

'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.

CENSUSES AND CENSUS SUBSTITUTES: Continued from Volume 4, No. 12.

Period	Subject	Location	Reference	Comments
1654-1703	Co Armagh, Civil Survey	NLI, Armagh Co Museum, LDS	Ir 31041 c 4, M96 F7, LDS film 1279356	The books of Survey and Distribution including the Civil Survey of 1654 are all available and four volumes have been published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission with the originals in the NAI.
1654	Co Cork, Proprietors in 29 civil parishes surveyed	Pub by IMC; LDS	IMC Vol VI, LDS film 973123	Published by the IMC as The Civil Survey, Vol VI, edited by R C Simington from the parishes of Aghabullog, Aghina, Aglish, Ballinaboy, Ballyvorney, Carnaway, Carrigrohanbeg, Clondrohid, Currykippane, Desertmore, Donoughmore, Drishane, Garrycloyne, Granagh, Inchigeelagh, Inniscarra, Kilbonane, Kilcolman, Kilcorny, Kilmihil, Kilmurry, Kilnamartyr, Knockavilly, Macloneigh, Macroom, Matehy, Moviddy, Templemichael and Whitechurch.
1654	Cork City, suburbs and liberties, surveyed	Pub by IMC; LDS	IMC Vol VI, LDS film 973123	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol VI, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Derry, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1937) and the IMC	IMC Vol III	Republished by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey of Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone</i> , in Vol III, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Donegal, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1937) and the IMC	IMC Vol III	Republished by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey of Donegal, Londonderry and Tyrone</i> , in Vol III, edited by R C Simington. Returns of church lands in the three counties.
1654	Co Dublin and Dublin City, the Civil Survey	Pub by the IMC	IMC Vol VII, LDS film 973123	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol VII, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Kerry, Clanmaurice Barony, Dysert, Killlury and Rathroe parishes	Pub by the Stationery Office (1938)	Vol IV, LDS film 973122, <i>Kerry Arch Jour</i> Vol 1, No 6, pps 357-368	Published by the Stationery Office and in the <i>Kerry Arch Journal</i> (1911).
1654	Co Kildare, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1952)	Vol VIII, LDS film 973123	Published by the Stationery Office and the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> .
1654	Kilkenny City, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1955)	Vol VI, LDS film 973123	Published by the Stationery Office and the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> Vol VI.
1654	Co Limerick, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1938)	Vol IV, LDS film 973122	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol IV, edited by R C Simington. Includes Clanmaurice barony county Kerry.

1654	Co Meath, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1940)	Vol IV, LDS film 973122	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol IV, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Roscommon, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1949)	Vol I, LDS film 962524	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol I, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Tipperary, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1934)	Vol I & Vol II, LDS film 973121	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol I, Eastern and Southern baronies, and Vol II, Northern and Western baronies, both edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Tyrone, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1934)	Vol III, LDS film 973121	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol III, edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Waterford, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1942)	Vol VI	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol VI edited by R C Simington.
1654	Co Wexford, the Civil Survey	Pub by the Stationery Office (1954)	Vol IX	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol IX edited by R C Simington.
1653	Co Tipperary, Cromwellian Settlement, who received land	Pub in <i>The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland</i> by John Prendergast	Book published in 1922	Listed as The Names of Soldiers and Adventurers who Received Land in Co Tipperary Under the Cromwellian Settlement, 1653 on pps 386 - 400
1652	Co Dublin & Dublin City, baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross, Inhabitants	NAI, Pub in <i>The Irish Genealogist</i>	NAI M 2467, Ir Gen Vol 7 # 4, Vol 8 # 1 to # 4, pps 496-504, 3-14, 162-174, 322-332 & 498-529	Inhabitants of the Baronies of Newcastle and Uppercross which gives names, ages, occupations and relationships
1650 – 1703	Co Mayo, Books of Survey and Distribution	Pub by the Stationery Office (1956)	Vol II Co Mayo, LDS film 962524	Published by the IMC as <i>The Civil Survey</i> , in Vol II, edited by R C Simington and covers 1636 – 1703. LDS film 962524.

