

## '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 each even month (two copies) 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 5, No. 2.**

| <b>Period</b> | <b>Subject</b>   | <b>Location</b>  | <b>Reference</b>  | <b>Comments</b>  |
|---------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1636-1703     | Co Clare, Books of Survey and Distribution, abstracts  | Pub Dublin SO (1955)   | LDS 941.5 B4b   | Books of Survey and Distribution for Co Clare edited by R C Simington and published by the Stationery Office in 1955.            |
| 1636-1703     | Co Galway, Books of Survey and Distribution, abstracts                                       | Pub Dublin SO (1962)   |   | Books of Survey and Distribution for Co Galway edited by R C Simington and published by the Stationery Office in 1962.           |
| 1636-1703     | Co Mayo, Books of Survey and Distribution, abstracts   | Pub Dublin SO (1956)   | Vol II, LDS film 962524   | Books of Survey and Distribution for Co Mayo edited by R C Simington and published by the Stationery Office in 1956.             |
| 1636-1703     | Co Westmeath, Books of Survey and Distribution, abstracts, forfeited estates                 | Pub Ms (1852)  | LDS film 1279284  | Books of Survey and Distribution of estates for Co Westmeath forfeited in 1841, edited by John Charles Lyons and published 1852. |
| 1635-1796     | Belfast City, The Roll of Freemen of Belfast   | Pub book <i>The Townbook of the Corporation of Belfast 1613-1816</i> , LDS | Author Robert Magill Young pub 1892, pps 215-217; LDS film 990294 | The Roll of Freemen of Belfast in the book <i>The Townbook of the Corporation of Belfast 1613-1816</i> , pages 215-217.          |
| 1634          | Co Armagh, Subsidy Roll  | NAI  | M2471, 2475   | A copy of the Subsidy Roll for Co Armagh. Reference NAI M2475 may be M2745   |
| 1634          | Co Dublin, Book of Survey and Distribution   | NLI  | NL Ms 964   | Land ownership records before the Cromwellian confiscations in Co Dublin.  |
| 1634          | Dublin City, Book of Survey and Distribution   | NLI  | NL Ms 964   | Land ownership records before the Cromwellian confiscations in Dublin City.  |
| 1632-1636     | Co Fermanagh, Baronies Coole, Knockninny and part of Magherastephana, Balfour Estate rentals | Pub. <i>Clogher Record (1985)</i>  | Vol 12, No 1, pps 92-109  | Balfour Estate rentals for the baronies of Coole, Knockninny and Magherastephana (part of) in Co Fermanagh.                      |
| 1632-1636     | Co Monaghan, Balfour Estate rentals  | Pub. <i>Clogher Record (1985)</i>  | Vol 12, No 1, pps 92-109  | Balfour Estate rentals for Co Monaghan included with Fermanagh (above).  |
| 1631          | Co Armagh, Muster Roll   | PRONI, British Library   | PRONI T/934; BL add. Ms 4770                                      | A list of able bodied males aged 16 and over on large estates able to be mustered to fight if required to do so.                 |
| 1631          | Co Down, Muster Roll   | PRONI, NL, LDS   | D/1759/3C/1; NL Pos 206; LDS film 990025                          | Muster roll of Ulster in PRONI and Armagh Library including Co Down.   |
| 1631          | Co Fermanagh, Muster Roll  | Pub. Book by W C Trimble; PRONI T/934                                      | <i>History of Enniskillen</i> pps 198-219                         | Printed Muster Roll in the book, also on LDS film 1341267, and BL add Ms 4770  |

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| 1631 | Co Tyrone, Muster Roll                          | PRONI   | T/934  | Muster roll for Co Tyrone  |
| 1631 | Co Tyrone, Muster Roll                          | PRONI;<br>British Library                       | T/934; BL add<br>Ms 4770   | Muster roll for Clogher and<br>Strabane baronies Co Tyrone.  |
| 1630 | Co Antrim, Muster Roll                          | PRONI, NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | A list of able bodied males aged<br>16 and over on large estates<br>able to be mustered to fight for<br>the landlord if required to do so. |
| 1630 | Co Armagh, Muster Roll                          | PRONI, NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206;<br>Armagh County<br>Library                             | A list of able bodied males aged<br>16 and over on large estates<br>able to be mustered to fight for<br>the landlord if required to do so. |
| 1630 | Co Armagh, men and arms on<br>Settlers' Estates | Pub <i>Seanchas<br/>Ardmhacha</i>               | Vol 5 No 2<br>(1970) pps 401-<br>417   | A Census of Men and Arms on<br>Settlers' Estates, an extract<br>from the two previous records  |
| 1630 | Belfast City, muster roll                       | PRONI; NLI;<br>Armagh<br>County Library         | D/1759/3C/1 &<br>2; NLI Pos 206  | Muster Roll of Ulster 1630 in<br>Belfast City.   |
| 1630 | Co Cavan, muster roll                           | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Cavan.   |
| 1630 | Co Cavan, muster roll                           | Pub <i>Breifne</i>                              | Vol 5 No 18<br>(1977-78)   | Muster roll. Also in PRONI<br>T/934 and British Library add<br>Ms 4770   |
| 1630 | Co Derry, muster roll of Ulster                 | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Derry.   |
| 1630 | Co Donegal, muster roll of<br>Ulster            | PRONI; NLI;<br>BL; Pub<br><i>Donegal Annual</i> | D/1759/3C/1; NLI<br>Pos 206; BL add<br>Ms 4770; Vol 10<br>No 2 (1972) pps<br>124-149 | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Donegal in many locations and<br>published..   |
| 1630 | Co Down, muster roll of<br>Ulster               | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Down.  |
| 1630 | Co Fermanagh, muster roll of<br>Ulster          | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Fermanagh.   |
| 1630 | Co Monaghan, muster roll of<br>Ulster           | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Monaghan.  |
| 1630 | Co Tyrone, muster roll of<br>Ulster             | PRONI; NLI                                      | D/1759/3C/1;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll of Ulster for Co<br>Tyrone.  |
| 1630 | Co Tyrone, muster roll                          | PRONI, NLI                                      | T/808/15164;<br>NLI Pos 206  | Muster roll for Co Tyrone.   |

To be continued in Volume 5, Issue No. 4

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 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.

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**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>

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**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 March/April 2003. Available in Australia from Gould Genealogy, PO Box 675, MODBURY, South Australia 5092 or go to their website: [www.gould.com.au](http://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](http://www.eneclann.ie) to purchase by credit card.

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**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
- 7<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:teakin@chilli.net.au) or posted to **Terry Eakin, 334 Burns Bay Road, Lane Cove NSW AUSTRALIA 2066.**

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