded through government training initiatives, is dedicated to County Derry and the Inishowen Peninsula, County Donegal. This database currently stands at 1 million records.

Databases

Databases speed up research and dramatically increase the flexibility of searches. A database is only as good as the information it contains. If information is not entered or it is not entered correctly it effectively means that details about your ancestor may be lost. It is easy to make errors in transcription. I list below a few examples, which were encountered in compiling the Derry database, of totally different surnames which can be difficult to interpret and distinguish in the context of a poor quality, handwritten parish register:

Derry Genealogy Centre, County Derry, Northern Ireland
Photo courtesy of Brian Mitchell

Greer, Green and Greeve
Barrett and Barnett
Semple and Temple
Carter and Carten
Millen and Miller

I would recommend that a researcher keep an open mind when examining any database. Verify, where possible, any information that you identify on a database. Be aware of the possibility that a failure to find an entry you expected to find may arise from the misinterpretation of the surname by the transcriber.

In addition to interpretation problems in handwritten records, it can be frustrating when the record compiler makes errors or leaves out some additional information. I remember the burial entry recorded by one parish priest, which in the context of tracing ancestry one century later was of little value. The burial entry simply read "Big Ned's sister".

In undertaking research for clients through the Derry database, we noticed on a significant number of occasions that we could identify a post-1864 Roman Catholic marriage in parish registers but not in the civil marriage records. In theory all Roman Catholic marriages were subject to civil registration from 1864. On one occasion I selected 20 marriages recorded in 1871 from one Roman Catholic parish reg-

istrer and attempted to locate them in the civil marriage registers. Only seven of them had been registered in the civil marriage registers. From a genealogical point of view this is disappointing as civil marriage registers usually record more information than the corresponding entry in Roman Catholic parish registers.

I have lost count of the number of times a child has been baptised before it was born! On many occasions we have encountered a child's baptism, especially in Roman Catholic parish registers, which predates their birth date as recorded in the civil birth registers.

There is nothing a database can do to rectify a situation where data doesn't exist in the first place. The absence of relevant records is a well-known problem in Irish genealogy, as many records were destroyed or simply not recorded until quite late on. For example no Roman Catholic church registers of baptisms or marriages predate 1822 in County Derry.

Another real problem is presented by the heavy concentration of particular surnames in particular areas. I remember, with great frustration, trying to untangle the families of John and Mary McCloskey in the registers of Dungiven Roman Catholic Parish, County Derry in the 1860s. I came to the conclusion that, in that one decade, in that one church there were at least 10 couples called John and Mary McCloskey having children baptised in Dungiven Roman Catholic Chapel.

In his book *The Road to McCarthy*, Pete McCarthy is considering what his next step will be in seeking a James McCarthy, an Alaskan prospector, born about 1870. Riobard O'Dwyer, a genealogist, replies: 'I'm afraid you'd be believing what you want to believe.'

Local Knowledge

As well as their extensive databases the local knowledge, accumulated through years of experience by the staff at the county centres, should not be underestimated. They may be able to make sense of information you hold regarding surnames or place names.

The local genealogy centres are aware, for example, that surname variants are a well known phenomenon in Irish genealogy. The Derry Genealogy Centre database contains 83 variant spellings of the surname Doherty.

From the 17th century, Gaelic surnames were anglicised. Some names were translated, and in many cases mistranslated, into English while others were changed to a similar-sounding English name. This process of anglicisation, together with illiteracy, gave rise to numerous spelling variations of the same name.

Many surname variants are obvious; for example Doherty, Daugherty, Docherty, Dougherty and O'Dochartaigh are one and the same surname. Other variants are not so obvious. On one occasion we undertook research where the surname Small was being used interchangeably with Smalley, Kielty, Kilkey and Gilkie.

As a researcher of Irish record sources you tread on very thin ice if you assume that because your name is spelt a certain way today then that was the way it was always spelt. Uniformity in spelling surnames is really a phenomenon of the 20th century. Always keep an open mind as to potential variant spellings of the surname being traced.

The local genealogy centres acquired extensive knowledge about place names in their locality. For example, if you were looking today for the village of Muff, County Derry, you will not find it, as in 1858, the name of the village was changed to Eglinton (after the 13th Earl of Eglinton and Winton, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland).

Roots Tourism

The databases, local knowledge and genealogical expertise built up by the network of county-based family history research centres have assisted in the marketing of Ireland as a roots tourism destination.

In the ideal world the databases and local knowledge built up by the county-based, community-led genealogy centres in Ireland would be integrated into the more mainstream public funded services of museums, archives, libraries and tourist information centres. There should be a recognition that the value of genealogy centres is greater than simply the revenue they generate.

Owing to contractual agreements with church authorities, the databases held by local centres can only be accessed by

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their researchers in response to a specific family history request. It is clear that in giving their agreement to the indexation of their registers there was an expectation by church authorities that the local genealogy centres took very seriously the role of guardians and protectors of records extracted from church registers.

As well as fulfilling contractual agreements, most genealogy centres in Ireland face real funding difficulties. Many centres don't receive public funding to operate a research service. As a consequence they depend on research income to offer a service. Yet everyday their advice is sought by phone, letter, email and in person, and this advice is frequently given at no charge.

I believe, for example, that the long term future of the Derry Genealogy Centre, in terms of its ability to assist anyone, local people and visitors alike, research their family history in the city and county of Derry and in Inishowen, County Donegal, will require public support.

Research Service

A network of thirty four family history research centres, under the auspices of the Irish Family History Foundation, has been established throughout Ireland. Contact and research service details for Ireland's network of genealogy centres can be found online at http://www.irishroots.net. Access to the appropriate local centre is gained by clicking on the county of interest to your research.

At present, not all areas in Ireland have a fully operational genealogical research centre. In some counties the genealogy centres are building up their databases before offering a research service; and in other areas some centres are temporarily closed owing to funding difficulties. To gain up-to-date information on contact details and operational state of any of Ireland's genealogy centres you can email Irish Genealogy Ltd at info@irishgenealogy.ie

If you plan to commission the appropriate county centre to research your Irish ancestors, contact them before any planned visit to Ireland. For example, the Derry Genealogy Centre will conduct relevant searches of its database, based on information provided in your research form, and inform you of the results. It will attempt to follow as far back as its database permits the direct line of the named ancestor in your research form. Research is normally conducted, and a report written, within 4 weeks of receipt of fee.

The aim of such a research service is that on boarding the plane to Ireland you will hold relevant details about your family history that will enable you to better plan where you visit (e.g. the townland your ancestor lived in or the church where he/she was baptised) and your next research steps (e.g. a visit to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland to examine the maps and revision books associated with the Griffith's Valuation). So, in advance of a holiday to Ireland, make the first step and print out a research form at http://www.irishroots.net by clicking on the appropriate county link.

It is fair to say that if all you know about your ancestor in Ireland is their **county of origin** then the database of the appropriate genealogy centre is probably the only realistic hope of confirming your ancestral origins. If sources are not indexed you then need to know where your ancestor lived before you can begin to select appropriate records to search.

Central Signposting Index

A Central Signposting Index (C.S.I.) containing over 3 million records from the databases of 11 county centres (Armagh, Cavan, Derry, Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Sligo, Tyrone and Wexford) can be viewed online, at no charge, at http://www.irishgenealogy.ie. A researcher can search this signposting database before making any decisions about commissioning research from the appropriate family history research centre.

A search of the signposting index returns the following information:

Births: Name and surname of child, year of birth and name of county centre in which the record is held.

Marriages: Name and surname of bride and groom, year of marriage and name of county centre in which the record is held.

A search of the Derry C.S.I. for any births of a Mabel McKay returns the following detail:

Surname	McKay
Firstname	Mabel Anne
Source Year	1885
Source	B
Centrre	Derry Genealogy Centre

It is clear that the Central Signposting Index reflects the mood of the times which is to provide and to encourage greater public access to archives.

The Ulster Historical Foundation, the designated genealogy centre for Counties Antrim and Down, provides free access of the indexes to their databases at http://www.ancestryireland.com. For example a search of this database shows that its database of 437,000 birth records and 745,000 marriage records for Counties Antrim and Down contains one reference to a Norman McIntyre, namely

Birth, McIntyre Norman, 1920, Antrim

If you wish to view the full details against this entry, which would include the date of birth, place of birth and names of parents, you need to purchase a credit. Each credit costs £6 (£4 to members of the Ulster Historical Foundation) and entitles you to view a maximum of 5 entries.

Clearly if you have roots in either Counties Antrim or Down you should visit http://www.ancestryireland.co.uk and enter your ancestor's surname and first name in the "Search For Your Ancestors" box.

Finally the Irish Family History Foundation is now proposing, using the system in operation with the Ulster Historical Foundation, that the databases of all of Ireland's county-based genealogy centres are accessible on their website http://www.irish-roots.net

In conclusion, the databases and local knowledge built up by Ireland's network of family history research centres are a significant achievement.

THE DERRY DATABASE

Records Indexed:

1. **Roman Catholic Parish Registers (Pre - 1900)** - 200,000 entries
   County Donegal - Buncrana, Carndonagh, Clonmany, Culdaff, Doneyloop, Fahan, Iskaheen, Killygordon, Lifford, Malin, Moville and St Johnston.
   County Derry - Bellaghy, Claudy, Coleraine, Desertmartin, Draperstown, Dungiven, Faughanvale, Feeny, Garvagh, Greenlough, Kilrea, Lavey, Limavady, Maghera and Magilligan.
   Derry City - Long Tower, St Eugene's and Waterside.

2. **Church of Ireland Registers (Pre - 1864)** - 50,000 entries
   County Derry - Agherton, Ballinderry, Banagher, Castlerock, Christ Church (Derry), Cumber Lower, Cumber Upper, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Draperstown, Drumachose, Dunboe, Dungiven, Faughanvale, Fermoyle, Glendermott, Kilrea, Learmount, St Columb's Cathedral, Tamlaghtard and Tamlaght Finlagan.

3. **Presbyterian Registers (Pre - 1864)** - 50,000 entries
   County Derry - Balteagh, Ballywatt, Boveedy, Bovevagh, Castledawson, Castlerock, First Coleraine, Coleraine-New Row, Cumber Lower, Cumber Upper, Derramore, Drumachose, Second Dunboe, Dungiven, Faughanvale, First Garvagh, Gortnessy, Second Kilrea, Largy, Maghera, First Magherafelt, Moneydig, First and Second Moneymore, Portrush, Portstewart, Scriggan and Swatragh.
   Derry City - Ballyarnett, First Derry, Carlisle Road (Fourth Derry) and Strand (Second Derry).

4. **Civil Marriage Registers** for County Derry - 75,000 entries
   All Protestant Churches 1845 – 1921
   All Roman Catholic Churches 1864 – 1921

5. **Civil Birth Registers (1864 - 1921)** - 175,000 entries
   Londonderry Urban 1 and 2, and Aghadowey, Ballykelly, Bellarena, Claudy, Coleraine, Draperstown, Dungiven, Eglinton, Feeny, Garvagh, Glendermott (Waterside Urban and Rural), Kilderry (pre-1899), Kilrea (pre-1902), Liberties (Lower and Upper), Limavady, Magherafelt and Moneymore.

6. **The 1901 Census** for County Derry and the Inishowen Peninsula, County Donegal - 187,000 entries.

7. **Census Substitutes** for County Derry (these list heads of household only).
   1663 Hearth Money Rolls}
   1740 Protestant Householders}
   - 25,451 entries
   1766 Religious Census}
   1796 Flax Lists}

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Early-19th Century Tithe Books - 41,606 entries 1831
Census - 40,769 entries
Mid - 19th Century Griffith's Valuation - 56,374 entries.

8. **Gravestone Inscriptions** for 118 graveyards in County Derry - 65,000 entries.
9. **Passenger Lists** through the port of Derry for the years 1803-1806, 1833-1835 and 1847-1871 - 30,000 entries.

Passenger ship announcement.

Photo courtesy of Brian Mitchell

Brian Mitchell is the Manager of the Derry Genealogy Centre (since 1982); contributor of articles to family tree magazines such as Irish Roots, Family Tree Magazine and Ancestors; lecturer at conferences in Canada, USA and Ireland; and the author/editor of over 20 books on family history, local history and emigration.

IGSI Quarterly Program

Saturday, November 18, 2006

How to Manage and Frame Your Family History
An Irish Perspective

Speaker: Glenn O'Meara, IGSI Second Vice President

Glenn O'Meara presented an evidenced-based approach to genealogical research. He demonstrated how to move from family stories to well-documented evidence by developing hypothesis to prove or disprove family oral tradition and then researching the facts around that hypothesis. Glenn's approach to genealogy research has been shaped in part by his training in anthropology, geography and business principles.

Glenn shared the results of his genealogical research over the past 15 years. He bracketed the dates of each step of his ancestors' immigration and migration from Ireland to Ontario, Canada, and finally to LeSueur County, Minnesota, USA. In Canada, he found information in church records, census records, and passenger records for the Peter Robinson settlers (which included his ancestors.) He discovered collateral lines and collaborated via the Internet with other researchers, each party offering information that clarified the overall picture. He was successful accessing information from genealogical societies in Canada, Ireland and the Irish Genealogical Society International as a means to validate research.

Glenn demonstrated that by arranging family data into manageable chunks, you can organize and frame family history by pairing it with Irish settlement patterns over time to validate or negate your own family's settlement pattern. Glenn discussed qualifying resources and using evidence to ground research. He found value capturing oral history via video in one-on-one interviews with relatives to preserve their stories. Glenn suggested genealogists locate writing groups such as the Minnesota Genealogy Society Writers Study Group for mentoring and encouragement with family history writing efforts.

Sheri O'Meara, of Locklin Road, singing her original piece called "Laughlin's Crossing."

Photo courtesy of IGSI

The program finished with Glenn's sister, Sheri, singing her original song, *Laughlin's Crossing*, about the nearly tragic emigration of that Laughlin family's crossing of the Atlantic in 1848. This was an example of how capturing a family story can be set to music. (Learn more about Sheri and the celebrated Celtic Band, Locklin Road, at http://www.locklinroad.com)

The Pot of Gold at the End of the Rainbow

Irish Holdings of the Family History Library

by Dean J. Hunter, AG, CG, FUGA

Introduction

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been involved in the gathering of genealogical material since 1894 when the Genealogical Society of Utah was established and began a small one room library. The library has acquired the world's largest collection of genealogical information. At the present time the library holds over 2.5 million rolls of microfilmed records (equal to about 6 million written volumes) and approximately 325,000 microfiche.

The library also has over 225,000 volumes of books. These include published family histories, local histories, indexes, periodicals and other research aids.

Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah *Photo courtesy of LDS*

Irish Collection

As of the 3 October 2006 the Irish collection at the Family History Library consisted of the following items:

Books	4816
Maps (titles)	231
Fiche sets	692
Fiches #	3743
Films	19222

Irish Microfilming

In 1948 the first filming of Irish records by the Genealogical Society of Utah took place at the Genealogical Office in Dublin. This project consisted of wills, pedigrees and other manuscripts.

The filming of Irish records has continued off and on to the present time. Currently there are two cameras filming at the National Archives in Dublin.

The following is a list of the locations over the years where filming has taken place and the types of records obtained:

Availability of the Collection

In 1964 a system of family history centers was established to give more people access to the library's resources. More than 3,200 family history centers now operate in 64 countries.

COUNTY/IES	REPOSITORY	RECORD TYPES FILMED
All	Genealogical Office	General Register Office - Dublin
All	General Register Office - Dublin	Civil registration
All	Public Record Office - Dublin [Now known as National Archives]	Burham genealogical abstracts Catholic qualification rolls Census - 1821 Census - 1831 Census - 1851 Census - 1901 Census - 1911 Crossle genealogical abstracts Estate records Grove White collection Marriage bonds - indexes Pedigrees Probate records T Series (probate records) Thrift's genealogical abstracts Tithe applotment books

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COUNTY/IES	REPOSITORY	RECORD TYPES FILMED
All	National Archives - Dublin (Formerly Public Record Office)	• Agreement and crew list - Republic • Australian convict records • Calendars for 1901 & 1911 Census • Census 1911 • Chancery Court bills • Chief Secretary's registers • Equity exchequer bills • Incumbered estates & rentals • Index - Wills • Old age Census forms • Old age searches made in parish registers • Petty Session records • Poor law union records • Prison/Goal (Jail) registers • School records • Thrift abstracts card index • Valuation books • Valuation books - Field books • Valuation books - House books.
All	National Library of Ireland	Parish registers (RC) Householders index
All	Registry of Deeds	Register of deeds
All	Society of Friends	Quaker records
All	Valuation Office	Primary valuation lists Valuation lists
All	British Mission Microfilm Dept. - Belfast	Crossles collection Estate record Family records
Northern Ireland	General Register Office - Belfast	Civil registration

COUNTY/IES	REPOSITORY	RECORD TYPES FILMED
Northern Ireland	Public Record Office of Northern Ireland - Belfast	Agreement and crew list - Northern Burke's collection Calendars - MIC,SCH,COM,ED,FIN,HA,R, DIO,VAL,BC* Calendars T-D documents Census - 1841-51 Deposited original documents (D) Encumbered estate records Estate papers - Abercorn Estate records Family histories Groves collection Index to names & places Index - Personal Names Index - Tithe Applotment Index to Burke's Index - Wills Poor law union records Probate records Records transcript (T) School records Tithe applotment books Transcripts - Pedigrees
Longford, Meath, Sligo and Westmeath	Royal Irish Academy	Upton papers

COUNTY/IES	REPOSITORY	RECORD TYPES FILMED
Armagh	Armagh County Museum	Estate records Family histories Freeholders lists Muster rolls Parish histories Paterson collection Probate records
Armagh	Royal Irish Fusiliers Regimental Museum	Military records
Cork	Micheal Leader	Pedigrees
Donegal	Ard Adhamhain	Parish registers (RC)
Down	Newry Public Library	Dr. Crossle's histories of Newry families
Dublin	Deans Grange Cemetery	Cemetery records
Dublin	Mount Jerome Cemetery	Cemetery records
Dublin	Rotunda Hospital	Rotunda hospital records
Galway	Archbishop's House	Parish register (RC)
Galway	Cliftden	Parish registers (C of I)
Galway	St. Michael's Presbytery	Parish registers (RC)
Kerry	Castleisland parish	Parish registers
Kerry	Kenmare Estate	Estate records
Leitrim	Leitrim County Library	Assizes Estate records Family records Poor law union records
Limerick	Glenstal Abbey Library	Published books

COUNTY/IES	REPOSITORY	RECORD TYPES FILMED
Limerick	Limerick Archives	Estate records Poor law union records
Longford	Bishop's House	Parish registers (RC)
Mayo	St. Muredach's	Parish registers (RC)
Meath	Meath County Library	Monumental inscriptions Poor law union material
Monaghan	Monaghan County Museum	Estate records Manor court Petty session records Probate records Workhouse records
Monaghan	Theo McMahon	Clogher record Estate records Parish register transcripts Presentments
Roscommon	Bishop's House	Parish registers (RC)
Westmeath	Westmeath County Library	Burgess papers of Athlone Estate records Family histories Parish register transcripts Poor law union records
Westmeath	Westmeath County Library	Church records Newspapers
Westmeath	Westmeath County Library	Directories Poor law

The Library in Salt Lake City and the family history centers are open to the public. You may use the records and resources without charge. There is a rental fee charged to cover the cost of shipping the film, but this is very minimal. All centers are

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operated by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in most cases are located in the local church building. They are staffed by local church members who are not paid for their services.

The Family History Library Catalog™ lists and describes the Irish records, books, microfilms and microfiche in the Family History Library. It does not contain the actual records, only a description of them. The catalog is available at each of our Family History Centers. The most complete catalog can be accessed over the Internet at the Family History department web site http://www.familysearch.org/

* MIC	- Microfilmed records
SCH	- School records
COM	- Ministry of Commerce
ED	- Ministry of Education
HA	-Ministry of Home Affairs
DIO	- Diocesan records
VAL	- Valuation division
BG	- Board of Guardian
T	- Transcript of documents
D	- Original documents

Dean J. Hunter, *AG®, CG℠, FUGA has work for thirty four years in the Family History Department in Salt Lake City. He is Group Manager, English Language Collection Management with personal responsibilities for England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man. He made sixteen genealogical trips to the British Isles. He's served on the Board of Directors (1997-2000), as President (2001-2004) and as Past President (2005–2008) of the Federation of Genealogical Societies.*

Resource County Roscommon
Compiled and published by John Hunter
Brisbane, Australia, 2004 and 2006

Disk 1 - $15.08, Disk 2 - $6.03, together $18.10

CD Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

For a County Roscommon researcher, these disks are a treasure trove of data presented in many alternative views via the universally readable Adobe Acrobat PDF format. The data is not new nor that hard to find if one sets one's mind to the task. What makes these CDs so valuable is the compiler's time and effort to gather this information and the presentation style. The author's notes and included maps go a long way to help the researcher put this data in perspective. The reasonable price adds to the attractiveness of these offerings.

The data files on Disk 1 are:

- County Roscommon townland Indexes
- County Roscommon Civil Parishes
- County Roscommon Catholic Parishes
- Roscommon County Library
- County Roscommon Maps
- County Roscommon Griffith's Valuation records
- Miscellaneous data extracted from Griffith's Valuation

Disk 1 includes a Table of Contents, an Introduction, Research Notes, and Examples Of Records Available For Most Parishes and Townlands.

The files on Disk 2 are:

- Names and locations of Catholic churches
- Roscommon Historical and Archaeological Society Journal – Index To Volumes 1-10 (1986 – 2006)
- Graveyard records and monumental inscriptions.
- County Roscommon – Distribution of Surnames 1749-1901
- Index to the 1749 Census of Elphin Diocese
- County Roscommon Freeholders 1768 – 1799

The point made about the usefulness of data presentation on these CDs is well illustrated by the 21 different ways the information in the entry for "County Roscommon Townland Index" on Disk 1 is presented.

- Townland Index. Group A – sorted alphabetically.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by townland then by "Soundex".
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by civil parish then by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Registrar's District then by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Dispensary District then by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Electoral Division then by townland.

- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Registrars District by Electoral Division by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Electoral Division by Civil parish and by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Barony then alphabetically.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Barony then by Civil parish and townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Poor Law Union then townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Poor Law Union by Registrar's District by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Poor Law Union then by Civil parish and townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by likely Catholic parish then by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by likely Catholic parish by Civil parish by townland.
- Townland Index. Group A – sorted by Civil Parish by likely Catholic parish and townland.
- Townland Index. Group B– sorted alphabetically and listing Ordnance Survey map numbers for both 6" & 1:2500 Series to pinpoint the exact location of any townland.
- Townland Index. Group B – sorted by Valuation District by Electoral Division by townland.
- Townland Index. Group B – sorted by 1901 DED number and townland.
- Townland Index. Group B – sorted by 1911 DED number and townland.
- Townland Index - Listing Institutions, etc., included in the 1911 Census.

To achieve an equivalent result would take a monumental amount of work entering data into either a spreadsheet or database and then generating the separate reports.

The disks can be ordered from: John Hunter, 72 Lorimer Terrace, Unit 101 Kalvin Grove, Qld, 4059: Australia. Email: [illegible]@bigpond.net.au. Fax: **61 7 3856 0882

Membership Renewal by E-Mail

Changes in the Renewal Process Set for January 2007

Beginning January 2007, the membership renewal notice format will change. If you've provided IGSI with an e-mail address, you will receive an e-mail reminder for membership renewal about a month before your membership expiration date. To renew online, click on the link, or print a membership form and send that to IGSI with a check.

Members for whom IGSI does not have an e-mail address will receive the renewal information by mail, as has been the custom.

To ensure delivery of the e-mail notices, please:

- check your e-mail address on file with IGSI
- correct or update your e-mail address or other incorrect member information
- add the IGSI e-mail address to your e-mail address book so that communications from IGSI don't get trashed as spam.

Renewal notices returned due to e-mail problems will be re-sent via surface mail.

Members who do not renew by the expiration date will lose member privileges, including access to the Members Section of the website, until the renewal is received and processed

Blackwood Collection

The Linen Hall Library, Belfast

by David E. Rencher, AG, CG, FUGA

The Blackwood Collection is a treasure trove of mostly Northern Ireland genealogical information gathered during the early to mid-twentieth century by Reginald Walter Henry Blackwood. He was "born on 5 July 1883, the son of James Taylor Blackwood of Castlenavin, Seaforde, County Down, Ireland and Mary Olivia Wallace. He was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution and at Queen's College, Belfast, and qualified as a solicitor, although he never practiced. In 1917 he was appointed justice of the peace for County Down."[1]

He joined the Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge – the official title of the institution more commonly known as the Linen Hall Library[2] – in the early 1920s and was co-opted onto the Board of Governors on 14 May 1927. In 1935 he was elected Honorary Secretary of the society, which post he held until December 1949, when he was elected President in the place of the late Major Robert Workman. Proposing him for the post, Mr. A. A. Campbell 'expressed the opinion that by reason of his long service on the board and especially his outstanding work as Honorary Secretary for almost fifteen years, as well as his deep interest in all that concerned the library and its welfare, [Mr. Blackwood] was pre-eminently qualified to occupy the chair.'[3]

He was a noted genealogist for his time and was particularly interested in the area of Downpatrick, County Down, although his efforts to collect genealogical material and compile family pedigrees relate to all the counties of Northern Ireland and many others in the Republic of Ireland. He stipulated in his will that his massive genealogical collection should go to the Linen Hall Library – a collection which makes a visit to Belfast a necessary stop.

The collection may easily be segmented into three distinct areas:

1) The Pedigree Collection
2) Transcripts Of Church Registers
3) Miscellaneous Compilations

The Pedigree Collection

The Pedigree Collection comprises ninety (90) volumes and nearly 1,100 pedigrees. An index to the major surnames, the residence and volume number within the collection has been posted on the *Septs* website as a supplement to this article. The work in the pedigrees was obviously a continuous work in progress and many of the index entries reflect his growth of knowledge about a particular family. Two abbreviations are used in the index i.e. (T.) Transferred material, which is normally a fuller transcript in a later volume; and (N.) Notes usually at the back of the volume mentioned. These are maintained from the copy of the index in the Linen Hall Library. The page numbers have been treated slightly differently. The volume numbers are listed in bold face type i.e. 26 followed by a colon: and then the page number. This helps to distinguish between different volume numbers and the associated page numbers.

The Linen Hall Library copy of the index is also limited in its identification of the locality in which the family surname occurs, often listing only the Townland. For those who are eminently familiar with the area, the addition of the County is possibly unnecessary. However, in the limited time available in Belfast, I identified the localities wherever possible and added in brackets [] to supplement the library's copy of the index. Pedigrees with overseas connections were also annotated as observed, although there are undoubtedly more.

Unfortunately, an index to the other names mentioned in the pedigrees – commonly referred to as the "alliances" -- does not exist. Some of the major surnames associated with the pedigrees do have "see references." At some point in the future, an every name index would be an extremely useful aid and would greatly enhance the usefulness of the collection.

Transcripts of Church Registers

The *Transcripts of Church Registers* consist of seven (7) volumes of materials, principally for County Down. In some instances, the transcripts were created in conjunction with other authors. Re-

searchers who may be having difficulty obtaining copies of this material from other sources may be more successful using the copies in this collection. The volumes are:

1. A Copy of the Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, & Burials of Seaforde Church, Parish of Loughinisland, County Down. 1760 – 1938; Transcribed from the Original Registers by Reginald W. H. Blackwood. 1938, typescript.

2. Parish of Loughinisland. Vestry Book 1772 – 1828. Transcribed from the Original by Reginald Walter Henry Blackwood. 1937.

   Sample entry:
   "June 16th 1789, we acknowledge to have received from John Mccoubray & Jas. Morrison Late Church Wardens of the parish of Loughanisland the sum of six pounds sixteen shills: & ten pence sterl: of parish money remaining in their hands...
   Witness Robt. Brown, Church Wardens John Coskery, Ben Lindsay

   1799 – "List of Parishoners who... purchased seats in the Church of Seaford:
   Revd. Mr. Moor, Clough; Mr. Robert Brown, Clough; David Ker, Esqr., Bellville; Mathew Forde, Esqr., Seaford, Samuel Beers, Seaford; Henry McNamara; William Cairns, Clough; Jas. & John Armstrong, Danl. Teer, John Jones of Drumcaw; Mr. Adam Linsay of Craigduff; Charles Dun of Castlenavin; Mr. Robert Wardlow of Nutgrove; and Revd. Rector Wolsley." Additional details given regarding seat numbers and amount of payment.

3. A Copy of the Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Presbyterian Congregation of Clough, County Down. 1842 – 1934. Transcribed from the Original Registers by Reginald W. H. Blackwood. 1934. Indexed by Surname

4. A Copy of the Baptismal and Marriage Registers of the Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Congregation of Clough, County Down 1791 – 1934. Transcribed from the Original Registers by Reginald W. H. Blackwood, 1935. Unindexed.

   Sadly, the early marriage records (1791 – 1811) sporadically, but too often only record the surnames of the parties married i.e.: 9 Aug 1792 Bailie to McCoubrey. Intermingled, the entry just prior lists the full citation 24 July 1792 David Hoy to Biers, Nancy, Drumcaw.

5. A Copy of the Marriage Registers of the Parish Church of Belfast 1745 – 1799. Transcribed by Reginald Walter Henry Blackwood and Joseph Culloden Pinkerton, 1929. Unindexed. Besides the standard entries that you would expect, you may also find some gems that are often referred to as "strays" like those below:

   31 July 1751 PATRICK, James *of Dublin* married to Jane SMYTH of Belfast (p. 7)

   30 Apr 1752 Willm. SCOTT of the Parish *of Newport County of Mayo* & Martha Rea of ye Parish of Belfast were Married by ye Revd Jas. Saurin.

   25 Aug 1752 FRAZIER John *a Soldier belonging to the Highland Regmt.* Commanded by Ld. John Murray & in his own Company was Married to Isabella WRIGHT.

   10 Jun 1799 Robert JOHNSTON *of Liverpool* & Elizabeth Knibbs now of Belfast were married by me Wm. Bristow.

6. A Register of Marriages 1727 – 1862 and Obituary 1693 – 1862 of Persons in Downpatrick and Neighbourhood by Aynsworth Pilson, 1934.

7. A Register of Marriages 1727 – 1862 in the Town and Neighbourhood of Downpatrick, kept by Aynsworth Pilson. Transcribed from the original by R.W.H. Blackwood, 1933. Indexed by surname.

Miscellaneous Compilations

In addition to *The Pedigree Collection* and the *Transcripts of Church Registers* there are fourteen (14) volumes of *Miscellaneous Compilations* of valuable genealogical material. The information

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'Blackwood Collection' continued from page 17

is diverse, but very pertinent to linking families and individuals into pedigrees.

1. The Deanery and Deans of Down, by John William Hanna, 1858. Transcribed from the *Downpatrick Recorder* 1933. Covers the time period 1609 – 1945 (additions added beyond 1933) Biographical sketches of the Deans of Down.

2. Obituary of Persons in Downpatrick and Neighbourhood, 1693 – 1862 by Aynsworth Pilson. Transcribed from the original by R. W. H. Blackwood, 1934. Grouped chronologically by beginning letter of surname. Generally lists name, residence, occupation and age. Sometimes gives marriage details and/or maiden names of spouses and cause of death.

3. Gossipings about the Parish of Ballee and Magherafelt School Lands, in the Barony of Lecale, County Down, by John William Hanna, 1868 – 9. Transcribed from the *Downpatrick Recorder*, 1933.

Sample entry:

"The family of McGeough were for a long time resident in Armagh and Newry, Samuel McGeough serving as Sheriff for the county of Armagh in 1776. He was succeeded by Joseph, father of the above-named Joshua, who married Elizabeth, second daughter of Joseph Johnston, Esq., of Knappagh, and died in 1817, when he was succeeded by his third son, Walter McGeough, born in 1780, and called to the Irish Bar in 1814, who served as Sheriff of the county Armagh in 1819, and subsequently assumed the name of Bond by Royal license."

4. Gossipings about the Parish of Inch, by John William Hanna, 1861. Transcribed from the *Downpatrick Recorder*.

IGSI Board member Val Morrison in the Linen Hall Library, Belfast

Photo courtesy of Val Morrison

Sample entry:

"1817 – 1822. Alan Bell – He was also Head Master of down Diocesan School, from which in July 1822, he was appointed Head Master of the Royal School, Banagher, in the King's county, and died about 1844, his eldest son, the Rev James Adamson Bell, when only twenty-one years of age, succeeding to the same situation at Banagher in 1848, on the appointment of the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Bell while in Down was also chaplain to the Gaol (Jail)."

5. Genealogical Memoirs of the Blackwood's of Castelnavin. Being An Account of the Descendants of Thomas Blackwood, the Elder, who died 1783. Collected and arranged by Reginald Walter Henry Blackwood. 1932.

Other significant surnames included in this work include: Hutton, Croskery, M'Cammon, M'Coubrey, Dickson, Seeds, Newell of Nashville, TN, Carson of Nashville, TN, Rohrbach of Chicago IL, Singer of Albany, NY, Dunlop of Queensland, NSW, Nicholson of Detroit, MI, Pirrie of Portland, OR, and a copy of the will of Thomas Blackwood of Castlenaven, parish of Loughanisland, dated 1783.

6. Annals of Downpatrick, Chronologically Arranged by J.T.C. (John Thompson Cleland) 1846. Transcribed from the original manuscript by R. W. H. Blackwood, 1925.

Sample entries:

1791: The first Roman Catholic Chapel erected in Downpatrick.

1799: McCaw, Shaw, Breeze, and Wills, were tried at the Spring Assizes of this year, and hung at the Gallows Hill, the latter for robbery, and the others for burning the dwelling house of a man named McKee, near Saintfield, on the 9th June 1798, and destroying its inmates – thirteen in number – in the flames.

7. Blackwood Memoirs, 1938, 3 volumes.
   I. History of the Blackwood Family. By the Rev. William Blackwood, D.D., LL.D
   II. Pedigreee of the Blackwoods of Moybrick, County Down

III. The Blackwood Family: Notes from Miss Cora L. Green, Lithopolis, USA

8. Various Historical & Topographical Papers by John W. Hanna 1857 1862, 1937.
   I. A Pilgrimage through the Bye-Ways of Lecale: 1857. Castle Screen The Church of Greencastle St. Finian's Well The Hamilton Family Stone Circle, &c. The Abbey of Saul
   II. Killough, with Notices of the Parishes of Rathmullan and Bright. 1860.
   III. Gossipings about the Parishes of Tyrella and Ballykinlar. 1862.
   IV. Calendar of State Papers, Ireland: Territory of Lecale. 1860.

9. Historical and Topographical Illustrations of the County of Down by James Adair Pilson, 1850 1853. Transcribed from the *Downpatrick Recorder*, 1936.

   Does not contain much genealogical material for the 19th and 20th centuries, but does contain historical information for Quoile Castle; The Parish of Kilclief; Ardglass, Newcastle, The Barony of Dufferin, Ballynahinch, The Battle of Moira (A.D. 637) and the Abbey of Nendrum.

10. Miscellaneous Essays Chiefly Relating to Downpatrick by Aynsworth Pilson, 1854 1862. Transcribed from the *Downpatrick Recorder*, by Reginald W. H. Blackwood, 1937.

    Contains a list of the inhabitants of Downpatrick in 1790 (p. 102) and various remembrances organized by century.

11. Historical Collections relating to Downpatrick by Colonel, The Right Honourable Robert Hugh Wallace, C.B., C.B.E, D.L. Transcribed from the original Manuscript by R. W. H. Blackwood, 1937.

    Sample entry: (p. 153-4)
    "John Rowan, who was a woollen-draper in Down, and occupied a shop opposite the Market House, in Irish street, lived at BALLYWARREN, (where Mr. Horatio Croskery now resides) an hundred years ago; he purchased the property from Mr. Aynsworth Pilson in 1820."

12. Memoirs of Notable Inhabitants of Downpatrick 1838 by Aynsworth Pilson. Transcribed from the Original Memoirs by Reginald W. H. Blackwood, 1930. The following list details the index to the persons named in the biographies:

Index to Biographies:

Adams, Rev. Humphrey	126
Beckett, William	16
Bingham, William Brewster M.D.	91
Brett, John	4
Buchanan, George, M.D.	88
Bullick, Rev. Alexander	125
Caddel, David	61
Caddel, Richard	60
Cleland, Hugh	1
Craig, John	13
Craig, Rowland, Sr.	11
Craig, Rowland, Jr.	15
Crawford, James	58
Cummine, James	87
Dickson, Rev. John	127
Forde, Rev. Arthur	40
Gardner, Theophilus	115
Gordon, George	97
Gracey, James	63
Hadzor, Seneca	69
Hartwell, James (surgeon)	87
Hastings, John	53
Hastings, William	52
Haughton, Joseph	56
Hawthorne, Charles Stewart, M.P.	7
Hawthorne, Steel	5
Henry, Thomas	65
Humphrey, Edward	67
Hunter, Samuel	101
Johnston, Samuel (surgeon)	84
Johnston, William	99
Kelly, James, Rev.	128
Kennedy-Bailie, Rev. Thomas	130
Keown, Richard	9
Maclune, Busby	134
Macoubrey, John	92
Mathews, Rev. Daniel	131
Miller, Alexander	103
Nelson, Rev. James D.D.	80
Nevin, Thomas	71
Nevin, William, M.D.	74
Parkinson, Thomas	109
Pilson, Aynsworth	47
Pilson, Charles, Sr. (d. 1727)	42
Pilson, Charles, Jr. (d. 1795)	43
Pilson, Conway	43
Potter, John	55
Quail, James	50
Quin, Henry, M.D.	39
Ramsay, Rebecca	137
Reid, Henry, M.D.	94
Rentoul, James	78
Richardson, John	76
Rowan, John	112
Rowan, Sidney Hamilton	114
Ruthven, Charles William	25
Ruthven, Edward Southwell, M.P.	22
Saul, Edward	116
Saul, John	118
Sharrock, George, Sr.	122

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Shamock, George, Jr.	114
Smyth, William Hamilton, M.D.	80
Starkey, William	126
Thomson, William	2
Thomson, Thomas	136
Trotter, Rev. Edward D.D.	21
Trotter, John	19
Trotter, William	27
Trotter, William Henry	29
Wallace, Hugh	32
Wallace, James	31
Ward, John Auchenleck	106
Waring, William, (surgeon)	82
Wilde, Rev. Ralph	132
Williamson, Thomas	68

Sample Entry:

JAMES QUAIL (PAGE 50)

Mr. Quail was born on 1st Jan. 1797, and was the only son of John Quail of this town who kept a saddler's shop in Scotch Street, next to the Market house, where Mr. John Porter formerly lived.

John Quail had good business in his way, having the Seaforde, Castelward, Hollymount, Finnebrogue, and other families in the neighbourhood, as well as the best part of the town, and neighbouring farmers, by which he was enabled to save money.

In 1796 he married Miss Dorothy Mince, eldest daughter of Thomas Mince of Irish Street, wheelwright. His father was James Quail, who kept a long established Inn in Scotch Street, and who had a numerous family, viz:

1) William, Cabinet-maker
2) George, Brewer and Malster
3) John, Saddler (father of James)
4) James, Woollendraper m. Jane L. of Andrew Cleland, Greenock Sheel 3 July 1813 (aged 67 a widow)
5) Hugh
6) Robert, Saddler
7) Thomas, Cabinet-maker
8) David
9) Johnston, Apothecary
10) Margaret, married 31 Oct 1805, Todd of Toddstown
11) Rachael, married 18 Jan 1815, John Hays, Down, Saddler

The entry continues with a discussion about John Quail, the father of James purchasing stocks of leather in 1797 and the activities of his widow, Dorothy, etc.

13. A List of the Members of Clough Congregation in connection with the Presbytery of Antrim; taken by the Reverend David Watson, December 1861. Transcribed from the Original Manuscript List in possession of James Watson, Ballymacreely, by R.W.H. Blackwood, January 1933. Numerous connections are detailed relating to persons who are headed to America and several individuals or families headed for Australia and New Zealand;

Example:

ANADORNE TOWNLAND (p. 3)

Anna Thompson, [dau] of John Haslett, Annadorne [townland], m. 19 Oct 1829 John Thompson, s. of Robert Thompson of Clough.

John Thompson, to America [in] 1852 b. 26 July 1830

Robert Thompson b. 1 Dec. 1832

William Thompson, to America 25 March 1853, b. 14 Oct 1834

BALLYKELL TOWNLAND (p. 6)

William Jelly, husband Rental to ANADORNE [TOWNLAND].

To New Orleans, 23 Ap 1866.

Jane Jelly, wife

Hans Jelly, m. Nov. 1861

James Jelly, m. 21 April 1856

David Jelly

14. Copies of various Papers relating to Clough Non-Subscribing Presbyterian Congregation, in possession of James Watson, Ballymacreely. These papers include the following:

1. A SUBSCRIPTION LIST for defraying the expenses of the Lawsuit in the case of CLOUGH MEETING HOUSE, 1 Oct. 1832; contains eighty seven (87) names on the list
2. LIST of Subscriptions towards the erection of a Meeting house in CLOUGH, 1836. About 385 names on the list.
3. AN ACCOUNT of my origin, and my brother John's death, by the Rev. David Watson (1795 1871)

The Blackwood Collection stands as one of the foremost genealogical collections for Northern Ireland. It is indeed unfortunate that it is not more accessible. Hopefully, this article will illuminate enough information that those with interests in families from this area will be able to explore the information and uncover the genealogical connection they are seeking.

(*Editors Note:* With the destruction of many valuable records to genealogists in the Public Record Office, Dublin on 30 June 1922, the value of various collections made by genealogists of the period are highly valued. This article is the first in a series of articles by Mr. Rencher to appear in The Septs that will describe these collections and wherever possible, identify the finding aids, surnames, sample entries and localities associated with the collection. The articles will alternate between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The associated table on Genealogical Collections provided by Mr. Rencher on our Internet site will be updated as needed with each issue.)

References

1. *Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge: Report of the Governors for the year ending 31 December 1949* (Belfast, 1950) 4.
2. Killen, John, *A History of the Linen Hall Library 1788 – 1988* (Belfast: The Linen Hall Library, 1990) ix.
3. Ibid, 205.

David E. Rencher is employed by the Family and Church History Department in Salt Lake City as the Director of the Records and Information Division. A professional genealogist since 1977, he is an Accredited GenealogistCM with ICAPGen in Ireland research and a Certified Genealogist with the Board for Certification of Genealogists. He can be reached by e-mail at RencherDE@lds.org

Research Assistance

IGSI Member Benefit

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- Source: New York Emigrant Savings Bank. Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- Source: O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Longher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection". Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- Source: Irish Passenger Lists. These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of arrival.
- Source: The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant advertisements in the Boston Pilot) Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish films. See website for complete list of parishes

Other research assistance available:

- Indexed Publications: A one-name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- Townland Maps: The cost of photocopies is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- County Surname Study: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish county. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result; the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

If you are looking for a particular publication that isn't listed, send an inquiry and you will be notified if it can be searched."

The cost of one-name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 30 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Send a self address stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete research. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only. If you wish to join or rejoin IGSI, please refer to the membership form in this journal.

William Bernard McGrorty County Donegal to Minnesota

The Well Documented Life of an Immigrant Merchant

by Patrick L. Coleman

Writing about William McGrorty reminds me of the fellow who, losing his wallet in the alley at night, looks for it on the street because "that's where the streetlight is". This metaphor applies to my article. First, McGrorty is not my ancestor - he was my great great grandmother's first cousin's husband. However, he has a paper trail that any genealogist would love to trace. Second, as my relatives settled in Iowa and never left, I need to travel many miles for most library and archive work. McGrorty, bless his foresight, settled in Saint Paul, MN, and has an extensive file in the Minnesota History Center. I often accessed his historical record in the decade since I stumbled across him. In the process I learned a thing or two about those who share some of my genes.

The spelling of the surname, McGrorty, derives from the spelling on his naturalization papers in Rutland, Vermont 12 Sep 1851. He retained the misspelling all his life, despite chiding of his McGrorty relatives. His descendents never felt a need to change it.

Early years William Bernard McGrorty was born in Inver, County Donegal, in 1825, the youngest of the twelve children of Bryan and Isabelle (Kelly) McGroarty. Many siblings and cousins immigrated to North America before him. It was a relatively easy decision to leave the family homestead to make his fortune in America with the help of family who settled in Pennsylvania and New York. Some relatives had been there a generation, many working as miners in the coalfields of Pennsylvania. According to a biographical sketch that his daughter, Eugenie, wrote for *Acta et Dicta*, a publication of the Catholic Archdiocese of St Paul, McGrorty was connected to the dry goods industry.

William B. McGrorty, Date: ca. 1864. Photographer: Joel Emmons Whitney (1822-1886)

Photo Courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society

He traveled a territory that included parts of New England. He established a store in Castleton, Vermont, which was the center of an expanding McKean family, which had emigrated from County Sligo in several waves between 1820 and 1850. The McKeans consisted of the proverbial three brothers (James, Michael, and Bryan) who came to America, only, in this case, all settled in one place, and all, at one time or another, worked as tailors.

It was natural that McGrorty, the owner of a dry goods store, would connect with the local tailors. As Irish Catholics, in an area dominated by Yankee Protestants, more than business interests brought them together. The McKeans instrumental helped establish the Catholic Church in the Castleton area, even housing the itinerant Catholic priest and providing space for the celebration of religious services.

William McGrorty, a traveling dry goods salesman, met Bridget McKean, daughter of Bryan McKean, a local farmer and tailor; they fell in love and married. This is similar to a family story of mine. My great great grandmother, Mary McKean, daughter of Michael, met William Bernard Cannon, who, so the oral tradition goes, was earning a living selling Irish lace produced by his family in County Donegal, Ireland, while traveling in New England. Love happened, her parents objected based on her youth of 16 years so they eloped. One might consider it a coincidence – two traveling salesmen meeting two daughters of two tailors named McKean as too great to be true – and these stories really represent one event, passed down two family lines. The two oral traditions are independent (neither descendent family had communication with the other in 150 years), and each had verifiable data. It may be a matter of lightning striking twice in the same family or that tailors' daughters run off with dry goods salesmen.

St Paul years In 1853, William, with more ambition than a small New England town could satisfy, moved his family westward to Minnesota Territory, which recently expanded for additional settlement, invigorating the local economy. At the same time, his brothers, Charles and Hugh McGrorty settled in Dakota County, just south of Saint Paul, the territorial capitol, where William brought his family. McGrorty re-started his dry goods business, which prospered with the Westward ex-

pansion. He established himself as a leader in several local civic development issues, such as bringing a railroad to town. He was elected to the city council for a three-year term in 1856. He was a delegate to the convention that wrote the first Minnesota State Constitution (1857-58) – the constitution intended to obtain Congressional approval for statehood. He is remembered for an amendment prohibiting taxation of real property owned by churches and charitable institutions; this superceded the original proposal allowing taxation of those properties valued in excess of $50,000.

William B. McGrorty residence, 603 Jackson, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Photo Courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society

The middle years of the 1850's were huge growth years for Minnesota and the economy of its capitol city. McGrorty speculated in land in Winona, Dakota, and LeSueur counties of Minnesota, as well as in railroad stock for a link to St. Paul with the East. Heavily leveraged, he was hit hard by the Panic of 1857. To compensate, he moved his family to a smaller house, put his political career on hold, and retrenched in other ways. He was making a comeback in the rising economy, when the Civil War hit in the spring of 1861.

Military career· Although a married man with several small children and prominent in civic and business affairs, McGrorty's patriotism impelled him to serve his country in the Civil War. His station in life as a merchant-leader, allowed him to volunteer as an officer and to provide military service in his area of expertise - that of quartermaster (the branch of the military that coordinates the logistics for getting the army supplies.) In an Army often under field leadership of men with no military experience, McGrorty provided experience for the quartermaster corps.

About December 1861, McGrorty enlisted in the Minnesota Fifth Regiment and trained until May 1862 at Fort Snelling, a few miles southwest of St Paul. His letters were few, but indicated that he was able to visit home. The Army sent some companies West to guard the frontier; the remaining went down the Mississippi River to St. Louis, then on to the war in Tennessee and Mississippi.

Lucius F. Hubbard (front row, left) seated with Lt. Col. William B. Gere, Thomas P. Gere, William B. McGrorty; all members of the 5th Minnesota Regiment, taken after the Battle of Corinth 1862. Original tintype in Minnesota Historical Society Unique Images Collection.

Photo Courtesy of Minnesota Historical Society

Letters home· The McGrorty Family Papers box at the Minnesota Historical Society contains more than 70 letters that McGrorty sent home from the war, from April 1862 to December 1864. He averaged about one letter every two weeks. His most frequent complaint-request was for more letters from home. Based on acknowledgements in his letters, his wife seems to have written monthly. Only one of her letters was in the file.

His early letters from the South focused on the landscape, the weather, the children and getting his business affairs arranged. In October 1862 he was intimately involved in the Battle of Corinth in northern Mississippi and described several encounters in great detail. Father John Ireland (later Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul) was chaplain to the Fifth Regiment and figured in several of the letters. At their Corinth camp, General Loomis said McGrorty "had the neatest tent in camp" including a fireplace and chimney.

In these letters he referred to his children as "my sweet birds" or "my doves."

'William Bernard McGrorty' continued on page 24

'William Bernard McGrorty' continued from page 23

He noted that Isabella, their oldest child, protested being called a bird. He encouraged his daughters to take piano lessons to learn to play the *Star Spangled Banner* for him when he returned; these thoughts were with him and encouraged him in the battlefield. He appreciated their attention to practicing. Education of the children was a major concern in letters to his wife Bridget.

He was hospitalized at least twice in 1863 in an "officers hospital" in Memphis with "congestion and bilious fever"; he suffered shorter attacks that confined him to his field tent for days. Consequently, he saw little field action in 1863. He remained out of the hospital in 1862 and 1864, but complained regularly of indigestion and fevers.

While participating in the Siege of Vicksburg, he was so desirous to get home that he told his commander that he was going to resign. The commander said he would not accept it and that he would not waive Army regulations requiring a complete audit of his accounts before he could leave. In his next letter, McGrorty related that the Colonel, in refusing to forward his resignation, implored the Army to promote McGrorty to Captain. The Army records the promotion as processed on 29 Feb 1864, but in his letter of 6 March 1864, McGrorty stated he had not yet been notified. Interestingly, Senator Ramsey notified McGrorty by the 12th of February that he had been promoted, and again in early March he congratulated McGrorty on the promotion. He finally received official notice of his promotion to Captain in September 1864. (This tells something about the long history of the differences in responsiveness between elected officials and members of an entrenched bureaucracy).

McGrorty described his participation in the Red River Campaign – long marches over broken ground where soldiers and horses dropped in their steps from having drunk disease-ridden water so thick he called it "mucky." He noted numerous battles with many casualties and looting of the countryside by the Union troops that so disgusted him that he "was part of such a mob" that he "will get out [of the Army] as soon as possible." He was particularly displeased by an incident where soldiers took food and drink from an old lady whose pleas for mercy were ignored and by the plundering of goods that they then sent home to their families.

In late summer 1864 he was transferred to Nashville to become part of the Union Army of The Tennessee River, organized under General William Sherman. This was the staging area for Sherman's March to the Sea. One of McGrorty's first actions upon arriving at Nashville was to visit the Catholic Chancery Office and introduce himself to Archbishop James Whelan. He intended to visit the Hermitage, the former home of President Andrew Jackson, but never got there. The Battle of Nashville intervened, keeping him in the city.

Desirous of getting closer to his family, McGrorty requested his wife visit US Senator Alexander Ramsey and former Governor Henry Sibley (then commander of the state militia) to personally request his transfer to frontier duty with other units of the Minnesota 5th. He wrote politicians; had his superior officer, Lt. Gen. William B Gere, write the senator on one occasion, and another superior officer, Col. L. F. Hubbard, do the same. The Army, for its own reasons, kept him in the South. With

Alexander Ramsey (front left), Major Baxter (front right), William B. McGrorty (back center) Date: ca. 1863. Original tintype in Minnesota Historical Society Unique Images Collection
Photo Courtesy of the Minnesota Historical Society

his promotion to Captain in September 1864 came a long furlough home in mid-December 1864.

In one of his last letters, dated 5 Nov 1864, he tells Bridget that his furlough has finally come through, that he will be home "with you and the dear birds at Christmas...although I should have preferred to be home in the summer. I almost dread the journey at that season of the year in a Minnesota climate after nearly three winters in the South."

Furlough and return to the War

Capt. McGrorty returned home about 17 December 1864, with the expectation of returning to the war effort by March 1865. He left to return on Wednesday, 15 Feb 1865, at 4:00 am. He traveled to Rochester on stagecoach with several St. Paul businessmen. They spent the evening of the 15th in Rochester, and then traveled to LaCrosse on Thursday, the 16th to connect with the railroad.

Bridget's letter to *William*

Saint Paul, Feb 16th 1865
My dear husband the clock has just struck two, just thirty four hours since you left me and this is the second note I have written to you, you will no doubt be surprised but I hope you will not be very angry about my writing so much till I would hear from you. I have set our house all to rights and have done everything just as you loved to have it done. The older children are off at school and the two little ones are telling each other that their Father has gone down the river. They call you father since that night you asked Geraldine who her Father was. I have just said the rosary and the act of contrition for you and hope you will continue to pray for us poor left at home. The snow storm lasted all day yesterday and it is thawing today so I trust you will get to La Crosse before cold weather sets in again.

I could not sleep as well last night as I have been in the habit lately when you watched over my household. Then I could sleep but now I cannot even read as I used to do before you came home but I had one consolation. I lay awake hours thinking how nicely you were resting in Rochester, and, pardon the fancy, I thought you were in the same predicament thinking of your friends at home. I will hope that good angel will guard you till you come back again to us.

I see by the morning paper that the philosophers of our saintly city are predicting another change in the weather from what we had the past two seasons. They think the spring will be wet and that immigration will make old settlers think of old times in Minnesota. I hope that we will be the case as it will enhance the value of property and that is just what we need at present.

Mr. Conner called this morning and gave me the amount of taxes due on the Inver Grove property. He said he would rather see you than find a five dollar bill but went to the Express and they told him you were gone and then he came and left the tax bill with me. His wife has had the happiness of becoming the mother of a fine little girl since I saw her last summer. You may smile when I tell you that I was quite jealous when he told me that he shook hands with you at Hastings when the Fifth were going down in 1862.

My own sweet Will, it is eight weeks tonight since [you] came home to us after such a cruel absence, do not despise me when I tell you that I never feel so lonesome after you as I do this time, pardon the writing. I have not rested my eyes much since you went away. Mother thinks I will kill myself and think of all the dangers their father has to go through for all for us and so little for himself. Dearest write me often and let me have the happiness to see your handwriting. Hoping you are well we all send our devoted love, B.W. McGrorty

A news story in the *Saint Paul Pioneer*, Saturday Morning, February 18, 1865

La Crosse, Feb. 17.
Mr. M.L. Temple and Capt. W.B. McGrorty of St. Paul were drowned near this city last evening under the following circumstances: They, in company with Mr. W.R. Carver and other gentlemen from St. Paul arrived in the city last evening, and wishing to secure berths in the sleeping car, Messrs. Temple and McGrorty started for the depot for that purpose ahead of the omnibus. They took a short cut across the ice, and it is supposed in the darkness mistook a streak of water for a beaten track. Their steps were traced to this place, where the current is very strong. The bodies have not been recovered.

Within six hours of Bridget writing him about her fears for his safety, McGrorty was dead. His remains were not recovered from the river until 1866.

McGrorty left six children. The family struggled financially for several years following his death. Life improved after Congress passed a private bill providing a pension to Bridget and child support for his minor children. Bishop Ireland provided Mrs. McGrorty with entrée into intellectual circles in Saint Paul, and salons that Bridget would attend and host over the years. Daughter Isabelle taught music before she married Robert Oxborough who owned a large tract near a village named Oxborough (now in the Minneapolis suburb of Bloomington.) Daughters Geraldine and Eugenia became well-known teachers, and later principals, in the Saint Paul schools. Molly married a local physician, James J Dewey. Son William studied law and became a local judge; son Walter worked as a salesman for local businesses. Many family descendents of William McGrorty and Bridget McKean live in the Twin Cities and throughout the USA.

Patrick L. Coleman is a research biochemist for a major diversified manufacturer by day and a family historian evenings and weekends. He is a fourth American-born generation full-blooded Irishman who has been actively researching his roots for 34 years. In addition to Coleman, his ancestry includes the following surnames in the USA: Corcoran, McMahon, Smith, Donahue, Cleary, Kinsella, Duggan, Welsh/Welch, Joyce, Feeney, Melloy/Meloy, Thornton, Lynch, Cannon, and Qualey. The author can be contacted by e-mail at plcoleman@mmm.com.

Irish Genealogical Society International Library
A Major USA Irish Genealogical Repository

by Beth Mullinax

In an issue about repositories, we would be remiss if we omitted our favorite resource – the IGSI Library in Golden Valley, Minnesota.

The IGSI Library has one of the largest collections of Irish research materials in North America. Here there are nearly 2500 books, maps, microfilm and CDs acquired from Ireland, England, Australia, Canada and the USA over the last 20 years. For a full listing of library materials, check the Library Catalog on the IGSI website http://www.irishgenealogy.org/library/libbooks.htm The collection includes the standards of Irish genealogical research and information on surnames and counties (including 589 histories.) There are materials to trace Irish ancestors in the USA as well as guides for local research. Materials help the experienced researcher and the novice.

One of the greatest resources at the IGSI Library is the Irish Days -- the second Saturday of each month, except December, when local Irish research volunteers are present to help library users. Introductory Irish research classes are offered each month.

Irish Resources

Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, a basic Irish research tool. The library owns a CD Index, the Householders Index, as well as copies of the actual books for all 32 counties of Ireland.

The complete *O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher, and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, by Dr. Albert Eugene Casey (the Casey Collection).

Analecta Hibernica, an 18 volume summary of Irish manuscripts and their locations.

Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland. Volumes 1 – 40 plus an Index of Persons and Places.

Estate Indexes for 17 counties, plus two special estate collections. These are not an index of names, but a list of estate owners/landowners by parish within the county and listing type of records. The actual records are available at the National Library or National Archives of Ireland in Dublin.

Members Tom and Mary May researching at the IGSI Library.
Photo Courtesy of IGSI

Joann Heinz, library Irish Day volunteer, helps visitors locate research material.
Photo Courtesy of IGSI

Civil Survey of 1654 – 1656, ten volumes published by Government Publications, Dublin.

Books of Survey & Distribution, 1636-1703. Volumes I through IV.

Townland maps – 169 for the Republic and 14 for Northern Ireland. The maps, scaled 1 inch to a mile and published by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, show townlands, churches, schools, towns, etc.

USA resources

Emigrant Savings Bank Records on microfilm. This includes the Index, Test Books, and miscellaneous other records, plus two volumes of tapes indices (1850 through July 1854).

Missing Friends, by the New England History and Genealogy Society, comprise eight volumes of ads posted in the *Boston Pilot* 1851 – 1920. All are indexed

by surname, places in Ireland, Canada and the USA. It's a great resource!

Famine Emigrant Books, 1849-1851, lists emigrants who landed in New York City during the famine era.

Local resources include collections of Catholic Church records, such as:

St. Patrick's Catholic Church Parish Records, LaSalle, Illinois. These include indexes and the actual baptism (1838-1879), marriage (1838-1926), and death records (1838 – 1882 and 1908 – 1925).

Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish records The library owns microfilm copies of more than 100 early Minnesota Catholic parish records.

As a branch of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, the ISGI library shares space with its collection and those of other society branches. - the Czech, the Polish, the Scandinavian, and the French Canadian Métis Genealogical Societies. The library is staffed by volunteers from the various societies. Use of the library is free to IGSI, MGS or branch members. There is a $5 daily charge for other researchers. The library is open Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9:00 am to 3:00 pm; Tuesday and Thursday 6:30 pm to 9:30 pm. It is closed during holiday weeks.

Society members from out of town, who wish to use the library's resources other than on Irish Days, can call in advance of their trip to make arrangements for research assistance convenient with their travels. Library (763) 595-9347; IGSI Librarian (763) 574-1436.

Arizona members Charlene Anzalone and Millie McManus working with Beth Mullinax during a library visit.

Photo Courtesy of IGSI

Beth Mullinax is IGSI past president and has held various other Board positions since 1983. She lectures on various research topics, basic and advanced, throughout Minnesota and several other states. She led four genealogy research trips to Ireland and has been a contributor to The Sept to just name a few of her jobs around IGSI.

Having been the IGSI librarian since its inception, she is instrumental in building the Irish research collection housed at the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Library to its status as one of the best in the USA.

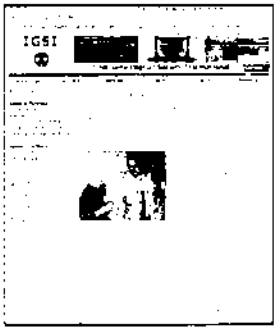
Time Keepers

A New Way to Track IGSI Volunteer Hours

Genealogists, by sheer nature, are a driven group. They search the Internet time and again for their ancestors, sifting through the information presented out there in hopes of finding just one small shred of information on their ancestors. They also willingly give of themselves to volunteer in hopes of helping others find their elusive family tree. Without these wonderful folks where would we get all that information?

The time given as a volunteer is so appreciated. There are so many places they could give their time and they chose to help us. IGSI knows it could not exist without them - so does the government. For MGS and its branches (IGSI being one of them,) to keep their non-profit status we need to keep records on how many hours are generated by our volunteers. We can also use this information to request grant money and to analyze how long it takes to get our projects completed.

We now have an easy way to record this time involvement. You can go to the new website, http://www.mngenealogy.org, and under the Members section you will find volunteer Hours.



Next time you volunteer don't forget to sign in and log your hours.

Irish Archives and Other Treasures

A Personal Journey to Ireland Enriched by Research

by Colleen McClain

Visiting the magnificent Cliffs of Moher or the astonishing Giants Causeway may be number one in tourist brochures, but the archives of Ireland's treasures top my list of the best places to see! The pleasure of sitting at an old oak table in an Irish archive, the yellowed pages of a 200 year old, handwritten document spread out before me, the hum of Irish voices in the background, is sheer bliss. Add the thrill of seeing an ancestor's name leap up from the page, and the experience is unsurpassed!

Granted, it is wise to do as much Irish research as possible from home, but a trip to search Ireland's archives propels genealogical research forward by leaps and bounds. What better reason to visit the Emerald Isle?

How could a family historian visit Dublin without being drawn into the **National Library?** Within the National Library of Ireland's (NLI) majestic walls dwell microfilmed Roman Catholic parish registers, directories, Tithe Applotment books, and Griffith's Valuations. The NLI has a searchable on-line catalog, a downloadable Reader's Ticket application form, and more available on their website. The NLI provides the added attraction of a first rate museum and a place to eat on the main floor. (The Ailliance Francaise, just down the street next to the Heraldry museum, has excellent food, too.)

After a chat with the professional genealogist, provided to visitors at no charge, climb the NLI stairs to the elegant reading room. Find a table under the glass domed ceiling, place your order at the desk, and take in the splendid room's atmosphere while waiting for your order to be brought to your table. (Microfilm readers are in an adjacent room.)

Taking a small tape recorder to quietly dictate the content of records, rather than waiting for photocopying or hand copying, saved time and was allowed at the archives I visited. Later, transcribing the tape recorded data helped me mentally sort through the bits and pieces of information collected.

The NLI has an extensive collection of landed estate records, leases, rentals, accounts, correspondence and maps. (The IGSI Library has a wonderful index of the Estate Papers in the National Library or in the National Archives IR E037). These records often contain not only the landholders' names but the tenants' names as well. I was ecstatic finding my County Carlow ancestors listed in their landlords' estate records. After leafing through the ancient handwritten pages of several packets of old manuscripts with no luck, I came to MS6000, the records of Landlord James Hans Hamilton, Carlow parish, Mortelstown (townland) in 1823. Here in an old account book were James Branagan, who paid £31 rent, Michael Timmins, who paid £36 rent but still owed £16, and Edward Timmins, who paid £31 rent. Combining this record with the Catholic parish register references created a picture of why the Timmons and Branagan families were so intertwined and their socioeconomic status at the time.

Nestled inconspicuously on a downtown Dublin side street is a nondescript building that houses the National Archives of Ireland (NAI). Like the National Library, the NAI website gives an extensive, though not complete, list

IGSI trip participants inside the National Archives in Dublin, Ireland.

Photo Courtesy of Colleen McClain

of their holdings, as well as genealogy research guidance. The website links to the county genealogy centres that usually have an index of the county's parish registers. Like the NLI, the NAI offers free consultation with a professional genealogist when you arrive.

Along with the allure of genealogical records, one advantage of searching Ireland's archives is the opportunity to speak directly to archivists. Pressed for time, the archivists are eager to help and wonderfully knowledgeable.

At the NAI, I was having a difficult time finding a resource I'd identified on their website as a "must see," so I asked an archivist for help. There wasn't time to retrieve the document, but she promised to look it up for me. It would be too fragile to photocopy but she promised to contact me if any of my ancestral names were included in the document. Amazingly, this busy woman examined the document and sent an e-mail after I'd returned home from Ireland. To my

delight, the 1768-1798 Carlow Court indictments included:

> Peter Ryan of Tinnicarrig, Co Carlow, late of Kile [Kill], indicted for unlawfully taking potatoes and corn from Robert Barron of Kile, Co Carlow, 27 December 1797.
>
> Tobias Ryan, yeoman of Carlow, indicted with Robert Hale and Daniel Lawler, for beating John Potts 'severall blows on the head and kikked (sic) him in severall parts of the body', 18 March 1769.
>
> Michael Byrne of Ballenulta, Co Wicklow (one of a gang of ten men) indicted for attacking and breaking in to the house of Martin and John Murphy of Ballesham, Co Carlow, 16 March 1769.
>
> Michael Byrne of Rathglass, Co Carlow witnessed a fight at the house of Henry Ransfords, 17 March 1769.

Another rather nondescript building, a short bus ride from Dublin City Centre,

IGSI trip participants outside the Representative Church Body (RCB) Library, Dublin.
Photo Courtesy of Colleen McClain

houses the Church of Ireland records at the **Representative Church Body (RCB) Library.** They have collections of wills, extracts from the 1766 religious census, and family pedigrees. The RCB Library has most of the Church of Ireland records and allows the public to browse the handwritten originals. Not all registers survived, and some are still tucked away in local parishes. It's good to find out if they have the register for which you're looking before you arrive. Photocopies of their church records aren't allowed, but you may send a written request for permission to photograph specific records.

As with many of the Irish parish registers, there isn't a handy index to easily find if our ancestor might be included. Knowing when and where our ancestor lived, it's worth looking at the local Church of Ireland register to see if they're listed.

Members of other denominations were sometimes included in the Church of Ireland registers. Many were like my Catholic family member, John Anderson of Carlow, whose infant son's baptism in 1847 was recorded at his local Church of Ireland.

One of my ancestors was a Church of Ireland curate. I was anxious to see the Vestry Minutes that he'd written when he was at Ballywillan parish in County Antrim. Carefully recorded in the 1735 minutes were the names of many of the parishioners:

> William Cromey and James McKay, and in the townland of Toberdornan: Corn' McNaghton, Morris McKaye, widow McKay, and Fergus McKay. In 1736: Thomas Stewart of Inlandmore, and John McLean of Ballylaggen. In 1739: Robert Stewart; and in 1742, John Stewart. In 1746, the church wardens were: James Neilson, Robert Stewart, William Campbell, Evan Christian; and the minutes included references to Paul Holmes, James Sterling of Toberdornan, and John McLeane.

Knowing our ancestors weren't wealthy land owners, many shy away from digging into the treasures at the **Registry of Deeds.** You may not find definitive

IGSI trip participants inside the Registry of Deeds, Dublin.
Photo Courtesy of Colleen McClain

answers to their lineage, but many 'memorials', i.e., summaries of the original deeds, are full of the names of people who occupied the farms, houses, cabins, etc. on the properties documented in the deeds. Street names and house numbers were scarce, so the names of the people inhabiting residences provided a way

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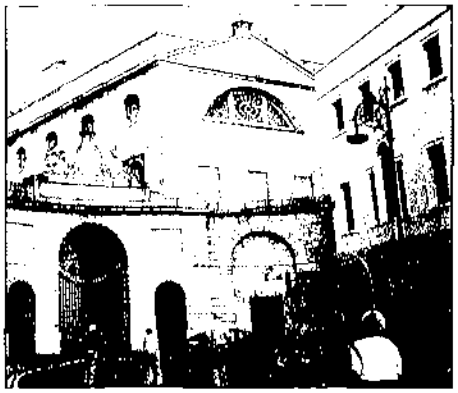
to identify a specific piece of property. If you know where your ancestors lived in Ireland (name of barony, county, and townland or town), the deeds recorded for the land holders in that area may reference your ancestor.

The Registry of Deeds, located at the



The Registry of Deeds, Dublin.
Photo Courtesy of Val Morrison

wonderful old Kings Inn on Henrietta Street (downtown Dublin, on the north side of the Liffey), holds a massive collection of deeds from 1708. If you ask for assistance, staff members gladly provide a brief tour and orientation. The deeds are indexed by surnames of leasors/grantors (person giving up the asset) as well as by county/townland/town. The Latter Day Saints Family History Library has 1708-1929 Indexes on microfilm, but not the actual memorials. The memorials are the original books where copies of deeds were recorded in memorialons, and for the most part, readable handwriting. Amazingly, despite their age, they are available to the public.

If your family was living in or near Wexford town in 1779, you might look at Book 328, page 509, Memorial number 222010, the marriage settlement between Henry Percival and Mary Waring. It refers to local residents:

> Bolton, Meadows, Fitzsimmons, Rossiter, Taylor, Williams, Seeley, Hore, Brown, Murphy Smith, Tracy, Malone, Stafford, Coldough, Franklin, Coolridge, Redmond, Royce Hearshmancy, Warren, Cregg, Twyner, Richards, Walsh, and Ram.

Or check out the 1802 marriage settlement between William Percival and Winnefred Newton King, Book 550, page 48, memorial number 362382. It refers to: Fitzsimmons, Rossiter, Taylor, Devit, Hore, Murphy, Tracy, Dickson, Cleary, and Westby.

Linen Hall Library, Belfast, Northern Ireland.
Photo Courtesy of Val Morrison

A lovely train ride takes you from Dublin to Belfast and the wonders of the **Linen Hall Library.** An elegant space with tall, arched windows overlooking City Hall in the heart of downtown, it's a wonderful place to enjoy researching and has a nice little place to lunch as well.

Among its finest treasures are the microfilmed copies of the Belfast Newsletter from the 1700s. This widely read newspaper covered stories primarily, but not exclusively, in the northern counties. A marvelous online searchable index to the Newsletter has been compiled by John C. Greene, http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/. The Library has a handy box of index cards listing the names included in birth, marriage and death notices in the Newsletter.

Tucked into the pages of the July 6th, 1830, Newsletter was this little one line gem of a death notice: "On the 28th ult. at Mossside, Mr. Archibald Stuart, formerly of Mostrayee, aged 92 years." I learned not only where my ancestor lived, but that he died on the 28th of June in 1830 and was born c.1738.

Belfast is the home of the **Public Records Office of Northern Ireland** (PRONI). It could be more aptly named the mother lode of archival treasures for Northern Ireland. It has a considerable collection of materials for all of Ireland as well. A search through the land records led to a tantalizing reference to solicitors records. They are boxes of

Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), Belfast, Northern Ireland.
Photo Courtesy of Val Morrison

unsorted, musty old papers that surely hadn't seen the light of day in years. Mixed in among the old law office collection were title searches tracing land ownership back to the 1700s, and several old family wills.

In Box D/1835/24a, tucked in amongst a pile of unsorted papers, was the 1823 Will of William Henry, farmer of Brevallen, Ballymoney parish, County Antrim. Eureka! A treasure found! It was a clue to secrets that hadn't found their way into the family oral tradition. As expected, William bequeathed his freehold estate to his sister, Mary Boyd. Unexpectedly, he bequeathed to his "reputed natural son, William Henry, £6", and to his "reputed natural daughter, Ann Henry, £6, if she is still living; otherwise to her half brother, James, and Neil McGarry in equal shares." William continues,

> I give and bequeath to James McGarry, son of Neil McGarry, late of Ballymoney, also £6 and a young cow which he already has. Also I bequeath to Neil McGarry of Brevallen, brother to the aforesaid James, £100. Also my watch, all wearing apparel, and one bed and bedding, to receive interest from the time of my decease till the principle shall be paid off. Also I give and bequeath to Jane McGarry, otherwise Oliver, £6.

In addition to the major archives, the county where our ancestor lived offers **local public libraries, museums, historical societies, etc.** to search through materials that can help us peek into our ancestors' lives. Traveling to where my ancestors lived in Ireland includes stopping at as many of these wonderful treasures as time allows. Visiting the Ballymena and Ballymoney Museums in County Antrim produced copies of family members' gravestone inscriptions that had been obliterated by time and the elements. What a thrill to find the old church records preserved by the County Louth Archaeological and Historical Society in Dundalk that included the birth records of some particularly elusive ancestors!

Even when short of time, a quick visit can be profitable. One of my fondest memories in Ireland was a quick stop at the Carlow Public Library. I stowed my luggage behind the check-out desk while scanning their local history collection. Their gracious staff photocopied articles as fast as I found them. What a treasure to read about my family's participation in the 1798 Rebellion! How sobering to read stories of the stone wall around the local landlord's demesne, near my ancestors' home. To provide employment during the famine of the 1840s, part of the wall was built from stones from an old abbey. The local histories painted a shockingly pervasive portrait of the area's widespread famine. Although famine tales were omitted from our family lore, I wondered how many in my family helped lay those stones in order to stave off starvation.

With so many genealogical treasures waiting to be discovered, the archives of Ireland will surely top of the list of the best places to see when any family historian visits the Emerald Isle! To help that trip be its most successful, here are a few references to help plan the journey:

Contact information for some Irish archives:

National Archives,
Bishop Street, Dublin 8
Phone: +353 1 407 2300
E-mail: mail@nationalarchives.ie
Web: http://www.nationalarchives.ie

National Library of Ireland,
Kildare Street, Dublin 2
Phone: +353 1 603 0200
E-mail: info@nli.ie or ReaderServices@nli.ie
Web: http://www.nli.ie

Valuation Office, Irish Life Centre,
Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1
Phone: +353 1 817 1000
E-mail: info@valoff.ie
Web: http://www.valoff.ie/

Registry of Deeds,
Kings Inn, Henrietta Street, Dublin 1
Phone: +353 1 8048412
E-mail: anna.gordon@landregistry.ie
Web: http://www.landregistry.ie/index.asp?locID=21&docID=-1

Representative Church Body Library,
Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14
Phone (genealogy quest): +353 1 492 3979
E-mail (for genealogy questions):
library@ireland.anglican.org
Web: http://www.ireland.anglican.org

Linen Hall Library,
17 Donegall Square North (enter via Fountain St), Belfast BT1 5GB, Northern Ireland
Phone: +44 (0)28 9032 1707
E-mail: info@linenhall.com
Web: http://www.linenhall.com

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Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6NY
Phone: +44 028 9025 5905
E-mail: proni@dcal.gov.uk
Web: http://www.proni.gov.uk

Local Public Libraries - most have a genealogy and/or local history section: Ireland's public libraries http://www.libraries.ie/public/

Northern Ireland's public libraries http://www.nilibraries.net/

A few excellent reference books:

Grenham, John. *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors, 3rd edition* (Dublin: Gill & McMillan, 2006). This edition of the classic book of Irish genealogy includes an exhaustive county by county listing of where to find source records as well as Internet sources for records. John Grenham is a professional genealogist formerly attached to the Genealogical Office in Dublin and was a project manager with the Irish Genealogical Project.

Hanley, Brian. *A Guide to Irish Military Heritage* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2004). Includes archival sources, museums, etc. containing information on all aspects of Ireland's military history. Commissioned by the Military Heritage of Ireland Trust.

Hanley, Dr. Brian. Dept of Modern History, Trinity College Dublin. Seamus Helferty & Raymond Refausse, editors, *Directory of Irish Archives, 4th edition* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2003) Listings for over 250 public and private institutions and organizations that hold archives available to the public: includes contact information and synopses of collections. Seamus Helferty is senior archivist. University College Dublin Archives: Raymond Refausse is librarian and archivist, Representative Church Body Library, Dublin.

Hood, Susan. *Royal Roots, Republican Inheritance: The Survival of the Office of Arms,* (Dublin: The Woodfield Press, 2002). The story of the struggle to preserve archival records through the work of the Irish Office of Arms.

O'Neill, Robert K. *Ulster Libraries: Archives, Museums & Ancestral Heritage Centres,* (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 1997). Research resources in the nine counties of Ulster province: includes locations, holdings, fees, etc. and an appendix by Brian Trainor listing Reference numbers for tithe and valuation records for the townlands in Ulster that are held at PRONI and the National Archives.

Radford, Dwight A. and Kyle J. Betit, *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors: How to Find and Record Your Unique Heritage* (Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 2001). Helpful advice for researching Irish records in Ireland, as well as in the USA.

Refausse, Raymond. *Church of Ireland Records,* (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2000). Guide to main repositories where Church of Ireland records can be found. Dr. Refausse, librarian and archivist at the Representative Church Body Library, Dublin. He has been instrumental in publishing Church of Ireland records.

Roulston,William J. *Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600-1800* (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 2005). Guide to records of English, Scottish, and Gaelic Irish for each parish in Ulster prior to 1800, including church records and estate papers. Lists location of records and how they may be accessed.

Colleen McClain, M.Div, M.S., is a Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist and former IGSI Board member. She made two family history research trips to Ireland and had the pleasure of hosting several IGSI speakers from Ireland in her home. She recently moved to Portland, Oregon, where she continues to enjoy the benefits of her IGSI membership and the fascination of Irish genealogical research.

