

Tracing Irish Roots with the MyHeritage Irish Catalog and Collections

This handout summarizes 'The Four Pillars' method for tracing your Irish ancestry using the MyHeritage Irish Catalog. It outlines key resources and strategies for effective genealogical research.

The Four Pillars of Irish Genealogy

1. Census Records (1901 & 1911)
2. Civil Registration: Births, Marriages, and Deaths
3. Land Records: Griffith's Valuation and Tithe Applotments
4. Directories and Primary Source Antiquarian Materials

Using the MyHeritage Irish Catalog

The MyHeritage Irish Catalog contains 112 collections, searchable by date from medieval through modern records. Begin with the 1901 and 1911 censuses, covering all 32 counties of Ireland.

Census Research Tips

- Compare 1901 and 1911 census for household changes.
- Note differences in children, occupations, and marital details.

- Urban records include building and shop types, helping visualize the area.

Civil Registration Records

- Use death records to estimate birth years.
- Registration districts help locate death certificates at IrishGenealogy.ie.

Griffith's Valuation (1847–1864)

- Detailed property survey, free at AskAboutIreland.ie.
- Includes landholder names, townland usage, and historical mapping tools.
- Important for identifying landowners and understanding local landholding patterns.

Tithe Applotments (1823–1837)

- Substitute for lost census records.
- Lists agricultural holders over one acre paying tithes to the Church of Ireland.

Additional MyHeritage Resources

- Old Newspapers and Directories
- Wills and Religious Census of 1766
- Calendar of State Papers and Papal Letters

Rare books and county medieval records