

Irish Roots

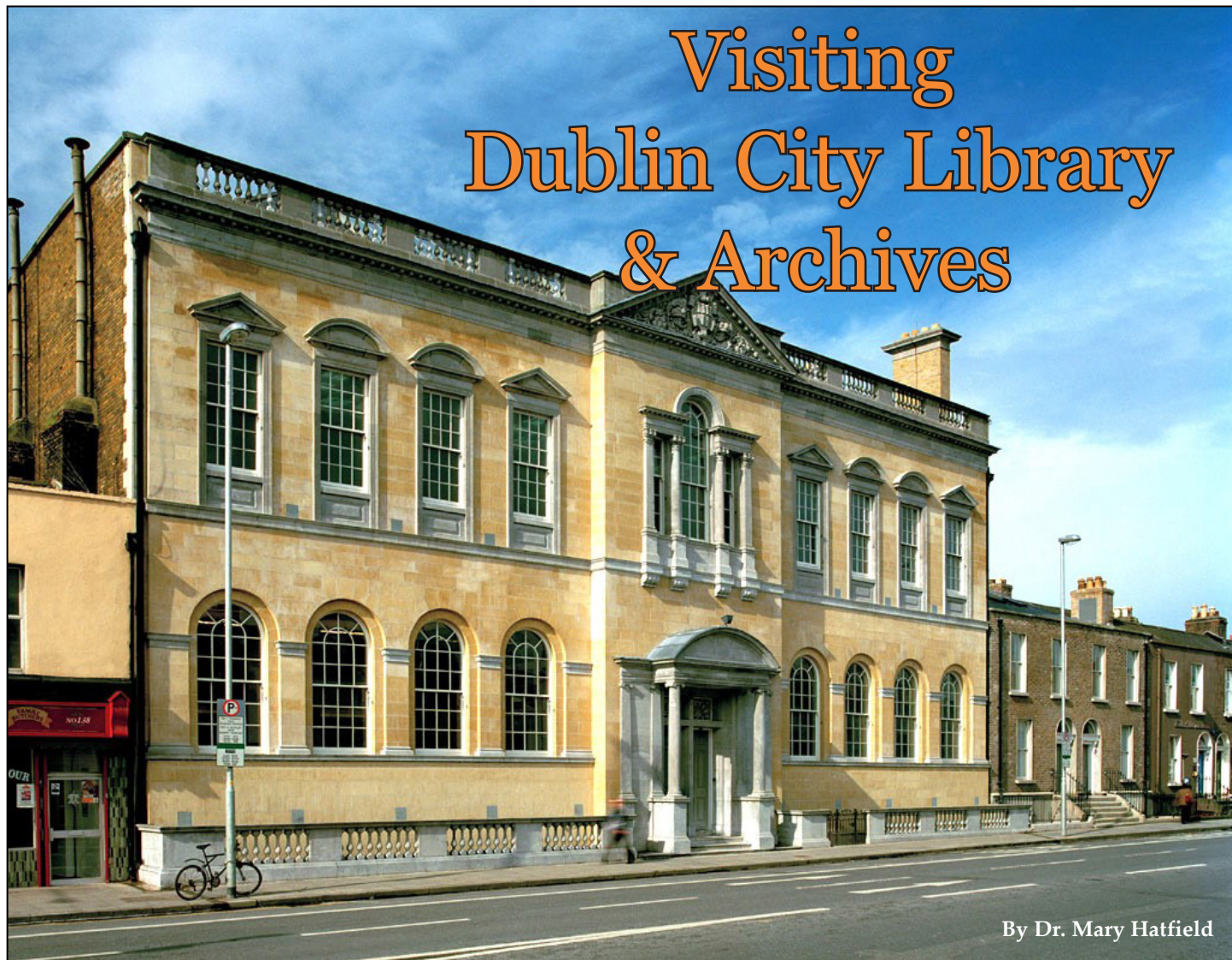
**DISCOVER RECORDS AND
RESOURCES FOR RESEARCHING
YOUR COUNTY DUBLIN
ANCESTORS!**