Church of Ireland Records
The Representative Church Body Library, Dublin

by Susan Hood, Assistant Librarian and Archivist

The Archival Heritage of the Church of Ireland

An increasingly important area of work for the Church of Ireland is to present a true picture of its past, through publication and public exhibition, and by making its records and archives available to the public. Church of Ireland records are unique among Christian churches in Ireland and provide an invaluable source for genealogical and historical research. The Church of Ireland was the established or state church between the 16th and 19th centuries. Its archives chronicle not only the history of a religious denomination (the Anglican church in Ireland), but also the transactions of a part of government during this period. Parish registers, diocesan and cathedral archives, architectural drawings, maps and drawings, with a host of other manuscripts are deposited in the Representative Church Body Library (RCB Library), Dublin, which is the principal repository for the Church's written heritage.

The Representative Church Body has administered the Church of Ireland since disestablishment of church and state in 1870. Founded in 1931, the RCB Library is the theological and reference library of the Church of Ireland. Initially located at 52 St Stephen's Green, in the offices RCB, it developed as a reference and lending library for Church clergy and lay members. In 1969, the Library re-located to Churchtown, beside the Church of Ireland Theological College. Today more than 40,000 volumes cover a range of subjects, including a substantial local history and genealogy reference section.

From its establishment in the 1930's, when a number of archives and manuscript collections were deposited, the repository grew in materials through the 1940's and 50's. Then, with major administrative changes to parochial and diocesan structures (including church closures and amalgamation of parishes), the need for a more structured archival approach became apparent. In 1981, the Church appointed its first archivist and, in 1984, built archival storage accommodation. Since then, its accessions of archives and manuscripts have grown steadily. In addition to the vast parish register collections, a wide range of manuscripts and papers of private individuals connected with the Church of Ireland (both clerical and lay) form other components of the Library's collections.

Major Record Categories in the RCB Library

Parish registers

The registers of baptisms, marriages and burials comprise the most important class of parish record from a genealogical perspective. Their creation and preservation, administered by government since the 17th century, continues today subject to statute law. Although many registers were destroyed, especially in the fire at the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1922, many survived.

Almost 1000 collections are available in the RCB Library, while approximately 250 collections for the Republic of Ireland remain in local custody. Copies of all registers for parishes in Northern Ireland are available on microfilm in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), Belfast.

There are three distinct categories of Church of Ireland parish registers:

1. *Baptism and burial registers up to and including 1870, and marriage records up to and including 31 March 1845.* As these registers are public records in Northern Ireland and national archives in the Republic, they are the property of the state. A small number of these parish registers in the Republic of Ireland were deposited in the Public Record Office of Ireland in Dublin (now the National Archives) before the RCB Library was established. More recently, the RCB Library has been designated as the principal custodian of these registers from the Republic. All the registers of parishes in Northern Ireland have been microfilmed by PRONI.

2. *Marriage records from April 1845.* These were created under the terms of an act of 1844, which provided for the civil registration of protestant marriages. The RCB Library holds copies of most of these registers for parishes in the Republic of Ireland. Other registers remain in local custody.

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3. *Baptism and burial registers containing details, from 1871 onwards.* These records, which post-date civil registration, are the direct responsibility of the Church of Ireland. Many from the Republic of Ireland have been transferred from local custody to the RCB Library.

The civil registration of all births, marriages and deaths started in 1864, while protestant marriage registrations began in 1845. Therefore, the information on births, marriages and deaths contained in the second and third categories above is largely duplicated by the civil registers available in the General Register's Office, Dublin. However, the information maintained by the church in its post-1864 registers of baptisms and burials (i.e. the third category above) is not exactly the same as that required by the state. The Church of Ireland registers contain details, such as additional dates and places of baptism or burial.

The parish registers of greatest significance (those in the first category) are public records/national archives covering the years prior to civil registration. The 46th canon of the Irish Church, an act passed in 1634, required parish clergy, or their representatives, to enter baptisms, marriages and burials into a register on a weekly basis. In practice, many were extremely lax about formal record keeping. With the quality of records in individual parishes dependent on the ability and inclination of individual clerks, the time span covered by individual registers varied enormously from parish to parish. In fact, only five extant Church of Ireland registers pre-date 1650 and relatively few have survived for the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The introduction *of pro forma* registers in the early 19th century improved the record keeping. Almost half of the registers which survived the ravages of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries and were transferred to the Public Record Office of Ireland were destroyed in the fire there in 1922. Only ten collections of early registers are held by the National Archives (the successor of the Irish Public Record Office).

The RCB Library now holds most of the surviving 17th and 18th century registers, as well as marriage registers compiled after 1845, and post-civil registration baptismal and burial registers. The Library provides information about registers which have been retained in local custody throughout the Irish Republic, and will give advice about material for parishes in Northern Ireland now in PRONI. A handlist of parish registers published regularly by the Library (see the publications list) gives a concise and updated listing of its holdings in this category.

Other parish records

The RCB Library holds a wide range of other parish records which supplement and enhance the information contained in the registers discussed above. These parish records are important sources for local history research.

Two of these are vestry minute books, which record attendance at and resolutions of individual parish committees, or vestries, and related papers, such as correspondence. Until the establishment of local government in the form of rural and urban councils, the vestries were responsible for the upkeep and administration of parishes. They levied taxes to pay for services such as road repairs, street cleaning, poor relief, and for parish security in the form of constables, watchmen and beadles. Often, the vestry books include lists of ratepayers – all owners of property within the parish, irrespective of their religious denomination. The vestry books, like parish registers, vary in date range. A comprehensive listing of the books transferred to the RCB Library is provided in a handlist of vestry minute books, which is updated regularly (see the publications list).

Other common parish records include preacher's books, which record the time and day of services, the preacher's name, congregation numbers, etc.; annual reports and parish magazines; correspondence; and legal papers concerning leases for church property, appointments of new incumbents and other parish officials.

Most of the parish records in the Library are in their original format, with some earlier parish registers available on microfilm.

Diocesan Archives

The Library has custody of the papers of several Church of Ireland dioceses. Notable collections include those for Clogher (D1) which spans the period 1690-1944 and contains a vast quantity of loose papers relating to administrative affairs of individual parishes within the diocese. Another recently-catalogued collection is for Meath (D7); it spans the period from the late 17th century to the 1980's and covers the development of parishes and church communities in Meath, Westmeath, large parts of Offaly and surrounding counties. It includes census material and the working papers of several clergy members.

The largest collection of diocesan papers is from Dublin (D6), spanning the period from the 15th century to the present time.

Cathedral Archives

The RCB Library houses records and muniments of several Church of Ireland cathedrals. Material from St Patrick's cathedral, Dublin, the national cathedral (C2) covers the period between the 13th and 20th centuries; that from Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, the diocesan cathedral for Dublin and Glendalough, dates from the 12th to the 20th century. Cathedral archives include the chapter act books which record the meetings of the chapter, the body which administers cathedral affairs; their accounts, legal papers and deeds concerning cathedral property; as well as maps, plans and drawings. The Christ Church cathedral archive is a significant Irish institutional archive with its lengthy timespan and the quality and quantity of the material within it. This collection includes music scores and material concerning the cathedral choir, which is one of the world's oldest. Some of the score books and part books are particularly rare, dating to the early 18th century.

Manuscript Collections

More than 700 collections of manuscripts and private papers of individuals and institutions connected with the Church of Ireland reside in RCB Library. Of most value to genealogists and family historians are the 25 pedigree notebooks compiled by the Very Revd Henry Biddall Swanzy (1873-1932), one of a small number of Church of Ireland clergymen with strong historical interests (MS 30). William Welply (MS 80), another genealogical researcher, compiled pedigree notebooks and will abstracts before the destruction of the Public Record Office of Ireland in 1922. A collection of copy wills include, for example, wills and inventories covering the period 1542-1749, extracted from Cork diocesan registry before its destruction by Richard Caulfield (MS 384). Other manuscripts include extracts from the destroyed 1766 religious census of Ireland copied by Tennison Groves (MS 23).

Architectural Drawings, Plans and Photographs

The Library's holdings include substantial quantities of architectural drawings and plans. Most of these were compiled during the 19th and early 20th centuries when substantial re-building of churches took place throughout the country. Thirty-five portfolios of drawings of churches in individual parishes are organised by diocese. The works of James Pain and Joseph Welland, two of the most prolific Irish ecclesiastical architects in the 19th century, are represented. Six volumes of drawings by James Pain, of churches in several Munster dioceses, date from the 1830's (MS 138). Four volumes of drawings by Joseph Welland, for dioceses in the west and north of the country, date from the mid-19th century (MS 139). The RCB Library is compiling a catalogue of photographs of churches, other buildings, artefacts, clergy, laity and events.

RCB and General Synod Administrative Records

The disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1870 severed the links between church and state; it ended state endowment of clergy stipends and upkeep of Church property. The Church underwent a radical re-structuring. The Representative Church Body was established to administer the temporalities of the newly formed Church of Ireland; the General Synod was formed to legislate on issues of policy and doctrine. Many administrative papers of both General Synod and RCB, dating from the 1870's, have become archives held by the RCB Library, where they are available for consultation subject to the permission of officials in Church of Ireland House. This material includes reports and discussion papers of the General Synod; minute books and correspondence of various synod and RCB committees; legal papers, and other administrative material.

Clerical Succession Lists

Perhaps the most widely used genealogical resource in the Library is the collection of printed and typescript biographical succession lists of clergy generally associated with, although not exclusively the work of, Canon J. B. Leslie. The biographical succession lists collect personal and professional details of Church of Ireland clergy and, for the period before the Reformation, of clergy of the Church in Ireland. Similar to *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, they contain more detailed information and cover a much wider time frame. The succession lists appear as separate volumes for each diocese, with the information arranged by parish. Additional sections cover bishops and members of the chapters of the diocesan cathedrals. The format of a typical diocesan list consists of successive sections on the bishops; on deans, dignitaries and canons of the diocesan cathedral; occasionally, on vicars choral. If the cathedral was a monastic foundation before the Reformation, there may be sections on the priors

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and more important obedientiaries. The final and largest section of each list concerns the parish clergy (rectors and curates) arranged alphabetically by parish. Within each section, entries are arranged chronologically by the date of appointment to office. There is a separate index of names at the end of each diocesan list, as well as and a comprehensive four volume index of all names which appear in all the succession lists, both published and unpublished.

Church of Ireland Records in Local Custody and Other Repositories

The RCB Library is now the principal repository for the Church of Ireland archives and manuscripts. It holds nearly 1000 collections of parish registers from throughout the Irish Republic. Ten older parish collections from the Republic are held in the National Archives in Dublin. They were deposited in the Public Record Office of Ireland before the RCB Library was established as the Church of Ireland archives. The National Archives also has microfilm copies of many parish registers. By agreement with the Public Record Office of Ireland / National Archives in 1981, the RCB Library serves as depository for all Church of Ireland registers, and indeed for all the archives of the Church of Ireland in the Republic of Ireland. Approximately 250 collections remain in local custody throughout the Republic of Ireland, where they are the responsibility of local clergy. The RCB Library actively encourages them to transfer these collections to its permanent care and custody.

The RCB Library does not hold the records of parishes in the six counties of Northern Ireland unless they date from after disestablishment, and thus belong to the RCB, rather than the state of Northern Ireland. The older parish registers from these counties are public records in the United Kingdom; to avoid splitting collections, an agreement allows the Church of Ireland records to be deposited in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast, if they are not required in local custody. They may be viewed on microfilm at the PRONI.

Access to Church of Ireland Records in the RCB Library

Although the RCB Library is a private institution, it welcomes readers and visitors. The parish collections are open to all, and most of the manuscript and archive collections are available for public consultation. Visiting researchers are welcome to use the public reading rooms Monday-Friday, 9.30-1.00 and 2.00- 5.00, throughout the year. They do not need to make an appointment. On arrival they will be asked to fill in an application form, granting permission to consult the archives. Library staff will then introduce them to the catalogues and indexes, from which they can select the items they wish to consult. The Library does not carry out genealogical research. Further information is available on the Church of Ireland website, *http://www.irelandanglican.org* where there is an introductory page to the Library and another page devoted to genealogy and family history.

Parish Register Series

1. *Register of the Parish of St Thomas, Dublin, 1750-1791* edited by Raymond Refaussé 1994, €8.50 /£5.95/US$10.95 (+ postage)

2. *Register of the Church of St Thomas, Lisnagarvey, Co. Antrim, 1637-1646* edited by Raymond Refaussé 1996, €6.25/£4.25/US$8 (+ postage)

3. *Register of the Cathedral Church of St Columb, Derry, 1703-1732* edited by Colin Thomas 1997, €12.50/£8.75/ US$16.25 (+ postage)

4. *Register of Holy Trinity Church, Cork, 1643-1668* edited by Susan Hood 1998, €12.50/£8.75/US$16.25 (+ postage)

5. *Register of the Cathedral Church of St Columb, Derry, 1732-1775* edited by Colin Thomas1999, €12.50/£8.75/ US$16.25 (+ postage)

6. *Registers of the Parish of St John the Evangelist, Dublin 1619-1699* edited by John Mills 2000, €12.50/£8.75/ US$16.25 (+ postage)

7. *Register of the Parish of Leixlip, Co. Kildare, 1665-1778* edited by Suzanne Pegley 2001, €7.50/£5.25/ US$9.75 (+ postage)

8. *Registers of the Parish of St Catherine, Dublin, 1636-1715* edited by Herbert Wood 2003, €15/£10.50/ US$19.25 (+ postage)

9. *Register of the Parish of St Nicholas, Galway, 1792-1840* Edited by Brigid Clesham 2004, €12.50/£8.75/ US$16.25 (+ postage)

Texts and Calendars Series

(Published by Four Courts Press in association with the Representative Church Body Library)

1. *The Vestry Records of the Parish of St John the Evangelist, Dublin, 1595-1658* edited by Raymond Gillespie 2001, €45/£35/$45 (+ postage)

2. *The Vestry Records of the Parishes of St Catherine & St James, Dublin, 1657-1692* edited by Raymond Gillespie 2004, €45/£40/$45 (+ postage) Order direct from Four Courts Press, 7 Malpas St, Dublin 8, Ireland

Other Publications

1. *A Handlist of Church of Ireland Parish Registers in the Representative Church Body Library* 2006, €10/£8.00/US$12 (inc. economy postage)

2. *A Handlist of Church of Ireland Vestry Minute Books in the Representative Church Body Library* 2006, €5/£4.00/US$6.50 (inc. economy postage)

Details of these publications may be had from the Representative Church Body Library Braemor Park, Churchtown, Dublin 14, Ireland
Telephone (+353 1) 4923979.
Fax (+353 1) 4924770.
E-mail library@ireland.anglican.org

Dr. Susan Hood was educated in Trinity College Dublin, the University of London and the University of Ulster where she completed a doctorate on Strokestown, County Roscommon. Her work experience includes the Genealogical Office, Ireland's Famine Museum and currently as an archivist at the Church of Ireland (Episcopal) Representative Church Body Library in Dublin.

Contribute to *The Septs*

Share Your Knowledge and Experience

by Nancy Grell

Consider writing for the IGSI journal. The narrative of your unique research journey may educate and motivate other readers. Your path of discovery, including the methods and resources used along the way, could provide inspiration to a member facing a brick wall. *The Septs*, as a society based publication, thrives on the international diversity and expertise of its members. Become part of this publication. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, history and culture with those most interested in those topics.

If you have an idea for an article, contact the editor. Don't wait until the last minute. We can provide questions that help frame the content of your article and specifications for format choices.

If you know someone active in genealogy that would make a good author for the journal, send us the name and we will contact them. We welcome all contributions. If you have an item of note to the Irish genealogical community, let us know so we can include that information in the journal.

The deadline for submission of material is two months prior to The Septs publication date. Submission deadlines are 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November.

The theme for **April 2007** is Irish history and genealogy. Possible topics for articles include:

- How history affects what is recorded and how it is recorded
- History's treatment of records: examples
- Sources of Irish history: books, Internet, classes

The theme for **July 2007** is place(s) in Ireland. Possible topics for articles include:

- Geographic / political subdivisions
- Places names
- Maps, Atlases, Gazetteers
- How places relate to records
- Methods of finding places

Future themes are:

Oct 2007	Irish genealogy on the Internet
Jan 2008	Religion and church records in Ireland
April 2008	Printed resources for Irish genealogy

We welcome feedback on the journal's content and suggestions for features and additions. If an article helped you in any way, let us know.

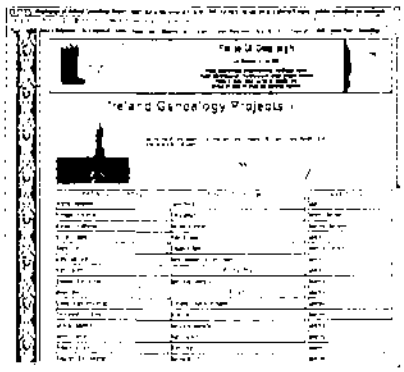
Tom Rice, Managing Editor, will work with you on any article of interest to the Irish genealogical community. E-mail: Septsmnged@IrishGenealogical.org

Ireland Genealogy Projects
Assorted Records on Irish County Websites

by Kathleen Strickland

When looking for records stored on repositories across the Internet, check the many abstracted records available in the county websites of the Ireland Genealogical Project, part of the original Ireland GenWeb project established in 1996. There is a range of sources such as Griffiths Valuations, commercial directories, landowner lists and census records.

From the main page at http://www.irelandgenealogyprojects.rootsweb.com,



click on your county of interest. Most sites allow a search using a keyword on an onsite search engine. Once you start to investigate the county website, clicking on links takes you to records both on and off the Ireland Genealogical Project. In addition to abstracted and transcribed information, most websites offer general information about the county, place names, maps and a short history. You may find surname lists, names of researchers, maps, query pages, etc.

Each county website has a different arrangement and offers diverse records and other links for searching. Rarely are all records complete for one county. There may be Tithe Applotment records for one townland or commercial directories for selected years. Most records have been transcribed in bits and pieces by volunteers, so it is not possible to tell what you will find until you visit the site.

Some county websites invite volunteers to donate transcriptions and abstracts. Ongoing projects collect obituaries, gravestone inscriptions and so forth.

The county websites offer more to explore than can be mentioned here.

Antrim
Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ballymoney: Lessors by full name with references to page numbers.

Armagh
(click on Records)
- Griffiths Valuations for Armagh, 1864
- Flax Growers Roster for Co. Armagh, 1796
- School registers for Tanderagee in Ballymore parish.

Carlow
(click on Records)
This collection includes various parish and school records—including a list of people who purchased dog licenses in Bagenalstown in 1869.
- Lucas Directory of Carlow 1788
- Registered voters in 1838
- Landowners of the 1870s.

Cavan
There is a selection of parish "notes" compiled from many sources by Al Beagan. They are arranged by parish and include some marriage and baptismal records.

Clare
This record collection holds baptisms, cemetery inscriptions, freeholders lists and more

Cork
There is an extensive list of 1870 Cork property owners and a tithe listing for the Diocese of Cloyne.

Derry
The Derry collection offers a mixed bag of records from Galbraith Church: from the Mitchell and Donaghy families; a militia roster of 1631 and more.

Donegal (Click Genealogy, then click Research Aids)
- Coast Guard officers
- Hearth Money tax lists, 1665

Down
- Ballykinlar Prison Book, 1921
- Burial index, 1700s

Dublin
This website is primarily designed to assist finding where to go to find more information about Dublin ancestors, but it does include the Dublin City Directory of 1850.

Fermanagh
- Census information
- Military records
- Cemetery transcriptions

Galway: None available

Kerry (click on Online Records)
- Church and cemetery records
- Books, papers and diaries
- Extractions from marriage records

Kildare
This website offers general information and links, as well as the 1669 Down Survey (tax list).

Kilkenny
General information and links, plus the 1669 Down Survey.

Leix/Laois (click on Records)
- Census lists
- Selections from Griffiths Valuations
- Church registers

Leitrim
- Tithe Applotments
- Selections form Griffiths Valuations
- Landowners

Limerick
Miscellaneous records such as Armagh deaths 1869-70, headstone inscriptions.

Longford
This website holds a good collection of church records.

Louth
There is a great deal of information on civil and religious divisions plus a helpful description of what is available in different regions, including the years records are available for each Roman Catholic parish.
- Census records
- Church records
- Cemeteries

Mayo
A collection of links to offsite help when searching for Irish ancestors. There is a section valuable to search an Irish ancestor involved in seafaring with the British merchant fleet.

Meath
- Census
- Church records such as a list of parishioners of Raddenstown taken by the local curate in 1802.
- Cemetery listings, both on and offsite.

Monaghan
A general site of links to offsite sources with Irish emphasis.

Offaly (Kings)
General links to offsite sources, plus a listing of major towns. Many links are broken.

Roscommon
Good collection of records, including people from Roscommon transported to Australia.
- Land records
- Certificates of Removal during Cromwell's invasion

Sligo
Mostly links to other sites, with some military records.

Tipperary
A rich site to research Tipperary roots.
- Marriage and baptism records
- Census and census substitutes, such as encumbered estates
- Newspaper clippings

Tyrone
There is a collection of cemetery inscriptions on this well-organized site. A promising list of databases is currently under development.

Waterford
This is an exceptionally easy-to-use site, with a small selection of mostly Waterford records.
- Memorials
- Census
- Headstones (some inscriptions linked to photos of headstones)

Westmeath
(Click Online Data)
- Church records
- List of murders
- Offenses committed and taken to court, 1869-70.

Wexford
This website contains general information with links to other sites containing Wexford information. It lists emigrants from Wexford to New York City.

Wicklow
There are links to mostly offsite records.
- Cemeteries
- County Wicklow people listed in the 1851 census of England.

Kathleen Strickland, an IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

The Seanachie

Reading Makes Me Write

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

Does reading inspire you to write? It does me. It inspires me to become a better writer. Reading for pure pleasure stopped several decades ago. I can no longer read a book without thinking about how the author crafted the story, structured sentences, used active verbs, or turned a phrase. Don't misunderstand me. I still get a great deal of enjoyment out of each book, but now there's something going on in the background as I read. I'm "reading like a writer."

This past summer I tackled James Joyce's *Ulysses*. If you've read it—and gotten through it all—you know that it's probably the most difficult reading on the planet. OK, so I cheated a little. I read the *Cliff's Notes* along with it. Still, as I was reading this tome, I kept thinking, "Either Joyce was on drugs when he wrote this, or he was a true genius." I think the latter is the case. The structure of the novel is so ingeniously clever. For example, who else would have thought to write the last 50 pages—Molly Bloom's soliloquy—using only eight sentences and no punctuation or capitalization otherwise? How clever is that? Yet the reader can still make sense of it. That's how you know it was written by a genius who knew exactly what he was doing. (Then again, my fiancé, Jim Warren, says my thoughts bounce around like one of those little silver balls in a pinball machine anyway, so that's why I could easily follow it.)

Although I had been unconsciously reading like a writer for a long time, it wasn't until Francine Prose came out with her book, cleverly titled, *Reading Like a Writer: A Guide for People Who Love Books and For Those Who Want to Write Them* (HarperCollins, 2006), that I became conscious of what I was doing as I read. She believes that writing workshops can be helpful, and good writing instructors can show you how to self-edit. But if you want to learn how to write and become a writer, you have to be an avid reader. When you think about it, it makes sense. How do you suppose Joyce learned how to write? Or any of the other great writers from Shakespeare to Chekhov? I'm almost certain they didn't attend writing workshops or join writing critique groups. "Well, Bill, I think you could do away with that character Iago in the third act." As Prose points out, "Though it also doles out praise, the workshop most often focuses on what a writer has done wrong, what needs to be fixed, cut, or augmented. Whereas reading a masterpiece can inspire us by showing us how a writer does something brilliantly." Writers' courses and critique groups teach you how to follow the rules of writing. Yet every masterful writer I've read breaks some of the rules, but not without purpose or a great deal of thought.

This is all well and good, you say, but how does this help me write my family history? We get ideas from reading, and we can emulate authors whose writing style or story structure appeals to us. And we can get this from reading both fiction and nonfiction, both family histories and non-genealogically related books. For example, an online writing student of mine is writing her maternal family history. She wants to write it in reverse chronological order, that is, the first section will begin with her life, the next with her mother's life, the third with her grandmother, and the last, her great-grandmother. The beauty in telling a story this way is that the story unfolds for the reader, showing how each previous generation had an impact on the current generation. The problem is it's a difficult way to craft a story because she is writing in reverse chronological order. I think one of the best ways to learn is by example, so I suggested she read a novel that was written using the same approach: *A Yellow Raft in Blue Water* by Michael Dorris. Other than this book covering three generations of women, it has nothing to do with genealogy. But my student can see an example of how another writer wrote from present to past and connected those generations. She can apply the fiction writing technique to her nonfiction family history.

I'm writing a family history now for a client that's based on her great-grandmother's and her grandfather's diaries. The great-grandmother has three daughters, all of marriageable age. She's a Brooklyn socialite, whose world revolves around church and social events, as well as her daughters' activities. Her husband seems to be on the outer fringes of his wife's and daughters' lives. The grandfather who wrote the other diary is the eligible young bachelor who married the eldest of these daughters. Does this story line sound at all familiar to you? It should, if you've read or seen Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. The great-grandmother reminded me of Mrs. Bennett trying to marry her daughters off to well-to-do bachelors. And the grandfather who married the eldest daughter reminded me of either Mr. Darcy or Mr. Bingley. That's where I got the idea for how I would craft this

client's family history. Granted, I'm no Jane Austen when it comes to writing, but I can mimic her style enough so that the reader will also see the parallels.

Reading like a writer doesn't mean just looking for ideas to craft your family history, but also studying how the story is written and how the writer puts sentences together, using verbs, adverbs, and adjectives. One of my favorite examples of well-written sentences comes from Frank McCourt's *Angela's Ashes*:

> Out in the Atlantic Ocean great sheets of rain gathered to drift slowly up the River Shannon and settle forever in Limerick. The rain dampened the city from the Feast of the Circumcision to New Year's Eve. It created a cacophony of hacking coughs, bronchial rattles, asthmatic wheezes, consumptive croaks. It turned noses into fountains, lungs into bacterial sponges.... From October to April the walls of Limerick glistened with the damp. Clothes never dried: tweed and woolen coats housed living things, sometimes sprouted mysterious vegetations. In pubs, steam rose from damp bodies, and garments to be inhaled with cigarette and pipe smoke laced with the stale fumes of spilled stout and whiskey....

Now that you've read this paragraph, go back and re-read it. Slow down and pay attention to every word. Notice how tight his writing is. Each word has a purpose. Every adverb or adjective is there for a reason. There isn't a single stagnant "to be" verb: *is, was, were, am, being, been, have, has, had*. All the verbs McCourt chose are active. Do you think he just spewed this paragraph out in a few minutes? I doubt it. I'm sure he spent a great deal of time picking just the right words to make these images come alive on the page. Remember, writing is easy; good writing is difficult.

But you can write like a Frank McCourt, too, by paying attention to how other writers write and by being aware of your own writing. "All the elements of good writing depend on the writer's skill in choosing one word instead of another," says Prose. So learn how to be a good reader and how to read like a writer. As you read, notice all of the nuances of how the master writers write. It will inspire you and make you a better writer.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *a Salt Lake City-based researcher, is a Certified Genealogist who holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research. She teaches nonfiction writing online at www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History and Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. Sharon can be reached through her Web site at www.SharonCarmack.com.*

Volunteer of the Year

Beth Mullinax

At the November 2006 Quarterly meeting, Beth Mullinax was honored as the IGSI Volunteer of the Year. She was nominated by the Board for the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) Volunteer Hall of Honor. Though she was not inducted this year, Beth received special recognition for her outstanding service to the genealogical community.

Beth Mullinax receiving the FGS award from Kathy Lund.
Photo Courtesy of IGSI

Serve on the IGSI Board 2007-2008

Call for Volunteers

Now is your chance to make a difference. Are you interested in serving as an IGSI board member? Nominations are now open. The election is in May, with new members starting officially in July. Contact Past President Valerie A. Morrison at valmorrison@earthlink.net for more information.

Thank you for your consideration. Your involvement keeps our society strong.

Searching Library Holdings Online

Online Library Catalogs, WorldCat, and NUCMC

by Tom Rice, CG

I love books and manuscripts, but I am not a card catalog fan. Searching for a particular book or finding a library owning that book is faster and more convenient using online search tools. This article presents three search tools: Online Library Catalogs, WorldCat, and NUCMC.

Online Library Catalogs

The ability to use an online library catalog is an essential tool for serious library researchers. Many libraries no longer maintain or provide a card catalog. Their online catalog is generally available both in the library and over the Internet. Availability on the Internet is an advantage because, regardless of a library's location, its holdings are searchable from home. This is something to do before visiting or making a request for research services. Online catalogs are most helpful when used to their full advantage.

Step One: Read the Help Section. Each catalog has its own peculiarities. What works as a search strategy with one may not work with another. How and if wildcards can be used differs from library to library. How search results are presented and your ability to change the search may differ. How plurals or cases are handled also varies from library to library. Read the help pages!

Step Two: Use the Advanced Search Facility. Limit a search or try an alternative approach using more search fields. When a search results in too many hits, pare down the results. Limit the findings by one or more factors such as years of publication, language, location or family name focus. Conversely, if only one or two bits of information are known about a work, the advanced search page provides a place to search by the specific information.

Step three: Look at the Full Catalog Listing. Many online catalogs present search results in different levels of detail. The default is often a stripped down listing of the essential information about a work, and is little more than a bibliographic listing (or citation). Online catalogs can generally be set to show a full catalog citation. This provides more than usually seen on a card. These listings often detail what the work covers along with the terms used to catalog the work. The full descriptions offer information as to how useful the work is for your purposes. Use the catalog terms list to refine and refocus your search. Catalog terms are often live links that you can click on to see the library's holdings using the same catalog term.

To become more comfortable using an online library catalog, try several searches for familiar works using your local library. Ask your local librarian for a short tutorial.

WorldCat: Find Books and Library Holdings

Finding the repository having the source you need is another new skill for researchers.

One of the most useful hunting tools is WorldCat, the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) catalog. The OCLC provides computer services to 41,000 libraries in 112 countries and territories around the world. When created, it offered its services exclusively to and through libraries. Its search capabilities are now available to the general public. WorldCat searches for books, music, videos and articles.

There are two ways to access this catalog. One is through WorldCat's search page at http://www.worldcat.org by entering an author's name, a title, or an ISBN number. Use the advanced search facility to limit a search by language, format or range of publication dates. The second way to search WorldCat is using the plug-ins provided for Internet Explorer or Firefox browser. The plug-ins can be downloaded from http://www.worldcat.org/works/default.htm

What do you find when searching WorldCat? First, you see a list of works matching the search terms. Click on one of these; to see a list of the libraries holding that work. That list can be short or long depending upon how common is your sought after work. To make these results more useful, enter your location (a zip/postal code, state, province or county). A resulting list of libraries owning your item is arranged by how close they are to you.

Click on a library owning your title brings up that work's catalog listing. This varies by library. In some instances you see the catalog listing. With other libraries, you see their online catalog search page that you may use to see how they cataloged your targeted work.

WorldCat helps find a full citation for a work. You may have a title or partial title for a work used in your research, and, as you finish writing your family history, you want the full citation. WorldCat comes to the rescue.

As an example, I searched for a small book written about one branch of my family. I knew the title included the name of my great great grandmother's brother, so that was my search term. Putting in "Luke R Haughey" gave three listings. One was to an article, the other two were two editions of the booklet. (One listing was to the original printed in 1917. The other pointed to a Higgison Books Co. reprint). Clicking on the first showed a list of 10 libraries. Putting in my zip code, the closest library was only 12 miles away. (The other six libraries ranged from 227 miles to 1535 miles removed). Clicking on the closest library's name provided a list of books with my target listed first. Clicking on that provided the full catalog entry. Clicking on "Library Information" showed the library home page with details about hours etc.

Another WorldCat trick is the ability to create an Internet Explorer favorite or Firefox bookmark link to any catalog listing. Go to "Create a WorldCat link for an item" page to link to any catalog listing using the ISBN number for a book, an ISSN number for a periodical or the OCLC number. This is handy to repeatedly go back to a listing, or to search directly with the ISBN or ISSN numbers.

NUCMC: Find Manuscripts and Manuscript Collections

Manuscripts are often overlooked as a genealogical information source. Knowledgeable genealogy researchers are on the lookout for manuscripts that relating to their ancestors or family. Manuscripts may include letters or another researcher's unpublished family histories and supporting documents. Manuscript collections may contain company files and personnel records, reports of government agencies, and much more.

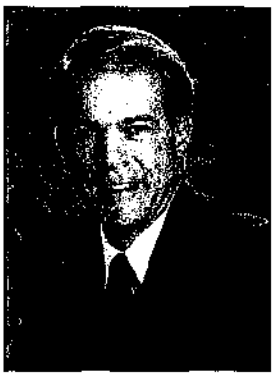
NUCMC (pronounced "Nuckmuck") is a union catalog of manuscript collections in the United States. A "union catalog" is a single catalog that contains records about materials in several collections or libraries. "Manuscripts" is a record category covering a vast range of materials in raw or unpublished form.

The Library of Congress created NUCMC in 1959 as a manuscript catalog. From 1959 to 1993 the NUCMC catalog was in a printed format. The online version, covering 1986 to the current day, somewhat overlaps with the print version. Many libraries hold the printed versions, which can be accessed online through ArchviesUSA, a subscription service available through some libraries.

A NUCMC listing provides the manuscript collection's author and title, and a link to the full record. If the holding repository published an online guide to the collection there will be a link to that also. Click on "More on this record?" to find detailed information about a manuscript or manuscript collection. This is amongst the richest cataloging information provided online.

The NUCMC web site is http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/index.html. When you visit this site, read the detailed help material, especially "Questions on searching." Another useful link on the site is "Archival/ Manuscript Repositories." This lists more than 5000 repository websites holding primary research materials. It is worldwide and arranged geographically. There are 48 Irish repositories listed.

Try these new library tools. They make libraries more useful and accessible than ever.



Tom Rice, CG is a professional genealogy researcher lecturer, teacher and writer. He is the managing editor of The Septs, a director of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, past treasurer and co-first vice president of IGSI and a genealogy help desk volunteer for the Minnesota History Society. He can be contacted at info@heritagehunters.com.

Limited Access to Collection
County Armagh, Northern Ireland

by Linda Miller

If you have roots in the southern Ulster or bordering counties, there's a gem of a research library in County Armagh with a local focus and a wonderful collection of hard to find, historical material that will help make the story of your ancestors lives real and compelling. Situated in an elegant old Georgian building in the city of Armagh, the library holds a collection of rare and valuable books spanning the period from the 17th century to today.

The library first opened as the Newry Free Library on September 13, 1897. It is now part of the Southern Education and Library Board, which covers County Armagh, parts of counties Down, Tyrone, Antrim and Londonderry and several formerly independent town libraries. Its collection covers the histories and culture of most of the towns, villages and parishes of the area.

According to the Southern Education and Library Board Library Service, the Irish and Local Studies Library offers "full research facilities, individual attention and informed advice and guidance from professional members of staff who are subject specialists."

Items in the collection include:

- Local and national newspapers and journals covering the 18th century through current issues. This includes political and literary magazines. The newspapers cover national as well as counties Armagh, Down and Tyrone and the counties bordering south Armagh.
- Genealogy and local studies
- Coverage of Irish linen trade, railways, famine reports, Irish regiments, the 1798 Rebellion
- Old and current maps mostly covering major towns and villages in Armagh, Down and Tyrone
- Literature including poetry, plays and fiction, criticism and literary history, some in the Irish language
- Special collections of rare 18th and 19th century pamphlets on political life, economic and religious issues
- Works of authors from this part of Ireland including the Francis Crossle papers on Newry history; James Stuart's "Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh", published in 1819 and works by Rev Henry Boyd, who was the first to translate Dante into English.
- Journals
- Postcards and photographs of former times
- Historical works, including the Irish linen trade, railways, Irish regiments, church history, directories, the 1798 Rebellion, famine reports and two manuscripts relating to the Armagh Hospital.
- A large collection on the history and theology of all denominations, including individual parish histories. Armagh is the ecclesiastical center of Ireland.
- Linen Hall Collection of political journals from the "Troubles"
- Cessation and Censures against all Confederates, Printed in Kilkenny, 1648 (Reprinted, 1673)
- School Report and Attendance books
- Collection of individual club histories
- Year books, early nineteenth century to the present, providing information on people and places
- Surveys outlining architectural features of buildings in towns, villages and rural areas in most of Northern Ireland
- Ordnance surveys, nineteenth century to the most recent,1901 Census for County Armagh, Board of Guardian Minutes for Armagh & Newry Poor Law Union Districts.

There is nothing like setting foot on the ground your ancestors trod to help understand your family's history. Spending time in libraries near their home place and immersing yourself in the local history and culture is a bit like time travel. You begin to understand how the particular conditions, culture and politics of your ancestor's time affected their everyday lives

The importance of place is often under-appreciated by family researchers. Most are on a quest to discover names of ancestors and the significant dates in their lives but unless those facts are set in the context of a place in time, we miss the reality and drama of their story. If you are one of the genealogists who plan to write about your ancestors, learning these things will help write a meaningful account of their lives.

If you visit the Irish and Local Studies Library, you will be impressed by the lovely city and enchanting countryside. Armagh is Ireland's oldest city. It's the ancient capital of Ulster as well as the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland. Called the City of Saint Patrick, who founded it, Armagh is also the burial place of Brian Boru. The history of Armagh spans 6,500 years of civilization. Two beautiful cathedrals stand on hills above the city. Both are named St. Patrick's, one is Church of Ireland and one is Roman Catholic.

Put aside any concerns you have about safety in Northern Ireland. You are no more likely to have a problem there than any other place. The political violence of past years has ceased. I was there when things were still very unsettled and I had no problems, other than occasionally forgetting to drive on the other side of the street.

There is a new wrinkle regarding this research library. The library has recently lost space and as a result it's been forced to place a large part of its collection in storage. Visitors need to request the items they want to use 48 hours in advance. This a huge inconvenience, especially for those coming from abroad. Imagine taking the trip of a lifetime to find your Armagh roots and discovering after coming from North America, Canada or Australia, that the material you hope to see is in storage and it will be available in two days for you to view!

Contact the library before you arrive to tell them of your visit, ask their recommendations for materials that would be useful in your research and request those materials be reserved for the dates of your visit.

The loss of easy access to materials is very disappointing for those who use this library. Local researchers are upset about the difficulty of access to the collection. Such a move by the Library Board is hard to understand at a time when the city and district are working to promote tourism (including genealogical tourism) to South Armagh. They created the South Armagh Genealogy Project, which includes a website for Armagh researchers. http://www.visitarmagh.com/link_open.php?url=http://www.sagp.org Funded by the South Armagh Tourism Initiative, the project is supported by several other programs and government entities.

The library controversy resulted in local newspaper coverage and letters to the editor, but so far, not in reversing the decision to reduce the library's space. My letter to the editor of the Ulster Gazette was published in September.

The Irish and Local Studies Librarian is Mary T. McVeigh, the library's administrator. Located at 39c Abbey Street in Armagh, the library is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. except for Thursday when it remains open until 8:00 P.M. Plan to go out to lunch while you're there because the library closes every day between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. The phone number is +44 (0)28 3752 7851 and the email address is IrishandLocalStudies.selb@ni-libraries.net.

Other Nearby Resources:

Not far from the Irish and Local Studies Library is Armagh Ancestry which has useful records for genealogists with Armagh ancestors. The County Armagh baptism and marriage records are computerized and they will search them for a fee. They will conduct a manual search in the non-computerized records. They are open five days a week from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and if you would like an appointment with their genealogist, Mr. Brian McCrory, contact them in advance.
Telephone: 028 3752 1802
Email: ancestry@armagh.gov.uk.

There is the Armagh Public Library, which bills itself as "Five hundred years of books and art in a Georgian setting". This research-only facility is not likely to be fruitful for genealogists but mention must be made of this stunning library founded in 1771. Filled with rare and valuable books dating as far back as 1488, the collection includes Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World, 1614, and the original "Gulliver's Travels" by Jonathan Swift. Not to be missed.

Linda Miller is the current president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

If you would like to help those trying to ensure reasonable access to the collection at the Irish and Local Studies Library in Armagh, you can email or write to the editor of the newspaper in the city of Armagh. Be sure to mention your ancestral connection to County Armagh.

The Ulster Gazette
Ulster.gazette@ulsternet-ni.co.uk or
Ulster Gazette
56 Scotch Street
Armagh, Northern Ireland
BT61 7DQ

The New IGSI Website
Dreams Becoming Reality

by Patricia Cady Eaton, Website Editor

Take a look at the updated IGSI website at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org. It is a fulfillment of dreams: an enhanced website to serve members and to bring our society's attention to the world of Irish genealogists.

Major strides toward our website goals were made last January with the development of a separate members-only section with the capability to update member information and to renew membership. The expanded surname interest list was available online to be searched and updated at any time. Recent issues of *The Septs* were available for either reading online or downloading as PDF files. The bookstore catalog was online with a downloadable order form.

Our site took another major leap forward in recent months. There's a new look - alert, alive, organized. The front page is full of good news and lists coming events. Road signs lead to main areas and quick access to their details. Shortcuts appear on most website pages at the bottom of the green column - quick links to the Library, an Ireland Map, Comments, and Donate. We want your feedback and hope you consider donating help with projects and purchases, such as adding church-record microfilms to the IGSI library holdings.

It would destroy the discovery fun to provide a complete list of what is new. Here are a few favorite areas:

- Volunteering – It's blossoming under Diane Lovrencevic's nurturing (see Our Society -> Volunteering).
- The Bookstore Catalog. Browse the catalog and the offerings available. Many items are not readily available elsewhere. Purchase books directly online using PayPal or a credit card.
- Irish Periodicals. The index of genealogically significant entries in our library collection directs to heretofore buried information.
- Join! Points prospective new members to the benefits page. Tell them about the "discounts on...Research Help by our experienced Irish staff", a key reason to join.
- Research Guidelines. It is a brief how-to guide through the highlights of searching for Irish ancestors. It's divided into seven well-organized, quick to read chapters. Move from chapter to chapter via the list of links in the green column. This section will be expanded over time
- Improved Members Only section. After logging in the same way as on the recent site, look at the Members Home Page and Surname Search. All past issues of *The Septs* are available to read online or download. Nonmembers can buy electronically delivered back issues of *The Septs* online. The section is filled with Irish related data files-many carried over from the old site, with new ones added.

A good website is never finished - nor is this project finished. We plan for additions and changes. As time allows, we will fill in the site's sparse spaces:

- Links. A newly re-organized and expanded list of links that we believe will be helpful for your research.
- Indexes. More indexes to Irish genealogical journals in our collection. Don't forget you can order a copy of articles that interest you.
- Records. More transcribed and abstracted records: Irish cemetery stone transcriptions, cemetery records, church records and civil records from both Ireland and throughout the Diaspora, with an introduction to each file that places the information in context, and
- More documents to make researching from home more fruitful.

Like every house ever built, we moved in with much done but with bits here and there to finish. We are volunteers on this side of the website, putting our semi-buried talents to work on a new challenge. We had the good fortune to hire a talented technical person who, after finishing her paid stint, stayed to volunteer her invaluable time. Recently Mary Schaenzer joined the team as website co-editor. Together the team will make dreams for this site come to fruition.

Would you like to help expand the website dreams and make new ones? Visit the site and go to "Our Society -> Volunteering -> Opportunities", to see what needs to be done and how you can help.

A Genealogist's Home is a Repository

Preserve Your Research

by Nancy Grell

My response to negative comments concerning my proliferation of notebooks, file cabinets, and photo albums is "My home is a repository." Being labeled a "pack rat" holds no shame for me. A repository by definition includes "anything that is stored safely or preserved for possible re-use". That's what I do. I file, copy, document sources, and protect my genealogy related documents so that my granddaughter will be able to follow my research with little trouble.

I make color copies of old documents and newspaper articles. The copies go in my resource notebooks and the originals are in acid-free protectors. I follow a similar course with photos – the originals are preserved. I make plain copies to mark up with names, places, etc. for the notebooks. Thanks to technology, I keep CDs with copies of important photos. My genealogy software program requires that I document sources for the data entered. Until writing this article, I never recognized how seriously I take my position as the family historian.

Part of my repository responsibility is gathering genealogy gems (or copies thereof) from relatives so that they are not tossed out or lost. Genealogists know the value of the most insignificant clue found in the unlikeliest of places, but do our relatives? Items tucked away in attics that may not seem important or valuable to those uninitiated in genealogical pursuits, could be just what we need to break through that brick wall. When I started my research, I contacted relatives to tell them what I was pursuing and asked for any stories or items that could help my research.

Now that I have advanced knowledge, it's time to contact my family again to ensure that that the smallest evidence hasn't been overlooked. In addition to the usual family bibles and photos of people, did an ancestor leave any of the following as a clue?

- Funeral cards, obituary notices, newspaper clippings.
- Letters and postcards (a postmark may mean more than the content)
- Organization membership information.
- Seemingly insignificant photos – clues can be found in clothes, scenery, old vehicles, pictures of houses, places of business, or farms.
- Household items or jewelry that has been passed down through generations. (One researcher wrote a family story based on tracing the history of a particular vase.) With a bit of detective work into its beginnings, a piece of antique furniture could easily inspire a story.
- Military uniforms, medals, and associated documents.
- Trophies, yearbooks, church histories, souvenirs.
- Old pay stubs, work correspondence, pension records, insurance stubs, and medical records.

If any items surface, ask if you could either keep them safe or make copies and in your source documentation include the name of the person holding the original.

My father passed away 40 years ago. I had his billfold in a drawer but hadn't looked at it in years. Once I started my genealogy pursuits, I wanted to write his story. I researched the membership cards he had in there and was able to add pages of colorful detail describing the organizations, their mission and nature of the membership.

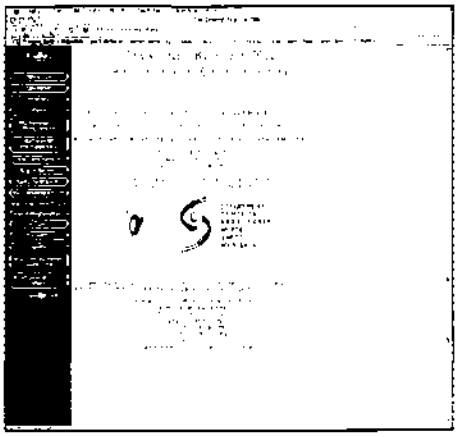
I think of the beginning genealogist who visited the library on an Irish Saturday. She was apologetic for having only a few pieces of information. Unbelievably she produced an immigration document that named her ancestor's Irish townland. She had no idea of its importance. In the same way, relatives may have the smallest piece of information that is a vital clue to our ancestry. Find it and preserve it in your home repository.

Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI.

Major Repository Websites Links

by Mary Wickersham

General Register Office (Northern Ireland), Belfast: *Order copies of civil registrations of birth, marriage, adoption and death records online:* http://www.gro-ni.gov.uk/index.htm.



General Register Office (Republic of Ireland), Dublin: *Order copies of civil registrations of birth, marriage, adoption and death records via mail or fax:* http://www.groireland.ie/

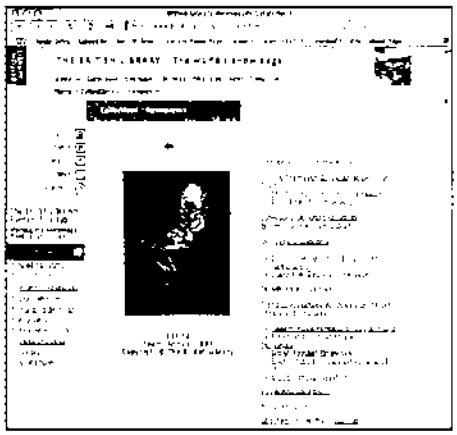
Land Valuation Office: *Search for valuation details of current properties; order maps and 19th century property information from their archives for a fee.* http://www.valoffice/

The National Archives of Ireland: *Genealogy section provides a description of the records available (some church records, censuses, Tithe Applotment, wills and estates records). Also helpful are a list of researchers for hire and the Genealogy Links page:* http://www.nationalarchives.ie/genealogy/index.html

National Library of Ireland: *If you're planning a research trip to Dublin, visit prior to your trip for information on access to the library. The website provides descriptions of the library's holdings of church films, directories, newspapers and estate records.* http://www.nlireland.ie/f_gen.htm

Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI): *Visit their website prior to your Belfast research trip to learn about their holdings. Includes a list of researchers for hire.* http://www.nicon.org.uk/records/uk/NI/usingproni#subject

The British Library: *Visit their website for more information. There is a trial version of their newspaper archive on-line.* http://www.bl.uk/collections/collect.html



While these organizations may not be records repositories themselves, these websites may contain useful information:

Clare County Library: *Extensive online transcriptions of census, directories, school registers, and history of Clare families:* http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/genealogy/genealog.htm

Interment.net: *A submission-based listing of cemeteries and burials, depth of information varies widely, but you may get lucky and find an ancestor's headstone transcription:* http://www.interment.net/ireland/index.htm

Leitrim-Roscommon Genealogy Website: *Several searchable databases, including the 1901 census for Leitrim and Roscommon. Also temporarily housing the IreAtlas townland database for all of Ireland for the 1851 census:* http://www.leitrim-roscommon.com/index.html

Shaw's Dublin Directory, 1850: *Transcription of the 1850 directory; entries include location and occupation, with some helpful notations about spelling other differences the transcribers found:* http://www.dublin1850.com/dublin1850/index.html

Ireland Old News, Irish Death Notice Index: *An index of 53,196 obituaries of people who were born and/or died in Ireland, or whose deaths were mentioned in Irish newspapers (including newspapers in U.S., Canada, and Cork):* http://www.irelandoldnews.com/obits/

Irish Family History Society: *Directory of Parish Registers Indexed in Ireland and A Table of Church of Ireland Parochial Records available for purchase.* http://homepage.tcom.net/~ifhs/

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

Excerpts from *The Irish Standard* (1894 to 1920)

Limerick

"Miss Josephine Allison, of Killaloe, was awarded £250 in Dublin on Feb. 4 for breach of promise of marriage. She was awarded £400 damages on the following Friday against the father of the defendant for libel."

The Irish Standard,
Saturday, March 9, 1907

Monaghan

"A fashionable marriage took place in St. Macarten's Cathedral, Monaghan, on Tuesday, February 5, the bride on the occasion being Katie, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Duffy, Rockfield House, Clone, and sister of the Rev. John Duffy, Ellendale, North Dakota. The bridegroom was Francis Mulligan, who resides near Clone."

The Irish Standard,
Saturday, March 9, 1907

Cork

"Castletown here has become of place of much commercial importance since it became a chief naval base of the British fleet. Previously Malta was the chief base. Henceforth warships will remain at Castletown for nine months of the year instead of three months."

The Irish Standard,
Saturday, March 9, 1907

The Saturday, Feb. 9, 1907 issue of *The Irish Standard* reported a blizzard which crossed the country Monday and Tuesday, following a three week spell of severe cold temperatures. The blizzard dumped 24 inches of snow on Chicago, produced temperatures of -32° (Fahrenheit) in St. Paul, -48° below in McHenry, N.D., -22° in Sioux City, Ia., -23° in La Crosse, Wis. New York received 10 inches of snow. Train rails were breaking due to the cold, and trains were either not running or given orders to go slowly. *The New York Times* reported that McHenry area farmers were burning barley and fence posts because no trains could make it through and they had run out of coal and gasoline. At least six people froze to death.

On a lighter note, *The New York Times* reported (March 11, 1907) on sheepherder Dan Carrigan's visit from Australia to New York to find his brother Mike after parting in Ireland 40 years prior. Dan stayed with Mrs. Volger, a New York relative of his neighbor. He advertised in the "Lost" column of the *Times*, Mike's neighbor read the notice and brothers were reunited. "And, can my eyes be serving me aright?" said Dan, then the two men began to cry. The emotion was too much for them. Mike's son also began to cry, and Mrs. Volger, not wishing to be unsympathetic, cried too." Dan, who was sleeping on Mrs. Volger's kitchen floor because he could not sleep in a bed after all his years in the bush country, planned to return to Australia, after visiting Texas and Mexico to see how they worked with sheep.

Resource County Leitrim
Compiled and Published by John Hunter

Brisbane, Australia, 2004 and 2006
Disk 1 - $15.08
CD Reviewed by Tom Rice, CG

This is a resource that should be added to every County Leitrim researcher's library. This CD presents the same richness of data and useful variety of data arrangements as the two County Roscommon CDs reviewed above.

The major headings in the table of contents include:

- Introduction
- County Leitrim Townland Index
- County Leitrim Civil Parishes
- County Leitrim Catholic Parishes
- County Leitrim Church of Ireland Parishes
- County Leitrim Maps
- County Leitrim Griffith's Valuation Records
- Leitrim County Library
- Research Notes
- Examples of the Records Available for Most Parishes and Townlands
- Distribution of Surnames in County Leitrim 1854.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

The Census Records and What You Can Find

by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: Is there anything new in genealogy going on in Ireland? I'm trying to fill in 'holes' in my ancestors' genealogy and am hoping new resources will be made available.

Kate Says: This summer I attended the FGS Conference in Boston which was heavily slanted to Irish research. (Audio records of the talks can be downloaded from http://www.lara.com. Put "FGS" into the search box to see a listing of 230 audio files.) Before I left for Boston, I received the latest copy of Irish Roots, published by Belgrave Publications, Cork, Ireland, so I do have news on what is happening in Ireland.

First, the Irish and the Canadians are cooperating in an effort to put the 1901 and 1911 Irish census on-line, free of charge. Many of our ancestors left before 1901, but it will be fun to check out the places were our ancestors lived in the 19th century and see if any of our surnames are still there. Who knows, they could be a relation. For our members whose ancestors came over in the late 19th or early 20th century, they will be able to find family. (http://www.collectionscanada.ca)

The greatest news is that all the indexed parish records done by the various 32 counties In Ireland, will be put on-line. I know, this is almost too good to be true! There will be a charge for a search. Because of the different computer programs that were used to index these files, it will be quite awhile before this is up and running! There was no completion date mentioned.

Finally, we have all noted the increasing interest of the Irish people in genealogy. As more genealogy groups spring up in Ireland, more information becomes available. Several examples are:

* The Genealogy Society of Ireland, Dun Laoghaire, County Dublin; http://www.familyhistory.ie
* The Lisburn Branch of North of Ireland Family History Society, Belfast, Northern Ireland; http://mysite.orange.co.uk/lisburnnifhs.
* The work being done by Noel Farrell, County Longford, Ireland, with his Roots Books (30 to date.) Each books contains the 1901 and 1911 census for the subject town, Griffiths Valuation and corresponding map, electors register, old photos, pub list, commercial directories and brief histories. (Check out the IGSI bookstore to find out if you ancestor's town is a subject of one of Farrell's books.)
* Eneclann digitizes many resources from the National Library and Archives and make them available on CD ROM, http://www.eneclann.ie.
* The Representative Church Body (RCB) Library, Dublin, publishes various Church of Ireland parish records and vestry minutes from parishes throughout Ireland. Our friend Susan Hood keeps us updated on their new publications. (Her article on the RCB Library is in this issue of The Septs.) http://www.ireland.anglican.org/library/.

Updating the MGS Library

Technological Additions

At one time genealogical libraries were the "only game in town" when it came to getting genealogical research advice. You needed the time to go through books, church records and sometimes cemeteries. That is not the case any longer. Technology has opened the way to an abundance of information with the ease and speed of the Internet.

The MGS library has recognized this fact and is updating the library's technology. A three-year plan has been established for technology in the library and it is underway right now.

Four new computers replaced out of date machines in the library already. The technology committee spent the month establishing a network and reconfiguring how the software will work on all machines. January will bring wireless Internet service to the library, another two computers, Ancestry (the library edition) and Heritage Quest.

The technology committee has other ideas to help the researcher and the library that include automating the sign-in process, classes on software and how to use the Internet for genealogical research. They want to be sure to continue to update and expand the technology used in the library but not to forget the people who use it.

Change is inevitable and in this case exciting. For the researchers who already use technology this will provide another avenue and for those who are just starting down this road MGS wants to help you discover what you might be missing.

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

October, November, December 2006

HERE –
We welcome and thank IGSI members that travel great distances to visit the IGSI library. If you provide notice of your trip, we may be able to have some preliminary research completed before your arrive. Often we are able to schedule a volunteer to meet you at the library during your limited time. Please contact librarian@IrishGenealogical.org with any questions.

Castle Garden Port New York NY - Castle Garden was the port of debarkation in New York 1830 until 1892 when Ellis Island opened. It's free: http://www.CastleGarden.org.

Indiana The Federation of Genealogical Societies annual conference will be held in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, August 15 – 18, 2007.

Utah – January 8 – 12, 2007, the Utah Genealogical Association's Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy is offering a week of in-depth instruction on Irish genealogical research. Details on the website http://www.infouga.org or call toll free 1-888-INFO-UGA or email institute@infouga.org.

THERE
Ireland. Irish Origins has too many Irish records to name here, including Griffith's Valuation. They charge, but it is minimal. Try it and give us your reactions: http://www.irishorigins.com.

Galway Ireland – New address for the Galway Family History Society (West Galway) is: St. Joseph's Community Centre, Shantalla, Galway, County Galway, Ireland.
E-mail: ga waywestroots@eircom.net http://www.irishroots.net/galway west.asp.

Limerick Ireland - The Limerick Genealogy Centre has re-opened. Their website is: http://www.limerickgenealogy.com. E-mail: research@limerickgenealogy.com. I received a list of their sources and an application. If anyone is interested in copies, e-mail me at: bmkerry@tcc.net Their postal address is: Limerick Genealogy, c/o Limerick County Library, 58 O'Connell Street, Limerick City, Ireland.

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can order records on-line. Their new web site is: http://www.gro.gov.uk. Records begin 1 July 1837 for births, marriages, and deaths.

CLANS TOO!
Clans of Ireland Ltd. – Website to check for clan information: http://www.theclansofirelandlte. IGSI has not received any information on clan get togethers but possibly this website may help you.

Moriarty – For information on the Moriartys and a free issue of their newsletter, contact Rev. James F. Moriarty at jfmoriarty@yoc.net Mailing address: Rev. James F. Moriarty, 12230 Will Cook Road, Lemont, IL 60439-7332.

Quarterly Meeting
Saturday, February 17, 2007

British Colonization of Ireland in the 17th and 18th Centuries

Presenter: Dr. Patricia Howe, Ph D

After the Tudor conquest and during the Stuart rule in the 17th century, the English transferred Irish land to English colonists and continued to do so throughout the 18th century, ending with the Act of Union in 1801. Historian Patricia Howe will provide insight on how that upheaval shaped our Irish ancestors' lives and how it influences genealogical search for those ancestors.

Dr. Howe is Associate Professor in the Department of History at the University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota

8:30 A.M. Registration
9:00 A.M. Business Meeting
10:00 A.M. Program

Held in lower level of the
Minnesota Genealogical Library
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, Minnesota

Accessible facility

IGSI members $5 donation
Non-members $8 donation

2007 Quarterly Dates

May (to be announced)
August 18
November 17

Library Acquisitions

October, November, December 2006

We purchase microfilm records from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis for those parishes known to be of Irish origin or predominantly Irish at one time. We receive donations from members to purchase some of these (their parishes). If you are interested in having the IGSI purchase your parish, a complete list of those available and those already in our library, is on the IGSI website. Cost per film is $30.00.

PURCHASES

C060.V.2 – *These Hallowed Grounds.* A Record of the Memorials in Christ Church Cathedral and Friends' Burying Gounds, Lisburn (County Antrim), with some biographical notes and other interesting information on associated Families. Published by the Lisburn Branch of the North of Ireland Family History Society, Belfast Northern Ireland, 306 p., maps, illus., indexed.

H385 – *The Planters of Luggacurran, County Laois. A Protestant Community, 1879 – 1927,* by Leigh-Ann Coffey. A Maynooth Studies in Local History. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin 8, Ireland, 72 p., map.

H388 – *Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh. Life on a West Ulster estate, 1750-1800,* by Mervyn Busteed. A Maynooth Studies in Local History. Published by Four Courts Press, Dublin, Ireland, 2006, 64 p., illus., map.

H389 – *Local History Studies from The Border Counties of South Ulster,* edited by Patrick Cassidy. Published by Clogher Historical Society, Mullaghmurphy, County Monaghan, 2006, 215 p., illus., maps. [Covers Counties Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan.]

IE45 – *The Irish (In Indiana),* by William W. Giffin. Published by Indiana Historical Society Press, Indianapolis, IN, 2006, 127 p., illus., indexed.

J162 – *Castlebar and Westport (County Mayo) Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Castlebar and Westport,* by Noel Farrell. Published by author, Noel Farrell, Park Road, Longford, Ireland, 2006, 48 pp. map of townlands, illus. NOTE: See Book Sales

J163 – *Athlone Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Athlone, County Westmeath,* by Noel Farrell. Published by author, Noel Farrell, Park Road, Longford, Ireland, 2006, 48 pp., map of townlands, illus. NOTE: See Book Sales

J164 – *Mullingar Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Mullingar, County Westmeath,* by Noel Farrell. Published by author, Noel Farrell, Park Road, Longford, Ireland, 2005, 48 pp., map of townlands, illus. NOTE: See Book Sales

J165 – 'Help' Sheets from Public Record Office Northern Ireland (PRONI): Your Family Tree: Numbers 1 – 27; Local History: Numbers 1, 4 & 6. Each set of sheets is a separate subject with help to search that particular source, including Call Numbers at PRONI. Bound but undated and unpaged.

J166 – Northern Ireland & Canada. *A Guide to Northern Ireland Sources for The Study of Canadian History 1705 – 1992.* Compiled and edited by Stephen Davison B.A. Published by Centre for Canadian Studies, The Queen's University of Belfast, and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 1994. 144 pp., illus., indexed.

J167 – *Nenagh Family Roots. Exploring Family Origins in Nenagh County Tipperary,* by Noel Farrell. Published by author, Noel Farrell, Park Road, Longford, Ireland, 2006, 48 pp., illus, map of townlands. Note: See Book Sales.

J168 – *Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society. Volumes 1-55 (1900 – 2003),* published by the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, Galway, Ireland, 2006, 1 CD. For information contact James Roy, GAHS, PO Box 641, Newburyport, MA 01950. [Searchable]

K097 – *Register of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Galway 1792 – 1840,* edited by Brigid Clesham. Published by the Representative Church Body Library, Dublin, 2004, 165 pp., illus., indexed.

MGS – Parish of St. Luke's, St. Paul, MN, Ramsey County. Five rolls of microfilm from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis:

Baptisms	1888 – 1947
	1947 – 1965
	1965 – 1991
Marriages	1890 – 1921
	1922 – 1968
Deaths	1909 – 1968

MGS - St. Louis Catholic Church, St. Paul, MN, Ramsey. Two rolls of microfilm from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis:

Baptism	1868 – 1914
	1914 – 1988
Marriage	1869 – 1988
Death	1869 – 1989

MGS Assumption Catholic Church, Ramsey County, St. Paul, MN, Parish Records. Two rolls of microfilm:

Baptism 1856 1884
1884 1935.

MGS Church of Sacred Heart, St. Paul, Ramsey County, MN, Parish Records. One roll of microfilm:

Marriage 1881 1908 & Notification of Marriage;
Baptismal 1881 1944.

DONATIONS

H190 *Ireland*, Text by Sonya Newland. Photographs by Bill Doyle. Published by Barnes & Noble Books, New York, NY, 1999, 199 p., illus. Donated to MGS by Ellen Puff, St. Paul, MN.

P033 *The Towey Surnames from the Boston Passenger List, 1820-1945*. An extraction. Donated by Virginia Mahoney, Maplewood, MN.

S083 *Surname Inquiry List, 2006, by the Irish Family History Forum*. Published by the Forum, PO Box 67, Plainview, NY, 11803-0067, 2006, 74 p., alphabetical. Donated by the Forum. http://www.ifhf.org

MGS *The Story of a Regiment. Service of the Second Regiment, Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War of 1861 1865*, by Judson W. Bishop. Published by the Surviving Members of the Regiment, St. Paul, MN, 1890, 255 p., illus. Donated by Carol Forbes, Bloomington, MN.

One Hundred Percent Irish Hospitality

Mary Joan Larsen

by Ida Troye

When Mary Joan Larsen greets you with her big Irish smile you know you are welcome. From Robbinsdale, MN, she volunteers at every Irish Genealogical Society Int'l (IGSI) quarterly meeting and now extends her hospitality to the annual conference. Along with her personal warmth, she serves coffee, tea and home made cookies. She first volunteered about five years ago, when Irish soda bread and bakery cookies were served. She decided her homemade pastries were a better treat for the attendees and began baking them her way. She is a superb hostess.

Mary Joan joined the IGSI when it was just getting started and was called the Irish Interest Group. She found the group at the Irish Fair at the Washington County (Minnesota) Fair Grounds. That must have been at least 20 years ago. She hasn't missed many quarterly meetings since. She learns more at the quarterly meeting than any other way. There is always someone there to answer a question or two.

Mary Joan's wish for the future of IGSI is for more members. It is important that more people become aware of and use the facilities - the library, the quarterly meetings and the Irish Saturday offerings - for research. She believes that since computers are so important to genealogy, the new IGSI web page will be a way to reach thousands more.

Mary Joan is Irish on all sides. The surnames she researches include: Tracy, Hogan, McMahon, McNally, Dordan, Murphy and Wickham. Her mother is quite adamant that Wickham is "Irish, not English." Mary Joan says she has not done much research on that side because it "scares her to think about researching Murphy." The McNally / Dordan families are from County Mayo, so she has been somewhat successful in finding their ancestral locations. Always open to learning, she plans to take a computer/genealogy class in the near future.

Mary Joan followed IGSI advice and wrote a letter to the editor of a small town newspaper where her family was located in Minnesota. At 8:30 at night, a person contacted her with information that filled in a lot of the questions she had about that branch of her family. The caller was in a hospital waiting room, picked up the newspaper, read the editors column and made the connection. You never know where you are going to meet or hear from someone who can help you. It pays to put your queries out there.

For a number of years, Mary Joan worked as a researcher or teller for a bank in Minneapolis, MN. Her favorite job was working in the bank sponsored club for their customers. Guess what she was doing? Dressed up in an appropriate costume for the season, she greeted and served the customers with coffee and cookies. She wonders, "How do I always end up with a coffeepot?" Well, Mary Joan, we don't know the answer to that question, but we are happy you volunteer for our benefit.

Ida Troye served as editor of The Septs journal for 13 years. She's a sought after genealogy speaker in the US and Canada. She lives in Sunfish Lake, Minnesota

Ordnance Survey Maps
Half-Inch Series

IGSI has the last of these out-of print maps. This map helped many find those elusive townlands that do not show up on other maps. When in doubt, IGSI will help members find the correct map wheter it is the Half-Inch Map or the Discovery Series Map.

All Half-Inch Survey Maps are $8.00

---	NO. 1 – Out-of-Print	HMAP14	NO. 14 – Galway Bay
HMAP02	NO. 2 – North Derry – North Antrim	HMAP15	NO. 15 – Galway-Offaly
HMAP03	NO. 3 – South Donegal	HMAP16	NO. 16 – Kildare-Wicklow
HAMP04	NO. 4 – Derry-Tyrone	HMAP17	NO. 17 – Shannon Estuary
---	NO. 5 – Out-of-Print	HMAP18	NO. 18 – Tipperary
HMAP06	NO. 6 – North Mayo	HMAP19	NO. 19 – Carlow-Wexford
HMAP07	NO. 7 – Sligo-Leitrim	---	NO. 20 – Out-of-Print
HMAP08	NO. 8 – Monaghan-Armagh	HMAP21	NO. 21 – Kerry-Cork
HMAP09	NO. 9 – Mourne Mountains	HMAP22	NO. 22 – East Cork-Waterford
---	NO. 10 – Out- of-Print		
HMAP11	NO. 11 – South Mayo	HMAP23	NO. 23 – South Wexford
HMAP12	NO. 12 – Longford-Roscommon	---	NO. 24 – Out-of-Print
HMAP13	NO. 13 – Meath	HMAP25	NO. 25 – South Cork

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Prices are subject to change
Payment must be made in U.S. funds, drawn on a U.S. Bank.

Send order form and check to

Irish Genealogical Society Int'l
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley MN 55422 5014

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Maps or Septs Periodicals	$2.00	$1.00

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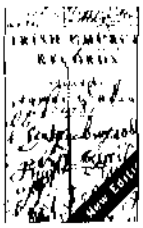
Irish Church Records

James G. Ryan, Editor



This book details the records of each of the 8 major Irish denominations and their value for family history, and for church and local history. The locations for each church and guidelines for their access are provided. (208 pp) Order Book #K022 **$35.95**

Irish Records Index Vol.1

Index of Irish Wills 1484-1858

Eneclann CD

This CD is a comprehensive index to the Testamentary Records in the National Archives. These sources have never been digitally indexed or published before. They include records identified in all the National Archives card catalogues as well as the Inland Revenue Will Registers and Administration Registers 1828-1839. Order CD #G036 **$39.95**

The Irish Ancestor 1969-1986: CD-ROM

Rosemary ffolliott., editor

The Irish Ancestor was a leading genealogical publication during its 18-year run. It printed articles ranging from source material (wills, bibles, church registers, gravestones, etc.), to biographies, estate inventories, domestic history and reviews. Its focus was the 18th and 19th centuries. All 2,500 pages of the original publication including over 320 pages with illustrations are on this CD-ROM. The Adobe Acrobat Reader Bookmarker feature allows for the easy browsing of the titles of each issue. The Reader's Search feature retrieves data from the entire run of articles for any word, name or phrase and then will go directly to the page that contains your search term Order CD #J157 **$79.95**

Irish Records Sources For Family And Local History

James G. Ryan, Ph.D.

Irish Records is the most comprehensive and easy-to-use resource for Irish historical records. It provides the researcher with a comprehensive listing of all available sources for Irish written records Organized by county, this unique and detailed list helps search to find your ancestors' occupations, relatives and more. (Hardcover, 668pp) Order Book #J056 **$49.95**

Exploring Family Origins Series

Noel Farrell

These books have helped thousands of Irish people across the world find their Irish roots and their Irish family origins. Each book contains over 12,000 Irish names of natives living in that specific town in the olden times. Irish Genealogy at its best. Noel Farrell's hard work makes subsequent research easier. The fold-out maps are a valuable visual resource.

J073	Carlow Town, County Carlow
J051	Cavan Town, County Cavan
J123	Kinsale, County Cork
J125	Youghal, County Cork
J015	Ballyshannon, County Donegal
J016	Donegal Town, Inver, Mt. Charles, County Donegal
J018	Letterkenny, County Donegal
J019	Stranolarl/Ballybofey, County Donegal
J020	Ballinasloe Town, County Galway
J153	Tuam, County Galway
J040	Killarney, County Kerry
J021	Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim
J154	Rathkeale/Newcastle, County Limerick
J022	Longford Town, County Longford
J158	Ballina, County Mayo
J162	Castlebar & Westport, County Mayo
J023	Navan Town, County Meath
J025	Monaghan Town, County Monaghan
J034	Birr, County Offaly
J026	Tullamore, County Offaly
J027	Old Roscommon, County Roscommon
J118	Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary
J167	Nenagh, County Tipperary
J061	Dungarvan, County Waterford
J163	Athlone, County Westmeath
J164	Mullingar, County Westmeath
J030	Enniscorthy Town, County Wexford
J031	New Ross, County Wexford
J033	Arklow Town, County Wicklow

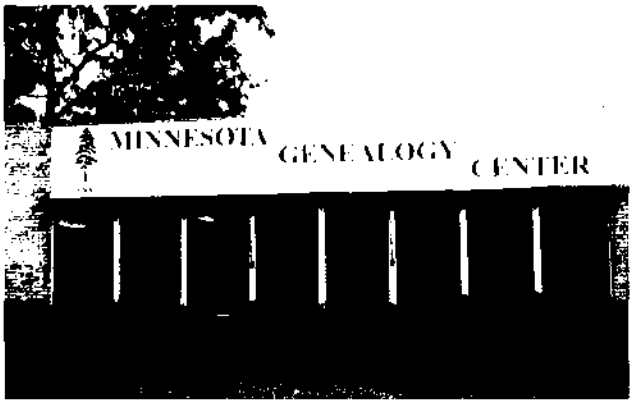
All Books in Exploring Family Origins Series are $25.00

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

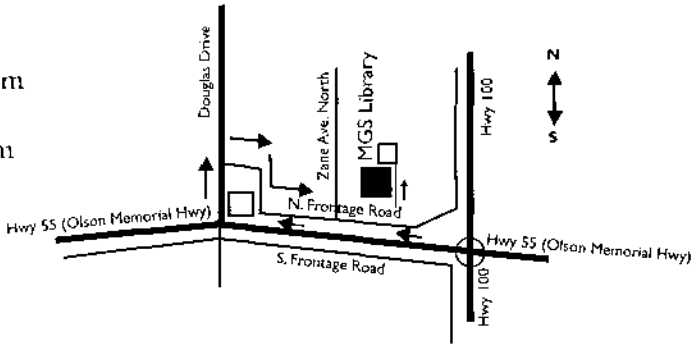
Minnesota Genealogical Center and IGSI Library
Northwest of Highway 100 and Highway 55 intersection on the north frontage road



Minnesota Genealogical Society
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

Daytime Hours
Wed, Thurs & Sat: 9 am to 3 pm
Evening Hours
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 to 9:30 pm
Closed Sunday and Monday

If traveling any distance, call first to check schedule



The library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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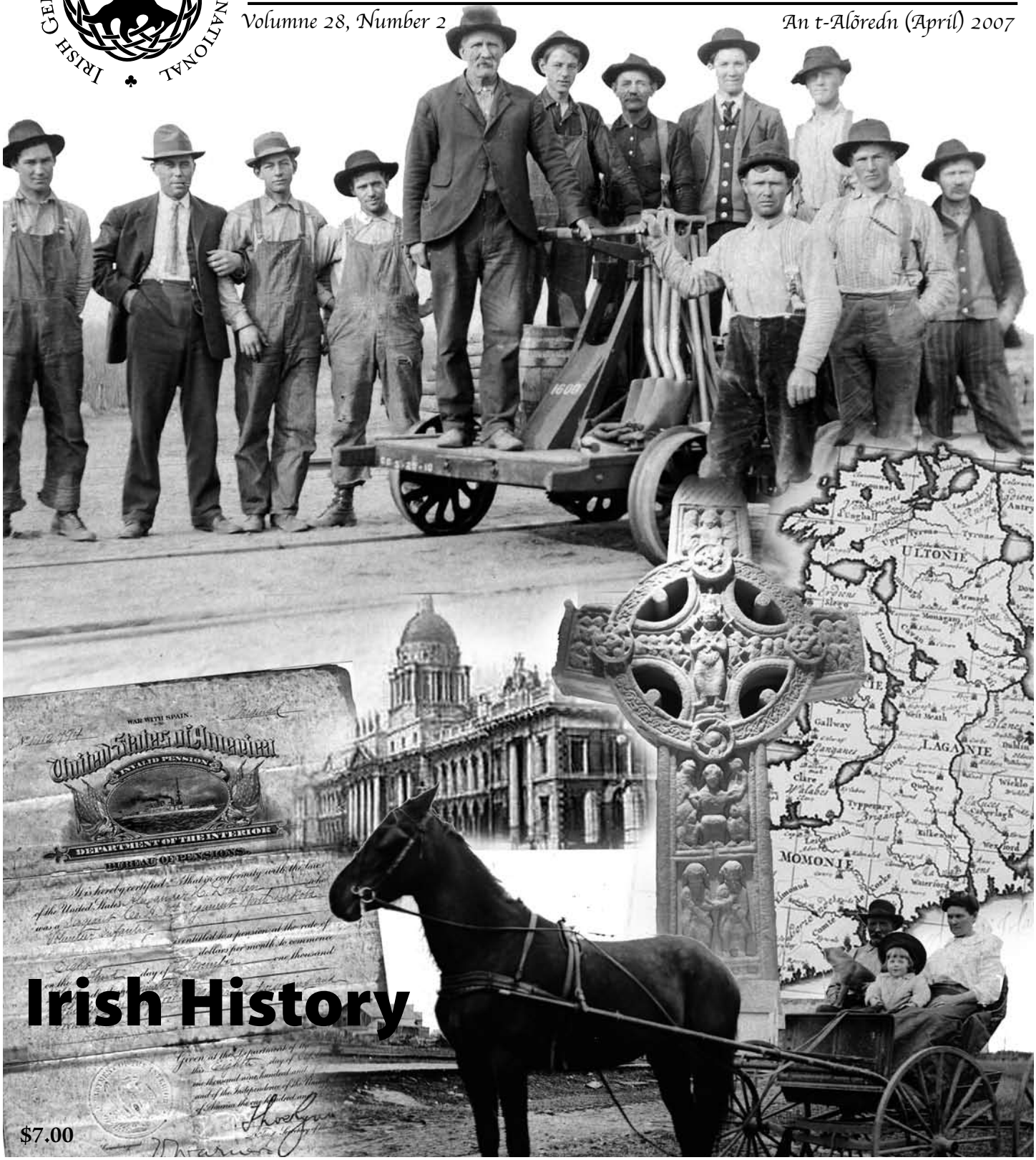
The Septs

Irish Genealogical Society International

Volumne 28, Number 2

An t-Alõredn (April) 2007



Irish History

$7.00

2007 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 13, 2007
FEBRUARY 10, 2007
MARCH 10, 2007
APRIL 14, 2007 (Library Closed)
MAY 12, 2007
JUNE 9, 2007
JULY 14, 2007
AUGUST 11, 2007
SEPTEMBER 8, 2007
OCTOBER 13, 2007
NOVEMBER 10, 2007
DECEMBER (Library Closed)
(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at the library 9:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

Are You Moving?

