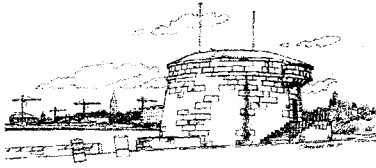


- Heritage or History?
- Martello Tower Works Progressing
- Heraldic Banner & Flag Sponsorship

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OUR HERITAGE OR OUR HISTORY? *Confusion & Commercialism turns History into Our Heritage*

Heritage is much in vogue these days with individuals and groups throughout the country calling for dates, events, personages, tragedies and triumphs to be commemorated, celebrated, mourned or marked in some special manner. The cynical observer may suggest that the country's gone commemoration mad in the battle for the tourist revenue generated by such events. Others, including many historians, fear that the real and actual significance of the subject matter is being lost or remoulded to fit the commercialism of the organisers.

Quasi-Historical Theme Park

Whatever the case may be, time has certainly come to examine this growing trend to cloak all historical events as "our heritage" and thus slowly but surely turning the country into some quasi-historical theme park not unlike some theatrical extension of the St. Patrick's Day festival. Indeed, it may be true that a country that has emerged from the smothering cultural blanket of colonialism has some ground to make up given that some events would, if held under the previous regime, be considered seditious or at the very least, disloyal.

Europe of the Regions

This is not uncommon throughout the world and, especially, in Europe, where independence naturally brought the freedom to celebrate and commemorate the national heroes, saints and historical events of importance to the smaller nations of Europe. The new spirit of "Europe of the Regions" embraces this very theme of national or ethnic expression in a multiethnic and multicultural Europe and therefore, in diversity creates for us all an awareness and appreciation of our wider European heritage.

New Dispensation

But closer to home we have yet to throw off the divisiveness aroused by the celebration of our views of the past. The two communities in Northern Ireland, for example, having

struggled to collectively put the hatred of the past behind them must find new ways to accommodate diversity with respect and tolerance. It may take time, but so much progress has been made since the Belfast Agreement of 1998, that, no sensible person would countenance a return to the mayhem of the last quarter of the 20th century. This new sense of tolerance and "joint belonging and joint ownership" amongst the communities in the North has inadvertently removed a certain reticence amongst southerners to overtly celebrate or commemorate events in our own history. During the height of the troubles in the North any overt celebration of certain aspects of the struggle for independence in the Republic would cause unease for the majority of southerners who were, quite rightly, unwilling to be associated with violence in the North.

All History is Heritage?

But is all our history now our heritage? This is a question we must ask because on a wider European stage this may well lead to a rather unsavoury and openly provocative demonstration of the worst aspects of our continent's history. The definition of heritage as provided by Chambers Dictionary as "*that which is inherited; inherited lot, condition to which one is born*" is a helpful guide. This definition underpins a responsibility for parents, communities, historians, educators and politicians to ensure that what we pass on as an inheritance to future generations is worthy of the term "heritage". Clearly it would be unreasonable to suggest that Nazism is part of German heritage or that imperialism is the heritage of colonial powers in Europe, however, it is part of their history. But as we all know, history is often sanitised and sometimes cynically by politicians and revisionist historians to become heritage for consumption by an unsuspecting and, possibly, disinterested public.

From an Irish perspective, vigilance is certainly the order of the day!!

HERALDIC BANNER & SOCIETY FLAG

Thanks to our the generosity of our American Member Barbara Mungovan Koch the Society is now in a position to have the Society's Heraldic Banner and Flag made in cloth. Our **Heraldic Banner** granted to the Society by the Chief Herald of Ireland will hang inside the building and the Society's flag will fly above the Martello Tower at Seapoint, Co. Dublin. Both will be used in various events organised by the Society and at the official opening of the "*Family History Tower*" next year. The Society's heraldic banner may be viewed on the **National Library of Ireland Website** www.nli.ie under Grants of Arms for 2001. The Society is very grateful to Barbara and her family for their kindness once again. A fuller report will be published once the Heraldic Banner and the Society's Flag have been delivered to the Society.