To be continued in Volume 5, Issue No. 2

1654-6: **The Civil Survey:** Like The Books of Survey and Distribution, this was a record of land ownership in 1640, compiled between 1655 and 1667, and fuller than the Books of Survey and Distribution. It contains a great deal of topographical and descriptive information, as well as details of wills and deeds relating to land title. It has survived for twelve counties only, Cork, Derry, Donegal, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Limerick, Meath, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford and Wexford. All of these have been published by the Irish Manuscripts Commission. Details will be found in "Census returns and substitutes" in the Grenham's Irish Recordfinder.

The Civil Survey: The immediate circumstances leading to the taking of the Civil Survey (1654-56) were the statutory commitments of successive Parliaments, in England, in respect of advances of money, by way of adventure, and of arrears of pay due by the Commonwealth Government to its own officers and soldiers. These obligations were to be satisfied in allotments of Irish land and, as a preliminary measure of enquiry, a survey of the country, founded upon the authentic information of the old inhabitants was directed to be made.

The barony was selected as the territorial basis of the survey, as it was to be the ultimate area in which the allotments to the interests concerned were to lie. The extensive information required was of a geographical, proprietorial and economic nature and, for this purpose, the most able of the residents were to be constituted juries. These were to be empanelled by local commissioners appointed under commission. The survey to be made was called the Civil Survey.

The Civil Survey was begun in June 1654, and commissions continued to be issued during 1655 and 1656. Through the zeal and industry of the late W H Hardinge, Esq., its territorial extent, the names of the commissioners, and the dates of their commissions can be ascertained. As to the extent of the Civil Survey, it comprehended the whole of Leinster, the whole of Ulster, with the exception of the barony of Farney, county Monaghan; the whole of Munster, with the exception of county Clare; and in Connacht, only county Leitrim was surveyed. This survey covered 27 counties in all. For the remaining five counties, the earlier survey, called Strafford's survey, was available. According to the Book of Distribution, the Gross Survey – the survey immediately preceding the Civil Survey, was utilised for the barony of Farney.

What has survived of the Civil Survey extends to parts of three provinces, namely, for Munster – Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford, and part of one barony in county Kerry; for Leinster – Dublin (except New Castle and Upper Cross), Kildare (except Ophaley), Meath, Wexford (except Forth); for Ulster – Donegal, Londonderry and

Tyrone. The survey extended far beyond the discovery of forfeited lands, Crown lands, Church lands, the lands of the English and of Protestant lands – their owners, and estimated areas. It revealed and preserved the memory of the ancient bounds, place-names, and antiquities of three provinces. It comprehended the detection of the wealth and valuation of the country, in every form under and above the surface of the land. The Civil Survey gives independent dealings with lands, transfers by sale, bequests by testament, mortgages, and marriage settlements.

Society of Australian Genealogists Seventh Tour of Ireland: Depart Sydney, Saturday 13 September 2003 and tour ends on Sunday, 5 October 2003 and on Monday, 6 October 2003 you will be transferred to the airport or you can wend your way to your own special places in Ireland or you can visit the UK before flying home. For more details go to this website:
<http://members.optushome.com.au/irishtours/tour2003.htm>

Eneclann New Release: *Grenham's Irish Surnames* by John Grenham has been published by Eneclann (Dublin) for Windows. The CD is due out soon and will be reviewed in a future newsletter.

Ireland was one of the first European countries to adopt hereditary surnames. Nine centuries of change, along with its history of immigration, colonization and linguistic upheaval, have produced an extraordinary legacy: Gaels, Vikings, Normans, Scots, Welsh, English, French Huguenots, German Palatines – all have added to the rich mix of what it means to be Irish, and to the long list of surnames borne by the Irish.

This CD-ROM provides an unparalleled resource for anyone interested in his or her Irish surname. It will satisfy a casual curiosity in coats of arms and surname origins, as well as providing a serious resource for those with a deeper interest in family and surname origins.

It includes:

- Details of 26756 Irish surnames and 104058 variants
- 8207 Surname Dictionary entries
- The distribution of 2296 surnames in 1890, as recorded in birth records
- Details of the distribution of 377902 households throughout Ireland 1848-1864
- Coats of arms for 130 of the most common Irish surnames
- An extensive bibliography of Irish family history
- Ireland-wide parish maps, and
- Details of the records of 3782 churches and congregations throughout Ireland, comprising 8376 sets of records.

