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Special Thanks to Ray Hartnett who has convened the group since 1999. Ray your efforts are appreciated. The last newsletter to be produced by Ray was in September 2004. I have agreed to take over the publication of the newsletter and Heather Pizzino will be the convenor for the group during this year. Here are a few reasons to join our group!

- We all have experiences in our research, which could help each other.
- Even if your ancestor lived in different counties you will find in your research little snippets of interest that may be of help to fellow researchers.
- To see the list of members' interests and areas they are working in.
- To identify resources for purchase.
- To use the society's library, for help and advice.
- To gain knowledge of an area and its archives.
- To get a newsletter covering a wide variety of topics.
- To meet other members.

Our first meeting of the year was held on Sunday 21st January. The following are the key points from the meeting: -

Dates and activities for the year

15 April 2007- Bring a few free sources of information to share! Meeting starts at 2pm

15 July 2007- Workshop- helping each other!

21st October 2007 - Officer bearers will be elected at the October meeting

Subscription for newsletter \$5 per year. The newsletter will be sent electronically to all who have provided an email address.

Discussion on purchasing resources

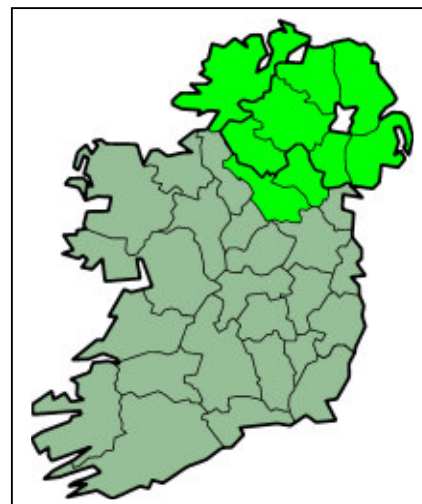
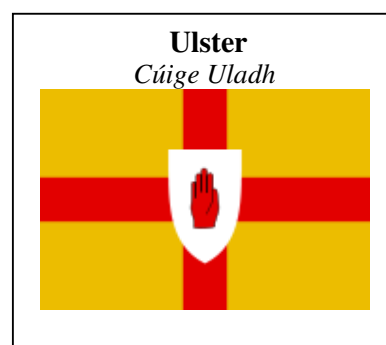
The following has been suggested:-

Tithe Films

Lewis Topographical Survey for Various Counties. Down, Antrim, Cavan, Monaghan and Armagh.

The main activity of January meeting was the identification of **interest in Counties**. The following is produced as a summary of the outcome.

	County	Member Interest
1	Antrim	4
2	Armagh	3
3	Carlow	1
4	<i>Cavan</i>	2
5	Clare	1
6	Cork	4
7	<i>Donegal</i>	3
8	Down	2
9	Dublin	3
10	Fermanagh	2
11	Galway	0
12	Kerry	1
13	Kildare	1
14	Kilkenny	1
15	Leitrim	1
16	Leix, Formerly Queens	2
17	Limerick	3
18	Londonderry	2
19	Longford	0
20	Louth	0
21	Mayo	3
22	Meath	2
23	<i>Monaghan</i>	4
24	Offaly Formerly Kings	3
25	Roscommon	0
26	Sligo	0
27	Tipperary	1
28	Tyrone	2
29	Waterford	0
30	Westmeath	0
31	Wexford	0
32	Wicklow	2



Counties in italic type relate to the Province of Ulster (9 counties) – 3 are administered by Dublin and the Counties in Bold and Italic type are in Northern Ireland (6 Counties) and are administered from Belfast.

Ulster has a population of just under 2 million people and an area of 24,481 square kilometres (8,952 square miles). Six of Ulster's nine counties, Antrim (*Aontroim*), Armagh (*Ard Mhacha*), Down (*An Dún*), Fermanagh (*Fear Manach*), Londonderry (*Doire*) (formerly known as County Coleraine before being renamed during the Plantation of Ulster) and Tyrone (*Tír Eoghain*), form Northern Ireland, and remained part of the UK after the partition of Ireland in 1921. Three Ulster counties, Cavan (*An Cabhán*), Donegal (*Dún na nGall*) and Monaghan (*Muineachán*) form part of the Republic of Ireland.

In the next edition I will provide an overview of the other provinces of Ireland, Connaught, Munster and Leinster.

Heather also produced a list of **Useful Website** relating to Ireland. This was distributed at the meeting.

Members should be aware that **Vouchers** for National Archives (UK) and Findmypast (1834online) are available in the WAGS Bookshop.

The next meeting will be April 15th- so remember to bring those free sources to share!

I was browsing the Web in relation to Policing, as my father served in the RUC for 30 years, and have put together this summary for your information.

Resources regarding POLICING in Ireland

IRELAND

(United Kingdom 1801-1922)

[Dublin Metropolitan Police](#)

[Irish Constabularies 1801-1836](#)

(Including the Peace Preservation Force, County Constabulary and Irish Revenue Police)

[Royal Irish Constabulary 1836-1922](#)

(Including the Constabulary of Ireland)

NORTHERN IRELAND

[Irish Constabularies 1801-1922](#)

(Including the former constituent forces of the six counties of Northern Ireland. Names may be duplicated in the Rolls for Ireland above.)

[Belfast Harbour Police](#)

[Ulster Special Constabulary 1921-1970](#)

[Royal Ulster Constabulary GC 1922-2001](#)

[Police Service of Northern Ireland](#)

[Police Homicides since 1800](#)

The United Kingdom National Police Memorial Committee has also produced a book, which contains the names of all Police who have died on duty. A copy has been donated to the WAGS Library.

<http://www.policememorial.org.uk/Forces/ForcesList.htm>

The following information will also be of interest and is taken from the Garda Síochána Website, which relates to the 26 Counties in the Republic of Ireland.

