



Ireland's Genealogical Gazette

(incorporating "The Genie Gazette")

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Visible Town & Invisible Town

'Victorian Dún Laoghaire—A Town Divided' by **Tom Conlon** (History Press Ireland) ISBN 978-1-84588-079-8 is about to hit the bookstores this month and, without a doubt, it will challenge many a preconceived notion on the history of Dún Laoghaire.

Kingstown, now Dún Laoghaire, was the home town of many people from the more privileged classes, a thriving town of retailers and service providers, and a preferred tourist destination.



From his research as a genealogist and local historian, Tom Conlon said he was "aware that there was quite a few people who could not satisfactorily align their family histories with the accepted history of the town". Therefore, he set out with three objectives, and these are reflected in the layout of the book.

To provide a short concise history of the town – which might be read by the Facebook generation – it is non-judgmental, and is set out as short, snappy snippets. It includes a very interesting timeline which describes the significant events in Kingstown in each year of the Victorian period.

To showcase a collection of pictures and other images of the town, which were made available to the author by friends and contacts in Wexford, the USA, Canada, and locally in Dún Laoghaire. Many of these are previously unpublished. Inevitably, these images reflect

the more salubrious aspects of the town.

To describe, and to show evidence related to the nature and extent of urban poverty and deprivation which was deliberately concealed from view within the town in back-streets, cul-de-sacs, and in the notorious "courts" in the town. These courts were commercial enterprises which created primitive ghettos to house large numbers of the poorer classes. The courts have thankfully been demolished, due in some measure to the efforts of an honourable inspector of the department of local government, Dr T.J. Browne in the early years of the 20th century. The very existence of these courts has largely been forgotten in the urban memory.

A 1900 UK government report, for example, details over 1,000 dwellings, mostly lean-to, back to back structures each occupied by a family, and over 300 tenements each having multiple families. The poor lived "invisibly" in the extensive cul-de-sacs and courts and were unnoticed by many visitors to the town.

Two towns – a 'visible town' and an 'invisible town' each having different conditions, aspirations, opportunities, and frequently divided in terms of religion, political affiliations and national identities.

Tom Conlon provides a controversial history of Dún Laoghaire uncovering a "darksides" hidden from public view and almost totally ignored by previous published histories of the town.

Indeed, an alternative title for this wonderfully illustrated and very well researched book could have been *'Kingstown's Hidden Dunleary'* a story that has been shamefully left untold for almost a century.

GENEALOGY

HERALDRY

VEXILLOLOGY

SOCIAL HISTORY

Heritage Matters

Book Reviews

Open Meetings

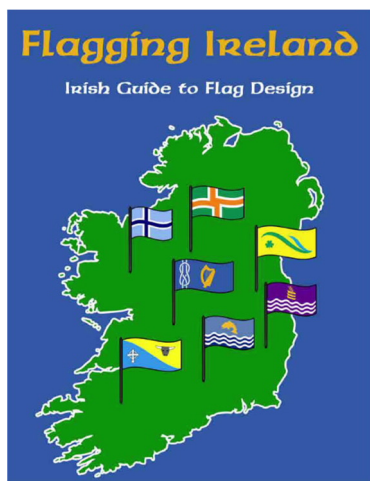
News & Events

1926 CENSUS UPDATE

On May 25th in Dáil Éireann Aengus Ó Snodaigh, TD, introduced the *Statistics (1916 Rising Centenary) Bill, 2016*. The Bill seeks to amend the *Statistics Act 1993*, in relation to the first Census of Population of Ireland taken since the establishment of the State; to afford that census a special heritage status and to have such released to the public for historical, genealogical and other research as part of the national centenary of the 1916 Rising, and the "Decade of Centenaries" commemorations. The Society's urges all in the Irish genealogical community to unequivocally support this Bill and others seeking the release of the 1926 Census.

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Stan Zamyatin
Éditeoir

'Flagging Ireland' - On Sale €10.00

OPEN MEETINGS

Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute

Cumberland Street, Dún Laoghaire

Tuesday 14 June—20.00hrs

Tuesday 12 July—20.00hrs

Royal Marine Hotel

Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire

Wednesday 22 June—10.30hrs

Wednesday 27 July—10.30hrs

Contribution €3.00 p.p.