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What's History Got to Do with It?

by Linda Miller

We can learn from history how past generations thought and acted, how they responded to the demands of their time and how they solved their problems. We can learn by analogy, not by example, for our circumstances will always be different than theirs were. The main thing history can teach us is that human actions have consequences and that certain choices, once made, cannot be undone. They foreclose the possibility of making other choices and thus they determine future events.

Gerda Lerner, Historian

If you are struggling to understand and tell your family's story or if you are stuck in your research and wonder what to do next, this issue of The Septs will be exactly what you need to jump-start your family history project. This issue is about history and how to use it to assist you in your research. Some of us get so focused on public records and on dates that we forget that the history of the times and places our ancestors lived holds the clues that will help solve many genealogy puzzles. The study of history can lead us in new directions in our research and give insight to possible motives for the decisions our ancestors made and the way they lived their lives. Their stories cannot really be properly told without placing them in the historical context in which they lived and without some understanding of the events that shaped them.

I've been reflecting on why history that is so interesting now but seemed so boring in school. Back then, I thought of it as a long list of senseless wars, meaningless treaties and uninteresting stories about kings and noblemen. I would have agreed with Lynn Berleffi Darr who once said that history is reading all that you can as fast as you can and remembering as much as you can. I still remember from all those years ago that the Battle of New Orleans was fought in 1815 and the Norman Conquest was in 1066 but I left school without any real understanding of the significance or meaning of either.

For those of us who are genealogists, Irish and US history have become riveting and necessary parts of our pursuit of the past. Ireland has a long and tragic history. Reading about the famine that drove a million and a half people from their homes, sending them to far-flung places around the world, is an eye-opener. Unbelievably, Ireland was producing enough food to feed its people in the 1840s when the potato crop failed but the landlords were shipping it all to England. Meanwhile, a million Irish people starved to death before their eyes. Before the famine, it was the approximately 150 years of the Penal Laws that made Irish life nearly intolerable. Consider the impact of these two events to get an insight into the last 300 years of conflict and violence between Ireland and England. In *Requiem for a Nun* William Faulkner summed it up. "The past is never dead; it's not even past."

A country's history is what makes its people unique.. As you expand your knowledge of Irish history, look to your library, the Internet and especially the Irish Genealogical Society International for important resources. Enjoy this issue of The Septs. We hope it interests you in learning more about history.

Linda Miller is the president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

> Within our family there was no such thing as a person who did not matter. Second cousins thrice removed mattered. We knew – and thriftily made use of – everybody's middle name. We knew who was buried where. We all mattered, and the dead most of all.
>
> - Shirley Abbott

Everything Begins Somewhere

by Ann Eccles

We call it "family history," the pairing of history and genealogy like matched bookends. Yet many people who find the basic information about their ancestors – birth, marriage, death records, even census data –feel that they have achieved their goal of tracing their ancestors. The information in this issue demonstrates that this is just data gathering. Using history and historical sources to complement our genealogical data gives us, as Paul Harvey would say, "the rest of the story".

We have an issue filled with history-related articles! Tom Rice provides a wonderful overview of the benefits of integrating history with genealogy. Linda Miller shows us how our family stories can be improved by weaving historical information into family history. Sharon Carmack encourages us to start writing our family stories now, even if we think we're not ready. Only by writing will we learn what we don't know and need to find to flesh out our ancestors' tales. Nancy Grell takes the instance of a death to show how much information can be gathered by following leads found in various records after the death of an ancestor.

David Rencher introduces us to the wonderfully enriching history of and materials in the Arthur Tenison Groves collection. Knowing what is available and where it is held for research is a benefit to all genealogists. David's articles are comparable to a compass for Irish researchers. Kathleen Strickland's and Mary Wickersham's articles neatly complement each other. Kathleen delves into the wonders of the Wikipedia and CELT websites for introductions to Irish history and historical resources. Mary's listing of various websites on Irish history provides further avenues for exploration.

Two IGSI members, Jim Sugrue and Sue Shanahan Webb, have been tracing their families for many years but just now sharing their information. Jim writes of the wonder that he felt in using the Internet to find information on his family line in the United States. He is in the process of writing a family history for his grandchildren. Sue and her Dad have been searching for their Irish roots for twenty years. When Sue heard how DNA can be used for genealogical purposes, she knew this was the way to find their Irish home. In another article, Michael McTiernan explains the results of DNA testing with his MacTighernan line.

As you look at the name at the end of this column, you will notice that it is new to The Septs. I'd like to take a moment to honor the editors who have preceded me.

Many of you may know by now that Ida Troye, who edited *The Septs* for thirteen years, died in February. In the 1990s she set a path of excellence with an emphasis on Irish county resources. Mary Schaenzer, now our website editor, changed the look of *The Septs* and added a couple of the continuing columns you still see, "Ask Connemara Kate" and "100 Years Ago in the News". Nancy Grell continued the polishing of the look and content of the journal. Many of the changes could not have occurred without the assistance of other members who stepped forward to write columns. Two members of the editorial staff, Tom Rice, Managing Editor, and Diane Lovrencevic, Layout Editor, continue to play a large role in the success of this publication. I am pleased this wonderful pair has allowed me to join them as an editor of *The Septs*.

We are already working on the July issue, with the theme of "Places". Whether you are an experienced writer or sharing your experiences for the first time, consider contacting us with an article related to the theme of the issue or on a topic you would like to see explored.

In the meantime, I hope you enjoy this issue.

Ann Eccles delved into genealogy after she retired and found almost every branch leading back to Ireland. Still a novice in accessing Irish resources, she continues to explore her many family lines. She has volunteered at IGSI, working with the surname database and membership updates the last couple of years

You Can't Do One Without the Other - Or At Least You Shouldn't

by Tom Rice, CG

Why Do Genealogists Study History?

Why should a genealogist care about history? If you know who your ancestors are, when they were born married and died, why do you need to know who was king, what wars were fought or what happened to the price of corn? History is just a lot of names and dates, isn't it? The only names you care about are those of your ancestors, and the only dates are those about hatching, matching and dispatching.

Well if that is your attitude, you are missing out on knowledge that will help you be a better genealogy researcher and that will better inform you about the lives of your ancestors. History can also do much to explain the records that reveal your ancestral relationship. Knowledge of the times in which your ancestors lived enables you to see them not just as sterile names and dates but as living people with cares and joys.

For many, an interest in genealogy has served to bring history alive. Knowing that your ancestors lived through, and possibly participated in, significant historical events can inspire you to learn more to understand the cause and effect of history's successive tidal waves as they washed over your family members through the generations. Genealogy makes history personal. Once you have identified an ancestor and their family and know where and when they lived, you have a personal stake in the history of that time and place. You know someone who was there. Most often, you cannot ask them about their experiences of an event, but you can ask your questions of those who left a written record and of those who have studied that little niche of history. Thus you study the big picture of history to better understand the little picture of your ancestors' lives.

Conversely good genealogical research can inform and fill in the big picture to make it more complete. Genealogy is personal history, history of the individual, micro history. Many statements found in history books pass us by with little impact. However, when you spend days studying records and maps, it is often those minute details that paint a much more vivid personal picture in your mind. Look at property maps of the early days of settlement in a region and see in name after name the very real fact of ethnic settlement and migration patterns. Look at census records; notice the birth places of children and see the evidence of western migration patterns. Look at records of a church over the years; notice the changing ethnic make-up of the congregation. Look at military pension applications; see the stories and suffering of war's wounds and death. If your ancestor's name is in any of these records, the day and reason for the record is now a real part of history for you.

Just as your genealogy efforts can make history come alive, the study of history can make your ancestor come to life for you. The military service record tells what battles your ancestor fought in; the history of that battle tells you what that fight was like. The land records show mortgage after mortgage taken out by your ancestor; the history book explains the why and when of the major economic downturn and how it affected others in the community or the nation as a whole. The church records show a baptism and marriage. History tells you how affiliation with that church affected people's lives in that community. The ship record tells when and where your ancestor arrived in the new country, but history books tell of the conditions in the old country that drove them out and the promise of the new that motivate such a wrenching relocation. To learn what the trip was like, you have to study history. To lean what life was like in their country of origin you have to study history. Unless your ancestor left a diary or letters or wrote a book, you only know that they participated in such events but not what that experience was like. The study of history fills out the picture around your ancestors' lives. Information gathered from genealogy records often paints a very incomplete picture. History adds the color and background to the tableau that was your ancestor's life.

A careful study of history can answer such questions as: how did family members communicate over long distances, how did they travel when they relocated, how did their occupation fit into the community, what was health care like at the time, what was their economic status in the community, what language was spoken by them and their neighbors, what were the politics of the day and what side did they belong to, what kind of schooling was available, what was the weather like – in short, what was life like.

Genealogy has its own history. Today's genealogists look to study the lives of their ancestors and not just to discover relationships. Genealogy today is much more family history than it was in the

past. Another trend is the push to write up the results of genealogical research. Genealogists are eager to share their discoveries about ancestors and the story of the family's past with others. To do that effectively you have to make it interesting. You have to fill in the days between the birth and the marriage and between that and death. As some would say, you have to tell what happened on the dash that ties 1806 and 1884 that appears on a tombstone. Good genealogical writing today weaves the events of the day and place into the story of our ancestors' lives.

History Tells Us About Records:

A look at the other side of the coin of relationship between genealogy and history reveals how knowledge of history helps the genealogist better understand records, that lifeblood of the field.

- History tells us who kept what records and why. *Was it the church or the government that recorded births, marriages and deaths?*
- The history of an area tells us what levels of government were in place at the time and which level or jurisdiction kept which records. *Were the vital records kept at the township, county or state levels? Were there state and federal censuses at that time? Were there several copies of a census made and how might they differ?*
- History tells us why a record was kept. *Why was there something called alien registration during World War I and who had to register?*
- History tells us of the fate of records. *What happened to most of the 19th century censuses for Ireland?*
- History tells us who or what class of people might be included in a certain record type. *Why were Catholics buried in Church of Ireland cemeteries?*
- History tells us where we might find a record. *Why do you have to look in several county courthouses for deeds to the same piece of land? The land did not move.*
- History tells us why an ancestor might not have been truthful when giving information. *Are all ages correct on draft records?*
- History can sometimes tell us where we should look for a record. *Are colonial records at the National Archives or in the States?*

Note: The answers to these questions are not in this article. However, they are available to anyone who studies the issue in history books.

What Should You Look For In History?

By now you should be motivated to make an effort to learn more history so you can see your ancestors as living people and better find the records that document aspects of their lives. The next question is where to learn this history and what history to learn. The answer is everywhere and all of it.

What should you learn? Well you should start with the big pictures; "pictures" because you may want to learn not only about your homeland but also about your ancestors' homeland(s). This is where your immigrant ancestors started out and where his/her family came from. The big picture is important because it informs all of the details. Who was the ruler, what was the religion, what wars were fought, how did the economy affect various social classes. All these are as important in understanding your ancestors' lives as they are to you today. So find good history books about your current homeland and that of your ancestors – which I presume is Ireland for at least one of them.

As important as the big picture is, life is in the details. Seek out local histories. For those in the United States that means state histories, county histories and town or city histories. Look at histories of ethnic groups and religions. The history of the Irish in the U.S. is a fascinating story.

While your ancestor may not be named in the history book, his life is told by proxy through the stories of his neighbors. After all, they lived in the same place and time and shared commonalities of social class, religion, ethnic origin, and military service. Do not limit yourself to reading just one such local history. For many locales, successive histories have been written over the years. If you family lived in the same area for several generations, be sure to read histories that cover all of those years.

'You Can't Do One Without the Other' continued on page 64

'You Can't Have One Without the Other' continued from page 63

History is not just the story of a place; it is also the story of events. Read about notable events of history where your ancestor may have played a role. The most obvious is military history. Learn not only about the causes and effects of a war but study the details of the battles where your ancestor fought. Do not neglect the weather. Major storms, earthquakes, drought, and floods have had dramatic effects on the lives touched by them.

Where Should You Look For History?

Books are a natural first step whether it is a book you buy, one you borrow from your local library or through interlibrary loan, or a book you download off of the Internet. Periodicals are another source not to be neglected. Look for county and state historical publications. Search for your place of interest, the event in question and even your ancestors' names in PERSI, available through HeritageQuest. Of course there is the Internet. Look at the online offerings of state, county and city historical and genealogical society websites. Mine the richness of the Internet for material about historical events, places or persons of note, wars, battles, famines, floods, leaders at all levels, and institutions of all kinds.

Let history come to you. Take a class at the college or community education level; find a class posted on the web where you can download a whole semester of class lectures and often find class notes to boot. We do not all learn the same way; for some, listening to a lecture is the ideal approach. In considering history related educational experiences, choose to visit a museum or living history facility. Look for one that will show you buildings and artifacts of the time period for the ancestor's life you are studying. A period house or farm can do more to bring home the life of an ancestor than any book or article. Talk to the living history enactors as if they were your ancestor and ask about their life. Think about what you want to know about the life of your ancestor and ask them. Many of these people are deeply embedded emotionally and intellectually in the times they portray.

What Should You Do With The History You Learn?

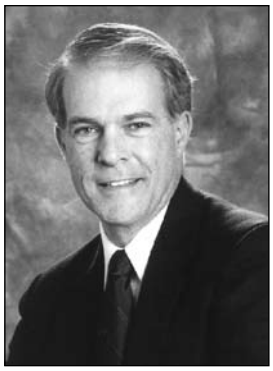
Knowing about your ancestors' lives and about the sources that recorded those lives is satisfying in itself. Yet knowledge of history can do more to enrich your genealogical pursuits. We pursue genealogy for its own sake and to share it with others, especially with family. The most common method of sharing is through writing. Writing the story of a family's history is now one of the major reasons that many devotees enter the field of genealogy. The many books published about writing the family history is evidence of this trend as is the popularity of the series of articles about writing by Sharon Carmack and Linda Miller in this journal.

Your genealogical writing may end up as a book, an article for *The Septs*, a short story about an ancestor or event, or a web page. Interweaving your family's story with the history of the times and place will make your writing come alive and be more appealing to readers.

Knowledge of history can assist in getting by a brick wall. Reading about a place, time or event -- particularly the more scholarly type works which provide citations to the sources used – will inform you about the records relating to that topic. The footnotes may point to sources you either did not know existed or you neglected. When you read books and articles focused on the history of various records types, you get a deeper appreciation of the census, or land records, or church records because they tell you the story behind these record types.

A study of the history around a favorite ancestor's life can become an engrossing pursuit in itself. No one says we can have only one hobby. Interest in history, travel, photography, writing, and computers all complement genealogy and can be pursued together, each enriching the other pursuits.

So, let your genealogy pursuits be enriched by a study of history and let your study of history be better informed by your knowledge of other subjects and disciplines.



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DNA Search to Ireland

by Sue Shanahan Webb

If we only had DNA testing 20 years ago!

Imagine the amount of time and money a genealogist spends in a 20 year period trying to find the ancestral land. Family stories said that we are from County Kerry while others swear we are from County Cork. Well, thanks to DNA testing, my Dad and I know exactly where to find our roots.

Dad and I had been talking about going to Ireland together for years. Year after year, Dad would ask, "Can we go this summer?" I would reply, "No", as I still couldn't figure out where we were from. Then, came DNA…. and the fact that my Dad was turning 70 soon.

I spent 2006 learning about DNA and scheduled a trip to Ireland for September. Throughout the year, I attended a few seminars on DNA and learned how easy it was to take DNA from someone. (All I had to do was swab the inside of someone's mouth with a Q-tip type instrument and I had their DNA.) I started with my Dad and sent his DNA into Family Tree DNA. About 6-8 weeks later, I had his results. Now, I needed to find men in Ireland with the same DNA. How difficult was that going to be?

One of the DNA classes suggested using a 12 marker DNA test (about $99) to learn if someone was related to my Dad. If their 12 markers matched my Dad's first 12 markers then we had met a relative. I decided to bring six of these kits along to Ireland and cross my fingers that at least one would provide a match for my Dad.

I had a plan. I looked at the Griffith's Valuation and decided to visit the different parishes and townlands in County Kerry and County Cork that listed Shanahans living there back then. I e-mailed the County libraries and asked if they were aware of any Shanahans still living in the area. I was pleased with the prompt replies and help that both libraries offered. I even got the name of a Shanahan living in the Parish of Abbeydorney in the same area as one listed on the Griffith's Evaluation.

I also found a phonebook website for Ireland. I typed in my surname and the county that I was interested in and found many Shanahans listed. Time for letters. I sent out a dozen letters to any Shanahan man that lived in the Abbeydorney area. Sadly, I received no replies. But, that didn't stop me.

When Dad and I arrived in Ireland, we drove directly to the County Kerry library in Tralee. We met with the librarian there and spent hours viewing their material and learning about the different townlands throughout the area. This was the key to our success. The next day, we headed out to meet with the men to whom I had written.

Surprisingly, every single one of them met with us. We learned what we could about their family history. If any family members had left for America, we asked if they would give their DNA. Amazingly, the men seemed aware of the process and were honored that we asked. We had so much fun meeting these men and learning about their family histories. It was very enlightening. One man we visited had a picture on his wall of his father. Dad noticed it the minute that we walked into the home. The picture looked like my Grandfather which made my Dad's eyes tear up. This was the first time that Dad and I knew that we were on the right track.

We spent a week in County Kerry taking in the sights along the way as well as visiting the local churches and cemeteries. With a digital camera we took pictures of every Shanahan record that we found. We did the same in County Cork but had less success in the local library. Shanahan's weren't as numerous in this county as they were in County Kerry. We visited one of the local Catholic churches where the priest shared with us how Irish people lived a century or two ago.

After ten days of research, Dad and I headed home. I mailed in the DNA tests. Six weeks later, I had the results.

We are from the Parish of Abbeydorney in County Kerry. Remember that man who had a picture of his father on the wall? He was an exact match! I am now upgrading this man's DNA (another $99) to find out roughly in what generation we are related. I have written to him and asked for more information. Luckily, his Uncle is also working on the family history.

Sue Shanahan Webb took an interest in genealogy at a very young age. She began her research when her grandfather (who was the youngest in his large family) shared that he didn't know how many siblings he had. Twenty five years later, now married with two teenage sons, she is still at it.

MacTighernan DNA Testing for Irish Genealogy

by Michael McTiernan

Two classic obstacles in Irish genealogy are that records stop going back in time around the 1850s and secondly that verbal family history may not have survived. This means that if your 20 year old immigrant ancestor left during the Famine then you are in your mid 50s and in the fifth American born generation, you my not have any clue as to what County they came from much less the name of the Barony, Parish or Townland.

With those two stumbling blocks in the game, it is very difficult to prove any connection to a distant cousin who potentially may have valuable information on your family. Thus without hard written documentation, a DNA test might be the only way to know for sure if you relate to someone and if so how closely that relationship is. The key point needed in the DNA test approach is the subjects of the test should have identical surnames or a close variant as in our case of MacTighernan, MacTiernan, McTiernan or McTernan.

This is the story of what the DNA test approach at finding kin did for the MacTighernans.

Over the past five years DNA samples were taken randomly from 34 MacTighernans or surname variants from around the world that at the time of testing lived in nine countries on five continents with no know connection except the same surname and the same close proximity of origin in Counties Leitrim, Sligo, Roscommon, Cavan and Fermanagh. The historical family origins of the majority of the 34 MacTighernan DNA testers are in County Leitrim.

The spelling of our surname does not really matter as the historical spelling of most Irish surnames never seems to match the current spelling in many of the families. Thus in our family DNA test, the Gaelic spelling of MacTighernan is used to cover all the different variants of our surname.

Like most Irish families, the deep time history of the MacTighernans is almost all but lost. In the 11th century two MacTighernan families were noted in Irish history as chiefs, Lord McTernan of Tullyhunco, County Cavan and the McTernans of County Fermanagh. Their male lines may well have disappeared by now.

In our case the DNA test was the only chance to identify connections between the many MacTighernan families, which as a smaller scale of the larger Irish Diaspora, have scattered to distant lands.

So far, almost all of the 34 tested MacTighernans that know their origins come from the small area in Northwester Ireland of 23 square miles more or less with the three exceptions of one whose verbal family history states that his line is from Scotland and another whose verbal family history says his family came from County Fermanagh. Another's verbal family history states that the family is from the Kilarney Lakes area of Ireland.

There is no way to know for certain what the total number is for distinctly separate MacTighernan families on a worldwide basis. A very quick search on the web for individuals with our surname turned up about 500 more or less based in the main immigration destinations of America, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom.

So far, based on the 34 tests we have completed, MacTighernans fall into 9 separate, distinct and non-related genetic groups all or almost all from the same small area in Northwestern Ireland. One mystery with our DNA test results is that some of the tested are off the common baseline by enough to indicate that they are in a wholly separate and distinct DNA group. These results show they either are not related at all or share a common ancestor over 2000 years, or 70 generations, ago. So given that, how did we end up with the same surname if surnames only began in the year 1120?

A guess is that in a time before surnames came into use there existed in or around Counties Leitrim, Roscommon, Sligo or Cavan a tribe or clan whose leader was called MacTighernan. In Gaelic, MacTighernan means *"son of Lord"*. When surnames first started all the male warriors might have just taken the chief's name for themselves which might be a reasonable explanation or guess as to how we all ended up with 9 different genetic groups from one small area of Connacht, Ireland all with the same surname.

Here is a bit more on the DNA test and how it was done.

DNA testing looks at the chemical makeup of clearly identified segments of the genetic material in a specific chromosome. These tested segments of DNA are called markers or loci. In this case, we tested markers on the Y or male chromosome which every man inherits from his father. The markers tested are very stable having a change or mutation on average only once every 500 generation for each locus. This is an average in that a mutation in a

locus can occur at any time in any generation, with a generation taken to be 25 to 30 years more or less. It is very important that the same test be used with the exact same loci for all testers. At a minimum you should do the 25 marker test.

Each of these markers or loci is given a unique number by an international scientific body. In this instance the markers are labeled with DYS numbers, i.e. DYS390, DYS394 etc. with D standing for DNA, Y denoting the Y chromosome and S signifying (unique) segments.

The DNA test we used is rather simple. You just scrape the inside of your cheek with a lab-supplied toothbrush, put it in the vial and send it back to the lab for testing. On many TV dramas they use cotton tipped sticks, but our lab uses a toothbrush, no difference really but the toothbrush guarantees a better sample. The tests vary in size and also cost. Our surname test was a 25-marker test, which cost $148US.

Each tester is given a score that points to how many of their 25 tested markers are different from what is considered the baseline of the closest DNA group. In a way, it is a statistical game based on the simple fact that the highest number of perfect matches wins the term baseline for their specific DNA group.

A score of 25/25 means you match the other person perfectly i.e. there have been no mutations for all 25 markers from the time you shared a common ancestor. This means that you shared a common ancestor in recent times. A baseline is formed automatically when two or more testers match each other 25/25. A score of 23 or 24 out of 25 means you are one or two mutations off the baseline but still relate to the baseline of a specific DNA group but not perfectly. You relate but, due to the one or two mutations, the common ancestor is further back in time than a 25/25 match.

If you have at least a match of 23/25 meaning a 2 mutation event difference to the baseline of a DNA group, you still relate to them and the probability of a close relationship is good. However the results show mutations and therefore more time has elapsed between the common ancestor for yourself and the others in your DNA baseline. If your have a 3 mutation event difference [22/25] you probably do not relate and are genetically outside of the baseline DNA group.

As an example, if 6 individuals with the same surname take the test and the tally is two match 25/25, two match them 23/25 or 24/25 and 2 do not match anyone at all then the 2 that match 25/25 become the baseline of their DNA group. The 2 that score 23/25 or better are a close match in that same DNA group but not a perfect match. That means their common ancestor will be further back in time. The remaining 2 that do not match and have a score of 22/25 or less means they each would form a different DNA group. Five of our nine total MacTighernan DNA groups have to date only one individual in their group. The below table might help position the relationship between individuals with the same surname.

In our MacTighernan study of 34 individuals, the largest of the nine different groups has 13 in it with six of those 13 being a perfect 25/25 match. Those six become the baseline of their group. Only four of our nine DNA groups have more than one individual with the remaining five groups having only one individual each.

Genetic diversity of a population equals age. The more diverse genetic make up of a population in a specific area, the older it is. In all the world, Africa has the most diverse genetic makeup. Ethiopia or the Horn of Africa has the most genetic diversity in all of Africa which is where the first humans exited to populate the rest of the world. Western Europe has the least diverse genetic population of all areas on earth. So in Africa the population moved and in Western Europe they did not, genetically speaking. The Genographic project sponsored by Nationalgeographic and IBM goes into this in great detail https://www3.nationalgeographic.com/genographic/index.html

Brian McVoy of Trinity College, Dublin, recently conducted a study that found a striking percent of men in Ireland, and quite a few in Scotland, share a very similar Y chromosome suggesting that the 5th-century warlord known as "Niall of the Nine Hostages" may be the ancestor of one in twelve Irishmen. Niall established a dynasty of powerful chieftains that dominated the island for six centuries. Details are at the Family Tree DNA web site: http://www.familytreedna.com/matchnialltest.html

One of our MacTighernan group baselines matches the Niall's DNA 23/25 so

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'MacTighernan DNA Testing for Irish Genealogy' continued from page 67

they would descend from Niall, his uncle or his brother. The remaining DNA groups in the MacTighernan study are not even close.

It is important to always use the same lab for all the tests. This insures that the same loci will be tested in the same way. Our McTighernan study used the FamilyTree DNA lab based in Houston, Texas. Their web site is http://www.familytreedna.com . It has some very easily understood explanations of all facets of the DNA test for genealogist. Their email address is info@familytreedna.com. I am sure they would be glad to answer any questions you might have.

It seems to me that the Irish or at least the Irish Americans think they are special, set apart from other immigrant families and their descendents. Maybe the link to Ireland and from whence they came is stronger because of the mass of immigration that took place all at the same time or the coffin ships that brought over the first of the family to these shores. Perhaps it is just the strong family ties that when meeting make two Irish strangers ask each other if they know where in Ireland the family came from. A lot of time has passed and the DNA test may be the only way to be sure of any link to another and then hopefully back to the land where they came from in Ireland.

Individuals with same surname	25 marker score	Result of test	Genetic relationship to each other
1	25/25	Forms the baseline of group	Perfect match with 2
2	25/25	Forms the baseline of group	Perfect match with 1
3	24/25	Not in the baseline	Still in the DNA group of 1 & 2
4	23/25	Not in the baseline	Still in the DNA group of 1 & 2
5	22/25	Outside of baseline	Forms his own DNA group
6	19/25	Outside of baseline	Forms his own DNA group

Michael McTiernan is the administrator for the DNA web site.

DNA Testing Companies

FamilyTree DNA- at the forefront of genetic testing for genealogy. http://www.familytreedna.com/

Oxford Ancestors- affiliated with Oxford's Brian Sykes, who researches mtDNA. http://www.oxfordancestors.com

Relative Genetics- offers a 26 marker test. http://www.relativegenetics.com/relativegenetics/index.jsp

DNA Heritage - another testing lab. They have a great deal of information for the DNA naive. Visit their website if you are new to genetic genealogy. http://www.dnaheritage.com/

Mitosearch - With thousands of people that have tested their mtDNA with different companies, MitoSearch.org is a free public service that allows individuals that have tested with those companies to make their results available for comparison. http://www.mitosearch.org/

Trace Genetics :: DNA Analysis Services - Full service DNA analysis. Trace your genetic legacy http://www.tracegenetics.com/

Also check:
Cyndi's List: "Genetics, DNA & Family Health" http://www.cyndislist.com/dna.htm

Sugrue Family – Searching Online

by James T. Sugrue

Our ancestors never imagined that the forms which they completed – census, city directory, draft registration, social security, and other historical records – would one day be available online where their descendents could verify their lineage, read about their times, and, in an extraordinary way, touch their lives.

When I went to school, the only other student with the same last name was my brother. I always thought that Sugrue was a rare Kerry name until I began looking for my ancestors. Literally thousands of Sugrues emigrated to the United States since the early 19th century. Some basic information about my Sugrue family gave direction to my search.

My great-grandfather Padraig Sugrue and his brother Timothy married sisters, Julia and Catherine O'Donoghue. Their father, Daniel O'Donoghue of Maulnahone, County Kerry, had no sons. When Padraig married Julia in 1860 he was a "Clian Isteach", someone who married into the family who would eventually own the land.

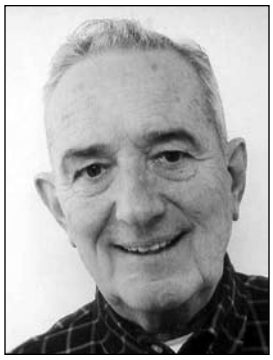
Timothy and Catherine emigrated to Willimantic, Connecticut, about 1856. Their first child, Ellen, was born there in 1858. Checking the 1880 US census records online, there seemed to be no Sugrue family in Willimantic. Finally, I went through the online census page by page and discovered that the census taker, Horace J. Adams, had recorded information about Shuckro families. Timothy Shuckro and his wife Catherine were listed with their five children. James Shuckro and his wife Mary were noted with their six children. Horace Adams wrote the family name as he heard it pronounced by these Gaelic speaking residents. Then again, the Willimantic city directories, also available online, listed the families as Sugrue – spelling the name exactly as it appears in Church records in Kerry.

Looking through ships' manisfests from the early 1900's found online, I found not only the passenger's name but that of a parent, and the name and address of the person with whom the passenger will stay in the U.S. I easily found the names of my parents, aunts and uncles – all who made the seven day voyage across the Atlantic from Cobh to New York. I knew I had the right Sugrue when I verified that my grandfather, Timothy Sugrue of Maulnahone, was listed as a parent. Reviewing the thousands of Sugrues recorded on ship manifests brought a realization of the courage of these remarkable people – to leave friends and family, to emigrate, and to pursue fortune in this great land. How difficult it must have been for those left behind to see young adults, family, friends and neighbors say goodbye and sail away.

My two grand-uncles, Timothy and James Sugrue, and their spouses died in Willimantic. The thread mill where they worked is no more. And there are no Sugrue families in Willimantic today. Draft registration cards for World War I, viewed online, verified that two of my uncles registered on June 3, 1917, in Butte, Montana.

There are descendents of Padraig and Julia Sugrue in Ireland, Australia, Great Britain, and the United States. Now the challenge is to find them.

Jim Sugrue is 75, a retired Human Resources Manager. Since retirement in 1995, he has traveled to Ireland seven times and plans another trip this year. Both his parents came from large families in Kerry. He says he still has cousins he hasn't met. He's working on a memoir for his grandchildren. "Like myself they will have the genes of our ancient forbears and hopefully they will strive to be honest, wholesome courageous individuals."



Serve on the IGSI Board 2007-2008

Call for Volunteers

Now is your chance to make a difference. Are you interested in serving as an IGSI board member? Nominations are now open. The election is in May, with new members starting officially in July. Contact Past President Valerie A. Morrison at valmorrison@earthlink.net for more information.

Thank you for your consideration. Your involvement keeps our society strong.

The Arthur Tenison Groves Collection

*by **David E. Rencher,** AG, CG, FUGA*

This article was first published in THE IRISH *At Home and Abroad*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (1995/96). This updated version of the article is reprinted here with their permission. The updates in this article include additional items found in the Genealogical Office, manuscripts 536-7 and 541-2. Also included are the existing Internet resources and indexes to the collection, particularly for the portion housed at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). A detailed listing of the T.808 materials at PRONI enumerated in Margaret Dickson Falley's *Irish and Scotch Irish Ancestral Research* has also been referenced. Lastly, a new collection of materials identified at St. Columb's Cathedral in Londonderry has been added.

As with many of his contemporaries, Arthur Tenison Groves filled a unique position in the shaping of Irish genealogy. He was privileged to view and handle many precious documents that would be destroyed in 1922. After the destruction of the Record Office, he was instrumental in helping to mitigate the losses with the massive collection of notes, pedigrees, transcripts, and compiled genealogies he had accumulated during his lifetime.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, portions of the massive amount of material collected by Tenison Groves are deposited in nearly all of the major repositories in Ireland. This article will discuss each collection according to the repository in which it is located. The Irish Genealogical Society International maintains an updated table on its website http://www.irishgenealogical.org listing which counties and dioceses are covered by each genealogical collection. The table is updated as needed with the publication of each article on Irish genealogical collections.

Just as the notes, extracts, and copies in your genealogical collection of records are both hand and typewritten, so are the materials in the Tenison Groves collection. To his credit, much of the collection has been typed, albeit on an early 20th century model.

Genealogical Office, Dublin
2 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

A large collection of materials deposited in the Genealogical Office of Dublin has been microfilmed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The collection is contained in Genealogical Office manuscript numbers 536-7, 539, 539A, 540-2 and 544.

G.O. 536: 1766 Religious Census, Vol. 1 Parishes: Aghaloo, Carnteel, Artrea, Derryloran, Dungannon, Kildress in Tyrone; Artrea, Bovevagh, Desertmartin, Magherafelt in Londonderry; Derryvullan, Devenish, Kinawley, Rossory in Fermanagh; Balligarry, Uskane in Tipperary and Religious Census 1699, County Tyrone (FHL microfilm #100173, item 1).

G.O. 537: 1766 Religious Census, Vol. 2 Parishes: Lavey, Lurgan, Munterconnaught in Cavan; Castletownroche in Cork; Clonagh, Doondonnell, Kilscannell, Nantinan, Rathkeale in Limerick; Abbeylara in Longford; Ardee, Ballymakerry, Beaulieu, Carlingford, Charlestown, Clonkeehan, Creggan, Darver, Dromiskin, Kildemock, Mapastown, Philipstown, Shanlis, Smarmore, Stickillin, Tallanstown, Termonfecklin in Louth; Ardbraccan, Churchtown, Liscartan, Martry, Rataine in Meath; Ballycommon in King's (Offaly); Edermine in Wexford; Ballynaslaney, Wicklow (?), Dunganstown, Rathdrum in Wicklow (FHL microfilm #100173, item 2).

G.O. 539 and 539A: Purported to be a return to the House of Commons for the year 1740. It contains the names of Protestant housekeepers for Counties Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim. G.O. 539A is supposed to be an index to G.O. 539. In reviewing the FHL microfilm #100182 item 3 for these two manuscripts, the material was not located.

G.O. 540: This is an excellent collection of material relating to the Palatine families of Ireland. It contains petitions, histories, and extracts of letters. There is a notation of 232 Palatine families leaving Ireland for England from April to November 1710, but no names are given. An account of Sir Thomas Southwell's Estate (Rathkeale, Co. Limerick) lists a few names of Palatine tenants. There is also a listing of the names of other estate owners with Palatine tenants. Also included is a listing of 213 "Palatine families in Ireland the 13th day of July 1715" lists the heads of households by name. Additional lists name Palatine families in counties Wexford, Cork, and a few in Londonderry, Down, Dublin, Roscommon, and Louth. There is a surname index at the end of manuscript 540 (FHL #100,212 item 5).

G.O. 541: Commissioners, County Louth; Public officials, County Louth; Irish military records; Transplanted Irish; Innocents decrees; Book of postings and sales; Trustees deeds of sale; Calendar of presentments, affidavits, examinations, etc. / Bernard Burke; Books of survey and distribution; Grand jury presentment books; Freemen of the Corporation of Dunleer – 1715 (FHL #100,225, item3).

G.O. 542: Holden's Triennial Directory for Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford 1809 (FHL #100179, item 3).

G.O. 544: Contains the autobiography of the Rev. Adam Blair, 1718-1790, the genealogy of Anderson Saunders of Newtown Saunders, County Wicklow; and the diaries of Rev. John Cook of Waterford, 1733 (FHL #100,212 item 6-7).

National Archives, Dublin
Bishop Street, Dublin 8, Ireland

Formerly the Public Record Office and the State Paper Office, it holds a large collection consisting of fifteen boxes of genealogical abstracts made by Tenison Groves. This material is indexed.

A separate collection in **Mss. 2469** contains extracts from the Subsidy Roll for Dublin for the year 1637; assessments for the poll tax in Dublin City for the years 1696 and 1699 and for the Barony of Uppercross, County Dublin for the year 1698.

National Library of Ireland, Dublin
Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

Three manuscripts in the National Library of Ireland appear to be a collaborative work of Tenison Groves with Canon James B. Leslie. They relate to materials compiled for ecclesiastical histories.

Mss. 2677: Canon Leslie Collection: Copies of manuscripts and various extracts made by Tenison Groves, dealing with clergy of the Church of Ireland, 16th - 19th century.

Mss. 4831: Canon Leslie Collection: Extracts from the rent rolls of the Archbishops of Armagh, 1430-1869. The extracts are attributed to Tenison Groves.

Mss. 8790: Canon Leslie Collection: Notes including transcripts of manuscripts in the Public Record Office, Dublin prior to 1922 compiled by Canon Leslie for a biographical succession of clergy. Notes relate to the clergy of the Diocese of Meath, 1616-1878, together with those by Groves as sources for ecclesiastical history, 1615-1841.

Public Record Office
of Northern Ireland
66 Balmoral Avenue,
Belfast BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland

The materials deposited in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) are located in the "T" series. A "T" number represents the order in which items were obtained by the Record Office. Descriptive inventories of the contents of "T" documents prepared by the Record Office staff have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. The "T" numbers covering Tenison Groves' work are: T.277, T.808, T.975, T.1109 and T.1335. However, in the case of his materials, the only complete descriptive inventory is that for T.808 (FHL#1551237). It should be noted that the inventory for pages 15095 - 15164, which relate to County Tyrone and various other counties, is missing. The descriptive inventories of his remaining "T" numbers lack significant details.

The descriptive inventory for T.808 contains a typewritten index to the Hearth Money Rolls for county Fermanagh 1662-1666, a superb example of the wealth of material that can be gleaned from the descriptive catalogs even though the actual materials may not be in the FHL microfilm collection.

T.277: A collection spanning 1646-1846 of wills, administration bonds, marriage licenses and other material copied from originals in the Public Record Office, Dublin by Rev. J. H. Steele, Rev. W. Reynell and Tenison Groves.

T.808: This is a massive accumulation of his work which was purchased after his death from the executors of his estate and represents the bulk of his material deposited in the PRONI. The collection was microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah on fifty-four reels.

Indexes

Internet: In recent years, Ancestry.com has been adding names from the 1766 Religious Census to its British databases with nearly 11,000 names taken from these lists. Tenison Groves' work contains many of the only remaining copies of this valuable census that was commissioned by the Church of Ireland to determine the breakdown of religious affiliation within Ireland at that time. Returns of the 1766 Religious Census for the dioceses of Armagh, Clogher, Derry, Raphoe, Down & Connor, Kilmore and Ardagh generally list the name of the head of each household along with their residence – identifying the diocese, county, civil parish and townland. As of January 2006, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) website indicates that they are automating their name card index. Until that is online, the microfilm collection listed below will suffice.

Microfilm: Much of the material contained in T.808 has been indexed by the staff at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The card index was

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"'The Arthur Tenison Groves Collectionn' continued from page 71

microfilmed in 1990 by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City as follows:

Surnames	FHL Microfilm#
Aakman, Robert – Aachdall, William	1,565,676
Archdale family – Bashford, Catherine	1,565,677
Bashford, Catherine – Bitty, Eliza	1,565,763
Bitty, Eliza – Bradshall, Mrs.	1,565,764
Bradshaw – Bouy, James	1,565,765
Bouy, James – Carpur, John	1,565,766
Carpur, John – Clarke, Abigail	1,565,767
Clarke, Adam – Conyghame, Rev. Robert	1,565,768
Cooch, James – Crombie, Mrs.	1,565,769
Crombie, Rev. – Day (a Quaker)	1,565,794
Day (a Quaker) – Draiton, Rich'd.	1,565,795
Drake – Ezellup, Jr. James Wm.	1,565,796
Fabius, Peter – Fosh, Samuel	1,565,797
Forist, William – Fitzgerald, William & Elizabeth	1,565,943
Gaa, Patrick – Gordon, Grace	1,565,944
Gordon, Grace – Grimwood, Sarah	1,565,945
Grinnan, Patrick – Hamilton, Rowan	1,565,972
Hamilton, S. – Hendy, Mrs. Charles	1,565,973
Heneage, Lord – Hoollan, Peter	1,565,974
Hoollan, Peter – Interkin, John	1,565,975
Irawin, Mary – Jones, Mr.	1,565,976
Jones, Mr. – Kinloch, Mrs.	1,565,977
Kinloch, Mr. – Lenon, Bryan	1,566,019
Lennon, Bryan – Lyttleton, Robert	1,566,020
Mac, General – McCaye, Thomas	1,566,021
McCee, Philip – McDougall, John	1,566,022
McDowal – McKeay, Francis	1,566,023
McKebb, Felix – McNess, Richard	1,566,024
McNevin, William J. – McYtee, Bryan R.	1,471,201
Mabel, George – Marston, Thomas	1,471,201
Martan, Charles – Miller, John	1,471,202
Miller, Henry "Money" – Mophet, Samuel	1,471,203
Moran, Alexander – Myton, Mary	1,471,204
Naan, James – Ollney, Harvey	1,471,205
Ollover, Bell – Pattyson, Robert	1,471,206
Paul – Purdy, William	1,471,207
Purfoy – Robinson, Joseph	1,471,260
Robinson, Letitia–Saslow, Elizabeth	1,471,261
Saucereston – Simrell, Ja.	1,471,262
Simms, Dr. – Stevon, William	1,471,263
Stewart, Adam – Synott, Richard	1,471,264
Taff, George – Trouer, Pat	1,471,265
Trotter, William – Waugh, Jane	1,471,297
Waugh, John - William, Richard	1,471,298
Williams, Mr. – Zubly, Mr.	1,471,299

General Description

A general description of the items in T.808 is as follows:

A. The materials about the selected families that Groves was researching contain copies of prerogative and diocesan wills, abstracts from the Registry of Deeds, Chancery and Exchequer bills, marriage licenses, birth and death information and other miscellany. These families are arranged roughly alphabetically by surname. A surname may be found in more than one volume:

Family Names	FHL Microfilm#
Abbot - Armstrong	258,471
Armstrong - Ball	258,472
Ball - Bolton	258,473
Bonar - Branagan	258,474
Branagan - Carroll	258,475
Carroll - Chambers	258,476
Chapman - Cockburn	258,477
Cockburn - Disney	258,478
Disney - Fitzpatrick	258,479
Fitzwilliam - Gillespie	258,480
Gillespie - Groves	258,481
Groves - Hamilton	258,482
Hamilton	258,483
Hamilton - Hardiman	258,484
Hardiman - Hyde	258,485
Irwin - Johnston	258,486
Johnston - Ledley	258,487
Ledley - Maxwell	258,488
Meagh - Montgomery	258,489
Montgomery - Mahoney	258,490
Mahoney - M'Ternan	258,491
Naughten - Mercier	258,492
Mercier - Prim	258,493
Prim - Sinclair	258,494
Sinclair - Thwaites	258,495
Thwaites - Wood	258,496
Remainder of W surnames	258,497

B. Miscellaneous materials about individuals in the counties listed below. For a detailed description of the materials contained in this collection see *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research* by Margaret Dickson Falley, pp 214-6.

County	FHL Microfilm#
Antrim	258,497
Armagh	258,498-501
Donegal	258,501-502
Down	258,503
Dublin	258,503-506
Fermanagh	258,507
Louth	258,507-508
Tyrone	258,508-510
Londonderry	258,511
Various other counties	258,511

C. Military and Muster Rolls: These contain a significant amount of data. For example, the 1642 muster roll of Sir Robert Stewart's, Earl of Eglinton's regiment has a listing containing 2,000+ names. Also included are lists of militia officers for County Antrim, 1691 – 1693; listings of the yeomanry and militia officers from 1797 – 1810; and muster rolls of the Cookstown Cavalry, Lissan Infantry and the Loughry Infantry for the year 1797. Most of the rolls are chronologically arranged:

Years	FHL Microfilm#
1698-1770	258,512
1743-1757	258,513
1757-1800	258,514
1800-1805	258,515
1805-1825	258,516

D. Protestant Householders:

	FHL Microfilm#
1740 Londonderry survey	258,516
1766 and 1785 Londonderry survey	258,517

E. Depositions taken after 1641 rebellion:

	FHL Microfilm#
Armagh County	258,518
Various depositions	258,519

F. Parish Registers:

	FHL Microfilm#
Transcripts of Inishmacsaint, County Fermanagh	258,520

G.Miscellaneous (Visitations, Chancery Bills, Patent Rolls etc.):

	FHL Microfilm#
Documents	258,521-524

T.975: Regal visitations for the Diocese of Down, Connor and Dromore and the Diocese of Armagh. Both listings are for the year 1634 and were translated and condensed by Tenison Groves from a transcript in the Trinity College Library which was made from a 1692 copy of the original. There is also a list of Church of Ireland clergy in the Province of Armagh.

T.1109: This deposit consists of research conducted by Groves on the families of Wright, Harkness, Twigg, Sanderson, McCullock, Despard, King and the Caldwell families from records in the National Archives and the Registry of Deeds. The extracts were made prior to 1922 and consist of fifty-three pages. The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has the records of the Registry of Deeds on microfilm from 1708 – 1929. For access, see the Family History Library Catalog "IRELAND – Land and Property."

T.1335: A collection of notes by Groves from the National Archives with special reference to Newry, County Down in the sixteenth century.

Representative Church Body Library, Dublin
Braemor Park, Rathgar, Dublin 14, Ireland

Mss. Library 32: Typed copies of transcripts by Tenison Groves of documents relating to the history of the ecclesiastical province of Armagh, 16th - 19th centuries.

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Trinity College Library, Dublin
College Street, Dublin 2, Ireland

Mss. 6441-3: Genealogical researches by Tenison Groves about the family of Groves and the allied families of Cary, Little, and Gallagher.

Mss. S.5.16: Transcript by Tenison Groves of Peyton's book of survey of the attainted and escheated lands in the County of Limerick, 1586. A person's lands were said to have been attainted when the person was convicted of treason or another capital felony which resulted in the forfeiture of goods. Escheated lands were lands that had reverted to the lord of an estate or the Crown.

Mss. T.5.22: State of the Diocese of Dromore in 1622, copied from a manuscript in the Armagh Public Library.

St. Columb's Cathedral
London Street, Londonderry

Tenison Groves Collection: consists of copies of records pertaining to the City and County of Londonderry and includes a wealth of valuable information on the seventeenth century London Company settlements.

Articles in Periodicals

Tenison Groves was the author of or contributor to several articles in the periodicals of his day. One of the admirable qualities of his research was his tendency to extract complete copies of records. The following articles are noteworthy:

"Horse-racing in Antrim in 1710," Ulster Journal of Archaeology, Series 2, Vol. VII, p. 158, July, 1901.

"Census of Louth County and Drogheda City in 1659-60," County Louth Archaeological Society Journal, Vol. I, No. 2, pp. 61-73, July, 1905.

"Grand Jury of King's County, 6 Sept., 1784.' Taken from the Dublin Evening Post, 11 Sept. 1784," County Kildare Archaeological Society Journal, Vol. XII, p. 104, 1935-45.

"Officers of the Kildare Militia, 1794-1817," County Kildare Archaeological Society Journal, Vol.XII, pp. 194-7, 1935-45.

"The St. Lawrence Family of Drogheda and Cruisetown." Abstracts of Wills and Documents, 1623-1655, made from originals formerly in the Public Record Office", County Louth Archaeological Society Journal, Vol. X, No. 4, pp. 346-9, 1944.

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Helferty, Seamus and Raymond Refaussé, editors. *Directory of Irish Archives*, 4th edition. Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2003.

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Uncovering the Records Created by a Death

by Nancy Grell

Finding and recording an ancestor's death date is not an end in itself but a beginning of a research path. From a genealogist's perspective, few events have the potential to lead to as wide variety of clues from associated records as that of a death.

In the U.S., deaths were first recorded at the city, town, or county level. In the early 19th century, states started requiring filing of death records. A death may have been recorded at more than one level of government. Check all possible jurisdictions to determine if different information can be found. If you find a death listed in an index, go to the source. A note or addendum to a record that is not included on the abstracted version could make the difference in your research. A handy website dedicated to U.S.A. death records can be found at http://www.deathindexes.com/

At all times be a careful consumer of information uncovered in research. The "facts" are based on the knowledge of the person providing the details and the accuracy of the person recording them. Phonetic spelling of names is a common stumbling block. To avoid hours tracking a false lead, gather corroborating documents before deciding that you are on the correct path. For example, I had an ancestor listed as born in "County Dow, Iowa" when it should have been "County Down, Ireland". Quite a difference. If that had been my only birth reference, I would have been looking in the wrong country.

Death Certificate

If a death certificate is available, obtain a copy. The information contained on the document varies but often list the deceased's

- Date and place of birth. Use census records to verify accuracy.
- Father and mother. You may discover a maiden name and the parents' places of birth.
- Spouse's name.
- Marital status. If they are listed as a widow/widower, use census information to narrow the period of time to search for the spouse's death record. If they are divorced, check for records of the marriage dissolution.
- Last residence. If the address is unfamiliar from other residence information, ask why the deceased might have been at the location. An aging ancestor could have moved in with or closer to relatives. If they died in a city that wasn't their primary residence, it could be the clue to where a son or daughter was living at the time. If they died in a nursing home or hospital, check the state or local archives to see if institutional records are available.

  If the address was the deceased's primary residence, check the local government records for land, property, voting, school, tax, and other civil records.
- Occupation. Knowing an occupation may provide a clue to an immigration path. If your ancestor moved many times, they may have relocated to find work in the same trade or profession. Occupational records may have been preserved by an employer. In Minnesota, Northern Pacific Railroad personnel files are available for research at the state history center.
- Military service. If there is any indication of military service, look for associated records, if available.
- Cause of death. Primary and secondary causes of death may be listed. This is increasingly important knowledge for family medical histories. Unfamiliar historic medical terms might need clarification (for example, "cramp colic" is commonly known as "appendicitis"). An online resource for old time cause of death terminology is available at http://www.rootsweb.com/~njmorris/disease.htm

  If the death was accidental or of a questionable nature, there could be a corresponding coroner's report or police report in the local jurisdictional records. Look for newspaper articles relating to the event causing the death, such as a train accident or epidemic. Names mentioned in such an article may provide other avenues to trace. If the death resulted in a lawsuit, court documents may be available.
- Informant. The person listed was likely a relative. If the informant is a female, perhaps it's a clue to the married name of the deceased's daughter or sister.

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'Uncovering the Records Created by a Deathy' continued from page 75

- Attending physician.This could be a doctor who treated many in the same family. If prominent in the community, articles or preserved records related to the doctor's practice may be available at a local history center. These would add color if not facts to your family history.

- Funeral home. Funeral home records could contain pertinent information. Families often used the same funeral home for several relatives. If the funeral home no longer exists, contact other funeral home in the same area to see if they have the transferred records.

- Social Security Number. Most U.S.A. death certificates after 1969 contain the Social Security number. The Social Security Act was signed in 1935 and the records computerized in 1962, so this applies to those who died after that time.

If you haven't found the death date for an ancestor or relative that may have collected Social Security, there are free searchable Social Security Death Indexes on the Internet. The index provides the state of last residence that will narrow your death certificate search. Not all eligible for Social Security are in the records. There are several tutorials on line that provide further explanation, such as: http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/vital/ssdi/article.aspx

In certain cases, information contained on the original application for Social Security called the "SS-5", could provide a research clue. A copy can be obtained for a fee.

Records vary in completeness. I had hoped the death certificate of my great-great grandmother would unlock the family mysteries. The certified copy I received was blank except for her name, age, and cause of death listed as "old age". This isn't to imply that it wasn't worth the effort. Until the death record is found, you will never know what clues may have been there.

Obituary

After verifying an ancestor's death date, search for obituaries in the appropriate newspapers. Check the local history center to determine what papers covered the area at the time. There may have been daily or weekly publications. Check them all – don't stop at finding one. When my great-grandmother died, there were obituary notices in morning and evening newspapers in the city of her death and a third obituary in the local newspaper where she was buried. All contained different information. Three ages were listed for her and three different spellings of her daughter's married name – all incorrect.

An obituary often lists family members and relationships. Married names for females may be uncovered. In some small communities, those attending the funeral are listed. Note the unfamiliar names for future research. Researching cousins and in-laws may help break down a brick wall.

Obituaries sometimes list occupations, organizational memberships, hobbies and immigration details.

Obituaries note if the funeral was held at a church or place of worship. This may have been the family church. If possible, contact the church to determine how best to access their records. With luck, the church may have records of other family baptisms, marriages and deaths. If the family was in the community for generations, they may be mentioned in a published church history document.

Cemetery

Obituaries and death certificates may record the place of burial. Contact cemetery staff to determine what records are available. For a small fee, I once received detailed abstracted record of everyone of the same surname buried there.

If possible, visit the cemetery. Tombstones may tell a story. Look at the bottom of the monument marker to see if anything is covered up that may be important information. Pay attention to names of those buried nearby.

Unless the grave has a perpetual care provision, flat grave markers often sink into the earth and are hidden under a layer of dirt and grass. On of my ancestors was buried in an older section not marked by rows and numbers. The cemetery staff directed me to an approximate area to look. They gave me permission to poke around the area with a wire to locate any sunken grave markers and to uncover them with a spade. I'm not aware if this is universally allowed, but if traveling a great distance, it wouldn't hurt to be prepared.

Check the local history center or city hall to trace the origin of the cemetery. You may discover who paid for the plot and when it was purchased.

Probate Records

Laws change over time, but it is worthwhile checking for a probate file in the

deceased's county of last residence and where they may have owned property at the time of death. If a person dies with a will, the term used is "testate"; without a will it's "intestate". In the absence of a will, the state probate court has the authority to pay the deceased person's outstanding debts and to allocate any remaining property and assets to the heirs. A probate file could contain the heirs' names, relationships and an inventory of personal property and real estate.

Conclusion

There are a number of records related to a person's death. Each of these records can lead to more information about your ancestors and their families.

When you find a record, don't just transcribe what you deem to be the important facts at the time. Make copies of all documents. Write enough information on the front so that a full citation can be created at a later date. (Writing on the front of the photocopy instead of the back saves time if information is to be shared with another researcher.) As your genealogical research progresses, review documents periodically. Some detail that seemed unimportant or inconsequential at the time, will jump off the page and provide a new direction for pursuit. It's happened so often to me that I can guarantee it will happen to you.

Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI.

IDA MAE TROYE

24 May 1928 - 11 February 2007

IGSI has lost a member, volunteer, editor, historian, teacher and most of all, a friend.

Ida joined IGSI at the Irish Fair at Lake Elmo in 1987. She was determined to get all the information she could on her husband's Doheny family. She made one trip to Ireland that she never forgot.

Ida served in many roles with IGSI. She is best remembered as the editor of The Septs for 13 years, from October 1991 to January 2005. It was her idea to publish issues focusing on each of the 32 counties in Ireland. When she gave up her editorship, she volunteered to be our Historian. She produced four books of pictures and articles on IGSI going back almost 25 years.

Ida loved promoting IGSI and did so with so much energy that few people left one of her classes without becoming a member. She was there at the library for most of our Irish Days, ready to assist members with their research. All felt luck if they got Ida to help them.

Ida and I traveled all over, including Canada, to promote IGSI. On one trip which included Nebraska and Kansas, we followed the Oregon Trail for over 100 miles. If we hadn't arrived in St. Joseph, Missouri, when we did, we would probably still be on the road. I lost a special friend.

Ida, could you check on the 1841 census of Ireland for me, please?

Beth L. Mullinax

When Are You Ready To Write

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

In *My Wild Irish Rose*, a family history narrative I published in 2001 about my grandmother's and great-grandmother's lives, I stated that Delia (Gordon) Norris' origins in Ireland were unknown. That book had been out about six months when I finally broke through the brick wall and identified the place of origin in Ireland. Did I publish that book too soon? Shouldn't I have done more research until I found the place in Ireland? No. I had been searching for *years* to find Delia's origins in Ireland, and nothing on the horizon indicated that an answer would be forthcoming any time in the near future, otherwise I would have put off publishing until that happened.

At the time I went to press, I was certain I would be searching several more years, if not the rest of my life, to uncover her origins. Sure, I could have waited, hoping there would be another lead, another breakthrough, but then the book would not have been written and published. In some respects, writing and publishing your family history guarantees that you'll break through any brick walls you may have—for it's a cruel, ironic, Murphy's law of genealogy that as soon as you publish, new information becomes available to you. But it won't become available to you *until* you publish.

For many genealogists, putting on the research brakes is the hardest part of writing a family history. How do you know when you're ready to stop researching and begin writing? Frankly, there is always going to be another record to check, and as you begin writing, that's when you will see the holes in your research. In fact, you might consider your narrative first draft the way to find out if you've finished the necessary research.

Here are two gauges to determine when you're ready to turn off the microfilm reader and begin writing.

1. Have you searched every possible record for the ancestors who are the main focus of your book? Below are the typical, obvious sources:

   - cemetery and funeral home records
   - church records
   - city directories
   - family histories and genealogies (what's already been written about the family)
   - family sources (such as Bibles, letters, diaries) and oral history
   - immigration records (naturalizations, passenger lists)
   - land and tax records
   - military service records, pensions, bounty land
   - newspaper obituaries, death notices, and articles
   - non-population censuses (agricultural, manufacturing, mortality)
   - population censuses (federal, state, and other schedules—for every census year your family may have been recorded on them)
   - probate and court records (wills, administrations, inventories, divorces, and so forth)
   - vital records (births, marriages, deaths)

If you haven't searched for *all* of these records for each family or family member you want to write about, you are not ready to write. That's not to say that you have to find each of these records for each family member. Obviously, if the family lived in a rural community, they won't be listed in a city directory, so you can cross that off your list. But certainly, you need to have checked for every possible record your family might have generated. There are many other types of sources, of course, such as school records, business and employment records, coroner's records—the list is endless. The point is to look for all that might apply to your family. It's exhaustive research, in more ways than one.

2. Have you turned your family group charts into "compiled genealogies" or "family summaries" to get the full picture? This is a crucial step toward pulling your data together into a family history narrative. A compiled genealogy or family summary should include

   - all genealogical facts you've gathered in research (births, marriages, deaths, etc.)
   - your analysis of records and research, plus any biographical data
   - clearly identified speculations about why something happened, who someone's parents were, and so forth.

For an example of a compiled genealogy or family summary, take a look at a scholarly journal like the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*.

If you use a genealogy computer software program, you can create compilations or summaries with a click on an icon in the form of a "narrative report," and that's fine to get the formatting into your word processing program. But once you have converted it to the word processing pro-

gram, work with that file only. This report will become your working copy that you'll use to isolate themes and topics to begin writing your family history. If you haven't been able to include in the genealogy software program everything you've gathered on the family, now is the time to add details, speculation, and analysis to this family summary. In doing so, this is where you'll spot any holes or additional research you want to follow up on.

Making this transition from software database to word processor will help you

1. get into the mindset of writer by editing and constructing sentences and paragraphs.
2. re-evaluate what you've gathered. Do you have a good source for that birth date, other than family knowledge? Do your sources have complete citations?
3. see any holes in your research that you need to fill. As you reformat the information from charts or genealogy software data, you may discover that you had forgotten to check for a probate or for the family in the 1880 census. Or, you may find new resources to can check that weren't available when you last did research on that family.

Keeping the information as family group sheets or data files in a genealogy software program doesn't allow you to see the whole picture or to record details, such as complete military service and immigration information, analysis, and speculation. And handwritten forms have limitations and typically allow you to record only basic facts and meager notes. For this reason, I no longer use any forms, even computer generated ones. I begin in my word processor and write out information in a narrative style from the get-go.

Now is a good time to go back through all the files and records you've gathered for the families you plan to write about and make sure you've gotten everything into the summary. It's amazing how you will discover new things with a fresh pair of eyes. Once you have reviewed your files and compiled all of your research, analysis, and speculations for one family group into a family summary, review it for any additional genealogical research you still need to do.

As you transform the sterile facts into narrative, besides seeing holes in your research, think about topics you want to research and write about. Say an ancestor died from tuberculosis. Use your word processor's features to highlight the word "tuberculosis" as a reminder to research the disease.

I know converting your data into a compiled genealogy doesn't sound like much fun—but it will pay off when you begin to write. No matter how organized and prepared you are to write a book, all this preparation will reduce the odds of discovering something new after the book's been published.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, *a Salt Lake City-based researcher, is a Certified Genealogist who holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research. She teaches nonfiction writing online at http://www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History and Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. Sharon can be reached through her Web site at http://www.SharonCarmack.com*

No Irish Saturday in April

MGS Branching Out Meeting

April 14, 2007

There are times that replacing an event for another is just the right thing to do. The Irish Saturday in April is one of those times. Once a year the Minnesota Genealogical Society and its branches close the library and have a day to share. They call this day, Branching Out. It is a time that the members of all the groups can find information and classes from one another. Take this day and attend the **Branching Out Meeting** held Lake Junior High School, 3133 Pioneer Drive, in Woodbury, Minnesota. For more information go to http://www.mngs.org/quarterly.shtml.

A New Look At Heraldry!

by Gabrielle Ní Mheachair

The Milesians, who are regarded as the first Celts to invade Ireland, carried a banner of an escutcheon, a dead serpent, and a wand. This banner is reminiscent of the story of their great ancestor, Gaedheal Glas. While traveling through the desert he was bitten by a poisonous snake. Moses cured him and declared that he and his descendants would live in a land free from such creatures. When the wound healed a green scar remained ; henceforth Gaedheal was known as Gaedheal Glas (glass being the Irish for green). The Milesians considered Gaedheal Glas one of their ancestors.

According to Dr. Daithi O' hOgain, "The ultimate origin of the Irish people is put down to Scythia. The people of that area were descendants of Noah's son Japheth; and the first important person among them was Fenius the Ancient, who was one of the leaders of different nationalities who went to build the tower of Babel. Fenius was a great linguist and, when the languages were separated at Babel, he alone retained the knowledge of them all. His grandson was Gaedheal Glas who, we are told, fashioned the Irish language (Gaedhilg) out of the whole seventy-two tongues then in existence." 1

"No serpent nor vile venomed thing
Can live upon the Gaelic soil,
No bard nor stranger since has found
A cold repulse from a son of Gaedheal."2

The twelve tribes of Israel carried banners to distinguish between their tribes. The Celts copied this tradition, and it continued among the Milesians till the reign of Ollamh Fola, who lived about seven centuries before the Birth of Christ (680 BC). Ollamh Fola instituted the first, "Parliament" in Ireland. It was held at Tara and called Feis Teamhar (The Festival of Tara). At this triennial meeting the kings, nobility, druids, historians, and judges came together to address the political, social, religious, and historical affairs of the land. The High King ordered coats of arms for the chief of each family. At the assembly this shield hung on the wall behind each chief's seat. Laws, justice, genealogy, and history were discussed, examined, and sanctioned. This traditional gathering continued down through the centuries until the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the twelfth century.

It is very difficult to interpret a family Coat of Arms today. The original may have changed through the generations depending upon which son carried the lineage. Also, individuals often made changes, most especially before the introduction of strict laws by Henry V, limiting the issue and use of Coats of Arms. Later still, during the reign of Henry VIII, officials were hired to validate, deny, and record the Coats of Arms in use at the time. Some facts have remained unchanged throughout the generations. Using the Ó Meachair coat of arms as an example here is how one may attempt to interpret a coat of arms.

The Coat of Arms of the Ó Meachair is blue. The color blue refers to loyalty, splendor and truth. The color yellow (gold), which is used for the lion, the sword, and the crescents symbolize generosity and intellectual superiority. Lions are the most common animals used in heraldry. They are a symbol of strength, nobility, and agility. Often times the lion symbol is used to represent Jesus Christ. The most common image portrayed by the lion is the symbol of kingship. On the Ó Meachair shield the lions are combatant. This is not surprising as the Ó Meachair always fought for the right to retain their land. Though the lion is the king of beasts it is not the king of the birds. Thus, in order

to balance a Coat of Arms the eagle, the king of all birds, was often added to the coat of arms as its crest.

The Ó Meachair shield has as its crest a falcon standing ready for flight, belled and hooded. The falcon stands upon a green mound, which brings the deeply personal issue of land to the shield. The two crescent moons below the lions and on the wing tips of the falcon are symbols used by second sons upon their shields.

The Ó Meachair Clan is a sub sept of the O Carroll Clan. In fact their coats of arms are very similar. The O Carroll Coat of Arms also has two lions rampart with a sword. It too has a hawk rising from its helmet. The war cry of the O Carrolls was Seabhac Abú (the hawk to victory). This too was the battle cry of the Ó Meachairs. Since the Ó Meachair clan is a descendant line from the O Carrolls, it does not seem unusual that they have a similar coat of arms and war cry.

Though I am guilty of the following crime and am the proud holder of a beautiful watercolor of the Ó Meachair/ Maher/Meagher/ shield, I feel it is important that the general public understand the true nature of a family shield. Michael Ó Comain has written a wonderful book, *The Poolbeg Book of Irish Heraldry*, detailing the truth of Irish Heraldry. He explains that, in the past century a thriving business has grown selling family shields to any bearer of the name or name variant. The purchaser of this shield is generally of the opinion that it belongs to the family and is a link with a past relative or clan. However, the truth of the matter is that shields are not unique to a name or a clan. A shield is unique to an individual.

In the past some prestigious individual applied to the Chief Herald of Ireland, or England for the honor of holding a shield or heraldic achievement. This heraldic achievement was granted to the individual and recorded according to law by the Chief Herald. The shield belonged to the applicant, or grantee, and it became the hereditary property of his immediate family or bloodline for as long as the direct line should exist. The shield was not the property of anyone who happened to bear the same name as the grantee.

Since heraldic achievements are considered property, one could legally challenge the usurpation of one. However, such suits are highly improbable since there are few chieftains of direct bloodline left to challenge this behavior, and those who do exist are magnanimous enough to allow their namesakes a sense of pride in a heritage that honors them.

"What they are in effect doing by assuming these derelict arms is assuming the chieftainship of that name, without acceptable proof to substantiate the claim. Although there exists in Gaelic armory a tradition of expressing one's wish to be known as related to a particular, perhaps famous, family, to do so by the use of an undifferenced coat

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Family Mottos

by Gabrielle Ní Mheachair

Family mottoes varied and did not necessarily belong with the coat of arms. They were usually war cries used by the clan in battle. Some may have been related to the family name, or expressed the clan's religious stance, or exploits in battle. Some were simply the clan's hopes or dreams on a particular day. When a new chief was elected his personal agenda could cause a change in the clan motto. Most mottoes in Britain and Ireland were recorded in Latin. French mottoes may be a more modern twist on the Latin. This seems to have been the case with the Ó Meachair clan. The following are three different mottoes attributed to this clan.

Deus Protector Noster
(God is our Protector)

In Periculis Audax
(Bold in Danger)

Toujours Pret
(Always ready)

'A New Look At Heraldry' continued from page 81

of arms without provable descent most certainly has no legal sanction. Quite apart from any legal considerations, to misappropriate another's arms shows, in the would-be armiger, a scant respect for his true ancestors and though he may not be prosecuted he may well be ridiculed." 3

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Gabrielle Meachair Woeltje *is a native of Ivy Hall, Templemore, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. She moved to the USA as an adult and currently resides with her husband, Keith F. Woeltje, and young family at St Louis, Missouri. Gabrielle was an elementary school teacher for 15 years. Now she spends her time at writing children's literature, genealogical works, and working towards an M Ed. in Reading. She is the author of An Chailleach agus a Cuid Gruaige, An 2002, Liam agus an Leprechaun, An 2006-2007, The Killanigan Ryans, self published 2005, currently working on, The Killea Meaghers and a history of the Meachair Clan titled, "Meachair, the Story of a Clan." Gabrielle is a long-standing member of IGSI.*

Genealogy. An account of one's descent from an ancestor who did not particularly care to trace his own.

- Ambrose Bierce

British Colonization of Ireland

by Ann Eccles

Dr. Patricia Howe is Associate Professor of History at the University of St. Thomas, in St. Paul, Minnesota. At the February Quarterly meeting she provided a short course in the history of Ireland up to the 1700s. For ninety minutes, we quickly followed her lead as she touched upon the main events of two centuries of English – Irish history.

"There was no conquest of Ireland by Britain in the 12th century," she said. The Anglo-Norman lords were invited to Ireland by the Gaelic chiefs. Over time, the lords assimilated into Irish life and culture.

By the 14th century there were three powerful Anglo-Norman lords in Ireland; their power was a reflection of the power of the English king. During the 14th and 15th centuries England was busy with other wars – the 100 Years War with France and a civil war (the War of Roses). In the late 15th century, Ireland was almost a separate entity; they enjoyed a close relationship with the Papacy.

Henry VII came to power in 1485 at the end of the War of Roses. His interest in imposing authority in Ireland served not only to cement his power in England but also to punish the Irish chiefs and Anglo-Norman lords who had supported the true pretender to the throne. He sent Sir Edward Poynings to Dublin in 1494 where Poynings defeated the Anglo-Norman lords and Gaelic chiefs. From Dublin, he marched to Drogheda and pronounced the authority of the English king over the Irish Parliament. The Tudors considered Ireland an enemy.

Highly influential to the politics of the time was religion. Prior to the 16th century, the main religion of England, Ireland and Scotland was the Catholic faith. With Henry's divorce in 1534, approved by the English Parliament, the Church of England became the official religion. The Gaelic chiefs and Anglo-Norman lords in Ireland swore not to support the English king and remain faithful to the Pope. A leader of this movement was Thomas

Dr. Patricia Howe speaking at the February IGSI Quarterly Program.

Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare. In retaliation, Henry VIII sent William Skeffington to Ireland to destroy Fitzgerald, his estate and followers.

Elizabeth I, considered the champion of Protestantism, vowed to conquer Ireland and spread Protestantism. The Nine Years War (1594-1603) ended in defeat for the Irish; some of the earls fled Ireland for Spain and Rome, leaving their lands in Ulster. After "The Flight of the Earls", England established the first colonial plantations in Ulster. Nearly 4.5 million acres of land were awarded to soldiers and colonists who supported England. The only condition – they must be Protestant. After Elizabeth's death in 1603, James VI of Scotland assumed the English throne as James I and continued Elizabeth's policy toward Ireland. He, too, encouraged English Protestants and Scottish Presbyterians and Calvinists to settle in Ireland.

At this time, the Gaelic chiefs were not able to unite; the Catholic lords let the Irish Catholics down as England imposed common law on Ireland.

In the 17th century, England restored the Stuarts to the throne. Ireland was elated and looked for the restoration of Catholicism in the empire. Charles never announced his faith. In mid-century, the English Parliament challenged the power of the Stuart dynasty. Again, religion was in the midst of conflicts. The King supported the Church of England. Oliver Cromwell supported Parliament's military efforts against both King Charles and Ireland.

In 1641, the Irish Catholics rose in rebellion in Ulster against the Protestant plantation owners. Accounts of the number massacred during the uprising ranged from 2,000 to 300, 000 or more. Oliver Cromwell sailed to Ireland with 20,000 soldiers to put down the rebellion; his forces killed many Catholics in retaliation and took their lands. The Irish Catholic landowners from the North and Southeast were relocated – moved west of the Shannon River. England used the confiscated lands, about eight million acres, to pay the soldiers for their loyalty and victory in Ireland.

After the Tudor conquest of Ireland and during Stuart rule there, the English transferred Irish land to English colonists and continued to do so into the next century. This colonization was the true conquest of Ireland.

Add Historical Context Using Timelines

By Linda Miller

You can make the stories you write about your ancestors' lives interesting and compelling to read by placing them in the historical setting of their time and place in the world. One way to do that is to make use of historical timelines. A timeline is a chronological outline of events. It can cover one event, one day or thousands of years. I have found historical timelines published in books but it is far easier and much faster to find them online. The Internet is rich with the history of Ireland, which will help you understand and write about the conditions there when your ancestor lived as well as the reasons that might have caused them to leave.

Timelines are available on the Internet on nearly any topic. A quick Google search for "Ireland timeline", for example, will provide you with more information than you can possibly use. When you see a timeline you like, simply look at the years when your ancestor lived and see what events occurred. What you find may spur you to learn more because of its impact on your ancestors and their story. Your next step will be further searching online for specific historic events or obtaining a history book on Ireland and reading more.

This next paragraph is an example of writing using what facts my genealogical research had gleaned without any historical context.

My great, great grandfather, James Millea, came to America with his wife and children in 1860 from Kilkenny, Ireland. His sons, Michael and Thomas, were baptized at the Catholic Church in Windgap, Pollrone Parish. Once they arrived in America, the name Millea became Mallay which they used from then on, in spite of the fact that it was spelled a variety of ways by the family members. (Malay, Melay, Malloy, Malley, etc) The family settled in Boston for a few years before moving on to Wisconsin and finally Minnesota.

Most of the information in the paragraph came from censuses, from James Mallay's probate papers, from citizenship applications, and from a chance Internet encounter with a woman who turned out to be a distant cousin. She promptly sent me copies of the baptism records of Michael and Thomas,naming Windgap Parish as the location for this family!

Like many family history writers, I wanted to make the story more compelling but was at a loss as to how to do that without further facts. My search for the Milleas seemed at a standstill. Beyond the slim file of facts I had taken years to uncover, I had some fragments of family lore, perhaps accurate or perhaps not. I decided to include it all in the story, making clear, of course, what is documented fact and what isn't. Waiting any longer to write their story was not an option because there are many stories to write and probably not time enough left to get them all done

With that in mind, as I read what I'd written, I realized how much was missing. I wanted to know the reason they left Ireland. The famine was over by the time they left so was there another reason? I wondered about their circumstances in Kilkenny and if my cousin Diana's comment was true. She was told by an older family member that James Millea and Mary Quinn had many children and that all but three died. I wanted to know more about County Kilkenny and Windgap.

Timelines were the answer. There are timelines about Irish music, county timelines, timelines about the "troubles" in the north of Ireland, church timelines, and, well, you name it. One that was immensely helpful to me was called "Historical Timeline – County Kilkenny". I was easily sidetracked by such fascinating facts as the streets of Kilkenny were paved in 1334[1] and that in the 1850s, Ireland developed the first recipe for ginger ale[2]. Eventually, I got down to business and learned that 6,394 people left Kilkenny in 1853. My Millea family was among them. There was a link on the Kilkenny Timeline leading to information about the famine in Kilkenny. The following two paragraphs gave me the explanation I was looking for on why the Milleas might have left Ireland even though the famine was over.

"By 1850 the worst of the Famine was coming to an end. Yet, the 1851 census still recorded a total of 4,718 persons in public institutions (Workhouses, Gaols and Hospitals) in Kilkenny City, and another 2,270 persons within the rest of the County. The former total represented 23.6% of the population of the City while the latter represent 1.6% of the population of the remaining County.

One of the outcomes of the famine period was the large numbers of people who immigrated from County Kilkeny, perhaps upwards of 20% of the population between 1845 and 1851 alone. But the migration did not end here. From May 1st to December 31st 1851, a total of 4,899 emigrants are recorded for County Kilkenny. In 1852 the emigration total was 6,513, in 1853 it was

6,394, in 1854 it was 4,438, and in 1856 it was 2,756. Even following the worst of the Famine this total represented an emigration of 15% of the 1851 population base."[3]

A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (1837) describes their parish:

"Killamery, a parish, in the barony of Kells, county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Callan, on the road from that place to to Carrick-on-Suir; containing 1837 inhabitants. It comprises 6451 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act. At Garryricken, which is the property and was the residence of the Marquess of Ormonde, are some very fine plantations. It is a rectory, in the diocese of Ossory, forming the corps of the prebend of Kilamery, in the gift of the Bishop. The church is a plain structure erected in 1815. The glebe-house was erected in 1818; the glebe comprises five acres. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parish of Tullohaught, and containing a chapel at Windgap. The parochial school is aided by the rector; and at Garryricken is a public school, the house for which it was built by the late Marquess of Ormonde. In these schools are about 70 children, and about 100 children are taught in a private school. A monastery of 1000 monks is said to have anciently existed here. At Rossamery are the ruins of a small church."[4]

Armed with the new historical information I learned as a result of the timelines, I was able to rewrite the beginning of the Millea story.

My great, great grandparents, James Mallay and Mary Quinn, were from the southwest part of County Kilkenny. Their sons, Michael and Thomas, were baptized at the Catholic Church in Windgap, Killamery Parish. Unlike my other Irish ancestors, the Millea family did not leave during the famine. James managed to keep things together through those years but when it was over, County Kilkenny had lost a quarter of its population to starvation and emigration. People were still leaving every year, hoping to make a new start, away from the misery and desolation of post famine Ireland. In 1853, James and Mary made the decision to leave for America. They had three children then, Michael, Thomas and a daughter, my great grandmother, Mary.

Once in America, the name Millea became Mallay, but over the years, family members spelled it a variety of ways including Malay, Melay, Malloy, Malley, etc.

The family settled in Boston, which was already overcrowded with Irish immigrants. In the introduction to ***Search for Missing Friends, Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot****, Ruth-Ann M. Harris and B. Emer O'Keeffe note, "The destruction of the potato crop four years in succession caused Ireland's population to decline from 8.2 million in 1841 to 6.5 million in 1851. While Ireland was emptying, Boston was filling with Irish immigrants, showing a ten-year increase of 105 percent. From 1846 to 1849, 100,000 Irish persons arrived in Boston."*[5]

Boston was a tough city for the Irish. While New York could much more easily absorb

'Add Historical Context Using Timelines' continued on page 86

TIMELINE OF IMMIGRATION TO U.S. 1815-1950

1815: The first great wave of immigration begins, bringing 5 million immigrants between 1815 and 1860.

1818: Liverpool becomes the most-used port of departure for Irish and British immigrants.

