

## 'ALL IRELAND SOURCES' NEWSLETTER

A Monthly Newsletter: Editor: Terry Eakin, 334 Burns Bay Road, LANE COVE, NSW 2066

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Introduction: 'All Ireland Sources' is a monthly newsletter distributed free by E-mail to Family History Societies and interested researchers near the end of each month. Distribution by Australia Post costs 50 cents/month (\$6.00 annually) within Australia. The aim is to bring items of interest regarding Irish record sources to the Australian genealogist. The editor would appreciate being made aware of records relating to the Irish, particularly those held in Australia or new in the LDS Family History Library.

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### CENSUSES AND CENSUS SUBSTITUTES: Continued from Volume 4, No. 1.

Period	Subject	Location	Reference	Comments
1789	Belfast City, Voters	PRONI	D/654/A3/1B	Voters listed in Deputy Court Cheque Book in PRONI.
1789	Co Down, Voters	PRONI	D/654/A3/1B	Voters listed in Deputy Court Cheque Book in PRONI.
1789	Co Wexford, Ferns Parish, Householders	Published <i>Irish Ancestor</i>	Vol. 13, No. 2, 1981, pps 93-94	Protestant Householders in the parish of Ferns.
1788	Co Fermanagh, Voters	PRONI, LDS FHL	T/808/15075, T/543, & T/1385; FHL Films 100181, 1279356	Poll Book with votes cast in PRONI & in LDS FHL on Films 100181 & 1279356. Also GO Ms 442.
1787	Co Mayo, 13 parishes, Altamont Estate Rentals	NAI; Extracts Published in <i>Cathair na Mart</i>	NAI M 5788 (2); Cathair na Mairt Vol 2, No. 1	Rentals on the Altamont Estate in 13 parishes (listed at end of this table **) including Westport town. Extracts of Westport town published.
1786	Co Kilkenny, Iverk Barony, Freeholders	GO; LDS FHL	GO 684; LDS FHL film No. 100158	Freeholders in Iverk barony, County Kilkenny. Also on LDS film 100158 for 1786 - 1809.
1786 - 1792	Co Louth, Dunleer Union, Cess Payers	Published <i>Louth Arch Journal</i>	Vol 9 No. 1 1937 pages 42 - 45.	Cess payers in the parishes of Cappagh, Drumcar, Dunleer, Dysart, Moylary & Monasterboice (Dunleer Union) published.
1786	County Mayo, Westport & Calstlebar, petition	Published in <i>Cathair na Mairt</i> (Westport Hist Soc.)	Vol 16, 1996; NLI Ir 94123 c 4	Petition for a postal service between Westport and Castlebar, county Mayo published by Westport Historical Society. 70 Westport residents names and addresses.
1786	Co Monaghan, Ballybay Estate records and tenants	Published in the <i>Clogher Record</i>	Vol 11 No. 1 (1982) pps 71 - 76	Ballybay Estate records and tenants for 1786 published in the <i>Clogher Record</i> in 1982. Copy at SAG.
1786	Co Tipperary, Thurles parish and town, RC inhabitants	Published <i>Dublin Evening Post</i>	Issue dated 28 Oct 1786	Some Roman Catholic inhabitants of Thurles parish and town published in 1786.
1785	Co Fermanagh, Clogher Diocese, Protestant males aged 17 and over.	LDS FHL	Film 258517	Male Protestants aged 17 and over from Magheraclone, Errigal Trough and Trory parishes in Clogher Diocese, Co Fermanagh.
1785	Co Kilkenny, Kilkenny City, Deeds	Published <i>Old Kilkenny Review</i>	Vol 2 No. 4; NLI Ir 94139 o 3	Kilkenny City deeds published in the <i>Old Kilkenny Review</i> Vol 2, No. 4.
1785	Co Kilkenny, Freeholders, selected surnames only.	GO; LDS FHL	GO Ms 685; FHL film 100158	Freeholders of county Kilkenny (selected surnames only).
1785	Co Kilkenny, Freeholders, all	GO	GO Ms 443; FHL 100158	Full list of Freeholders in county Kilkenny.
1785	Co Monaghan, Protestant males aged 17 and over.	LDS FHL	Film 258517	Male Protestants aged 17 and over from Magheraclone, Errigal Trough and Trory parishes in Clogher Diocese, Co Fermanagh.