FAMILY TREE GRAPHIC SERVICE

HAVE YOUR FAMILY TREE PRODUCED AS A SUPERB VISUAL DOCUMENT

Artist/graphic designer will work with you to produce a beautiful graphic presentation of your Family Tree. All you have to do is complete an appropriate Ancestry Chart and send all the relevant photographs to us - we will work in close co-operation with you at all stages of the project. Each individual will be framed and the complete document will be printed on a coloured and textured background. Family Crests, etc., and Text Boxes for Historical and Biographical notes can be included. For more information and quotation (costs are based on the number of individual images involved) CONTACT **Frankie Lee** at 087.7820932 Email: frankiezee@eircom.net

GSI Website: www.gensocireland.org

APRIL REVIEWS

The following piece from *"The way they were"* by Desmond O'Connell gives some flavour of the fascinating detail in this family history published in limited edition last year. A signed copy has been donated to the Society's Archive. Speaking of the Royal Visit to Ireland of King George IV in 1821 he described the procession through the City of Dublin. "The procession started at the Phoenix Park Gates, North Circular Road end and was led off by a troupe of Cavalry which were followed by one of the many bands taking part, next came the groups from each of the Churches, all carried blue satin banners with the wording "Cead Mille Phaltagh", and the borders executed with gilt Shamrocks. One banner had the wording "Our Gracious King dispels Discord, brings Concord" and the dove with an Olive Branch on the top of the staff. The Churches taking part were St. James's, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mary's, St. Michan's, St. Mark's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas within, St. Nicholas without, St. Paul's, St. Peter's, St. Thomas's, St. Werburgh's. After these came the Woolen Weavers, next the Cotton Weavers - those gentlemen bore wands with favours of Sky Blue and White ribbons and marched six abreast, dressed in the following costume; Blue Coat with invitation Buttons; Buff or White Waistcoat; White Trousers; Blue Sash worn over the right shoulder; with the Invitation Medal suspended by a Sky Blue Ribbon from the neck. After them came the Stuff Weavers, and next the Silk and Ribbon Weavers. All dressed with various Fanciful Decorations. A long line of upwards of two hundred private carriages closed this part of the procession, which proceeded towards the city by the North Circular Road, Eccles Street, Temple Street (past St. George's Church where Wellington was married), Gardiner's Row to the bottom of Cavendish Row, where the City Gates had been erected." The book deals with the families by the surname of King, Bradley, Oulton, Jellicoe, Samson, Walsh and O'Connell, amongst whom, are some very notable personages of their day. The religious mix of Irish society is also well represented with the marriage of Henry Augustus Jellicoe in 1855 to Annie Walsh, a Roman Catholic, in the Register Office in Dublin - both parties continued to practice their own religion with Henry attending St. Georges Church and his wife and daughter going to Mass in St. Francis Xavier's Church in Gardiner Street. The author's grandfather Abraham Bradley King Jellicoe had been Lord Mayor of Dublin at the time of the Royal Visit and was created a baronet by the king during a reception in the Throne Room in Dublin Castle. The book does not dwell on the pomp of the Royal Visit save to give an insight in to society life at the time. For those with an interest in maritime history, the author gives a very well researched and documented account of Commander Henry Jellicoe and his life in the British Royal Navy.

There is a full account of the Court Martial that followed the capture by the American 50 Gun Frigate "Constitution" which was the biggest in the American Navy of the British ships "Cayne" and "Levant" in February 1815. The author has lavishly illustrated this limited edition hardcover that is more than just a family history it is a very well researched social history of Dublin. Limited copies are available from the Society at €25.00 plus p+p.

"Ballyknockan - A Wicklow Stonecutters Village" by Seamas O Maitiu and Barry O'Reilly ISBN 0 9528453 5 0 This is another fine publication from The Woodfield Press of Dublin and once again, it's a work that will have much interest for the genealogist studying this area of northwest County Wicklow or the adjoining areas of County Kildare. The book deals with the development of an unique village of stonecutters that for over 170 years has provided granite for many of Dublin's best known public buildings including churches, and banks. Many of Dublin's famous landmarks like the Customs House, Four Courts, Government Buildings, the RDS and many more have stone worked by the Ballyknockan men. It appears that the village grew from a migratory work settlement in the first decades of the nineteenth century with the workers living in the villages of Kilbride, Lackan and Vallemount and descending on the quarries at Ballyknockan during the week returning to their homes at the weekends. The population of the village of Ballyknockan increased during the years just prior to the Great Famine and this coincided with the great expansion of church building throughout Ireland in the aftermath of Catholic emancipation in 1829. Indeed, by 1889 a survey of Irish granites stated that the principal granite used for building in the City of Dublin was cut from the quarries at Ballyknockan in Wicklow and Stepside and Glencullen in Dublin. Whilst, outlining the history of the village and the lives of the stonecutters, the authors go further and give the reader a real sense of the pride that these men took in the work. This is illustrated by drawings of the vernacular architecture of the area showing artistic touches only born of a love of the medium - in this case granite from the Wicklow Mountains. The drawings by Margaret Keane contained in this book portray the intricate detail on many of the ordinary household, farmyard or village stone structures. This impressively illustrated publication outlines the history of these skilled craftsmen and their tradition. It examines their unique village and highlights examples of their craft in the City of Dublin and elsewhere. The authors - Séamas O Maitiu is a teacher and lecturer in local history in Dublin. He has written a study of the Donnybrook Fair and co-edited *"The Wicklow World of Elizabeth Smith 1840-1850"*. He is currently studying the Dublin suburban townships of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Barry O'Reilly is an