1819: The first federal legislation on immigration requires notation of passenger lists.

1820: The U.S. population is about 9.6 million. About 151,000 new immigrants arrive in 1820 alone.

1825: Great Britain decrees that England is overpopulated and repeals laws prohibiting emigration. The first group of Norwegian immigrants arrive.

1846-7: Crop failures in Europe. Mortgage foreclosures send tens of thousands of the dispossessed to United States.

1846: Irish of all classes emigrate to the United States as a result of the potato famine.

1848: German political refugees emigrate following the failure of a revolution.

1862: The Homestead Act encourages naturalization by granting citizens title to 160 acres.

Continued on page 86

'Add Historical Context Using Timelines' continued from page 85

TIMELINE OF IMMIGRATION TO U.S. 1815-1950 *(Continued)*

1875: First limitations on immigration. Residency permits required of Asians.

1880: The U.S. population is 50,155,783. More than 5.2 million immigrants enter the country between 1880 and 1890.

1882: Chinese exclusion law is established. Russian anti-Semitism prompts a sharp rise in Jewish emigration.

1890: New York is home to as many Germans as Hamburg, Germany.

1891: The Bureau of Immigration is established. Congress adds health qualifications to immigration restrictions.

1892: Ellis Island replaces Castle Garden.

1894-6: To escape Moslem massacres, Armenian Christians emigrate.

1897: Pine-frame buildings on Ellis Island are burned to the ground in a disastrous fire.

1900: The U.S. population is 75,994,575. More than 3,687,000 immigrants were admitted in the previous ten years. Ellis Island receiving station reopens with brick and ironwork structures.

1906: Bureau of Immigration is established.

the huge numbers of immigrants, Boston was overwhelmed. The Irish were largely poor and illiterate. They were unwelcome and openly discriminated against. Maybe that's why the Milleas moved on, heading for Minnesota in the late 1860s.

Perhaps they moved west for free land. Historical United States timelines include the enactment of the Homestead Act of 1862 which encouraged naturalization by opening land in the west to settlers who, in exchange for land, agreed to farm and live on the land for five years. A homesteader only had to be 21 years of age or a veteran of the United States Army or Navy, the head of a household, and either be a citizen or an applicant for citizenship to qualify for 160 acres of land. This meant that new immigrants and single women were eligible and many took advantage of the opportunity.

Land was cheap to buy in the last half of the 19th century too. In Minnesota, the government sold land as low as $1.25 per acre and private corporations sold land from $5.00 to $10.00 an acre.

Consider the other timeline tidbits that could enhance my story of the Milleas and their move to Minnesota in the late 1860s. 1868 was the year that the Fourteenth Amendment granted citizenship to all (including African Americans) born in the US, except Native Americans; Louisa May Alcott wrote Little Women. The next year, 1869, Ulysses S. Grant became president; the Union Pacific-Central Pacific transcontinental railroad was completed; and Susan B. Anthony was elected president of the American Equal Rights Association[6].

You may never uncover all the documented events of your ancestors' lives but learning about the times they lived through will enhance your family stories, give you new ideas for research and teach you Irish and American history.

1 "County Kilkenny Ireland History: Timeline of Events", last modified 17 Nov 2002, http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/timeline.htm

2 Ratnikas, Algis, "Timeline Ireland", 2006, *Timelines of History*, http://timelines.ws/countries/IRELAND.HTML

3 Walsh, Dennis, "The Great Famine in County Kilkenny", last modified 13 Jan 2003, http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/famine.htm

4 Walsh, Dennis, "Killamery," last updated 17 April 1999, *Genuki: UK and Ireland History*, http://www.genuki.org.uk:8080/big/irl/KIK/Killamery/

5 Harris, Ruth-Ann M. and B. Emer O'Keeffe *Search for Missing Friends, Irish Immigrant Advertisements Placed in the Boston Pilot, V.1 1831-1850* Boston : New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1989-

6 Campbell, D. "Brief Timeline of American Literature and Events, 1860-1869," last modified 1/18/2007, http://www.wsu.edu/~campbelld/amlit/1860.htm

Linda Miller is the president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

IGSI Annual May Meeting and Quarterly Program

May 4th and 5th

Nora M Hickey, Quarterly Program Speaker

Nora M· Hickey of Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, will be the speaker at the May Quarterly meeting. Ms Hickey, genealogist and lecturer, is the past Honorary Editor of *Irish Family History Journal, Local History Review, and Brandon Historical Journal*, and is currently Honorary Editor of the *O Mahony Journal*. She has lectured throughout North America since 1991.

Join us Friday evening and Saturday morning for her three talks.

Friday, May 4 - 7:00 p.m.

What We Can Learn From Griffith's Valuation and the Cancellation Books
Ms. Hickey will explain how to use all the information to the best advantage in locating your ancestral birthplace.

Program will be presented at the Minnesota Genealogical Society Library at 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, Minnesota

IGSI members $15 donation (one day)
Non-members $20 donation (one day)
or
IGSI members $20 donation (for both days)
Non-members $25 donation (for both days

Saturday, May 5 - 8:30 to 9:30 a.m.

Annual Business Meeting

8:30 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m.	Business Meeting
	Election of Officers

Saturday, May 5 - 10:00 a.m.

Genealogical Research for Your Irish Ancestors Among the Religious Minorities in Ireland
Where to start if your ancestor was not either Roman Catholic or Church of Ireland.

Debunking Some of the Myths of Irish Genealogy, *including*:

- "All the records were burnt"
- "My ancestors dropped the 'O' on the boat"
- "My ancestors came over in the Great Famine"
- "The LDS has all the Irish records"
- "Genealogical research can be entirely done on the Internet"

Due to a conflict with meeting space, the May 5 meeting and program will be held offsite. Please check the website http://www.irishgenealogical.org/ for location and directions.

IGSI members $15 donation (one day)
Non-members $20 donation (one day)
or
IGSI members $20 donation (for both days)
Non-members $25 donation (for both day

Check the website http://www.IrishGenealogical.org/ for location and directions.

The Big Picture: Irish History on the Web

by Kathleen Srickland

A sense of the backdrop of history as it unfolded during the lives of our ancestors provides important insight into the past and offers up clues to help verify and add color to our family stories.

A practical place to start searching the Internet for an overview of general Irish history is *Wikipedia**, the online "people's encyclopedia," at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland. After searching Wikipedia for names, dates and other background, we can look for online Irish historical documents at *CELT (Corpus of Electronic Texts)* http://www.ucc.ie/celt which is maintained by the University College Cork. CELT holds a textbase collection of more than 900 contemporary documents for Irish history, literature and politics.

As an example of how we might use *Wikipedia* and *CELT* to tackle a family story or legend, let's say you've always heard that your ancestor, Michael Casey, died fighting in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. According to the family story, Michael died in County Mayo fighting with the French army during the battle when the French surrendered to the British.

With this bit of information, you can start by exploring the general history of Ireland at the end of the 18th century as well as the history of the rebellion and the particular battles fought by the French. Using *Wikipedia* and *CELT*, you can find bibliographies of books and periodical articles, as well as leads to other pertinent websites, on this period of history so important to the story of your ancestor.

When you reach the History of Ireland at *Wikipedia*, you'll notice that the layout of this article includes first of all an 18-page overview of Irish history. Since you know that Michael Casey died in 1798, check the Contents list on the first page, and you'll see that this year was during the time of the Protestant Ascendancy. Click on the line for "Reformation (1536-1654) and Protestant Ascendancy (1654-1801)" to go to the part of this overview that deals with this time period. Within the Protestant Ascendancy section, you'll find mention of the Irish Rebellion of 1798 with a hyperlink (an underlined phrase) leading to more information. Click on that link, and you'll pull up a new article that tells the history of the rebellion and mentions the part played by the French under General Humbert, who landed with his troops in County Mayo. In the Contents box of this article, click on "French Landing" for more information.

With Irish and French fighters, Humbert routed British forces at Castlebar in Mayo. After heading south, he was finally defeated on 8 September 1798 at the Battle of Ballinamuck in County Longford. This puts a different light on the family story: If Michael Casey died fighting in County Mayo, he would not have been at Humbert's surrender in County Longford.

Next, check *Wikipedia* for all of Humbert's battles in Ireland. Two battles are mentioned, Castlebar and Ballinamuck. Clicking on "Castlebar" brings up the story of the French/Irish victory, while clicking on "Battle of Ballinamuck" yields a history of that battle, during which Humbert confronted 14,000 British troops under General Lake and another 15,000 under Lord Cornwallis. The general surrendered and his French troops put down their arms—but the Irish did not, and were subsequently pursued and killed.

Besides *Wikipedia's* links within articles, you'll note at the end of each article a list of suggested books and articles for further reading, related articles in Wikipedia, and links to other websites covering the same time period, such as the BBC's website covering British history: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/irish_reb06.shtml

After collecting leads from *Wikipedia*, go to http://www.ucc.ie/celt and type your search term into the Google search box. If you enter "Ballinamuck" the results include a link to "The 1798 Rebellion in Wexford," which brings you to a short review of the overlying historical situation. On the right side of the page, there is a selection of document extracts pertaining to this time period. Choosing "The People's Army on the March" brings up the first-hand account of Miles Byrne, an 18-year-old rebel who eventually was able to flee to France and lived to write his memoir of the Rebellion. While Byrne writes of the Battle of Vinegar Hill rather than Ballinamuck, the Irish rebels probably fought under similar conditions. Entering "Castlebar" brings up "Labour in Irish History," a different type of resource—an article by James Connolly in which he writes about the United Irishmen. You'll also find, from the other side of the struggle, "Against Home Rule: the case for the Union," by Arthur J. Balfour et. al.

Take advantage of the historical information you'll find on *Wikipedia* and *CELT*. These sites can lead you to further resources covering your interests in more depth and from different perspectives, giving you better understanding of the unique events that affected the lives of your ancestors.

Research Assistance

IGSI Member Benefit

Tips:

- *Wikipedia* shines when you use it as a springboard to find more about your subject.
- *CELT* documents take you into the minds of those who wrote Irish history when it was still "current events."

Wikipedia

A quick note about Wikipedia: Articles are uploaded and edited by people all over the world. The editors of Wikipedia note, "Because Wikipedia is an ongoing work to which in principle anybody can contribute, it differs from a paper-based reference source in some very important ways. In particular, older articles tend to be more comprehensive and balanced, while newer articles may still contain significant misinformation…." Articles in this online source are subject to review and discussion of differing points of view. To understand more what goes into the creation and editing of these pages, click the "Discussions" tab at the top of the page.

Kathleen Strickland, an IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

For a minimal fee, IGSI offers its members the following searches:

- ***New York Emigrant Savings Bank.*** Provide full name and approximate dates of residence in New York.
- ***O'Kief, Coshe Mang, Slieve Lougher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland, the "Casey's Collection".*** Data in this source is limited to Eastern County Kerry and Western County Cork. Provide full name and, if known, place names in Cork and Kerry.
- ***Irish Passenger Lists.*** These are mainly for U.S. Ports of Entry. Provide full name, approximate age and year of arrival.
- ***The Search for Missing Friends, 1851-1905 (Irish Immigrant Advertisements in the Boston Pilot)*** Provide full name and, if known, U.S. migration routes and Irish place names.
- ***Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis parish films.*** See website for complete list of parishes

Other research assistance available:

- ***Indexed Publications:*** A one-name search of IGSI's indexed publications is offered at no charge.
- **Townland Maps:** The cost of photocopies is rounded-up to the nearest dollar. The average cost is approximately $4.00.
- ***County Surname Study***: For $10.00, a surname will be plotted on the parish map of a Irish county. For couples married in Ireland, both surnames are plotted at no additional charge. If a surname occurrence is too numerous for a meaningful result; the member is notified, and no charge is incurred.

If you are looking for a particular publication that isn't listed, send an inquiry and you will be notified if it can be searched.

The cost of one-name searches is $5.00 per hour. Most take less than 3 hours. Members will be notified if more time is needed. A member may specify a spending limit.

Photocopies are 30 cents per page plus postage. $1.50 is added for maps mailed in a tube.

Submit the information as requested, plus additional pertinent information, along with your name, address, IGSI membership number and an email address if you have one. Submit requests by mail to: Irish Genealogical Society International, 5768 Olson Memorial Highway, Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014.

Do not submit the research fee until requested. You will be notified of the status of your research via email or through the U.S. Mail. Send a self address stamped envelope (SASE) in case additional information is needed to complete research. Research assistance is available for current IGSI members only.

Irish History Websites

by Mary Wickersham

Below I list some useful websites for information about Irish history. Links provided are "deep links", which should bring you to the specific page where information can be found. If the URL doesn't work on your first attempt, try entering the first portion of the URL (e.g., up through ".com" or ".org") and search from there.

Irish History

***Irish History Online* - http://www.irishhistoryonline.ie/**
This is a bibliography of Irish history created by Irish History Online in association with the Royal Historical Society Bibliography and London's Past Online. It contains bibliographic data about Irish history writings from 1936 – 2001. Search results lists provide an option to "find a copy" of the publication of a selected article. Repositories appear in a Royal Historical Society window, along with links to the repositories where a given journal is located. These included full text electronic serials services, most of which require a subscription for access. The 58,000 writings included in the database are not limited to those written in the U.K. and Ireland, and the writings include articles written about early Irish history.

***Library Ireland* - http://www.libraryireland.com/**
This collection of online books has many of which are history related. E-books are available for purchase.

***Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia: Irish History* - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland**
This site includes colorful maps and other visuals, sections for early periods through modern history. Footnotes, references, suggestions for further reading and links to other sites are well worth your time.

Ireland's History in Maps* - *http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/
This site provides maps of Ireland every century from BC through 1840, a tribes and territories index, a baronies index, as well as detailed maps of various regions and baronies. Don't forget to check out their off-site links.

***Fianna's Timeline of Irish History* - http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/history/**
This extensive timeline of Irish history is complete with links to more detailed articles and off-site web pages.

***Irish History on the Web* - http://larkspirit.com/history/**
This site includes many articles, essays, and links to off-site sources. Be forewarned, some of the links are out-of-date and some link to other sites.

***University of Minnesota Law School:* Laws in Ireland for the Suppression of Popery, commonly known as the Penal Laws - http://www.law.umn.edu/irishlaw/chronlist2.html**
Here you'll find the text of the Penal Law statutes.

***Trinity College: P.L. Duffy Resource Center* - http://www.trinity.wa.edu.au/plduffyrc/subjects/re/bible/irish.htm**
If you're looking for a central starting point for links to a variety of topics, this serves the purpose.

IrelandHistory.org* - *http://www.irelandhistory.org
This is a new website, with a few contributor-submitted articles, not unlike Wikipedia. Content is being added regularly, so it is worth checking back.

Irish Civil War

Paul V. Walsh, *The Irish Civil War, 1922-1923: a Military Study of the Conventional Phase, 28 June – 11 August 1922* - http://libraryautomation.com/nymas/irishcivilwar.html
This text of a paper presented at a New York Military Affairs Symposium provides good background; it covers the major campaigns of the war; and it is thoroughly sourced.

***The 1916 Rebellion* - http://www.1916rising.com/timeline.html**
This is an advertisement for a book on the Easter Rebellion, but it contains a timeline of the 1916 Rebellion.

Academic Sites

***Irish History Gateway* - http://academicinfo.net/histirish.html**
Lots of ads but lots of good links also.

***Enhanced British Parliamentary Papers on Ireland, 1801-1922* - http://www.eppi.ac.uk/**
This is a great resource for original documents around key events in the 19th and early 20th century Irish history.

Archdeacon, Thomas J., *History 200. An Gorta Mor: The Great Irish Famine* - http://history.wisc.edu/archdeacon/famine/index.html
This online course was offered by the University of Wisconsin, Madison in 1996-1997.

***University College Cork, CELT Corpus of Electronic Texts* - http://celt.ucc.ie/index.html**
A project of the History Department at UCC, this is "a searchable online text-base consisting of over 900 contemporary and historical documents from many areas, including literature and the other arts."

Irish Americans

***Irish in New York City* - http://www.irishinnyc.freeservers.com/index.html**
There is not a lot of history on this site, but it includes a description of Irish neighborhoods in New York City. Be prepared for pop-up ads, and run your Spybot or Ad-Aware software after you visit these pages.

***Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia:* "Irish American" - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_American**

Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia: "Scots-Irish American" - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scots-Irish_American. There is a general overview article for each area with footnotes, references, suggestions for further reading as well as links to other sites. Well worth your time.

Mary Wickersham retired in 1998 after 27 years working in bank operations and software development. She writes the 100 Years Ago in the News column with her sister, Sheila Northrop, and is past IGSI Secretary. She is treasurer for the Minnesota Genealogical Society and chairs its research committee. To keep her technical skills up, she builds websites for small businesses & gardening societies.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

The Jamestown Exhibition opened, celebrating the Ter-Centennial (300th anniversary) of Captain John Smith's landing at Jamestown, Virginia. Visitors traveled by train, boat and automobile. President Theodore Roosevelt opened the exhibition.

Also attending was highly-popular humorist Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), who attracted much attention from the local residents. Twain had taken the trip from New York aboard a steam-powered boat owned by a friend. When the time came to return to New York, the Norfolk area was fogged in. While the others in his party returned via train, Twain (a former Mississippi steamboat captain) refused to take the train and waited out the fog for several days, eventually making it safely home to New York. Due to some lack of communication, the boat's owner contacted authorities, concerned that the boat had been lost at sea during storms. After reading the morning newspaper to discover that he was missing, Twain assured the press that he would investigate the situation and notify them if he found he *was* missing.

"James Hoban was Architect: Irishmen Built the White House, Says Martin I. J. Griffin"

"...Hoban was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1758. When only twenty-two years old he won a medal from the Dublin Society for "drawing of brackets, stairs, roof, etc.". . . He came to this country after the revolution and soon became known as an architect and builder. . . .Hoban's design of the Presidendent's House contemplated a central building with wings. . . Hoban died on December 9, 1831, and was buried in St. Patrick cemetery. In May, 1863, his grandson and namesake, James Hoban, Esq., purchased a lot in Mount Olivet cemetery, near Washington, and the remains of James Hoban and others of the family were removed hereto." *The Irish Standard, Saturday, April 6, 1907.*

Derry

"A bridegroom, aged 84 years, was married for the third time recently at Banagher, Co. Derry, his bride this time being 80 years of age." *The Irish Standard, Saturday, May 18, 1907.*

Tipperary

"The death of a woman named Butler, occurred a few days ago at Ballybradda, Cahir, at the age of 102 years. She had been a widow for some years." *The Irish Standard, Saturday, April 6, 1907.*

Queen's County

"To help sustain the daughter of the late John Keegan, in her home, a volume of his "Irish Tales, Legends and Poems" compiled by the late Canon O'Hanlon, has just come from the press. The treasurers of the fund are: Mr. P. A. Meehan, Mp. P., Maryborough, and Mr. McMahaon, J.P., C. C., Colt, Abbeyleix." *The Irish Standard, Saturday, May 18, 1907.*

Note: The Irish Standard was a weekly newspaper published in Minneapolis, Minnesota, from May 5, 1894 to June 19, 1920.

Thank You to the Many IGSI Volunteers

by Diane Lovrencevic

During Volunteer Appreciation month it would not be appropriate to spotlight just a single individual. There is no single individual who does it all. We have many members whose efforts go beyond their share of work. They do the jobs, large and small, that keep IGSI the largest Irish genealogical society in the United States. Through the collective effort of all the volunteers, IGSI thrives.

While IGSI has always been a volunteer-run organization, we do not assume that all volunteers know how much they are appreciated. We prefer to thank them and recognize their contributions often and in different ways. Recently, we initiated new benefits to show our appreciation to volunteers. In addition to the 'Meet the Volunteer' article in each issue of the journal, we have a 'Volunteer Spotlight' page on the website. What better way for members to get to know the volunteers who are making a difference? We started a Volunteer Saturday for volunteers to get help with their own research -- and enjoy each others company while doing it. A recent contest produced ideas on ways to recognize our volunteers who live outside the Twin Cities. This resulted in a CD loan program for our distance volunteers' research needs. A volunteer newsletter will keep everyone informed and a bulletin board notes volunteer information in the library.

The IGSI Volunteer Recognition Event formally thanks volunteers for their work. We are holding this year's celebration at a local Irish pub. Special awards will be given at this time.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you the people that keep IGSI running.

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Website News

by Mary Schaenzer, Website Editor

I don't know about you, but I am addicted to search engines and search tools. Search engines inside network directories like http://www.Yahoo.com or http://www. MSN.com and search tools that are part of large genealogy based websites like http://www. Ancestry.com or http://www. HeritageQuest.com.

As a member of IGSI, we now have another fun and informational search tool to explore, one which retrieves information from the five online databases available on our new website: the library catalog, the periodical index, the source database, the IGSI bookstore, and the surname interest list.

When performing a query, you have the option of searching all five online databases or any combination of databases of your choice.

Like most search tools, the more general you are with your query, the more information you'll retrieve.

For instance, a query for county Galway retrieves: seventy-five books available in the IGSI library, 362 articles available in IGSI's periodical collection, 22 books, CD-ROMs, and maps available in the IGSI bookstore, and over 1,300 surnames that current and former IGSI members are researching.

If you want to research information on a more detail level, additional query options are available.

You can narrow your research to the parish of Tuam in county Galway. To do so, leave the Irish location as "Galway" and insert "Tuam" in the keyword option.

You'll retrieve a list of two books about the parish of Tuam available in the IGSI library, six articles available in the library's periodical collection, and one book available for sale in the IGSI bookstore.

You'll find a link to this search tool on the Members home page. Also watch for links to this tool on various pages in the Members section. Happy hunting.

Logging On

We've all done it. Forgotten our password to a website – or written the password on a scrap of paper only to lose the paper later.

Members have two tools to help them manage their website password.

If you've forgotten your password, the website has an automated tool that will retrieve your password for you. Located on the Member log on screen, this automated tool will retrieve your password for you and send the information to the email address registered in your Membership Profile.

You can also change your password to something you find easy to remember. Once you are logged in, click the link to the Member Profile link located in the left side bar.

It's important that you keep your membership information up to date. If you change your email address be sure to update your member profile with this new information.

If you're still having problems use the email link on the Member log on screen. An IGSI volunteer will lookup your password and email the information back to you. As we are an all-volunteer group, it may take a few days before you receive a reply.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: I wrote to Ireland for information on my family, but they sent me information I already had, not the information I needed. What did I do wrong and what should I do next?

Answer: When writing Ireland, or anywhere, asking for help with your research, be very specific in what you want. For example, state: I am looking for the marriage of Mary Moriarty and John Sullivan, married between 1838 and 1843 in County Kerry, Ireland. I have the baptism of their first child from St. John's Church in Tralee, baptized 25 March 1845, but have been unable to find their marriage and this is what I am looking for at this time. I have checked the Griffith's Valuation and Tithe Applotment Books for the area.

What should you do next? It depends on what you are looking for and the years involved. Let us know and we will try to assist you.

Some advice for any researcher asking for help:

Remember, if you are specific enough, you don't have to tell what you have already done. We have researchers (usually non-members) writing for information all the time. Some do not even have their name and address on the letter, only on the envelope. We try to check this before shredding the envelope, but once in awhile, we are left with a letter signed 'Marlis', separated from the envelope and without a full signature! This may be why you don't get an answer. Or, they write a beautiful letter with all the family history we need, but don't mention what they want. So be very specific in asking for research; tell them exactly what information you are looking for, and the person or persons involved in the event. Be sure and add the area they are from if you know. If you don't know the county, parish, etc., say so as it saves time writing you to ask for this information. In short – **be specific!**

Queries

MURPHY, HANAFORD, MAHONEY, SULLIVAN, MCCARTHY

Seeking Co. Cork birthplaces of my mother's paternal grandparents Michael J. MURPHY, gardener & Mary A (MURPHY) MURPHY, both b. c. 1845; m. 22 Nov 1868 at Cambridge MA where he d. 1911 & she 1930. Michael's parents, Daniel MURPHY & Catherine HANAFORD; Mary's parents William J. MURPHY & Ellen MAHONEY. Michael met Mary while attending the school where her father was employed. Adult daughters had to leave the premises, so Mary & sister Catherine emigrated (possibly arriving Boston on the Bosphorus Sep. 1865); and Michael followed. Mary's younger sisters: Catherine m. widower John SULLIVAN s/o John & Julia, a stonecutter; Honora m. widower Cornelius MCCARTHY s/o Thomas & Mary, a clothing cutter; Ellen n.m.; Hannah m. Eugene MCCARTHY. Sisters and spouses all b. Co. Cork & d. MA. Michael's sister Mary, b. c.1850, came to Boston c. 1870, worked at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, d. after 1910. I would appreciate information on any of the above.

Barbara O'Brien Schweizer
45 Medecine Bow
Chatham MA 02633-1519
w-bschweizer@juno.com

O'BRIEN, BURNS, FORD, KANE, CONWAY, DONOVAN

Patrick O'BRIEN, b. c. 1814 in Co. Tipperary, s/o Thomas, arr. Boston 1845. May have married Ellen BURNS in Ireland; she arr. 1848, also sailing from Co. Cork. Daughter Mary b. 1849 in West Springfield, MA. Ellen d. 1851 in West Springfield. In 1851, Patrick m. Johanna FORD, b. 1826, who was part of the household in the 1850 census. Two sons with Johanna: Eugene, b. 1854 & William, b. 1863. Family came to Scott Co., MN in 1855, purchased farm which is still in the family. Daughter Mary m. James KANE, Civil War veteran. They had 5 children: Michael, Edward, Ellen, Nora & Mary. Son Eugene m. Catherine CONWAY , who d. in childbirth 1890. Son William m. Bridget DONOVAN; they had 5 sons and a daughter: John, Richard, Eugene, William & Patrick. The daughter & two sons died in early life. I would like information on any possible siblings to Patrick or info on life in Ireland.

Darlene O'Brien
105 Winterwood Court
Greer SC 29650
864-877-8880
darobrien105@aol.com

Meet the Volunteer

Joanne Heinz

by Ida Troye

When you come to the Library in Golden Valley on Irish Day you may see Joanne Heinz sitting at the desk, greeting everyone with a gigantic smile of welcome. She has worked at the library for about eight years and seldom misses an Irish Day. She also helps greet at the Quarterly Meetings, so next time, say "Hi".

Joanne fell into genealogy about ten years ago on a family trip to Lake Geneva. On the way back to Minnesota she suggested a drive through Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where her father grew up. They stopped at a library there to see if they could learn anything about the family and she placed a query in their newsletter. When she got back home, she wrote to a cousin who had moved to Arizona and found that her cousin had done quite a bit of research on the Lynch family. They exchanged correspondence and that was the start of her quest.

Joanne learned about the Irish Genealogical Society at an Irish Fair on the St. Thomas College campus; she immediately joined. After she had been a member for a couple of years, she decided if she volunteered at the library perhaps she would be able to learn more about researching. She only lives about five miles from the library, so it is a quick jaunt. Most of us started working at the library in order to learn more about its value and it is a valuable experience. We always learn something new from the other researchers or helpers. Joanne is just the kind of volunteer everyone wants on their team; you can always count on her.

Joanne Heinz at the MGS library.

Joanne researches the surname of Lynch as well as Holmes and Conkin. They came to Wisconsin to work in the lead mines and lived around Mineral Point and New Diggings. Pretty good names for a mining area, I would say.

Joanne says that she is branching out a little, these days; she is helping with projects around the library that are assigned to her. She enjoys that and is learning from that. When asked what she would like to see in the future for the Irish Genealogical Society International, her reply was "I wish we could download Beth Mullinax's brain and put it on a disc." We can all agree with that.

This is Ida Troye's final column for The Septs. An IGSI member for 20 years, Ida served as editor of The Septs journal for 13 years. She was a knowledgeable and experienced speaker on genealogy in the US and Canada.

IGSI Member Donations

November, December, January

We appreciate all of the members who have renewed and continue to support IGSI. We acknowledge members who have donated $10 or more to the Society between November 1, 2006 and January 31, 2007. Your generosity enables us to further our mission.

Michael Flynn
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M/M John T. Hackett
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Contribute to *The Septs*

Consider writing for the IGSI journal you are reading. As a society-based publication, The Septs thrives on the international diversity and expertise of its members. Share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, culture and history and become part of this publication. Your experiences in research may motivate or direct other members facing a brick wall. Recommend an author to us – someone active in genealogy – and we'll contact them. Send items of note to the Irish genealogical community and we'll include the information.

We welcome all contributions. The deadline for submission of articles is two months prior to *The Septs* publication date. Submission date for the July issue is May 1st, and August 1st for the October issue.

The theme for July 2007 is place(s) in Ireland. Possible topics for articles include

- Geographic/ political subdivisions
- Place names
- Maps, atlases, gazetteers
- How places relate to records
- Methods of finding places

Future themes are:

October 2007	Irish genealogy on the Internet
Jan 2008	Religion and church records in Ireland
April 2008	Printed resources for Irish genealogy

Tom Rice, Managing Editor will work with writers on any article of interest to the Irish genealogical community. E-mail: Septsmnged@IrishGenealogical.org

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

January, February, March 2007

HERE -

Minnesota

You still come to visit the IGSI library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Virginia

National Genealogical Society Conference in the States and Family History Fair 2007, Richmond, VA 16-19 May. For further information contact NGS at 3108 Columbia Pike, Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22204-4304.
E-mail: conference@ngsgenealogy.org
Web site: http://www.ngsgenealogy.org.

Indiana

The Federation of Genealogical Societies and Allen County Public Library announce the FGS/ACPL conference, *Meeting at the Crossroads of America*, to be held at the Grand Wayne Center in Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 15-18, 2007.
Web site: http://www.fgsconference.org.

Minnesota

Don't forget the IGSI Annual Conference, Saturday, October 27, 2007. For more information go to our website at http://www.IrishGenealogy.org and *The Septs* for further information.

THERE –

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official web-site: http://www.ireland.ie/home/

CLANS TOO!

If you wish information on a clan not mentioned, please contact The Clans of Ireland Ltd., 2 Quinsboro Road, Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland. E-mail: theclansofireland@ireland.com

Moriarty Clan

Still very active with their newsletter, The Moriarty Clan, published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805. Contact them for a free newsletter.

Tierney Clan

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland.
E-Mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net
Website:http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

Towey Clan Gathering

Don Towey, Cathaoirleach, announced a Towey Clan Gathering will be held August 10, 11, 12, 2007 at Durkins Hotel in Ballaghaderreen, Co. Roscommon, Ireland. The Towey Clan is an officially recognized Clan of Ireland. Most of us with the Towey surname have our family roots in Ballaghaderreen area according to Clan Historian, Richard E. Towey. For more information, contact Janet Towey Mann, Clan Secretary, jtafmn@snet.net; for program suggestions: Dan Towey, toweydan@juno.com; contact in Ireland: Mike Towey, ClanTaoiseach, toweymike@hotmail.com.

Library Acquisitions
January, February, March 2007

PURCHASES

A388 – *The Living Landscape. Kilgalligan, Erris, County Mayo*, by Seamas O'Cathain & Patrick O'Flanagan. Published by Comhairle Bhealoideas Eireann, Dublin, Ireland, 1975, 312 p., maps, illus.

C128 – *Memorial Inscriptions of Grangegorman Military Cemetery, Dublin, Ireland*, by Genealogical Society of Ireland. Published by Genealogical Society of Ireland, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland, 2006, 120 p., map of cemetery, indexed.

G056 – *19th Century Records of the Forde Families in the Vicinity of Ballyhaunis, County Mayo*, by Dennis Ford, Little Egg Harbor, NJ, 2006. Not paged. [Tithe Applotment Books; Griffith's Valuation; 1901 & 1911 Census; Tuam Marriages; etc.]

G057 – *Ordnance Survey Letters Kildare, 1837, 1838 and 1839*, edited by Michael Herity MRIA. Published by Four Masters Press, Dublin, 2002, 230 p., illus., maps, index of places.

H591 – *Famine in Muskerry*, by Maire MacSuibhne. Published by Cuilin Greine Press, Macroom, Co. Cork, 1997, 164 p., illus., maps. [An outline of conditions in the sixteen parishes of Macroom Poor Law Union, Co. Cork, during the Great Famine, 1845-51.]

H592 – *The Battle of Clonmult. The IRA's Worst Defeat*, by Tom O'Neill. Published by Nonsuch Publishing Limited, Dublin 2, Ireland, 2006, 120 p., illus.

H593 – *Drumlone at the Crossroads. A Country Area in Co. Fermanagh, History & Heritage*, by Dermot Maguire. No publisher listed, 2006, 264 p., illus., maps, indexed. [Townlands of Clonmin, Corsale, Derryad, Derryany, Derrylea, Drumlone, Drummurl, Gortgranagh, Killard, Killyclowney, Ports, and Tiraffy]

H594 – *Penal Era & Golden Age. Essays in Irish History 1690-1800*, edited by Thomas Bartlett & D.W. Hayton. Published by Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2004 (1st published 1979), 232 p., charts, indexed.

IS21 – *The Irish Soldiers of Mexico*, by Michael Hogan. Published by Fondo Editorial Universitario, Guadalajara, Jal. Mexico, 1999, 268 p., illus., maps, indexed.

J595 – *The Impact of the Domestic Linen Industry in Ulster*, by W.H. Crawford. Published by Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2005, 223 p., illus., charts, indexed.

K098 – *Register of the Parish of Shankill Belfast 1745-1761* [County Antrim], edited by Raymond Gillespie & Alison O'Keeffe. Published by the Representative Church Body Library, Dublin, 2006, 352 p., illus., maps, surname index. [Baptisms, marriages & burials]

K118 – *The Quaker Meeting Houses of Ireland*, by David M. Butler. Published by Irish Friends Historical Committee, Dublin, Ireland, 2004, 256 p., illus., maps, index of Meeting Houses, past and present, and burial grounds.

L096 – *A Sketch of The Early Settlement and Subsequent Progress of The Town of Peterborough and of each Township in the County of Peterborough* (Ontario) (1818-1867), by Thomas W. Poole, M.D. Published by Global Heritage Press Inc., Campbellville, Ontario, 2006 (originally published 1867), 220+ p. [Note: The book has an ad for "Good Farming Lands in Canada West at One Dollar Per Acre. Date January 2nd, 1867]

DONATIONS

J169 – *Resource County Leitrim. Databases, Source Material and Maps for Local and Family Historians*, by John Hunter. Published by John Hunter, 2006, Brisbane, Australia, 1 CD. Donated by John Hunter. Reviewed in the The Septs, January 2007.

J170 – *Resources County Roscommon. Databases, Source Material and Maps for Local and Family Historians*, by John Hunter. Published by John Hunter, 2006, Brisbane, Australia, 2 CD. Donated by John Hunter. Watch for a review.

FH – *Potterton People & Places, by Homan Potterton. Three Centuries of an Irish Family with a genealogy of the Tong Family of Offaly as an Appendix*. Published by Choice Publishing, Drogheda, County Louth, Ireland, 2006, 190 p., Illus., maps. Donated by Homan Potterton. Watch for a review.

MGS – *The Welsh of Columbus, Ohio. A Study in Adaptation and Assimilation*, by Rev. Daniel Jenkins Williams. Published by the author, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 1913, 144 p., no index of persons. Donated by Neill Carter, St. Paul, MN.

MGS – *National Index of Parish Registers*. General Articles (I). Parish Registers; Ancillary Sources; Mediaeval Sources and Bibliography, by D.J. Steel. Published by Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, 1968, 439 p. Donated by Neill Carter, St. Paul, MN.

Counties in Time

Documents and commentaries from the National Archives of Ireland

The records chosen in this CD-ROM cover the period from the late sixteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The CD contains almost 1000 documents, scanned images of the documents and transcripts for those which are difficult to read. The CD is easy to navigate and user-friendly. *Order CD #J156* $**29.95**

Index of Irish Periodicals

Periodicals located in the Irish Genealogical Society International library collection

Now you can find the gold in our Irish periodical collection. This CD indexes the collection's genealogically significant articles and short entries, sorts them by location, and makes them searchable by any word. The index contains over 12,000 lines of data from 83 journals with issues spanning 30 years plus information about the Irish in 62 countries. The database is in both .pdf and MS Excel 97 forms.
Order CD #PER2 **$12.00**

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If a map is purchased at the same time as Books or CD-ROMs postage for each map is only $1.00

The IGSI Bookstore catalog will be included with purchase

Send order form and check to:

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Golden Valley MN 55422 5014

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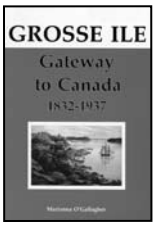
Grosse Ile – Gateway to Canada 1832-1937

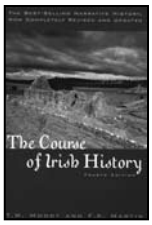
Maranna O'Gallagher



The running of the St. Lawrence Quarantine Station coincided with the Famine Migration making most of the immigrants from Ireland. This is the heartbreaking story of those fleeing the famine only to find danger aboard ship. The genealogist will find a list of 600 orphans, names of ships boarded and photos. (185 pp.) Order Book #L010 **$16.95**

The Course of Irish History

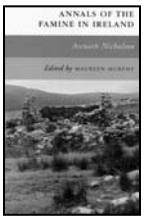
T.W. Moody and F.X. Martin



This book has been the core text in both Irish and American Universities for 3 decades. Considered the definitive history among the Irish themselves, it is the essential text for anyone interested in the history of Ireland. (462 pp.) *Order Book #H001* **$18.95**

Annals of the Famine in Ireland

Asenath Nicholson



Annals of the Famine in Ireland is an extraordinary narrative by an eyewitness who became an integral part of the lives of those she helped. Her sketches and snapshots, vividly recapturing individuals and events during one of the most turbulent periods of Irish history. (240 pp.) *Order Book #H346* **$19.95**

The Irish Famine an Illustrated History

Helen Litton

This is an account of the most significant and tragic events in Irish history. It deals with the emotive subject of the Great Famine documenting the causes and their effects. The author describes the mixture of ignorance, confusion, inexperience and vested interests that lay behind the popular perception. (140 pp.) Order Book #H583 **$12.95**

The Famine in Ulster

Christine Kinealy & Trevor Parkhill

This book corrects the distortion that the famine didn't happen in Ulster. By addressing the issues of effectiveness of government relief measures, response of local landlords and the role of the churches the authors provide a look at how the crisis affected everyone. (247 pp.) *Order Book #H277* **$21.00**

The 1831 Tithe Defaulters

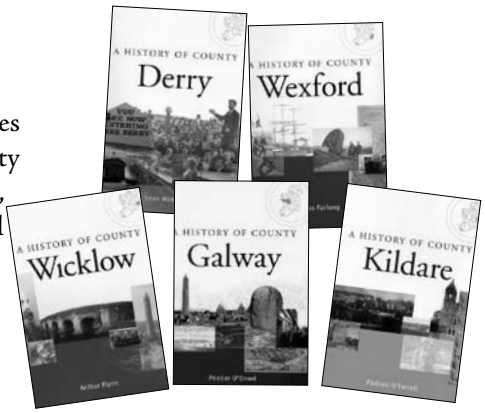
Compiled and Edited by Stephen McCormac

The CD contains all personal details from the original files, as well as copious information about the parishes that the people resided in. It includes nearly 30,000 individual defaulters, addresses, occupations and all other details about the defaulters appearing on the original record, complete records for 232 parishes and more. Order CD #G009 **$39.95**

Local County History Series

These popular and accessible histories cover each of the counties from antiquity to present, and provide bibliographies, notes and indices for each. A wonderful well-received series.

Books in this series - $22.95



History of County Derry, (152 pp.); Order Book #H536
History of County Galway, (169 pp.); Order Book #H541
History of County Kildare, (184 pp.); Order Book #H543
History of County Wexford, (168 pp.); Order Book #H560
History of County Wicklow, (166 pp.); Order Book #H561

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

Minnesota Genealogical Center and IGSI Library
Northwest of Highway 100 and Highway 55 intersection on the north frontage road

Minnesota Genealogical Society
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

Daytime Hours
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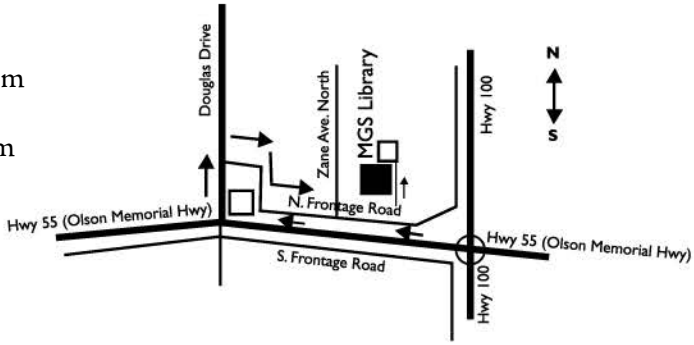
If traveling any distance, call first to check schedule



The library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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The Septs

Irish Genealogical Society International

Volumne 28, Number 3

lúil (July) 2007

The Roman Catholic Parishes Of County Londonderry

Irish Places

$7.00

2007 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 13, 2007
FEBRUARY 10, 2007
MARCH 10, 2007
APRIL 14, 2007 (Library Closed)
MAY 12, 2007
JUNE 9, 2007
JULY 14, 2007
AUGUST 11, 2007
SEPTEMBER 8, 2007
OCTOBER 13, 2007
NOVEMBER 10, 2007
DECEMBER (Library Closed)
(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at the library 9:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

New Address?

If you have moved and forgotten to tell us, you will miss the issues of *The Septs* as well as other information sent by us. *The Septs* is mailed at postal bulk rate and is not forwarded to a new address or returned to IGSI if undeliverable. You can make the change to your address online at the IGSI website (under Manage Your Member Information) or send an email to Membership@IrishGenealogical.org at least two weeks before the publication dates – January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

The Septs Quarterly Journal

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Web site address: http://www.IrishGenealogical.org
ISSN 1049-1783 • Indexed by PERSI

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Layout/Design	Diane Lovrencevic	SeptsLayout@IrishGenealogical.org

The Septs is published quarterly - January, April, July and October. It is available through IGSI membership ($25 per year). Contributions and article ideas are welcome.

Material intended for publication is due the 1st of February, May, August and November. Material should be mailed to the address above, ATTN: Editor, and may be published or edited at the discretion of the journal staff.

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Irish Genealogical Society International

2007-2008

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Cover Map and map on page 102 from the book *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* by Brian Mitchell used with permission from the Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc.

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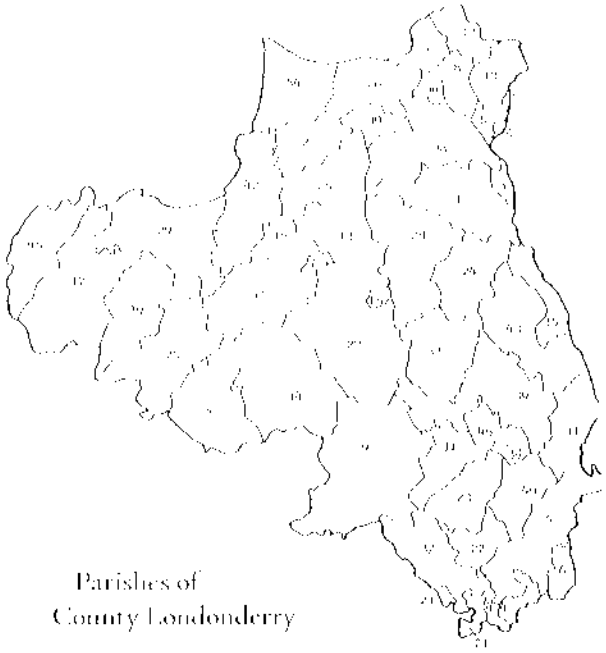

Parishes of County Londonderry

Presidents' Letters: Past and Present

Moving On

by Linda Miller

You may or may not know that genealogical societies across the country, and the world for that matter, are experiencing declining membership. Among the reasons for this are competing interests and the convenience of Internet genealogical research tools. Because IGSI provides a vital service to its members and is important to Irish researchers it has bucked the trend.

By the time you read this, the Society will have elected new officers for the coming year. I will slip into the Past President position on the Board and will do everything I can to assist our new President and Board with their duties. It has been a busy year for me; one that held a lot of challenges and "on the job" training opportunities. I enjoyed getting to know many of you better. I was fortunate to work with a group of talented people and together we accomplished much for IGSI.

Thanks for a great year and for your friendliness, helpfulness and good humor. I must say, I found it difficult to find time for my own research this year. If not for the Volunteer Days at the Library, I would have accomplished nothing. I look forward to continuing our work together.

Taking Up Meaningful Work...

What would we do without our volunteers? We say it all the time, and once a year we say it formally at a Volunteer Recognition event. This year, we also had the distinct pleasure of having some of our volunteers honored by the Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS), of which IGSI is a branch. The MGS held its first awards banquet for volunteers from all its branches. The event, held at the beautiful Minnesota History Center in St. Paul, brought together the Irish, Germans, Canadians, Finns, Norwegians, Swedes, Czechs, Polish, Pommerns and Yankees to be recognized and thanked by MGS for their offerings of time and talent. A social hour and dinner preceded the presentation of awards. Amid the strains of ethnic music and with a backdrop of the lighted Capitol building, the Minnesota Genealogical Society thanked us all for helping make MGS hum.

Outstanding Achievement Awards were given to:

- Beth Mullinax, for her years of dedication, service and contributions to IGSI
- Kathy Lund, as IGSI Ambassador representing the interests of IGSI to the MGS, and for promoting mutual cooperation between the organizations
- Patricia Eaton, for her contributions in promoting IGSI internationally with her work on our website.

We are proud of these amazing women, and of all our volunteers, who do so much to make us the organization we are.

2006-2007 Accomplishments

The biggest project of the year was getting our new website up and running. For that, we owe our gratitude to Pa-

'Moving On' continued on page 118

Moving Forward

by Laurie Hanover

The past year was a busy, productive one for the organization. We added many new research items to our library, held our third genealogy conference, hosted meetings with knowledgeable speakers, introduced a new website, and began accepting new and renewal memberships on that website. I plan to continue that momentum during my term as President of the Irish Genealogical Society International.

Our mission is to assist our members and others interested in the discovery of Irish ancestry. To do that, the Board will continue to host speakers, direct additions to the library resources and make that information easily available to you, the members. Let me know how and what you would like IGSI to provide for your genealogy research by contacting me at President@irishgenealogical.org. Your input is vital.

You may have heard that the lease to the building housing the IGSI and Minnesota Genealogical Society libraries will end soon. The MGS Building Committee has found a new location and made an offer. By the time you read this we should be planning the move to the new location. We'll keep you posted on the progress.

Laurie Hanover, a lifelong resident of the Twin Cities area, served as IGSI Secretary. Her interest in genealogy became serious about five years ago when she discovered her Irish origins. Laurie has two sons and five grandchildren, three girls and two boys.

A Sense of Place

by Ann Eccles

There's so much information online for genealogists! We publish lists of websites filled with information in each issue of *The Septs*. Sometimes, new family researchers think that they will find all of their information online. Not so.

Visiting the places our ancestors lived gives us a sense of the place, even with the changes of time. A visit can also reveal information we won't find on the Internet.

I had many records listing my maternal grandfather's parents as Peter Faron and Margaret Colloman. Census information placed them in a number of mill towns in southern New England. In spite of looking for alternative spellings of both names, I couldn't find much more to go on. For a time, it was one of my "brick walls". When searching the surname online with these spellings of the names, the only places where both names appeared were two towns in Massachusetts — Fitchburg and Millbury.

In the Millbury Public Library's history room I found a treasure of a book written about the history of the town. It included a listing of vital record data from 1850 to the end of that century. I found the Faron and Colloman families and a record of my great-grandparents' marriage: on August 16, 1863, Peter Ferron married Margaret Connolly in Millbury, Massachusetts. I confirmed these were my ancestors by obtaining copies of their marriage and death records from the Town Hall. Margaret's death record noted her as Margaret Farron, widow of Peter.

A side benefit of this trip was to wander through St. Bridget's Cemetery and find even more Faron and Colloman names to explore. There is probably a connection; I just need to find it. But that connection probably won't be found on the Internet.

We have eight wonderful authors contributing to this issue! Each one brings a different slant or view to our "Place" theme.

Brian Mitchell, author of *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, defines — as he does so well — the Irish political units, explaining the terminology of Irish places: townland, parish, barony, and more.

Marjorie Robie's book, *Dwelling Place of Dragons*, is based on the writings of two 19th century farmers. She provides us with the story behind the book — the discovery and return to Ireland of the "Harshaw Diaries." It's a fascinating tale.

Sharon Shea Bossard is the author of *Finding My Irish*. Sample her powers of description of places through excerpts from her book.

Jay Fonkert explains the use of maps and other geographical resources that can aid our research and accent our family stories.

David Rencher introduces us to the work of Dr. Philip Crosslé, whose genealogical collection contains extracts of a number of original records that were destroyed in the Public Record Office in 1922. The Crosslé collection is dispersed among a number of Ireland's major archives and libraries. This article (one of two) details what is held in the various archives.

William Romanski acknowledges the importance of family in community setting. He relates how he has traced his family lines in two different manners, each involving other families from the same community.

Two of our regular columnists are right on theme. Linda Miller provides a look at the derivations of Irish-American placenames. Tom Rice provides direction in searching out the records from places. As the jurisdictions, boundaries, and organizations that create and keep records changed over time — those actions affect where these records may be found today.

It's a journal full of information. Beyond the articles, check out the information on the society and our activities. The list of books newly added to the library's collection is worth more than a glance. Consider the lists of active volunteers recognized for their service — and the names of our new officers.

Enjoy the summer — and enjoy this issue of *The Septs*.

Ann Eccles delved into genealogy after she retired and found almost every branch leading back to Ireland. Still a novice in accessing Irish resources, she continues to explore her many family lines. She has volunteered at IGSI, working with the surname database and membership updates the last couple of years.

The Importance of Place in Irish Family History

by Brian Mitchell

In Ireland place and kin hold a very strong emotional bond. It is said that when Amelia Earhart (the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic) landed in front of McCallion's cottage, she asked: "Where am I?" An astonished Dan McCallion, who was out herding his cattle, replied: "In Gallagher's Pasture".

The key to unlocking Irish family history origins is the knowledge of place. In tracing your roots in Ireland the most important piece of information to treasure, to be gleaned from either family folklore or record sources, is any information as to a place of origin of your ancestors.

I live in the village of Eglinton which is located in the townland of Muff (318 acres in size), in the civil parish of Faughanvale, in the Diocese of Derry, in the Barony of Tirkeeran, in the district electoral division of Eglinton, in the registrar's district of Eglinton, in the poor law union of Londonderry, in the probate district of Londonderry, County Londonderry, Province of Ulster, Ireland.

Successful genealogical research is rooted in geography as all major Irish record sources are organised by, what appears to be, a confusing array of administrative divisions. Records of value to the family historian were gathered by one or more of these divisions. I have summarised the major administrative divisions of Ireland in the table on page 106..

County

From a family historian's perspective the most effective way to view Ireland is as a country which is subdivided into counties, which in turn are subdivided into parishes, and which in turn are subdivided into townlands. As many records of genealogical value were compiled on a parish basis it means that realistic genealogical research, in the absence of indexing and databases, requires knowledge of the parish in which your ancestor lived. If sources are not indexed you need to know where your ancestor lived before you can begin to select appropriate records to search. As a general rule the knowledge of the county of origin of your ancestor is insufficient information for locating them.

Ireland is subdivided into 32 counties. This division, begun in the 12th century, reflected the imposition of the English system of local government in Ireland. County boundaries reflected the lordships of the major Gaelic families, for example the O'Donnells of Donegal, the O'Kanes of Coleraine (renamed Londonderry in 1613) and the O'Neills of Tyrone. Ireland's counties are grouped into four provinces: Connacht, Leinster, Munster and Ulster.

On 6th December 1921, with the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the partitioning of Ireland came into effect: Northern Ireland, with its capital in Belfast, and consisting of the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry (also referred to as Derry) and Tyrone remained part of the United Kingdom; and the remaining 26 counties of Ireland, governed from Dublin, became the Republic of Ireland.

In the 17th century substantial numbers of English and Scottish families settled in the northern part of Ireland during the so-called Plantation of Ulster. The Province of Ulster consists of the six counties of Northern Ireland and of the counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan in the Republic of Ireland.

Parish

From the 17th century the so-called civil parish, based on the early Christian and medieval monastic and church settlements, was used extensively in various surveys. There are 2,508 civil parishes in Ireland. Civil parishes frequently break both barony and county boundaries indicating they were drawn up at an earlier period. County Derry, for example, was subdivided into 46 civil parishes which contained 1248 townlands, with an average size of 408 acres.

Church of Ireland parishes normally conform to the civil parish, though Roman Catholic parishes do not as they are generally larger. The Roman Catholic Church, owing to the Reformation of the 16th century, had to adapt itself to a new structure centred on towns and villages. The Presbyterian Church does not have a parish structure, with the congregations generally forming where there was sufficient demand from local Presbyterian families. Thus, Presbyterian congregations in Ireland are very much associated with the nine counties of the northern province of Ulster.

Townland

A driving force among most people tracing their family history is to identify an ancestral home. In Ireland, this means identifying the townland your ancestor lived in. The townland is the smallest and most ancient of Irish land divisions. The townland was named at an early period, and it usually referred to a very identifiable landmark in the local area such as a mountain, a bog, an oak for-

Irish Administrative Divisions

These form the geographical basis for research. Records of value to the family historian were gathered by one or more of these divisions.

Administrative Division	Description
PROVINCE	The largest geographical division. Ireland is divided into 4 provinces: Connaught, Leinster, Munster and Ulster.
COUNTY	Ireland is divided into 32 counties. This division, begun in the 12th century, reflected the imposition of the English system of local government in Ireland. Their boundaries reflected the lordships of the major Gaelic families.
BARONY	This subdivision of a county is now an obsolete division, but in the 19th century it was widely used. Ireland was divided into 327 baronies which tended to reflect the holdings of Irish clans. Baronies and counties became established in the government land surveys of the 17th century.
PARISH	The knowledge of the parish address of your ancestor allows you to select record sources to examine. Ireland was divided into 2,508 civil parishes. Most record sources of value, both civil and church, to family historians were compiled and recorded by parish. Ecclesiastical parishes were grouped into dioceses.
TOWNLAND	The smallest and most ancient land division in Ireland. Parishes were, in effect, subdivided into townlands, a few hundred acres in extent. There are 60,462 townlands in Ireland. In identifying a townland address you have effectively identified the ancestral home.
POOR LAW UNION	Districts, centred on a large market town, created in 1838 for the financial support of the poor. Ireland was originally divided into 130 Poor Law Unions. In 1898 the poor law union replaced the civil parish and barony as the basic unit of local government. Poor law unions were subdivided into 829 Registration Districts (to gather civil birth, marriage and death details) and 3,75: District Electoral Divisions (to gather census returns).
PROBATE DISTRICT	Created in 1858 for the purpose of proving wills. There were 12 probate districts in Ireland.

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est, a village, a fort or a church. There are 60,462 townlands in Ireland.

There are 66 townlands, for example, in the parish of Faughanvale, County Derry. These townlands vary greatly in area as their size was generally based on the fertility of the land. The fertile lowland townland of Muff is some 418 acres in size, while Killywool which extends into the Loughermore Hills contains 1,471 acres.

The townland is loosely based on the ancient Irish land measure called the ballyboe, which means cow townland. As a ballyboe was based on the area that could support a fixed number of cattle, it is not surprising that their size varied depending on land quality.

The establishment in Ireland in the 17th century of a framework of land tenure based on the townland ensured the continued usage and, therefore, survival of townland names. The townland became standardised as a basic division in the 17th century surveys recording the changes in ownership and occupation resulting from the land confiscations of that period.

Townland names, originally in Gaelic, were anglicised from the 17th century, by settlers with no knowledge of the Irish language. This resulted in a number of different spellings of the same place name. For example, in Clondermot Parish, County Derry, the same townland appears as Coolkeeagh in Griffith's Valuation of 1858, as Killkeeraugh in the 1841 census and as Culkeeragh in the Tithe Book of 1834.

There are many place names in Ireland (some of which appear on maps and others that don't) which are even more localised than a townland name. In 1991 the Federation for Ulster Local Studies published *Every Stoney Acre Has a Name: a Celebration of the Townland in Ulster.*

The General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland (Alexander Thom, Dublin, 1861; reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1986) identifies all of Ireland's 60,462 townlands together with their 1st edition Ordnance Survey map number. The "Place-names" search facility on the internet at http://www.ireland.com/ancestor also allows you to search the entire Townland Index, together with street listings from Dublin, Cork and Belfast cities, more than 65,000 entries in all.

Between 1829 and 1842, Ordnance Survey Ireland completed the first ever large-scale (21.6 inches to 1 mile) survey of an entire country. These maps were surveyed on a county basis. You can purchase these 1st edition full colour Irish Townland Maps at http://www.pasthomes.com. For example, to purchase the 1st edition map (dimensions 33" by 23") for the village of Eglinton, you select County Londonderry and OS sheet number 14.

The Ordnance Survey Ireland historic map archive at http://www.irishhistoricmaps.ie contains the original pre-famine 6" mapping series (dated 1837-1842) and post famine 25" survey (dated 1888-1913) for the Republic of Ireland (but not Northern Ireland). In addition to searching this resource by county and townland you can also pan across the entire archive. To view the maps you have to register and purchase credits. You can then print out selected sections or purchase hard copy maps for delivery by post.

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland (2nd edition, Brian Mitchell, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 2002) locates for every county in Ireland the following administrative divisions: baronies, civil parishes, dioceses, Roman Catholic parishes, Presbyterian congregations (for the nine counties of Ulster), poor law unions and probate districts. All main record sources are organised by at least one of these divisions.

Record Sources

Civil registration in Ireland of births, deaths and Roman Catholic marriages began on 1st January 1864 while Protestant marriages were subject to registration from 1st April 1845. For the purpose of civil registration, Ireland was divided into about 800 registrar districts, which were grouped into 140 poor law unions.

The only clue to address in the existing indexes to Irish civil birth, marriage and death registers is the name of the poor law union in which the event was registered. This means, for example, that the only address information provided in the indexes, in the General Register Offices in Belfast and Dublin, for people born in County Derry are the four poor law union names of Coleraine, Londonderry, Limavady and Magherafelt.

Prior to the commencement of civil registration of births in Ireland in 1864 you have to rely on church baptismal registers to confirm birth details. Access to church registers is gained through knowledge of the parish address and religious denomination of your ancestor.

As a general rule, access to Irish census returns and census substitutes is through knowledge of the parish address of your ancestor. For example, the Tithe Applotment Books, detailing landholders, were compiled and published between 1823 and 1837 by civil parish. Seven-

teenth century surveys, such as the Civil Survey of Ireland carried out between 1654 and 1656, were arranged by county, barony and civil parish.

Griffith's Valuation Maps and Clachans

Owing to the destruction of most mid-19th century census returns in Ireland, Griffith's Valuation is a record of extreme importance to family researchers. It is, in effect, a census substitute for post-famine Ireland. Griffith's Valuation was a survey of every parish in Ireland between 1848 and 1864 that detailed every rateable head of household and occupier of land against a townland or street address. The results of the survey were published in volumes by poor law union.

A significant feature of Griffith's Valuation is that maps were compiled to accompany this source. It effectively means that the locations of all properties in the mid-19th century - houses and farms - can be identified once you have found your ancestor in Griffith's Valuation. You can search and view online, on a pay-per-view basis, at http://www.irishorigins.com Griffith's Valuation and their accompanying maps.

Every lot number in Griffith's Valuation (recorded under the heading "No. and Letters of Reference to Map") was marked on a copy of the Ordnance Survey map (at a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile) at the Valuation Office, Dublin. Copies of Griffith's maps for the 26 counties of the Republic of Ireland can be found in the Valuation Office, Irish Life Centre, Dublin, while those for the six counties of Northern Ireland are held in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast.

At the heart of many townlands was a village settlement, called a clachan, which consisted of a cluster of farm houses in "farm towns" without church, shop or public house. Historically, clachans were the nuclei of Ireland's network of townlands.

The clachan was the dominant form of rural settlement in 18th century Ireland and it was still widespread in the 19th century in "the more harsh environments of Gaelic Ireland", i.e. in marginal areas less suited to economic farming. During the 19th century these clachan settlements were broken up into the dispersed farms which dominate the Irish landscape today.

Clachans were associated with a communal system of farming known as rundale where farms consisted of infield, and outfield sections. The infield which carried most of the crops, was divided and subdivided among co-heirs into unenclosed arable strips which were redistributed periodically. The outfield, which included rough pasture and boy land, was grazed in common. Within these village settlements the bonds of kinship were close and strong and new houses were added to the clachan as holdings were subdivided among co-heirs.

By the time of Griffith's Valuation the rundale system of agriculture had outlived its purpose and was in decay. However, Griffith's Valuation and their accompanying maps confirm that many of their associated clachan settlements, especially in the less fertile uplands, were still in existence in the middle years of the 19th century.

For example, Griffith's Valuation reveals that, in 1858, eight Hassan families who farmed in the townland of Coolnamonan in the civil parish of Banagher, County Derry, in the foothills of the Sperrin Mountains, lived in a clachan (number 13 on map) that was also named as Coolnamonan. They were farming scattered fields in and around their village settlement, i.e. the fields associated with each farm were not in one consolidated unit. This was simply a reflection of the old rundale system of agriculture whereby a tenant had his proportion in many different places. For example, on the map on page 110, Patrick Hassan's farm (number 9 in the map) consisted of seven portions (A, B, C, D, E, F and G) distributed to the north and south of his home.

Griffith's Valuation details for the Hassans of Coolnamonan are tabulated and mapped on next page.

Researchers interested in learning more about clachans should read the works of E. Estyn Evans, a former Professor of Geography at Queen's University Belfast. His books include:

- *Irish Heritage*, Dundalgan Press, Dundalk, 1942
- *Irish Folk Ways*, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1957
- *The Personality of Ireland: Habitat, Heritage and History*, Blackstaff Press, Belfast, 1981

In *Irish Heritage* Evans produces two maps of the townlands of Beltany Lower and Beltany Upper in the civil parish of Tullaghobegley in west Donegal, one

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dated 1834 and the other 1902/1903. The map of 1834 clearly shows two village clusters, at the heart of these two townlands, also called Beltany Lower and Beltany Upper. By 1902, the clachans were gone, and scattered dwellings and separate land holdings dominated the townlands of Beltany Lower and Upper.

The Personality of Ireland includes photographs of clachans which survived into the 20th century in County Donegal.

Hassan Families of Coolnamonan, Banagher Parish, County Derry

Source: Griffith's Valuation, published in 1858

Head of Househould	Map Reference Land	Map Reference House	Details of Property	Land (Acres)
James Hassan (Jonny)	7	13a	House, offices & land	5
James Hassan (Tonry Due)	8 /	13f	House, offices & land	18
John Hassan		8ca	House	
Patrick Hassan	9	13d	House, offices & land	42
Thomas Hassan	10	13e	House, offices & land	12
Michael Hassan (Jack Roe)	12	13c	House, offices & land	4
Nelus Hasson	13	13g	House & garden	2
Alick Hassan	14		Land	4
John Hassan	15	13b	House, offices & land	25
Michael Hassan (Roe)	16	13h	House, offices & land	18
James Hassan (Tailor)	17	17a	House, offices & land	10

Estate Records

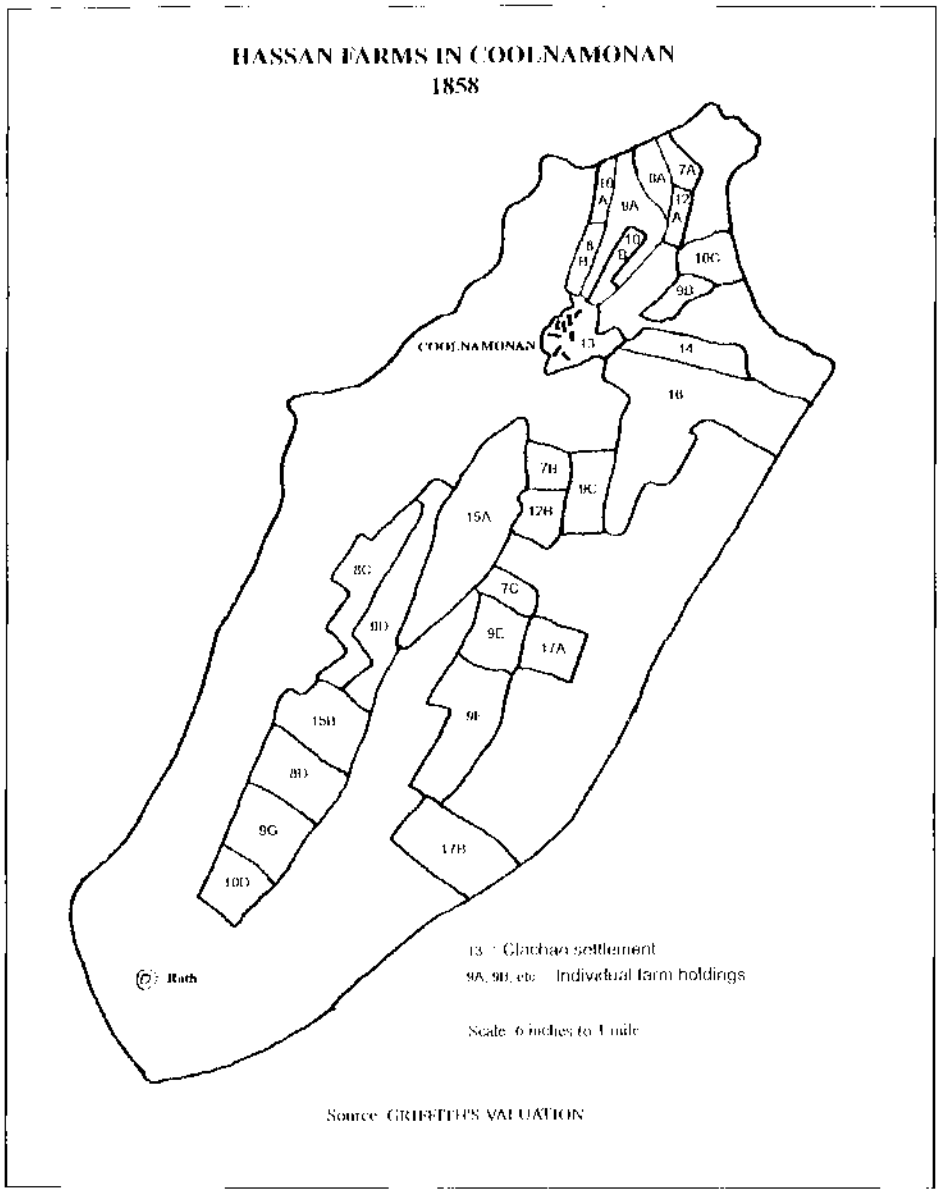
The framework of land tenure established in Ireland from the early years of the 17th century was based on the townland. If you know the townland of origin of your ancestor a search for records associated with land ownership could be made and, if found, examined.

The pattern of great family estates established in the 17th century remained largely unchanged until the latter years of the 19th century and the Land Acts. Estates, because of their size, were run on a business basis with records kept of rentals, surveys, leases and title deeds. Record offices in Ireland and England hold large collections of documents relating to landed estates.

The village of Eglinton, for example, in Faughanvale Parish, County Derry, was located, from 1615 until 1877, within the manor of the Grocers' Company of the City of London.

The Livery Companies of the City of London agreed to undertake the Plantation of Derry and the County of Coleraine (renamed Londonderry on 29 March 1613). The Grocers' Company, anciently called "The Pepperers", was ranked second only to the Mercers amongst the London Companies. Founded in 1345, this Company dealt in spices, drugs and tobacco.

The Manor of Grocers, 15,900 acres in size, was conveyed on 17 October 1618; its proportion, consisting of 19 townlands in Faughanvale Parish, 15 in Cumber Lower and 9 in Clondermot, stretched inland from Lough Foyle in County Derry.



The Grocers' Company built a village at the heart of their manor and, in 1618, Captain Pynnar recorded that a bawn, 100 feet square with 4 flankers was in the process of being built at "Grocers Hall alias Muff". This village was renamed Eglinton in 1858 in honour of the 13th Earl of Eglinton who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at the time.

The Irish Society, in 1836, praised the Grocers' Company for improving the village, which "from being a wretched hamlet, is now a pretty neat town".

Documentation relating to the Grocers' estate in Ireland, which includes rentals, surveys, leases, deeds and court minute books, are held in the Grocers' Company papers in the Guildhall Library, Aldermansbury, City of London. The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast, holds microfilm copies of some of the papers relating to the Grocers' estate in Ireland such as rent rolls from 1847 to 1878 and Richard Fowler's survey of the estate (with maps) in 1820 and Henry Wiggins' survey of 1846.

You need a high degree of patience to examine such sources with no guarantee of finding anything relevant to your family history.

Brian Mitchell is the Manager of the Derry Genealogy Centre (since 1982); contributor of articles to family tree magazines such as Irish Roots, Family Tree Magazine and Ancestors; lecturer at conferences in Canada, USA and Ireland; and the author/editor of over 20 books on family history, local history and emigration.

Dr. Philip Crosslé Genealogical Collection (Part I)

by David E. Rencher, AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA

Introduction

Dr. Philip Crosslé (b.1875- d.1953) followed in his father's footsteps. For many years, Dr. Francis C. Crosslé had transcribed vital genealogical information from the newspapers of the Newry, County Down area of Ireland and what later became a part of Northern Ireland. The collection created by his son, Philip, is particularly important due to the fact that it contains extracts of a number of original records that were destroyed in the Public Record Office in 1922. In 1920, Philip Crosslé was living at 105 Grove Park, Rathmines, Dublin.

While Dr. Crosslé's efforts extended to many areas of Ireland, researchers in County Down should be particularly aware of Dr. Phillip Crosslé's efforts where many of the destroyed wills and court records were abstracted or transcribed prior to 1922. Researchers in other areas of Northern Ireland may also benefit from his work.

To identify some of the materials about the Crosslé collection, I used an online bibliographic database developed by Queen's University, Belfast, called RASCAL. "RASCAL (Research And Special Collections Available Locally) is the result of a two year mapping project based at Queen's University, Belfast with funding from the Research Support Libraries Program (RSLP) to create and develop a new electronic portal to research and special collections in Northern Ireland.

You can use this web-site to search and browse information about the wide range of research and special collections held in libraries, museums and archives across the region. The Directory consists of comprehensive descriptions of collections available to researchers in the Humanities and Social Sciences recording details of content, location, format, and access. Links to institutions' on-line catalogues and other digital resources are provided where appropriate. You can also use this site to interact with other researchers through the RASCAL "Discussion Board." Registration is open to all interested parties."[1]

The Crosslé collection of genealogical pedigrees, notes, extracts and transcripts were deposited in a number of Ireland's major archives and libraries, including The Irish and Local Studies Library, Armagh; Genealogical Office, Dublin; National Archives, Dublin; National Library of Ireland, Dublin; and the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The collection at the National Archives, Dublin will be detailed in Part II of this article in the next issue of *The Septs*.

Indexes

There is no overall index to the collections listed in Part I of this article. In some instances, there is an index to a particular item or set of records. These are noted separately with the archival item numbers listed below. The material relating to extracts from the Belfast Newsletter (Ms. 1537 National Library of Ireland) should be covered by the online index created by John C. Greene at the University of Louisiana, Lafayette. Correlating the index reference to the collection, you may be able to view the item on the Family History Library microfilm.

The Irish and Local Studies Library 39c Abbey Street, Armagh BT61 7EB

No. E7 – High Sheriffs of Irish Counties, 1657 – 1915, FHL microfilm 1,279,327 item 5. Typewritten extracts from Patent Rolls of James I compiled in 1912. Many relating to families in Counties Armagh and Down, but extending into the southern counties as well. Family History Library, Salt Lake City (FHL) microfilm 1,279,327 item 8.

No. E8 – Notes on the Seaver family of Heath Hall, County Armagh, compiled by Philip Crosslé in 1909 and donated to the Irish and Local Studies Library by Dean Seaver; includes photographs of various members of the Seaver family, 35pp. FHL microfilm 1,279,330 item 15.

Genealogical Office Kildare Street, Dublin

The materials at the Genealogical Office relating to the Crosslé collection were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah for the Family History Library in 1950. The filming quality is not as high as that of later years, but in most instances is still decipherable. The following manuscripts from the collection all relate to materials compiled by Philip Crosslé.

Mss. 416 Abstracts of wills, Chancery and Exchequer Bills and deeds relating to the Kilkelly family (indexed). The Chancery Court oversaw the prepara-

tion of important documents, writs and letters patent as well as seeing that they received the seal and were properly filed. The Exchequer Court handled the receipt and payment of money as well as auditing accounts. The records created in this court were primarily the pipe and memoranda rolls. The wills for Mss. 416 are indexed in *Analecta Hibernica*, volume 17, FHL microfilm 990,430.[1] The manuscript is on FHL microfilm 100,175 items 1-2.

Mss. 417-8 Abstracts of deeds and wills chiefly relating to the Drought family, c. 1708 – 1850 are contained in item 1. Various other surnames are contained in item 2. The deeds referred to here come from the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin. The wills for Mss. 417 – 18 are also indexed in *Analecta Hibernica*, volume 17, FHL microfilm 990,430.[1] The manuscripts are on FHL microfilm 100,176 items 1-2.

Mss. 558 Although the bibliographic publication *Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilisation*, Persons Volume 1:759 attributes Mss. 558 to Philip Crosslé, the FHL microfilm 100,249 covering that Mss. number relates to materials contributed by Lane Poole and includes Mss. 558-561. If Philip Crosslé is the author of the "Genealogy of the Finucane family of Co. Clare, with illustration of arms, compiled in 1929" as it purports, it will take some additional time to sort out that mystery.

Mss. 702 Gordon and related families of Ireland. Philip Crosslé refers to this as a "monograph" on the Gordon family and makes this note of caution. "In compiling this monograph, neither the Registry of Deeds, Henrietta Street, Dublin, nor the Betham alliances in Prerogative wills, Ulster's Office, have been searched." The work for this volume was completed in 1910. Various sources were used to compile the monograph including the Calendar of State Papers, Patent Rolls, Chancery Bills, 'Inrolments of Adjudications in favour of the (1649) Officers;' Biographical information on the Rev. James Gordon, Presybterian Minister of Comber, Co. Down, Muster Rolls for Co. Down (1630-35), Extracts from various Presbyterian Registers, Pedigree of Matthew and Hugh McKell, Ministers at Bothwell and Edinburgh respectively; Gordons of Florida Manor and Delamont, Co. Down, but formerly of Ballintaggart; Pedigree of George Ross of Carncy who married Ursula Hamilton, dau. of Capt. James Hamilton of Carnasure; various correspondence to compile the work; Pedigree of Eldred Pottinger (Co. Antrim area); Gordons of Sheepbridge, Co. Down (includes connection to John Gordon of Virginia); Pedigree of William Gordon of Ballynaskeagh; John Gordon of Jerrittspass who married Elizabeth Nelson, dau. of David Nelson; John Gordon, parish of Seapatrick, Co. Down; Gordons in County Antrim; Pedigree of Robert Gordon of Knockbreda, Co. Down (connection to James Gordon b. 1739 emigrated to USA, 3ggson Gordon Parker of New York); Gordons in County Londonderry; Pedigree of Alexander Gordon of Londonderry; Gordons in County Armagh; Pedigree of William Gordon of Corkley; Extracts for the Gordon family from the Armagh Cathedral registers 1788 – 1866; Gordons of County Tyrone; Pedigree of Peter and William Gordon of Co. Tyrone; Gordons in County Fermanagh; Robert Gordon of Mullaghglass; Gordons in County Donegal; Gordons in Counties Cavan, Monaghan and Louth; Extracts from the Church of Ireland parish registers at Dundalk, Louth; Gordons in Dublin; Pedigree of Capt. Alexander Gordon, Dublin; Hugh Gordon of Dublin; Capt. John Gordon of Dublin (connection for John Hugh Johston in Australia); Pedigree of Samuel Gordon of County Tipperary; Parish register extracts for Gordon's from Gorley, Wexford; and an extensive pedigree of Alexander Gordon of County Fermanagh; FHL microfilm 100,219 item 2.

Mss. 702A Gordon's of Co. Down, Newspaper column written by Philip Crosslé and published in the *Ballymena Observer* starting 6 January 1911 on "The Gordon Clan – A History of the...clan in all its various branches from the earliest known settlement in [Ireland]"; followed by various handwritten pedigrees of Gordon families; Newspaper article from the *Banffshire Herald* at Keith, beginning on 20 August 1910 and following for several issues on the Gordons of Salterhill and their Irish descendants from materials provided by Philip Crosslé; Notes on the Dill family; Pedigree of Sir Isaac McCarney of Belfast, merchant; FHL microfilm 100,219 item 3.

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Mss. 707 Hearthmoney roll (circa 1668) extracts for the Town of Galway; Subsidy Roll for County Galway, 1665; List of Petty Constables, Co. Galway (n.d.); Insolvency's for the Town and County of Galway (1698/9); Diocese of Clonfert will extracts 1711-1754 and 1721-1818; Kilmacduagh Court Book extracts 1759-1821; Tuam Will Book 1641-1820; Tuam Grant Book 1696-1715; Tuam Lease Book 1693-1742; Tuam Chapter Book 1667-1778; Books of Survey and Distribution, Co. Galway, 1766 Religious Census returns for the dioceses of Killala & Achonry and Elphin (Surname Bourke/Burk and variants); Parish Register extracts for St. Ann's Dublin, 1717-1799 (Bourke); Parochial Returns for parishes in the Diocese of Elphin 1781-1826 (Bourke); Killala Citations 1767-1820 (Bourke); Killala Renunciations 1721-1857 (Bourke); Elphin Renunciations 1796-1856 (Bourke); Elphin Grant Book 1812-1852 (Burke); Killala & Achonry Marriage License Book (Bourke and various surnames intermarrying); Killala & Achonry Grant Book 1781-99, 1814-20, and 1800-57 (Bourke). The wills mentioned in Mss. 707 are also indexed in *Analecta Hibernica*, volume 17, FHL microfilm 990,430.[7] The manuscript is on FHL microfilm 257,807 item 3, and a second filming of the same materials on microfilm 100,220 item 1.

