

CLEACHTADH 5: GINEALAS

Sa téacs gairid seo thíos, cuirtear síos ar chuid de na dúshláin a bhaineann le staidéar an ghinealais in Éirinn. Cé gur sainábhar atá i gceist, is cosúil go bhfuil an téacs dírithe ar ghnáthléitheoirí nach bhfuil eolas cuimsitheach acu ar an nginealas. Dá bhrí sin, ba cheart an leagan Gaeilge a bheith soiléir ar an gcéad léamh, chun go mbeidh na spriocléitheoirí in ann na treoracha a thuiscint gan dua.

- Cuir Gaeilge ar an téacs.
- Breac nóta síos faoi na deacrachtaí a bhí agat agus an téacs á aistriú agat. An raibh aon fhocal ar leith ann nárbh fhurasta é a aistriú? An raibh deacrachtaí comhréire ann?
- Más i rang nó i seimineár atá tú, bí réidh le húdar na deacrachta a phlé agus a mhíniú cad é mar a réitigh tú an fhadhb.
- Cuir d'aistriúchán féin i gcomparáid leis na hábhair in Nótaí ar chleachtadh 5.

Genealogy

For anyone wanting to research ancestors in Ireland, there are a number of myths that can be an obstacle. The one most uncomfortably close to the truth is that all the records were destroyed in 1922. What actually happened was bad enough. The strong-room of the Public Record Office of Ireland, repository of the vast majority of administrative records of the island of Ireland from the 14th century on, was used as an ammunition store by the anti-Treaty side in the civil war. Hit by a shell fired by the pro-Treaty forces, the munitions exploded and destroyed all of the records. Only those few records in the PRO Reading Room at the start of the conflict survived.

While the loss of the census returns in particular still casts a long shadow over Irish research, any records not in the PRO in 1922 have survived. These include non-Church of Ireland parish records, civil records of births, marriages and deaths, property records and later censuses. And for much of the material that was lost, there are abstracts, transcripts and fragments of the originals. Indeed, with a little straining to see the bright side, the disaster of 1922 can be said to have simplified research on Irish records, though in much the same way that Cromwell's visit in 1649 simplified Ireland.