archaeologist and architectural historian. He has been working for many years in the field of vernacular architecture and has done an extensive survey of north County Dublin. He has also written and lectured extensively on the subject. The Woodfield Press, 17, Jamestown Square, Dublin 8, Ireland. Website: www.woodfield-press.com or by E-mail: terrimcdonnell@ireland.com

DIARY DATES

Tuesday April 8th 2003

Evening Open Meeting, 20.00hrs
Dún Laoghaire College of Further Education,
Cumberland St., Dún Laoghaire
Bus: 7, 7A, 46A, and 75.
DART Monkstown/Salthill Station.
Speaker: John Morris & Des Cowman
Topic: "Mines, Miners & Family History"

Tuesday May 13th 2003

Venue as above
Speaker: Eibhlín Roche
Topic: "The Guinness Archives"

Weds. April 23rd & May 28th 2003

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*

GSI QUARTERLY JOURNAL Vol. 4 No. 1. Spring 2003.

Articles in this issue include: Fire in Patrick Street, Dublin, 1861 by G.H. O'Reilly; Corporal John Lyons V.C. (1825-1867) by Dennis Allen; An Ulster/French Marriage by Róisín Lafferty; "Empress of Ireland" - The Story of an Edwardian Liner by James Scannell; Hugh McCarthy's Sick Leave by Liam Clare; The Proposed Dublin to Kilkenny Railway 1837 by Brendan Hall; Table of Improvements in Locomotive Engines 1829-35; Imirce by Seán MacBrádaigh; Early Days! By G. H. O'Reilly; Extracts from St. Nicholas Register, Liverpool by Bill Potter; Missing Sources of Genealogical Data by A.W. Cockerill & P. Goble; Oath of a Substitute or Volunteer Militiaman; The Genealogical Material in the Depositions of 1641 by Seán MacBrádaigh; From Thornhill to Grange: One Lady's Journey by James O. Coyle; Genealogical Data from a Map by William Duncan 1814 by Pat Power; Notes on the 1793 Relief Act by Brendan Hall; Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland 1931; Problems with the 1901 Census by G.H. O'Reilly; Names from a Medieval Inquisition at Shankill etc. by Eamonn Dowling; Irish Crime Statistics 1837-46; Assizes Intelligence July 1843; Review: of IGS No. 30 and Review of "St Anne's - The Story of a Guinness Estate" by Sighle l'Estrange. Price €5.00 (members €4.50) with postage IRL & UK €1.50 and others €3.00

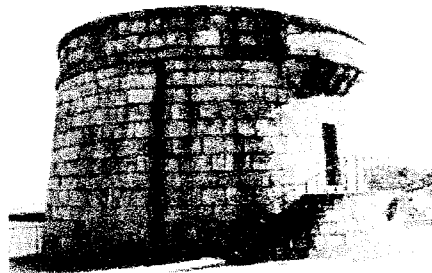
JOINING THE GSI

Like to join the Genealogical Society of Ireland? Write to the Membership Officer, **Annette McDonnell, MGSi**, 4, Kippure Ave., Green Park, Dublin 12, Ireland or by E-mail on mcdonnellannette@hotmail.com The Subscription is €15.00 (US\$15.00) which should be forwarded to Annette or you can pay on-line using your Credit Card. Membership of the Society is open to all. A laminated Membership Card featuring the Society's heraldic badge "the Mungovan Badge" will be forwarded to you in due course.