(including Tea/Coffee at the Morning Meeting)



The National Print Museum commemorated the 1916 Rising with the printing of the Proclamation of the Irish Republic on the same type of printing press that was used in Liberty Hall in 1916.

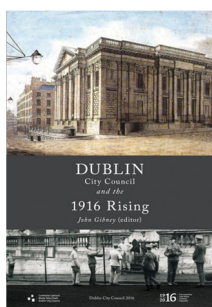
Pictured left is the Society's Director of the Outreach Project, **Eddie Gahan**, cradling limited edition copies of the newly printed Proclamation, hot of the press and ready for dispatch to individuals, clubs, institutions and companies right across the world. Interest in purchasing these special limited edition copies was simply huge with hundreds of the numbers and certified copies snatched up within days. Replicas of the Proclamation can be purchased for €20.00 from the Museum.

Eddie volunteers at the Museum as an expert on printing machines and their repair and maintenance.

For further information on the National Print Museum see the website www.nationalprintmuseum.ie

Dublin City Council and the 1916 Rising

'*Dublin City Council and the 1916 Rising*' (ISBN: 978-1-907002-34-2 : 336pp : H/bk : Price €45.00 : P/bk €24.95 or web-price €22.45) edited by John Gibney is essential reading for all who want to have fuller understanding of the tumultuous events that occurred in our capital city a hundred years ago.



This collection of essays explores the impact of the Rising on the municipal governance of Dublin which has largely been overlooked by historians. Dublin City Council, its Councillors and its employees all were drawn into either the conflict itself or its aftermath, the restoration of Council services and overseeing the rebuilding of the city centre.

Dublin City Council in 1916 had eighty elected members, predominately Redmondite, eagerly waiting for the coming of 'Home Rule' to Ireland, while a handful were revolutionaries either members of the Irish Citizen Army or the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The once dominant unionist majority had been gradually eroded through electoral reform and in 1916, it consisted of three Councillors and one Alderman. The political allegiances of the staff of the City Council were similarly diverse, at least, at the outset of

the hostilities. The exploration of the impact of the Rising on the administrative role, function and composition of the City Council provides for some very interesting and, indeed, quite surprisingly unfamiliar perspectives on the Rising, its participants and the City itself.

Following an insightful introduction by the editor, the book is arranged into two sections, part 1 dealing with '*Dublin City Council the Elected Members and the 1916 Rising*' and part 2 focussing on '*Dublin Corporation Employees and Institutions and the 1916 Rising*' with an appendix with biographical notes on the staff involved in the Rising. The book is lavishly illustrated and each essay has copies footnotes. The level of detail is impressive and for those with ancestral connections to the Council and the Rising, this book will be of exceptional interest.

The contributors are: Sheila Carden, Shay Cody, Evelyn Conway, Donal Fallon, Las Fallon, David Flood, John Gibney (editor), Anthony J. Jordan, Conor McNamara, Martin Maguire, Thomas J. Morrissey SJ, Séamus Ó Maitiú, Lawrence W. White and Pádraig Yeates.

FOUR COURTS PRESS

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TREASURE TROVE OF HISTORIC MAPS ONLINE

A collaboration between UCD and Ordnance Survey Ireland has resulted in the placing online of 1,369 wonderful large-scale maps of the 19th and early 20th century. The collection includes maps of 150 cities, towns and villages. The scale is such that the interior plan of many large buildings can be seen in detail. Many were surveyed originally at a scale of 60" to one mile or even larger. Some were created at a smaller scale and enlarged before publication.

The maps are wonderfully detailed and perfectly scanned. There are excellent zoom and pan facilities. There are no visible watermarks, as there have previously been on digitized OSI maps. They are, of course, best seen on a large screen (this reviewer has viewed them on a 27" screen where they are wonderful).

At street level, features include benchmarks, pillar boxes, public water pumps, troughs, hydrants, and lamp posts. Other useful information includes the parish, barony, townland, ward and municipal boundaries which are all clearly marked. Among the curious items shown are a number of "Gyral Poles" on the maps of Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown). It is

believed that these may have been some form of pole around which children may have danced in the manner of a maypole – but we are open to other suggestions.

