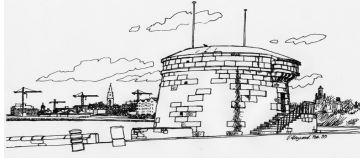


- Heraldry – Minister Implements Section 13
- RTE – Irish Television Genealogy Programme
- CEIM – Education, Inclusivity & Multiculturalism

Editor: E-mail: GSI.Secretary@familyhistory.ie



The Gene Gazette

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WILL SECTION 13 NOW MEAN COMPENSATION?

Minister Implements Section 13 & Plunged Irish Heraldry in to Legislative Chaos

After an eight year delay since the passing of the **National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997** and despite calls from many quarters for amendments or new legislation, the Minister for Arts, Sport & Tourism, **Mr. John O'Donoghue, TD** implemented Section 13 of the Act on May 3rd 2005. This section was brought into force along with other sections of the Act establishing the National Library of Ireland as an independent statutory body. The Minister, at the same time, also appointed a new Board of Directors for the National Library of Ireland, including former Director & Chief Herald, **Mr. Brendan O'Donoghue** and **Mrs. Máire MacConghaill**, a genealogist and a member the Association of Professional Genealogists in Ireland (APGI).

New Board Welcomed

The appointment of the new Board of the National Library of Ireland was welcomed as absolutely necessary to allow this important cultural institution to develop and to improve its services. This Society too warmly welcomed the appointments to the Board and trusts that the best interests of the National Library, at all times, will be foremost in the minds of all members of the Board. This new Board is charged with some very important tasks on behalf of the People of Ireland – owners of the National Library – not least, to ensure that the delivery of services by the National Library, whether directly or indirectly, is of the highest standard and represents, in a transparent manner, value for money for the public purse. The latter point, no doubt, will include at all times, a public tendering process by the Board of the National Library of Ireland for all its contracted services including the provision of genealogical or family history advice, the operation of bookstores etc. Whilst, this new Board has many challenges, it too has great and exciting opportunities to develop this unique national institution to meet the on-line or electronic information service needs of an increasingly technologically advanced and diverse clientele at home and overseas.

Minister's Confirmation Obtained

Following the appointment of the new Board of the National Library, it was still unclear as to whether Section 13 of the Act had actually been implemented by the Minister. Therefore, in Dáil Éireann on 31st May 2005, **Mr. Jimmy Deenihan, TD**, asked the Minister for Arts, Sport and Tourism if he had fully implemented section 13 of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997. The Minister in a written reply confirmed that on the 3rd May 2005, statutory instruments came into effect which *inter alia* commenced a range of provisions of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997. Section 13 of the Act was one of these provisions. For most commentators on matters genealogical and heraldic in Ireland, the Minister's actions in respect of Section 13 of the National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997 display nothing short of a reckless indifference and wanton disregard of expert arguments proffered by many over the years. Or are we to believe that it could be simply appallingly bad advice received from within the Minister's own department? The appointment of a new Board for the National Library of Ireland did not, as some believe, require the Minister to implement Section 13 of the 1997 Act. Indeed, the new Board could well have done without this embarrassingly awkward legislative mess created by the implementation of Section 13, which, no doubt, is set to impede any sustainable resolution of the outstanding difficulties at the Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland.

Compensation Claims Next?

Whilst, the composition of the new Board offers much reassurance in the quality of expert and learned advice available to its membership from within its ranks, the Minister's actions in respect of Section 13 have complicated matters considerably. The implementation of this fundamentally flawed Section 13 creates serious problems not least is the possibility of compensation claims from grantees of Arms. These grantees, both individuals and corporate

bodies, all paid not inconsiderate amounts of money to the State for their Arms and received such by Letters Patent signed and granted under the Seal of Ireland. But now with a large amount doubt cast over the legitimacy of the State's involvement in heraldic matters, what actually did these grantees receive for their money? Did they receive what they paid for and expected from the State?

Ireland's Heraldic Authority or Not?