Mss. 802 Notes on the activities of the 5th Dragoons in Ireland, 1782-1802, p. 6.; Draft pedigree of Hazlett of Enniskillen, Colquhoun of Six Mile Cross, and Crosslé of Fort Edward, c. 1690-1855. (Philip Crosslé was a descendant). A FHL microfilm of this manuscript has not been identified.

National Library of Ireland
Kildare Street, Dublin

Philip Crosslé inherited his father's love of extracting vital family information from Ireland's major newspapers. The extracts supplement many of the births, marriages and deaths that were lost with the destruction of two thirds of the Church of Ireland parish registers in the Public Record Office. The time period selected by Dr. Crosslé for his extracts augments a critical time period for the early eighteenth century. None of the Crosslé materials at the National Library of Ireland have been microfilmed.

Ms. 942 Extracts from the *Dublin Weekly Journal* 1725-1731.

Ms. 943 Newspaper extracts made in the 1920's from the *Dublin Intelligence* 1727-1731.

Ms. 944 Extracts from various Dublin and London newspapers, 1718-1734.

Ms. 945 Extracts from various Dublin newspapers, 1715-1737.

Ms. 946 Extracts from various Irish newspapers, 1700-1732, and from "Faulkner's Dublin Journal," 1746-1747. "Founded in 1725 by George Faulkner (1699-1775) who had a printing works and book shop at the corner of Essex Street; he also printed many pirate editions of books. Became Alderman in 1770 and declined a knighthood. He was Swift's publisher and enjoyed a great social position both in Dublin and London..."[8]

Ms. 1537 Extracts from the *Belfast News Letter*, mainly relating to social life, for the period 1738-1766. "*The Belfast Newsletter*, an Irish newspaper that began publication in Belfast in 1737 and continues in business until this day, has good claim to being the oldest continually published English-language newspaper. *The Belfast Newsletter* was published thrice-weekly during the 18th century, in issues of four pages each. During its time, the *Newsletter* was seldom equaled in the breadth and quality of its coverage of local and international events."[9] See reference to index in the section on "Indexes" above.

Ms. 1538 Extracts from *Pue's Occurrences*, mainly relating to social life, for the years 1736, 1746-1747. An index for the time period 1730-1740 is available at the National Library of Ireland, Dublin, Ms. 3197.[8]

Ms. 1539 Extracts from the *Dublin Courant*, mainly relating to social life, for the years 1746-1748. "A government publication launched by James II. It was suppressed by William of Orange but was re-launched in 1705. In 1727 it was at the Custom House printing house in Essex Street. It has survived to the present day and is published twice weekly under the banner *Iris Oifigiúil*."[9]

Ms. 1540 Extracts from the *Dublin Newsletter*, mainly relating to social life, for the period 1736-1743. "A newspaper printed in 1685 by Joseph Ray in College Green for the publisher and bookseller Robert Thornton of Skinners' Row. It consisted of a single sheet printed on both sides. It was from the offices of the

Dublin Newsletter at Molesworth Court that John Harding printed *Swift's Draper's Letters* in 1724."[9]

Ms. 1541 – Extracts from the *Dublin Evening Post*, mainly relating to social life, for the years 1734 – 1736. "First made its appearance in 1732 and continued until 1736. It reappeared in May 1757 but ceased in July of that year. The paper appeared again in 1778 with John Magee as Proprietor at no. 11 Trinity Street and continued publication up to August 1875."[10]

Ms. 1542 – Extracts from *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, mainly relating to social life, for the period 1736 – 1744. See also **Ms. 946** above.

Ms. 1611-3 – Transcripts of miscellaneous Irish army lists and successions of Colonels of various regiments of the British army, taken largely from printed sources, for the period 1666 – 1771.

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland Balmoral Road, Belfast

D. 272 – Copies of military accounts from the Custom House Records, mainly relating to Col. Charles Herbert's Regiment, Sir Henry Ingoldsby's Regiment and Col. T. Purcel, Governor of Duncannon, 1689 – 1728. With a few papers relating to Army matters 1789 – 1803. (For details, see Special List No. 75 at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland).

D. 359 – A collection of 143 leases, assignments, bonds and other papers, relating to lands, mainly in Newry and other place in County Down, belonging to the Mc Allister, Hamilton, Cambell, Mc Kelvey, Ogle, Moore and other families, 1769 – 1893. (For details, see Special List No. 102).

T. 283 – Extracts from wills for the time period 1671 - 1857, grants, bonds, etc. in the Public Record Office, Dublin, including a subsidy roll Co. Tyrone, 1664 Hearthmoney roll, Co. Tyrone, 1664 and a Hearthmoney roll, Co. Donegal, 1665. The wills are indexed in the *Report of the Deputy Keeper of Northern Ireland*, 1925, Appendix F; 1933, Appendix B; and 1938-45, p. 15,[11] contained on FHL microfilm 888,988 (1924-1945). The manuscript is contained on FHL microfilm 247,318.

T. 467 – Abstracts of memorials of deeds in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, indexed, 1698 – 1738. Also includes four Prerogative will abstracts for James Tuite (1741), Henry Davys (1708), Elizabeth Mary Beatty (1844), and John McCamon (1788). Exchequer Bills Young v. White (1717), Derry v. Bagnall & others (1698). Clogher Marriage License Bond extracts for Wm. Fox & Martha Young (1803), Andrew Johnston & Mary Beatty (1752), Andrew Johnston & Mary Linster (1727), Jas. Johnston & Elinor Nixon (1753), Jas. Johnston & Jane Bratton (1718), Arthur Johnston & Ann Irwin (1749). Index is contained on FHL microfilm 258,552. Abstracts of deeds are contained on FHL microfilm 258,553.

T. 618 – A collection of over 350 leases, wills, conveyances, genealogical note books, etc. mostly relating to families in Newry but also to Rostrevor, Warrenpoint, Ballyvalley, Levallyreagh, Finnard, etc. Co. Down and Ballinalare, Ballybot, etc., Co. Armagh, Rossharbour, Co. Fermanagh and other places, 1732 – 1912. (For details, see Special List at the National Library of Ireland, No. 108 and the PRONI archival description book on FHL microfilm 1,551,236).

Sample entry from the descriptive listing:

T618/217 May 31, 1862 John L. Hamilton and Samuel M. Hamilton, Illinois, U.S.A. to Wm. Henry Ogle, Newry; Power of Attorney (Reg. of Deeds)

T. 638 – Typescript descendancy and pedigree of the Atkinson families of Kilkeel, Co. Down, Dundalk, Co. Louth and of Co. Monaghan, 1722 – 1908. "Prepared from searches made by Philip Crosslé of Roden Place, Dundalk, January, 1911." FHL microfilm 258,573. Includes a connection to Australia (marriage of Anne Atkinson Bell to George Milner Elmslie Stephen of Melborn in 1850) and several connections to America (Finlay of New York, Capt. Shearman who was Mayor of New Bedford) and the following example:

> "ii. John Atkinson, b 28 March 1834, emigrated to Milwaukee, USA where he married and had a family, who all died of scarlet fever except the eldest son: John Robert Atkinson, who was last

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heard of as living at Wisconsin, and is now [1911] about 45 years of age."

T. 748 – Genealogical notes and pedigrees on the families of Andrew/s, (John Andrew of Co. Down), Gravestone inscriptions at Bangor, Co. Down (Andrew/s), An abstract of the will of Robert Andrews, merchant of Belfast includes a list of approximately 250 residents that have outstanding debts owed to him, including a number from the surrounding communities e.g. "James Dalzeel, waiter at Glenarme, Andrew Brown, merchant in Bridger, Robert Anderson in parish of Knock;" Parish register extracts from Aghadowey, Co. Londonderry for the surname Orr; and genealogical notes on the families of Murry, Mc Murray, Young, Anderson, Davidson, and others, 1671 – 1858 – mostly will extracts. Indexed in the *Report of the Deputy Keeper of Northern Ireland*, see T. 283 above. FHL microfilm 258,581.

T. 780 – Extracts from the Commonwealth Books, Chancery Bills, Southwell Mss., Irish Civil correspondence, Prerogative and Dublin Grants, Carte Mss., etc. mostly relating to church affairs and paying of tithes. FHL microfilm 258,583.

T. 845 – 119 Abstracts of Memorials of Deeds in the Registry of Deeds, Dublin, relating mainly to the Hamilton family of Co. Down and the Abins and Acheson families of Co. Armagh, 1708 – 1836, including wills of J. Hamilton, Caledon, Co. Tyrone, May 19, 1713 and of J. Read, Newry, Co. Down, Feb. 17, 1710/1)

T. 1029 Extracts of wills, grants, bonds, marriage licenses, etc. relating to the Wallace family of Co. Down and Dublin and the Stewart, Gregory and Bruce families, Co. Tyrone, 17th to 19th c. Includes Clogher, Dromore, Derry, Connor, Dublin and Prerogative Grant books and bonds.

Internet Resources

There isn't a viable Internet source to access the information in the Crosslé collection. The website at http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~donaghmore1/crosslé.html does indicate that Suzanne Ballard is indexing twenty-five (25) rolls of the collection using the microfilms from the Family History Library and that the library will have a copy of the index when it is finished. It is unclear from the website which rolls are being indexed, although it is probably the collection microfilmed at the National Archives.

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1 Note: Dr. Francis Crosslé's collection deposited at The Irish and Local Studies Library, Armagh, is also an extensive collection and will be treated separately in a future article.

2 RASCAL, http://www.rascal.ac.uk/about_us/ Queen's University, Belfast, downloaded 1 May 2007.

3 P. Beryl Eustace, "Index of Will Abstracts in the Genealogical Office, Dublin," *Analecta Hibernica* (1949): 147-348.

4 Ibid. Eustace, 147-348.

5 Ibid. Eustace, 147-348.

6 Douglas Bennett, *Encyclopaedia of Dublin* (Dublin: Gill and Macmillan, 1991), 62.

7 John C. Greene, The Belfast Newsletter Index, 1737-1800, University of Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, online http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/index.html, description data downloaded 1 May 2007.

8 John Grenham, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors 3d edition*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2006), 134.

9 Ibid, Bennett, 61.

10 Ibid, Bennett, 62.

11 Ibid, Bennett, 61.

12 Anthony J. Camp, *Wills and Their Whereabouts*, 4th edition (London: privately published, 1974), 223.

David E. Rencher, AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA, is employed by the Family and Church History Department in Salt Lake City where he is the Director of Records and Information. A professional genealogist since 1977, he was accredited in Ireland research in 1981. He graduated from Brigham Young University in 1980 with a B.A. in Family and Local History. He is the research specialist for the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research (IGHR) tour to England and Ireland every three years and teaches a five-day course at Samford University, Birmingham the year prior. He is a past-president the Federation of Genealogical Societies (FGS) 1997-2000 and of the Utah Genealogical Association (UGA) 1993-1995 and a Fellow of that organization.

David Rencher will be guest speaker at the August Quarterly Program. See page 126 for further information.

Where Are Those Records?
The Role of Place in our Search for Records.

by Tom Rice, CG

As several articles in this issue of *The Septs* point out, place is an essential aspect of genealogy. I want to discuss place as it pertains to records defining our lineage. The Family History Library's online catalog puts place as the first of the many ways to search for records. Place is often the central issue in our quest for records.

At the core of genealogical research are records. Most of these records were made by an organization: a level of government, a religious organization, an ethnic or fraternal organization, an employer, a business, a newspaper, etc. In almost every case there was a geographic boundary, focus or element directing what records they kept. The job of the genealogical researcher is to discover what records were created, who created them, and where they are now.

For records created by a civil government, the researcher needs to know what levels of government had jurisdiction over what aspects of an ancestor's life and within which specific jurisdiction of each of these levels the ancestor lived. For example: in the U. S., the county may tax property and register voters; the state may grant a license to a physician or register ordained clergymen; the national government may be the entity to record emigration, immigration and passport applications. Records about an event or life activity may exist at more than one level of government. Military service may be recorded at both the state and federal level, with discharge papers registered at the county level. In land transactions, an ancestor who received first title to land from the federal government later may have registered the patent with the local county. Different types of organizations may be involved with the same event. In the case of a death – there may be civil records, a church record, a newspaper account, as well as national level accounts such as a military pension, Social Security Death Index, or a census mortality schedule.

When multi-levels of government are involved, the careful researcher will seek out records at each level. This allows the researcher to compare and to collect more information than what any one record may contain by itself. Consistency in these records hints at accuracy. Inconsistency demands further research and raises red flags about all of the information on the record. Multiple records about an event are a blessing. If there is only one record, the information may be accurate or false. If false and we have no clues to that problem, we may be following false leads. Better to be aware of potential inaccuracies than to have the curse of a single but very incorrect record.

Levels of governmental jurisdiction may have changed over time. Early on, New England towns often recorded vital events. This record keeping activity later moved to the county level; and still later, states kept a copy of the information gathered at the county level. In some countries with an established church the government looked to the church to keep the equivalent of vital records. In such cases there might not be any government vital records during such a period.

Finding what jurisdiction governed the place where our ancestors lived can be a great challenge. The boundaries may have changed with time, even several times within the lifetime of one generation, providing an interesting intersection of history, geography and genealogy. Boundary changes are a constant in many areas of the world – at least at certain times in a country's history. County boundaries are a very movable factor in U. S. political geography. While your ancestors may have remained on the family farm for generations, they may have been governed by several different counties during that time. Knowing what counties had jurisdiction and when is critical to finding their life-describing records in each of those county seats. Likewise, boundaries for several U. S. colonies changed dramatically over time; knowledge of these changes is essential if your ancestors were affected by them.

Boundary changes are not confined to governmental jurisdictions. Church boundaries change as do areas served by other organizations. While the boundaries of an overall governmental unit may remain, the jurisdictional boundaries of departments within that level of government may change. For instance, court district maps for a given state may be redrawn several times over the years. To add further confusion, a genealogically important event may have been dealt with by different agencies over time. For instance, the established church may have governed disposition of estates for a period; then, over time, that

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function may have passed through the hands of several different government agencies. Each agency may have its own archives for storing records about that activity. Or the same level of government may be called by different names. Most states use the designation of County for a unit of government between the city or town and the State; these are called a Parish in Louisiana and a Borough in Alaska. In some areas this intermediate level is missing. In St. Louis, Missouri, the city is equivalent to the county and takes on the same role in governing its inhabitants.

Levels of jurisdiction may come and go. Baronies in Ireland were important in late medieval times; the Poor Law Union came into existence relatively recently and its governmental functions evolved. Another example of a somewhat ephemeral jurisdiction was the land office in the public land states of the U. S. When each public land state opened to new settlers, there would be only one or two land offices. As new habitants migrated in, more land offices would open to accommodate the rush of land claims. Then, as land was occupied, the number of land offices would decline with the shrinking work load. With each such change the land office boundaries changed. E. Wade Hone's book, *Land and Property Research in the United States*, provides an excellent set of maps showing this phenomenon.

It is crucial to know the location of records that were created during times when a foreign power ruled an area. Though pertaining to the inhabitants of the governed land, the records reside in the archives of the then governing power. For some of the records of the early years of the United States and Canada look to France, Spain, Mexico or England. One should always consider an English location for records affecting Ireland pre 1922.

A researcher must also learn the exact reference of a geographic term. For instance, a parish may be a civil parish or a church parish; in the latter case, a parish is further defined by denomination. In the U. S., a township may refer to a part of the legal description of a tract of land in a public land state where the rectilinear land system was employed. Or, it may refer to a civil division of a county. Or it may refer to a six mile high strip of land running east and west from a principal meridian north or south of a base line – again in the U. S. rectilinear land description system. Gaining clarity on this issue is essential.

Troublesome for the genealogy researcher is the issue of non-coincidence of boundaries. For instance, while a Poor Law Union may be mostly within one county, its boundaries may overlap into a different county and may not follow parish boundaries at all. This is fairly common. Maps showing the boundaries of such units of governance are essential to ferreting out the locations of your ancestors' records.

Just as boundaries move, so too can records. When boundaries change the records may stay with the original governing body or they may be sent to the new governing entity. When a record keeping entity ceases to exist the records may be destroyed, sent to a neighboring unit or to a unit higher up in the hierarchy of government. The unit of government, church, etc. may still function but a record retention evaluation may have passed along those records no longer considered essential to their day to day operation to some other repository. This may be to a government run or associated archive, to a library, to an historical or genealogical society local to the area, or to the next higher unit of government. For example, many township records in Minnesota have found their way to the Minnesota Historical Society library in St. Paul, Minnesota. In one Minnesota town, the county genealogy society holds the old city council records while the county historical society across the street keeps the older vital records. Some records may find their way into specialized collections in academic or private libraries far removed from where you would expect to find them. For example, Duke University has an extensive collection of U. S. census agricultural schedules for many states – records the U. S. government did not systematically retain. Thus if records still exist, they may be almost anywhere there is an interest in retaining them. However, most records end up in a repository with a geographic relationship to the body that first created the record.

So how does the diligent researcher work through this labyrinth of geographic and governing jurisdictions? By hard work. There is no easy path to deciphering this puzzle. The diligent researcher reads about the local history and about the history of record keeping in the area under study. Place, from a genealogical standpoint, only comes alive after study of the issue. It is not all on the web. It is not all in one book. The complete picture of who created what records, where they were created and

where they are now is painted stroke by stroke through study and inquiry.

Don't forget inquiry. Ask where the records are. Ask the most likely repository; ask local libraries and archives; ask local, state and national genealogy and historical societies. Search on the web and ask your fellow researchers who are researching the same area and families.

Don't forget to look around. Look at maps and note bordering entities. Note overlapping jurisdictions such as civil parishes, church parishes, poor law unions, baronies, estates, and probate districts. Look at maps that show the boundaries at the time your ancestors lived in a specific place. Pay attention to distances and means of transportation such as waterway, railroads, shipping lanes, and highways.

Many, if not most, records are still around. The challenge is to find out where – back to that place issue.

Some resources:

Hone, E. *Land & Property Research in the United States*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997.

A good source for understanding the different land description systems used in the U. S. and for seeing the changing boundaries of land offices over time in the public land states.

Mitchell, Brian. *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, Second Edition*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2002.

A standard reference for understanding the different geopolitical and church jurisdictions in Ireland.

Ettlinger, Adrian B. *The AniMap County Boundary Historical Atlas*, version 2.6. Alamo, California: The Gold Bug, 2004.

A software program that can display the changes in boundaries for every county in the U. S. since its foundation

Rootsweb.com: U. S. Town/County Database http://resources.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/townco.cgi

Enter a U. S. town name and find the county and state(s).

Tom Rice, CG is a professional genealogy researcher, lecturer, teacher and writer. He is the managing editor of The Septs, a former director of the Minnesota Genealogy Society, past treasurer and past co-first vice president of IGSI and a genealogy help desk volunteer for the Minnesota History Society. He can be contacted at info@heritagehunters.com.

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tricia Eaton. It is no exaggeration to say that Pat devoted most of the past year to that enormous job. She worked with a team that included our Publications Chair, Tom Rice, Mary Schaenzer and others. The website continues to evolve and, hopefully, always will as we strive to make it even better. We welcome your feedback, ideas, and suggestions.

A significant improvement this year has been in the Volunteer Program, guided by the Coordinator, Diane Lovrencevic. Diane has boundless energy, a lot of talent and endless enthusiasm. Her hard work on the program shows. She developed and provided training for volunteers and directed IGSI's second volunteer recognition event. Aware that many volunteers who work at the library rarely have time for their own research, she created Volunteer Day at the Library. This has been a popular opportunity for volunteers to devote a day to their research and, best of all, to do it guilt free! Diane makes sure our volunteers feel appreciated and we really appreciate her!

Nothing we do to show our appreciation ever seems sufficient for the gifts volunteers give our organization. The success of a non-profit business rises or falls on the willingness of its members to perform the jobs that must be done for it to function. There is a core of people so vested in the organization and what it does that they give their time to make sure things function. However, a dynamic, successful organization needs more than a small group. To move be-

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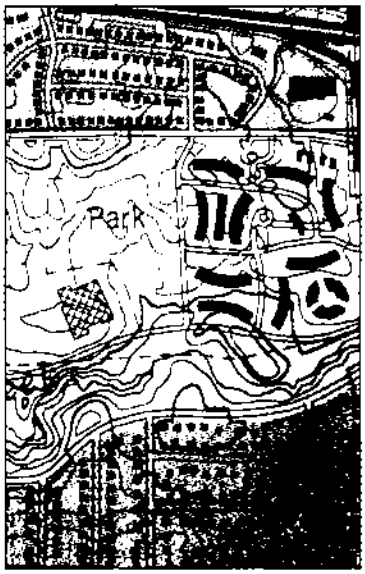
The GEO in Genealogy

Using Geographic Information and Maps in Family History

by J. H. Fonkert

For most family historians, genealogy is about more than begats. We want to know where those ancestors came from and how they got there. And, because most genealogical records are recorded in political jurisdictions, we have to know the where before we can find the what.

Mississippi River maps



St. Paul USGS maps

I. View geographic snapshots of places in time

"You can never go home." This adage is true in the sense that the character of places change over time. Settlement, intensification of agriculture, urbanization and changes in transportation all change the character of a place. Accordingly, any one map is a snapshot of a place at a moment in time.

You can use maps from two points in time to see how a place has changed. Obvious changes include new roads and urban development, but also may include drainage or wetlands or even changes in river courses.

Two maps of the eastern part of St. Paul, Minnesota, show development between 1951 and 1993. After World War II this area was still open farm land; but with the postwar housing boom, the city rapidly encroached from the west. By 1993, the area was completely developed with homes, schools and commercial districts.

The U.S. Geological Survey has produced new maps of local areas every 30-40 years, with more frequent revisions, especially in urban areas. Similarly, the British and Irish governments have produced several map series since the mid 1800s. These are described below.

II. Read the character of places on maps

Maps and other geographic sources will give your family history a sense of place. They will help you get to know the territory and to develop new research leads.

A place is more than a spot on the map. Places have character. Several factors shape the character of a place:

- Location – distance in miles and time from other places
- Environment – water, soil, climate and vegetation
- People – origins and culture

Absolute location. Location is both absolute and relative. In an absolute sense, location is precisely described by latitude and longitude. The town of Mid-leton (Mainister na Corann), where my wife's great-great grandfather came from, is located at 51 degrees, 54 minutes, 34 seconds north latitude and 8 degrees, 10 minutes, 25 seconds west longitude. Absent any continental drift, it will absolutely be at this location for a few million more years.

Precise latitude and longitude drive GPS systems. A degree of longitude is about 69 miles. Each degree contains 60 minutes and each minute consists of 60 seconds so a second of latitude corresponds to about 100 feet.

A gazetteer will give precise latitude and longitude for a place. Two online gazetteers are very useful for genealogists.

The National Geospatial-Intelligence Names Server (GNS) (http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/index.html) is the official depository of standard spellings of all foreign place names. It includes variant spellings; for example, the Irish town of Kilkenny, also appears as Chil Chainnigh. Searches report latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes, and seconds to pinpoint a place's exact location on a good map.

The U.S. Board on Geographic Names offers the Geographic Names Informa-

tion System (GNIS) (http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html) for finding places in the United States. The database contains not only towns, but also streams, valleys, cemeteries, churches, and other natural and man-made features. GNIS returns exact latitude and longitude and the name of the USGS topographic maps containing the location.

Relative location. Location is also relative. By 1860, a sizable Irish farming community was established in Dakota County, Minnesota. Today, the urban centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as the short distance to the Mall of America and the Minneapolis-St. Paul International airport, define the location of these townships along the Minnesota River. But in 1860, these relative locations didn't mean much. Dakota County's location relative to Minneapolis was largely a moot point. More important was its location relative to the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers and downstream communities such as Winona.

Similarly, the 100-plus mile distance between Galway and Dublin was a great journey before 1850. Modern roads and a railroad make Galway much less remote today.

Environment. Environment creates challenges and opportunities. The quality of soil in surrounding farmlands said much about a town's economic vitality. Climate determined what could be grown. Productive land in southern Minnesota and Iowa produced more income per acre, supporting towns every five or ten miles in the 19th century. Population was spread more thinly and towns farther apart in North Dakota where soil and climate was good enough for wheat, but not the higher value corn of southern Minnesota and Iowa.

Location on a navigable river did for a town what location on an Interstate highway does today. Forests were barriers to farming or, with the right kind of trees, a boon to development. Minerals spawned towns where towns would not otherwise have survived. Iron ore was the sole impetus for development of a string of small cities on Minnesota's Mesabi and Cayuna Iron Ranges.

People. People – both native and immigrant – flavor place with their traditions and languages. Immigrant churches made cohesive communities. Irish, Polish and Slovak immigrants created neighborhood versions of their home countries in cities from St. Paul to New York. Communities like New Ulm, Minnesota (German), Pella, Iowa (Dutch), and Tabor, South Dakota (Czech), retain strong ethnic identities even today.

Place names on maps are one obvious vestige of the heritage immigrants brought with them to North America. Names like New Prague (Minnesota), Zeeland (North Dakota) or Kilkenny Township (Minnesota) are sure clues to local history.

People also modify places through the homes they build, the businesses they start and the civic contributions they make. Everything from fence styles to architecture to land ownership patterns influence the character of a place.

III. Get a birds-eye view through maps

There are a couple of ways to "see" a place. One is to go there, stand on a spot and look around. The problem is that we can't see very far. Another possibility is to go up in a balloon or space ship and look down. The advantage is seeing an expanse of territory, and how things fit together. Alas, world travel, whether by balloon or space shuttle, is not always possible.

We can study maps at home. Maps are the staple of the armchair traveler. Maps give us great perspective. Looking at a map may not be as good as being there, but when you get there, you'll know what you're seeing because you will have absorbed some of the lay of the land.

Scale. *Goode's World Atlas* says "By reducing the world to a smaller scale, a map enables us to see regions of the earth well beyond our normal range of vision." What is the deal with scale? It involves a little math, but it's really not so hard. Scale is expressed as a ratio. For example, a highway map might have a scale of 1:2,000,000. This ratio means that one inch on the map represents 2,000,000 inches on the earth's surface.

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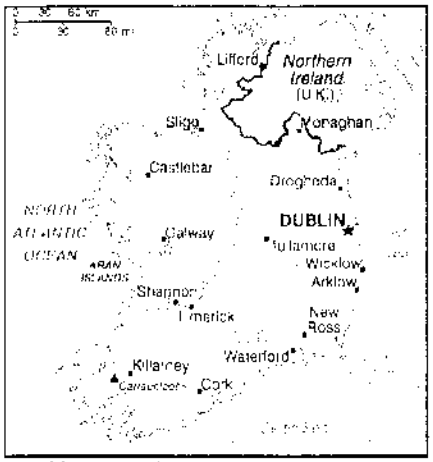
In other words, one inch is about 32 miles on the ground.

Map scale ratios are always stated as one to something – that is, with a "1" to the left of the colon. A small scale map has a big number to the right of the colon. It is like a fraction. The smaller the number to the right of the colon, the larger is the scale of the map.

Every map is an abstraction. Even on detailed, large-scale maps, the mapmaker must choose what information to include and what to omit.

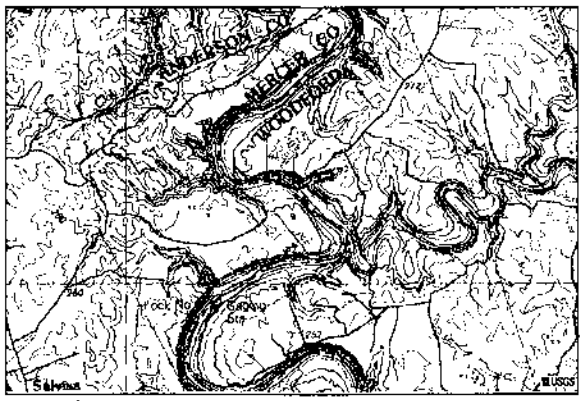
Even a small scale map such as this one of Ireland reveals a good deal. It shows the location of major cities such as Dublin, Shannon and Cork. It shows the relationship of Ireland to the sea and gives a hint of the lay of the land, showing major river drainages.



World Fact Book map

Small-scale maps are like an abstract of a longer article, giving an overview while leaving out important details. A large scale map gives more detail about topography and both natural and man-made features.

Large scale maps – say 1:50,000 or maybe even 1:25,000 – are a boon for genealogists. They may show terrain and small streams, as well as man-made features such as cemeteries, country lanes and individual dwellings.



Kentucky map

IV. Choosing the right kind of map

Because no one map can show everything, mapmakers create different kinds of maps for different purposes. The most familiar maps show the location of natural or man-made features – hills, rivers, towns, roads, etc. Geographers also use maps to show the distribution of rainfall, personal income, or languages and dialects.

Topographic maps. Topographic maps use contour lines to show elevation. Commonly called "topos," these maps are generally of medium to large scale – anywhere from 1:250,000 up to 1:25,000 or more. Because of their large scale, topographic maps show natural and man-made features.

Topographic maps show relief; the limitations on farming and transportation are more evident in hilly or mountainous areas. The United States Geological Survey map of Kentucky's Blue Grass Region shows how deeply incised river valleys influenced travel and settlement in the late 1700s.

In the late 1700s, when the English were nervous about the French attacking across the Channel, the government realized it needed good maps. The Board of Ordnance, in making the maps, was really the country's first defense department.

The Ordnance Survey produced some of world's first high quality topographic maps in the first half of the 19th century. These early large-scale maps (1:10,000 and 1:2,500 scale) can be viewed at http://www.british-history.ac.uk/map.asp. Modern images are viewable at The Ordnance Survey of Great Britain (http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/os-website/). The maps are protected by Crown copyright, but Ordnance Survey allows users to make limited copies for non-commercial use.[1]

The survey was extended to Ireland in 1824, with a full set of valuation survey maps completed by 1842. Between 1863 and 1913, the Ordnance Survey completed an 18,000-piece set of 1:2,500 maps covering all of Ireland. In 1922, the Irish Division of the United Kingdom Ordnance Survey became the Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland (OSNI) (http://www.osni.gov.uk/). The mapping agency of the Republic of Ireland is the Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) (http://www.osi.ie/).

The Ordnance Survey produced two series of large scale maps covering

Northern Ireland. The "6-inch" series was at a scale of 1:10,560, or six inches of map per statute mile. For most areas, there are at least four editions of these maps – from the 1830s, 1860s, 1900s and about 1930. These maps showed all townlands, civil parishes, baronies and counties, as well as field outlines, roads and settlement features. Surveyors also noted the location of castles, medieval and early Christian churches and raths, reflecting a 19th century interest in antiquities.[1]

A second "25-inch" series is even more detailed, using 25 inches of map for each mile on the ground. These so-called Townland Maps give extraordinary detail, clearly showing individual dwellings. The Ordnance Survey first produced these maps in the early 1900s; some areas were revised around 1950.

Townland maps cover all 32 counties of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. These older Irish maps are not easy to locate outside the United Kingdom. Large map libraries may have some of these maps in their collection. Pasthome.com sells digital images of Townland maps, and offers online map browsing for a subscription fee.

The USGS maps more than geology. It publishes topographic maps of all parts of the United States at small, medium and large scales. The largest scale topographic maps are called "quadrangle" maps at 1:24,000 (one map inch = 2,000 feet). They are also called 7.5 minute series maps, because each sheet covers 7.5 minutes of latitude, or about 8.5 miles. Information about USGS maps is at http://www.usgs.gov.

You can view and download map images through the TerraServer website (http://terraserver-usa.com/). The USGS Store (http://store.usgs.gov/) gives several options for purchasing maps. TopoZone.com offers online browsing of maps and sells paper copies of maps covering custom areas. Some large map libraries have complete collections of USGS quadrangle maps.

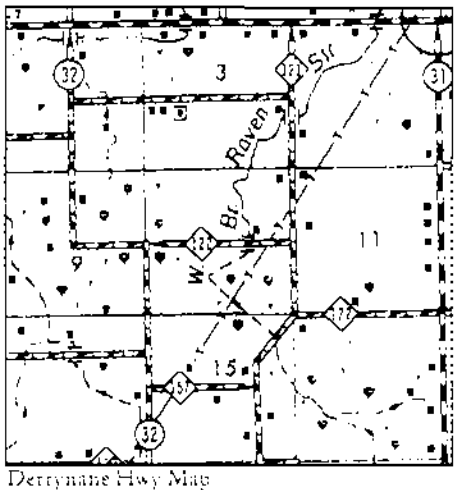
Aerial and satellite photographs. Before the days of airplanes and satellites, maps were the only way to get a bird's-eye view of the world. Aerial and satellite photography have enhanced mapping; the images themselves are also a treat.

Once expensive and hard to find, aerial images are now easier to locate. Google Maps (http://maps.google.com/) provides satellite images of most places in the world. The "hybrid" option lays a basic map over the photograph to help orient the viewer. Beware: images of some parts of the world are of better quality than others.

USGS aerial photographs can be viewed at http://terraserver-usa.com/default.aspx. Links to USGS business partners that sell USGS map and photo products can be found at http://nationalmap.gov/gio/viewonline.html.

Highway maps. While the familiar highway maps are useful, even more useful are county highway maps. These are larger scale and often show schools, cemeteries, even drainage ditches. They frequently show township and section numbers, helping us find the location of Great-grandpa's farm.

This excerpt from a Le Sueur County (Minnesota) highway map[2] shows the northern part of Derrynane Township in Le Sueur County where the Irish



Derrynane Hwy Map

Sullivan family settled in the late 1850s.

Most counties, states and many countries worldwide use geographic information systems to continually update maps which are viewable on the Internet. For example, state, county and city highway maps, viewable at the Minnesota Department of Transportation (http://www.dot.state.mn.us/maps.html), allow one to zoom in on locations of special interest.

Land ownership maps. Plat maps that show owners of property are the cartographic best friends of genealogists. They are the one kind of map where we will find our ancestor's names. County plat books were commonly published in the U.S. Midwestern states beginning in the late 1800s. We can find our ancestors' farms as well as neighboring property owners. We can use plat maps

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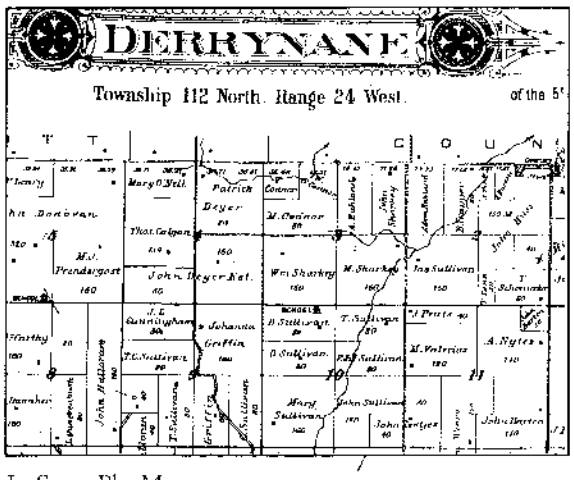
and the census to reconstruct the family make-up of rural neighborhoods.

The 1898 plat map of Derrynane Township in Le Sueur County, Minnesota, gives a snapshot of the land holdings of the Sullivans and other Irish families. Several Sullivans owned land in sections



Le Sueur Plat Map

2, 3, 9 and 10, including Jas. Sullivan, T. C. Sullivan, C. Sullivan, D. Sullivan, T. Sullivan, John Sullivan, Mary Sullivan and P. and J. Sullivan.[4]

This one map poses a tantalizing genealogical question: how were all these Sullivans related? Vital records, census records, land records and estate records would all help reveal the likely family ties. In turn, plat maps like this one help the family historian see the neighborhood patterns that lie beneath the surface of census and land records.

Plat maps over a series of years show changes in land ownership patterns over time. A 1928 plat map showed Eugene Sullivan holding the 160 acres in Section 2 that was owned by Jas. Sullivan in 1898. T. Sullivan of 1898 was probably Timothy Sullivan, who had 80 acres in the northeast quarter of section 10 in 1928.

Timothy, 70, and his wife Mary, 60, were living in Derrynane Township at the time of the 1930 census.[5] Timothy Sullivan's death certificate gave his birth date as 2 April 1860 in Minnesota and named his father as James Sullivan.[6] The 1860 census of Derrynane Township recorded a James Sullivan, with a son named Timothy, but this Timothy was listed as seven months old when the census was taken in late June.[7] Additional evidence is needed to clearly identify Timothy's 1860 family.

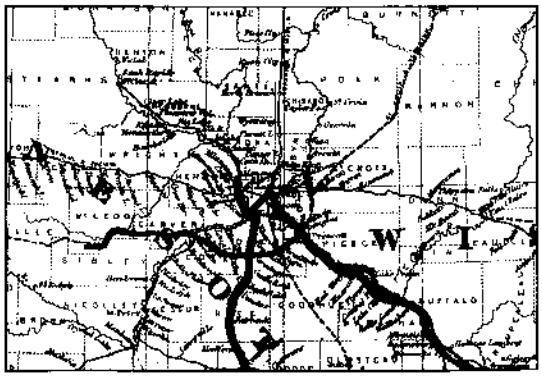
Minnesota's first organized Irish settlement was 20 miles east in Rice County, where James Shields selected land for an Irish Catholic colony.[7] The colony spilled west into Le Sueur County where Irish and Bohemian immigrants rubbed shoulders.

In the American Midwest, land ownership patterns reflect the rectangular grid of the Public Land Survey. Most property parcels are subdivisions of square-mile sections of land laid out 36 to a township. The original Minnesota government surveyor maps describing the land before public sale are viewable online at http://www.lmic.state.mn.us/chouse/GLO/index.html. A private company has produced county-level maps showing the original private land owners (http://www.arphax.com/).

Historical maps. Historical maps are not really a different kind of map – every map will be historic in due time. While historical maps are not always accurate by modern standards, they reveal the places and geographic features the mapmaker thought important at the time. An old map may show villages or place names that no longer exist.

Archives and libraries hold many old maps; thousands of historic maps are viewable on the Internet. The David Rumsey Collection (http://www.davidrumsey.com/) has 15,000 plus maps from the entire world, but focuses on the western hemisphere. The U. S. Library of Congress Map Collections (http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html) includes maps of railroads, military battles, town views and cultural landscapes. Most of these maps are in the public domain, so you can download and use the images. The all-purpose site, Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com), has a section on historical maps, atlases and gazetteers.

Historical railroad maps help genealogists to understand how their ancestors traveled in the late 1800s. Railroad maps were the interstate highway maps of the 19th century. One word of warning: most railroad maps were produced by or for



1872 Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company map

a particular company and showed only the routes of that company. There was nothing to be gained by showing the competition's lines. Also, maps were a form of advertising; they sometimes showed lines that not yet built.

The excerpt from an 1872 map (on previous page) shows the completed lines of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company.[8] The Milwaukee and St. Paul lines run south from Minneapolis-St. Paul along the Mississippi River, and a second line runs due south to Iowa. A secondary line runs southwest from St. Paul along the Minnesota River to Mankato. The next map shows other railroads, including the St. Paul and Sioux City line, traveling southwest along the Minnesota River to Mankato.

This highly-detailed close-up from an 1874 map shows the railroad service to Le Sueur County's contingent of Irish farmers.[9] The Minnesota River valley route remained the only completed line

1874 Watson RR map at Le Sueur

through Le Sueur County, but plans were afoot for a line slicing through Kilkenny in the center of the county.

Atlases

Every genealogist's basic reference collection should include an atlas or two. Many atlases are big, heavy and expensive. I recommend purchasing a couple of inexpensive ones.

- *Goode's World Atlas* (Rand McNally) is a good atlas, compact (9"x11"), with good relief maps of all regions of the world. It includes thematic maps of climate, population density and natural resources. The 21st edition is available in paper for $28, making it good value compared to more expensive hardcover atlases.

- *The Road Atlas: United States, Canada and Mexico* (Rand McNally, 2007) is a paper-cover atlas with maps of all 50 U.S. states and many major cities. The current edition lists at $13.95, but often sells for less in retail outlets.

Specialized atlases focus on specific topics such as religion, language, history, wars or climate. For American research, I recommend the *Historical Atlas of the United States: Centennial Edition* (Washington: D.C.: National Geographic Society, 1988). This colorful atlas shows geographic patterns in transportation, movement of the settlement frontier and other subjects of interest to the family historian.

Use maps in family history

Genealogists can use maps and make maps to add color and pizzazz to a family history. A detailed topographic map will bring your ancestor's locale to life by showing the nature of the landscape and the location of physical and cultural landmarks. A plat map will reveal the names of neighbors and flesh-out the neighborhood relationships implied in census manuscripts.

Maps are intellectual property, just like books and music. This means that copyright law restricts you to "fair use." In the United States, most government-produced maps are in the public domain, but digital images such as those sold by TopoZone and others have copyright protection. Maps of the Ireland Ordnance Survey are protected by Crown Copyright and cannot be reproduced without permission.

You can make simple maps to illustrate a family history. The low tech route requires nothing more than colored pencils or markers on blank "outline maps" that show political boundaries. Outline maps are widely available at numerous websites, many of which are designed for educators. For example, http://geography.about.com, http://www.enchantedlearning.com or http://www.abcteach.com. Free public domain maps of U.S. states with county boundaries can be downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov/geo/www/maps/stco_02.htm).

Your home-made map might show:

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- Residence locations of all known descendants of your immigrant great-grandfather. Tip: use different colors or symbols for each generation so you can see how the family dispersed over time.
- Birth locations of all ancestors in a single generation, perhaps all your great-grandparents.
- Migration paths. Tip: use arrows to show migrations of a single family or ancestors from a direct ancestral line.

While commercial software is available to make sophisticated maps on PCs, it is expensive and not easy to use. Two options for genealogists include Map My Family Tree by Progeny (http://www.progenygenealogy.com) and Family Atlas by RootsMagic (http://www.FamilyAtlas.com). With both programs, you can zoom in on a country, region or locale and place symbols and place names on the map to show where ancestors were born, lived or died. Both maps have searchable gazetteers. You can link directly to data in a Gedcom file created by your genealogy software.

With Family Atlas, if you zoom in far enough, the map will show county or other sub-national administrative boundaries. For Ireland, the map shows only multi-county regions. You can print attractive color maps with the program's publisher feature or save them as .jpeg or .pdf files for use in a family history report.

Map My Family Tree is less versatile. The gazetteer includes Gaelic spellings of Irish place names but does not match up the Gaelic and English versions as does Family Atlas. It is harder to turn county boundaries on and off. However, Map My Family Tree does show Irish counties and easily creates .pdf or image files for use in other programs.

Or design your own map using the U.S. National Atlas (http://nationalatlas.gov/index.html). This interactive online atlas is a project of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The program lets you use layers showing such things as county boundaries, roads or other features to suit your purposes. You can print your map or save it to your computer.

Put the GEO into your genealogy

Maps and geography will help you put your ancestors in their place. Most family historians want to know where their ancestors came from. Knowing the right place will help you locate the records about their lives, but more importantly, will help you understand the lives they lived.

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1 Get-a-Map Conditions of Use, http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/getamap/index.html.

2 Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, Ordnance Survey Maps (http://www.proni.gov.uk/records/maps.htm).

3 General Highway Map, Le Sueur County, Minnesota, 1985.

4 *Plat Book of Le Sueur County, Minnesota* (Northwest Publishing Company, 1898).

5 Year: 1930; Census Place: *Derrynane, Le Sueur, Minnesota*; Roll: 1104; Page: 3A; Enumeration District: 4; Image: 712.0.

6 Timothy Sullivan death certificate, Minnesota state file no. 1935-MN-7334, Minnesota Historical Society microfilm.

7 *1860 U.S. Census, Population Schedule*, Derrynane Township, Le Sueur County, Minnesota, p. 77, dwelling no. 719, family no. 657, James Sullivan household.

8 Ann Regan, "The Irish," in June Drenning Holmquist, ed., *They Chose Minnesota: a Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups*, (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society, 1981), p. 133.

9 The completed lines of the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company (G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co., 1872), collection of U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Call no. G4061.P3 1872 .G15 RR 465, digital image retrieved 28 April 2007 from http://memory.loc.gov/.

10 Watson's New County Rail Road Map of the Western States and the Valley of the Mississippi (Chicago: Watsons, 1874), collection of U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., Call no. G4041.P3 1874 .W3 RR 132, digital image retrieved 28 April 2007 from http://memory.loc.gov/.

Jay Fonkert, CG, specializes in Midwest and Dutch genealogy. He is a director of the Minnesota Genealogical Society and is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists. He lectures on census research, vital records Dutch genealogy, maps and geography, and other topics. He is senior health workforce analyst at the Minnesota Department of Health.

Irish Genealogical Society, International (IGSI)

Quarterly Program

Friday & Saturday, August 24 - 25, 2007

Featuring Three Talks by David E. Rencher AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA

David E. Rencher, AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA, is employed by the Family and Church History Department at The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City where he is in charge of the library's collection and film digitization programs. He is an Accredited Genealogist with certificaiton in Irish genealogy, a Certified Genealogist, and a Fellow of the Utah Genealogy Society.

Friday Evening
August 24th

7:00 pm

A Sneak Peak at the Near Future

This session will update you with what's new and upcoming on FamilySearch.org. Various promising technologies and shifts in the Information landscape that will improve the world of genealogical research will also be discussed. Includes a look at the project to digitize and index 2.4 million rolls of microfilm.

IGSI Quarterly Program will be held at the

Minnesota Genealogical Society Library
5768 Olson Memorial Parkway
Golden Valley, MN

Accessible facility

Cost: Members: Friday - $10
Saturday - $15
Non-Members: Friday - $15
Saturday - $20

Saturday Morning
August 25th

9:00 am

IGSI August Quarterly Meeting

Registration 8:30 am

10:00 am

Sources and Methods for Irish Genealogical Research

Just as using the wrong tool on the right problem produces poor results, using the right tools the wrong way also produces poor results. This session identifies research strategies you may have learned in North American research that, if applied to Irish research are a surefire recipe for failure.

Irish Church Records

This session combines information about the time period, content and availability of records for the three major religions in Ireland - Catholic, Church of Ireland and Presbyterian. Additional information on some of the non-conformist groups is also included.

For more information or map to MGS Library go to www.IrishGenealogical.org. Questions? E-mail memserv@IrishGenealogical.org

Familial Relationships in Immigration:
Family in a Community Setting

by William D. Romanski

As children, we all knew where we came from. Being Irish and Polish, I thought it exotic that my friends were English or French or German. But these monikers' vague impressions provided no personal information until we delved into genealogy and family history.

Genealogists eventually realize that they must know the history of their ancestral country. The slightest outline opens doors for further research and an understanding of the context of our ancestors' pursuits. Even while knowing that we are descendants of immigrants, we often forget that we are also children of emigrants.

Familial relations in immigration cannot be ignored; I propose that it is important to know other families that your ancestors knew. They are as much a part of your heritage as your blood relatives. I approached discovering these people from two directions: 1. Inside out: Finding out where others from an ancestor's townland settled. 2. Outside in: Uncovering others from the same townland in the spot where an ancestor settled.

By acknowledging these people, you breathe life into your family history as you learn there was a culture continuing onto the New World. While I consider my work in these pursuits in my own family a success, it is still not complete. But whose genealogy and family history is ever complete?

Inside Out: Sullivan and Moriarty

Is there a more formidable a task than to try to trace Sullivans and Moriartys back to a townland in County Kerry? James Joseph Sullivan came to Hartford, Connecticut, some time before his marriage to Bridget Moriarty there in 1885. By one account, he had five brothers; by another, he came from Kerry. He was a drinker and an abuser; shortly after his wife's death, his young children were taken from him. This early separation from his children resulted in a separation of their history from his. I considered this Sullivan line at a dead end.

Bridget Moriarty's history is different. She was not alone in Hartford. Her mother and four sisters lived there and in Springfield, Massachusetts. These sisters took in their nieces, Bridget's daughters, when she died, resulting in a closeness that continued for generations.

I traced the family back to Ireland. It would make sense that my Moriartys and Sullivans had other relatives in Springfield or Hartford, but not practical to try to trace everyone by those names in those two places without a reference point. I found that reference point, a place of origin in Ireland using Irish civil birth records.

Find the townland in Ireland

Bridget's parents were James Moriarty and Mary Cronin. At the LDS website I entered their names as parents in the search page of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) which has a fantastic index of Irish Civil birth records from its universal application in 1864 to about 1873. Bridget was born in 1860, so there would be no record for her in that record set. But I found mention of three sisters and an unknown brother. Paydirt!

Using the Irish Civil Registration records (available from LDS), I located the birth records of Mary, Julia, Margaret, and Martin as well the death record for their father James. All showed the family as living in the townland of Glannagilliagh in the parish of Killorglin in County Kerry.

Find information about the townland

There is a dearth of information about specific Irish locations in the 19th century. Therefore, what information one can find is very valuable. The Discovery Maps series (available from the IGSI) showed Glannagilliagh in the modern perspective. I also found Glannagilliagh on the County Kerry GenWeb site map. From the Valuation Office in Dublin, I ordered high resolution maps of the townland which corresponded roughly to the Griffith's Valuation. I had found the place; now to discover who lived there.

Who lived there?

I found the Historical Population Reports Website, a searchable database for information regarding population from several sources. The census reports relating to Ireland were the most fruitful for me. I typed in Glannagilliagh and learned the following: Glannagilliagh recorded a population of 287 in 1841, which declined to 178 by 1861; it regained its former glory of better than 200 by 1911. Figures are published but there is little nominal data for Ireland in the years 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. This is an achievement since I rarely find in-

formation or sources which exhibit the townland by an accepted spelling.

Glannagilliagh is located on the east shore of Lough Caragh at the base of the Iveragh peninsula. It is a rather sizeable townland of 977 acres but small enough that everyone certainly knew each other.

I ordered 1832 land valuations, the Griffith's Valuation, and the 1901 and 1911 censuses from the LDS library and transcribed them. This gave me insight into other families, occupiers, and landholders. The names common to my research (Murphy, Foley, Riordan, Connor, O'Brien) took on a new meaning.

Through a careful search of the IGI database I discovered records for the families that were in Glannagilliagh in 1901 and 1911. Although the database is limited in years –few births are indexed in this database after about 1875–I have found other children in the family not listed in the censuses, the maiden name of many wives, and birthdates. While most records state only "Kerry, Ireland" or "Ireland," some do say "Killorglin, Kerry, Ireland," or "Glannagilliagh, Ireland."

Through tracing other Moriartys I discovered many other Glannagilliagh natives. My ancestors had neighbors! And these neighbors were family in more ways than one. Friends, neighbors and relatives who had left the townland were waiting in America for future emigrants from Glannagilliagh.

Where did they go? Who did they meet?

The Ellis Island website and an adjunct search engine designed by Stephen Morse were the greatest aids to the next phase of my research. I used them to locate passage records for fellow Glannagilliagh townlanders.

I looked for the surnames of Murphy and Foley, families who had married Moriartys prior to 1901. While there were hits for the two surnames, none of those passage records stated Glannagilliagh as place of residence. When asked for home, many would respond with the simpler "Killorglin."

In the course of this project I discovered a colloquial name used for Glannagilliagh. The people who lived there preferred to call it Lake Caragh or Caragh Lake. People from other townlands along the eastern shore of the lake also said they were from Lake Caragh, but not in the frequency of those Glannagillites. Perhaps more people left Glannagilliagh than the other places. I found no trace of anyone on the western shore of the lake saying they lived at Lake Caragh.

I scoured Ellis Island records for Caragh, Cara, Carah, Coragh, and similar phonetic spellings, and used the results to construct a large network of family relations in Glannagilliagh. Adding information for ship arrivals at the ports of Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia (available through Ancestry.com), the structure grew larger and wider.

The Glannagilliagh people settled in Boston, Worcester and New York. Yet I couldn't connect my people in Hartford and Springfield directly to any of them. Not a single passenger claimed to meet a "cousin in Hartford" or "Springfield" as I had hoped. So I have more research to do. In the meantime, I have gained a better picture of the network of people that were available to the Glannagilliagh emigrant. Now separated by too many generations, my family has lost contact and knowledge of the friends and family of Ireland, but I know not to ignore them in my future research.

Outside In: Griffin and Doona

In researching another Irish family line, I started from the other direction, from the place where they settled. I knew where they came from in Ireland as the immigrant was my grandfather's mother and there was still memory of the home townland. In fact, we still are in touch with a cousin in Ireland.

Bridget Doona was born in Coolroe, in the parish of Glenbeigh, in the County of Kerry. The last record to call her Doona was her passage record. After that she referred to herself as Bridget Downey. Her brothers and sisters who emigrated to England, Scotland, and Australia also took the Downey name. Her father Michael Doona was an only child and her mother Ellen Griffin was

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from the neighboring townland of Ballynakilly. In fact, there were three Ballynakillys: Ballynakilly, Ballynakilly Lower, and Ballynakilly Upper. People from all these townlands would be discovered in my search.

Bridget sailed on the *Cymric* from Queenstown in Cork, a very busy ship and a very busy port, bound to meet her cousin Mrs. M Sweeney in Waterbury,

Bridget Doona/Downey was one of many Ballynakilly people to settle in Waterbury. *Photo courtesy of William D. Ramaciski*

Connecticut. Existence of family there was evident. But who else in that brass mill town was from Coolroe?

What other family was in Waterbury?

Initially, Bridget's cousin Mrs. Sweeney was the only other family I knew her to have in Waterbury. The manifest from the *Cymric* in 1901 clearly stated Mrs. Sweeney's address as 228 Baldwin Street. "Cousin" is such an intriguing yet vague word. Was Mrs. Sweeney a real cousin or just a relative? If she was a cousin, then by what relation? I needed to find out more about Mrs. Sweeney.

I used census databases to locate any Sweeney that might fit her description. Clearly, she was born in Ireland and she should have been in Waterbury at 228 Baldwin before Bridget's arrival in April 1901. After checking several Sweeneys, I found Mrs. Bridget Sweeney, her husband Michael, their children and a few boarders at the right address.

The 1900 census was the first census to ask for the year of arrival in the U.S., the number of years a couple was married, as well as the month and year of birth. All this information aided my search. Michael and Bridget Sweeney were married five years at the time of the census; their oldest child was four. Their marriage record in Waterbury revealed the maiden name of Bridget and the names of her parents. Bridget Sweeney was indeed a cousin to Bridget Doona; Bridget Doona's (aka Downey) mother was Ellen Griffin, sister of Bridget Sweeney's father James Griffin.

Roman Catholic Church records provided valuable information about Ellen Griffin and her brothers. Through civil records I traced the brothers and their descendants a couple of generations. Vital records, obituaries, censuses, and passenger lists revealed that Bridget Griffin Sweeney had sisters in Waterbury, whom I successfully traced. I didn't discover any other known relations but I did determine that many from the Ballynakillys settled in Waterbury.

Who else was in Waterbury?

My next step of the search was the most tedious. I made a sweeping search across all the Griffins in Waterbury at the turn of the century, just to keep them straight. I combined the resources of the Waterbury vital records (accessed at the Connecticut State Archives), the censuses (available on Ancestry.com), and the Ellis Island Manifests to construct a database of Ireland natives named Griffin who resided in Waterbury from about 1880-1930. In 1900, there were 66 Griffins in Waterbury who were born in Ireland. Most were heads of family so the pool was manageably small. So which Griffin families were relevant to me?

I first looked for a clue on the manifest of the *Cymric*; Bridget Doona didn't travel alone. With her were two other Glenbeigh natives, Nellie Shea and Thomas Griffin, each with Ballynakilly roots. Nellie was bound to meet her sister on South Street in Waterbury. The census yielded the family of Matthew Shea and Ann Griffin who came to Waterbury about the same time as Bridget Griffin in 1895. With both Griffin and Shea in both the Bridgers-at-question (Doona and Griffin) direct ancestry, they are likely to be related. Birth records of the children of Matthew and Ann Shea, from the General Records Office in Dub-

im. proved the family was from Ballynakilly, probably Ballynakilly Upper where Matthew's brother lived.

Now the work became almost mechanical, but machines can't enjoy the pleasure of finding yet another townlander in the city where your family settled. Using my resources I have found no fewer than 39 Ballynakilly natives who settled in Waterbury and three in the neighboring city of Naugatuck.

Ballynakilly and Coolroe to elsewhere

I conducted a survey for Ballynakilly and Coolroe similar to the one I did for Caragh Lake, painting a clearer picture of the Diaspora of those people.

This process may lack the personal flavor of investigating direct and close relatives. However, it develops a wider focus on the whole enterprise of genealogy and family history. Family and blood are hardly distinguishable from community in the context of day-to-day survival. And, it might lead to different questions for relatives you might encounter. The question I asked my grandfather "Did you know any Griffins in Waterbury?" yielded the answer "Yes, we had some Griffin cousins." Now why hadn't he mentioned them before?

William Romanski was born in Rhode Island and has been studying family history and genealogy since about 1989.

Some Useful Websites

Valuation Office: "Research, Archive and Genealogical Services"
http://www.valoff.ie/Research.htm
Great for obtaining detailed maps of a townland

Histpop: The Online Historical Population Reports Website
http://www.histpop.org/ohpr/servlet/Show?page=Home
It provides online access to the complete British population reports for Britain and Ireland from 1801 to 1937.

One-Step Webpages by Stephen Morse
http://www.stevemorse.org/
Morse's one-step process makes many websites easier to navigate, including the Ellis Island database.

County Kerry Genealogy
http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlker/
Great lists of townlands, parishes, enumeration districts, baronies, registration districts and maps for all.

National Library of Ireland: "Services: Family History Search in the National Library":
http://www.nli.ie/fr_servfamily.htm
Overview of searching the National Library; also list what parish registers are available there.

Ireland.com: "Irish Ancestors":
http://www.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/romaps/index.htm
Gives Roman Catholic parish register information in a broad sense.

Failte Romhat: "Griffith's Valuation, 1848-1864":
http://www.failteromhat.com/griffiths.php
A great site from John Hayes. Check the homepage for lists of searchable databases, including this one for Griffith's valuation.

Libraryireland:
http://www.libraryireland.com
Resources of many books on Ireland, including A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, by Samuel Lewis, 1837.

The General Register Office:
http://www.groireland.ie/

The Harshaw Diaries, Lost and Found

by Marjorie Harshaw Robie

During the hard times of the 1930s, Robert Harshaw and his son Hugh were farm laborers working the fields in Donaghmore, County Down, Northern Ireland. This was land that had once belonged to their family before the great famine had impoverished Robert's grandfather, James Harshaw. When Irish farmers gained ownership of the land they leased in 1903, the Harshaw lands had already been lost.

Lost too were the Harshaw Diaries created by Robert's grandfather James during the great famine of 1845 to 1852 and the hard times that lingered afterwards. These Diaries might have faded from memory had it not been for a local clergyman and historian, J. Davison Cowan. He had written a book about the Parish of Donaghmore which included a reference to the Harshaw Diaries, a copy of which Robert owned. Sadly, Robert died while the whereabouts of the Diaries remained a mystery.

At the same time, on the other side of the Atlantic, my grandfather, Rev. William Roseborough Harshaw, wondered about the missing Diaries as well. He knew about them through the same history of Donaghmore. He mentioned them when he began to put together information about his branch of the Harshaw family. I found this reference on a yellowed piece of paper among my grandfather's possessions after he died. "There is an extensive record called 'The Harshaw Diary,' covering five volumes, which gives the facts concerning the development of the family in Ireland." His words were most intriguing; I knew at once that I would join in the search for these Diaries.

In the spring of 1992, using my new computer, I generated a form letter to send to some of the many Harshaws whose addresses were available on the Internet. I sent out dozens of letters; many were returned for outdated addresses. While I did receive information about my extended family, no one knew anything about the Harshaw Diaries. However, I wasn't discouraged as I expected to find them in the Public Record Office in Belfast. At that time, my husband Gene and I were planning our first trip to Ireland, where I really expected to find the missing Diaries. Gene and I had planned for three days in Belfast to give us time to search for them.

My plans changed one Friday afternoon in September when my phone rang. An unfamiliar voice said, "Hello. You don't know me. My name is Karen Hickey. I'm a cousin. I live in Keokuk, Iowa. I have the Harshaw Diaries." I could hardly believe what I was hearing. The Diaries were in Iowa! Karen explained that while searching for an Irish ancestor named James Harshaw, she had found a letter from a member of this James' family written from Pennsylvania. She called the nearest library to see if there were any Harshaws still in the area and learned that one family member had a business in Grove City, Pennsylvania. When she hung up, Karen had the phone number for this Harshaw, and quickly made a second call.

Sally Lowing was working at the family business, The Harshaw Realty, when the phone rang. She listened as Karen explained who she was and what she wanted. Sally responded that she had some Diaries belonging to a James Harshaw. Perhaps the information in the books would help Karen in her search. (Sally intended to protect them until she could find the rightful owner. She was happy to send one of them in hopes that Karen's ancestor and the Diarist were actually the same person.)

The box with the Diary arrived and Karen began reading. She soon realized that the James who wrote the Diaries and her ancestor were different men. But the more she read, the more convinced she became that this old handwritten record was an important historical document.

Before Karen could return the volume to Sally, a box arrived containing the rest of the Diaries, six in all. Delighted, she quickly read all of them. The box also contained a note from Sally transferring custody of the Diaries to Karen who kept the Diaries for several years. In 1992, Sally informed Karen that she and her family were leaving Grove City to move south. Before she left, she sent Karen the inquiry I had addressed to her family in Grove City. The Friday phone call was the result.

With my search for the Diaries no longer necessary, I had more time to hunt for family. I left for Ireland armed with a list of Harshaws still living in Northern Ireland. I wanted to visit the parish of Loughgilly where my great grandfather Michael Harshaw grew up. After fruitlessly meandering along narrow back roads, there was just enough time to visit the nearest Harshaw, a man

named Hugh Harshaw, before driving on to Belfast.

We found the Harshaw home in the village of Poyntzpass without difficulty. However, when I rang the bell, there was no answer. Greatly disappointed, I turned away, heading back to the car where Gene was waiting. At that moment, a car pulled up in front of the Harshaw house, and a distinguished looking man got out and walked toward me. "Can I help you?" he asked. I held out to him a picture of Michael Harshaw and explained that I was his great granddaughter. "Ah, I know," was his response.

Hugh invited Gene and me into his house, and we talked while his wife Maisie made tea. When we were seated in the parlor, he excused himself for a minute. He returned with a copy of the booklet my grandfather had written about his father Michael Harshaw. I was stunned to learn that it had made its way to Ireland. That was how Hugh had been able to identify me.

As we enjoyed tea, he pulled a book from his bookshelf – Rev. Cowan's history of Donaghmore. He flipped through the pages for a moment before handing the book to me, pointing out the place where Rev. Cowan referred to the Harshaw Diaries. "This man was my great grandfather," he told me. He went on to explain how often he and his father had wondered what had happened to them.

Hugh Harshaw and Marjorie Harshaw Robie with the Harshaw Diaries. *Photo courtesy of Marjorie Harshaw Robie*

At that moment, the two searches for the Harshaw Diaries – one in Ireland, one in America – had become one. A circle had been completed.

"Hugh," I told him, "I know where they are. They are in Keokuk, Iowa." When I saw the look that came over his face, I knew I had to bring them back to Hugh, to Ireland. He wanted to know how they got there, but I couldn't tell him more than that they came to Karen from Grove City, Pennsylvania. It was a question that I wanted answered as well.

Back in America, I reached Sally Lowing who told me an amazing story. Her great grandfather William Harshaw had owned a bank in Grove City. William had died early in the 20th century. Towards the end of the same century Sally received a phone call from the bank. While cleaning out the basement preparatory to some planned renovations, employees had discovered some old books with the Harshaw name on the cover. They were moments from destruction with the rest of the rubbish. Fortunately, a bank employee remembered that there was still a Harshaw living in town. He called Sally and explained what they had found. Having no memory of such items, Sally still agreed to take them in until she could find the rightful owner. So the Diaries were delivered to the Harshaw Real Estate office instead of the incinerator. Sally put them in an office cabinet for safe keeping and there they remained until Karen's phone call.

Now I knew part of the story of the Diaries – but I still had no idea how they got to Grove City in the first place. While three of the Diarist's children had come

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to America, none of them lived in Grove City. I was pondering this mystery when the first of the Diaries arrived. It was written in pen and ink on old ledger papers. Sometime later these sheets had been bound into large maroon leather books with the title "Journal of James Harshaw Donaghmore" printed in gold letters. The writing was a bit difficult to read as James was obviously short in formal education, the handwriting basic and the spelling original and inconsistent. When I finished reading, I agreed with Karen's assessment of their importance. At the same time, I was disappointed to find no mention of my branch of the family.

By spring of 1996, Karen had sent me all six Diaries in hopes that I could get the contents preserved. They had narrowly escaped destruction once; there was no guarantee they wouldn't be lost or destroyed in the future. Sally gave me permission to have them microfilmed. She also agreed that, once the information was protected, the originals should be returned to Ireland.

My first plan was to talk to the historians at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. So one brisk late winter day, I took the train into Boston, taking a photocopy of one of the pages with me. At the library, I went to the shelf where I knew that I would find their copy of Rev. Cowan's book. Then I went to the desk and pointed out the Diary entry. When librarian David Dearborn had read it, I showed him my photocopy of the original page. "I have these Diaries at my home in Ipswich," I told him. He was immediately interested and sent me off to other experts in the Library. They wanted me to donate the Diaries to their growing Irish collection. However, they agreed to microfilm them instead. A few days later, I put the Diaries into a suitcase and carried them into Boston; with great trepidation. I gave them to the head of the manuscript division for filming. I was relieved when the work was done and the Diaries were returned to me. Before leaving Boston, I asked the manuscript director what I should do next. "Transcribe them," was his advice.

At home in my office, I began this daunting task. Gene created a stand that would hold the Diaries safely in a vertical position and prevent the pages from blowing about. The project took many months. When finished, I had 1300 pages of material on my computer. Some of it was a narrative of daily life in Ulster from around 1840 to 1864. Business information was included as well – the price of his oat crop, the stud record of his bull and the wages he paid his laborers. Strangely though, the Diaries ended more than two years before he died. I wondered why they ended so abruptly. Apparently, part of the Harshaw record was still missing.

I had finished the transcription by October 1996 and was ready to return the Diaries to Ireland. The three of us had agreed to donate them to the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast. Though the fighting in Northern Ireland had diminished, bombings still took place; I felt the Public Record Office would provide the most security. I wrote a letter to PRONI asking if they would be interested in having such documents. David Huddleston responded affirmatively, even with the conditions I attached. I was to have complete publications rights, and the Diaries would be presented only after the existing surviving family members had a chance to read them.

When it was time to take the Harshaw Diaries home to Ireland, I carefully packed them into my carry-on luggage. They would remain with me at all times. By the time I arrived in Donaghmore, there was considerable interest in the donation of the Diaries, and I was to appear on UTV news. The reporter, Ivan Little, arranged to meet me at PRONI with a copy of the Diaries, in a symbolic transfer, even though they wouldn't officially transfer to PRONI until the Harshaw family had finished reading them.

Hugh's brother James drove me to PRONI where I met Ivan Little and David Huddleston. While David and I waited for the camera crew to set up their equipment, I showed him the Diaries for the first time. While he opened the first one, I watched his face. As he turned the pages, his expression changed from curiosity to amazement. I asked the question I had been waiting to ask since I read the first Diary. "What other comparable documents to you have?" David responded. "There is nothing else like this. We have a few brief fragments written by Irish farmers of the period. Little was written as most farmers of the period were illiterate. A record this extensive is totally unique." Karen and I had been correct in our amateur assessments. Then David had a surprise for me. He held out a microfilm found in their archives. It contained the missing sections of the Harshaw Diaries. It also held a detailed

account of James Harshaw's death, written by his son Andrew.

There was one more surprise to come. When I received the Diary, I had planned to preserve it by microfilming it. Due to the damage to the Diary, I had to find another method. I had the photocopy bound and sent to Hugh. By the time I had arrived in Ireland, Hugh and James had read it and made an exciting discovery. They had never been able to find the place where James was buried. Though they searched every graveyard in the area, there was no stone to mark his grave. In the Diary I sent them, James described the funeral procession for his daughter Mary to the family grave site. Hugh and James followed their great grandfather's directions and arrived at the Glascar Church and cemetery. They searched again, but found no stone. However, Hugh's son Leonard was an elder there with access to the church records. A bit of searching revealed the exact location where James was buried. Hugh and James took me to the beautiful spot at the top of a hill with a fine view of the rolling hills of Donaghmore. We quickly agreed to place a proper stone to mark the grave and to make the collection of the necessary funds a joint American and Irish venture.

When I returned home, I found an interesting diary-connected message from another distant family relative, Suzanne Ballard, waiting for me. Suzanne descended from the family of James' sister, Jane Martin. She had been researching the Martin family, including the eldest son John Martin, an internationally known supporter of Irish independence. Suzanne had just discovered Rev. Cowan's book and was now searching for the Harshaw Diaries. She was distressed to discover they had been returned to Ireland. I told her about the plan to erect a tombstone to mark James' grave and to hold a fitting ceremony to dedicate it. She wanted to be there when the date was set for the event.

James Harshaw searched out the variety of stone to use and determined what the design should be. Once we had agreed on the final design, we needed to decide what the inscription should be. Hugh made a suggestion that we knew was just right. "James Harshaw, Ringbane, 1797 to 1867. 'A noble man.'"

On a sunny afternoon in late March 1997, I joined many members of the Irish family for a memorial service in the Glascar Church and dedication of the stone, followed by tea provided by the ladies of the Glascar Church. I was not the only family member from America to be on hand. Karen Hickey, Sally Lowing, her husband and sisters, and Suzanne Ballard, her husband and son represented the American family as well. How fitting that those of us who had played a role in preserving the Harshaw Diaries should meet for the first time in Ireland. It was a day to remember. Another circle had been completed.

There remained one loose end – how the Diaries got to Grove City. No one knows for sure. My theory, which I think the most likely explanation, is that the Diaries remained in Ireland after James died. His eldest surviving son John became ill in 1896. John's brother Willy wrote a very sad letter to his dying brother pouring out his longing for his home territory. I think that when John died, the family sent the Diaries to America to comfort Willy in Paterson, New Jersey. Willy, of Paterson, and William, of Grove City, were second cousins. At some point, Willy must have sent them to his cousin. Why William put them in the bank for safety may remain forever unknown. If my theory is correct, I returned the Diaries to Ireland 100 years after they left.

With the Diaries safely in the care of the Public Record Office, I needed to make the information in the Diaries available to readers and historical and family researchers. A first step was to find local, contemporary sources to provide clarity and context to James' puzzling and brief references. For example, "Mathew McAnulty shot in nack by patricks day men".

The major local paper, *The Newry Commercial Telegraph*, which James read, seemed the best source. And indeed it was. Each issue led me deeper into an amazing story of which James was only one player. By the end of my research, I had read every issue of the *Telegraph* for 47 years. Suzanne Ballard discovered and shared information about James' nephew, John Martin. I now had a unique account of a forgotten period of Ulster history, revealed by the writings of three forgotten men: James Harshaw, John Martin, in his day a well known Nationalist leader, and George Henderson, the editor of the *Telegraph*. These men recounted history as they lived it with all the dangers, hatreds, and heartaches included. I could not

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leave them in oblivion. It is their lives that I have memorialized in my book, *Dwelling Place of Dragons*.

I am most grateful that the search for the Diaries unfolded this way; they are preserved and returned to their rightful place in Ireland. For me, the search for the Harshaw Diaries and the book which resulted was an amazing and life changing adventure.

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Marjorie Harshaw Robie was born in Minneapolis of Irish families. After some years as a high school teacher, she started a second career as a student of Irish history.

Writing for Description:
Excerpts from *Finding My Irish*

by Sharon Shea Bossard

Sharon Shea Bossard has written a book, *Finding My Irish*, which combines her search for her ancestors, particularly her grandmother Bridget Murphy, with the story of their emigration and life in America. Sharon Bossard's talent for descriptive passages involves her reader totally in the scene. Not only do we see what she sees, but we hear and sometimes smell the image presented.

In October 2003, Sharon and her husband Phil traveled to Ireland to visit the place where her grandmother was born. Her search for Bridget Murphy revealed two birth certificates for two babies born on the same day, with the same name, in the same general area. The first location they were trying to find was Ballinskelligs, in the southwest of the Iveragh peninsula of County Kerry. The Irish name, Baile na Sceilge, means "Town of the Steep Rock/Crag".

> Storm clouds gathered overhead while the mist from the ocean spread light drops of dew on our windshield. The road narrowed and the chilling fog rolled in. We turned up the heat. Riding along the coastline to Ballinskelligs, we got not only spectacular glimpses of the coastline through the intermittent fog, but we could also hear the mighty Atlantic Ocean force its arrival onto the rocky Kerry shores. We caught views of rugged cliffs stacked with boulders, and we watched as the thickening fog engulfed us....
>
> When we entered The Glen, the fog lifted. The views were so spectacular that Phil pulled the car to the side of the road so we could take it all in. I rolled my window down, and the smell of clean, crisp sea air enveloped us. Spread before us were lush green valleys, foothills dotted with sheep, and cottages with smoke twirling from their chimneys. Ballinskelligs greeted us with all of its splendor.

Beautiful blue skies greeted them the morning Sharon and Phil drove to Valentia Island – a perfect day to search for grandmother Bridget's townland. At the heritage center on the Island she showed Bridget's birth certificate and asked the location of Ballyhearney townland, and if any Murphy families occupied the land. They learned there were hundreds of Murphy's on Valentia and there were two Ballyhearney townlands. Sharon pulled an old letter from her briefcase, dated 1949, from a cousin, Hannah Keating. The heritage center volunteer knew Hannah and told them she had recently passed away. He directed them to the Kylemore Graveyard up the road and wished them safe journey.

At the entrance to the graveyard, they met a woman tending a grave. She too had known Hannah and would take them to her cottage.

> It was important to see Lawrence and Hannah Keating's cottage; we appreciated Patsy going with us, for we would never have found the place without her help. Abandoned, this 100-year old cottage stood strong against the wind. Stones of various sizes, stacked with sand to cement them together, formed the walls.

Tiny windows, caked with salt from the sea, offered us a glance into the past. A wooden barrel pushed up against the wall once stored the butchered, salted pig. A large open hearth fireplace, empty of peat, loomed vacant and cold. Whitewashed stonewalls flecked by eroding rock separated the rooms....

The pastures surrounding Hannah's cottage were rich with peat that provided fuel for the locals. As a young woman, Hannah would dig turf, load it on donkey carts, and haul it into town to sell. Located a few hundred yards from the rocky Atlantic coast, her cottage stood like a barren oak tree in a fifty-acre field....

Dark pink sea holly creeps up the rocks to join the bog pimpernel in a carpet of pastels, dotted with the blooming white puffs of bog cotton. Seagulls floating on wind currents glide overhead, an oil-canvassed landscape. In the distance are beautifully colored flowers, but not one was ever brave enough to move towards Hannah's cottage. I was convinced that surviving on this land surpassed any experience imaginable, and my thoughts drifted to my grandmother Bridget. She had stood here; she must have. Her young eyes rested on every rock I see. Her dreams were gathered in the waving field grasses, and they continue to soar in every wind current. A wildflower drifted past me, and for a moment I felt Bridget's presence.

Valentia Island, with 650 residents, is one of Europe's westernmost inhabited locations. It lies off the Iveragh peninsula in the southwest of County Kerry. On the Sunday, Sharon and Phil attended Mass at her grandmother's parish, St. Deraica and St. Teresa Church. Afterwards, they gathered outside with some parishioners.

> I asked the ladies if they knew of a townland called Ballyhearney. There just happened to be a Bridie Murphy from Ballyhearney in the crowd. She told us her husband was also related to my Murphy family. We had found another cousin!

... Just minutes down the road from the church, we stopped at the Murphy property gate. It would be easier to walk as the weeds and brambles had grown onto the gravel path. Bridie told us to stay as long as we wanted. Grateful, we turned to walk the land. The original cottage had been gone since 1924. It was leveled many years after the death of Bridget's parents — her mother, Mary, had died at the age of seventy-nine on October 12, 1912, and her father, John, passed away on August 6, 1916, at the age of ninety-three. A two-story stone house, now vacant, had replaced their old cottage. Weeds and brambles blocked the entryway and had taken root in the cracks and crevices of the old place.

...In 1865, Bridget and her family had lived in a three-room cottage with a loft. A thatched roof with a poorly vented chimney made the air inside the cottage smoky and damp. A big hearthstone fireplace took up one wall, with two hobs built in for seating. Stone and dirt were packed together to create the floor. A wooden table was pushed up against the wall under a small window. A rack bench for extra seating leaned against the wall opposite the hearth. Bridget's parents, my great-grandparents, John and Mary Murphy and their children: John, Michael, Ellen, Kate, Bridget, Pats, Mary, and Julia lived in the crowded little cottage tucked in a meadow near the channel of Portmagee on the townland of Ballyhearney.... Although it was reassuring that the Murphy family still owned the land, I was disappointed the cottage was gone.

We walked towards the sound of waves breaking on the shore. Ballyhearney was located directly across the channel from Ireland's mainland and the village of Portmagee. The winds were not harsh on this channel side of Valentia, in stark contrast to Hannah's land, which was pounded by strong wind gusts off the Atlantic. Here, on Ballyhearney, gentle breezes rolled across the tall weeds....

