

## IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR IRELAND REGION RESEARCH

| Must Know Very Well   | Good Working Knowledge  | Some Familiarity  |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Poorhouse or Workhouse Records</b> (including board of guardian minutes and registers)</p> <p><b>Military Records</b> (types of records, ranks, location, muster rolls)</p> <p><b>Emigration and Immigration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisted Emigrant Registers</li> <li>• Passenger Lists</li> <li>• Passport Records</li> <li>• Prisoner Transport Lists</li> </ul> <p><b>Maps, Gazetteers, and Historical Geography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sean Ruid Database</li> <li>• Samuel Lewis's Topographical Dictionary</li> <li>• Townland Indexes of 1851, 1871, and 1901</li> <li>• Ordinance Survey Memoirs</li> <li>• George Handran – Townlands in Poorlaw Unions</li> <li>• Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland</li> <li>• Ordinance Survey maps of the nineteenth century</li> <li>• Maps showing the civil and church parishes</li> </ul> <p><b>History of Ireland</b> – Timeline of events</p> | <p><b>Civil Registration</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth</li> <li>• Marriage</li> <li>• Death</li> </ul> <p><b>Taxation Records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Griffith's Valuation 1848-1864</li> <li>• Tithe Applotment Books</li> <li>• Valuation Records</li> </ul> <p><b>Property Records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Records (Deeds)</li> <li>• Estate Records</li> </ul> <p><b>School Records</b></p> <p><b>Newspapers</b></p> <p><b>Occupational Records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RIC/DMP records</li> </ul> <p><b>Church and Parrish Records</b></p> <p><b>Census Records</b> (when available)</p> <p><b>Court Records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Probate</li> <li>• Wills and Estates</li> </ul> | <p><b>Directories</b></p> <p><b>Heraldry Records</b></p> <p><b>Reference Books</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The History of Irish Civilization</i> by Richard J. Hayes</li> </ul> |

## STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO IRELAND REGION RESEARCH

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client's research problem. To learn about resources for the IRELAND REGION see the following:
  - *Cyndi's List* see categories IRELAND
  - *Facebook* genealogy pages for the IRELAND region, use search field to locate specific titles
  - *FamilySearch* Wiki article "IRELAND GENEALOGY"
  - Your favorite search engine
- Use original records, whenever possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as town, county, national). Many of which are available online such as the following:
  - Irish Genealogy – <http://www.irishgenealogy.ie>
  - Library Ireland – <http://www.libraryireland.com/topog/subst.php>
  - National Archives of Ireland - <http://www.nationalarchives.ie/>
  - From Ireland – Irish Genealogy and Family History – <http://www.from-ireland.net>
  - Failte Romhat – <http://www.failteromhat.com>
  - GENUKI – [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)
  - See FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki page, [IRELAND ONLINE GENEALOGY RECORDS](#) for many additional suggestions.
- Applicants for accreditation in the IRELAND region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. Refer to the Paleography Language Ability Table to determine your language ability.
- Be familiar with the dates of commencement of civil registration in each colony/state and territory for IRELAND. A useful chart with dates of commencement of civil registration and accompanying notes may be found [HERE](#).

- Consult available manuscript collections. Have a good working knowledge of how to access them and how to apply them to your research problem. Especially the following collections:
  - Sir William Betham- [Genealogical abstracts & Sketch Pedigrees](#)
  - Albert E. Casey- [Irish Collection](#)
  - Richard J. Hayes- [Manuscript Sources for the History of Irish Civilization](#)
  - Frank D. Smith- [Smith's Inventory of Genealogical Sources: Ireland](#)
- It is necessary to understand the naming patterns that were common in IRELAND. For help, refer [FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, "Ireland Names Personal"](#).
- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in IRELAND history are noted [HERE](#).
- Consider downloading the printed FamilySearch Library Research Outline for IRELAND. Even though this Research Guide was taken out of print in 2009, some researchers still use the outlines as they contain valuable information about genealogy and records that are applicable to today's research. BYU converted it to PDF and annotated it with BYU holdings. To access it click [HERE](#).
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions. If needed see the [FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, "Ireland Records Selection Table"](#) for suggestions to locate other records and evidence that might aid your research and help form conclusions.
- Be familiar with key repositories used for IRELAND genealogical research. Listed below are a few to get started. For more suggestions see a discussion of IRELAND repositories in [FamilySearch Family History Research Wiki article, "Ireland Archives and Libraries."](#)
- [Ancestry.co.uk](#)
- [FamilySearch](#)
- [Registry of Deeds](#)
- [PRONI – Public Record Office Northern Ireland](#)
- [GRONI – General Register Office for Northern Ireland](#)
- [Linen Hall Library](#)
- [Presbyterian Historical Society of Ireland](#)

- [RCBL – Representative Church Body Library](#)
- [NLI – National Library of Ireland](#)
- [GRO – General Register Office for the Republic of Ireland](#)
- [National Archives of Ireland](#)
- [Valuation Office of Ireland](#)
- [Ulster Historical Foundation](#)
- University, county, and local libraries for each county (varies)

Prominent reference works for IRELAND include:

- James G. Ryan, *Irish Records, Sources for Family & Local History*
- John Grenham, *Tracing Your Irish Ancestors: The Complete Guide*
- David S. Ouimette, *Finding Your Irish Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide*
- Dwight A. Radford and Kyle J. Betit, *A Genealogists Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*
- Brian Mitchell, *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland*
- Books series: *A Guide to Tracing Your (name of county) Ancestors* (e.g. *A Guide to Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors*)
- Periodical – *Irish Lives Remembered*
- Additional suggestions can be found in *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki, article, [“Ireland for Further Reading.”](#)

## **ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES**

- Search all applicable census records to find complete families. [Does this apply?]
- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Don't assume relationships. Exhaust research efforts to make connections and contact other family historians via indexed family trees, mailing lists and bulletin boards.
- Verify generational links.
- Understand applicable economics, religion, ethnicity, prejudices, and laws.

- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions. Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Substitute records might be used when there is a lack of records or record loss. An event might be recorded in multiple ways. For example, a marriage might be recorded civilly, by the church, or in a newspaper. Each should be check.
- Watch for persons with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a census or other register). Consider all variants of spelling for the name.

This is an overview of some resources, record types, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Although not a complete list, it is offered as a guide to build upon in your preparation for testing and to maintain your professional-level skills.