1784	Dublin, Irish Post Office, Employees	Published Dun Laoghaire Gen Soc	Vol 5, No. 1 (1996)	The names of approx. 250 Irish Post Office employees in 1784. Dun Laoghaire Gen. Soc. is now the Genealogical Society of Ireland.
1784 – 1789	Co Monaghan, Anketell Estate Rentals	Published <i>Clogher Record</i>	Vol 11, No. 3 (1984) pages 403 - 420	Indexed list of tenants on the Anketell Estate co Monaghan published in <i>Clogher Record</i> .
1783	Co Cork, Cork City, Freemen and Freeholders	NLI	P 2054	List of Freemen and Freeholders who voted in the 1783 Cork City election.
1783 – 1790	Co Laois, Rent Roll (co Leix)	GO & LDS FHL	GO Ms 660; LDS film 100220	Rent Roll for county Leix (now Laois) 1783 – 1790.
1783	Co Mayo, local census	Published <i>Analecta Hibernica</i>	Vol. 14, No. 22, pps 113-117 (1960)	Local census of the parish of Ballinrobe in 1783.
1783	Co Meath, Voters list	PRONI Headfort Papers	T/3163	List of Meath voters in the Headfort Papers in PRONI.
1782	Co Donegal, Culdaff parish, local census	Pub. In book “300 Years in Inishowen”	Author Amy I Young (1929) pps 159-160.	Published in the book by Amy Young, <i>300 Years in Inishowen</i> . NLI Ir 9292 y 1
1782	Co Louth, Parishes Cappoge, Drumcar, Dysart, Monasterboice & Mullary, Cess payers	Pub. Co Louth Arch & Hist Soc Journal; NLI	Vol 9 No. 1; NLI Ir 794105 L 2	Cess (tax) payers in Co Louth parishes opposite published. Available NLI & at SAG.
1782 – 1788	Co Louth, Dundalk area, Clanbrassil Estate, tenants	Pub. Co Louth Arch & Hist Soc Journal; NLI	Vol 15 No. 1, 1961, pps 39 – 87; NLI Ir 794105 L 2	Tenants on 425 holdings in 25 townlands near Dundalk and tenants of 305 holdings in Dundalk town, includes maps. Available in NLI and at SAG, Kent St, Sydney.
1781	Co Meath, Voters list	NAI	M 4878, M 4910, M 4911 & M 4912	List of voters in four lists, e.g. M 4911 lists approx. 2,500 names, addresses and land holdings.
1780	Belfast City, Freeholders Register	PRONI	DOW 5/3/1 & DOW 5/3/2	Freeholders register for Belfast City in PRONI.
1780	Co Down, Freeholders Register	PRONI	DOW 5/3/1 & DOW 5/3/2	Freeholders register for County Down in PRONI. Extensive.
1780	Co Roscommon, Freeholders lists	GO; LDS FHL	GO 442; FHL film 100181	Freeholders in county Roscommon in 1780. In the FHL and available at SAG.
1780	Co Tyrone, Termonmaguirk parish, local census	RCBL	GS 2/7/3/25	Householders of all religions in a Church of Ireland census of Termonmaguirk parish in 1780. Several hundred names.

To be continued in Volume 4, Issue No. 3

\*\* List of parishes in the Altamont Estate, County Mayo (1787): Aghagower, Burriscarra, Burrishoole, Kilbelfad, Kilbride, Kilconduff, Kildacommoge, Kilfian, Kilgeever, Kilmaclasser, Kilmeena, Moygawnagh & Oughaval.

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Addendum to Volume 3, Issue 7, July 2001 Pages 27 & 28. [Omitted from the article covering the *Tithe Applotment books – Gaps in the Archive* was Co Fermanagh] It is produced in full below in the same format and I suggest you put a note in Issue No. 7 that the missing county will be found in Volume 4, Issue 2 on Pages 2 & 3.