Looking across the channel to Portmagee, we saw sand particles that sparkled like diamonds in the sunlight. But behind us on Ballyhearney prickly thorn bushes grew, surrounded by nettles and dandelions. Tall brown grasses mixed with weeds and thistles spread like a thorny car-

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'Writing for Description' continued from page 136

pet over rocks and stones. Bridget's birthplace resembled an untended graveyard. A cloud drifted overhead. I felt a chill and wondered for a moment if the sadness of Bridget's departure on that spring morning in 1880 still lingered. I wondered how my grandmother had prepared herself for the long, arduous journey to America, for it must have been difficult to say good-bye to loved ones; she was only fifteen.

Her quest completed, it was time to go home and write Bridget's story, and to tell her family about their cousins in Ireland. Bridget died in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1913; her husband Michael Shea, from Cahersiveen,/County Kerry, died in 1925. They are buried in Omaha, Nebraska, but their spirits are free to find their way back to the lush green fields of Ireland, to the mountains and valleys filled with the delicate wildflowers of their youth.

Sharon Shea Bossard, an Irish citizen, lives in Lake Zurich, Illinois, with her husband of 42 years. Sharon became interested in her Irish when she discovered how little she knew about her Irish family and background. Visit her website: http://www.findingmyirish.com

On Writing Family History

Writing family history provides the wonderful opportunity to become the family recorder of events, giving family members an eyewitness view of the past. It doesn't have to be boring. Spice it up; make it fun; burrow deep into your soul to capture the heartache. If your ancestors didn't leave an account of their lives, look for information from libraries, museums, and vital records. When you've done your homework – interviewing family members, securing and studying documents, pictures, visiting birthplaces, old homesteads, and cemeteries – you're ready to begin writing.

Find a comfortable place, collect music that evokes emotion and gather your favorite snacks/beverages. Use headphones to block out surrounding noises for you'll need to concentrate on each character and setting. Place their pictures in front of you; include photos of their homes, family, schools, and graves. Close your eyes; visualize your characters and the settings; then take their journey.

Be honest. Deliver the information as recorded on the documents, but be aware of family relationships. Seek family permission and advice when reporting troubling occurrences, for you'll not want to alienate family members.

Descriptive passages bring energy to writing and create the visual experience that helps the reader "feel" the story. Weave facts into word pictures. Help the reader discover the social history of the times by painting a portrait of settings and characters. Bring characters and settings to life through suspense, drama, humor and a little imagination. The end result will be a wonderful story, and possibly a book, of interest to your family and others as well.

Sharon Shea Bossard

Consider starting a friend in genealogy.

Invite them to join you for the day.

SEARCHING FOR YOUR FAMILY HISTORY
2007 Genealogy Conference

4th Annual IGSI Conference

October 27, 2007
Coon Rapids, Minnesota
$30.00

Find all the information on the conference at
www.IrishGenealogical.org

Or email us at:
Conference@IrishGenealogical.org

Irish Places: Websites

by Mary Wickersham

The useful websites below, with information about Irish places, provide "deep links", which should bring you to the specific page where information can be found. If the URL doesn't work on your first attempt, try entering the first portion of the URL (e.g., up through ".com" or ".org") and search from there.

Irish Genealogical Society International: "Irish Places and Irish History"

http://www.irishgenealogical.org/irish_genealogical_res_places.asp Our own website contains useful information, as well as links to other sites of interest.

Google Books

http://google.com/books Through a Partner Program with libraries and publishers Google provides access to many books worldwide. Enter a search term (even a place name); books whose content contain a match will be returned. Click on a book result to see either a few short excerpts or the entire book. Titles listed as full preview can be downloaded or searched full text.

Google

http://www.google.com When you know the place name, search for it using a search engine, such as Google. A search for Ardfinnan, Co. Tipperary, revealed a delightful site with an aerial photo and map of the town identifying individual buildings.

Rootsweb: "Fianna Guide to Irish Genealogy Administrative Divisions of Ireland"

http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/guide/land-div.html An extensive description of parishes, poor law unions, etc.

Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia: "History of Ireland"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ireland Includes colorful maps and other visuals, sections for early periods through modern history. Footnotes, references, further reading and links to other sites are well worth your time.

Ireland Information Guide:

http://www.irelandinformationguide.com/Cities_in_Ireland Somewhat limited scope, but reminiscent of Wikipedia, this site contains descriptions of about one dozen cities in Ireland. It also includes a listing of town names.

Irish Places of Interest Links:

http://www.browseireland.com/Irish_History/Ireland_-_Places_of_Interest/index.shtml Although there is too much self-promotion on this site, it contains many links to submitted sites, which you may find of use.

IreAtlas: "Townland Database"

http://www.leitrim-roscommon.com/ireatlas/ Enter a place name and receive results for County, Barony, Civil Parish, Poor Law Union, Province, and (in some cases) acreage. The Exact match didn't always work for me to try other search types if you have trouble finding a townland.

Gen UKI: "Ireland"

http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/irl/ Maps and descriptions of counties; many links to other Irish genealogy websites.

The IreAtlas: Townland Data Base

http://www.seanruad.com This database search engine lets you search for places in Ireland by entering either Townland, County, Barony, Civil Parish, Poor Law Union and/or Province. It provides many ways to search for and find a place in Ireland.

Mary Wickersham retired in 1998 after 27 years working in bank operations and software development. She writes the 100 Years Ago in the News column with her sister Sheila Northrop, and is past IGSI Secretary. She is treasurer for the Minnesota Genealogical Society and chairs its research committee. To keep her technical skills up, she builds websites for small businesses and gardening societies.

"Spenser's Ireland"

...a place as kind as it is green,
the greenest place I've never seen.
Every name is a tune.

Marianne Moore

Irish-American Places

by Linda Miller

I love looking at maps and the unlikely names of places scattered across them. The story of our nation's immigration is recorded in the names of American towns. They read like a list of the world's great cities. There are Moscows, Londons, and Romes, Athens, Warsaws and Oslos.

It's logical to assume that these places represented the origin of immigrants but sometimes that's not true. Consider Lisbon, ND (Portugal), Varna, IL (Bulgaria), Bombay, NY (India), Cairo, in various states (Egypt), Bagdad, CA (Iraq), Utica, NY (Africa), Ava, NY (Burma), and Carthage, in various states (Africa). Many of these town names were apparently selected randomly from maps; some were decided by a toss of a coin. Some were named after the settlers' first place of immigration, where Augusta, IL, was named after Augusta, GA. Many places in the U.S. have Native American names; some are named for geographical features, historical events, persons, names from other languages; some are religious or patriotic and some are "arbitrary" such as the counties in Oklahoma. Their original seven counties were known by the numbers 1-7; the counties which formed later were named for letters of the alphabet; all were later given names. Falling into the "arbitrary" category are towns named You Bet, CA, Why Not, MS and Fifty-Eight, SC, so named because it was fifty-eight miles from Charleston.

In many cases, homesick newcomers were trying to regain a flavor of their faraway homes by naming their new towns, streets, rivers and streams – and eventually their parks, schools and buildings – after places in the old country. While every ethnic group seems well represented among American town names, the Irish and the Scotch Irish, who arrived in unprecedented numbers, had an enormous influence on the place names of America. The results live on, for example, in Blarney, the 229 places honoring Patrick, and the 166 places named Shamrock including Shamrock, LA, and Shamrock Mesa, CO.

As the *Catholic Encyclopedia* stated in 1910, "Irish names frequently appeared in the early records of many of the New England towns, showing how widely the immigration had distributed itself, and in some cases those emigrating from particular localities in Ireland were numerous enough to establish their own independent settlements, to which they gave the names of their Irish home places, such as the towns of Belfast, Limerick, and Londonderry in Maine, Dublin, Derryfield, and Kilkenny in New Hampshire, and Sullivan and Carroll Counties in the latter state, and this practice was followed in many instances by the Irish arriving in other colonies, notably Pennsylvania and New York, where the names of counties and towns of Ireland attest to the place of origin of the first settlers."

Massachusetts is the most Irish state in America. Twenty four per cent of its residents claim Irish ancestry — about double the national percentage. According to Facts for Features, a collection of statistics from the US Census Bureau's demographic and economic subject areas, there are three "states in which Irish is the leading ancestry group: Delaware, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Irish is among the top-five ancestries in every state but two (Hawaii and New Mexico)". I haven't counted but the three most Irish states have a large number of towns with Irish place names and many of the names are repeated again and again across the country.

There are nine Dublins in the U.S. A few years ago, Joseph O'Connor, brother of singer Sinead O'Connor, traveled the United States, from Dublin to Dublin. He returned to Ireland and wrote a book about America's Dublins called *Sweet Liberty: Travels in Irish America*. Most reviews were not enthusiastic but the concept was interesting.

If gas were cheaper, it might be fun to drive to Killarney this summer, actually to both Killarneys since they are rather near each other. One is in North Carolina and the other in Georgia. You might want to stop by Emerald Isle on North Carolina's costal islands. The town took its name from the island's large maritime forests, not from Ireland, but one out of every six residents claims Irish ancestry.

West Virginia has the little town of Tralee and another named Ireland, which was settled by Irish, of course. Ireland holds an Irish Spring Festival organized by the Shamrock Extension Homemakers Club. The festival includes a genteel "greenery stroll" (parade), a harping workshop, a "Snake Chase" race and the first road bowling competition in America.

One of the most interesting "Irish" towns might be St. Patrick, Missouri, which has made an industry out of

being Irish. It claims to be the only town in the world named for the saint. The town draws about 700 tourists every year on St. Patrick's Day. I'm not sure where they stay because the population is only nineteen. It also claims to be the only town in America whose mayor is a resident of Ireland. He comes to St. Patrick every year for the St. Patrick's Day celebration. The rest of the year, Mayor Tommy Murphy works in County Mayo as a radio broadcaster. St. Patrick has a post office where, for a small fee, the Post Master will hand-stamp your letters with the town's specially designed green shamrock postmark. Every March they are overrun with mailbags requesting the shamrock postmark. In 2006, the post office hand-stamped about 8,000 letters.

St. Patrick was settled in 1833 by immigrants from Ireland. A hundred years later, the Irish-born priest of the Catholic Church there wanted to honor the saint by creating a shrine. Beginning in 1936, he mailed letters all over the United States to people with Irish names, offering to have their letters postmarked from the town, at the same time asking them for a donation to build the shrine. It took more than 20 years but he eventually raised more than $250,000 to build the beautiful shrine to St. Patrick, which is at the center of the town's annual March 17 celebration. The church is modeled after St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland. The 37 stained glass windows were crafted in Dublin. Every March 17, the town celebration includes Mass at the Shrine of St. Patrick and tours of the shrine as well. One of those conducting tours is Ellen Kruegar, the great, great granddaughter of one of the town's founders. Kruegar says that St. Patrick is "a little piece of Ireland in the middle of the Midwest." There is an Irish gift shop open for browsing, an Irish storyteller, a "leprechaun giveaway" outside the church, and gift bags for the first 200 visitors.

A little north and west of there is Emmetsburg, Iowa (pop. 3,958), another town that loves celebrating its Irish heritage. Settled in the 1850s by Irish immigrants, the town was named for one of Ireland's greatest patriots, Robert Emmet, who was hanged in 1803 for leading a rebellion in Dublin. The city erected a statue of Emmet in front of the Courthouse. More than half of the towns residents claim Irish ancestry in a state where twenty percent of the population is Irish. Their St. Patrick's Day celebration lasts a week and draws people from as far away as Ireland, including some members of Parliament. The town's teens dye their hair green for the celebration and a green line is painted down the middle of Main Street. And of course, the Shamrock Pub serves green beer.

The Irish didn't confine their naming of towns to America. There are hundreds of places outside Ireland with Irish names. Canada has as many or more than the U.S., as does Australia. There is a Killarney, Zimbabwe, and a Belfast, South Africa. Mexico has Ciudad Obregon (O'Brian City) and Chile has Vallenar, which was founded as San Ambrosio de Battenary after Battenary in County Sligo. There is even a Wicklow crater on Mars.

Sources:

Louis N. Feipel, "American Place-Names," *American Speech*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Nov.1925).

US Census Bureau: Facts and Features - Irish-American Heritage Month (March) and St. Patrick's Day (March 17) 2007 http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/facts_for_features_special_editions/009465.html

Answers.com http://www.answers.com/

American FactFinder http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

Oklahoma Historical Society's Chronicles of Oklahoma http://digital.library.okstate.edu/chronicles/bookshelf.html

Wikipedia http://www.wikipedia.org/

The Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VIII. New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1910

Linda Miller is the immediate past-president of the Irish Genealogical Society International. She volunteers as the bookstore manager. A former police officer, she is a member of the Association of Personal Historians and a certified Soliel Lifestory Network teacher who offers lifewriting workshops and other memoir services. Linda lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota area.

Website Review

BallybegVillage.com

by Kathy Strickland

Locating your family in Ireland requires understanding geographic divisions of the land and how they were used throughout Irish history. But these divisions come in a bewildering collection of historic, political and religious designations: province, barony, Poor Law Union, civil and parochial parishes and more. Which one of these places did your ancestors claim as their Irish home?

BallybegVillage.com

For clear and accurate explanations of Ireland's geographic divisions, I turned to Ed Riordan's http://www.ballybegvillage.com, "Irish Archaeology and Geneaology Guide," home to a wealth of information about Irish placenames. This site discusses the meanings and/origins of Irish placenames as well as the boundaries that governments have drawn. Riordan, of Skeheenarinky, County Tipperary, writes, "At ballybegvillage.com we aim to explain and not confuse!" He's right on the mark with this enlightening collection of helpful information for Irish family researchers.

At the ballybegvillage.com homepage, categories within the website appear in the list on the left of the page. Clicking on "Land Divisions" brings up "Guide to Land Divisions," an excellent explanation of the origins and purposes of Irish provinces, dioceses, counties, unions, baronies, parishes, townlands and townland sub-divisions. Descriptions of each geographic unit refer to its origins and common uses of the term; for instance, Poor Law Unions—introduced in 1838 to establish workhouses for the destitute—included several parishes and roughly correspond to the old "baronies."

In the middle of the page, under the "Townland Sub-Division" item, there's a link labeled "Learn about Irish Placenames." This link clicks over to an essay about the importance of placenames and how they relate directly to the history and archaeology of Ireland. O'Riordan recommends consulting the book *Irish Names and Places* by P.W. Joyce. Some time after this article was placed on the website, Google Books published Joyce's book online, and it is available for all to consult or even to download. To read Joyce's book, visit http://books.google.com and type "Irish Names of Places" in the search box. The results will show Joyce's book at or near the top of the list. Just click on it, and you will go straight to the pages of the 1875 edition of the book.

Joyce's book explains the meaning of many place names, including some of those that may show up on few maps of Ireland. The book is searchable using the "Search this book" box in the right column of the page. Entering "Ballymote," as an example, returns the explanation "Sligo—town of the moat." For more general information, the Table of Contents displays chapters such as the one about place names derived from "Furies, Demons, Goblins and Ghosts." I learned about the Pooka, a mischievous fairy, and how and why Irish places take his name. Joyce writes that "one of the best known is Pollaphuca in Wicklow, a wild chasm where the Liffey falls over a ledge of rocks into a deep pool or hole of the Pooka."

I had a hard time tearing myself away from this book—so many place names to look up, so little time!—but there is more to do over at the BalleybegVillage website .

Ballybegvillage.com holds still more for the Irish family researcher. The second half of the menu on the left of the page lists topics of "Genealogy," "Civil Records," "Church Records" and "V.I.P. Sources."

The "Genealogy" link leads to "Documents and Records," such as Catholic Church records, how to find them and where they are kept. I also found a good explanation of the Tithe Applotments and Griffith's Valuation of Ireland. Some links have different names but refer you to the same page; "V.I.P. Sources," for example, takes you to the same page as "Genealogy."

I enjoyed following the links on the left of balleybegvillage.com to learn more about other aspects of Irish life. I found "Irish cottages" particularly interesting, with photos—old and new—of thatched cottages, room layouts and an idea of what life was like for our ancestors in homes such as these.

More on Irish Geography and Placenames

It seems that looking for one good website always leads me to a few more that complement it. These next sources that also help untangle Irish places and names:

- *Geography in Action*. http://www.geographyinaction.co./uk. Created by Stephen Roulston, who taught geography in schools in

Northern Ireland, this site features a helpful chart for puzzling out Irish placenames. On the homepage, click on "Placenames" on the left of the page, then click on "some placename meanings." Here, a chart lays out the most common elements of Irish placenames, such as *Beag* (beg) for "small" and *Cill* (kill) for "church."

- Visit the *Irish Times* website for lots of information, even a bibliography on the subject of Irish placenames. http://www.ireland.com/ancestor. Clicking on "Placenames" on the left of the page jumps to "Irish Placenames," and from there clicking on "Addresses and References" brings the reader to literature to read and organizations to contact for more help with placenames.

Kathleen Strickland, an IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, Ill. Her grandmother told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

Dwelling Place of Dragons

by Marjorie Harshaw Robie

BookSurge LLC, Charleston, South Carolina

2006. 399pp., $24.99

Reviewed by Tom Rice

This Irish history focuses on big issues – the famine and the movement to repeal the union with Britain – but told from a very personal level. Robie tells the story of life in the 1840s and 50s, as recorded in the diaries of two neighboring and related Presbyterian strong farmers in County Down interwoven with articles and editorials from the nearby pro-Orange *Newry Telegraph* newspaper. The diaries are those of James Harshaw and his nephew John Martin. The newspaper material is that of the owner of the *Newry Telegraph*, George Henderson, a contemporary of John Martin but a man of a different viewpoint.

Harshaw and Martin present a perspective seldom seen in the history books. As strong farmers, they were caught in the middle between the farm laborers, whom they often hired and helped, and the richer landlords and government officials they too were beholden to and ruled by. In Harshaw and Martin we see the hope for a united, free Ireland, populated by men of religious tolerance. Unfortunately, these were not the men who carried the day. Henderson's newspaper writings depict an intolerant supporter of English rule and Protestant domination of Catholics. Robie portrays a less than fair-my view of the O'Connell father and son and their Repeal Association.

Through their words we see the day-to-day tug of war between nature and the farmer, between the classes, between the religious tolerant and the prejudiced, between the Irish nationalist and the British overlords, between those with a voice via the press and the mute, between times of tranquility and times of turmoil, and between the Repeal Association and Young Ireland – each fighting for repeal of the act of union to different ends. We come to care about how the famine was dealt with, how people got along or fought, and how life was lived in County Down in these decades through this very personal view of two of the players and their families.

This is a good read, even if the turgid Victorian prose of the newspaper extracts do go on a bit too long.

What is missing is the story of finding the Harshaw diaries, an omission Robie corrects with her article in this issue of *The Septs*. For more background, visit Robie's *The Harshaw Diaries* website at http://www.theballards.net/Harshaw/.

Volunteer Awards and Recognition

by Diane Lovrencevic

Since 1974 when President Richard Nixon signed an executive order establishing National Volunteer Week as an annual celebration of volunteering, the United States has shown its volunteers how much they are needed and appreciated. No group needs their volunteers more than IGSI and, in appreciation of these tireless members, the IGSI Board honored fifty-five volunteers who work to make our organization function. Seven special awards were presented at this year's event.

The Beth Mullinax Award of Distinction, a new award, recognizes an individual who shows dedicated and sustained service in support of IGSI. By naming this award after her and naming her the first recipient of this award, we honor ***Beth Mullinax*** and all she has done for our society: her tireless devotion, her willingness to help others and her guidance to the organization. The question we should ask about Beth isn't what has she done for our group but rather, what hasn't she done. Throughout the years she has taken on most of the jobs at IGSI, she knows most of the genealogical gurus in the US and Ireland and is our top rated researcher. As IGSI President Linda Miller said, "If Beth can not find your ancestors in Ireland then they never existed."

This award plaque will be posted at the IGSI Library. The names of future winners of this honor will be added to the plaque.

IGSI Award of Excellence recognizes a board member who makes exceptional contributions to IGSI. Board members put in many hours for the organization and take on multiple jobs to keep things running smoothly. This award is for the individual who has contributed beyond the job description and brought excellence to additional projects. ***Pat Eaton*** has repeatedly taken on enormous projects including the organization of our office, the PIP (Periodical Indexing) project, the indexing of files for the website, and the design of the website itself. It's not surprising to find her name at the top of the list of board members who deserve this award.

Distinguished Service Award provides an opportunity to recognize the special dedication a volunteer gives to the Society. Some projects can take a year or more and the volunteers who work to complete these projects are special to our organization. ***Susan Kranz*** is one of these people. She has come to the library for over five years to keep our periodicals organized and filed. She comes in quietly and works without any fanfare. Most of the time no one knows she there; she just works away. She has been so effective that we all benefit from her help and yet we never give a thought to all she does.

IGSI Award of Merit recognizes individuals who work on a single project of benefit to members throughout the organization. We have two recipients of this award, ***Mary May and Cindy Friis.*** Both spent more than a year at the library every Friday entering our card catalog into the computer. This digitized version is used at the library and put online. It is this dedication to a project that we see in our volunteers and makes Mary and Cindy special.

IGSI Instructor's Award honors one of the goals of the organization's mission statement, that of educating the public. This award is to recognize the instructors who put the time and effort into teaching the public. ***Beth Vought*** has taught classes at the annual conference, on Irish Saturdays and for volunteer training. She taught nine classes this year and will teach a couple more before the end of the fiscal year.

IGSI Publications Award honors individuals who have made a difference for one of our publications. This award is presented to ***Tom Rice,*** Chair of the Publications Committee and Managing Editor of *The Septs*, for his efforts in the change and growth of the quarterly journal. His input, ideas and efforts in behalf of *The Septs* has made it an outstanding publication. Tom Rice is an excellent pick for this first time award.

These award winning volunteers plan to continue to bring the best to our members. A big "thanks" to all our current volunteers for their help in bringing the best to our members.

IGSI begins its year in July with a new board, a new budget and new projects. This is a good time to look ahead to what you can do to help the Society.

Diane Lovrencevic is the volunteer coordinator of the Irish Genealogical Society, International among other volunteer positions for the organization. A graphic designer by profession, she does the layout of the publications of IGSI. Diane has been researching her family history for 18 years and has moved on to her husband's Irish ancestors. Diane lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota, area.

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

Place in Ireland

Cattle War in Ireland

Days of Cattle Ranches are Numbered and the Time Near When Land Will be Divided Among People.
Soon the Empty Prairies of Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway Will be the Homes of Small Farmers.
A Movement Now on Foot to Utilize the Bog Fields in Several Counties For Generating Power.

A second tour in the south and west strengthens the opinion that the days of the cattle ranchers are numbered and that within a measurable time the vast grass lands will be divided up and shared among the people who are now living in the bogs and on poor and unproductive holdings, says the New York Sun. Grass farm after grass farm is being given up. Obeying the demands of the people, the graziers are either abandoning the lands at once or have given undertakings to surrender them. The farmers have already won many victories and they are confident that they will be successful all along the line, and that the empty prairies of Red Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo and Galway will be peopled with comfortable farmers in the immediate future.

The Irish Standard, August 3, 1907

Leitrim

John J. Doyle, D. C., at present undergoing a calendar month's imprisonment for intimidation, has been unanimously elected chairman of the Carrick-on-Shannon No. 2 Rural District county (Roscommon portion), from which position J. J. O'Berne was forced to resign by the Kilmore Nationalists.

The Irish Standard, July 6, 1907

Carlow

One of the survivors of the nurses who gave succor in the trenches and the cholera hospitals of the Crimea, is Mother Mary Aloysius, a Sister of Mercy, who was a Miss Doyle. She is eighty-seven, and is still able to recall the memorable setting forth from Carlow, the embarkation at Portsmouth, under the charge of the other heroic woman, Mary Stanley (sister of the dean), and the terrible experiences at Scutari, which the late queen remembered in 1897, when she invited the Irish nun to Windsor and gave her the Royal Red Cross.

The Irish Standard, July 6, 1907

Over the Northwest

St. Peter, Minn. – The state hospital meadow lands on the east side of the river are now the property of Wm. and Henry O'Brien. During the last session of the legislature a special act was passed authorizing the board of control to dispose of the property, and O'Brien Bros. bid in the tract for $3600. It comprises some sixty-five acres and although a portion of the land is under water at the present time and all of it is unimproved, the St. Peter men paid the state better than $55 an acre for it. The money derived from the sale is to be expended in acquiring land adjacent to the hospital reserve south of the city.

The Irish Standard, July 6, 1907

Sports: Along the Base Lines

Old Cy Young had the Cleveland sluggers tied up yesterday and four hits was the best the Lajoie bunch could get off the veteran.

St. Paul Dispatch, July 13, 1907

'Moving on' continued from page 118

yond the basics, to provide dynamite services to members, to avoid burning out volunteers, and to grow and change in healthy ways – we need to re-energize former volunteers and develop new ones. We need to find members who would like to direct the future of this organization and who will become its new leaders.

If you have a little or a lot of time and are interested in IGSI, I invite you to talk to us about how you might fit in and how you can help the Society stay vital and relevant. We have jobs that are small and do not take a lot of time; we have some that are enormous challenges, requiring many hours and days, for long periods of time. Big or small, every one of them is necessary. You can decide to write for *The Septs*, teach classes, serve on our Board of Directors, transcribe records, run our education program, handle outreach or publicity, work on conference planning, become a newsletter editor or a project coordinator, or keep track of our money. We can't get along without your assistance. We have jobs that can be done from home, jobs for those who live thousands of miles away and jobs for those who can come to our office. Volunteers do not have to be expert genealogical researchers. Volunteers have their own reasons for lending us their expertise. I hope you have some of your own that will lead you to us.

Linda Miller's bio can be found on page 140 of this journal.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: I have done the Griffith's Valuation, "mapped" out the parishes and found the townland where my family was located in county Wexford, where do I go from here?

Answer: Griffith's Valuation of Land in Ireland is just that, a valuation of land for tax purposes. Since we have almost no census in Ireland until 1901, Griffith's is our most valuable and most available resource. Griffith's was originally hand written in books, much like our old account books. From these books, printed copies were made, however the books stayed a part of the land records of Ireland for years.

First, I would order the special maps from the Valuation Office in Dublin (Address: Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1, Ireland; website: http://www.valoff.ie). This office has the maps showing exactly where, on the Griffith's, the lot number of your ancestor was located. The numbers along the left of your ancestor's name, i.e. 4b, is the lot number on the map. Be sure and give them the county, civil parish and townland as well as your ancestor's name as listed on Griffith's when ordering your map. I've used one of these maps to drive right to the lot!

Next, I would check the subsequent Land Valuation and Cancellation Books, following the location of your ancestor. When a person died or left the land for some reason, his/her name was crossed off and the new person on the land is listed. There is usually a date listed after the crossed off name. This could be the date of death (or close to it) or the date the person left Ireland. For example, you may see John crossed out and Mary written above it. This could be a death of the husband when the wife took over the lease. Remember, we are dealing with the head of households only; no family names listed. You can get copies of these books from the same Valuation Office. Also, they have been filmed by LDS, so are available through your local Family History Library.

There are also estate records available, though not for everyone; you just have to keep looking and reading. Many of the old books in the NLI and NAI are being digitized in Dublin by Eneclann. IGSI will be purchasing some of these. Watch for our Library purchases, both in *The Septs* and on our website. At this writing, IGSI has 497 histories in the library. Check to see if your area of Wexford is covered in one or more of these books. If you are not local, IGSI will check these for you.

Queries

GANNON & (KELLY, REID, WRIGHT, LAYDEN, DOYLE, PEARCE, HEYSEL, WILLIAMSON)

Seeking descendants of Jeremiah Gannon & Sarah Kelly Gannon, b. Ireland c. 1808 and 1821. m. Ireland?, raised 10 children in the Hamilton, (Burford, Oakville) Ontario, Canada area. The children (b. c.1840-1860) are: John K (m. Rebecca Reid, d. Niagara Falls, NY), William (m.Ellen Wright), Mary (m. John Layden), Thomas Dan (m. Mary Doyle of Seaforth, Ontario, CA, d. Minneapolis, MN), Sarah Ann (m. John Pearce, d. Ontario), Margaret, Catherine (m. James Heysel), Michael, Elizabeth, and Bridget (m. John Williamson).

Canadian census 1851 Oakville, ON lists "Derby" Gannon, wife Sarah, and 6 children with same names & age sequence as Jeremiah and Sarah's oldest 6. 1861 in Oxford County, ON with 10 children; 1871 Brant County, Burford Twnsp, ON with 6 children. 1881 in Paris, Brant North County, ON Jeremiah and Sarah with 3 adult children (Margaret, age 25, Michael age 22, and Elizabeth, age 20); neighbors of daughter Mary Gannon Layden (John) and family.

Thomas Dan (and wife Mary Doyle?) Gannon come to Minneapolis, MN c.1880; joined about 1885 by parents Jeremiah & Sarah, and Thomas Dan's siblings, Margaret, Michael, and Elizabeth who live in separate households. Jeremiah d. April 26, 1890; Sarah d. Dec. 23, 1890.

Seeking information on Irish County of Birth for Sarah and Jeremiah, and what happened to Margaret, Michael and Elizabeth Gannon.

Eileen M. Gannon
4417 Oakley St.
Duluth, MN 55805
218-591-7894
eileenmg@cpinternet.com

Check & Update Your Member Information

On the new IGSI website – once you have logged into the Members Section – you find the Members Homepage. Look at the very left side: in the tan/brown color column, under **Member Links** you see a few options with arrows before them.

Click on **Manage Your Member Profile** and you'll see a new page with new options.

Login allows you to change your Password. **Basic Member Info** allows you to check and change your basic member information: address, phone, email. It's from this page that you can also verify and add to your Surnames, or renew online. When should you do something with this page? Anytime you need to – or perhaps once a year at least, before you renew.

Of particular importance to keep current are email and home addresses.

Emails. From the Society perspective, it helps when all of your information is up to date. We send out meeting reminders and other communications by email. If your email is wrong (an old email or a typo on our part), you are missing our messages. Related to that, please add our email address (IrishGenealogical.org) to your approved recipient list – or again, our emails will be returned unseen by you.

Addresses. Some members have a second home for part of the year and ask that some issues of *The Septs* be mailed to this second address. When there is a second address, check the little boxes below the address area to indicate which issues of *The Septs* should be sent to which address. That way, you won't miss a single issue. Note: mailing labels are prepared two weeks before the month of the journal issue. For October, the address cut-off date is mid-September.

Thanks for helping us by managing your Member Information!

New Officers 2007-2008

The new officers of The Irish Genealogical Society International are:

Laurie Hanover	President
Frank Braun	First Vice President
(open)	Second Vice President
(open)	Secretary
Robert Zimmerman	Treasurer
Linda Miller	Past President

The term of office is July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008. If you are interested in the positions not yet filled, please contact Laurie Hanover at President@IrishGenealogical.org.

Our thanks to the members of the 2006-2007 IGSI Board, especially Valerie Morrison, Kathy Lund, and Glenn O'Meara who leave the board as their terms end. We appreciate the expertise and enthusiasm of Laurie Hanover and Linda Miller who assume new roles at this time. We value, as well, the dedication of the Committee Chairs who continue to serve the Society: Ann Eccles, Mary Joan Larson, Diane Lovrencevic, Beth Mullinax, and Tom Rice.

Irish Festivals

Pennsylvania: Pittsburgh Irish Festival – September 7, 8 & 9 – Riverplex at Sandcastle – More information go to http://www.pghirishfest.org/

Michigan: Muskegon Irish Music Festival – September 14 – 16, 2007 – Heritage Landing – More information go to http://www.michiganirish.org/index.html

Ohio: Cleveland's Irish Cultural Festival – July 20-22, 2007 – For more information go to http://www.clevelandirish.org/

New York: Great American Irish Festival – July 27-29, 2007 – For more information go to http://www.gaif.us/

Colorado: Colorado Irish Festival – July 14 and 15, 2007 – For more information go to http://www.coloradoirishfestival.org/

Book Review

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, 2nd edition

by Brian Mitchell

Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore

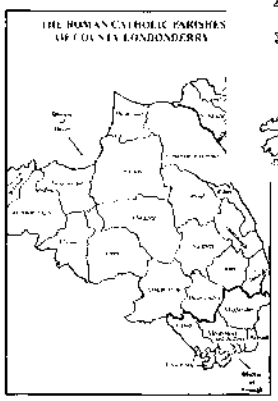
2002. 175pp. Paperback, $20.00

Reviewed by Tom Rice

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, 2nd edition, is an essential tool for all Irish genealogy researchers. Mitchell presents some all Ireland maps, as well as sets of maps for each county that show the different levels of civil, historical and clerical divisions within that county. These maps are most useful for locating places in Ireland down to the parish level and understanding how the different geographic divisions in Ireland related to each other. Place is the key to finding records, and this book is key to understanding places in Ireland

The introduction explains the different levels of geographic divisions in Ireland, along with a bit about record sources. The map section starts with a map of Ireland showing county and provincial boundaries. Next is a map showing ecclesiastical provincial boundaries, followed by a map of probate districts for the country. The sets of county maps are arranged alphabetically.

For County Antrim, the first map in this set shows the boundaries of civil parishes with each of the 79 keyed and named. This is followed by a map that outlines the Baronies and Dioceses for the county - with the parishes shown within the boundaries of the Baronies and Dioceses. The third map shows the Poor Law Union boundaries superimposed over the parishes. The fourth map shows the Roman Catholic Parish boundaries. In this set, and in the set for all of the nine counties of Ulster, there is a map showing the location of Presbyterian congregations.



Maps of the different levels of civil, historical and clerical divisions within each county are available in this book.

Other resources may locate geographical units within the boundaries of larger units, but that knowledge is often not enough. Missing is the display of neighboring entities. Only maps show what places border or are near other places. Only maps show that a Poor Law union's area includes portions of parishes. Just saying that civil parishes and Roman Catholic parish boundaries are not the same is not sufficient. To appreciate how they differ one must look at the two like named units on a county map.

This atlas is not just a "nice to have" resource; it is a necessity for Irish researchers.

2006-2007 IGSI Moments

Outreach programs to Arizona

Visitors to the Library

Conference participants

Contribute to *The Septs*

The theme for the October 2007 issue of *The Septs* is Church Records. While our themes focus on Ireland, we are happy to accept articles on broader aspects of the topic.

We welcome all contributions. The deadline for submission of articles is two months prior to *The Septs* publication date. Submission date for the October issue is August 1st, and November 1st for the January 2008 issue.

You can share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, culture and history and become part of this publication. If you prefer not to write, recommend an author to us – someone active in genealogy – and we'll contact them. Send items of note to the Irish genealogical community and we'll include the information. As a society-based publication, *The Septs* thrives on the international diversity and expertise of its members.

We also welcome articles on topics not related to the themes described below. Tom Rice, Managing Editor, will work with writers on any article of interest to the Irish genealogical community. E-mail: Septsmnged@IrishGenealogical.org.

Future themes include:

October 2007	Church Records
January 2008	Irish Genealogy on the Internet
April 2008	Printed Resources for Irish Genealogy
July 2008	Emigration, Immigration and New Citizenship – i.e. emigrant lists, ship lists, naturalization and passport records
October 2008	Finding Your Ancestor's Place of Origin in Ireland
January 2009	Irish Social, Religious, Political, Cultural and Fraternal Organizations
April 2009	Siblings as a Genealogy Source and Goal – i.e. why and how to study an ancestor's siblings
July 2009	Artifacts and Home Records as a Source – e.g. Bible, pictures, letters, memorial cards

2006-2007 IGSI Moments Continued

Classes at the Library

Program Speakers

Members meet from all over at the Boston Conference

Need a Little Research Assistance?

Every family researcher needs a little help every so often. To that end, the Irish Genealogical Society International lends a helping hand to its members with research assistance. It is among the benefits for Society members – that IGSI staff search our Library for information requested by a current member.

With your request for research assistance, send

- All the genealogical information you have that will help in the search.
- Your IGSI membership number,
- Your contact information (name, address, email or phone number) in case additional information is needed to complete the research.

Do not send payment when requesting a search. When we know the cost, we'll inform you. Research of most indexed publications is free.

For a fee of $5.00 per hour, IGSI staff will search specific non-indexed sources or studies. Member may set a maximum amount to pay. (Note: A one-name search is usually not over three (3) hours.) Staff will generally search the following sources:

- *Emigrant Savings Bank, New York* - must have first names and approximate years in NY.
- *O'Kiefe, Cosre Mang, Sleve Laugher and Upper Blackwater in Ireland*, 16 volumes, usually referred to as the "Casey's Collection" (East Kerry & West Cork only) - submit first name, surname, and location in Cork or Kerry if possible.
- Irish Passenger Lists in our library sources (both books & CDs) - submit surname(s), first names, approximate age and year of arrival into a U.S. port.
- *The Search for Missing Friends*, all eight volumes, 1851 – 1905 (books contain Irish Immigrant advertisements placed in the Boston Pilot.) - submit names, and if possible, location in Ireland.
- Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis microfilms of parish records for parishes identified as Irish.

If you are interested in research involving other publications or sources, send us a query. We will advise you if it can be searched.

The cost of copying the large townland maps is rounded up to nearest dollar. If the map is rolled for mailing, add $1.50 for the cost of tube.

We can provide a study of a surname in a known county in Ireland. For $10, the surname(s) will be 'mapped' out on a parish map of the County. If a couple was married in Ireland, we will do both surnames for the same price on the same map. If the surname is too numerous to get a meaningful result, we will notify you and there will be no charge.

Member Donations

February 1 - April 30, 2007

William Clement Stone, a prominent businessman known for his philanthropy, once remarked, "If you are really thankful, what do you do? You share."

We thank the following IGSI members who have shared with us. Each member listed has donated at least $10 to the Society between February 1 and April 30, 2007.

Their generosity enables us to continue our mission.

Kay Biaha	Northfield MN
Phillip Bowne	Louisville, KY
Gail Craddock	Woodinville, WA
Helen Eickhoff	Sterling VA
Sharon Martin	Simi Valley, CA
Sylvia Meagher	Kalamazoo MI
Patricia Moon	Livonia, MI
Linda Murrin	Burbank, CA
Francis O'Brien	Bloomington, MN
Jim Roth	St. Anthony MN
Miriam Sherrard	Johnston, IA
Patricia Tuchman	Champaign, IL
Raymond Werner	Concord, NC

Quarterly Calendar

Jul 14	Irish Day at the Library (MN Genealogical Society Library, Golden Valley, MN, USA)
Jul 14	IGSI on the Road ~ Finding an Immigrant's Place of Origin (St. Paul Family History Center, Oakdale, MN, USA)
Aug 10-12	Irish Fair (Harriet Island, St. Paul, MN, USA). Free Admission. http://www.irishfair.com/
Aug 11	Irish Day at the Library (MN Genealogical Society Library, Golden Valley, MN, USA)
Aug 16-19	Irish Fest Milwaukee (Milwaukee, WI, USA) http://www.irishfest.com/
Aug 24	IGSI Quarterly Program (MGS Library) 7:00 p.m. Friday Evening Session. David Rencher CG, AG, FUGA, will update members on what's new and upcoming on FamilySearch.org (Members $10; Non-members $15)
Aug 25	IGSI Quarterly Meeting (MGS Library) 8:30 a.m. Registration 9:00 a.m. IGSI Quarterly Business Meeting 10:00 a.m. Quarterly Program ($15 members; $20 non-members) David Rencher CG, AG, FUGA. Program topics: Sources and Methods for Irish Genealogical Research & Irish Church Records.
Aug 25	Irish Game and Country Fair (Birr Castle, Co Offaly, IRE) www.irishgameandcountryfair.com
Sep 8	Irish Day at the Library
Sep 8	IGSI on the Road ~ Basic Irish Genealogy (St. Paul Family History Center, Oakdale, MN, USA)
Sep 20	IGSI on the Road ~ Probate Records and Wills (Dakota County Genealogy Society, South St. Paul, MN, USA)
Oct 13	Irish Day at the Library
Oct 13	IGSI on the Road ~ Getting the Most Out of the Family History Library Online Catalog (St. Paul Family History Center, Oakdale, MN, USA)
Oct 27	IGSI's Annual Conference: Searching for Your Family History (Coon Rapids, MN, USA) 9:00 am – 3:00 pm (Registration begins at 8:30am) Cost: $30.
Nov 10	Irish Day at the Library

Keep up to date on IGSI activities at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Library Acquisitions
April, May, June 2007

The IGSI library has been purchasing microfilms of church records of predominantly Irish parishes from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In addition several members have made donations for us to purchase films of parishes of particular interest to them. There is a complete list of what we have in our collection to date posted on our website. If you are interested in having us purchase a particular parish, the cost is $30.00 per film.

PURCHASES

E041 *The Big Houses and Landed Estates of Ireland. A Research Guide*, by Terence Dooley. Maynooth Research Guides for Irish Local History. Published by Four Courts Press Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, 2007, 192 p., illus., maps, indexed.

E042 *The Break-up of the Estate of Con O'Neill, Castlereagh, County Down. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XLVIII, Section C, No. 3.*, by D.A. Chart. Published by Hodges, Figgis, & CO., London, England, 1942, pages 119 – 151, indexed.

H217 *Migration and Myth. Ulster's Revolving Door*, edited by Brian S. Turner. Published by Ulster Local History Trust, Downpatrick, Co. Down, 2006, 120 p., maps., illus.

H245 *The Hungry Stream. Essays on Emigration and Famine*, edited by E. Margaret Crawford. Published by The Institute of Irish Studies, Queen's University of Belfast, NI, 1997, 221 p., indexed.

H296 *Scottish Covenanters & Irish Confederates*, by David Stevenson. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 1981, reprinted 2004, 364 p., maps, illus., indexed.

H297 *Industry, Trade and People in Ireland 1650-1950*, edited by Brenda Collins, Philip Ollerenshaw and Trevor Parkhill. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, 2005, 290 p., maps, illus., indexed.

IS22 *Across the Ocean of Promise. The Irish of Charleston, South Carolina*, by Patricia K. Jones. Published by Patricia K. Jones, Oakwood, GA, 2006, 642 p., map, indexed.

IW11 *Irish Seattle. Images of America*, by John F. Keane. Published by Arcadia Publishing, San Francisco, CA, 2007, 128 p., illus.

J171 *Searching for Scotch-Irish Roots in Scottish Records 1600-1750*, by David Dobson. Published by Clearfield Company, Baltimore, MD, 2007, 107 p., maps, illus., indexed.

K119 *Clergy of Clogher. Biographical Succession Lists*, compiled by Canon J.B. Leslie and revised, edited and updated by Canon D.W.T. Crooks & Dean T.R. Moore. Published by the Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, NI, with the Representative Church Body, 2000, 303 p., illus., maps, indexed.

L097 *The Kerry Chain. The Limerick Link*, by Carol McCuaig. Published by Juniper Books, Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, 2003, 178 p., maps, indexed. [A great reference of the Kerry and Limerick immigrants into Canada, especially Lanark and Renfrew counties in Ontario. Some came as early as 1825.]

MGS *McHenry County Illinois Marriages, Volume IV, 1894-1899*. Published by the McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society, PO Box 184, Crystal Lake, IL 60039-0184, 2006, 208 p., indexed. [Transcriptions of marriage license with parents' names, ages, number of marriages, etc. Great Information.]

Book #1 B "In Search of Myles Keogh" (County Carlow). [He was with General Custer at the Battle of The Little Bighorn.] Article from the *Irish Echo*, 1992.

DONATIONS

Book #4-A "The Mayflower and the Shamrock. Plymouth's History Boasts a Decidedly Irish Flavor," by Peter Schworm. Article from the *Boston Globe*, March 15, 2007; donated by Joe Shea, Duxbury, MA.

F11 *From Ireland to America. An Irish Emigrant Denis Shelley and His Descendants [from County Tipperary]*, by Jane Shelley. Unpublished, unpaged, illustrations, and maps. Donated by Mrs. Jane Shelley, Saint Charles, MO.

F11 *The McCommons*, compiled by Tresa Tatyrek for Mary Widener McCommons. Printed in 2006, 110 p., illus., indexed. [McCommons from County Down, Ireland.] Donated by Mary W. McCommons, Dallas, TX.

F11 *Sheehan Shaben Shehan Families of Pennsylvania and Ohio*. Compiled by Robert K. Sheehan, Patricia E. Shaben and Timothy Shaben. Published by the Sheehans & Shaben, 2006, 467 p., illus., indexed. Donated by Robert K. Sheehan, Gambrills, MD.

MGS Cathedral of St. Paul, Minnesota (Ramsey County): Baptismal, 1908 – 1932 & 1932 – 1948; Marriage 1908 – 1943, 3 microfilm

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

April, May, June 2007

MGS – Parish of St. James, St. Paul, Minnesota (Ramsey County): Marriage 1884 – 1991, Baptismal, 1889 – 1991, 2 microfilm.

MGS – Parish of St. Marks, St. Paul, Minnesota (Ramsey County): Baptismal 1933 – 1965 & 1965 – 1991; Marriage 1900 – 1941 & 1941 – 1991; Death 1911 – 1991; St. Thomas Seminary 1885; Index to Baptism to 1991 & Baptismal Register 1890 – 1933, 5 microfilm. Donated by Pat Fahy Steines, Rochester MN.

Note: The Czechoslovakia Genealogical Society has added 27 rolls of film from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. For a complete list of microfilm held at the library from the Archdiocese check the MGS website: www.mngs.org or e-mail IGSI for information on any parish.

Beth Mullinax is IGSI past president and has held various other Board positions since 1983. She lectures on various research topics, basic and advanced, throughout Minnesota and several other states. She led four genealogy research trips to Ireland and has been a contributor to The Septs to just name of few of her jobs around IGSI.

Having been the IGSI librarian since its inception, she is instrumental in building the Irish research collection housed at the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Library to its status as one of the best in the USA.

HERE

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you.

St. Paul, Minnesota – Irish Fair, Harriet Island right on the Mississippi River. August 10 – 12, 2007. Admission is free. IGSI will be in our usual location and looking forward to greeting new and old members.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin – Irish Fest, August 16 – 19, 2007. Largest Irish Cultural Fair in the World. For more information: http://www.irishfest.com

Twin Cities – Failte Minnesota has been working towards an Irish Cultural Center in the Twin Cities for several years. If you are interested in 'getting involved' in this worthwhile project, check their website: http://www.failteminnesota.org

THERE

Ireland records on-line. Irish Origins has too many Irish records to name in this column, including Griffith's Valuation. They do have a charge, but it is minimal. Try it and give us your reactions: http://www.irishorigins.com

Galway – New address for the Galway Family History Society (West Galway) is: St. Joseph's Community Centre, Shantalla, Galway, County Galway, Ireland. E-mail: galwaywestroots@eircom.net

Limerick – A member just notified us that the Limerick Genealogy Centre has re-opened. Their website is: http://www.limerickgenealogy.com or E-mail: research@limerickgenealogy.com. I received a list of their sources and an application. If anyone is interested in copies, e-mail me at: blmkerry@tcq.net. Their postal address is: Limerick Genealogy, c/o Limerick County Library, 58 O'Connell Street, Limerick City, Ireland.

England & Wales – The General Register Office (GRO) of England has an on-line service for births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. You can actually order records on-line with this new service. Their new web site is: http://www.gro.gov.uk. Records began on 1 July 1837 for births, marriages, and deaths.

CLANS TOO!

Key – The Keys Family Reunion will be held in Belfast on July 30th. We just received this notice so if you wish to contact this group email Karin Keyes Endemann at SDAkeys@btinternet.com

Moriarty – For information on the Moriartys and a free issue of their newsletter, contact Rev. James F. Moriarty at jfmoriarty@ync.net Mailing address: Thomas Moriary and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805

Rathbun-Rathbone-Rathburn – Family Reunion 2007 at the Wingate Inn, Coventry RI from 18 – 20 July 2007. These families descended from John & Margaret (Acres) Rathbone, one of 16 original settlers of Block Island RI in the late 1600s. For further information and a registration form, contact Helen M. Rathbun, 41 Turner Avenue, Cranston RI 02920 or visit www.rathbunfamilyri.org for more information. Note: This notice was received too late for the April Septs; please check deadlines for The Septs in each issue.

Tracing Your Cork Ancestors
Tony McCarthy and Tim Cadogan

This book includes maps, charts, tables and information on such items as emigration sources, Catholic and Church of Ireland parish records, newspapers, electoral lists, graveyards and civil registration, family histories, researching tips for Cork and Dublin and much more. (122 pp) *Order Book #J111* ***$15.95***

Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors
Godfrey E. Duffy

In comparison with most Irish counties, Donegal has fewer records of value to family historians. It experienced a high level of emigration to North America and elsewhere. This book explains the records available for Donegal, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used in tracing Donegal families. (94 pp) *Order Book #J093* ***$15.95***

Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors 3rd Edition
Michael H. O'Connor

Kerry is one of the Irish counties that experienced a high level of emigration to North America and elsewhere. In comparison with many Irish counties, it has fewer records of value to family historians. This makes it important to use the existing records to their best advantage. (89 pp) *Order Book #J038* ***$15.95***

bookstore
Order Form

Book #	*Title*	*Author*	*Quantity*	*Each Price*	*Total Price*

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Make check payable to: ***Irish Genealogical Society Int'l***

Prices are subject to change.
Payment must be made in U.S. funds, drawn on a U.S. Bank.

Send order form and check to:

Irish Genealogical Society Int'l
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley MN 55422 5014

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Shipping Cost	1st Item	2nd Item
Books or CD-ROMs	$4.00	$2.00
Maps or Septs Periodicals	$2.00	$1.00

If a map is purchased at the same time as Books or CD-ROMs postage for each map is only $1.00

The IGSI Bookstore catalog will be included with purchase

Visa Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

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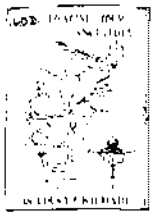
Signature _____

Tracing Your Ancestors in County Kildare
K. Kiely, M. Newman, J. Ruddy

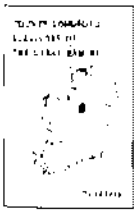


This book explains the origin of the records of County Kildare and how best to use those records. Includes parish lists and maps. (85 pp) *Order Book # J160* ***$15.95***

Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors
Margaret Franklin

The diverse genealogical sources for County Limerick range from remote rural areas to the urban population of Limerick City. These include church records, civil and land records, censuses, newspapers, commercial directories and school records, where they can be accessed, and how they can be used to best effect. (121 pp) Order Book #J152 ***$15.95***

County Longford and Its People
David Leahy



Includes the 1901 census index of 10,000 householders and 7,000 non-householders. Location of a family in the 1901 census can be very relevant to researchers families who left Ireland in the mid to late 19th Century. Included is a fold out map of the townlands. (214 pp) *Order Book #G054* ***$25.00***

County Londonderry Sources for Family History
Brian Mitchell

The author uses maps, charts, tables to add to the information written about the history, administrative divisions, graveyards, religious emigration and other facts to help in the search for ancestors in this part of Ireland. (27 pp) *Order Book #J080* ***$7.00***

Exploring Family Origins Series
Noel Farrell

These books have helped thousands of Irish people across the world find their Irish roots and their Irish family origins. Each book contains over 12,000 Irish names of natives living in that specific town in the olden times - Irish Genealogy at its best. Noel Farrell's hard work makes subsequent research easier. The fold-out maps are a valuable visual resource.

J073	Carlow Town, County Carlow
J051	Cavan Town, County Cavan
J123	Kinsale, County Cork
J125	Youghal, County Cork
J015	Ballyshannon, County Donegal
J016	Donegal Town, Inver, Mt. Charles, County Donegal
J018	Letterkenny, County Donegal
J019	Stranolarl/Ballybofey, County Donegal
J020	Ballinasloe Town, County Galway
J153	Tuam, County Galway
J040	Killarney, County Kerry
J021	Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim
J154	Rathkeale/Newcastle, County Limerick
J022	Longford Town, County Longford
J158	Ballina, County Mayo
J162	Castlebar & Westport, County Mayo
J023	Navan Town, County Meath
J025	Monaghan Town, County Monaghan
J034	Birr, County Offaly
J026	Tullamore, County Offaly
J027	Old Roscommon, County Roscommon
J118	Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary
J167	Nenagh, County Tipperary
J061	Dungarvan, County Waterford
J163	Athlone, County Westmeath
J164	Mullingar, County Westmeath
J030	Enniscorthy Town, County Wexford
J031	New Ross, County Wexford
J033	Arklow Town, County Wicklow

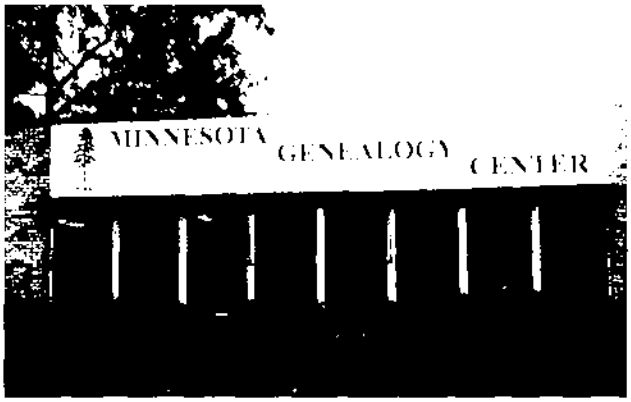
All Books in Exploring Family Origins Series are $25.00

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

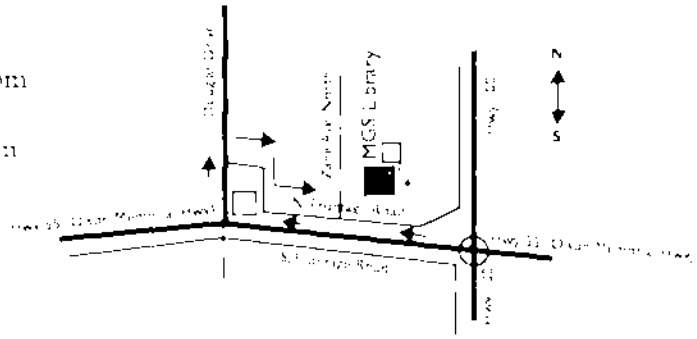
Minnesota Genealogical Center
and IGSI Library
Northwest of Highway 100 and
Highway 55 intersection on
the north frontage road



Minnesota Genealogical Society
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

Daytime Hours
Wed, Thurs & Sat: 9 am to 3 pm
Evening Hours
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 to 9:30 pm
Closed Sunday and Monday

If traveling any distance, call
first to check schedule



The library is a self-supporting research library, staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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Irish Genealogical Society International
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The Septs

Deireadh Fomhair (Oct) 2007

$7.00

Church Records

2007 Irish Days at MGS Library Golden Valley, MN

Second Saturday of the Month

JANUARY 13, 2007
FEBRUARY 10, 2007
MARCH 10, 2007
APRIL 14, 2007 (Library Closed)
MAY 12, 2007
JUNE 9, 2007
JULY 14, 2007
AUGUST 11, 2007
SEPTEMBER 8, 2007
OCTOBER 13, 2007
NOVEMBER 10, 2007
DECEMBER (Library Closed)
(These dates subject to change so check before you come.)

Irish research volunteers are available from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm to assist with using the library and Irish resources. If you have questions, call Beth Mullinax at (763) 574-1436.

Informal class for beginners at the library 9:30 am on the above dates. Other classes offered throughout the year. MGS Library number (763) 595-9347

New Address?

If you have moved and forgotten to tell us, you will miss the issues of *The Septs* as well as other information sent by us. *The Septs* is mailed at postal bulk rate and is not forwarded to a new address or returned to IGSI if undeliverable. You can make the change to your address online at the IGSI website (under Manage Your Member Information) or send an email to Membership@IrishGenealogical.org at least two weeks before the publication dates – January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

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Irish Genealogical Society International

2007-2008

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Cover Photo, Holy Cross Church, Charleville, County Limerick, Ireland.
Photo courtesy of B. Ryan

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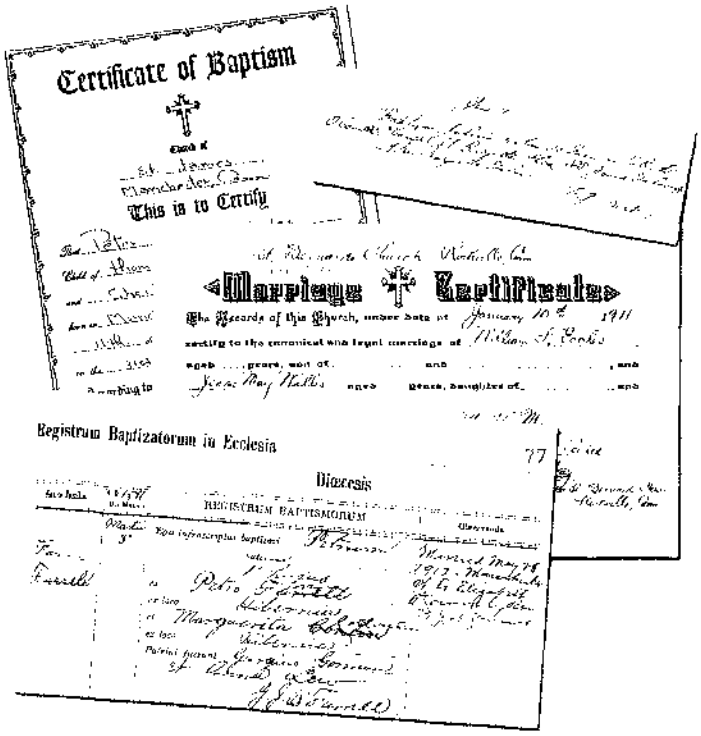

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President's Letter: Moving On

by Laurie Hanover

It has been a busy time for IGSI. We had a presence at the Irish Fair in St. Paul; the prestigious David Rencher spoke on two days at our Quarterly meeting. We are now preparing for our annual Genealogy Conference, October 27, "Searching for Your Family History," and for the Quarterly meeting in November. At the same time, the Board and our wonderful volunteers are updating our constitution, prioritizing ideas from a brainstorming session in June, and finding resources to implement them for our members.

We have been notified by Minnesota Genealogical Society that a lease has been signed for the new location of the MGS Library and that we will move at the end of October. The new Library location is at 1185 N. Concord St. in South St. Paul, MN, just a few miles from the Minnesota History Center where many of us also do research (how convenient!) The library will be closed from October 25 to November 9 for the move, but we will reopen at the new location on Irish Saturday, November 10, 2007. Please come and see our new home that day!

I would like to thank the outgoing Board for their hard work and accomplishments: Linda Miller, President; Glenn O'Meara, 2nd Vice President; Kathy Lund, Treasurer; and Valerie Morrison, Past President. Along with me, our new Board for this fiscal year is committed and settling into their new responsibilities: Frank Braun, 1st Vice President; Kevina Munnich, Secretary; Bob Zimmerman, Treasurer; Linda Miller, Past President. **We are still looking for and need a 2nd Vice President.**

As I write this, all Minnesotans are stunned and profoundly saddened by the collapse of the 35W Bridge and the tragic loss of life that occurred on August 1. The 35W Freeway and bridge were part of a main artery into Minneapolis from both the south and north. The day after it happened, I heard over and over again: "I travel that bridge at least twice a day," "I was on that bridge three times that day," and "It could have been me."

Like almost everyone else, a horror settled in when I first heard about it. I took inventory of my family and called each one to be sure they were safe, just as I did on September 11, 2001. Because family is important, and their story is important, I research the family I never got to meet. So far, none have been famous, but every one is special and important to me, and I've promised to pass their stories on to my children and grandchildren. The resources provided by IGSI have been invaluable in my search.

Until the bridge is rebuilt, I'm going to find a new way home, and maybe learn more about the cities in which I live. There are other routes that I'll have to learn and re-learn. Similarly, researching family history is not always a straight shot on the freeway; sometimes we have to try another route, one less traveled but maybe more interesting. Along the way, we might find something we overlooked or never knew, just like in life.

Good Luck with your research!

Laurie Hanover, a lifelong resident of the Twin Cities area, served as IGSI Secretary. Her interest in genealogy became serious about five years ago when she discovered her Irish origins. Laurie has two sons and five grandchildren, three girls and two boys.

Irish Saturdays

There are two remaining Irish Saturdays in 2007 when you can visit the library and receive research assistance from our experienced volunteers or attend a class. The two remaining dates are October 13 and November 10. If you plan to attend one or both of these events, be aware of the location.

October 13 Irish Saturday at the Golden Valley address. 9:00-3:00.

November 10 Irish Saturday and Open House at our new address: 1185 Concord Street N, South St. Paul. 9:00-3:00

Library Closings

October 25 - November 9
Library closed for the move to South St. Paul.

Dec. 2, 2007 – Jan. 3, 2008
Library closed for the holidays

A Sense of Place

by Ann Eccles

Last month I visited my brother in San Diego; and while there, I joined three friends for a drive to the Santa Maria wine country, just north of Santa Barbara. Some of you may know that is the area in which the movie *Sideways* was filmed. Our trip planners had seen the movie and, using a map from the local visitor's bureau, had plotted our tour to include a number of the film's locales. I found it an interesting way to focus a trip – visiting wineries and dining in restaurants featured in a film.

Likewise, genealogists do well to plan and focus their research for best results. In this issue we have focused our attention on Church Records. That still leaves a wide area to explore, but we've done our best to provide starting points for your travel though this record type.

Tom Rice gives an overview on why church records are important to use. Brian Mitchell provides much useful information on accessing Irish church registers. He shares an example of the information he found in church records related to his family history.

Colleen McClam's article provides an overview of religious development in Ireland and the continuation of religious and cultural intolerance in the U.S. during the 1800s. Dwight Radford describes the influences of three minority religions – the Moravian Church, Latter Day Saints, and the Shakers – on Irish who immigrated to the U.S. in an article which was previously published in *The Irish At Home and Abroad* in 1998. Two articles on specific denominations include Kathy Lund's wonderful article on using Catholic Church records and Sue Kratsch's article on the history of Irish Methodists and their records. Kathleen Strickland shares a collection of websites to help start your search for church records.

David Rencher details the items of the Dr. Philip Crosslé collection at the National Archives in Dublin; in this issue he concentrates on the "Smith Books. Nancy Grell's column for the Beginning Genealogist describes some of the caveats of using census records. Diane Lovrencevic shares information on volunteers and a new website committee as well as noting some fresh opportunities for you to participate as a volunteer with IGSI. And Val Morrison, a former IGSI Board member and current chair of the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Moving Committee, shares important information on the relocation of the IGSI office and library.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack has been writing a column for *The Septs* for some time now. She has submitted her last column as The Seanchie. She plans to spend more time on her own research and on other projects. We thank her for her generous spirit of sharing her talent and information on family history research and writing. Check out her column in this issue which could help you in planning the publication of a family history.

You'll find something new and informative on almost every page of this issue! So take a break, read, and enjoy!

Ann Eccles delved into genealogy after she retired and found almost every branch leading back to Ireland. Still a novice in accessing Irish resources, she continues to explore her many family lines. She has volunteered at IGSI, working with the surname database and membership updates the last couple of years.

Update Your Email

As a service to our members, we now use email as reminders for events, classes and programs as well as for special announcements.

You can help by checking your email address in your member profile on the IGSI website at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org. It is only when we have the correct email address that you can be sure of receiving the most up-to-date information from IGSI.

While some members may not have a computer and email at their disposal, they may use computers at libraries and other locations. Internet websites such as http://www.hotmail.com and http://www.yahoo.com offer a free email accounts. Most public libraries offer instruction on how to use email.

Irish Church Registers: An Essential Resource

by Brian Mitchell

Civil registration of births, deaths and Roman Catholic marriages didn't begin until 1864 in Ireland, though Protestant marriages were subject to registration from April 1845. Before these dates baptism, marriage and burial details of an ancestor will be found in church registers. As birth, marriage and death certificates are indexed on an all-Ireland basis, it is probably fair to say that parish registers lose their importance with the introduction of civil registration. For the first half of the nineteenth century and before, parish registers are an indispensable source of information for the genealogist.

Which Church? Which Register?

Before seeking out church registers you will need to know in which civil parish your ancestor lived, and their religious denomination - Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian or other dissenting Protestant.

The organisation of churches in Ireland can cause confusion. The Church of Ireland was able to establish an all-Ireland parish structure because of its privileged position as the Established Church prior to disestablishment in 871. The Church of Ireland parish largely coincides with the boundaries of the civil parish and retains the civil parish name. The church and its parish structure evolved like any other organisation. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries new parishes were carved out of existing parishes or parishes united to form a new parish. Churches became separated from the old burial places as new churches were constructed. For example, the Old Clondermot Parish Church in County Londonderry was built in the townland of Clondermot in 1622. By the middle of the 18th century this church was falling into disrepair, so a new church was erected on its present site in Altnagelvin townland in 1753. By 1867, the Church of Ireland population of the parish had risen to 1,500. A new parish, called All Saints, with its church in the townland of Clooney, was separated from Clondermot parish to accommodate the large number of parishioners living in the Waterside area of the city of Londonderry.

With disestablishment it was deemed that Church of Ireland records of baptism and burials prior to 31 December 1870 and marriages prior to 31 March 1845 should become public records. As a consequence, by 1922, the original records of 1,006 parishes were deposited in the Public Record Office in Dublin while 637 were retained in local custody. With the fire in the Public Record Office in 1922 all but four of the 1,006 registers were burnt. The effect of the fire was more severe on some counties than on others. For County Dublin, with 99 civil parishes, 72 pre-1871 church registers survive of which seventeen have commencement dates between 1619 and 1699. In contrast County Kildare, with 110 civil parishes, has only sixteen registers with pre-1871 commencement dates.

Owing to its numerical strength, the Roman Catholic Church was also able to set up a parish network which included within it every townland in Ireland. This parish network, however, frequently does not correspond with either the names or boundaries of the civil parishes. The Penal Laws and the active persecution of Catholics resulted in the late erection of chapels in many parishes and the late commencement of many Catholic registers. Catholic registers, especially in larger cities, can be of an early date. There are baptism and marriage records for Wexford town dating back to 1671. Dublin city has no less than nine parishes with registers commencing before 1800 – the earliest being St Michan's, which has baptism and marriage registers dating from 1726. In contrast, the registers of predominately rural counties often start at a late date. Of the 41 Roman Catholic parishes serving the 52 civil parishes of County Donegal, 29 have registers that only begin after 1850. Nine of the Catholic parishes have registers with commencement dates in the 1840s, while another two have entries from the 1830s. Only one register, Clonleigh, with entries from 1773, goes back into the 18th century. The reason for this is, in part, owing to the actions of an enlightened landlord. The local landlord, the Earl of Erne, conscious that Catholics had to attend Mass in the open air, donated a piece of land at Murlog on which Clonleigh chapel was erected about 1760.

The Presbyterian church does not have a parish structure as such; congregations generally formed where there was sufficient demand from local Presbyterian families. In those areas with a high Presbyterian population, there could be many Presbyterian meeting houses. For example, the civil parish of Ballymore in County Armagh had six Presbyterian congregations by the middle of the 19th century. By contrast, County Wicklow,

with 57 civil parishes, had only one Presbyterian congregation, at Bray. Other Protestant dissenting denominations – such as Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Quakers – formed where there were enough like-minded people.

The Presbyterian congregations in Ireland are very much associated with the nine counties of the northern province of Ulster. One feature of the Presbyterian Church is the concentration of congregations within relatively small areas. Doctrinal differences and disagreement over a choice of a minister often divided the original congregation and led to the creation of a new congregation. One example from County Londonderry demonstrates this process. In 1777, a secession congregation was formed at Crossgar by a party which had separated from the congregation of Macosquin. In 1812, some members of Crossgar objected to the allocation of the *Regium Donum*, or King's gift, a payment made to Presbyterian ministers. They withdrew and formed a new congregation at Ballylintagh which, in turn, split to form a secession church at Dromore.

The difficulty presented by this growth of congregations, largely in Ulster, lies in identifying the correct Presbyterian register to search. You will probably need to search two or three registers even if you know the exact area in which your ancestors lived. My wife, for example, is descended from at least four generations of Presbyterian farmers in Garvagh, County Londonderry, yet the family's allegiance over the last 150 years has fluctuated between First Garvagh, Second Garvagh and Boveedy Presbyterian churches. Furthermore, some of her Presbyterian ancestors were buried in the original Desertoghill Church of Ireland graveyard.

Religious and civil persecution resulting from the Penal laws may explain why there are few Presbyterian registers from the 18th century. Of 68 Presbyterian Congregations in County Londonderry only three have baptism or marriage registers with entries predating 1800, namely Ballykelly, First Garvagh and First Magherafelt.

Church of Ireland registers may include the baptism, marriage and burial records of Protestant dissenters. For centuries, the Established Church claimed the right to administer baptism, marriage and burial ceremonies to all Protestants, regardless of denomination, as the exclusive prerogative of Church of Ireland clergy. For example, until 1782, marriages between dissenters, celebrated by their ministers, were illegal. Until 1844, a marriage between a dissenter and a member of the Established Church was considered illegal if performed by a dissenting minister. Prior to the Burial Act of 1868, which permitted dissenting ministers to conduct burial services, Church of Ireland clergy held jurisdiction over funeral services for Protestants. Clearly, if you have Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational or Quaker ancestry, do not overlook the Church of Ireland registers. Further, members of the Established Church frequently became dissenters. I have a great-grandfather who was baptised and married Church of Ireland but died a Methodist.

After identifying the religious affiliation of your ancestor and their residence, you need to identify what church registers exist for your area and their dates of commencement. The commencement dates of registers vary from church to church. For example, the Church of Ireland register for St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, dates from 1642 while the earliest Roman Catholic register in County Londonderry doesn't predate 1822.

The absence of relevant records is a well known problem in Irish genealogy as many records were destroyed or simply not recorded until quite late on. If, for example, your County Derry ancestors were Roman Catholic it is highly unlikely, no matter how persistent you are, that you will be able to confirm birth or marriage details of your ancestors prior to 1822.

Resources to Help Find Church Registers

There are a number of reference works which can help you identify church registers and their dates of commencement.

John Grenham, in his extremely comprehensive *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, provides a listing of all Roman Catholic parish registers, microfilm, and database transcript to be found in the National Library of Ireland, the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, the LDS Family History Library and local heritage centres, as well as those pub-

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lished. On a county basis, Grenham provides a map showing the Roman Catholic parishes together with a table which identifies the date of coverage of baptism, marriage and burial registers for each parish and where copies and indexes of these registers can be found.

The Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) is compiling microfilm copies of all church registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, especially for the pre-civil registration period, in the nine counties of Ulster. PRONI's *Guide To Church Records* lists church registers of all denominations and their reference number in PRONI, for the nine counties of Ulster, in alphabetical order by civil parish. In addition to noting dates of coverage of church registers, it also notes details of vestry books, session/minutes, pew rent books, communicants' rolls, etc. The latter sources often shed light on the important role churches played in the life of the community, particularly in education and welfare.

In *A Guide to Irish Parish Registers*, Brian Mitchell locates churches of all denominations within their civil parish and provides the earliest commencement date of their registers. The information is tabulated in alphabetical order by civil parish name within each of Ireland's 32 counties., Map reference numbers to Mitchell's *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* and to the maps accompanying the householders' Index to the Griffith's Valuation assist in identifying the location of each civil parish.

In Mitchell's *A Guide to Irish Churches and Graveyards*, every church and graveyard in Ireland at the time of the mid-19th century Griffith's Valuation is identified in relation to a townland or street address. Each townland or street (in a town) is located within its appropriate civil parish, and each civil parish is listed in alphabetical order within its county. An Ordnance Survey number enables the researcher to pinpoint the exact location of any church or graveyard on a six-inch Ordnance Survey map.

You should also learn about the history of the church associated with your ancestor. The number of books detailing the histories of churches, either individually or collectively, is growing by the year. *A History of Congregations in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 1610-1982*, for example, gives a brief history of every Presbyterian congregation in Ireland. Fawcett and Crooks' *Clergy of Derry and Raphoe* brings up to date Canon Leslie's history of each Church of Ireland parish in the dioceses of Derry and Raphoe (which extends over Counties Derry, Donegal and Tyrone). In addition, it provides biographical detail on the clergy in these parishes, including many from pre-Reformation times.

An Introduction to the Parishes of Derry Diocese, by Thomas Bradley and Finbar Madden, records short histories of all Roman Catholic parishes within the Diocese of Derry. Such books tell when an original parish was subdivided to establish a new parish. For example, the parish of Greencastle, County Tyrone, was originally part of Lower Badoney; but, in 1892, it became a separate parish.

Histories of 30 Presbyterian congregations in Counties Derry and Antrim are recorded in Julia Mullin's book, *The Presbytery of Coleraine*. She also compiled histories of twelve other congregations in County Derry in *The Presbytery of Limavady*.

It is relatively simple to find the contact name and address of the present-day incumbents of churches in Ireland as the major denominations produce directories annually. *The Irish Catholic Directory* identifies, within dioceses, details of Roman Catholic parishes and the priests serving them. *The Church of Ireland Directory* lists its parishes and ministers on a diocesan basis, and the Presbyterian Church records the appropriate detail by congregation, within Presbyteries, in the *Presbyterian Church in Ireland Directory*.

Finally, of major significance to family historians, especially to those who don't know the civil parish address of their ancestor, is the computerisation of church registers by the network of local centres in the Irish Genealogical Project (http://www.irishgenealogy.ie).

Results of a Church Register Search

To demonstrate the value of church registers as a source, follow my search through the registers of Shankill Parish Church, Church of Ireland, Lurgan, County Armagh, for references to the Corner/Cordner branch of my family tree.

My starting point into the Corner/Cordner branch of the family tree was the identification of the following civil marriage certificate. George John Wake, a merchant of Lurgan married Catherine Cordner of Toberhewny in Shankill Parish Church, Church of Ireland, Lurgan on 6 May 1874. Catherine's father was recorded as Henry Cordner, a farmer.

The Townland Index confirms that the townland of Toberhewny is located in the civil parish of Shankill, County

Armagh. As it was customary to marry in the bride's parish it meant that the obvious church register to search for additional Cordner details was that of Shankill Church of Ireland Church. A search of the microfilm copy of the registers of Shankill Parish Church (MIC1/18) in the Public Record Office, Belfast, provided the following information:

Baptism Register

5 March 1845	Henry of parents Henry and Letitia Corner of Toberhuney
5 May 1849	Thomas of parents Henry and Letitia Corner of Toberhuney
28 December 1853	Jane of parents Henry and Letitia Corner of Toberhuney
26 March 1856	George of parents Henry and Letitia Corner of Toberhuney
24 November 1859	William John of parents Henry and Letitia Corner of Toberhuney

Marriage Register

23 April 1844	Henry Corner of Toberhuney in this parish, bachelor and Letitia Mathews of Cornreaney in the parish of Donaghcloney, Spinster. By license

Baptism Register

11 July 1824	Henry of parents Henry and May Corner of Lurgan

Marriage Register

	Unsuccessful search for marriage of Henry Corner to May.
	Four Corner marriages in the period 1802 to 1824 were identified:
23 August 1815	Thomas Corner to Margaret Douglas
21 December 1816	Thomas Corner to Mary Summerton
31 July 1817	John Corner to Mary Barrit
21 April 1822	Robert Corner to Isabella Hynd

Until additional information comes to light I will not be able to prove the relevance or otherwise of any of the above four marriage entries.

The next logical step is to extend the search for the marriage of Henry Corner to May to the registers of other Protestant churches in the civil parish of Shankill. The town of Lurgan is located in the civil parish of Shankill. Unfortunately, the registers of the Methodist Church and Presbyterian churches in Lurgan do not exist for the period 1800 to 1824. The marriage registers, on the other hand, of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Lurgan commence in 1632. Or, the unsuccessful search may simply mean that the marriage occurred before the keeping of church registers.

Another option is to extend the search for the above marriage to the Protestant churches in the parishes surrounding Shankill parish. The vast majority of marriages were between people who lived locally. The above family history confirms this: George Wake of Lurgan married Catherine Cordner of Toberhewny. This townland lies on the southern boundary of the town of Lurgan. Henry Corner of Toberhewny married Letitia Mathews of Cornreany. Although these two townlands are in different counties (Armagh and Down respectively), the Corner and Mathews farms shared a common boundary! It might be worthwhile, therefore, to search the registers of the Protestant churches in the civil parish of Donaghcloney (the civil parish in which the townland of Cornreany is located). The Church of Ireland registers for Donaghcloney Parish Church commenced in 1697.

Beyond Church Registers

Although church registers are perhaps the single most valuable source in genealogy your research is not finished once you have exhausted them. The information you gain from one source offers clues to other records to search. No record source, no matter how important, stands in isolation.

The above family detail recorded in church baptismal and marriage registers provides encouragement to search other sources for additional information. For example, the civil death registers recorded the deaths of Henry Cordner and Letitia Cordner on 25 August 1887 and 18 September 1889 respectively. The will of Henry Cordner of Toberhewny,

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which was proved at the Armagh Probate Office on 5 November 1891, named many family members.

The Tithe Book of 1833 records a Henry Corner with 2 farms of land amounting to 6 acres at Toberhewny. By the time of the Griffith's Valuation in 1864 Henry Cordner was farming 6 acres in Toberhewny and a William Cordner was farming 10 acres.

Griffith's Valuation confirms that Lord Lurgan was the landlord of the townland of Toberhewny. Toberhewny is part of the manor of Browniowsderry owned by the Brownlows, Lord Lurgan. The records of that key Irish institution, the great landed estate, are a vast source of untapped knowledge.

Estate and personal papers of the Brownlow family, Lords Lurgan, relating largely to the manors of Brownlowsderry and Richmount in the Lurgan area, County Armagh, are deposited in the Public Record Office, Belfast. Some 500 volumes and 5000 documents relating to the Brownlow estate can be found in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (Reference D1928).

A map contained in a survey of the estate of Charles Brownlow by Alex Richmond in 1832 (T2485/2/4, PRONI) identifies 2 small farms of 5 and 6 acres being farmed by H Corner. No Corners or Cordners, however, were recorded in Toberhuney at the time of Patrick Dougan's survey of the estate of William Brownlow in 1751 (T2485/2/1). The 1766 religious census for the parish of Shankill did record a William Corner in Tuberhuney.