The collection of maps is not equally distributed around the country. If you happen to be looking for a Donegal map, there is a good chance that it is there – 33 towns and villages in Donegal are included. Clare has 19 included, Cavan has 15, but Kilkenny, Longford, Laois, Meath, and Roscommon, are each represented only by their respective county towns.

To access these maps, go to <http://digital.ucd.ie/view/ucdlib:40377> and scroll down until you find the list of locations, classified by county. Within larger towns and cities, there are multiple sheets. These are indexed on a two-dimensional grid, with the east/west dimension being Roman numerals, followed by the north/south in Arabic numerals. The sheet for the location of the Genealogical Society's Daonchartlann is numbered XXIII.46, for example, and the sheet immediately south of it is number XXIII.56. In many cases, there are lower-scale index sheets to help locate the appropriate sheet. **Tom Conlon**

Revolutionary Women

'*Women of the Irish Revolution*' by Liz Gillis, published by Mercier Press. (ISBN 978 1 78117 465 4) As we continue with the "Decade of Centenaries" which began in 2012, and post 1916 Rising events this year, this fascinating book reminds us of the vital direct and indirect contribution that women made in the quest for Irish freedom, a role that has sometimes been overlooked in the numerous books and articles published on this topic. The women featured in this book were part of a generation of women who were not afraid to stand up for their own rights but also for the rights of others and future generations at a time when society considered the role of women as that of mother and wife.

Some of the women featured in the engrossing book will be known to readers of Irish history but the names of the majority will not as these were the mothers, sisters, wives or girlfriends of the men who fought and died for Irish freedom and it is only right and proper that their role and contribution in this quest, something which the author has done magnificently, is highlighted.

Divided into a number of specific sections, these cover, as follows:

Before the Revolution 1900-15 when women of all classes became politically aware resulting in the empowerment of many of them who would later leave their mark on the Irish political scene that would eventually result in the formation of the Irish State.

The Easter Rising 1916 when women acted as dispatch carriers, nurses and comrades to the Irish Volunteers.

Reorganization and Preparation 1917-18 when republican women effectively showed the Irish people that the 1916 rebels were not traitors or murderers but were patriots so full of idealism that there were prepared to die to free Ireland from British rule.

The War of Independence 1919-1921 where women proved to be the real secret army carrying dispatches, weapons and ammunition, smuggling out secret reports from Dublin Castle and other locations, and befriending British soldiers to obtain vital intelligence.

The Irish Civil War 1922-1923 in which women on both sides of the Split paid a heavy price as families became divided and they themselves became torn between loyalty to family and country. Many were imprisoned for their beliefs while others carried out their duties without question while trying to keep their families together and maintain a semblance of normality.

Life After the Revolution reveals that the Republic that the women had fought for did not materialize in that they were not equal and that they were expected to revert back to their traditional role of mothers and wives, some of which was copper fastened in employment legislation. While some women reverted to their traditional role, other did not using their revolutionary spirit to inspire the next generation

Remarkably Liz Gillis has managed to provide biographies and photographs of the more than 240+ women featured in this fascinating and engrossing book and it is only right and proper in this 1916 centenary year that this generation of remarkable women are remembered.

An essential book for anyone interested in Irish History, the 1916 Rising, War of Independence, The Civil War, and the Women's Movement. **James Scannell**

In Brief....

GSI MEMBERSHIP

Join this Society on-line at www.familyhistory.ie Please note that GSI Membership is open to all interested in genealogy and related subjects. Discounted membership rates are available for those under 25 years and students at recognised genealogy courses.

OVERSEAS JOURNALS

The Society's Archive & Research Centre has one of the largest collections of journals published by genealogical societies overseas. These family history journals contain a wealth of very useful information on the history and emigration experiences of the Irish diaspora throughout the world. Why not check them out?

PARKING AT DFEI

Car-parking facilities at the **Dún Laoghaire Further Education Institute**. The most convenient option is to use public transport. Dublin Bus nos. 7, 7A, 46A and 75 all serve the college or streets adjacent to the college—Lower George's Street, York Road, Clarence Street. The DART (suburban rail) services to Salthill & Monkstown. On street car-parking is usually available in the area also. Members are asked to consider 'car pooling' for each month's open meeting. For details on the Institute and its courses please check-out www.dfei.ie

E-MAGAZINE

The current issue of Ireland's FREE digital e-Magazine *'Irish Lives Remembered Genealogy'* which is dedicated to helping people trace their Irish Ancestry globally is available free of charge to read or to download on irishlivesremembered.com There is a small charge to read past issues.