OUR "FAMILY HISTORY TOWER"

As reported last month, work is progressing at the Martello Tower at Seapoint, Co. Dublin to house "An Daonchartlann" as the new Archive for the Society will be called. The removal of the old, though, most certainly not original, floor and wooden stairs revealed the centre wooden beam that we thought was an original feature of the building. However, on closer examination by the archaeologist, Chris Corlett and the County Conservation Officer, Majella Walsh, it was agreed that this beam was no older than the 20th century wooden floor that it supported. A determination was received from the Local Authority to remove this beam and to preserve the beautifully cut granite paved surface that was uncovered under the modern concrete and rubble on the ground floor. The discovery of this paved floor by the archaeologist was an exciting development, but more was to be revealed about this Tower when the full surface of the ground floor was cleared. The archaeologist discovered the remains of interior walls showing that the ground floor was divided into three separate rooms. The main room appeared to be the kitchen area with the paved floor, whilst, the paving was only partially covering the floor in one other room with no paving in the third room. The explanation for the absence of paving in one room may indicate that a wooden floor existed here possibly to prevent sparks from the boot-nails of the soldiers igniting the munitions stored there. The Project Director, Liam Mac Alasdair, (e-mail: lmac@dna.ie) has now examined ways to keep this paving exposed as a feature of the Society's Archive and this flagged stone floor will be visible again, possibly for the first time in over 150 years, when the restoration is complete. The archaeological has completed the detailed mapping of the floor area including the position of each flagstone, the remains of interior walls and what appears to be a drainage system. Liam has ensured that every stage of the operation has been photographed and filmed to comprehensively record as much as possible of the architectural features of this Tower before, during and after restoration. For readers unfamiliar with the Martello Towers, they date from 1804 and were originally built by the British military in Ireland to defend their

hold on the country from a possible French invasion. The tower stands approximately 24 feet high and 38 feet wide and tapers slightly from the base to the roof. The walls are comprised of good quality granite ashlar embellished with two string-courses to parapet level and having a series of small square-shaped apses to the north and east elevations lighting the interior. The building is accessed by a flight of modern stone steps. A machicolation supported by five corbels is located over the entrance and leads to a raised granite platform on the roof area, which would have held the cannon. The ground floor included an explosives store, the middle floor provided accommodation for the garrison and the top floor was a flat roof with gun platform. The interior of this tower has a spiral mural staircase running from the ground to the roof level. There is a vaulted masonry ceiling and central fireplaces at first floor and ground floor level.



Locals and many Members are already referring to the Martello Tower at Seapoint as the "Family History Tower" much as they refer to the one in Sandycove that houses the James Joyce Museum as the "Joyce Tower". The Project Director plans to install a new wooden floor, windows, interior doors and a new stairway to the bottom floor. Shelving and workstations will be erected on the first floor, whilst, shelving and storage facilities will be installed on the bottom floor. When finished "An Daonchartlann" (Ir. "peoples' archive") will be unique in Ireland and some say, it will be the most picturesquely located genealogical archive or library in the world. However, more money is needed to fully equip the "Family History Tower" with the latest technology. Please give generously. Remember each sponsor will be named in the Commemorative Book to be published for the official opening of "An Daonchartlann" in 2004 – the two hundredth anniversary of the building of the Tower. Patrons may have either their own name or that of a loved-one entered in this Commemorative Book and on a scroll that will be permanent memorial in the Tower. For just €100.00 (US\$100.00) per name, this is a special and worthy manner in which to remember an ancestor, to honour a friend or loved-one or to memorialise your family ties with Ireland. Donations should be sent to the Hon. Secretary at the address below with details of the name or names to be entered on the scroll and published in the commemorative book to mark the official opening of "An Daonchartlann".

QUERIES RECEIVED

Terry Roche, 32, Roundway Down, Freshbrook, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN5 8NT, England E-mail: terry@autoroute.fsnet.co.uk Wrote: Seeking information on Thomas, James, Margaret, John, Mary and David **ROCHE** and Cecilia, William, Kate, Mark, Thomas, Mary, Joseph and John **RALPH**. The families resided in Monkstown and Patrick Street, Dún Laoghaire between 1869 and 1940. Any information on these families or connection much appreciated.