The question now arises as to whether or not Ireland has a heraldic authority or whether, the implementation of Section 13 of the National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997 has actually brought the, albeit "ad-hoc" heraldic authority to a swift end. Despite much advice proffered, the Minister, by implementing Section 13, has utterly compounded a legislative mess stretching back to the transfer of the Office of Arms (Ulster's Office) to the Irish authorities in 1943. No legislation was enacted to give effect to this transfer and the subsequent assumption of the powers to grant arms by the Irish State. This unfortunate situation was well flagged during the debate on the National Cultural Institution legislation in both Houses of the Oireachtas (Irish Parliament) in 1996 and 1997. Section 13 was drafted as an all-embracing compromise and caught between deciding on whether "abolition" and "establishment" or vice versa was appropriate, the Minister at the time, **Michael D. Higgins, TD**, introduced Section 13 as follows:-

(1) *For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that the Genealogical Office is a branch of the Library.*

(2) *The Board shall, from time to time as occasion requires, designate a member of its staff to perform the duty of researching, granting and confirming coats of arms and such member shall use the appellation Chief Herald of Ireland or, in the Irish language, Príomh Aralt na hÉireann while performing such duties.*

However, the 1997 legislation, it appears, erroneously assumed that a proper legislative

footing for the granting of arms by the State existed from the time that the office was transferred to Irish control in 1943. As this clause does not “establish” the office but simply recognises its position in the National Library what, if anything, established the office and from where are its powers, functions and rights derived? The second paragraph provides for heraldic functions to be assigned to a staff member at the National Library of Ireland. However, again there is no legislative definition of “coats of arms” or of the powers, procedures and rights governing such functions.

Copyright Not Transferred

The Act creates an anomaly whereby grantees don't own the copyright to their Arms and the legislation is very unclear as to what rights of ownership and use are actually transferred from the Chief Herald to the grantees of arms by Letters Patent.

(3) *The Board shall be entitled to any copyright subsisting in coats of arms granted or confirmed under this section.*

So what protection is afforded to grantees against others using their Arms without their consent? Would the State uphold and vindicate their rights by taking action on behalf of the grantees to protect the State's ownership of the copyright? Is the State ready to compensate grantees suffering any damage to their reputation or to their businesses flowing from the inadequacy of the legislative basis for the granting of arms by the State?

Legal Status of Grants of Arms

The Minister's actions, despite much advice from many quarters, leaves the State with a heraldic mish mash of grants of varying or no legal status. Indeed, some may very convincingly argue that the implementation of Section 13 represented a downgrading of the once great Irish Heraldic Authority to the status of an expensive but internationally prestigious heraldic bucket-shop with no proper legal standing or legal right to grant arms. It is now absolutely clear that the implementation of Section 13 has left the earlier grants in a legal limbo as it is very possible that only grants made after the implementation of Section 13 will have the protection of the 1997 legislation. Therefore, what of the many universities, colleges, local authorities, state agencies, professional and learned bodies, educational, sports or other organisations that had received grants prior to the enactment of the 1997 legislation? What of the many individuals like our Presidents, some of our Taoisigh (Prime Ministers), church prelates and notable members of our Irish Diaspora like American Presidents? All now, it would seem, merely custodians of beautifully crafted and exquisitely presented “paintings” of Arms from the Irish State. Questions may now arise as to when the State became aware of the many legal uncertainties surrounding the

granting of arms and when or indeed, if any, prospective or former clients of the Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland were to be informed about this anomalous legal situation. Surely, the Minister must act now to protect the rights of these grantees, former clients of the Office of the Chief Herald of Ireland, by introducing amending legislation to include, amongst other matters, the retrospective legislative confirmation of Letters Patent issued since 1943. Failure to expeditiously deal with this matter, the Minister, besides seriously damaging Ireland's reputation and that of the National Library, will have created three different classes of grantees. Grants made between 1943 and 1997, grants made since the enactment of the 1997 legislation and finally, grants made following the implementation the “muddled” Section 13.

Corrective Action or Compensation

Any new or amending legislation must include a schedule of the names of all corporate, institutional and individual grantees since 1943. A mere statement of retrospection would be totally inadequate and ambiguous. It is open to the Minister now to take corrective action to avoid any compensation claims by immediately signalling his intention to introduce either amendments to existing legislation or entirely new legislation as advocated by this Society and others.

New Legislation Required

A full listing of the possible points to be covered by an *Irish Genealogy & Heraldry Bill* was published in the November 2004 issue and is currently available on the Society's website. At a minimum, the following points must be included in any amending legislation.