DISCOUNTS

Exclusive discounts for the Members of the Society are available for online genealogical services and publications, including, **Findmypast**, **Irish Newspaper Archives**, **Forces War Records** and from **Flatecapsandbonnets.com**. To avail of any of these Member discounts, please contact **Barry O'Connor**, FGSI, by email at membership@familyhistory.ie



www.eneclann.ie



Inside the Society's Archive & Research Centre in Dún Laoghaire

JAMES SCANNELL REPORTS...

DUBLIN'S HA'PENNY BRIDGE

The bicentenary of Dublin's iconic Ha'penny Bridge which provides a pedestrian link across the River Liffey from Merchant's Arch on the southside to Liffey Street on the northside was marked on Thursday 19 May by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Cllr. Criona Ní Dhálaigh, who made a ceremonial crossing of this bridge. Erected in 1816 as a replacement for ferries which carried Dubliners across the River Liffey, it was designed by John Windsor and cast at Coalbrookdale, Shropshire, England, and is said to be the first cast iron metal bridge in Ireland. Operated as a toll bridge, pedestrians were charged a ½d. to make a safe river crossing, matching the charge levied by competing river ferries, until 1919 when the toll was abolished. Up to 2000, when the Millennium Bridge was opened, the world famous Ha'penny Bridge was the only pedestrian bridge spanning the River Liffey. Renamed the Liffey Bridge in 1922, the bridge has also been known by other names including the Wellington Bridge, the Metal Bridge, the Triangle Bridge, and the Iron Bridge. In 2001 the bridge was extensively refurbished by Dublin City Council with engineers and conservationists working in partnership on an award winning restoration project which received a European Union Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Award in 2003. It is estimated that up to 30,000 people use the bridge every day to cross the River Liffey,

WWI GAS ATTACK LECTURE

On Saturday 18 June at 14.30hrs Bill Fulton will present his lecture 'The Royal Newfoundland Regiment' to the Western Front Association (Dublin Branch) in The Museum of Decorative Arts & History Lecture Theatre, Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7. All welcome - €3 donation appreciated.

RICHMOND BARRACKS

On Monday 2 May, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Cllr. Criona Ní Dhálaigh, opened the recently restored Richmond Barracks in Inchicore, Dublin, which has been designated as one of nine 'Permanent Reminders' and redeveloped by Dublin City Council as part of the Ireland 1916-2016 Centenary Programme. Richmond Barracks will open to the public this month as an interactive multimedia tourist attraction which will cover the history of the site from military barracks, to housing estate, to school. As well as the interactive exhibition, there site now includes a tea room and landscaped garden area with tour of the barracks including one of the Goldenbridge Cemetery which is being opened to the public for the first time. Built in 1810 in response to the threat of a French invasion in the Napoleonic Wars, nearly every British Regiment would spend time at the Richmond Barracks fighting in conflicts including the Crimean War, the Boer War, and World War 1. After the 1916

Easter Rising, Richmond Barracks would become a centre piece in the fight for Irish Independence, housing over 3,000 suspected rebels before their sentencing, including 77 women, and leaders, and it was in the gymnasium that some the leaders were identified with the barracks being the location for the courts-martial of the rebel leaders. When the site was turned over to the Free State Army in 1922, it remained a keystone of working class Dublin, hosting a housing estate and an Irish Christian Brothers' School.

IMMIGRATION TO IRELAND

Between 09.30hrs and 15.00hrs on Saturday 18 June, the Museum of Country Life, Turlough Park, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, will host this one-day seminar which will focus on immigration to Ireland through personal experiences. It will explore the impact of immigrant policies on individuals, communities, and Ireland today. The seminar is being held in conjunction with the Museum's temporary exhibition 'Migrant Women-Shared Experiences', on view during normal opening hours, which explores the stories of 19th century young Irish female emigrants alongside those of eight women who have recently immigrated to County Mayo. Booking required to attend the seminar - call 094-9031751; Email - educationtph@museum.ie.