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

With the two publications below now available, items in the pipeline now include the Jewish Cemetery at Dolphin's Barn, Dublin. The Board of the Society has decided at its April meeting to publish these memorial inscriptions in hardcopy rather than on CD Rom. Other items include memoirs, census substitutes, the 1901 Census for Kingstown and environs. Barry O'Connor hopes to have volunteers out over Easter to complete the transcription of Carrickbrennan Cemetery for publication this year. Members wishing to assist Barry should give him a call on (353.1) 285 4386 or by E-mail on btoc@esatclear.ie

"MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS of DÚN LAOGHAIRE-RATHDOWN, Co. Dublin, Ireland" Vol. 2. Friends Burial Ground, Temple Hill, Blackrock. ISBN 1 898471 27 4 Price €7.00 (p+p IRL & UK €1.50; Others surface mail €4.00 : airmail €10.00). Barry O'Connor, FGSI.

IRISH GENEALOGICAL SOURCES No. 30 – "John O'Donovan (1806-1861) Origins and Meaning of Irish Family Names including a description of the families of the Maguires and O'Reillys" Extracted from 'The Irish Penny Journal' 1841 & 'Duffy's Hibernian Magazine' 1861. ISBN 1 898471 17 7 Price €7.00 (p+p IRL & UK €1.50; Others surface mail €4.00 : airmail €10.00). Edited by George H. O'Reilly.

SO NOW YOU WANT TO WRITE A BOOK...?

By Ellen Beare

You've collected all the data and researched your family's history back at least to the start of parish records. While waiting to find a connection to take you beyond this block you decide the next step is to put all your data into book form. How do you set about it? You could just give a collection of names and relevant dates, but apart from yourself how many others would be really interested? Very few! You would be lucky if your nearest and dearest thumbed through it without yawning. You yourself would probably feel dissatisfied with it once you got over the feeling of achievement we all get when we've traced our family back this far. What your book needs, as does every book, is something to awaken the interest of the reader. This can take many forms. You may be lucky enough to have ancestors who were noted in a particular field,

in which case you could centre your story around these noted people. You may have discovered a black sheep in your family and his/her story could be fascinating and so be the background for your writing. Most of us however belong to the multitude whose ancestors were agricultural labourers in the country or artisans in the city and whose lives were lived in an apparent regular monotony, which leaves one at a loss as to how to make their history come alive in anyway. It is mainly for this group that these words are written, but the principle applies to all. First and most important is to identify your market. You may have material for a blockbuster and if so good luck to you, but you will be in the minority. More of you may wish to put all your material together for your own use only, in which case you are writing for your own pleasure and may suit yourself as to what you put in and what you decide to omit. Conversely you may wish to leave your work to be read, understood and admired by your descendants two hundred years from now. Most if not all of us would be in this category. Having identified your audience - those descendants two hundred years down the line -- you now look at your data with new eyes. Things, which are obvious to you with your twentieth century knowledge, may be totally obscure to readers of the future. Steam trains, canals, workhouses may be familiar vocabulary, but this may not be so forever. Occupations fall into decline regularly as new technology takes over from manual labour. OSTLER, for instance was a quite familiar word when I was a child in this century - honest! I but it has grown into disuse with the decline of horse transport. Similarly, to those of us who lived in Dublin during W.W. II "the Glimmer Man" is a phrase easily understood, but to today's young people it is probably a closed book. The Glimmer Man was an inspector from the Gas Company who had authority to inspect the gas cooker in any house at any time. The gas was only switched on to allow people to cook meals, but during the hours when it was switched off at the mains there would be a 'glimmer of gas in the pipes and some people tried to use this which was dangerous. Hence the inspector was known as the "Glimmer Man" and was feared by all who were tempted to use the gas out of hours. We should learn from history. So much of the way of life of the old civilizations has been lost to us, and it is such a monumental task to piece the clues together. The times best known to us are those from which an amount of writing survives, for instance the first century BC. Most of what we know of the every day life of the people of Rome during the fall of the Roman Republic and the setting up of the Roman Empire comes to us through the writings of the many authors of the time, men such as Cicero whose letters were preserved, Virgil, Horace and many more. We too can leave for posterity a picture not only of our own time but also of that in recent memory. Here in Ireland recent memory seems to mean