The tradition of organised policing in Ireland can be traced back to the establishment of the County Constabulary in 1822 - this was a uniformed police force formed on a regional basis.

In 1836 the Irish Constabulary (later to be known as the Royal Irish Constabulary) and the Dublin Metropolitan Police were established to replace the County



Constabulary. In 1922 the Royal Irish Constabulary was disbanded on the foundation of the new Irish Free State, as Ireland was then called, and the Garda Síochána was formed.

In 1925, the Dublin Metropolitan Police was amalgamated with the Garda Síochána.

Today, the Garda Síochána (meaning in English: "The Guardians of the Peace") as the national police service exercises all police functions in the country. It provides the State security services and all criminal and traffic law enforcement functions are performed by it.

The strength of the service is 11,747, which includes 1,700 detectives who always operate in civilian attire. There are, in addition, 1,140 civilian support staff.



Uniformed members of the Garda Síochána do not carry firearms. It is a proud tradition of the service that standard policing is carried out in both rural and urban areas by uniformed officers equipped only with a modest wooden truncheon. Firearms are carried by detectives.

"The Garda Síochána will succeed, not by force of arms or numbers, but by their moral authority as servants of the people." Commissioner Michael Staines (1885-1955), The First Commissioner of An Garda Síochána.

The Garda Museum and Archives are located at the Record Tower, Dublin Castle. Here visitors will find an interesting exhibition covering the history of the Garda Síochána and indeed information concerning policing in Ireland prior to 1922. The Museum is staffed by one Inspector, one Sergeant and two civilian personnel.

Persons carrying out police related research can be facilitated at the Museum and Archives. Among the museum artefacts are photographs and documents outlining the history and development of policing in Ireland in the 19th/20th centuries. The Museum library contains a number of very interesting police related publications.

Statutory obligations regarding records management issues are a priority issue for the Garda Archivist. A National Garda Record Centre has been approved and the project is in the early planning stages.

Visitors are welcome between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Friday. It is also possible to arrange a weekend visit by prior appointment. Staff at the Museum can be contacted at telephone number 01 - 6669998 or by email to gatower@iol.ie.

For Information regarding Policing in Northern Ireland (6 Counties) the following information is provided from the Police Service of Northern Ireland Website.

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/pg_police_museum/pg_geneology_information.htm

The Police Museum holds microfilm copies of the Royal Irish Constabulary service records 1822-1922, the originals of which are held at the Public Record Office at Kew in London.

The museum can search for individuals and supply their service record at a charge of £15 per search. The information available is usually:

- Constabulary number
- Name
- Age on joining (or date of birth)
- Height
- Religion
- Date of appointment
- Native County
- Name of person recommending for the Constabulary
- Trade or calling on joining
- Places served with dates
- Promotions
- Awards
- Punishments
- Injuries
- Date of marriage (if married in service)
- Native County of wife

Please note that as these service registers were held centrally, no geographical areas lower than counties are given

I myself have accessed my father's service record and gained useful information regarding my mother's family.

What's New!

The Coleraine Branch of the North of Ireland Family History Society has produced a CD of the notices of birth, marriage and deaths published by the LONDONDERRY SENTINEL during the years 1829-1869. The CD Contains 60,000 entries in total and costs 15.50 pounds sterling – see

<http://www.coleraine-nifhs.org.uk/>

Viewing Irish Records

The Irish 1901 and 1911 Census have been filmed by the Latter-day Saints and can be ordered for viewing at any LDS family History Centre for \$5 per film. Films need to be pre-ordered and you will be contacted when they come into the Centre, usually after 3 to 4 weeks. The catalogue is on the website, www.familysearch.org.

Irish Historic Maps

The Ordnance Survey of Ireland launched a new website at the American National Genealogical Society meeting in Boston. The site gives on-line access to highly detailed pre and post-Famine maps of Ireland from the mid 1800s. When completed it will cover the period right up to 1913. These maps can be viewed on-line, selected sections can be downloaded and full maps ordered. There is a charge for browsing the maps starting at 5 euros per day and the area covered does not include Northern Ireland. The step-by-step guide gives clear instructions for use of the site.

<http://www.irishhistoricmaps.ie/historic/>

Belfast

The 1901 and 1911 census for West Belfast is now on the web. To view the site click here. <http://www.belfastfamilyhistory.com/>

Co Down

Lecale Historical Society have added the 1901 census for the Barony of Lecale to their website. To view the site click here,

<http://www.lecalehistory.co.uk/1901/>

Dictionary of Ulster Biography

The Ulster History Circle is a small, voluntary, not for profit organisation that places commemorative plaques in public places, in towns and villages all over Ulster, in honour of men and women who have contributed to the Province's history. Plaques are erected with the permission of the owners of the buildings. The Circle have made Kate Newmann's book 'The Dictionary of Ulster Biography' available on the web. They are also inviting members of the public to contribute to the site with biographies of people they feel should be included in the Dictionary. To view the site click here.

<http://www.ulsterbiography.co.uk/>

LibraryIreland.com is a free information resource on Irish antiquities, biography, genealogy, history (general, local and social), literature, and much more besides. The link will take you to the Topographical site, which would mean the group would not need to buy the books for the library.

<http://www.libraryireland.com/topog/b.php>

Ulster Historical Foundation has moved premises

From Monday 30 October 2006 they are located at Unit 7, Cotton Court, Waring Street, Belfast. Situated in the heart of the historic Cathedral Quarter, opposite the Merchant Hotel.

Until the next time from the book of Irish Proverbs published by Appletree Press ***“As the old cock crows the young cock learns”***

Once again thanks Ray for your work over the years we look forward to working with you in the future.

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