EAST LINK BRIDGE RENAMED

On Tuesday 3 May, His Excellency, President Michael D. Higgins, unveiled a plaque which renamed the East Link Bridge as the Tom Clarke Bridge. Earlier this year the Tom Clarke Memorial Committee submitted an application to Dublin City Council's Commemorative Naming Committee requesting that the East Link Bridge should be renamed the Tom Clarke Bridge. The application was approved by the committee and was submitted to the March meeting of the City Council recommending it. The East Link Bridge opened on 1984 connecting East Wall Road on the northside with Ringsend on the southside with upwards of 14000 vehicles crossing this toll bridge every day.

PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC TOUR

On Sunday 26 June at 15.00hrs there will be a free public tour of the 'Proclaiming A Republic - The 1916 Rising' exhibition in the Museum of Decorative Arts and History, Collins Barracks, Benburb Street, Dublin 7. No booking required - places will be allocated on a first-come basis 15 minutes before the tour commences. For further information on this museum see www.museum.ie

TRACING YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS

by John Grenham, MA, MAPGI, FIGRS, FGSI

The Society strongly recommends to anyone embarking on their family history quest that one essential piece of kit must be, without doubt, a copy of the latest edition of *'Tracing Your Irish Ancestors'*. Please checkout the publisher's website www.gillmacmillan.com Price €22.99 [RRP].

A commemoration in memory of

John A. Costello


1891 - 1976

former Taoiseach and Attorney General, will be delivered by David McCullagh of RTE at the Costello graveside, Deansgrange Cemetery, Blackrock, Co. Dublin on

Sunday 19th June 2016 at 2pm.

For further information go to www.costellos.ie or contact Barry Ward on 086 834 3090

www.facebook.com/costellos.ie
@costellos.ie



dlr THE BAR OF IRELAND

JOHN A. COSTELLO

A commemoration will be held on Sunday June 19th 2016 at Deansgrange Cemetery, Blackrock, Co. Dublin at 14.00hrs marking the life of former Taoiseach (Prime Minister) and Attorney General, John A. Costello.

John A. Costello was born in Dublin on June 20th 1891 to John Costello and Rose Callaghan. He obtained his LLB degree in 1914, was called to the inner bar in 1925, and elected a Senior Bench-er of the Honourable Society of Kings Inns in 1926. On July 31st 1919 he married Ida Mary O'Malley and they had five children, Wilfred, Declan, John, Grace and Eavan.

He was one of the main legal advisers to the government after independence in 1922 and entered Dáil Éireann in 1933. He served two terms as Taoiseach 1948-51 and 1954-57. Although, his political career is remembered for the repeal of de

Valera's 1936 'External Relations Act' and the formal declaration of a Republic on Easter Monday 1949, leading two diverse inter-party governments was a major achievement.

Dr. David McCullagh, author of '*The Reluctant Taoiseach : A Biography of John A. Costello*' (Gill and Macmillan, Dublin 2010) will deliver a talk on the life and times of John A. Costello who died on January 5th 1976 and is buried in Deansgrange Cemetery.

The event is supported by Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council and The Bar Council of Ireland. For further info, see: www.costellos.ie or email costellos.ie@gmail.com

Checkout www.familyhistory.ie for further information on the Society

IRISH DNA ATLAS PROJECT

The Irish DNA Atlas is a collaborative academic research project undertaken by Professor Gianpiero Cavalleri and Edmund Gilbert of the **Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (RCSI)** and Séamus O'Reilly, Michael Merrigan, Darren McGettigan from the Genealogical Society of Ireland.

The main objectives are (1) to further our knowledge of the population history of Ireland and (2) to help us understand how genes influence health in Ireland. Whilst the scientific data is provided by Dr. Cavalleri's team at the RCSI, the project also has an academic historian, Dr. Darren McGettigan, who specialises in Irish medieval history.

This academic collaboration ensures that the scientific data provided by the RCSI is interpreted in a manner that properly places it in a historical context based on extant sources and in relation to historical or archaeological research.