back to the Famine of the mid nineteenth century at least. If we look at it in this way it is easy to see what a wealth of material we could bequeath our descendants. How do we with our collection of artisans and agricultural labourers leave much worthwhile data and make our work interesting? I'm afraid it means more research, this time a delve into the realms of social history! Look at the area in which your ancestors lived. What resources were there? Was there a local industry? Did the women in your family work for this industry? Women did work from home, sewing, carding wool, knitting come to mind, for which they were paid in cash. Did this make much difference to your family? Perhaps your family relied totally on the land. If so what type of farming was carried on in the area? Who were the local landlords? What kind of relationship did they have with their tenants? Maybe your family were fishermen. If so, had they lived in the same area for generations or had there been immigrants from other fishing ports into your family? Where had they come from? What type of fishing was carried on in the area? City folk lived totally different lives to their country cousins. Had your family been city dwellers for as far back as you can trace or did they migrate to the city? Why? Was it as a result of the famine? What skills did country folk bring to the city and how well did they adapt? Of those who were artisans, did this trade descend in the family or did each generation differ? What can you find out about the trades your ancestors followed? Most of us will have had at least one ancestor who joined an army and fought in battle. If some of these wars, such as the Crimea are beyond the memory of living men today then how much more so will they be to people two hundred years hence? Not only should you mention the wars they fought but also the regiments your ancestors joined. Many of the old regiments have amalgamated and the old names are lost to us now, but you can bring them to life once more, tracing each amalgamation to the present day. Try and find some thing to colour the account of each generation. You may find it easier to confine yourself to research until you have all you can find, but it may be easier to research one aspect then write that chapter before starting on the next generation. Each person will do what seems to work best for him/her. The really important thing is to file all your data carefully so that you don't have to pull your house apart looking for all the scraps of paper or notebooks when you want to begin writing. Another important item is to make sure you take down references with every piece of data you have, as you will need them when you come to write the bibliography for your book. If you use data taken from a book or an article you should make a note of the page number, the title of the book, the author, the publisher and country of publication and the year published. This will take forever if you neglect doing it and have to hunt it up later! All published material used merits a credit. If you are feeling discouraged

by the fact that all your ancestors were among the agricultural labourers and artisans and that anything you may write will be necessarily uninteresting then remember that the agricultural labourers and artisans were the backbone of any country. It is their lives, which reflect the times in which they lived. The biographies of noted people are all very well but in general they fail to reflect the lives of the masses, or if they do mention the everyday lives of the ordinary people it is only in a cursory way where this impinges on the life of their subject. The next question is where to look for data. There are many sources we can all think of straight away. Newspapers are an example. Read some of the local papers for the time in question and you will quickly get a flavour of what was happening. Some papers are held in the National Library while County Libraries will have their local paper. The Gilbert Library holds those for Dublin. Local History Societies are increasingly publishing booklets relating to their area. These are well worth reading. You won't want all the data they contain, but their bibliographies will give you an idea of where you may find more details, which could be of interest to you. Perhaps this entire article has been "old hat" to you and you are well on the way to completing your book at present, or perhaps you lack the courage to start. Published in the DLGS Journal Vol. 5 No. 3 - Autumn 1996.

EDITOR: The Society's Journal places in print, for future generations, the research undertaken by our members. Biographies of the Irish Diaspora, descriptions of sources and other genealogical or heraldic data collected by members are always welcome. Please forward articles by E-mail to jbhall@indigo.ie

APRIL GENIE UPDATES

SOCIETY A.G.M. The Annual General Meeting was held on Tuesday March 11th 2003 at which, Rory Stanley, FGSI, was re-elected as Cathaoirleach. Elected were Séamus Moriarty, Leas-Chathaoirleach; Michael Merrigan, Hon. Secretary; Róisín Lafferty, PRO; Liam Mac Alasdair, Barry O'Connor, Gerry Hayden, and Annette McDonnell. Margaret Conroy was co-opted at the first Board Meeting after the AGM. The Hon. Treasurer will be filled by co-option. The Archivist is an ex-officio Board member.

FAMILY HISTORY FAIR The Society of Genealogists' Family History Fair May 3rd and 4th 2003 at the Royal Horticultural Society, New Hall & Conference Centre, Greycoat Street, Westminster, London SW1. Info: www.sog.org.uk E-mail: events@sog.org.uk

ONE-NAME CONFERENCE The Guild of One-Name Studies will hold its Annual General Meeting and conference in Liverpool, England, between the 25th and 27th April 2003. The theme will be Civil Registration in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Fuller details available www.one-name.org or by writing to the Guild of One Name Studies, Box G, 14, Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road, London, EC1M 7BA, England.