- Repeal of Section 13 of the National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997.
- Establishment of an Office of Arms as a branch of the National Library of Ireland and as the lawful successor to the non-statutory 1943 G.O.
- Legislatively create of the post of Chief Herald of Ireland (Príomh Árlt na hÉireann) as the State's principal heraldic, vexillological and genealogical officer at the Office of Arms.
- Clearly define the powers and functions of the Chief Herald for the granting arms etc. recording of vexillological and genealogical matters and maintenance of such records.
- Clearly define the rights of grantees, including the matter of copyright, and introduce penalties for the misuse of arms registered & protected by the amending or new legislation.
- Provide for retrospective confirmation of grants made since 1943 & list grantees in a schedule.
- Provide for the issuance of a “Certificate of Grant of Arms” as a less expensive alternative to the hand painted Letters Patent and as a means to control the use unregistered Arms.
- Provide for public accessibility to the records of the Office of Arms through the National Library of Ireland.
- Provide for the legislative control of all fees charged by the Office of Arms.
- Provide for the establishment of a Committee on Heraldry, Vexillology and Genealogy.

IRISH TELEVISION PROGRAMME

Do you have an interesting ancestor or relative? Is there someone who sounds fascinating from your family's past? Someone you might only know snippets of information about, but who lived an extraordinary life, in extraordinary times? If so **RTÉ** – the Irish National TV & Radio Network at its Cork studios would love to help you learn more about them. **RTÉ** is beginning pre-production on a television series that will allow you the very special opportunity to delve into your relative's life story, to separate the truth and the myth surrounding the family story and to explore their life experiences, extraordinary contribution to their times and its legacy for the family and the wider community, nation or possibly, even the world we know today. The series will focus on major national and world events, such as the Spanish Civil War, World War One, the Irish in the service Armies or Navies overseas etc., or those Irish people who have made a considerable or extraordinary contribution to the history, culture, education, healthcare, religion, engineering, politics, industry or otherwise of Ireland, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, north America, south America, mainland Europe, Asia, Africa or South Africa. In fact, it is the whole Irish Diaspora and anywhere that Irish people settled, worked or influenced in anyway that is of interest to the makers of this programme. Each story will take us right back to wherever there were larger than life Irish characters and the world they lived in, tracing their lives through the ups and downs to reveal their story to the Ireland of the 21st century. If you feel you have a really interesting man or woman in your family's past, a person no-one is quite certain of - but who was involved in extraordinary adventures of some kind - then we would love to hear from you and learn about your story. Please email **Sara** a couple of paragraphs outlining what you know already about your relative and what you want to ascertain, to: sara.barr@rte.ie. Or alternatively call **Sara** on Cork +353 21 4805 865 or from Ireland (021) 4805 865

CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS

“Memorial Inscriptions of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown, Co. Dublin, Ireland – Volume 3” has just been published by the Society. ISBN 1 898471 42 8 Price €7.50 & €5.00 (Members' Price). **Barry O'Connor, FGSI**, the coordinator of the Society's Cemetery Projects and his team has brought us the third volume in a very popular series. Cemeteries covered in this volume include the Carmelite Monastery, Blackrock (36 inscriptions); Carrickbrennan Cemetery, Monkstown (422 inscriptions); Kill of the Grange Cemetery (75 inscriptions) and Sion Hill Cemetery, Blackrock (66 inscriptions). Copies are available via the Society's website and from the Genealogy Bookshop, 3, Nassau Street, Dublin 2.

HERITAGE ACT, 1995

Ten years ago this year, the Heritage Act, 1995 was passed brining into being the Heritage Council as an independent statutory body and indeed, for the first time in Irish legislative history, protecting genealogical records as "heritage objects". It was this Society that first advocated legislative protection of genealogical records and the Society played a major part in successfully achieving this definition inserted - *"heritage objects" means objects over 25 years old which are works of art or of industry (including books, documents and other records, including genealogical records) of cultural importance.* Following on from the passing of this legislation, this Society sought to bring the objectives of this legislation to a local or county level. The Society strongly believed that the worthy goals of the Act to create an awareness, appreciation and knowledge of our heritage could only be achieved through a participatory process at local level. Therefore, in late 1995, the Society proposed the establishment of An Foram Oidhreachtá – the Heritage Forum for the County of Dún Laoghaire Rathdown which itself had only been created a year earlier in 1994. The main objective of An Foram Oidhreachtá was to identify and define our "local heritage" and to assess the current and future requirements of this heritage in respect of conservation, protection, promotion etc. The Society invited the historical, cultural, arts, educational, ecological and maritime voluntary organisations to pool their collective experience, knowledge, learning and aspirations for the various aspects of our heritage and to participate in a wide consultative process over most of 1996. Debating, examining and submitting ideas and papers over this year long process finally culminated in the preparation of an agreed document. The publication *"Towards a County Heritage Policy"* was published in January 1997 and was the first such document to advocate a "county" approach to heritage, including the appointment of County Heritage Officers. The main recommendations of An Foram Oidhreachtá slowly but surely found their way in to government and national policy. However, after a decade of the operation of the Heritage Act, 1995 and with many counties with their own dedicated Heritage Officers and detailed Heritage Plans agreed, is it not time for the voluntary heritage organisations to take stock? The 1997 publication was ambitious in many ways and yet, not all would agree that significant progress has been made on a number of issues especially on the *"Principle of Public Ownership & Right of Access"* to our heritage (including our genealogical & heraldic heritage) and the development of Civic Museums. Another issue for close examination is the fragile heritage associated with our placenames in Ireland, especially, since there is a proposal to introduce Post Codes by 2008 and the proliferation of