Celebrating Irish Ancestry



**Visiting And Using Dublin City Library And Archives For Your Research.
Exploring Haplogroups And Expanding Your Genetic Ancestral Knowledge.
Irish Naming Convention Strategies Using Various Civil Records.
The History And Origins Of Many Surnames From DUBLIN And County.
Helpful Tips To Assist You With Your Irish Family History Research.
Keep Up To Date With The Latest Irish Genealogical Record Releases.
News And Reviews From The World Of Irish Genealogy And Lots More!**

Visiting Dublin City Library & Archives



By Dr. Mary Hatfield

Dublin City Library and Archives, located on Pearse Street, are a vital repository for the historical records of Dublin City and hold an extensive range of materials documenting the administrative and social history of Dublin from 1171 to the present day. Their holdings, while certainly Dublin-centric, contain collections of national importance for researchers, genealogists, and the general public.

History of the Archive

The formal establishment of a dedicated repository for the city's records occurred during the nineteenth century when the need for a centralized archive became increasingly apparent as the volume of documents generated by the administrative bodies of Dublin city grew and the importance of preserving these records for historical and administrative purposes was recognized. The library on Pearse street was opened in 1909, the fifth free library built in Dublin, and sponsored by the American industrialist Andrew Carnegie.

During the early twentieth century the archive began to acquire not only municipal records but also private collections, photographs, maps, and other materials relevant to the history of Dublin. City Council and committee minutes, account books, court records, charity petitions, title deeds, maps and

other special collections are among the collections held in the archives.

Collections

There are a number of collections in the archive that will be of interest to family history researchers. Firstly, the Wide Street Commission Records, established in the 18th century to modernize and widen Dublin's streets. This collection includes detailed plans and records from the commission's work, providing insights into urban planning and development in Georgian Dublin. Contents include maps, architectural drawings, correspondence, and reports detailing changes made to Dublin's streets and buildings. Because of the paucity of other materials relating to eighteenth century Dublin, due in part to the fire in the four courts that destroyed many of those records, the wide streets commission records provide a sense of Dublin from a street-by-street view, as

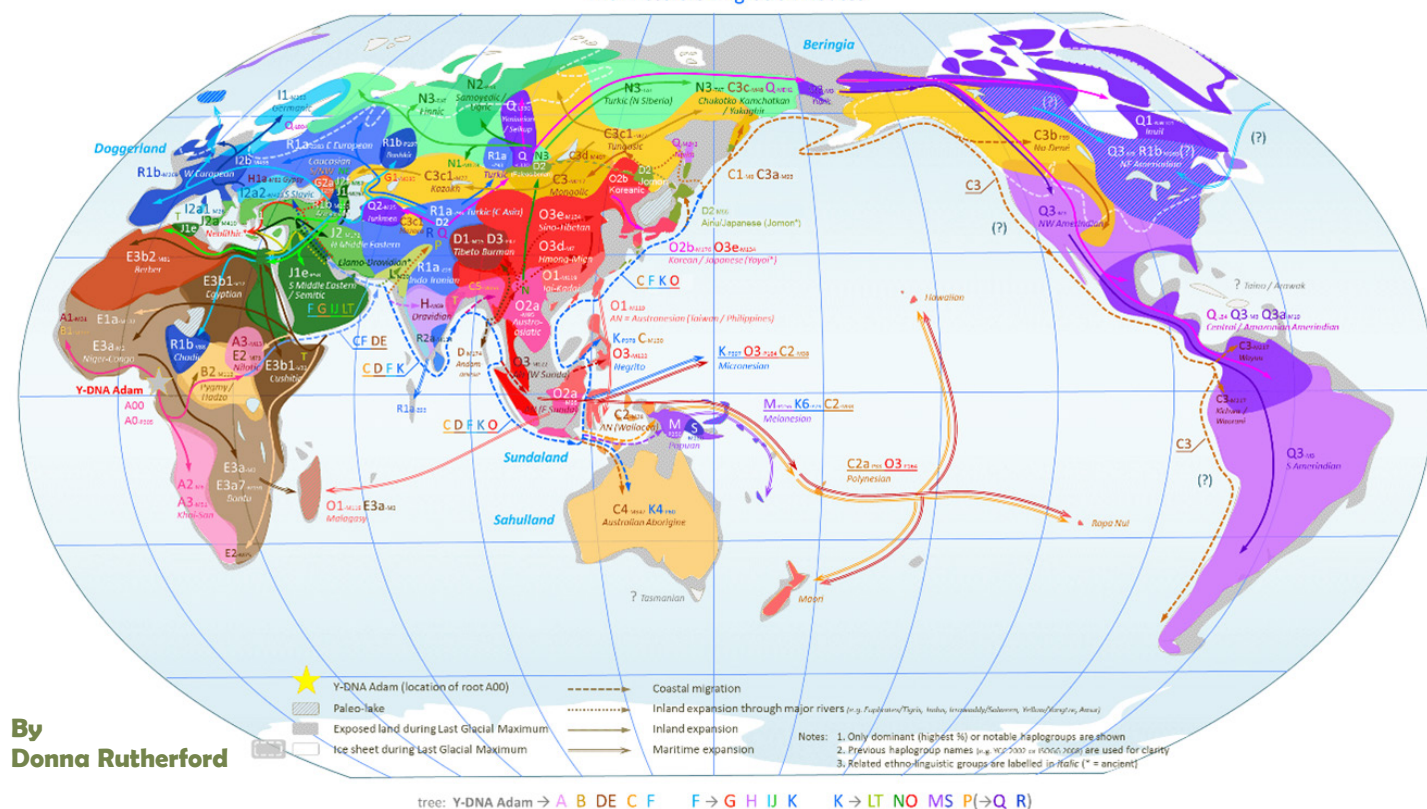
planners debated the modernization of the city's infrastructure.