The Brownlow Leasebook of 1667-1711 was published by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in 1988 as *Settlement and Survival on an Ulster Estate*. This leasebook was drawn up by Arthur Brownlow, the estate's owner between 1667 and 1711. This leasebook records that the tenants of Toberhewny in 1667 were Robert Gare, Anthonie Hartlowe, William Jones, Jane Porter and William Smith. The leasebook recorded two Corner leases, one in the townland of Drumnamoe in the civil parish of Shankill and the other in the townland of Derryadd in Montiaghs civil parish, County Armagh:

> Parryes land, 21 acres, and Levyes land, 15 acres, in Dromenmoe leased to Henry Corner for his life at £6 3s per annum above taxes; rest as usual dated 15 August 1695.
>
> Derriadde to Edward Murphy, John Abraham and William Corner for 21 years from May 1691... dated 3rd November 1690

The leasebook also recorded a copy of Arthur Brownlow's will dated 29 September 1710 with one of the witnesses being H Corner.

If You Search the Church Registers

If you intend to visit a minister of a church in person, I recommend that you make contact in advance either by writing or by telephone to ensure convenience and cooperation. Should you arrive unannounced on their door step, there is no guarantee of a warm welcome. I personally prefer searching a church register at my leisure as opposed to a hurried examination of one in the presence of an impatient clergyman.

Having decided on a register to search, resist the impulse to glance through the pages to check for surnames that might belong to your ancestors. The registers, especially of a later date, may be tabulated and the information written in the appropriate columns, neatly and legibly. But often the information is simply written, and not too clearly at that, in sentence form. In a hasty search of a register you may overlook the very entry you seek.

Be aware of possible variants of your family name; standardisation in the spelling of surnames is a 20th century phenomenon. Surnames can be difficult to interpret and distinguish in the context of a poor quality, handwritten parish register. It is also possible that the original compiler of a record made a mistake. Use care and patience in your search to lessen the chances of misreading a surname and to aid in interpreting poor handwriting. If fortunate, you might be able to follow successive generations of your family through the registers of one church.

In short, an examination of Irish church registers is well worth the effort.

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Church Records
Considering a Key Genealogical Resource

by Tom Rice, CG

Do Look at Church Records

There are many reasons to look at the recordings of your ancestors' interactions with a church. The most common motivation is to find those key genealogical elements -- dates and places of births, marriages and death, and to confirm familial relationships. For the vast majority of our ancestral history these events were recorded by a church whether a government agency recorded the same information or not. Thus, church records may serve as a substitute for missing civil vital records; in other cases, they provide an alternative record of these key events; as such they may provide additional information and confirming or contradictory data. Church records sometimes point to broader familial relationships through the listing of sponsors at baptisms and confirmations and witnesses at marriages.

Beyond providing core genealogical information, church records often point to key elements of a person's interactions with other members of the community and tell much of that community's history. In North America, a region populated by immigrants and migrants, church congregations were often a key element in the peopling of the land. There are instances where whole congregations emigrated, or where a newly established pioneer church aggressively recruited members of the home congregation to join them in their new home. In early New England, the Church was the central agent in the establishment of new towns.

Types of Church Records

The types of church records available varies by religion, time period and location. In a Christian-centric view, which covers most of those of Irish origin, the core records will be those covering baptism/christening, marriage, death, burial and confirmation. These are often referred to as sacramental records. However, beware of such denominational practice variations as adult versus infant baptism. At a minimum these records will provide the names of those involved in the event such as the baptized and the sponsors. However, you may find much more information such as mention of parents and even the naming of an ancestor's birth parish or at least former parish. Amongst the richest of all church records are the Swedish Lutheran Church's clerical surveys which often provide a person's birth date, a women's maiden name, occupation, dates of birth, marriage and death and notations as to coming into, leaving or moving within a parish. The Irish, alas, must settle for much less recorded information.

It would be a mistake to limit your view of church records to just the sacramental recordings. Taken as a whole, church records cover a rich variety of information. Consider membership lists which may cite where members came from or where they went, business records, personal papers of ministers and church leaders, minutes of church leaders' meetings, biographies and appointment records of clergy and members of religious orders, parish histories, and of course church cemetery records and the inscriptions on the tombstones in the church yard. Consider also publications such as bulletins, newsletters and newspapers at both the parish level and at the regional or diocesan level.

Issues

Church records share many issues common to other record groups. Language can be a stumbling block. Records may be in the language of the predominant immigrant group and Roman Catholic and some early Protestant records may be in Latin rather than the vernacular of the time and place. Denominational specific terminology may be used in the records, and this may vary over time. Do not assume that church records are all inclusive or totally accurate; especially question printed versions of church records as to accuracy and completeness.

A partial solution to the language problem is the availability of downloadable "Word Lists" for many languages found at the FamilySearch website, http://www.familysearch.org/ (Guides>Word List). These consist of a list of words in the language of interest, most likely to be found in genealogical sources, and their English translations.

Which Religion?

Your ancestors may have belonged to a religion different from yours or that of your parents or grandparents. Your family may have drifted from one religion to another over time. Knowing the religion of your ancestors is important for finding the correct church; but that religion also affects the kind of records you will find, what will be recorded, even where those records might be located if they are not at the church of origin.

Identifying your ancestor's religious affiliation can be a bit of a mystery. Consider both given and surnames, location in Ireland, time period of emigration and place of settlement in the new country. Look for clues in family papers such as a family bible, baptismal certificates, wedding announcements, memorial cards, and copies of obituaries. A clergyman's name on a

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marriage certificate will generally point to the denomination of the bride. Look to a county history or city directory to match up that clergyman with the proper religion. Death certificates, obituaries and mortuary records if analyzed properly can point to religious affiliation. While your ancestors may have belonged to a given religion, you may have to determine the specific branch of that denomination to which they owed allegiance in order to find the relevant church.

Finding the religion, or at least the church they attended if the denomination is known, may be facilitated by maps that show church locations in the neighborhood where your ancestor lived. Your search may be made easier if your ancestors settled amongst their own kind as to ethnic origin, and language. Often these ethnic neighborhoods also shared a common religion.

Where Are the Church Records?

You may find the church records pertaining to your ancestors at the church where the event occurred, or you may have to do a bit of sleuthing. If the church of your ancestor's life is still extant, this is the place to start. The records may be still there. If that church *is* no longer in operation, the records may be in any one of a number of places: a neighboring church of the same denomination to which members of the defunct parish transferred allegiance, or a central denominational archive. Many of these archives are now with denominationally associated colleges. Sometimes, church records leave the control of the denomination altogether and can be found at a local or regional library or genealogical or historical society library. One place to always check is the Family History Library (FHL) catalog at http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Library/FHLC/frameset_fhlcasp . The FHL has an extensive collection of filmed church records from around the world.

Do not forget to look for versions of a church's records in print, e.g. books of transcripts and extracts of church records. Search for these in the FHL online catalog and by using WorldCat, http://www.worldcat.org, and the online catalogs of libraries in the area of the church in question.

Finding original church records may be only half the battle; there is also the question of access. Remember, church records are private records. Unlike a government, there is no obligation for a church to open its records to the public. Another issue is availability of staff to search and record church records, especially true for individual parishes. Their staff is often very busy, and your genealogical quest is far from their first priority. Openness or closure of records varies from parish to parish and from diocese to diocese. When you find the original records off limits, look for alternatives such as filmed or printed versions.

Many counties in Ireland have one or more Heritage Centres that have indexed most if not all of the church records available for their jurisdiction. A list of these centres can be found at http://www.ireland.com/ancestor/fuses/address/index.fm?fusesection=manyaddress&LocDescID=3

History's Effect on Church Records

Knowing the history of the time and place of the event for which you are searching in church records will help you to conduct a more successful search and to better interpret what you find. If the church was the established church, i.e. the state sponsored religion of the country, more records will likely be available. However, if the denomination was suppressed in some way, its records may be quite scarce during that time period of suppression, witness Roman Catholic records up to the 1820's or so in Ireland. If the government bestowed certain civil privileges on members of the established church, then your ancestor's name on their roles may point to expediency rather than a faith alliance: witness Roman Catholic names appearing on Church of Ireland records. Do not forget that there were government established religions in several North American colonies prior to the Revolution. Civil upheavals could wreck havoc with church records; witness the loss of a significant portion of the Church of Ireland's records stored at Four Courts during the Irish Civil war.

Religion and Family History

Consult church records for more than their genealogical value. For many of our ancestors religion and the institutional church were important parts of their life and of their community. To appreciate just how important, look at the history of the church and its role in society at the time. There have been some dramatic shifts as to how a given denomination and religion in general fit into society over time. In terms of the records themselves, church minutes may provide the best window into how community members interacted with the church. Here we can see the much more personal interaction between the individual and the church community or at least with its leaders.

Where to Learn More

As with any key genealogical record type, there is more to learn about church records than can be conveyed in one article. There are several places you can turn to learn more about church records. Almost any good general genealogy book will have a chapter on church records. Especially good are the relevant chapters in Val Greenwood's *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*, and in Szucs and Luebking's *The Source*. This latter work lists the major archives, repositories and record keeping practices of major American denominations. For an Irish genealogy perspective, an excellent overview of the topic is given in Radford and Betit's "Church Records" chapter in *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*. This gives methodology guidance, considers the key elements of many denominations separately, and provides an excellent bibliography. James Ryan's *Irish Church Records* is also worth visiting as is his Irish Records book. John Grenham, in *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors*, provides an invaluable resource with his "Roman Catholic Parish Registers" chapter that details what records are extant and where these may be found for each parish arranged by county and supported by parish maps of each county. In *A Guide to Irish Parish Registers*, Brian Mitchell lists Irish parish registers for most denominations and how to locate them. He further correlates them with the civil parish and with the maps relating to the householders' index to Griffith's Valuation.

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Irish Church Records Information on IGSI Website

Do you need a handy reference to important dates related to church records in Ireland, the content of church registers, or a list of major repositories for Irish Church records? Now, you can find that and even more information on the IGSI website, http://www.IrishGenealogical.org.

We thank David Rencher, AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA, the guest speaker at the August 2007 quarterly meeting of the Irish Genealogical Society International, for his permission to post the handout information from his talk on Irish Church Records.

This information is in the Members Section of the website. Login to the Members Home Page to find the link to the handout.

We plan to add more research aids in the coming months.

Irish Immigrants Among Three American Minority Religions

by Dwight A. Radford

The Irish Genealogical Society International thanks Dwight Radford and the journal, *The Irish At Home and Abroad*, for permission to reprint the following article which appeared in The Irish At Home and Abroad, volume 5, number 2, 2nd Quarter 1998.

Immigrants from Ireland to America frequently belonged to various minority religions. The records of these denominations may help to document the immigrant, his or her family and origins in Ireland. Examples of Moravians, Mormons, and Shakers have been chosen for this article because they represent three distinct patterns of migration and membership in minority religions. The Irish joined the Moravians in Ireland and came to America as Moravians. In contrast, the Irish joined the Shakers after they came to America. Irish immigrants often joined the Mormon church in England, Scotland and Wales before coming to America.

These religious groups had specific geographical settlements in America. Historical background material is available for each minority group in addition to the contemporary records created by the churches. These groups included Irish immigrants of both Catholic and Protestant backgrounds. The Shakers are now almost defunct. In contrast, Mormons have grown from a minority religion in the nineteenth century to a worldwide church of ten million members in the late twentieth century.

These minority religious groups demonstrate how religion, history, migration patterns, and genealogy come together in the study of Irish immigrants. Even if the researcher's ancestors belonged to the Catholic church or a mainstream Protestant denomination, a relative may have belonged to a minority religion. Within the records of minority religions vital information, such as birth places in Ireland or parents' names, is often preserved.

Moravian Church (United Brethren)

Ireland

The Moravian Church originated in Eastern Europe and was established in Ireland in 1746 through missionary efforts from England. This denomination had a few congregations in Ireland many members from which immigrated to America. Many Moravians lived together in organized settlements where they were self-sufficient.

The number of Moravians in Ireland during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is uncertain, but John Taylor Hamilton's *A History of the Church Known as the Moravian Church* places the number at 4,673 in 1824 and 5,000 in 1834. The strength of the Moravian Church was in Ulster with congregations in Dublin and Corofin, County Clare.

County	Civil Parish	Congregation
Antrim	Ballinderry	Ballinderry
Antrim	Belfast City	Belfast
Antrim	Ahoghill	Graeehill
Cavan	Drumgoon	Cootehill
Down	Kilkeel	Kilkeel
Down	Hillsborough	Kilwarhn
Dublin	Dublin City	Dublin
Londonderry	Arttea	Gracefield

Table 1. Moravian congregations in Ireland for which records survive.

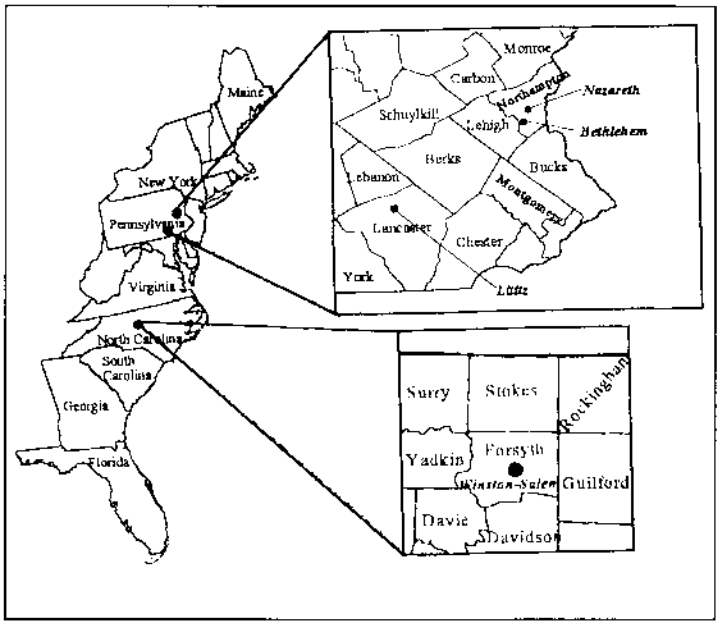
The Moravians kept records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Congregations kept a Congregation Book which may contain a list of members and their families, details on movements or emigration of church members. Some congregations kept a diary containing information on services held, absences of members, as well as arrivals, departures and deaths of members.

The ministers' diaries often contain biographical sketches of deceased members and immigration information. Moravian registers of Ireland are on microfilm at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland in Belfast. For details about records see, *An Irish Genealogical Source: Guide to Church Records*. There are no surviving records of the Corofin, County Clare congregation which dispersed at the time of the 1798 Rebellion in Ireland.

United States

Moravian immigration to America took root in Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Moravian immigrants of all nationalities first located in the settlements at Forsythe County, North Carolina and the communities of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz, Pennsylvania. Records from these communities can indicate a member's congregation of origin.

The Moravians originally came to America not as colonists but as missionaries to the Native Americans among whom they established missions as early as the 1730s. With communities established through mission work, members immigrated and the settlements grew. Among the immigrants were many



Centers of Moravian Immigration. Map created by Wade Hone. Published courtesy of Dwight A. Radford

Irish-born Moravians, although the Irish Moravians were a minority within the church.

Most Moravian Church records of births/ baptisms, marriages and deaths will not list the birth place of the member. The record which may provide this information is called a "memoir." Memoirs are similar to eulogies; before death a person may have had a memoir written about his or her life and service to the church. If a memoir was not written before death, the minister could have written one after the death of the member.

The Moravian Archives in both Bethlehem and in Winston-Salem conduct genealogical research for a fee. Both repositories have gathered the births/baptisms, marriages, burials, minutes and memoirs for the congregations in their areas. If a record other than the Memoirs is needed, it is important when contacting the archives to specify where an ancestor lived so that the appropriate records can be searched.

Pennsylvania

The three major settlements of Moravian immigrants in Pennsylvania were Bethlehem and Nazareth in Northampton County and Lititz in Lancaster County. Immigrants would often settle in this area only to later migrate to other parts of the United States. Abstracts of the memoirs for these congregations were published as "burial" records and are available through the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City.

The "burial" records for the Bethlehem and Nazareth communities were published in *Gravestone Inscriptions in Moravian Graveyards in Nazareth and Bethlehem and Some Church records, 1742-1904* (FHL #384711). The Lititz cemeteries have been transcribed in Abraham Reinke Beck's *The Moravian Graveyards of Lititz, Pa., 1744-1950* (FHL #20371 item 17) and in *Record of All the Interments on the Burial Grounds of the Moravian Congregation at Lititz, Lancaster County, from 1748-1820* (FHL#20371 item 13).

North Carolina

Forsythe County had many Moravian communities dating from 1753. It would be inaccurate to state that they were all of Eastern European origin. Some families listed as born in England or Canada may actually have had their original roots in Ireland. This should be considered when researching in Moravian records, especially the Memoir Cards and the Minute Books.

The Memoirs for the Forsythe County, North Carolina congregations are at the Moravian Archives in Winston-Salem. The memoirs for non-Germanic people have been translated from the original German. All of the North Carolina Memoirs are indexed at the Archives. The index is completely cross-referenced in terms of married women. The following are examples of Irish-born Moravians' memoir cards:

> Brietz, Margaret (nee Marrow), b. 02 Jan. 1829, Magherafelt, Derry Co., Ireland; d. 14 Jan 1886, Salem; m. Charles G. Briety, 1857.
>
> Douthit, John (Sr.). b. 09 May 1709, Coolrain, Ireland; d. 22 Feb 1784, Hope, NC; m. Mary Scott, 1738; 11 children.
>
> Mack, Mary (nee Grant).b. 01 Aug 1755, Balhnderry Co., Antrim, Ireland. Called to service in W.I. [West Indies], 1799 & to marry Hanan. Trying trip, including cap-

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ture by Irish rebels, m1. J. Hanan; m2. Jacob Mack.

Another source for immigrant origins is the minutes of the North Carolina congregations; minutes dating 1752-1879 have been published in the series Records of the *Moravians in North Carolina*. These minutes mention Irish families and sometimes the congregation in Ireland from where they came. They are indexed. Some examples of the Irish identified in the published church minutes are:

> November 8, 1826. John Spence, the journeyman tailor who is working for Br. Charles Levering, was formerly a Society Brother at Gracehill, Ireland. ("Salem Board Minutes," Volume VIII (1823-1837), p. 3777).

> December 27, 1840. ... In the evening there was a final meeting of these festival days in which the married Agnes Jane Whicker, m.n. Morrow, was numbered among the nonresident section of the congregation. She was baptized and confirmed in Ireland in the Episcopal Church and became acquainted with the Brethren's congregation before she migrated to America. Here in Salem where she has relatives (Br. and Sr. Waterson) she lived a long time as a single person...("Diary of the Congregation in Salem," Volume IX, (1838-1847),p. 4526).

The printed minutes are available on microfilm through the FHL:

Volumes	Years	FHL Films
Vols. 1-5	1752-1792	#1321198
Vols. 6-9	1793-1847	#1321210
Vols. 10-11	1841-1879	#1321211

Latter-day Saints (Mormons)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons or LDS Church) headquartered in Salt Lake City, Utah, began sending missionaries to Ireland in 1840. Mormonism was a new religious tradition founded in 1830 in New York State. The LDS Church was of neither the Catholic nor the Protestant tradition.

The church's early missionaries were not successful in converting large numbers of converts in Ireland; however, they found greater success in England, Scotland and Wales. It was in these countries that large numbers of Irish-born joined. LDS Church records of this second country may hold the key to identifying an Irish immigrant's birth place.

Unlike other religious organizations, LDS converts were expected to immigrate immediately to Church headquarters in Nauvoo, Illinois (from 1839-1846), and subsequently to Salt Lake City, Utah (1847+). Upon arrival in Utah, the converts either determined by themselves or were assigned by Church leaders to settle in numerous LDS settlements established in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Alberta (Canada) and northern Mexico. Many Mormons worked in mining and railroad camps/towns. In fact, much of the Central Pacific and Utah and Northern Railroads were constructed using LDS contractors and laborers.

The average convert to the LDS Church was usually married with young children. One or two siblings of the couple may have also joined. In this case it may be that out of all the branches of a particular family, the LDS branch will have preserved the birth place in Ireland. For this reason, it is important for the descendants of Irish families who spent time in Great Britain to consider LDS records in their research efforts. Even today, the oldest continuous Mormon congregation is not in Utah but in Preston, England.

Not all converts remained Mormon, nor did they all emigrate. Many converts were "cut off" (excommunicated) for various reasons while others drifted away from the faith. Even if an ancestor was excommunicated, a birth place and parentage may have been recorded in the records.

An LDS congregation may be categorized as either a ward or branch. A branch is the smallest organized local unit in the Church. A ward has a more formally developed organizational structure. In Great Britain, many of the congregations were branches for decades due to the fact that members were expected to emigrate thus depleting the congregation of its leadership. Wards and branches together are grouped into stakes. If an area only has branches, as was common in nineteenth century Great Britain, they are grouped into districts.

Due to Mormon doctrine concerning the keeping of genealogies, there are many sources available to document members. LDS records and resources are available through the FHL or at the

LDS Church Historical Department. The FHL has published a guide to LDS research sources in *Research Outline: LDS Records*. Some of these sources are:

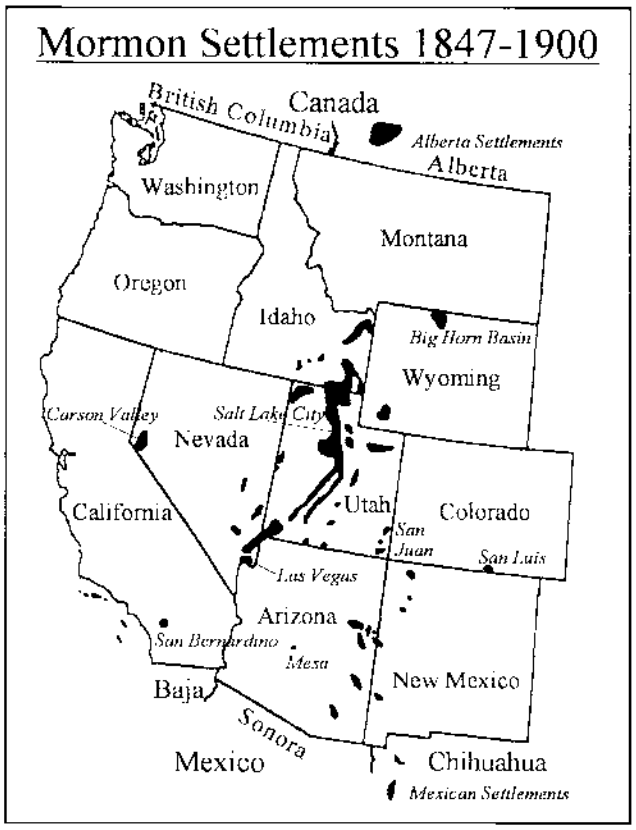
European Emigration Card Index (1849-1925): This is an index of names of persons who emigrated from European countries. Most of the persons in this index were members of the LDS Church and registered for passage through the LDS Church's Emigration Office at Liverpool, England. Most of the information from this source was compiled from the *Emigration Registers of the British Mission*.

Beginning Name	FHL Microfilm
Aaberg	298431
Broad	298432
Eagar	298433
Harrison	298434
Jongsma	298435
Michael	298436
Peterson	298437
Smith, P.	298438
Whilshire	298439

Bishops' Report of 1852: Officially named the *Registry of Names of Persons Residing in the Various Wards as to Bishops' Reports*, this source will locate families who settled in early Utah, many of whom were from Great Britain. This report can be utilized to locate an immigrant family and identify the congregation to which they belonged soon after immigration (FHL #823831).

Congregation Records: There are two types of congregation records: membership records and minutes of meetings. The vast majority of membership records are available on microfilm at the FHL, but the LDS Church Historical Department does have numerous membership records that the FHL does not have. Minutes of meetings are only available at the LDS Church Historical Department. Since 1877, the LDS Church has provided standardized forms for membership records, and from this time birth places are often given in the records. Baptisms are performed only when the candidate has reached at least the age of eight.

Early Church Information File: This is an index to names found in over 1,000 sources which concern LDS members. Included in this index are membership records, histories of wards and branches, family histories, local histories, journals, missionary records, periodicals, cemetery records and immigration records.



Map created by Wade Hone. Published courtesy of Dwight A. Radford

Journals: Journals (diaries) were kept by many early LDS members and may detail their conversions to the religion and some of their genealogies. Since many early converts joined the LDS Church against the wishes of their families, these journals can often provide some insights into the family dynamics. Also, journals may list where relatives who did not join the faith immigrated. Numerous repositories in Utah house collections of early Mormon journals. The largest collection is at the LDS Church Historical Department. Two catalogs of deposited journals are Davis Bitton's *Guide to Mormon Diaries* and *Autobiographies and Name Index to the Library of Congress Collection of Mormon Diaries*. Both books can be viewed on microfilm at the FHL (FHL #1059488 item 2), however, they are not up to date. Bitton's guide is also available on Infobases' LDS Family History Suite™ CD-ROM.

Journal History of the Church (1830-1973): This is a scrapbook type chronological compilation including a potpourri of information about thousands of early LDS members. Most of the information was extracted from unindexed diaries, correspondence and newspaper

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articles. The *Journal History* is available on microfilm at the FHL (Index, FHL #1233503-550 and #1255971-980).

Membership Card Index: Also known as the "Minnie Margetts File," it indexes some early congregation records from England, the United States, Mexico and Australia from the 1830s to the 1930s. The *Membership Card Index* is on microfilm at the FHL (#415443-457).

Black's *Membership of the Church*: Susan Easton Black's fifty-volume work *Membership of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1830-1848* includes biographical sketches of early members of the LDS Church and is available in Infobases' LDS Family History Suite™ CD-ROM. This index was compiled from secondary sources and contains errors.

Patriarchal Blessings Index (1833-1963): Members of the LDS Church can receive a blessing from a church patriarch. Records generated in the process may provide the person's birth date, birth place, parents' names, date of blessing and place of the blessing. Access to the blessings is restricted to direct descendants, but the index to the genealogical information has been compiled and microfilmed (FHL #392631-96).

Temple Index Bureau (TIB): This is a unique LDS source which indexes temple work performed by LDS members between 1842 and 1970. The TIB is on microfilm at the FHL but is restricted because there are names of living persons in this collection. The TIB contains about 30 million names. The information for deceased persons is being extracted and added to the International Genealogical Index (IGI) which is open to the public.

RLDS Church

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (RLDS Church) consisted of Latter Day Saints who did not migrate west to Utah in the 1840s. These members reorganized the church in 1860 based on doctrinal differences with the Utah LDS Church particularly concerning church leadership and the doctrine of polygamy. The RLDS Church is now headquartered in Independence, Missouri.

Susan Easton Black's *Early Members of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints* (six volumes) contains biographical sketches and is available in Infobases' LDS Family History Suite™ on CD-ROM. RLDS congregation records are on microfilm at the FHL.

Map created by Wade Hone. Published courtesy of Dwight A. Radford

The RLDS Church sent missionaries to Utah in the 1860s. Among their converts in the Intermountain West were many Irish immigrants who had originally joined the LDS Church in Great Britain. Irish birth places may be preserved in the RLDS Church records if they are not preserved in the records of the LDS Church. For example, Black's work lists William M. Gibson, born 1821 (1822) in Wicklow Down, Ireland. He was baptized into the RLDS Church in Salt Lake City in 1869 and migrated to San Bernadino, California, where he worked with the congregation

Shakers (United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing)

The Shakers were a communal religion which arrived in America in 1774 from England. The faith advocated a communal lifestyle, pacifism, and celibacy for all members. Celibacy is probably what Shakers are most remembered for in American history. Celibacy was expected of married couples who joined the church. Men and women lived apart in separate houses in the communes.

By the mid-1800s, the communal colonies stretched from Maine to Kentucky and encompassed some 6,000-7,000 believers. Church growth came from taking in children as well as adult converts. Due to the lifestyle of the Shaker communities, they attracted many members, but numerous people left the communities as well. Irish immigrants were among the members; many non-member Irish also lived and worked among the Shakers. Those Irish-born who were Shakers joined in America.

Persons from all walks of life were attracted to the Shaker communes. One interesting case is Emily Brannan (1805-1881) who spent her life in the Enfield, New Hampshire commune. She was the daughter of Lord Dunraven of Ireland. On the other hand, impoverished or disabled Irish among others were

regularly taken in and cared for by the Shakers. The Shakers did not pressure people into joining the communes.

Due to the unique arrangement where Shakers employed and housed non-members, an Irish immigrant who never joined may be found in their records. Among adult converts were single women who had no means of support. Transient converts or residents were known as "Winter Shakers," families who had fallen on hard times. They would often come to the Shaker communities in the winter only to leave when times got better. Thus, an Irish immigrant may have been associated with the Shakers for either a short while or for a lifetime. If an ancestor or an ancestor's family is known to have lived in a township or community where there was a commune, the Shaker records may be worth investigating for clues to the family history.

The Shakers often took in and raised orphans or children of parents who could no longer support them. Although many of these children stayed and lived in the communes, others left and never returned. Other children were sent to the Shakers by their parents to learn a trade. Their records often mention the fact that a member was taken away by parents.

Shaker Communities:

State	County	Community	Existence
CT	Hartford	Enfield	1790-1917
FL	Osceola	Narcoossee	1896-1911
GA	Camden	White Oak	1898-1902
IN	Parke	W Union (Busro)	1810-1827
KY	Mercer	Pleasant Hill	1806-1910
KY	Union	South Union	1807-1922
MA	Berkshire	Hancock	1790-1960
MA	Worcester	Harvard	1791-1918
MA	Middlesex	Shirley	1793-1908
MA	Berkshire	Tyringham	1792-1875
MA	Berkshire	Savoy	1817-1825
ME	York	Alfred	1793-1932
ME	Cumberland	Sabbathday Lake	1794-present
ME	Cumberland	Gorham	1808-1819
NH	Grafton	Enfield	1793-1923
NH	Merrimack	Canterbury	1792-p resent
NY	Livingston	Groveland	1836-1895
NY	Columbia	Mt. Lebanon	1787-1947
NY	Albany	Watervliet	1787-1938
NY	Wayne	Sodus Bay	1826-1836
OH	Cuyahoga	North Union	1822-1899
OH	Warren	Union Village	1806-1912
OH	Montgomery	Watervliet	1806-1900
OH	Hamilton	Whitewater	1824-1916

Records

Shaker Membership Card Index: This index lists many members in New England as well as other Shaker communities. It was compiled from various sources including church records and cemetery records. These cards can contain birth and death places and dates, admittance and transfers from the community, and apostasies. The card index is at the Western Reserve Historical Society Library, Cleveland with copies at the FHL:

Name on Cards	FHL #
A-Butler, Ja.	934620
Butler, Je. – I	934621
J – Sering, A.	934622
Sering, D. Z	934623

Membership cards vary in their content. Some provide exact birth places while others only give vital information or when members joined. Some Shaker records will tell the origins of a member's parents, even when the member was born in the United States. One example is of Mary McBride. A biographical sketch of her from the Union Village, Ohio, community reads as follows:

> Mary McBride born in Baltimore, Maryland, 1832. Entered Whitewater Shaker So. 1852. Moved to Watervliet So. 1863, and to Union Village, 1900. Was second Eldress at Watervliet So. Father's name, Denis, born in Londonderry, Ire-

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'Irish Immigrants Among Three American Minority Religions' continued from page 174

land. Mother's name, Mary, American born, but do not know her birth place.

Shaker Collection at the Western Reserve Historical Society (1723-1952): This is a vast collection of records from the various communities. Records are deposited at the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, Ohio. These records are on 52 rolls of microfilm, and a set is at the FHL. Two easy ways to access this collection in the FHL Catalog are: (1) the Locality Catalog under the title of "United States -Church Records," and (2) the Subject Catalog under "Shaker - History." One important index to memberships is also included in this collection as Shaker Membership Card Index (FHL #1550582).

Resources

Brigham Young University:
Harold B. Lee Library
Provo, UT 84602, USA
Internet: http://www.lib.byu.edu/

Daughters of Utah Pioneers:
300 North Main Street,
Salt Lake City, UT 84103, USA
Internet: http://www.dupinternational.org/

Family History Library
35 North West Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150, USA
Internet: http://www.familysearch.org/

LDS Church Historical Department:
50 East North Temple,
2nd Floor, East Wing
Salt Lake City, UT 84150, USA
Internet: http://historyresearch.utah.gov/links/other.htm

Moravian Archives
41 West Locust Street
Bethlehem, PA 18018, USA
Internet: http://www.moravianchurcharchives.org/

Moravian Archives
Four East Bank Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101, USA
Internet: http://www.moravianarchives.org/

Public Record Office of Northern Ireland
66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland
http://www.proni.gov.uk/

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Historian's Office:
Independence, MO 64051, USA
Internet: http://www.cofchrist.org/history/default.asp

Western Reserve Historical Society Library
10825 East Boulevard
Cleveland, OH 44106-1788, USA
Internet: http://www.wrhs.org/index.php/library

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Brian Mitchell is the Manager of the Derry Genealogy Centre (since 1982); contributor of articles to family tree magazines such as Irish Roots, Family Tree Magazine and Ancestors; lecturer at conferences in Canada, USA and Ireland; and the author/editor of over 20 books on family history, local history and emigration.

Catholic Church Records: the Ties That Bind

by Kathy Lund

Genealogists seek records that tie people together in families. Sources that do this best are family oral history; modern censuses; birth, marriage, and death certificates; and church records.

Why Use Church Records?

Irish researchers face major problems using some of these best sources. The nineteenth century censuses in Ireland were destroyed either deliberately or by accident. Only a few fragments survive. By sheer luck those who inherited research conducted prior to 1921 may have data from those censuses, but for most of us it is a lost opportunity. Civil Registration of births, marriages, and deaths began in Ireland in 1864, long after many of our ancestors left. There are civil registers of Church of Ireland marriage records from 1845, a help for some. These may be worth a search even for Catholic ancestors. Since few early Irish genealogical sources remain, church records assume greater importance.

What Are Catholic Church Records?

Catholics are fortunate in belonging to a universal, hierarchal institution that preserves its sacramental records. Kept primarily at the local parish level they are often copied for diocesan archiving. Remember: these are private records. Access can be withheld or facilitated at what can seem the whims of parish secretaries, priests, and local bishops! Be discreet; be courteous; be patient.

Catholic records are generally limited to sacramental events. Baptisms and marriages make up the bulk of records and may be recorded chronologically in a single book or in separate volumes. Lists of First Communicants or Confirmands offer little useful information other than the general location and age of persons at that date. Even then, family relationships are not given. Occasionally there may be burial records, a parish census, or an historical note of interest. The format varies from free-form text to a more modern standardized form. Each has its strengths and weaknesses for the genealogist. In the free-form style, a priest may include more information, signatures, etc. or not! In the standardized style, there is a greater chance that required information will be inserted. Regrettably, some priests did not seem to mind leaving blank spaces.

Details in the records seem to follow cultural norms, but marriages normally contain the most information. For example, Spanish Californian and French Canadian marriage records are far more informative than those in English-speaking areas. They normally give the date, the names of the bride and groom and their parents, whether the parents are deceased, their parish, and witnesses — and sometimes their relationships. If one party is widowed, the name of the deceased spouse replaces the parents' names. Information that a parent has been widowed can be crucial in distinguishing among people with similar names. The records show if a bride or groom is under the age of majority and may give the ages and occupations of the contracting parties. Best of all, such records allow for signatures by the couple and the witnesses able to sign. While many natives could not write, many immigrants could. Do not assume the priest is correct in stating that the parties could not sign; he may have been overly meticulous about his books. Often the people will have signed other records!

In the English-speaking areas of Ireland, Canada and the United States the information is skimpier. Often only the names of the couple and the witnesses - along with the signature of the priest - appear. Though this can vary. Researchers may be shocked at the number of "mixed" marriages in the Catholic records of the countries of immigration. Most often the bride is Catholic and the groom either non-Catholic or, more rarely, non baptized.

Ethnic parishes in America may have followed their European cultural traditions. A Polish-American priest in Pennsylvania recorded the deceased's birthplace in a burial record. Unfortunately, those parish books are available strictly to parish staff.

Baptismal records are the next best Catholic source. They regularly cite the date, the person's name, the parents' names - including the mother's maiden name - and the names of the sponsors. Sometimes the birth date is included. Baptisms of Native Americans and slaves may include only the new "Christian" name with no reference to a surname, tribe, or owner. In the case of a convert, the parents' names are usually omitted but the former religion is mentioned. This can be a clue for further research. Look for a subsequent or earlier marriage of the convert to a Catholic.

Conversion or abjuration was often expected in a "mixed" marriage! Marginal notes may mention the date and place of a subsequent marriage, confirming relationships or opening up a new geographical area for a collateral line.

Burials are not a sacrament so their records are scarce in the English-speaking culture; many did not commence until after the institution of civil death records. In Quebec, however, they were routine. Until the 1930s, the church records were the official provincial records. Sometimes coroner inquests are included in the parish registers. Many children died; their burial records give their names and age, their parents' names, and the date and place of burial, normally the parish cemetery. For married persons the marital status (i.e. widow) and the name of the surviving or deceased spouse will be mentioned in place of the parents. If a person died in another area but is being buried in the parish, the place of death is normally given.

While not church registers, cemetery or sexton's records can be extremely helpful in linking families, especially collateral lines. In larger cities these are kept by the diocese and are far more informative than gravestones. Have you ever puzzled over the identities of those sharing a small grassy spot with your ancestors? Often they are in-laws, cousins, or neighbors from "the old country." For children who died as infants, this may be the only trace of their existence. A burial date can lead to a death record that may lead to another generation... and so on.

Where Are the Records?

How can you access Catholic Church records? In Canada and the United States, you must determine exactly where the person lived. There are no diocesan-wide indices although civil records may pinpoint a location in later years. Many Irish came through Canada prior to entering the United States. Do your people show up first in upstate New York or anywhere along the Canadian border? Is Canada a birthplace listed on the census records of your family? It is worth checking for a migration trail. If your ancestors married in Quebec, key finding aids are the Loiselle and Rivest marriage indices, available from the LDS Family History Library. Fiches are at the Minnesota Genealogical Society library. French-Canadians have genealogical volumes by Tanguay and Jette to narrow their search. Use these with the usual caveat about printed secondary sources.

If the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) Family History Library in Salt Lake City filmed the registers for that time period and place, you can do a keyword search for "Catholic Church registers" and the place. For a list of Catholic and non-Catholic Irish church records at LDS check: http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/county/idspars.html. Be aware it may not be complete. Most of the Catholic registers from Quebec, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are held at the LDS Library and are accessible through your local Family History Center for a small fee. Holdings of the Ontario registers are spottier. Several large U.S. Archdioceses have allowed LDS to film their records prior to the early or mid-20th century. Irish Catholic registers are not commonly held, but check just in case.

If the U.S. film you need is not available, check the most recent edition of a finding aid such as Virginia Humling's *U.S. Catholic Sources: a Diocesan Research Guide*. Organized by state and then diocese, it lists areas included in each diocese, archivists, contact information, fees, and miscellaneous details. You may be able to search at an archive yourself or hire a trusted researcher there. The genealogical societies in Canada can be very helpful in providing similar information. With a smaller population to cover, most Canadian genealogical groups are happy to help and may even do look-ups for you.

When you are ready to search in Ireland, recall that prior to 1922 our immigrant ancestors lived in a united Ireland. Catholic Church jurisdictions were not as clearly defined as they are in the United States and Canada. They freely crossed county lines, for example. Because the church was outlawed by the Penal Laws during much of the 18th century, most registers begin around the 1820s and are not common in some areas until decades later! Often, a fee is charged for an online search of the records. Films of Irish church records can be difficult to use. The records are brief, with many abbreviations and inconsistent spelling of townlands and many en-

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'Catholic Church Records' continued from page 178

tries may be crammed on a page. Your best option may be to hire a search.

The county Heritage Centres in the Republic of Ireland have produced databases of sacramental registers made available to them. To search, you need only the county location, not a specific parish. If you have enough information to distinguish your family from others, this works beautifully. Unfortunately, some Centres were under-funded and have closed. *Irish Origins* (http://www.irishorigins.com) promises to have them available soon for a modest fee. Until then, the Irish Ancestor page at the *Irish Times* site (http://www.ireland.com/ancestor/browse/counties/remaps/index.htm) lists available records. They will do a limited 3-year search in a specific parish for $50. Check James Ryan's *Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History* for information on locating church records. Brian Mitchell's *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*, second edition, shows parishes and Roman Catholic dioceses. The National Library in Dublin has microfilms of the historic Irish Catholic church registers, which may not be reproduced.

Some dioceses require permission for a researcher to read the films so check before making a trip. If you cannot afford a trip, consider hiring an Irish researcher. The local parish has control of its records; due to multiple search requests and few staff, a priest may not welcome your inquiries. As mentioned earlier, rapport counts. A personal visit with pre-notification will usually trump a letter.

In Northern Ireland, databases are held by Armagh Ancestry, the Ulster Historical Foundation, and Irish World. For a fee, these agencies will check for your ancestors. Catholic records from Ulster are less numerous and tend to begin later than in the other provinces. The Public Records Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) holds microfilms of church registers but does not lend them.

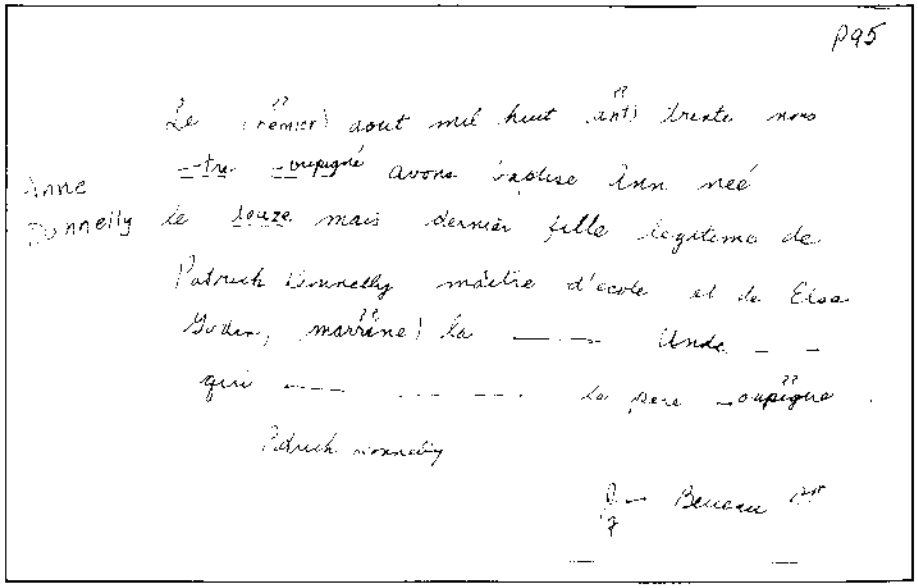
How to Search the Records?

Whenever possible, use the original records or a facsimile like fiche or film otherwise problems may arise:

1. Interpretation of names: A diocesan archivist may look only at a handy index or database. If your query information does not match exactly, you will receive a negative response. When dealing with "foreign" names, e.g., Irish in French-speaking Canada, the accepted spelling may be so mangled that O'Brien becomes Aubrey, etc. Spelling was not standardized until the 20th century and, even then, certain names have many variations. Think of Gearety, Garitty, Geherity, etc. Is it McInnis or Maguinness? Ahern or O'Heron? Some Irish have used the "O" or "Mc/ Mac" intermittently, a considerable diversion in an index or Soundex.

2. Problems with the original record: Even priests can make mistakes. They may have worked from notes made off-site and confused the entries, making godparents parents and so on. They may have transcribed a baptismal entry into the marriage book or vise-versa. Dates, especially in January, may be incorrect. Be prepared to offer arguments for your re-interpretation.

3. Problems with an index: Often the surnames (and occasionally the given name in the case of baptisms) are written in the margin as a finding aid. A busy priest or secretary may extract the wrong name. Or, a child who used a middle name or nickname as an adult may be overlooked. At Sacred Heart Church in Waseca, Minnesota, Gertrude

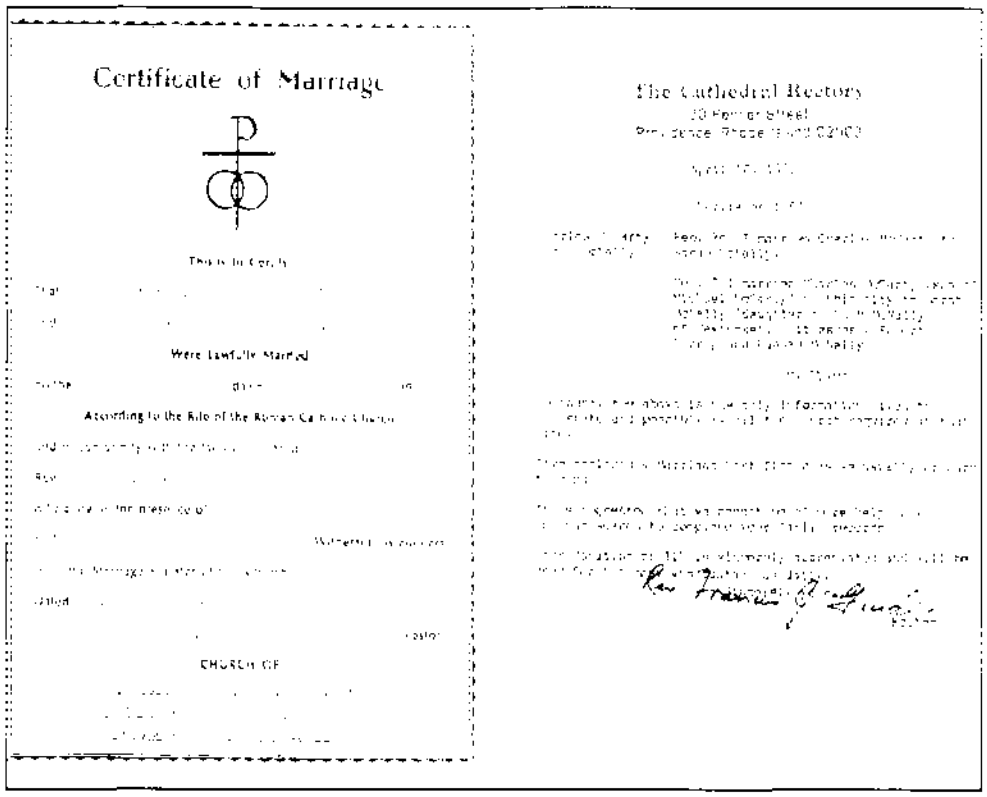

p95

Le (premier) août mil huit (cent) trente neuf
Anne Connelly le douze mais dernier fille légitime de
Patrick Connelly maître d'école et de Elisa
Gordon, marraine! la — — Anne — —
qui — — — — — — le père — soupigne.
Patrick Connelly

P — Beneau ptre

Carroll was listed in the margin as Mary. Fortunately, the parish secretary allowed the family to check the register; they recognized the entry instantly.

4. Incorrect transcription or translation: An archivist in St. John, New Brunswick, skipped a line in the text in this transcription of a baptismal record and confused the surname of the godfather Louis Godin with that of the mother. The missing line reads: "...Trainor de cette paroisse, parrain Louis..." The mother's name "Else" is actually "Alice." In the actual register we also have the father's signature, a distinguishing marker.


Certificate of Marriage

This is to Certify

Were Lawfully Married

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

CHURCH OF

The Cathedral Rectory

5. Incomplete abstraction: A parish secretary might return a standardized certificate of a baptism that does not mention the godparents or any other contextual information. Ask for a photocopy of the record when possible. Note in the following responses from the same archivist the inclusion of parental information in the letter, the different interpretation of the surname of the male witness, and the mistaken year!

6. Poor handwriting or preservation of the registers: The registers may be in very poor condition with faded ink, cramped handwriting, and moldy, torn, or burned pages. The year, marked at the top of the page, may be shredded away. You may need to resort to having a search done at a diocesan archive as some records or fiches are in such bad shape that this may yield better results.

The archivist will be more familiar with the materials and a better translator of abbreviations and the Latin or ethnic language in the text. Contrary to rumor, Latin is not always the language used in Catholic records. Ask for a photocopy, if possible, as a double check on the interpretation.

Conclusion

Catholic Church records are a great source for genealogists. They may become the foundation of your pedigree chart or may expand your knowledge of collateral lines. They offer clues on neighbors and friends. They can define life-spans. Don't neglect them!

Mary Kathleen (Kathy) Lund is a Chicago native with mostly Irish ancestry. She served on the IGSI Board from 1997 - 2007 in several positions, including as President from 2000 – 2002. She has been a Director on the Minnesota Genealogical Society Board since 2002 and chairs its Continuous Improvement Committee. Her Irish lines come from Antrim, Armagh, Clare, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Tyrone. She is still searching for her Walsh's county.

Pedigrees and Piety:
the Impact of Religious Tradition and Irish Immigrants to America

by Colleen McClain

We have all been bequeathed a religious pedigree. It is as much a part of our genealogical inheritance as our brown eyes or red hair. But how easy it is to overlook the religious affiliations that defined not only our ancestors' piety but their cultural and economic realities. For years I've been fascinated by the history of theological reflection, but I hadn't fully connected the dots between genealogy and religion until *The Septs* editor, Tom Rice, invited me to do some exploring. What were the religious perspectives our ancestors brought with them across the sea to America? How did their religious understanding affect their experience of emigration and settlement?

It seems that a religious underpinning has always been at the root of the Irish experience. Even in ancient times, Eire was an animate, ensouled land filled with "thin places" where the worlds of spirit and matter intermingled. Sacred forests, holy waters, spirit-filled rings of standing stones, and fairy realms formed the boundaries of the known world of these island dwellers.

Christianity arrived in the 400s and took deep root. By the 800s a golden age of monasticism flourished in Christian Ireland. Zealous practitioners of the faith, following in the spiritual footsteps of their ancestors, withdrew to remote, exquisitely beautiful regions where spartan, frugal simplicity was the ideal, an ideal that inspired Irish Christians for centuries.[1] Combining the tenets of Christianity with their pre-Christian spiritual focus on the magical wonder of the natural world tended to be a characteristic of Irish Christians, perhaps to this very day.

Although most of the native Irish continued to practice Roman Catholic Christianity, the European Protestant Reformation began to influence the religious practices on the island as British settlers arrived, about 4,000 by 1630, and 50,000 by 1641. By the early 1700s about 27% of the Irish population were Protestant, primarily living in the northeast and in more urbanized areas.[2]

The settlers brought a variety of religious belief systems. Anglicans from England created the Church of Ireland, or the "established church," which handled civil matters such as marriages, christenings, etc. Most Anglicans settled in more urban areas, particularly in Dublin.

Dromleg Stone Circle in County Cork. Courtesy of Colleen McClain.

Lowland Scots brought their Presbyterian faith primarily to counties Antrim and Down in the early 1600s. Some moved on to towns in the southern part of the island where the Presbytery of Munster was begun in 1696.[3] Of the one million people in Ireland in 1640 about 40,000 were Scottish Presbyterians. By 1671 they numbered about 100,000.[4] Other Presbyterians with an English Puritan background arrived with Cromwell's army in the mid 1600s.[5] Of the 35,000 soldiers who accompanied Cromwell, about a quarter remained in Ireland. Many of them married native Irish wives and converted to Catholicism.[6]

By the mid 1600s Quakers, the Society of Friends, had arrived, most coming from northern England. The Englishman, William Edmundson, set up the first Irish Friends meeting (religious service) in Lurgan, County Armagh in 1654. By the 1680s, despite efforts to encourage membership, there were only about 650 Quakers in Ireland, primarily in Counties Dublin, Laois, and Wicklow.[7] Although small in numbers, they formed a vibrant community and are remembered particularly for their valiant efforts to feed the victims of the Famine in the 1840s. Many became merchants, including the French Bewley family, founders of the Bewleys' Oriental Cafés that we still enjoy today.[http://www.mountmellick.net/history/quakers/earlydaysofquakers.htm] Also arriving in the mid 1600s were the Baptists from England. Never numerous, their numbers had dwindled to less than 2,000 by 1725.[8]

In the late 1600s French Calvinist Protestants, called Huguenots, fled religious persecution and some, primarily

Ruins of Ballymacoy Old Church in County Antrim.
Courtesy of Colleen McClean.

from the La Rochelle area, took refuge in Ireland. Most settled in towns like Portarlington, Youghal, Waterford, Cork, Lisburn, and Dublin.[7] Those who settled in the province of Ulster joined forces with their fellow Calvinists, the Presbyterian Scots.[8] But wherever they settled, they brought their expertise in linen and silk manufacture.

In the early 1700s, several hundred Palatine families of German Lutherans from the Rhineland Palatinate arrived also seeking safety from religious persecution. As noted in John Wesley's 1756 & 1789 journal entries, "... they established roots mainly in Counties Carlow, Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary and Wexford."[9]

The Methodists arrived in the mid 1700s and, like the Quakers and the Baptists, actively sought converts to their cause. By 1752 they had enough supporters to convene the first Irish Methodist Conference led by John Wesley and nine Methodist preachers. Unlike the other Protestant faiths in Ireland, however, they viewed themselves as a reform movement within the Anglican Church until 1817.[10]

The native Irish continued to practice their Catholic faith, some becoming even more dedicated to their religious identity as the increased dominance of the Protestant population fueled resentment. More often than not, they were reduced to non land holding tenants and subservient positions in their native land. About one third of the Catholic population of the island perished during the invasion of Cromwell's Puritan army between 1649-51. Others fled or were transported to Virginia or the West Indies. Two thousand Catholic landowners were forcibly moved to the province of Connacht. Most of the Catholics were not displaced but were left impoverished. The reigns of Charles II and James II saw a more favorable environment for Catholics but with the success of William of Orange in 1690, the beginning of the Penal Laws and the Protestant Ascendency, the outlook for Catholics was bleak indeed.[11]

The Protestant ethic was one of order, industry, and improvement. Changing the Irish landscape from wild forest to carefully tended farms, drained bogs, and neatly tended towns was regarded as their God-given duty.[12] To not do so, one must be inferior, even sinfully guilty of laziness. The native Irish Catholics held an entirely different ethic of leaving the land of the magical fairies in its natural state. Individualistic achievement was less to be admired than communal commitment. Dependence on God's grace was more edifying than opportunistic enterprise. Suspect of Protestant values, Catholics, although "down on their luck", nevertheless believed in the superior spirituality of their religious perspective.[13]

But even in this atmosphere of distrust and competing values, marriages between Catholics and Protestants occurred. According to Irish historian Marianne Elliott,

Timoleague Friary in County Cork.
Courtesy of Colleen McClean.

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> Mixed marriages were common, and wandering friars - so-called 'couple-beggars' - who earned a living from conducting them, drew scorn from the civil authorities and the Catholic Church alike, though only occasionally was action taken against them. By law a priest who conducted mixed marriages could incur the death penalty. This act remained in force till 1833, and was only repealed in 1870. But they were only illegal if they involved property, and all sides trod carefully.[18]

Moreover, some upwardly mobile enterprising Catholics found the Protestant theology to their liking. Prior to the 1800s, such conversions were socially acceptable and the newly minted Protestants were not ostracized by their former Catholic communities.[17] For those of lower economic status, matters of religious persuasion were sometimes less important than familial loyalty and acceptance within community. Protestants who married into Catholic families were more likely to change faith to keep the peace and vice versa. As the political history of the land brought greater and greater divisions between the Irish of all religions, intermarriage between faiths became less and less likely.

As the Protestant control of the wealth and the governance of Ireland increased, so did disdain and distrust between the faiths. When Alexis de Tocqueville visited Ireland in 1835, wealthy Protestants in Dublin spoke to him of their contempt of Catholics, regarding them as savages, while others told him of the Catholic hatred of their haughty Protestant landlords.[18]

In fact, although the ruling class was restricted to Protestants, not all Protestants were among the privileged ranks. Impoverished Protestants held much in common with their Catholic neighbors. Kerby Miller tells us,

> Both in the countryside and in towns the lower ranks of Protestants and Catholics shared numerous cultural characteristics: localism and familism; Celtic customs and superstitions; low rates of formal religious observance; an overfondness for whiskey; and strong emphasis on economic security and communal solidarity.[19]

Ruins of Derryheighan Church of Ireland in County Antrim
Courtesy of Colleen McClain.

As the Irish left their homeland to emigrate to America, religious community opened doors or closed them, encouraged or frowned on opportunities, and had a huge influence on the way in which our ancestors thought and acted.

The first large scale migration from Ireland to America began in the 1700s among the Scots-Irish of Ulster. Most were Presbyterians. By 1717 there were already thirteen Presbyterian churches established in Philadelphia and the eastern shores of Maryland. However, the new immigrants often lacked the funds to buy land in these previously settled areas. Nor were they well received by the Puritan and Quaker colonists who described them as "uncleanly, unwholesome and disgusting, a pernicious and pugnacious people."[20] So the emigrants moved inland establishing Presbyterian churches in the Pennsylvania hinterland by 1720, Virginia by 1740, North Carolina in 1755, and South Carolina in 1760. By 1775 about 200,000 had emigrated from Ulster to America.[21] The Calvinistic theology of their Presbyterian faith provided the assurance that they were a chosen people, favored and protected by God. Their tightly-knit faith communities and rigid belief systems gave them the staunch backbone (or arrogant feistiness), to defy the rigors of pioneer life.

Due to the vigorous efforts of the Ulster-born clergy, the Presbyterian Church traveled to the frontier with the emigration movement. By 1776, they had established 600 congregations.[22] But it was not enough. Presbyterian settlers kept on moving further into the back country where clergy were scarce. The tightly knit Ulster Presbyterian communities began to stray apart and were drawn into the revivalism of the 'Great Awakening' religious movement. The Ulster Presbyterian identity shifted to the more individualistic personal salvation preached by the American Methodists, Baptists, and other frontier faiths. By 1800 Presbyterian adult membership had dropped to 15,000, far outnumbered by the Baptists and Methodists.[23]

Not all emigrants from Ireland in the 1700s were Ulster Presbyterians, of

Anglican Church of Ireland in County Wexford
Courtesy of Colleen M. Clam.

course. There were also Catholic emigrants, although much fewer in number. They tended to be absorbed by the overwhelmingly Protestant religious landscape so that they abandoned their Catholic roots or became "name only Catholics."[34] Irish Anglicans also tended to assimilate and blended in among the American faith communities. Other Irish Protestants found their way to America as well. About 3,000 Irish Quakers arrived, most settling in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.[35] Twenty percent of the Methodist Traveling Preachers in America in the late 1700s were from Ireland, the largest percentage from Tyrone, especially the Castlederg area in West Tyrone.[36]

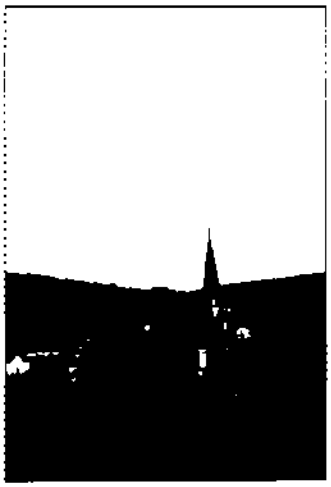
The vast majority of the immigration from Ireland took place after 1800. Irish historian, Christine Kinealy, estimates that about 10.5 million Irish emigrated from 1815 to 1911, 80% coming to the U.S.[37]

In the early 1800s the Jeffersonian ideal of tolerance toward all faiths made an attempt to welcome, or at least tolerate, newcomers to the U.S. But by the 1820s, the Jacksonian era tended to divide along ethnic and religious lines. By the late 1830s economic hard times further eroded good will, especially toward the Catholics who comprised three-fourths of the immigrants arriving in the US from Ireland after 1820.[38] Irish Catholics, with their "alien" religion and culture, were targets for the Second Great Awakening Protestant revival with its emphasis on purging the land from all sin and all that might be unpure.[39] As early as 1829, Irish Catholics in Boston were being harassed. In 1834 the Ursuline convent in Charlestown was burned. Ten years later, 20 died and hundreds were wounded in Philadelphia riots.[40]

By the 1850s, the influx of destitute Irish fleeing the Famine in their homeland increased the virulent attacks of the nativists. Nativism became a national political movement, the "Know-Nothing" or American party, rejecting any who didn't fit into the homogenous Protestant mainstream. Irish were viewed as "subhuman, violent, drunk, and, above all, a threat to Protestant America."[41] Violence toward the Irish erupted in many cities, including New Orleans where 4 were killed, St. Louis where 10 died, and Louisville where 20 were killed and hundreds wounded. Fortunately, Catholic Bishop John Fitzpatrick of Boston and Archbishop John Hughes of New York exercised wise leadership renouncing retaliatory violence thereby depriving the nativists of "combustible materials to fuel the flames of hatred and prejudice."[42]

Although anti-Irish prejudice was widespread in Protestant America, the more recently settled communities of the West tended to be more tolerant. Places like San Francisco had no entrenched longtime citizenry. Almost all were newcomers, native-born and emigrant alike. By 1867 San Francisco had even elected its first Irish born mayor.[43]

As the Irish attempted to make a place for themselves in their new home, the Catholic Church and the Democratic political party became bulwarks against nativist attacks and avenues toward assimilation. The Catholic Church provided educated priests who came to the aid of the often illiterate emi-



St. Patrick's Church of Ireland, Glenarm, County Antrim *Courtesy of Colleen McClam*

"Pedigrees and Piety" continued on page 185

'Pedigrees and Piety' continued from page 184

grants, assisted in the assimilation process by promoting American middle class values and patriotism, and lauded the successes of "good" Irish American Catholics.[34]

St Joseph Catholic Church, Tinryland, County Carlow.
Courtesy of Colleen McGinn.

For post Famine Irish immigrants the Catholic Church became the central expression of their identity. Between 1870 and 1921, the Catholic Church grew in the U.S. exponentially. By 1889, they built the official Catholic University in Washington, D.C. and by 1920 1.7 million were enrolled in Catholic parochial schools.[35]

The Irish were excluded from holding elective offices in the Democratic party until 1870; yet, in exchange for Irish votes, Democratic politicians offered aid to the destitute, employment, the possibility of upward mobility within the party, acceptance and a sense of belonging.[36]

By the early 1900s most Irish had assimilated into the American culture, at least economically and socially. But emotionally, the trauma of their diaspora ran deep: when faced with continued prejudice, it contributed to what Kerby Miller calls 'a collective, almost institutionalized homesickness', Irish-American nationalism and a "staunch, ethnocentric Catholicism."[37]

As descendants of the Irish diaspora we have inherited the effects of the faith perspectives that our ancestors brought with them. Regardless of when our forebears departed from their homeland, their religious belief systems met a new and often hostile, suspicious reception in America. How they used their spiritual understanding, how they banded together or melded into the dominant religious landscape is a legacy that we will encounter either explicitly or as an echo of a subtle whisper, our "collective homesickness." Irish vocalist, Sinéad O'Connor, who angrily ripped up a photo of Pope John-Paul II on 'Saturday Night Live' in 1992, was recently quoted as saying, "by blood and by birth I am a Catholic."[38] She may have been speaking, unknowingly, for many of us who find the remnants of old faiths still reverberating through our souls.

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18. Emmet Larkin, *Alexis de Tocqueville's Journey in Ireland, July-August, 1835*, (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1990), pp. 45, 49, 73

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38. Kimberly Winston, *The Oregonian newspaper, Thursday, July 12, 2007*

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The Irish Methodists: History and Resources

by Sue Kratsch

Irish Methodism began in England about 1738. As students at Oxford University, John and Charles Wesley, the sons of a Church of England clergyman, formed part of "The Holy Club" which met regularly for prayer and disciplined study. Due to the methodical nature of their practices, the members were given several less than complimentary nicknames. The one that stuck was "Methodists." After the brothers were ordained in the Church of England, they preached and formed small groups for worship – the beginnings of a revival and renewal movement within the established church.

John Wesley did not intend to found a formal church; his listeners were expected to maintain their ties to the Church of England. However, unlike the practice of the established church, Wesley and his followers brought the movement directly to the people, often in open-air meetings on market days, at fairs, or wherever ordinary people would naturally gather. His hearers were often those who were disillusioned with the Church of England, usually the less-privileged members of society.

Started in Dublin, the Irish Wesleyan movement spread to towns where Protestant shopkeepers and artisans resided, and to those estates which landlords had settled with Protestant tenants – particularly in Tipperary (Barker estate, Kilcooly; Otway estate, Templederry), in Limerick (Dunraven estate) and in Galway (Croasdaile estate, Clonrush). Two areas in Ulster were especially receptive to Wesley's message: the "linen triangle" south of Belfast, approximately delimited by Lisburn, Dungannon, and Newry; and a rectangle centered around Lough Erne, taking in County Fermanagh and adjacent areas.

Converts were drawn from groups most likely to be loyal to the British crown. The Orange Order, a conservative and militant Protestant movement founded in County Antrim in 1795, was formed in reaction to increased Roman Catholic legal rights as the Penal Laws were gradually lifted. The Volunteers, and later the Yeomanry, were local military organizations composed primarily of Protestants. According to David Hempton, Wesley's message "appealed to certain kinds of marginal communities with tight boundaries around them, such as the Palatine colliers of Tipperary and the soldiers in Irish garrisons." Military garrisons in Athlone, Cahir, and Limerick City were among Wesley's preaching venues.

John Wesley visited Ireland 21 times between 1747 and 1789, although he was preceded there by other Methodist preachers. As in England, his listeners consisted of members of the established Church of Ireland as well as some conservative Presbyterians and Quakers; most were of the "lower orders" of society. Conversions from Catholicism occurred only rarely.

Local worshiping societies banded together in England and Ireland during John Wesley's lifetime as the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion. Lay preachers often led these societies. Even when the leaders were ordained clergymen they did not administer the sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion nor did they perform marriages. Consequently, during this period, records of Methodists will be found in Church of Ireland registers.

Gradually the societies attracted more individuals who were not members of the Church of Ireland. The movement began to splinter after Wesley's death in 1791. Those who desired to loosen the bond with the Established church and administer the sacraments petitioned the Conference (the Connexion's governing body). Permission was granted for some locations in 1816, thus beginning the earliest Methodist sacramental records. Those who wished to retain links with the Established church formed the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Connexion in 1818; their records are found in Church of Ireland registers. These two groups reunited in 1878 although further divisions and unions occurred within Methodism. Researchers should consult both Church of Ireland and Methodist records.

Methodists traditionally organized as small classes or cottage meetings; societies, each with its own chapel; circuits, formed of a number of societies; districts; and Conference. Early baptismal registers were kept by circuit. Thus even if the exact location of a family is known, it is still necessary to know the circuit; and circuits were frequently formed and realigned. The Heavy-Smyrl booklet contains a list of Wesleyan Methodist Connexion circuit baptismal registers and their dates of coverage, 1816-1850.[1] A microfilm copy of these records is held at the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. The form called for the child's name, parents' names but not the

mother's maiden name, and the dates of baptism and entry on the register. Other notes may have been added in the margins.[1]

Before 1840, few Methodist clergy performed marriages, even within the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion; most marriages took place in the Church of Ireland. After civil registration of non-Catholic marriages began in 1845, Methodist marriages were recorded by the Superintendent Registrar of the District (who was initially required to attend the marriage) rather than by the officiating clergyman. The quarterly returns of the Superintendent, which also contain civil marriages, are held at the General Register Office in either Dublin or Belfast.

Records of burials are sparse; some Methodist chapels in Ireland had burial grounds, but most early burials were in Church of Ireland graveyards. Over the years, a number of Methodist magazines contained obituaries, sometimes extensive; others contained simple death notices; some of these have been indexed.[2] Some of these journals include *The Methodist Magazine* (1798-1821), *The Wesleyan Magazine* (1822-1839), and the Irish edition of *The Methodist Magazine* (1801-1822).

Methodists were known for their emphasis on literacy, sobriety and discipline, and for their charitable works; a few records survive from these endeavors. Records of The Stranger's Friend Society in Dun Laoghaire are an example; the registers begin in 1790 and show the names of those given assistance. They may have been of any denomination. Further details and a list of contributors to the society in 1799 were published in the *Journal* of the Dun Laoghaire Genealogical Society in 1999.[3]

Dissenters, Arminians, Palatines

Irish genealogist Nora Hickey points out that terminology used in Ireland may differ from what we would expect: "Protestant" may refer exclusively to members of the Church of Ireland, while all other non-Catholics are "Dissenters."[4] By 1790 in England, the Methodists were legally recognized as Dissenters. Under the Toleration Act, individual congregations could issue "Dissenting Certificates" signed by six or seven members to become a formal church. William Leary's booklet gives more information on these records.[5] In Ireland, Dissenters were subject to many of the same legal liabilities as Catholics. This was one of the key factors contributing to emigration.

Another term to watch for is "Arminian." Formulated by Dutch theologian Jacobus Arminius, the concept – sometimes mistakenly "Armenian" — refers to the rejection of the Calvinist doctrine of predestination. The initial title of a 1798 Methodist publication was "*The Arminian Magazine*."[6]

Beginning in 1709, German Palatinates living in England were transported from England to settle in rural Ireland,

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Other Resources on Irish Methodists

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Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) http://www.proni.gov.uk/records/church.htm

Public Record Office, Kew http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/default.htm

Check the inside back cover for our Bookstore selections which include several titles referenced in articles in this issue. Use the handy form to order by mail or go online and order at the iGSI website.

such as on the Southwell estate at Castle Matrix near Rathkeale, County Limerick. The surnames of these German Protestants were modified over time to distinctly English-sounding names: Kongh became Cook, Lorentz became Lawrence, Becker became Baker, and Berghmann became Barkman, then Hillman. By the time of Wesley's visits they had spread to Counties Limerick, Tipperary, Carlow, Offaly, Wexford, and Kerry. An Irish family with any tradition of Methodism should search the lists of Palatines, particularly The Palatine Families of Ireland.

Nora Hickey noted that, when researching Irish families, one should remember the English connection. The Irish moved between England and Ireland both temporarily and permanently – to work, to marry, to serve in the military, or as a first step in emigration to North America and other parts of the world. Examples of Irish resources to be found in England: the records of the Irish estates of absentee landlords; and quarterly muster returns of Irish yeomanry companies, which included many Protestants and Dissenters, from 1823 , at the Public Record Office at Kew (WO 13).

Methodism in North America

The Irish Palatines began leaving Ireland in 1756 and continued for thirty years or more. Methodist preachers toured North America prior to the establishment by the Irish Palatines, in 1766, of the first Methodist society, Wesley Chapel, in New York City. Later called John Street Methodist Church, it is considered the cradle of American Methodism and it is still in use today. From here the itinerant Irish preacher Robert Williams spread Methodism to Baltimore, Virginia, the Carolinas, and New England.

In 1770, a group of New York City Palatines established a Methodist colony in what is now Washington County, New York, with the help of well to do Irish immigrant Thomas Ashton, whence the name "Asbgrove" entered the annals of American Methodism. Remaining true to their loyalist sentiments in Ireland, many moved to Canada before and during the American Revolution, where they helped establish Methodism in Ontario and the Eastern Townships of Quebec.[7] Edward Dromygoole, an influential Irish Methodist thought to be from County Sligo, emigrated to Baltimore in 1770 and became a Methodist convert. He and his sons spread Methodism in Virginia and the Carolinas.

Methodists in the American colonies found it difficult to be dependent upon England for ordained clergy, even more so after the Revolution. John Wesley eventually broke ties with the Church of England by ordaining clergy and appointing two superintendents (or bishops) for the colonies. Thomas Coke, a Welshman, was one of these; he had spent several years as a superintendent in Ireland.

Prior to 1815, the majority of Irish immigrants to North America were Protestants. According to Kerby Miller, approximately two-thirds of the emigrants were Presbyterian, half the rest were Catholic, and the remainder were divided among other sects.[8] The Rebellion of 1798 and ensuing famine were factors for both Catholic and Protestant emigration in this period while religious and political concerns motivated

others to leave. Bruce Elliott describes the deteriorating economic conditions which compelled a Protestant middle-class emigration after 1815 in his book, *Irish Migrants in the Canadas*. This is a study of 775 Protestant families in the towns and on the estates of north County Tipperary (primarily the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, with some in Owney & Arra and Slievardagh) and the adjacent panhandle of County Offaly (barony of Clonlisk). Elliott provides extensive background information on their situation in Ireland and the deteriorating economic conditions which led to a chain migration to Ontario.[14] While many of this group remained in the Church of Ireland, a significant minority turned Methodists in Ireland and remained so in Canada.

Another group of Methodists from the north Cavan parishes of Annagh, Annagelliffe, and Castleterra settled in Carleton County, Ontario, Canada. Many joined relatives in the Richmond military settlement. A few Palatines were among the 1823 Peter Robinson settlers of Carleton County as well.

To summarize, the family genealogist who is searching for Irish Methodist ancestors have multiple ecclesiastical resources to check – Church of Ireland and Methodist, as well as other denominations. Other resources include British governmental records, military records, and sources related to Peter Robinson emigrants. It may be best to start with some of the resources and references cited below.

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Dr. Philip Crosslé Genealogical Collection (Part II)

by David E. Rencher, AG, CG, FIGRS, FUGA

Introduction

This article is a continuation of the description to the Dr. Philip Crosslé materials started in the last issue of The Septs. This issue addresses the massive collection of his materials deposited in the National Archives. So large is the collection that I underestimated the descriptive material and this collection will require a part three to conclude the materials in this portion.

Indexes

There is a card index in the search room of the National Archives to "the records of families and individuals not included in the catalogues and indexes [found elsewhere] and not recorded in the card indexes of the Testamentary Records, Deeds, etc. It concerns records from Chancery and Exchequer Court documents and many other sources. The cards fill one large cabinet." This index was microfilmed in 2001 by the Family History Library. The microfilm numbers are as follows:

Abercrombie - Chadwick, William
Microfilm # 2,232,810 item 2
Chadwick, William – Perrott, Elizabeth
Microfilm # 2,232,839
Perrott, Elizabeth -- Young, James
Microfilm # 2,232,840

National Archives

Bishop Street, Dublin

The National Archives of Ireland has an index to the Crosslé materials in their collection that covers primarily Chancery and Exchequer Court documents and other materials. This is in addition to the wills and administrations that are indexed in the Testamentary Card Index.

"Smith Books" and Miscellaneous Papers

This collection comprises ten (10) rolls of microfilm, often referred to as the "Smith Books," but the name is a misnomer. While the collection comprises a number of "Smith" abstracts, it is full of materials on other surnames as well. The extracts include items from Prerogative wills, Chancery Bills, Consistory Court Wills, Hearthmoney Rolls, Lists of Gentry, inhabitants of various communities, parish register abstracts and miscellaneous correspondence and notes.

Family History Library microfilm 597,132. This volume is indexed at the beginning for the names of those who have will abstracts and Chancery proceedings. The volume is paginated and specific lists, although not indexed by every name at the beginning of the volume are referenced by page number i.e. "List of Inhabitants of Armagh for 1739" is on page 113. There are also a number of linear pedigrees beginning on page 187 for the families of Usher (Waterford), Carre, Parsons (Dublin), Cosby, Colley (Antrim), White, Colclogh, Smith, Dowdall (of Drogheda), Fitzsimons, Trevor, Bagnal, Pointz, Stafford, Sands, Bolton, Magenis, Maguire, McDonnell, Taffe (Louth), Erskine, Plunkett, and Veatch (Cavan). Obviously, there are many more names associated with these pedigrees.

Abstracts in this volume include:
Prerogative Wills
Chancery Bills
Derry Wills
Hearthmoney Rolls, Co. Donegal 1662
List of Gentry in Co. Louth 1761-69
Dublin Wills
Prerogative Grants
Scottish Peerage
Ossory Wills
Raphoe Wills
Lists of Inhabitants of Armagh 1739 and 1770
Prerogative Cause Papers
Parish Register Society of Dublin extracts
Parish Register extracts from Enniskillen 1667 (Smith)
Extracts from Trinity College Library Mss. F3.23 (Dowdall & White)
Extracts from depositions 1641
Genealogy of Smith family of County Cork
Kilmore & Ardagh Grant Book
Clogher Grant Book
Derry Grant Book
Kilmore Wills
Clogher Wills
Meath Wills
Killaloe Wills
Parish Register extracts for Lisburn 1640 (Smith)
Parish Register extracts from Lurgan 1686 (Smith)
Notes on Crossley family
Dromore Wills
Cork Wills
Elphin Wills

FHL Microfilm 597,133. Abstracts are on loose pages and include in this volume:
Pedigrees for various Smith and related families, Edward Smith (New Ross, Wexford), Edward Smith (Newry, Down), Anthony Smith (Armagh), William Smith (Waterford), James Smith (Dublin), James Moore (Cavan), William Smith (Down), John Smith (Derry), Ralph Smyth (Lisburn), Hugh McKern, John Harrison (Dublin), William Houston (Roche, Co. Louth?), John

Smith (Yorkshire and Dublin), Daniel Smith (Down), Furlong Smith (Limerick), Rev. Oliver Gardner (Down), Mathias Smith (Cork?), Lieut Trevor Smith (Dublin), Hugh Smith (Down), Lieut. William Smith (Donegal), Laurence De Butts (Armagh), Brian Smith (Down), Joan Smith (Down), James Smith (Dublin), Capt. Robert Smith (Kings), Richard Gurtard (Dublin), Samuel Smith (Kings), Thomas Whyte (Cavan), Stephen White (Drogheda), Alex Gile (Lurgan), Bishop Thos. Smith (Limerick), George White (Dublin), Brent Moore (Mellifont), John Smith (Saltcoats, Scotland), John Clegston (Belfast), Ralph Rider (Newry, Down), James Chalmers (Belfast), Samuel Smith (Belfast), Samuel Smith (Belfast), Archibald Whyte (Dublin), Valentine Smith (Dublin), Henry Gardner (Newry, Down), William Smith (Athboy, Meath), Rev. John Smith (Enniskillen), John Smith (Balregan, Louth), Thomas Smyth (Killtomb, Westmeath), Lt. Ralph Smith (Antrim), Darby Clarke (Dublin), Christopher Carleton (Newry, Down), Hugh Smith (Dublin), Stewart families – see also below, Andrew Stewart (Castlestewart), William Stewart (Tyrone), Henry Stewart (Tyrone), Robert Stewart (Tyrone), John Stewart (Donegal), Sir Robert Stewart (Derry), and John Stewart (Donegal).