In addition, the CD-ROM includes a fully context-sensitive Windows Help file detailing the sources used and providing detailed help at all times, and a user-friendly interface designed to make the search process as easy as possible. Compiled by John Grenham, Ireland's foremost genealogical expert, this CD is essential for anyone with an interest in Irish surnames and/or genealogy. Please note it is not yet published but is expected in February/March 2003. Available in Australia from Gould Genealogy, PO Box 675, MODBURY, South Australia 5092 or go to their website: www.gould.com.au Overseas write to: Eneclann Ltd., Unit 1, Trinity Enterprise Centre, Pearse Street, Dublin 2, Ireland or go to: www.eneclann.ie to purchase by credit card.

Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant: On the 28 September 1912, Ulster Day, Sir Edward Carson had the honour of being the first person to sign Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant at a ceremony at the City Hall, Belfast. Altogether, almost half a million people – 471,414 – pledged their opposition to Irish Home Rule by signing the covenant or, in the case of women, the Declaration. Those who signed the Covenant pledged:

to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule parliament in Dublin.

Contrary to popular mythology, there is no evidence of anyone signing the Covenant in blood: black ink was the preferred medium. Interestingly, women did not sign the Covenant instead they signed the declaration, although this was very similar to the 'proper' Covenant. While the City Hall in Belfast was a rallying point, with literally thousands of people anxious to sign up to the Covenant in the same building as its instigator, thousands more added their names in less august surroundings throughout Ireland, England and Scotland. 218,206 Ulstermen, and

a further 19,162 men of Ulster origin living outside Ulster, signed the Covenant, while 228,991 Ulster women and a further 5,055 expatriate women, signed the Declaration.

Unfortunately for those researchers trying to uncover the name of an ancestor among the signed forms, people did not sign in alphabetical order and so far (August 2001), no-one has attempted to input the details on to a database. To browse through approximately 47,150 forms (there was usually ten names to each form) is therefore a massive undertaking. The forms form part of the Ulster Unionist Council (UUC) archive in PRONI (D/1327). This archive comprises 200 volumes and c.60,000 files and documents, dating from 1886 to 1986. Requests for permission to access any records in this archive must be put in writing to the Council via PRONI. Attempts to speed up the process by writing directly to the UUC are counterproductive as the UUC will direct the writer to apply through the proper channels.

The birth and growth of Unionism is well documented through a large collection of printed material. The material available in PRONI includes: press cuttings and items produced by Irish unionists for propaganda purposes (maps, posters, leaflets and pamphlets); minute books, correspondence, etc., relating to the various unionist organisations such as The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union (D/989), The Irish Unionist Alliance (D/989), the Unionist Anti-Partition League (D/4125), the Unionist Clubs Council (D/1327); and the records of the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland (D/3061). In addition, PRONI has many collections of private correspondence and papers of individual unionists. Particularly useful are the papers of the County Tyrone Liberal Unionist, H de F Montgomery (D/627), the diaries of Lady Craigavon (D/1415) and the correspondence of Major Fred Crawford (D/1700). Most of these are exemplified in PRONI's still-available Irish Unionism, 1885-1923: A Documentary History by Patrick Buckland (Belfast, HMSO, 1973). The source was PRONI Education Leaflet No. 5 (8/01).

For those interested in the period generally, PRONI holds a number of archives, besides those of the Ulster Unionist Council (D/1327 and D/972), that are a rich source of information. The following are a few of the highlights:

- Northern Ireland Information Service INF/7A/2
- Abercorn Papers D/623
- Sir Edward Carson MIC/665
- Craigavon Papers D/1415
- Joseph Cunningham D/1288
- H Montgomery Hyde D/3084
- 7th Marquess of Londonderry D/3099
- Sir Robert Lynn MP D/3480/59
- Ellison Macartney D/3649
- Joshua Peel D/889
- Col. Sanderson MP MIC/281, T/2996
- Ulster Womens' Unionist Council D/2688, D/1098

Stop Press: Currently the Covenant is difficult and very time-consuming to access and is consequently under-used. PRONI plans to improve access by digitizing all the signatures, in recognition that the resulting on-line database would make a significant contribution to both genealogical research and cultural tourism. These web pages are intended as a 'taster' for the complete database and website which is scheduled for completion in 2003. The site is up and some partial searches are available on-line for free. Go to <http://proni.nics.gov.uk/ulstercovenant/index.html> This index will give a lot more news on the Ulster Covenant with an Introduction, Background, Covenant Trail, Preparations, Ulster Day, Aftermath, Search and Return to PRONI Home Page. Support these indexes by visiting and providing links to the sites from your home pages.

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