Secondly, the Election and Voter Registers for Dublin provide detailed information on elections and voter registration over the years, offering valuable data for genealogists. These records include voter lists, election results, polling station records, and correspondence related to election administration. It is easiest to use these records if you already know the location of your family's residence.

For those with family members resident within the county, they may be able to find information about housing and community projects using the Fingal County Council papers. The collection provides comprehensive records of local governance, infrastructure projects, and community initiatives in the Fingal region of Dublin. The collection includes minutes of council meetings, planning documents, reports on local projects, and correspondence with residents.

Haplogroups

World Map of Y-DNA Haplogroups
Dominant Haplogroups in Native Populations
with Possible Migration Routes



By
Donna Rutherford

Have you been doing DNA testing and wondered what a haplogroup is and how to get one? Or perhaps you have a haplogroup assigned but not sure what it means. This article will delve into the realm of haplogroups exploring how they can expand your knowledge of your genetic ancestry.

A Haplogroup is a name for a group of people who share inherited DNA from a common ancestor on either their patrilineal line or their matrilineal line. Your haplogroup only represents those specific branches of your family tree. DNA mutations over time will identify people in your genetic family and your haplogroup can shed light on the origins of your ancestors and their migration over tens of thousands of years. All haplogroups originated in Africa, and as the many millennia have passed by, more and more DNA mutations have created new haplogroups forming branches on a haplotree.

Matrilineal and patrilineal lines in your family tree are not just maternal and paternal branches. The matrilineal line follows your mothers, mothers, mothers, line. It is not all your maternal line, just the line from your mother to her mother, and so on. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) follows this line as it is passed from a

mother to all her children, however men do not pass on their mtDNA. Everyone, men and women, can do a mtDNA test to find their matrilineal haplogroup. The Patrilineal line is the fathers, fathers, fathers, line. It is not all your paternal line, just the line from your father to his father and so on. Sometimes this is called the 'Surname line' as it follows the pattern of surnames that are passed down. Y-DNA follows this line as the Y chromosome is passed from a father to all his sons. Only biological males have a Y chromosome, so only men can test the Y-DNA associated with their patrilineal line. We know that biological females have two X chromosomes, one from their mother and one from their father. Biological males have only one X chromosome from their mother, and a Y chromosome from their father. Note that the X chromosome (and X-DNA) is not the same as mtDNA, the X inheritance pattern is very different to mtDNA inheritance. Mitochondrial DNA sits around the nucleus of the cell and is

not part of our 23 chromosome pairs (where chromosome pairs 1-22 are the autosomes and chromosome 23 is either two X chromosomes or an X and Y chromosome).