Cork Will abstracts (Smith)

Prerogative Wills (Smith)

Chancery Bills (Smith)

Exchequer Bills (Smith)

Correspondence (Smith)

Subsidy Roll, County Down 1663 (Smith)

Newspaper clippings

Parish Register extracts Maynooth (Smith)

Parish Register extracts Lisburn (Acheson/Atkinson, Wade, Workman, Kelly and Darnel) 1668-79. Additonal extracts for the time period 1666-1740 various surnames.

Presbyterian Register extracts Lisburn 1699-1701 (Archison) Additional extracts for the time period 1701-1724

Hearthmoney Roll 1666 Co. Antrim (Smith)

Parish Register extracts Enniskillen 1667-1711 (Smith, Borland, Cooper, Watson, Cashell, Halbert, Bolten, Markell, Coulter, Findray?, Brooks, Steed, Todd, Armstrong, Canan, Roberts)

Parochial Returns for the Parish of Aghalurcher, Co. Fermanagh 1669-1718 (Smith)

Hearthmoney Roll 1662 Co. Londonderry (Smith)

Freeholders Co. Fermanagh 1745-68 (Smith)

Parish Register extracts Aghadowey, Londonderry 1808-1840 (Smith)

Parish Register extracts Desertoghill, Londonderry 1815-1823 (Smith)

Religious Census 1766 Elphin Diocese (Smith)

Religious Census 1766 Killala & Achonry Diocese (Smith)

Summonister Roll 1626 -- Session at Dungannon (various surnames)

Pipe Roll, 22 James I – Co. Tyrone (various surnames)

Extensive notes and pedigrees on the Stewart family taken from the Groves Mss.

Freeholders of County Tyrone 1685 (various surnames)

Parish Register extracts for St. Mary's Newry, Down (Shields, Seaver, Carter, continued on next microfilm)

FHL Microfilm 597,134. Abstracts are on loose pages and include in this volume:

Parish Register extracts for St. Mary's Newry, Down continued (Shields, Fullerton, Gordon, Burns, Baker, Smith, Hutchings, Woods, Waddell, Cunningham.) All entries are related to the Shields families; surnames listed are primarily the affiliated surnames of marriages.

Inquisition Armagh 20 June 1661 (Smith, Symonds and related families)

Inquisition Downpatrick 5 April 1633 (same)

Inquisiton Newry 2 June 1640 (same)

Inquisiton Monaghan 4 April 1636 (same)

Inquisition Armagh 8 September 1637 (Sacheverall)

Inquisition Monaghan 8 March 1661 (Bolton, Seaver)

Inquisition Armagh 18 April 1631 (Viscount Grandison)

Miscellaneous correspondence (Sheilds, Seaver, Templeton)

Newspaper clippings (Sievier and related families)

Genealogical descendancy (Seaver, St. George, Sarsfield, Searight, Hardy, Thompson of Newry and Thompson of Ravensdale, Carter, Waring, Turner)

Sample entry: Robert Boyd Hardy was v[icar] at Acton on 28th February 1806. He was second son of John Hardy of Cooley Hill, co. Armagh. His father was second son of James Hardy of

'Dr. Phillip Crosslé Genealogical Collection' continued on page 193

'Dr. Phillip Crosslè Genealogical Collection' continued from page 192

Drumart Co. Armagh his mother was only dau. Of Robert Boyd, Esq. of Acton Co. Armaagh. He was educated at Newry. He was m. 20th April 1836 to Anne eldest dau. Of James Searight of Castle St. Newry by whom he had 10 sons & 3 daus. viz...

6) Edward [Hardy] (6th son) d. at New York, 13 May 1882, at 37 years

Sample entry: Generation II. Andrew Thompson of Newry [Down], son William Henry Thompson, of Norfolk, Virginia, USA

Genealogical Pedigrees, Whitechurch (Loughbrickland and Carlingford), Wm Elliot (Fermanagh and Longford), John O'Donnell (Armagh), Arthur St. George (Armagh), William Semple (Letterkenny, Donegal), William Semple (Derry), Rev. William Semple (Derry), Rev. Thomas Semple (Derry), Archibald Acheson (Letterkenny), Sir William Hamilton (Tyrone), Rev. Robert Semple (Strabane), Charles Semple, Edward Semple, John Semple (Monaghan), John Taylor (Yorkshire, Eng.), John Thompson (Newry), Ross Thompson (Lawrence Town, Down), James Thompson (Newry), Robert Turner (Turner's Hill, Armagh – typescript, extensive descendancy), Richard Triddle (Cork), Zachary Travers (Cork), Alexander Torrens (Aghadowey, Londonderry), Hugh Torrance (same), Samuel Townley (Newry), William Gordon (Newry).

Parish Register extracts Lisburn Parish, baptisms 1673-1749 (Seed), marriages 1672-1761 (Seed), burials 1673-1749 (Seed) and one entry from the Lurgan parish register for the marriage of Joseph Clarke = Anne Seeds, 12 Feb 1839.

Parish Register extracts Lurgan CMB 1686-1862 (Turner)

Parish Register extracts Lisburn CMB 1667-1749 (Turner)

Will & Grant Book Diocese of Down 1817-24, William Crawford, Hugh Gabby, and Christian May.

Prerogative Grant abstract, Dudlei Tennison (Drogheda)

Cork and Ross will abstract, Margret Jenison (Ballincollie, Cork)

Cloyne Administrative bond abstract, Anne Jennison (Macrump, Cork – widow) and Rev. William Jenison (Dromy, Cork)

Pedigrees constructed from extracts from the Registry of Deeds, Dublin

Index to Chancery Bills 1617-1701 (Stephens)

Funeral Card for Marianne Sinclaire, aged 21 died 21 January 1815

Hearthmoney Roll, Co. Antrim 1666 and 1669 (Stevenson)

Hearthmoney Roll Co. Antrim 1669 typescript (Townsend and Jemison)

Parish Register extracts St. Anne, Dublin, marriages and burials 1745-1817 (Taylor)

Parish Register extracts Aghadowey, Londonderry CMB 1727-1852 (Torrence)

Parish Register extracts Desertoghill, Londonderry baptisms 1814-1865 (Torrens)

Chancery Decree abstract (Tenison, Rowe, Jeneson)

Exchequer Bills Index 1634-1700 (Thompson)

Chancery Bills (various surnames)

Chancery and Exchequer Bills (Trevor and pedigrees derived from the extracts)

Exchequer Bills (various surnames)

Registry of Deeds abstracts (various surnames)

Marriage License Bonds Indexes, all Dioceses for surname Trotter

FHL Microfilm 597,135. Abstracts are on loose pages and include in this volume:

Genealogical Pedigrees and notes on the families of: Richard Underwood, Henry Braddell, Veatch, Verner, Waddy, Murray, Wallace, Beatty, Orr, Rev. James Wallace (Strabane, Tyrone), Archibald Wallace (Antrim), Samuel Wallace (Dublin), Gertrude Wallis (Dublin), John Wallis (Dublin), James Wallace (Down), Nicolas Wallis (Dublin), William Wallace (Down), Hares Wallace (Waterford), Ralph Wallis (Dubin), Arthur Wallace (Carlow), Alex Montgomery (Donegal), Alex Wallace (Waterford), James Wallace (Newry, Down), William Wallace (Newry, Down), Abraham Wallace (Newry, Down), William Wallace (Derry), Robert Wallace (Monaghan), James Wallace (Longford), John Wallace (Dublin), William Wallace (Dublin), Wm Wallace (Crolane near Newry, Down), Robert Wallace (Tyrone)

Parish Register extracts Enniskillen, baptisms 1716-1721 (Wallace)

Parish Register extracts St. Anne, Dublin 1799-1818 (Wallace)

Dromore Will abstracts (Wallace)

Chancery Pleadings 1629-1677 (Wallace)

Derry Will Book 1786-90, 1796-99 (Wallace, Sherrard alias Thompson, Holden, Kee, Smyth)

Freeholder's Registers Co. Down 1769-95 (Wallace)

FHL microfilm 597,136. Abstracts in the beginning are on loose pages, but

later are in bound "Exercise Books" and include in this volume:

Genealogical Abstracts of various Prerogative wills, Chancery and Exchequer bills leading to the compilation of notes and pedigrees on the families of: Wallace, Welsh, Waring, Watson, Peebles, John Watson (Portadown, Armagh), John Watson (Dublin), Henry Watson (Dublin), Thomas Watson (Antrim), George Watson (Antrim), Charles Watson (Antrim), Charles Watson Senior (Blaris, Down), David Watson (Lurgan, Armagh), Robert Watson (Lurgan, Armagh), Wm Armstrong (Lurgan), Francis Watson (Armagh), John Watson (Lurgan, Armagh), Alex Watson (Antrim), Edward Watson (Antrim), Rev. John Gibbens (Marl Hill, Meath), Lancelot Watson (Newry, Down), Hugh Watson (Armagh – connection to Jane Watson = Nathaniel Peebles and Hugh Watson who came to New York, USA about 1809), Robert Watson (Kilmore, Armagh), Alexander Wooddall/Wadell (Monaghan and Down), Adam Martland (Newry, Down), John Watson (Lisburn, Antrim), George Watson (Lisburn, Antrim), Thomas Watson Sr. (Magheragall, Antrim), Nathaniel Peebles (Tyrone), and Thomas Jones (Wexford).

Parish Register extracts Lurgan baptisms 1721-1750 (Walsh/Welsh)

Parish Register extracts Kilmore, Armagh marriages 1811-1878 (Watson and connections), baptisms 1800-1887 (same), burials 1824-1896 (same).

Parish Register extracts Lisburn CMB 1665-1747 (Watson)

Card slip index to numerous Walsh/Welsh entries

Note: "**Watson Books I – III**" are not on this microfilm

Book IV Watson – Registry of Deeds extracts (Watson)

Book V Watson – Prerogative Wills, Connor Wills (Watson)

Book VI Watson – Tombstone Inscriptions, County Armagh and will extracts (Watson)

Book VII Watson – Registry of Deeds extracts (Watson)

Book VIII Watson – Registry of Deeds Land Index, County Antrim (Watson)

Book IX Watson – Prerogative Wills, Connor Wills, 1821 Census – Armagh (various surnames), Armagh Wills, Freeholders Co. Armagh, and Parish Register extracts Mullaghbrack, Armagh baptisms 1737-1763, marriages 1737-1763, burials 1737-1760, vestry minutes 1742-1760 (various surnames)

Book X Watson – 1821 Census extracts Armagh, Marriage License bonds, Will and Grant extracts (various surnames)

Parish register extracts St. Paul, New York, USA, marriages 1758-1811, burials 1802-4, and one baptism 1759 (Watson)

Parish register extracts Lurgan CMB circa 1681-1857 (Brown, Watson, Armstrong, Emmerson – Note: These are extensive for these three surnames).

Parish register extracts Kilmore, marriages 1664-1760; 1811-1858, baptisms 1645-1747; 1800-1887, burials 1661-1749; 1824-1896 (Watson, Armstrong, Potter, Obry and various other surnames included in the marriages).

Book XI Watson – Prerogative Wills, Grants, Exchequer Bills, Armagh Wills (Watson, Coulter, Conway)

Book XII Watson – Index to Judgment Rolls 1795-1809, Dublin Grant Books 1692-1823, Prerogative Wills and Grants (Watson), Exchequer Bill (Fulton v. Stewart 1790), Dublin Wills, Quaker Records 1767 – 1822, Hearthmoney Roll Co. Armagh 1665 (Watson)

Book XIII Watson – Prerogative Grants and Wills, Clogher Grant Book (Watson)

Book XIV Watson – Prerogative Wills, Exchequer Bills (Watson)

Book XV Watson – Prerogative Wills and Grants, Clogher and Cork Marriage Licenses, Exchequer and Chancery Bills, Subsidy Roll Co. Londonderry 1661 (Denny, Nesbitt, Kelly, Winder, Killikelly, Robinson, Torrens, Lambert, Butler, Moore)

Book XVI Watson – Quaker Records (Dennis, Davenport, Watson, Turner, Timmons), Tuam Wills (Broughton), Prerogative Wills (Broughton), Chancery Bills (Broughton), Prerogative Cause Papers (Broughton), Dublin Wills (Broughton), Reg. of Deeds (Broughton).

FHL microfilm 597,137. Abstracts are in bound "Exercise Books" with a surname inscribed on the cover. Included in this volume:

Book I Young – Chancery Bills (Young)

Book II Young – Exchequer Bills (Young)

Book III Young – Family pedigrees, descendancies and notes, Walter Young (Tynan, Armagh – contains a connection to John Young of Chicago, USA, Washington P. Doyle of Memphis, TN, and Decatur Doyle CSA, killed during the Civil War), Exchequer Bills (Young)

Hearthmoney Roll, Co. Donegal 1663 and 1665 (Young)

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'Dr. Phillip Crosslè Genealogical Collection'continued from page 194

Subsidy Roll, Co. Donegal 1662 (Young)

Card slip index (Young)

Book I Wood – Registry of Deeds Lands Index (Wood)

Book II Wood - Exchequer Bills, Prerogative Wills (Wood)

Book III Wood – Registry of Deeds extracts, Chancery Bills (Wood), Drogheda Wills (Hand)

Book IV Wood – Exchequer Bills (Wood), Killala & Achonry Will and Grant Books (Atkinson), Killala & Achonry Marriage Licenses (Cox, Atkinson, Rogers and various surnames), Killala Wills (various), Parish register extracts CMB St. Anne, Dublin 1719-1799 (Wood)

Book V Wood – Dublin Grant Books extracts (Wood), Parish Register extracts St. Catherine's Dublin, Vol. V, CMB circa 1636-1715 (Wood), Vol. VI Union of Monkstown, Co. Dublin 1669-1786, Religious Census 1766 (Hand and Wood), Vol. VIII Register of Derry Cathedral CMB 1642-1702 (Wood), Vol. IX Register of St. Peter & St. Kevin, Dublin CMB 1609-1761 (Wood), Vol. X Register of St. Nicholas w/out Dublin CMB 1694-1739 (Wood), various notes from Dublin newspapers, Preservation Memorials for the Dead volumes, Extracts from the Registry of Deeds, Dublin

Book VI Wood – Registry of Deeds continued. (Wood)

Book VII Wood -- Registry of Deeds continued. (Wood)

Book VIII Wood – Registry of Deeds continued. (Wood)

Book IX Wood – Registry of Deeds continued. (Wood)

Book X Wood – Chancery Bills (Wood), Derry Wills (Wood), Religious Census 1766, Parishes in County Mayo, Diocese of Tullala (various surnames – includes Catholics), Diocese of Elphin 1766 Religious Census.

Book XI Wood -- Dublin Will and Grant Books (Wood), Exchequer Bills (Wood)

Book XII Wood -- Prerogative Wills (Olmsby), Chancery Bills (Wood)

Book XIII Wood – Chancery Bills 1687-92 (Wood)

Book XIV Wood -- Parochial Returns Parish of St. Mary's Dublin 1720-1800 (various surnames), Exchequer Bills (Carpenter), Prerogative Wills (Wood), 1821 Census extracts Parish of Inniskellen (various surnames), Parochial Returns Diocese of Elphin, extensive extracts from various parishes circa 1781-1826 (various surnames)

Book XV – Landed Estates Court record extracts, 1831 and 1841 census extracts for numerous parishes in County Sligo (various surnames), Pedigree of George Wood (Sligo)

Book XVI – Exchequer Bills (Wood), Parish register extracts Diocese of Elphin (various surnames), Registry of Deeds index entries for the surname Wood

Book XVII – Exchequer Bills (Wood), Pedigree of Coronet Thomas Wood (Sligo), Bartholomew Wood (Meath), Robert Wood (Hanover Sq., London), Samuel Wood (Galway),

Book XVIII – Registry of Deeds extracts (Wood)

Book XIX – Wood Lands in County Sligo, Family pedigrees -- Thomas James Wood (Cortchill, Co. Sligo), Registry of Deeds extracts (Wood)

Book I Wilson – Exchequer Bills, Prerogative Wills and Grant Books, Chancery Bills (Wilson)

Book II Wilson -- Chancery Bills (Wilson), Typescript index to Prerogative Wills for the surname Wilson and variant spellings, Loose pages of typescript abstracts of Connor Wills (Wilson) continued on next microfilm.

FHL microfilm 597,138. Abstracts are loose pages. Included in this:

Wilson continued... Typescript abstracts of Connor Wills (Wilson), Typescript abstracts of Down Wills (Wilson), Miscellaneous correspondence, Family pedigrees Thomas Wilson (Curraghstown, Meath), Rev. Hugh Wilson (St. Nicholas w/out, Dublin), Thomas Wilson (Leeds), George Wilson (Dublin), Ralph Wilson (Limerick), Capt. Robert Hamilton (Tyrone), Charles Hamilton (Cavan, Donegal), Sir John Wilson (Donegal).

Card slip index to Wilson entries,

Prerogative Wills (Wilson)

Chancery Bills (Wilson)

Exchequer Bills (Wilson, Bell)

Calendar of State Papers (Wilson)

Typescript Index to wills for the Prerogative Court, Armagh, Drogheda, Connor, Derry, Down, and Dromore (Wilson)

Book III Wilson – Chancery Bills (Wilson)

Book IV Wilson – Prerogative will indexes and extracts (Wilson), various diocesan court wills (Wilson), loose sheet at end of volume contains pedigree of Mathew Wilder – Elinor Stewart.

Book I Wilder – Diocesan wills from various courts (Wilder), Registry of Deeds abstracts (Wilder)

Loose Pages – Exchequer Bill Books (West), 1821 Census abstracts for parish of St. John, Dublin (West), 1831 Census abstracts for parish of St. John, Sligo (West), Parish of Calry, Sligo (West), Skreen, Sligo (West), Kilmoremoy, Sligo (West), 1841 Census abstracts for the Parish of St. John, Sligo (West), Exchequer Judgment Books 1660-93 (West)

Parish Register abstracts parish of Lisburn, baptisms 1668-1684 (Wetherby), marriages 1667 (Weatherby=Taylor), burials 1671-1684 (Weatherby)

Parish Register abstracts parish of Lurgan, Armagh, baptisms 1681-1723; 1729; 1744 (Wetherby), marriages 1682-1721 (Weatherby), burials 1672-1735 (Weatherby)

Card slip index for the surname White, Wright

Parish Register abstracts parish of Lisburn, Antrim baptisms 1639-1738, marriages 1664-1711, burials 1640-1749 (White, Hayes, Hammell)

Extracts from the Quaker Records, Dublin 1679- 1837 (White)

Miscellaneous Correspondence on the families of Wright, Wrightson, Williamson, Wilkinson

Family pedigrees, Joseph Wright (Newry, Down), Joseph Chapman (Kildare), James Williams (Woodlands, Armagh with connections to Edward Williams of California and Frederick Williams of Pennsylvania USA), Solomon Williams (Wicklow)

Prerogative Will extracts (Woodlock, Wittar, Bedall)

FHL microfilm 597,139. Abstracts are loose pages. Included in this:

Book I - Prerogative Wills (Drought, Delany, Conraghy, Ruddock, Elmsly, Reddick, French, Maxwell)

1821 Census extracts Town of Cavan (Ward, O'Brien, Trevors, Swanzy)

1851 Census extracts Town of Ballinamore, Leitrim (Connoly)

1841 Census extracts Parish of Kilogunt, Leitrim (Brennan)

1851 Census extracts Town of Carrick-on-Shannon (Carly, Trimble, Brennan, Walpole)

1851 Census extracts Town of Mohill, Leitrim (Turner, Hunt, Wynne)

Diocesan wills for Killaloe, Ardagh, Dublin and Tuam (Wilder)

Book II – Prerogative Wills (Drought, Maxwell)

Diocesan wills for Killaloe (Drought), Connor (Maxwell), Down (Maxwell), Down (Maxwell)

Killaloe Marriage License Bond (Geo Knaggs = Martha Drought 1828)

Prerogative Grant Books 1690-92 (Drought and Maxwell)

Book III – Prerogative Wills (Drought, Trotter, Bristow, Wilder)

Book IV – Prerogative Wills (Bristow, Wilder, Fivey, Trotter, Drought)

Diocesan wills for Dublin, Leighlin and Meath (Drought)

Book V Prerogative Grant books 1697-1817 (Drought and Maxwell)

Diocesan Wills for Connor (Clements), Raphoe (Buchanan)

Prerogative Wills (Fletcher, Chappell, Collier, Cope, Duffe)

Exchequer Bill (Dawson v. Johnston 1733)

1841 Census extracts Parish of Larne, Antrim (Hamill, M'Clement, M'Dowell)

1851 Census extracts Parish of Larne, Antrim (Reed, M'Clement, Hilditch, Earls)

1821 Census extracts Parish of Larne, Antrim (Glasgow)

1841 Census extracts Parish of Drumgoon, Cavan (M'Kenna, Temple)

1851 Census extracts Parish of Drumgoon, Cavan (Reddy)

1821 Census extracts parish of Drumgoon, Cavan (Lepper, Parks)

Book VI – Prerogative Grants (Lloyd)

Prerogative wills (Coates, Ray, Cooke, Aubrey)

Diocesan wills Connor (Maxwell), Down (McGonigal)

Diocesan administrations Connor (Maxwell)

Freeholder's lists County Antrim 1761-95

Book VII – Registry of Deeds abstracts (various surnames)

Diocesan wills from various courts (Brown)

Book VIII – Prerogative wills (French, West, Wilson)

Chancery and Exchequer Bills (Salter v. Broughton)

Prerogative Grant entries (West)

Book IX – Exchequer Bills (Brew v. Bindon 1749, Hands v. ? 1683)

Kilmore Wills (Rev. Thos. Bell)

Chancery Bill (Mayne v. Dawson 1799-1815)

Prerogative will (Anthony Walsh 1737)

Registry of Deeds (Brew & Chartres)

1821 Census extracts (place unidentified, surnames Ouham, Boland, Finucane, Carrigg)

Book X – 1821 Census extracts Town of Ennis, Monaghan (various surnames, extensive list)

Diocesan Wills Down (Agnew, Ringland), Dromore (Wallace), Raphoe (Bryce)

Prerogative Grants (Andrew)

Prerogative Wills (Agnew, Andrew)

Exchequer Bills (various surnames)

Parish register extracts Castledermot 1701-80 (Dixon and others)

Book XI Prerogative Wills (Quintin)

Diocesan Wills Connor (Quintin)

Chancery Bills (Moore v. Palmer 1770, Montgomery v. Stewart)

Exchequer Bills (Boyer v. Boyer 1784)

Diocesan Grant Books Ferns 1661-1843 (Carty)

FHL microfilm 597,140. Abstracts are in bound volumes. The beginning of this

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The Dingle Cross Genealogical Collection continued from page 196

microfilm is a continuation of the previous set and concludes Book XI. There is no Book XII in this set. Included in this are the following extracts:

Book XIII – Includes various notes on the Power family and the following: Exchequer Bills, Benson v. Broughton 1755; Broughton v. Marny 1755; Broughton v. Lopdell 1758; Broughton v. Kelly 1763; Broughton v. Shaw 1760; Ekenhead v. Hall 1787; Kelly v. Ekenhad 1793; Bell v. Ekenhead 1800; Ekenhead v. Kelly 1798; Twomy v. Ekenhead 1799; Prerogative Wills, John Lopdell 1778; Chas Lopdell 1767; Robt Broughton 1777; John Lopdell 1731; Henry Faircloth 1787; Thomas Faircloth 1765; Thomas Close 1765; Henry Close 1742; Wm Close 1781; John Kelly 1781; Robt Kerr 1792, and Clonfert Will James Lopdell 1741.

Book XIV – Clogher Grant Books, extracts from re: Wallace and Murray. Clogher Wills, John Law 1716; John Barnside 1726; Robert Wallace 1728; Alexr Caldwell 1735; Robert Wilson 1735; Thomas Armstrong 1736; Alexr McMurry 1720/21; John Morrow or Murry 1728; David Murray 1731-2; Homer Murray 1735/6; John Murray 1742; John Bratten 1723/4; John Bratten 1728; John Irwin 1738; John Dickson 1745; George Brattan 1727; John Brattan 1730; Charles Caldwell 1723.

Books XV – XVI – do not appear here chronologically where they should.

Book XVII – Registry of Deeds abstracts for the families of Adams, Tymons and Cusack.

Book XVIII – Registry of Deeds abstracts for the families of Bryson, Lepper, and McCormick.

Book XIX – Registry of Deeds abstracts for the families of Scott and Crawford.

Book XX – Registry of Deeds abstracts for the family of Alex Henry; extracts from the index to Cork & Ross marriage license bonds 1623 – 1750 for the surname Rogers; correspondence from H.B. Swanzy in the early nineteen twenties regarding Swanzy and Rogers connections; Rogers extracts from the index to the Registry of Deeds 1708-1785.

Book XXI – Registry of Deeds abstracts for miscellaneous families. Since the records at the Registry of Deeds are still intact and can be viewed on microfilm at the PRI, from 1708 – 1929, these extracts are of limited value.

Book XXII – High Scheriffs 1814 – 1874 for all the counties of Ireland. Arranged chronologically and then alphabetically by county. Miscellaneous notes at the end of the volume about sheriffs from various counties scattered with additional lists of names from the 17th and 18th c.; County Louth list of Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace 1663 – 1769.

Book XXIII – High Scheriffs 1875 – 1915 for all the counties of Ireland. Arranged chronologically and then alphabetically by county.

Book XXIV – Hearth Money and Subsidy Rolls for the Barony of Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, 17th c. (first page is missing).

Book XXV – Abstracts from Faulkners Dublin Journal for the years 1753 – 1764. Numerous entries of births, marriages and deaths.

Book XXVI – Index to Judgment Bonds containing various names 1748 – 1801. Phillip Crosslé states at the beginning of the volume "of only value is that in many cases the address is given. I leave it to you (Public Record Office) whether or not this is worth keeping. Please note that my writing in many of these extracts is, in many cases, intelligible only to myself. I did not anticipate they would be of use to any person save myself."

Book XXVII – Index entries from the Court of Common Pleas 1660 – 1760; Exchequer Judgment Book 1716 – 1761 for various surnames.

Book XXVIII – Index entries from the Court of Common Pleas 1761 – 1792.

Book XXIX – This book is titled "Chans" but really contains abstracts from various newspapers, including Faulkner's, Hamiltons Daily Advertiser, Jones Dublin Evening Post, and Gowans Dublin Gazette. These were all viewed at the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin and have RIA reference numbers.

Concluding microfilm 597,140 is a collection of loose pages with replicas of signatures taken from various documents. They appear to have been traced on "onion skin" pages and collected together in this unbound volume. References at the bottom of each page indicate the source of the signature.

This article will conclude in the next issue with Part III being the last half of the materials deposited in the National Archives, Dublin.

Source:

1 Margaret Dickson Falley. *Irish and Scotch-Irish Ancestral Research*. 2 volumes. (Evanston, Illinois: privately published, 1962). 1:172

Changes Will Be the Norm on the Website

by Diane Lovrencevic

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Websites have changed the way people do genealogy and societies must make changes on their websites regularly to keep them fresh, to add more or new information and services. IGSI can be no different. This quarter we have a number of changes to announce.

IGSI Calendar: Members can find the upcoming events and meetings by logging onto our site and checking the calendar located on the left frame of the site. Send in Irish events in your area to be added to the events listing. We need the name of the event, the date, location and a website address, if any, send to webeditor@IrishGenealogical.org.

Bookstore: There are new changes to the online bookstore. Prior to August members ordered books by mailing in their book orders with a check. This was confusing to members online since it looked as if you could pay through Pay Pal. Now you can place a book order and pay online. If you checked out our site before and had a problem with ordering, try us again. Things have changed. It is easier than ever to get your books from IGSI.

Event Sign-Up: We've added the ability for our members to register online for any of our events. If there is a cost, you can pay online. Use this option to sign-up for the Annual Conference or Quarterly Programs. Go online; check out what is coming up and where it will be located.

Organizational Information: The board wants to keep members informed about the activities of the organization. We've created an area for the constitution, board meeting minutes and committee reports. Find out what the leadership of the society is doing on a regular basis. The board minutes will be placed online after they are approved, usually the month after the board meeting; committee reports will be available the month they are submitted and approved; the constitution is available at all times.

Web Committee: The Web Advisory Committee is a group of six members who will direct the website's development. The committee includes Diane Lovrencevic-Minnesota, Len Luttrel-Oregon, Darcy Pinotti-Minnesota, Tom Rice-Minnesota, Kathleen O'Malley Strickland-Illinois and Sheila Strickland-Maryland. Most work will be done by email with any meetings to be held online.

IGSI Quarterly Calendar

Oct 13, 2007	Irish Day at the Library
Oct 13, 2007	IGSI On the Road ~ Getting the Most Out of the Family History Library Online Catalog (St. Paul Family History Center, Oakdale, MN, USA)
Oct. 24-Nov. 9, 2007	IGSI Library closed. Moving to new location.
Oct 27, 2007	IGSI's Annual Conference: Searching for Your Family History (Coon Rapids, MN) 9:00 am – 3:00 pm - Cost: $30.
Nov 10, 2007	Irish Day at the Library. IGSI Library reopens in South St. Paul. Open house.
Dec. 2, 2007-Jan. 3, 2008	IGSI Library closed for holidays.

Are You Shortchanging Your Family History?

by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG

What's the best way to learn how to write your family history? By reading bad family histories. I know this contradicts what I wrote in another issue of *The Septs*, where I said that one of the best ways to learn how to write is to read good writing. Of course, this same premise holds true for writing family histories; but I think I've learned just as much, maybe even more, from reading and reviewing the bad ones as the good ones.

It's a fact of genealogical life that most family histories are self-published books. What astounds me is that many self-publishing authors will invest what essentially amounts to the price of a new car in terms of the time and money it takes to research and write a potentially outstanding family history, but then will shortchange the book when it comes to seeking the services of an editor, proofreader, and book designer. So that your precious family history doesn't suffer this fate, let's look at the role of these stages of your publication.

Editing

When a book is published by a commercial publisher, it goes through many pairs of eyes before it's bound and distributed. Your book should be no different just because you are self-publishing it. After all, this is your baby. You worked hard on it, and spent years researching and writing it. Rare is the book that escapes some type of error after publishing, but you want to do all you can to make it as close to perfect as possible.

After you have completed the draft of your book, have a professional editor copy edit your book. A copy editor should correct grammar, punctuation, spelling errors; and check content, sentence structure, flow, paragraph arrangement, logical paragraph transitions, and continuity.

Check the *Literary Market Place* under their Editorial Services listings, http://www.literarymarketplace.com/lmp/us/servicesOrgList.asp?ID=5, as well as the listings for editors in the *Association of Professional Genealogists Directory*, http://www.apgen.org. It's best to have an editor who is also a genealogist edit and proofread your manuscript. You want someone who will make sure that all of your dates make sense, ensuring that someone isn't getting married at age 11, or giving birth after she's died, or getting married to a woman while the first wife is still alive.

Ideally, you want to catch as many errors at this stage as you possibly can. Along with the copy editor, you, too, should read the entire manuscript all the way through.

After the manuscript has been copy edited, and you have made all the corrections, then it's time for book design. With computer programs, you can do it yourself, but if you don't lay out the book according to publishing industry standards, it will look amateurish.

Parts of a Book

A book is made of several parts, and not all parts are included in every book. I'll be discussing those that are commonly used in family histories, but for full details on the parts of a book, see *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

Front Matter

The front matter consists of the following and in the order it's listed:

- Half-title page (only the title, not the subtitle or author, appears)
- Title page (full title, subtitle, author, publisher, and publisher's place appears)
- Copyright page
- Dedication
- Table of Contents
- List of Illustrations
- Foreword (Please watch how you spell this word! It's not forward.)
- Acknowledgments
- Introduction (how the project came about, research repositories used, explanation of records, your decision of whom to include, etc.)
- List of Abbreviations

Some of these items may be combined or deleted. For example, you may not need both a foreword and an introduction, and; you can include in the introduction an acknowledgment of people who helped with the project. Not all books have half-title pages, but they all have full title pages. And, if you can't think of anyone you want to dedicate the book to, then leave that out, too.

Front matter items are numbered consecutively with lowercase Roman numerals with i being the first page the reader encounters, either the half-title or full-title page, although it is not numbered. When in doubt, look at a commercially published book for the order of material and how pages are numbered.

Text

Your text can consist of many parts, such as a family narrative and compiled

genealogies. These can be further divided into chapters, and for the genealogies, surname headings. You should also include a separate, short introduction before the genealogies to explain the numbering system you used. It's better to have place this just before the genealogies than in the introduction in the front matter, where the reader may forget it was there or didn't read the introduction in the first place.

Text pages begin with number 1 and are numbered consecutively, of course. The page on the left (verso) carries the even page numbers, and the page on the right (recto) carries the odd page numbers. These can be placed at the top of the page or at the bottom, in the outer margins or in the center, although page numbers are easier to see if on the outside of the page.

Back or End Matter

Here is where you put any appendixes, the endnotes, bibliography, and index, in that order.

Proofreading

When you have the pages all laid out like they are ready to go to the printer, it's now time to engage the services of a proofreader. A proofreader looks for typographical errors and checks the page layout and design for consistency. Even though you will be proofreading the pages, too, it helps to have at least one other pair of eyes look it over, and. Aagain, it's best to have someone who's also a genealogist and will check for those pesky date problems that can cause you a lot of embarrassment if they're in print.

Here is a checklist of things you need to watch for when proofing your family history:

- Titles, heads, and subheads (This is frequently where there is a glaring typo.)
- The last line of a page and the top line of a new page (Make sure the text flows properly from one page to the next.)
- Page numbers (Are the even numbers on the left page and odd numbers on the right page? Do the page numbers follow sequentially for each new chapter, appendix, etc.?)
- Consistency in use of numbers in the text (Depending on which style you've decided to use, have you spelled out all numbers that should be and used numerals where appropriate?)
- Spelling consistency in names and places (Your ancestor's legal name may be Daniel Michael O'Brien, but friends and family called him Mikey. Which are you using, and are you being consistent?)
- Proper punctuation (For example, are all commas and periods inside quotation marks? Are colons and semi-colons used properly?)
- Photo and illustration captions (Do all illustrations have captions? Did you properly identify who, what, where, and when for each? Double-check for typos and consistency.)
- Genealogical numbering system (Double-check that generations and children are numbered properly.)
- Ages and dates (Are there at least nine months between births of children? Are mom and dad of the right age to be married and having children? Did wife #1 die before dad married wife #2? Is mom too old to be having children? Is mom still alive for the births of all her children? Did mom conceive her last child at least nine months before dad died?)
- Notes (Have you used a consistent format and style for source citations?)

You've made a big investment in your family history. Don't shortchange it as you approach the finishing line. Engage the services of a professional editor and proofreader. And if you aren't sure how to make a book, look for a professional book designer, too.

Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, a Salt Lake City-based researcher, is a Certified Genealogist who holds a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway, and specializes in Irish/Irish-American family history research, writing, and editing family histories. She teaches nonfiction writing online at http://www.WritersOnlineWorkshops.com, and she is the author of hundreds of articles and sixteen books, including You Can Write Your Family History *and* Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts. *Sharon can be reached through her Web site at http://www.SharonCarmack.com.*

Finding Irish Church Records Online

by Kathy Strickland

Searching for Irish church records that have been transcribed online can be a hit or miss proposition. Often, record collections found on websites have been donated by individuals who transcribed them from Family History Library microfilm collections. Some transcribers have been able to use actual record books and other sources.

National Library of Ireland

To discover what church records still exist, start with a visit to the National Library of Ireland (NLI), http://www.nlireland.ie/family_history.htm. Here you'll find a list of Roman Catholic parish records available on microfilm and a note about which records are withheld from the collection. While the Library does not have parish records for other religious denominations, you'll find helpful sources for them toward the end of this NLI webpage. Other links offer a list of genealogists you can commission to do research for you at the National Library, as well as organizations that will search local county records, for a fee.

Church of Ireland

It's a little more difficult to find church records for Church of Ireland and other denominations at present. The Church of Ireland website, http://www.ireland.anglican.org, notes that its Representative Church Body Library in Dublin holds records for more than 900 Church of Ireland parishes in the Republic of Ireland. It offers advice for locating and requesting records at http://www.ireland.anglican.org/index.php?do=information&id=36. An online index of Church of Ireland and Presbyterian records held at PRONI (Public Record Office of Northern Ireland) includes items for Northern Ireland. At the PRONI website, http://www.proni.gov.uk/records/USING.htm, scroll down to the "Indexes" heading.

Family History Library

The Irish church records microfilmed by the Family History Library are listed in the catalog located on its website at http://www.familysearch.org. From the homepage, click on the "Library" tab, "Family History Library Catalog" category, and then "Place Search." Type Ireland in the "Place" category for a list of the main catalog headings used for searching general Irish records at the FHL. Go back to the "Place Search" page, and type in the county you are researching (for instance, Place = Donegal, Part of = Ireland). You can narrow that down with a smaller area: I entered the parish of Killybegs as "Place" and "Donegal" as "Part of." Among the three Killybegs-related results was a microfilm for the "Parochial registers of Killybegs (Donegal), 1850-1911; Catholic Church. Parish of Killybegs (Donegal)." Clicking on the "Film Details" button revealed the contents of the film: Baptisms, 1850-1911; marriages, 1850-1914.

Ireland Genealogical Project

With perseverance, you may find the records you seek somewhere on the Internet. The Ireland Genealogical Project county index page, at http://irelandgenealogyprojects.rootsweb.com, includes links to websites for Irish counties that contain a range of information, with each collection unique to its website. Following are some of the county sites that offer transcriptions of church records (please note that these are partial lists of church records):

- **Armagh.** Assorted records posted to the Armagh mailing list: some Longhall Catholic records.
- **Carlow.** A rich website with various records from more than a dozen parishes.
- **Clare.** Kilmaley Parish baptisms; link to Killaloe marriage license bonds.
- **Derry.** Record transcripts, various sources.
- **Donegal.** Another rich source with eclectic choices.
- **Fermanagh.** Click the "Donated Information" button for an assortment of record transcriptions.
- **Kerry.** Links to church records by area and by surname.
- **Kilkenny.** No records here, but a good finding aid for Kilkenny-related microfilm held at the National Library of Ireland and the Family History Library.
- **Leix/Laois/Queens.** Nice record collection, including some Church of Ireland.
- **Longford.** Includes some Church of Ireland records.
- **Mayo.** This site lists pertinent microfilms held in the Family History Library.
- **Sligo.** Has a list of finding aids.
- **Wicklow.** Some records online; links to more.

Other Irish Genealogy Websites

Be sure to browse other Irish genealogy websites that may have collections of transcribed church records. The Waterford Heritage Genealogy Centre, http://www.iol.ie/~mnorr/, lists general information on local records and will research them for a fee.

IGSI Is Moving Across the River!

by Valerie A. Morrison, Chair, MGS Moving Committee

Regional centers can be helpful. For a fee, the Skibbereen Heritage Centre in Cork, http://www.skibbheritage.com/census.htm, will search the Roman Catholic parishes of Skibbereen and Rath and the Islands. The Mallow Heritage Centre in Cork, http://www.mallowheritagecentre.com/records.html, also conducts church record research.

As you can see, searching for Irish church records online can be a hit-or-miss proposition. Good luck with your search!

Kathleen Strickland, an IGSI member, is an editor and writer living outside Chicago, IL. Her grandmothers told wonderful family stories that set her on her quest for her roots many years ago.

New home of new MGS Library opening on November 10.

The Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) has completed a five-year lease for new office and library space – Suite 200 (on the 2nd floor) at 1185 Concord St. N. in South St. Paul, Minnesota. Included in the agreement is the use of an auditorium on the first floor and a large boardroom on the top (4th) floor, by advanced reservation. IGSI will sublease office and library space, similar in area to what we currently have, but with improved access, lighting and aisle width for our collection from MGS.

We are still in the Twin Cities metro area (Minneapolis-St. Paul) but the new location is in northern Dakota County. Minnesota's state records will be a little closer, since they are located at the Minnesota History Center in downtown St. Paul, only four miles north of the new locale.

The new building has a distinctive exterior, with multi-colored squares that cause some people to refer to it as the 'Rubik's Cube' building. It is easy to find, south of I-94 on Highway 52, or north of I-494 via the Concord Street exit. The free parking accommodates well over 100 vehicles, with overflow parking across the street. And we are happy to report that the Metro Transit #71 bus serves the new location as well.

Dates to Remember

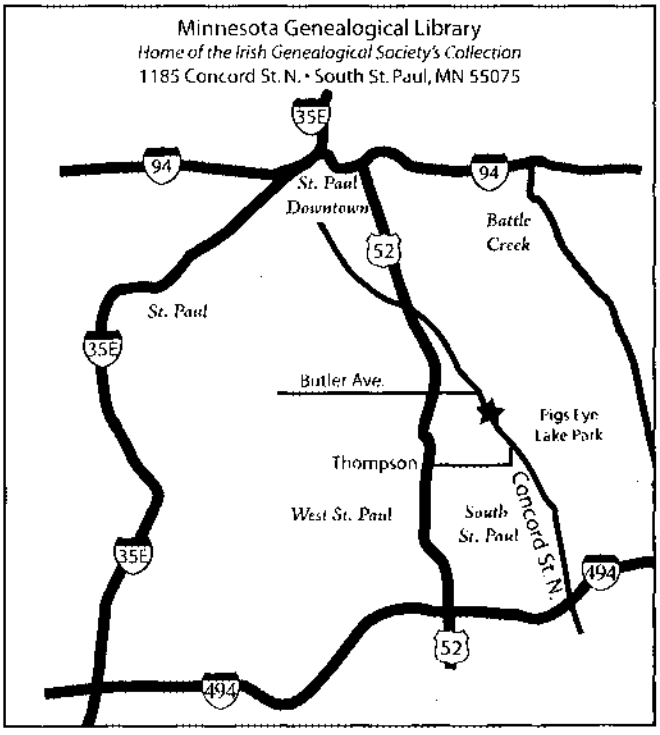
The anticipated moving date is October 27, 2007. According to current plans, the library will be closed from October 25 through November 9 to allow for packing, moving, unpacking and setting up. The Golden Valley location will be open regular hours through October 24, but you may find a few things at the library packed up and/or moved about as preparatory work is done.

The November Irish Saturday will be the opening day in the new location, so mark your calendar for November 10. Come and look around, do some research or take in one of the Irish Day classes. We plan to make it a festive occasion.

New IGSI address

(effective Nov. 1, 2007):

Irish Genealogical Society International
1185 Concord St. N. Suite 200
South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075



Research Pitfalls of Census Records

How Bad Can They Be?

by Nancy Grell

Census records are one of the first places for a new genealogist to begin a research project. Placing an individual or family at a specific location at a specific point in time shortens the path to other relevant records. Census records help determine ages, places of birth, citizenship status, familial relationships, occupations, immigration dates, and economic status.

Census records do not stand alone. They, as all other genealogical data, should be corroborated with evidence found in other sources – civil records, church registers, employment files, local histories and family documents. A diligent researcher gathers information broadly and digests it carefully in light of the supporting documents for an event or date. The diligent researcher must use creativity in spelling and data interpretation to achieve the greatest degree of success in using census data.

Accuracy

Finding your family in a census is exciting! Not finding a family, even when you have a location, can be confusing and frustrating. When looking for ancestors, often names don't match, dates can be inconsistent, and individuals seem to disappear.

Census accuracy depended on the motivations and abilities of the both the individuals recording the information and the individuals answering the questions. Early on, census takers, called enumerators, were often political appointees. The wages were low. There were few checks and balances to determine if the census takers followed the instructions as written.

Some people deliberately provided false information. Many distrusted the government. Others lied to protect themselves if they felt the information could be used against them in the future. Some refused to provide any information. Technically in the U.S., an uncooperative individual was guilty of a misdemeanor and could be fined. That law was rarely enforced.

Birthplaces were often incorrect. Some individuals did not want to be known as immigrants. You may find ancestors recorded in early census records as being foreign born and in later records as being born in the U.S.A. An interviewed child may have no idea where his parents were born.

An unqualified individual may have provided census information – a neighbor or minor child rather than the head of the household. An enumerator may have skipped information or taken a guess just to fill in the blank. Individuals, even families, could be missed among the densely crowded boarding houses, hotels and employment cottages.

Rules were applied inconsistently to family members away from home. They may or may not have been included in the census. Individuals at sea or working on canals and railroads were to be recorded at their permanent residence if they were there on a fairly regular basis.

Language and Legibility

Language was a barrier in some cases. Enumerators dealt with people who couldn't read or write. English was not the primary language for many immigrants. The questions asked may have been unclear; the information provided may have been heard incorrectly. Enumerators did not ask for proof such as birth certificates, immigration papers, or marriage licenses. Even when given the opportunity, illiterate individuals could not verify that what was written was correct.

Handwriting created other problems. In a flourishing manuscript style, a capital "S" is often mistaken for an "L" or an "F". On the other end of the scale, an enumerator's writing may be simply sloppy and illegible. Other records are blurred by ink stains and marks.

Names

Names in the census can be inconsistent. The enumerators spelled what they heard. Finding an ancestor may require creative use of phonetics. (My grandmother "Ellen" was once listed as "Helen".) An entire family may be overlooked by the researcher if an enumerator became creative with the spelling of a surname. In blended families, all the children in the household may have incorrectly been assumed to be full siblings and be given the same surname.

Initials and nicknames were sometimes recorded instead of proper names. A child's middle name may have been used on one census and first name on a following census. I knew my grandfather had nine siblings but, until I sorted it out using birth records, I had fourteen children's names in his family – based on census information. If names are consistent but the ages don't make sense, this may be an instance where a

child died and another child was given the same name.

Due to vanity or ignorance, ages are notoriously inaccurate. Comparing recorded ages from census to census can be frustrating. It is not uncommon for an individual to age (on paper) only seven to ten years over the 30 year time span of three consecutive census recordings.

Census-Taking

The physical areas assigned to an enumerator left margin for error. A family living in a remote rural farm could be counted twice or completely missed depending on the understanding of boundaries and districts. For political reasons, census records may have been faked to enhance or lower the resulting numbers to meet a goal. Territorial census records may have been padded to pave the way to statehood.

Abbreviations of states and countries often do not match those now commonly used and may vary from enumerator to enumerator. This is particularly it difficult for anyone unfamiliar with the letters might mean. The enumerator's frequent use of ditto marks could call into question the accuracy of the information.

Households were not necessarily recorded in a particular order. While early enumerators were given a defined area to cover, there was no pre-determined path to follow. Researchers know that related families often lived in close proximity to each other. Yet, ancestors living on adjacent property could be pages apart on a census. This haphazard recording could mislead a genealogist looking for group migration clusters.

Final Words of Caution

Mistakes were made in transcription. Early census enumerators were required to make two handwritten copies of the census results. There is no way to determine if the record consulted is the original or a copy, where entire pages may have been missed. It may be worth your while to pay a researcher to check for a local copy of the census to compare with the national version, if a mistake is suspected.

As valuable they as are, census records are filled with pitfalls for the unwary researcher. The potential for many types of errors to be made in the recording, transcription – even the indexing and interpretation – of census records is great. Knowing the shortcomings of these records is essential to using them to their full potential. This article enumerated the problems; succeeding articles will address the benefits and best use of census records

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Nancy Grell retired from a county level government administrative position in 1999. She's been an active IGSI member since 2001, serving as board president in 2003 and 2004. She teaches beginning genealogy classes and is a research assistant on Irish Saturdays. She represents the IGSI at the Irish Fair in St. Paul, MN, and at the Irish Fest in Milwaukee, WI

Resources

Each of these general genealogy texts has one or more chapters on census records well worth reading. These are all U. S. focused.

Greenwood, Val D. *The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy*. 3d edition. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000.

National Archives and Records Administration. *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*. Rev. ed. Washington: National Archives Trust fund Board, 2000.

Rose, Christine, and Kay Germain Ingalls. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy*. New York: Alpha Books, 1997.

Szucs, Loretto D. and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking. *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*. Rev. ed. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1997.

Dollarhide, William. *The Census Book: A Genealogist's Guide to Federal Census Facts*, Schedules and Indexes. Bountiful, Utah: Heritage Quest, 1999.

Kemp, Thomas Jay. *The American Census Handbook*. Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources Inc.2001.

Lainhart, Ann S. *State Census Records*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1992.

Thorndale, William and William Dollarhide. Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses, 1790-1920. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987.

Volunteer Faces

by Diane Lovrencevic

The start of the year for IGSI finds some known and unknown faces in the volunteer ranks.

Past Board member ***Jeanne Bakken*** (2nd Vice-President 2005-2006) returns to help as Coordinator of Indexing Projects. She will organize the information sent to other volunteers to be entered into a database. She will ensure review editing and its preparation for publication on the website and in the library.

Elizabeth Beckers of Grand Rapids, Minnesota, serves as Membership Renewals Coordinator. Joining the board seemed like a large obstacle as she lives 210 miles from the meetings. We will experiment with web conferencing for our leaders at a distance to attend meetings. This allows Elizabeth to participate whether she is in Minnesota or on her winter trip to the south.

Frank Braun fills the first Vice-President position which has the responsibility for the Quarterly Programs. A member since 1993, Frank has volunteered many times before but this is his first time on the IGSI Board. He comes to us with board experience having served on the board for The Minnesota Council of Hostelling International USA

Kevina Munich has graciously accepted the position of Secretary and joined the board in September. Her job will be to keep the board organized and informed.

Bob Zimmerman joins the board as Treasurer. He joined IGSI in 2004 and this is his first volunteer position. Bob took over in July and has been going strong since his first meeting.

Still missisng from the officer positions is the 2nd vice president in charge of membership recruitment.

Do you have time to help with projects for IGSI? The following volunteer jobs can be done from the comfort of your home:

- **eNewsletter Editor**: This individual will prepare a two-page newsletter about the organization to be emailed to members quarterly – activities, announcements, photos of Irish related areas, and other items of interest.
- **Outreach**: This individual will work with other active members to create an outreach program: identifying speakers and locations for promotion and development by IGSI, distributing information to Irish events and conferences and reaching out to members wherever they live. This individual could manage this through digital means and with the help of members.

Should you be interested in any of these jobs, contact us at Volunteers@IrishGenealogical.org for further information.

Are you using the offerings of IGSI? The benefits you receive are available because of the work of volunteers. Contribute your talents and time to the organization – and volunteer! Work from home or at the library; do as little or as much as you would like. There are many benefits to being an IGSI volunteer.

Diane Lovrencevic is the volunteer coordinator of the Irish Genealogical Society, International among other volunteer positions for the organization. A graphic designer by profession, she does the layout of the publications of IGSI. Diane has been researching her family history for 18 years and has moved on to her husband's Irish ancestors. Diane lives and works in the Minneapolis, Minnesota, area.

Queries

MCGINNIS, DEAHL

McGinnis, Peter, b. Ireland c. 1808, weaver by trade, migrated to the US c. 1825; worked as a coal miner in PA and MD. m. Barbara Deahl (b. PA) c. 1840/43 in PA. Four children: James, Henry, John P. and Mary McGinnis. He d. 1850- 1860. I would like to know where he came from in Ireland and any other information on this family.

Contact: *Neva Rees, 1102 Colegate Drive, Marietta OH 45750-1321. Tel: (740) 374-8415*

SULLIVAN, BOHN

Need parents of Cornelius Sullivan, b. 1749 (?Ireland, ?Maryland) m. Catherine Bohn c. 1775. Children: John, Jacob, Margaret, Abraham, Mary, Daniel, David, William and Michael. Cornelius served in the Revolutionary War, d. 1816 in Westminster MD.

Contact: *Prudy Sullivan, N515 Highway H, Genoa City WI 53128.*

100 Years Ago in the News

by Mary Wickersham and Sheila Northrop

In October 1907, Technology Improvements were Speeding Communication.

"The arrival of the Lusitania at the outer bar 4 days and 20 hours after leaving Daunt's Rock on the Irish coast is a great achievement of modern ocean navigation, and nearly equals the highest expectations of the big boat's power. . . The pity is that she arrives at an inconvenient hour, and that her passengers and mails. . . must lose a whole night after their arrival on this side."

The New York Times, October 11, 1907.

"After 10,000 Words Were Sent Between Nova Scotia and Ireland. . . Communication with Clifden, the Irish station of the Marconi Company, was established on schedule time this morning and has continued successfully across the Atlantic throughout the day."

The New York Times, October 18, 1907.

The International Aeronautic Congress met in New York, a ". . . bringing together of reports which show the actual state of aeronautics at the present time all over the world. . . We have not practically perfected the dirigible balloon, and flights in man-carrying gasless machines have been made in public up to half a mile in length. . . We regret that the Wright brothers have not seen fit to make public their work, and by reason of this we have to leave them out of our considerations."

The New York Times, October 28, 1907.

"Was Michael Dorady, 80 years of age and a bachelor, of unsound mind when he bequeathed his savings to charity previous to his passing away? This question is raised and answered in the affirmative by Minneapolis residents of Mr. Dorady who died in Kansas City a few weeks ago. Minneapolis attorneys on behalf of [17 relatives], all residing in East Minneapolis, have filed a protest of their brother's will which left all his savings to charity. They claim he was of unsound mind and cite his bachelorhood as one of the evidences of his condition."

The Irish Standard, November 16, 1907.

"A burglar blew open a safe in the Standard Oil Company's office in Rockford, but there was no money in it. The safe cracker left a note apologizing for making a litter in the office, saying he was a novice."

Cook County Herald (Arlington Heights), October 4, 1907.

Catholic Parish Records

Archdiocese of St. Paul & Minneapolis

by Beth Mullinax, Librarian

The Irish Genealogical Society International and Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS) branches for French/Canadians, Polish, and Czechs, have purchased microfilms from the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis of church records of 83 Minnesota parishes. These Catholic parishes are located in: Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Goodhue, Hennepin, LeSueur, Ramsey, Rice, Scott, Sibley, Washington and Wright counties. All microfilms are filed together at the MGS library. The records list baptisms and marriages; many list deaths, although these are usually later dates. Some also list confirmations.

There is a compiled index to all parishes included on the microfilms, with notes and cross-references when earlier records of a parish are included with a different parish. For example, the early parish records of Montgomery & Kilkenny Townships, LeSueur County, are found with the records of St. Peter's Church, Mendota, Dakota County. There is also a help-list of Latin terms.

For a list of the microfilms available in the library, check the IGSI catalog http://www.irishgenealogical.org/irish_genealogical_res_catalog.asp. For a complete list of all microfilm available for use at the Archdiocese or at the Minnesota Genealogical Society, check the list at the MGS website http://www.mngs.org/catholic/stpaul.shtml.

ASK CONNEMARA KATE

by Beth Mullinax

Dear Kate: How do I know my name is Irish?

Dear Member: We are asked this question quite often. Looking at the history of Ireland, the country was invaded by the Vikings as early as 600 AD; the Anglo-Normans were invited over on a dispute between the Irish kings and they liked Ireland so well they stayed. Next, the English and the Plantations of the Scots came and some French Huguenots and German Palatines settled in Ireland. So, many of the "Irish" names had their origins in other countries.

The origin of your surname could be French/Norman, Scots, English, Welsh, or even German! However – to answer your question – we would check surname books, beginning with Edward MacLysaght's The Surnames of Ireland, More Irish Families, and Irish Families. There is also Robert Bell's The Book of Scots-Irish Family Names (formerly titled The Book of Ulster Surnames) and books on surnames particular to individual counties. The IGSI library has all of these books.

Irish Names and Surnames, by Rev. Patrick Woulfe, lists the old and new Irish/Gaelic spelling of the name as well as the English translation. Remember, the old Irish surnames were in their language (Gaelic), as were the Scots. As they became Anglicized over many years, there became so many variations that we often have trouble with our research.

When beginning your Irish research, check out your surname in the above books for a clue to the spelling of your name in Ireland and where many with that surname may be found.

Do not assume your family is from where the book says the name can be found! For example, I ran into a surname NEAFSEY in research I was doing for someone. I had never heard of the surname, so I checked the books and found the name in Ireland was KNEAFSEY, usually found in County Donegal. Other spellings I found were (O) Kneaphsy, Kneafsey, Neafsey, Kneafsey and Kneafsy. None were located in Donegal; all were in Mayo or Roscommon. This happened to be an old Irish surname 'O Cnaimhsighe'.

No matter what the root of your surname, most have been in Ireland for a century or more, so you are Irish, just as we are Americans, although our surnames may be German, French, Swedish, or whatever.

If you are questioning a surname, send it to Research@IrishGenealogical.org; we can check it out for you.

Check & Update Your Member Information

On the new IGSI website – once you have logged into the Members Section – you find the Members Homepage. Look at the very left side; in the tan/brown color column, under **Member Links** you see a few options with arrows before them.

Click on **Manage Your Member Profile** and you'll see a new page with new options.

Login allows you to change your Password. Clicking on **Basic Member Info** allows you to check and change your basic member information: address, phone, email. It's from this page that you can also verify and add to your Surnames, or renew online. When should you do something with this page? Anytime you need to – or perhaps once a year, at least, before you renew.

Of particular importance to keep current are email and home addresses.

Emails. From the Society's perspective, it helps when all of your information is up to date. We send out meeting reminders and other communications by email. If your email is wrong (an old email or a typo on our part), you are missing our messages. Related to that, please add our email address (IrishGenealogical.org) to your approved recipient list – or again, our emails will be returned unseen by you.

Addresses. Some members have a second home for part of the year and ask that some issues of *The Septs* be mailed to this second address. When there is a second address, check the little boxes below the address area to indicate which issues of *The Septs* should be sent to which address. That way, you won't miss a single issue. Note: mailing labels are prepared two weeks before the month of the journal issue. For October, the address cut-off date is mid-September.

Thanks for helping us out by Managing your Member Information!

Contribute to *The Septs*

The theme for the January 2008 issue of *The Septs* is Irish Genealogy on the Internet. While our themes focus on Ireland, we are happy to accept articles on broader aspects of the topic.

We welcome all contributions. The deadline for submission of articles is two months prior to *The Septs* publication date. Submission date is November 1st for the January 2008 issue and February 1st for the April 2008 issue.

You can share your knowledge of Irish genealogy, culture and history and become part of this publication. If you prefer not to write, recommend an author to us – someone active in genealogy – and we'll contact them. Send items of note to the Irish genealogical community and we'll include the information. As a society-based publication, *The Septs* thrives on the international diversity and expertise of its members.

We also welcome articles on topics not related to the themes described below. Tom Rice, Managing Editor, will work with writers on any article of interest to the Irish genealogical community. E-mail: Septsmnged@IrishGenealogical.org.

Future themes include:

January 2008	Irish Genealogy on the Internet
April 2008	Printed Resources for Irish Genealogy
July 2008	Emigration, Immigration and New Citizenship – i.e. emigrant lists ship lists, naturalization and passport records
October 2008	Finding Your Ancestor's Place of Origin in Ireland

Saturday, November 17, 2007

9:00 am - Quarterly Meeting • 10:00 am Quarterly Program

Marjorie Robie, author of *Dwelling Place of Dragons*

Information about the book and how it came to be written, with an introduction to the major characters in the book.

Her presentation will include: a description of life in Ulster in 1830 which prompted many Ulster Protestants to emigrate; the importance of religious hostilities and the peace conference in Newry which hoped to end them; and the action of the Orange Order which sparked the meeting. (Robie notes that neither she nor other Irish historians have seen a similar effort in Ireland until the present time.)

What went wrong with the peace process – the actions of Daniel O'Connell instituting the idea of Repeal of the Act of Union, the first action by Parliament to make England and Ireland a bit more democratic, and their effect on the Church of Ireland and the supporting Protestants and Presbyterians. *Check the May issue of The Septs for an article in which Marjorie Robie describes how she found the diaries upon which her book is based and for a review of the book*

Cost: Members: $5 *Accessible facility* Non-Members: $8

For more information or a map to MGS Library go to www.IrishGenealogical.org.

Library Acquisitions
July, August, September 2007

PURCHASES –
We recently purchased the following CDs of digitized books produced by Archive CD Books, Ireland Ltd. from Eneclann. They are copies of books from Trinity Library and the National Library of Ireland. If you wish to know more about these CDs, you can go to their web site, http://www.eneclann.ie, click on publications CD Books to find the whole list. You can click on 'more info' for each publication. If you have questions on these, please contact Library@IrishGenealogical.org.

A049 – Taylor & Skinner's Road Maps of Ireland (1783 2nd ed.) (IET0027), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

A385 – Parliamentary Gazetter of Ireland 1846 (IE0021), Eneclann, Dublin.

D052 – Pettigrew & Oulton, Dublin Almanac & General Register of Ireland 1845 (IE0002), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D053 – Treble Almanack & Dublin Directory, 1783 (IE0005), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D059 – Thom's Irish Almanac & Directory, 1884 (IE0013), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D060 – Piger's Commercial Directory of Ireland, 1824, compendium all sections, (IET005), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D061 – Slater's Commercial Directory of Ireland, 1846, compendium all sections, (IET0010), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D062 – Slater's Commercial Directory of Ireland, 1881, compendium all sections, (IET0032), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D063 – Medical Directory for Ireland, 1852 (IET0040), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D064 – Kenny's Irish Manufacturers Directory, 1919, (IET0044), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D065 – Matier's Belfast Directory for 1835-6 (IET0018), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D066 – James Alexander Henderson, The Belfast & Province of Ulster Directory (3rd ed., 1856) (IET0011), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D067 – Ashe's Limerick and Clare Directory 1891-92 (IE0024), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

D068 – Macloskie's Directory of Fermanagh 1848 (IET0020), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D069 – Bassett's Louth Guide & Directory 1886 (IET0024), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

D070 – Henry & Coughlan's General Directory of Cork and Munster 1867 (IET0012), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D071 – Guy's Directory of Munster 1893, (IET0049), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006, CD

D072 – "The Sligo Chronical" Almanac & Directory for 1878, (IET0029), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

D073 – Sligo Independent Newspaper, County Directory, Almanac & Guide, 1889, (IET0014), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

D074 – Shearman's Directory of Waterford, Kilkenny and the Southwest, 1839, (IET0015), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

G110 – Mr. Tukes Fund for Assisted Emigration 1882-5 (IET0048), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

G113 – The Irish Emigrant's Guide for the United States, 1890 (IET0041), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

G114 – Indexes to Irish Wills 1536-1858, (IET0037), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

G115 – Kilkenny Grand Jury Presentments 1832, (IET0066), Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

H598 – O'Hart's Irish & Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry (IE0015), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

H599 – Burke's Landed Gentry of Ireland, 1899 (IET0039), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

H600 – The Scot in Ulster, 1888 (IET0046), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H601 – The Scotch-Irish 1902, by Charles Hanna, (IET0061), Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

H602 – Robert Simpson, The Annals of Derry, 1847 (IET0056), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H603 – Dalton's Irish Army Lists, 1661-1685, (IET0060), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H604 – D'Altons History of Dublin (IE0019), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H605 – Hickson, Selections from Old Kerry Records (2 vols 1872-74) (IE0020), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H606 – Enniskillen Long Ago, 1878 (IET0067), Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

H607 – Statistical Survey of County Cavan, 1802 (IET0069), Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

H608 – Statistical Survey of County Clare, 1808 (IET0042), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H609 – Statistical Survey of County Cork, 1810 (IET0028), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H610 – Statistical Survey of County Donegal, 1801 (IET0036), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

H611 – Statistical Survey of King's County, 1801 (IET0052), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

H612 – Statistical Survey of County Mayo, 1802 (IET0063), Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

H613 – Carrigan's History of the Diocese of Ossory (Kilkenny area) & New Index, 4 vols (IE0016), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

K096 – Complete Catholic Registry, Directory, and Almanac, Vol. 1, 1836 (IET0016), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

K096 – Complete Catholic Registry, Directory, and Almanac, Vol. 2, 1837 (IET0019), Eneclann, Dublin, 2005.

K099 – The Register of Derry Cathedral 1642-1703 (IET0068). Eneclann, Dublin, 2007.

S018 – Mathesons Special Report on Surnames in Ireland 1894, (IET0047), Eneclann, Dublin, 2006.

Periodical: *The Journal of the Irish History Roundtable* (New York), Volumes 1-17, 1986-2003. Published by America's Book CDs, San Antonio, TX, 2005.

The following print titles have also been added:

A-146, Vol. 8 – *Place-Names of Northern Ireland. County Fermanagh I, Lisnaskea and District: The Parish of Aghalurcher*, by Patrick McKay. Published by Clo Ollscoil na Banriona, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, 2004, 260 p., maps, including a map of the Parish of Aghalurcher showing the townlands.

L098 – *Real Book of Kelly Marriages in the Greater Quebec Area*, by Marianna O'Gallagher. Published by Carraig Books, Sainte-Foy, PQ, 2003, 33 p.

L099 – *Real Book of Murphy Marriages Greater Quebec*, by Marianna O'Gallagher. Published by Carraig Books, Sainte-Foy, PQ, 2003, 49 p.

N008 – *The Hibernian. Official Journal of the parent body of Ancient Order of Hibernians in Ireland*, Vol. II, No. 45, New Series. Printed by Flynn-Obrien, 1916. April 15 (week before uprising), 8 pp. (copy). Interesting piece of history.

S084 – *MacCarthy People and Places*, by Alicia St Leger. Published by Ballinakella Press, Co. Clare, Ireland, 1990, 79 p., illus. (See Book Sales)

S085 – *(O) Kelly People and Places*, by Joseph M. Kelly. Published by Ballinakella Press, Co. Clare, Ireland, 2003, 98 p., illus.

FH – *The Descendants of Patrick Cavanaugh 1832-1917 and Mary Ryan 1831-1912*, by Maureen Cavanagh Brown. Descanso, CA. Published by author, 2007, 12 p., photos, indexed.

MGS – *Church of St. John, St. Paul, MN. Marriages 1886-1993 and Deaths 1914-1993*.

DONATIONS –

G058 – *Kingwilliamstown/Ballydesmond Census of Families on the Crown Land of Probal O'Keefe in the County Cork, 24 September 1834 and Ballydesmond Census 1830*. Unpublished, unpaged. Donated by Kay Blaha, Northfield, MN with permission from Mr. Gerard Murphy.

H514 – *Philip Brennan's Clare. 73 unique images of the artist's native County Clare*. Published by Ashfield Press, Dublin, IR, 2002, 143 p., ill. Paintings. Introduction by Hugh Weir. Contacts: www.philipbrennan.com and Philip@philipbrennan.com or Philip Brennan, The Crag, Stonehall, New Market on Fergus, County Clare, Ireland.

H595 – *Philip Brennan's Wanders. A County Clare artist's year*. Published by Linden Publishing Services Ltd., Dublin, IR, 2006, 157 p., ill. Paintings. Introduction by Cormac MacConnell.

FH – *The Early Cantwells of Ireland: Origins and Descent*, by John Cantwell

'Library Acquisitions' continued on page 137

"Library Acquisitions" continued from page 112

Roberts, Ed. Published by Author, 2007, 66 p. (This booklet takes the Cantwells back to the 11th C. Contact Edward Law, Kilkenny Archaeological Society, Rothe House, Kilkenny Ireland, for a copy $10.00 USD) Donated by John C. Roberts, Rome, NY

MGS – *Church of St. John, St. Paul, MN, Baptisms 1886-1993.* Microfilm donated by Kay Blaha, Northfield, MN

MGS – *Church of the Immaculate Conception, Watertown (Carver County), Minnesota. Baptisms 1882-1992, Marriages 1882-1992 and Deaths 1908-1992.* Microfilm donated by Kay Blaha, Northfield, MN.

Beth Mullinax is IGSI past president and has held various other Board positions since 1983. She lectures on various research topics, basic and advanced, throughout Minnesota and several other states. She led four genealogy research trips to Ireland and has been a contributor to The Septs to just name of few of her jobs around IGSI.

Having been the IGSI librarian since its inception, she is instrumental in building the Irish research collection housed at the Minnesota Genealogical Society's Library to its status as one of the best in the USA.

GLEANINGS

by Beth Mullinax

July, August, Sept 2007

HERE –

You are still coming to the library from all over the U.S.! Welcome! Giving us notice of your trip can not only help us plan, but we can sometimes have at least part of your research done for you. If there are any questions on the library, please let us know.

Don't forget the IGSI Annual Conference, Saturday, October 27, 2007. Watch our website and *The Septs* for further information.

November 10th is opening day at the new location for the MGS Library. It is the last Irish Saturday of 2007. Come to the new library and help celebrate the IGSI Open House. Lots of help and fun planned from 9:00-3:00. Get more information at http://www.IrishGenealogical.org,

Minnesota – FAILTE Minnesota is an organization that is raising funds to establish an Irish Community Center in St. Paul. It was formed about 10 years ago and is still working on the funding. Their second annual Green Tie Event will be held on November 17, 2007. I went last year and it was a great experience. For more information g to http://www.failteminnesota.org. Support your local Irish!

THERE –

Irish Tourist Board – If you are interested on any travel in Ireland, check their official web-site: http://www.ireland.travel.ie/home/

The Irish Family History Foundation recently launched a new website with searchable records. The initial database has vital records for County Armagh. They hope to launch databases for the remaining counties over the next 18 months. Visit them at http://armagh.brsgenealogy.com/.

NOTICE: Per *Irish Roots* magazine, Issue No. 2, 2007, the following information was gleaned:
"The process of digitising (sic) and indexing the 1901 and 1911 census returns is now well advanced. The records for the city of Dublin will go on line in the autumn. By 2008, the returns for both censuses should be available on-line and free to all." Good news!

CANADA – Nova Scotia has announced its historical vital statistics is now online. For further information visit: http://www.novascotiagenealogy.com or contact Lois Yorke, Director Public Services at yorkelk@gov.ns.ca

CLANS TOO!

Moriarty Clan – Still very active with their newsletter, *The Moriarty Clan*, published by Thomas Moriarty and Associates, Inc., 9836 S. Turner Avenue, Evergreen Park, IL 60805. E Mail: jfmoriarty@sbcglobal.net Contact them for a free newsletter.

The Tierney Clans Society, Naomh Antoine, 1 Oaklawn, Castleknock Road, Dublin 15, Ireland. E-Mail: otighearnaigh@eircom.net Website: http://homepage.eircom.net/~thetierneyclan

It is not too early to send in your 2008 reunions!

SEARCHING FOR YOUR
FAMILY HISTORY
2007 Genealogy Conference

Location
Coon Rapids Minnesota 55448

Cost
$30.00

The 2007 Searching for Your Family History Genealogy Conference is designed for beginners and intermediate researchers of any ethnic group and Irish researchers of all levels.

Certified Genealogists and experienced researchers will share research techniques and answer your questions to help you find that elusive ancestor and get past those brick walls.

Saturday, October 27, 2007
9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Conference Classes

- Advanced Irish Research
- Griffith's Primary Valuation
- Presbyterian Records in Irish Genealogy
- Emigrant Savings Bank, Search for Missing Friends, PIP, and PERSI: An Overview
- The 1900-1934 Minnesota Birth Certificate Index On-line Anoka County Research
- Minnesota Newspapers
- Indexing the Women in Industry Survey of 1918/1919
- Are You Really Stuck? Probably Not! Suggestions for Increasing Your Success
- Census: How To Get The Most Out of Them!
- Family Legends are Sometimes True: Using Irish sources to Solve a British Military Service Problem
- The GEO in Genealogy: Maps and Geography for the Family Historian
- How to Evaluate Genealogical Information. Which record is correct?
- OCLC, NUCMC, WorldCat, MNLink, Oh My! Finding Books and Manuscripts Online
- Research Records of Government Transfer of Land to Individuals - Session 1
- Finding and Using Private Land Transactions and Tax Records - Session 2
- Military Research
- Photojournaling: Write the Stories Behind Your Photographs
- The Stories Behind Your Genealogy
- Electronic and Digital Devices: New Tools for the Family Researcher
- Using Indirect Evidence to Solve a Family History Problem
- Your PC and the Internet: How to Get The Most From Available Technology

For more information

http://www.IrishGenealogical.org/IGSI_Annual_Conference.asp

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Irish Church Records

James G. Ryan, Editor

This book details the records of each of the 8 major Irish denominations and their value for family history, and for church and local history. The locations for each church and guidelines for their access are provided. (208 pp) Order Book #K022 **$35.00**

Register of the Church of St. Thomas, Lisnagarvey, County Antrim

Raymond Refausse, Editor

This is the published list of the Church of Ireland's parish registers of the Church of St. Thomas, Lisnagarvey in County Antrim for the years 1637 1646 from its repository of archives and manuscripts. (34 pp) Order Book #K042 **$8.00**

Exploring Irish Genealogy No. 1

Irish Methodists: Where Do I Start?

Steven C. Ffeary-Smyrl

This book gives a background on the Methodist Church in Ireland and is a straightforward and practical guide to explain what records survive, the content and where these records are located. (31 pp) Order Book #J119 **$6.00**

Memorials of the Dead: Counties Galway & Mayo

Eneclann CD

This CD includes full transcripts of the surviving 3000 memorials found in the 128 graveyards in the western half of counties Galway and Mayo. There are 8,000 names, detailed maps and indexes of names, addresses and occupations. IBM compatible. Order CD #C124 **$69.95**

Memorial Inscriptions of Castlegar Graveyard

Galway Family History Society (West)

Listing of the memorial inscriptions in this cemetery in Galway, Ireland. Book includes maps, pictures and drawings. (154 pp) Order Book #C117 **$15.00**

The Memorial Inscriptions and Related History of Kiltullagh, Killimordaly, and Esker Graveyards

Con Malvey

The book is a compilation of names and inscriptions of those who died in the parish. Sources are memorial inscriptions at the graveyards, Roman Catholic death records, civil death records and knowledge of the cemetery caretakers. (142 pp) Order Book #C018 **$15.00**

A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, Second Edition

Brian Mitchell

This new 2nd Edition is not only invaluable for tracing your pre-1864 ancestors in church records but also for locating your post 1864 ancestor in civil records, for this volume provides descriptions and maps of the parochial and civil administrative divisions to which all major Irish record sources are linked. In addition, the book describes all of the major record sources of Ireland. (123 pp) *Order Book # A011* **$20.00**

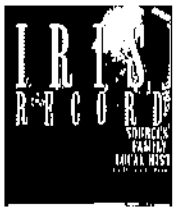
Counties in Time

Documents and commentaries from the National Archives of Ireland

The records chosen in this CD-ROM cover the period from the late sixteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The CD contains almost 1000 documents, scanned images of the documents and transcripts for those which are difficult to read. The CD is easy to navigate and user-friendly. *Order CD #J186* **$29.95**

Irish Records: Sources For Family And Local History

James G. Ryan, Ph.D.



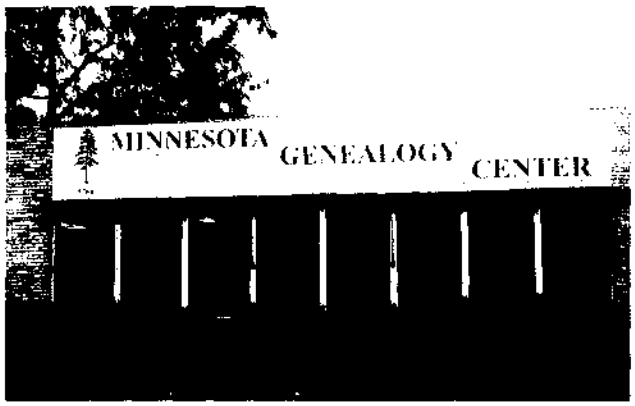
Irish Records is the most comprehensive and easy-to-use resource for Irish historical records. It provides the researcher with a comprehensive listing of all available sources for Irish written records. Organized by county, this unique and detailed list helps you to find your ancestors' occupations, relatives and more. (Hardcover, 668pp) Order Book #J056 **$49.95**

Minnesota Genealogical Society (MGS)

Home of the Irish Genealogical Society International Research Library

Location of IGSI Classes, Quarterly Meetings and Irish Days

Minnesota Genealogical Center and IGSI Library
Northwest of Highway 100 and Highway 55 intersection on the north frontage road



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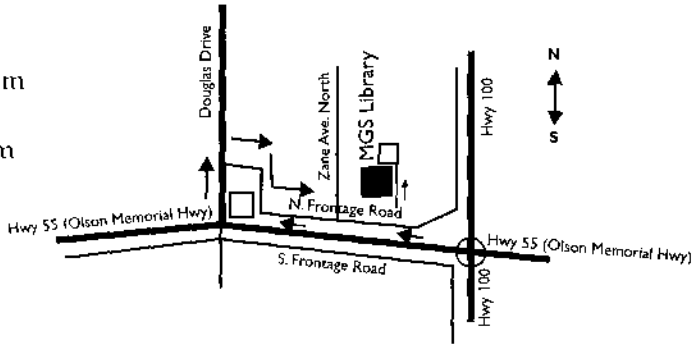
5768 Olson Memorial Highway
Golden Valley, MN 55422-5014
763-595-9347

Daytime Hours
Wed, Thurs & Sat: 9 am to 3 pm
Evening Hours
Tues & Thurs: 6:30 to 9:30 pm
Closed Sunday and Monday

If traveling any distance, call first to check schedule



The library is a self-supporting research library staffed by volunteers. If you are a member of the IGSI and are coming from out of town, contact Beth at Research@IrishGenealogical.org so we can try to have an Irish researcher available to meet you.

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