### **COUNTY FERMANAGH PARISHES:**

The following parishes fall within Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The tithe applotment books for these parishes are in the National Archives of Ireland (Dublin) but are available on microfilm in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (Belfast), under the reference numbers below:

**Clones:**  
MIC.442/10

**Currin:**  
MIC.442/11

**Kinawley:**  
MIC.442/2 (only gives townland totals of the value of tithes).

**Templecarn:**  
MIC.442/9

**Tomregan:**  
MIC.442/2

**Devenish:**  
Tithe survey 1824 gives townland names of only a few large landowners.

**An Introduction published in the General Topographical Index consisting of an *Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns of Ireland for the 1901 Census of Ireland*. It was published in 1904 and listed the changes made since the publication of the 1871 edition. The edition freely available throughout Australia, New Zealand, the USA and Canada is the 1851 Census Edition of the same publication.**

<b>Introduction.</b>	
In issuing the General Topographical Index which has been compiled in connection with the Census of 1901, it appears desirable that a short sketch should be given of the history of the territorial divisions with which the Index deals.	
The principal territorial divisions at present in use in Ireland are Townlands, Parishes, Baronies, Counties and Provinces, and the more recent divisions for Local Government and Poor Law purposes, viz.: - District Electoral Divisions, Dispensary (or Registrars') Districts, County Districts (Urban and Rural), and Poor Law Unions (or Superintendent Registrars' Districts).	Territorial Divisions now in use.
The Townlands and Baronies, which varied in different Provinces, are the most ancient divisions, and they existed under other names prior to the introduction of Christianity.	Townlands and baronies
The Barony or Trioca cead consisted of Ballybetaghs or Townlands, Ploughlands, Seisreaghs or Carrows, Tates or Ballyboes, Sessiaghs, Gneeves and Acres. The following is a Table showing these divisions :- <div style="text-align: center;">           10 Acres = 1 Gneeve            2 Gneeves = 1 Sessiagh            3 Sessiaghs = 1 Tate or Ballyboe            2 Ballyboes = 1 Ploughland, Seisreagh or Carrow            4 Ploughlands = 1 Ballybetagh or Townland            30 Ballybetaghs = 1 Trioca cead or Barony         </div>	
At the Census of 1821, in addition to the Barony and Townland, the Gneeve and the Ploughland were the only areas given in the above list which were noted by the Enumerators as then existing.	
In the Ordnance Maps all names of smaller sub-divisions were discarded, and the term townland applied to every such denomination whether great or small. In accordance with the Act 6, Geo. IV, cap. 99, the boundaries of the townlands laid down on the Ordnance Maps were shown by the local government, guided by the then existing usage in collecting the Grand Jury rates and cess, and consequently the boundaries laid down on the Maps frequently do not coincide with those of earlier denominations.  There were 60,462 Townlands in Ireland at the date of the Census of 1901, and the present Index (I purchased a copy whilst visiting Ireland in 2001) shows the County, Barony, Parish, County District, and District Electoral Division in which each of these Townlands is situated, together with a number facilitating reference to the particular portion of the Census County Book for 1901, in which the Area, number of Houses, Population, and Valuation will be found.	Townlands
The Baronies, which are of great antiquity as family possessions, were originally feudal and military jurisdictions, but came in course of time to be used for fiscal and administrative purposes only.  When they were constituted into public civil divisions by the English, they were in many cases named after towns, villages, or castles, and these names possess much historic interest. In some cases they gave titles to the settlers, as Athenry, which gave title to the Berminghams, Offaly to the Fitzgeralds, Kinsale to the De Courcies, and Delvin to the Nugents. In other cases the name of the Sept or tribe was retained, for	Baronies