Let's look at the matrilineal line haplogroup, this is often called the 'maternal haplogroup' but don't get confused with the naming, it is only the matrilineal line as described above. Matrilineal haplogroups are determined by testing your mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), and you will have the same maternal haplogroup as everyone else in your direct maternal line, your mother, brother, sister, aunt and grandmother on your mother's side. We can follow our matrilineal haplogroup back to its origin in Africa and find the mutations that occurred at points in history. The letters used in the haplogroup names (both mtDNA and Y-DNA) represent the order of the DNA mutation discovery, the alphabetical ordering does not have any meaning in terms of actual genetic relationships. Haplogroup letters and



This article is one of a series dealing with records specific to one county, and which are located within the county. However, Dublin is exceptional in that most of national genealogy-related archives are based in the city, so it is the best-served county for family history resources. Dublin's population is 1.4m, and 1.3m are in the greater Dublin City area. The county was first defined by the Normans in the mid-12th century, and was previously part of the Gaelic region of Dubh Linn, from which it derives its name. Until 1921, it was also the centre of colonial English administration, and the seat of an Irish Parliament. In 1916 Dublin was the site of the proclamation of Irish independence, and since 1922 it has been the capital of the Irish Republic.

For administrative and record-creation purposes, the city and county have historically had separate local governance systems; Dublin Corporation ran the city, and a County Council ran the county. However, in 1994 it was divided into 3 areas: Fingal (northern half), Dún Laoghaire–Rathdown (the southern coastal area), and South Dublin (the inland south). Dublin City remains a separate administrative unit.

Dublin's population has been drawn from all parts of the country and from overseas. The earliest population estimate (1644) was 8,000 people but by 1682 this had risen to 60,000. By 1841 it rose again to over 230,000, and this grew further during the Great Famine of 1845-47 due to immigration from badly affected parts of the country.

Dublin has all of the major national records: Civil records of birth, death and marriage start in 1864 (see www.irishgenealogy.ie); Griffith's Valuation (land occupiers in 1854) is available on websites including www.askaboutireland.ie. It is particularly useful in locating an ancestor within the County, but less useful in the city. Locating an ancestor during these years can lead to local church and other records.

Archives: Dublin is the location of all of the major national repositories of genealogical information. Those of most significance are:

The National Library of Ireland www.nli.ie mainly holds privately generated records (books, newspapers, periodicals, photographs, donated manuscripts etc) but also microfilm copies of Catholic Church records (which are available on its website – www.nli.ie). It has a free consultation service for visitors, see page 32.

National Archives of Ireland <http://www.nationalarchives.ie/> holds records generated by government and public bodies including census returns, wills, tithes and a myriad of other material. It also has a free consultation service, see page 31 for details.

The Representative Church Body Library www.ireland.anglican.org/about/rcb-library holds material generated by the Church of Ireland including baptism, marriage and burial records and much other useful material about clergy.

Military Archives <http://www.militaryarchives.ie/> holds material related to the Irish rebellion (1916 to 1921) approximately, as well as later records of the Irish army.

Other central record repositories located in Dublin include the Quaker Library, www.quakers-in-ireland.ie and the Jewish Museum <https://jewishmuseum.ie>

In addition to national repositories, the archives which focus specifically on Dublin include the libraries run by the 4 local councils. These include:

Dublin City Library and Archive: www.dublincity.ie/residential/libraries contains a very extensive set of civic records from 1171: including court records, petitions, title deeds, and also private collections. They also have a hardcopy collection of Dublin directories from 1751 to the present (see below). Similarly, the Public Libraries of the other councils have material on the history and heritage of their parts of the County, such as books, maps, donated papers, periodicals and photographs. The Local Studies collections within each area are:

- Fingal: www.fingal.ie/council/service/local-studies-library
- Dun laoghaire – Rathdown: <https://libraries.dlrco.ie/local-studies/local-studies-collection>
- South County Dublin: www.sdcc.ie/en/services/sport-and-recreation/libraries/