Participants are sought from across the island of Ireland and from overseas who can trace each of their eight great grandparents to the same general area of Ireland. Participants are requested to present a Pedigree Chart and to provide a DNA sample (kit provided) for analysis. Participants may be either male or female with ancestry from any part of Ireland.

If you're interested in participating or have a query about participating, please do contact **Séamus O'Reilly, FGSI** by e-mail on Irish.dna@familyhistory.ie Also, please checkout the project newsletter on the GSI website.

Précis of the May Lecture

On Tuesday May 10th 2016 Members heard a very interesting and thought provoking lecture by **Declan F. Brady, MA**, on the topic "*Forgotten but not gone – Experiences of Returning Ex-Servicemen in the Irish Free State*". In this 'decade of centenaries' many aspects of our history and indeed, of history that we share with our neighbours across the Irish Sea, are being re-examined by historians across the world. One particular aspect of this, often painful, history, is the narrative surrounding the return of thousands of Irishmen who served in the British Army during WW1. Since the outbreak of the war in 1914 an estimated 200,000 Irishmen from both traditions served in the armed forces of the United Kingdom. At the war's end in 1918, Ireland had changed politically and socially in the struggle for self determination. Mr Brady explored the very different experiences of the returnees as the world they knew before they enlisted became an increasingly distant place. Like all soldiers returning to civilian life after war service, challenges exist and safety nets are frequently all too few or non-existent. Alcohol abuse, depression and persistent unemployment faced many of these men,

while others simply adapted to the emerging new political reality and allegiances. Mr. Brady pointed out that, contrary to some narratives, there was no evidence of State sponsored discrimination against these men, however, local enmities existed. The various agencies established to look after returnees were explained and especially the role of the Royal British Legion (Ireland) Branch which provided support for the men and their families, including widows and orphans. Mr. Brady also looked at the Irish Soldiers and Sailors housing schemes. Training and up-skilling initiatives were also provided. A lively Q & A followed this very well presented lecture.

GSI LECTURE PROGRAMME

Tuesday Jun 14th 2016 - *Yitzhak Herzog – the Sinn Féin Rabbi* by Stuart Rosenblatt. The Board is currently organising the speakers for the period July to December. Forward any suggestions for topics or speakers by email to Tony O'Hara, Director of the Society's Lecture Programme at toharadsl@gmail.com

IRELAND'S GENEALOGICAL GAZETTE

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The Society is a Nominating Body for
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INDEX TO TEN VOLUMES

The "Gazette" is Ireland's longest running monthly genealogical newsletter and it is read by thousands each month around the world. All the past issues of this newsletter and its predecessor back to 1996 have been fully indexed by **Brendan Hall, MGS** and they are available in pdf format to read or to download free of charge on www.familyhistory.ie Although we're not members of the National Union of Journalists (NUJ), the team at the "Gazette" always endeavour to operate in accordance with the **NUJ Code of Conduct** www.nuj.org.uk/about/nuj-code/ and in line with the **'National Policy Statement on Ensuring Research Integrity in Ireland'** which was endorsed by the Genealogical Society of Ireland back in June 2014 soon after its launch at the Royal Irish Academy. (see the June 2014 issue at www.familyhistory.ie)

FREE RESEARCH ADVICE

An Daonchartlann, the Society's Archive and Research Centre at the historic Carlisle Pier in Dún Laoghaire is open, as per the Society's **spring schedule**, for two days a week as follows: each **Wednesday** from 10.30hrs to 16.30hrs and each **Saturday** from 14.00hrs to 17.00hrs.

With around **twelve hours of archival time** available each week new volunteers are always needed and very welcome. Our Members are on hand to provide **free family history research advice**.

The use of our extensive archival resources is reserved for fully paid-up GSI members, however, day research membership is available for €5.00 and payable on-line at the GSI website.

Resources freely available to Members include a number of excellent pay-for-view websites including Ancestry.com, Findmypast, Forces War Records, Newspapers.com, British Newspaper Archives and Irish Newspaper Archives.

Travelling to the facility is best by public transport as both Dublin Bus (nos. 7, 7A, 8, 46A and 75) and the DART (suburban rail) are nearby.

Please note: **Pay-and-Display Parking** is available at the Harbour. See: www.familyhistory.ie