appallingly bad Irish language versions of placenames utilised on public signage in and around Dublin city and county. Maybe a "ten year health check" on the state of our national heritage should be commissioned by the Heritage Council on a national level and by the various County Heritage Officers at local level. It remains to be seen if the Heritage Council itself will initiate this debate and public consultation or whether, a gentle push from the Minister will be required to kick-start this important, timely and much needed review of heritage policy in Ireland, locally and nationally.

JAMES SCANNELL REPORTS.....

FREE HISTORIC SITES

Last month the Office of Public Works (OPW) announced that admission charges to certain historic sites would be dropped in an effort to attract visitors numbers and to try and take pressure off some of the country's most popular sites. The four most popular attractions in 2004 were the Rock of Cashel, Brú na Boinne (Newgrange), Kilkenny House and Muckross House and gardens which between them accounted for some 822,000 visitors out of a total number of 2.2M visitors to 60 historic sites under the control of the OPW. Locations which have been earmarked for free admission include; St. Audeon's Church in Dublin, the only remaining medieval parish church in the city sited in the middle of the walled medieval city; Ferns Castle; Ballyhack Castle; Maynooth Castle; the Desmond Hall in Limerick and the Corlea Trackway. The aim of the plan to drop charges at some OPW locations is part of an attempt to encourage interest amongst the local populations in easy reach of each site.

FAMINE SHIP FOR DUBLIN

The replica famine ship *Jeanie Johnson* has a troubled and sometimes controversial history. Saved by the Kerry Group from liquidation following its construction which cost €15 million. The Group supervised its transatlantic crossings two years later and it has sailed around Ireland and to La Coruña in Spain before wintering in Ireland. The *Jeanie Johnson* is owned by Kerry Group plc, however, Shannon Development, Kerry County Council and Tralee Town Council carried the considerable debt of the ship's construction. Last month, it was reported in the media that the Dublin Docklands Development Authority was in discussion with the Kerry Group to acquire this vessel as a visitor attraction on the River Liffey. If the Dublin Docklands Development Authority is successful in acquiring this vessel, a leading maritime expert has pointed out that it is essential that the ship is kept afloat to avoid long term maintenance problems if it is not sailing

and cited the mistake made in Great Britain with the *Cutty Sark* which is going cost €6 million to maintain as it was kept in a dry dock and the timber allowed to dry out.

TITANIC WATCH SOLD

Ninety-three years after it's loss the *RMS Titanic* still continues to capture the public's attention and at a recent US auction of items salvaged from this famous liner, a pocket watch owned by Limerick woman **Nora Keane** who was rescued by lifeboat went for \$24, 675. Ms Keane, who had previously emigrated to the USA, was returning to America on the maiden voyage of the *RMS Titanic* after a 4 month visit to her mother in Castleconnell, Co. Limerick. The watch was given to her as a good luck gift but was damaged after the *RMS Titanic* sank. An inscription engraved on the back read *'To my dearest Nora, your visit to county Limerick warmed by heart. God bless and be with you on your return to Pennsylvania'* and was signed *'Loving Mother'*. No other information was available about Ms Keane. The watch was owned by a British private collector and the both seller and buyer remain anonymous.

BLACKROCK CASTLE, CORK.