<p>example, Boylagh (O'Boyle's Country), Inishowen (Owen's Island), Clankelly (the tribe or Clan of O'Kelly). There were, at the time of the last Census, 327 Baronies, varying in extent from 310,386 to 1,693 acres.</p>	
<p>Originally an ecclesiastical division, the Parish was, until comparatively recent times, an area for civil purposes. It generally bore the name of the Townland in which the church was built, but in some cases, such as Donaghmore, "the great church," the designation of the building gave the name to the Townland and afterwards to the Parish. The ecclesiastical Parish differed in many cases from the civil Parish, alterations having been from time to time made by the Privy Council.</p> <p>In 1901 the Civil Parishes in Ireland numbered 2,428 ranging in extent from 200,960 to under 2 acres. As stated in the letter submitting this work, Parish names will in future be omitted from the Ordnance Maps, but to facilitate reference an Index to the Parishes is included in this Volume.</p>	Parishes.
<p>The division into Counties, on the model of the English system, was introduced gradually by the English settlers, but the division was not extended to the entire island until after its complete annexation to the British Crown. The counties proper number 32, and of these 12 were constituted by King John in the year 1210, viz :- Dublin, Kildare, Meath (subsequently divided into East and West Meath), Louth, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford, Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary.</p> <p>King's and Queen's Counties were constituted in the reign of Queen Mary.</p> <p>The following Counties were formed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, viz. :- Longford, Clare, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Leitrim, Armagh, Monaghan, Tyrone, Coleraine, now (though with slight alterations) Londonderry, Donegal, Fermanagh and Cavan.</p> <p>The origin of Antrim and Down is uncertain, and the last County formed was Wicklow, which was separated from Dublin, and constituted a distinct County in 1605.</p> <p>Alterations in the boundaries of several Counties have recently been made under the provisions of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and it is according to the Counties, as thus altered, that the statistics in connection with the Census of 1901 have been compiled, and the references in the Indexes in this Volume are given.</p>	Counties.
<p>At the time of the English invasion, Ireland was divided into five Kingdoms, viz.:- Leinster, Meath, Munster, Ulster and Connaught. After this invasion the division of the country into four provinces was adopted, the ancient boundaries and names being retained, except that the Kingdom of Meath, (which consisted of the present counties of Meath and Westmeath) became merged in the Province of Leinster.</p>	Provinces.
<p>The civic jurisdictions known as Counties of Cities and Counties of Towns consisted of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Galway, Carrickfergus, and Drogheda. Under the Act 3 and 4 Vic. Cap. 109, these Cities and Towns were contracted within their corporate limits and for administrative purposes under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the last named four now form part of adjoining Counties. Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Waterford are now County Boroughs under that Act, as also are the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and all six are dealt with as such in the Indexes.</p>	Counties of Cities and Towns.

To be concluded in the next issue (Volume 4, No. 3, March 2002)

**Patrick SILKE – Missing Person.** Can you help? Patrick SILKE, born about 1876 in Galway, Ireland. His parents were Thomas SILKE and Mary JOYCE. Patrick SILKE emigrated to Australia from Galway about 1911 but his family in Ireland have no idea where he landed. Did Patrick SILKE marry here? Are there any living relatives? Please contact me at the address at the bottom of this page with any information. Perhaps a reader can supply Patrick Silke's death place or details so I can purchase the certificate for his relatives in Galway City.

**Workhouse Records:** After the introduction of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1838, workhouses were built for the "relief of the destitute poor" throughout Ireland. The poor within each Poor Law Union were sheltered and fed in the workhouse in return for work. Families were split up in the workhouses. The records of these workhouses generally survive and are an excellent source especially in the famine and post famine times. They operated until the 1940s. As well as the names of those entering and leaving, often assisted emigration was arranged through the Board of Guardians and the records were thoroughly kept. Look at these records on microfilm in the LDS Family History Libraries throughout Australia and the World. The selection in PRONI is excellent but the 100 year rule may be enforced. Take a look at these records, you will not be disappointed.

Articles, suggestions and information for this newsletter are welcome and may be E-mailed to: [teakin@chilli.net.au](mailto:teakin@chilli.net.au) or posted to **Terry Eakin, 334 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove NSW AUSTRALIA 2066.**