A €4 million restoration work on Blackrock Castle in Cork is nearing completion and Cork City Council has now indicated that it will shortly seek tenders for a franchise operator to operate the astronomy centre, a restaurant and pub at the site. Cork City Council has also engaged specialists to advise on the most suitable layout for an exhibition centre in the castle which will also house the astronomy centre. Blackrock Castle was built in the 16th century to repel pirates and other invaders after the citizens of Cork City petitioned Queen Elizabeth I for a fort at Blackrock which is based on the southern side of the River Lee and one of the landmarks of the city. The current building which is neo-gothic in style dates from around the 1830s. It's expected that the castle will open to the public in September 2005 and will house a high tech robotic observatory operated by the Cork Institute of Technology.

AN DAONCHARTLANN

The Board of the Society has agreed to progressively extend the opening hours of the Society's Archive for Members of the Society. For further details contact **An Daonchartlann** on Tel: +353.1. 202 0464. We are currently seeking volunteers to provide coverage at the Society's Archives and to complete the indexation of the collections in order that they are fully accessible to members and other researchers

USD & UKP CURRENCY RATES

The exchange rate for persons paying by check or cash in US dollars **€1.00 = US\$1.25** and similarly for those wish to pay in British pounds **€1.00 = 0.70p**. These rates apply to all check/cash transactions in these currencies. Alternatively pay by Credit Card.

DIARY DATES

Tuesday June 14th 2005

Evening Open Meeting. 20.00hrs
Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education,
Cumberland Street, Dún Laoghaire
Bus: 7, 7A, 46A, and 75.
DART Monkstown/Salthill Station.

Topic: *“Manuscript Collection in the National Library of Ireland”*

Speaker: **Collette O’Flaherty**

Tuesday July 12th 2005

Topic: *“Quakers & Their Records”*

Speaker: **Rob Goodbody**

Weds. June 22nd & July 27th 2005

Morning Open Meeting 10.30hrs
The Port View Hotel
Marine Road, Dún Laoghaire
Discussion Group on Family History

*Contribution of €3.00 at each meeting
Coffee/Tea served at Morning Meetings*

QUERIES RECEIVED

MICHAEL DUN, 59 Dalhousie Road, Dundee, DD5 2SU, Scotland Email: Editor@Dun.org.uk Wrote:- I’ve been compiling a list of remittances made by sailors and marines in the Royal Navy, during the period 1795-1802, many were made to family in Ireland. The address of 34 Upper Dorset St. Dublin keeps occurring would any of your members know the significance? I would be happy to check my records for those who know they had men serving in the British Navy at this period. No fishing expeditions please!!! The information given in the records is the name of the ship served on, the relative the money was sent to and usually the address. Any info. on Dorest Street would be welcome.

PAM KELLY, 55 Newbon Street, Nailsworth, South Australia 5083. E-mail: pam.kelly@bigpond.com Wrote:- I am endeavouring to do family tree research from Australia and am having difficulty in tracing my great grandfather, Austin **Cooper** born in Dublin in 1854. I have minimal records and only know his father was Captain William Cooper. Any assistance greatly appreciated.

JUDY SEGRAVE – KASILE, 2729 Bleeker, Oregon, Ohio 43616, U.S.A. E-mail: Kasilejohn@aol.com Wrote:- Searching for any information that may lead me to the birthplace of my GGGgrandfather, Thomas **Segrave** born in Ireland about 1816-1820 in the Skerries, County Dublin area. I have found a record of the Baptism of Thomas Segrave on 11th of September 1816 at Skerries RC Church. Parents being Patrick Segrave & Catherin **Healy**. Sponsors : Richard **Murray** & Judith **McGlue** Priest: Thomas **McMahon**. In Griffith’s Valuation of Ireland 1847-1864 Occupier: Thomas Segrave, Parish: Holmpatrick; Lessor: James H. **Hamilton**; Townland: Townparks of Skerries, Barony:

Barrothery. Thomas had a son, John W. Segrave (my GGGgrandfather) and a daughter Julia born circa 1852-1856. Any info. please.

DAVID BROWN, 10 Oxford Road, Lostock, Bolton BL6 4AY, Lancashire, England. E-mail: debrownhome@ntlworld.com Wrote:- I am asking for a look up for a possible birth in Ireland in 1871. My mother’s father was supposedly born on the Isle of Man and I found him in the 1881 census age 10 under the name of Lewis Henry **Jones** (Lewis should be Louis) living as a boarder with William and Elizabeth **Cowell** in Douglas. He later took the surname of Cowell. I looked at records for 1870/71/72 and at the Manx Register Office checked birth registrations and baptism records each side of 1871 for Cowell and variants. At the Manx Public Records Office in school registers from the mid 1870s to 1885 I found a Louis Henry Cowell age 12 in 1883 living in Douglas with John **Cowell**. No record of him in the 1901 census, knowing that he was at one period a fisherman, I had the 1901 Manx fishing fleet census checked. My next record of him is in Bolton when he married in 1897 and in the 1901 Bolton Census. I have looked at 1837online for his birth in England or Wales and written to the General Record Office and now have exhausted all possible avenues of research in England and on the IoM. This is the reason for interest in Irish birth records for 1870-1872. Any assistance much appreciated.

SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICY

Back in May, 2003, under *Res: 03/05/249* the Society sought to foster social inclusion by facilitating the expansion of our services to cater for Ireland’s minority groups. This was driven by a strong conviction that the successful integration of ethnic and racial groups in to mainstream Irish society must not be achieved at the loss of their connectivity with their own national, ethnic or communal heritage, including their genealogical heritage. The objective is to be a focus for this continued connectivity for minority groups here in Ireland by providing a base for the study of international genealogy and heraldry and to seek funding for this objective. Then this month, under *Res: 05/06/416*, given that the Martello Tower is now fully restored and refurbished and open to the Membership, the Board decided to establish a committee under the chairpersonship of the Society’s Education Officer, **Maeve Allen**, **MGSI** to give effect to the May 2003 resolution. This **Committee on Education, Inclusivity & Multiculturalism (CEIM)** has been directed by the Board to fully investigate, through a wide consultative process, the possibilities afforded by the 2003 resolution and to identify the range and nature of such services that may be required to meet the objective of this resolution; to examine ways to attract and to integrate members of the minority ethnic communities into the Society and its activities; to suggest services or activities that may be of interest to the minority ethnic communities and to examine ways, by

which, such services can be resourced; to seek out and identify the appropriate state and other agencies that may be of assistance, both advisory and financially, to the Society in respect of its services to minority ethnic communities; to identify areas, if any, of the functions, traditions or structures of the Society that may inhibit, obstruct, discourage or impede the successful implementation of the Society’s policies in respect of services to minority ethnic communities and finally, to prepare a report on the matter to be presented to the Board at its meeting in February 2006.

VEXILLOLOGY

The Interdisciplinary Centre for Cultural Studies will host the FIAV ICV 21 **VEXILOBAIRES 2005**, the **21st International Congress of Vexillology**, which will take place in the Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1st – 5th August 2005. CIDEC of Argentina is an independent, non-profit research and educational organisation, dedicated to the promotion and the scientific and scholarly study of vexillology, heraldry and other cultural and inter-cultural studies. The Centre has a solid reputation for excellence built up over the past fourteen years for its work collecting data on design, usage, and history of the flags, coats of arms, and ceremonies of all peoples and nations of the world, with an emphasis on Argentine and Latin American symbolism. Vexillology – the study of flags and banners etc. and heraldry are very closely intertwined as much as the latter is with genealogy and therefore, interest in CIDEC activities extends worldwide and it has many overseas members. It maintains close ties with other associations throughout the world exchanging various publications etc. For more information about CIDEC and about this conference checkout: www.funcidec.org.ar

GSI QUARTERLY JOURNAL

Vol. 6 No. 1 of the Society’s Quarterly Journal is now on sale. Checkout the Society’s website for copies & full listing of all the articles published since 1992. Featured in the current issue:- **“The Irish Manuscript Commission – Fact or Fiction”** by Seán Mac Brádaigh; **“The Ups & Downs of a World War 11 Glider Pilot”** by John Weatherall; **“The Martyn Tribe of Galway – An Outline of Our Clans & Septs”** by Adrian J. Martyn; **“Irish Postal History, circa 1660 to circa 1860”** By Desmond Norton; **“A Callery Makes Good in America”** by Patrick Callery; **“Intimidation in Parliamentary Elections; Kerry 1835”** by Brendan Hall; **“Family or Arthur Hill Griffith (1810-1881)”** by Bill Griffith; **“Some VIP Signatures c. 1922 that Pose a Problem”** by Ignatius Fennessey, OFM; **“The Senior Line of the Gabhal Raghnaill”** by Seán Mac Brádaigh; **“Army Records: Chaplains’ Returns, a Genealogical Source”** by Brendan Hall and **“Writing a Story”** by Bill Griffith.