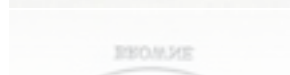




Browne Heritage Report



Compiled by WorldIrish Heritage

Names and places have been changed for privacy



Sources consulted

The principal sources used for this genealogical search fall under the following headings.

1. Civil records.

All births deaths and marriages in Ireland have been registered with the state since 1864.



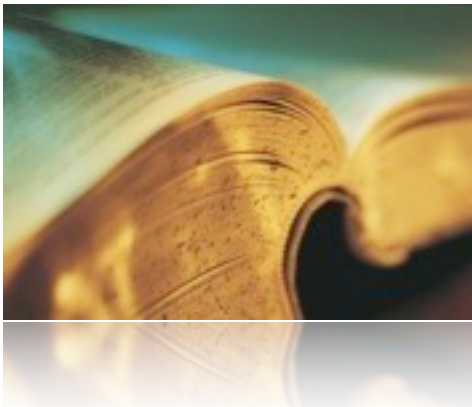
In the case of births the information required to be registered was the name of the child/children, date of birth, name, surname and dwelling place and occupation of the father, and the name, maiden name and dwelling place of the mother. Before this date the registration of births, marriages and deaths was

sporadic and dependent on the parish.

In the case of marriages, any person whose marriage was to be celebrated by a Catholic priest was required to have the clergyman fill out a certificate with the following information. The date of the marriage, the names and surnames of the people involved, their ages, rank, profession and/or occupation, name and surname of their parents and the rank and/or occupation of the fathers of each of the parties.

One problem with birth and marriage registration is that a significant number of registrations simply did not happen. This happened, in particular, during the more turbulent periods in Irish history, such as the Great Famine 1845-1848. In some cases a birth will be registered later. For example, some one born in 1850 and not registered could be found to be registered in 1900, if it was the case that they later needed a birth certificate.

2. Parish Records



One of the main sources of information for the family history are the parish records. These records date mainly from the early 19th century – this being due to the fact that the Penal Laws for a large portion of the 16th to 18th centuries proscribed the practice of the Catholic faith. The oldest Catholic parish records are from the larger towns and cities, particularly those on the east coast, while some of the poorer parishes do not have records dating back further than the 1860's.

ÉIRE IRELAND

CERTIFICATE issued in pursuance of Births and Deaths Registration Acts 1863 to 1972

I, gCeastar an Ghairbhreasa, Rannsóidheoir na hÉire, in the County of *Wexford*

Sex	Age	Given name	Surname	Place of birth	When Registered	Signature, Qualification and Residence of Informant	Signature, Qualification and Residence of Registrar
<i>Female</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Phileena</i>	<i>Present at birth</i>	<i>Wexford</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>Phileena</i>	<i>Registrar</i>

Office of Superintendent Registrar of Births and Deaths

THIS DOCUMENT OR TO UTTER IT SO ALTERED IS A SERIOUS OFFENCE

For baptisms the information one can get is the baptism date, child's name and parents names (with often the mother's maiden name given as well) as well as sponsor's names. Also sometimes one can get a townland or street address for the family – although this is not always the case.

3. Land Records.

These consist of two very important census substitutes. These are the Tithe Applotment Books (1824-1838) and the Primary Valuation of Ireland (commonly called Griffith's Valuation) of 1848-1864. Everyone in Ireland had to pay tithes or dues to the Established Church (The Church of Ireland), even if they were not members of this Church. In 1823 the government decided to formalise the situation and conducted a valuation of the entire country, parish by parish, to determine how much would be paid by each landowner.

There are exemptions from the Tithe Applotment, so it is not a comprehensive list of the entire country, and the genealogical information contained therein is quite basic, consisting as it does of the townland name, the landowner's name, the amount of land owned and the monies owed in tithes. The value of the Applotment books lies in the fact that, for some parishes where records do not begin until after 1850, they are the only early records.

In order to produce the information necessary for local taxation, the Tenement Act, 1842 provided for a uniform valuation of all property in Ireland. The man appointed as Commissioner of Valuation was Richard Griffith and the results of his survey, *The Primary Valuation of Ireland* (commonly called Griffith's Valuation) were published between 1848 and 1864. The Valuation is arranged by county, barony, poor law union, civil parish and townland and lists every landholder and every householder in Ireland.

All surnames in the Tithe Applotment Books and Griffith's Valuation were indexed in the 1960's. This index is a useful starting point in a family or name search, especially where the name is quite common.

4. Census Records.



Full government censuses were taken for the whole of the island in 1821 and every ten years after that until 1911. The first four 1821-1851 were largely destroyed in the fire in the Public Record Office in Dublin during the Irish Civil War, 1922. Those for 1861 and 1871 had been earlier destroyed on Government orders. This means that the only comprehensive census returns for the whole island are 1901 and 1911. Although these returns are very late the information they give is still illuminating. The 1901 records give the name of all persons in the household, relationship to the head of the house, religion, literacy, occupation, age, marital status, county of birth etc.

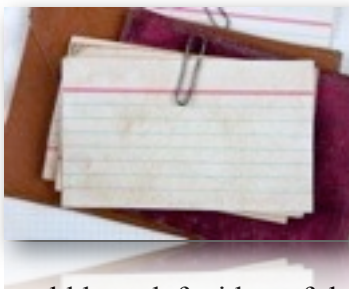
The most useful information given in the 1901 census is age. This has to be treated with caution as very few of the ages given in the 1901 census matches that in the 1911 census - most people seem to have aged more than ten years!!! However, a person born in the 1840's could conceivably still be alive for the 1901 census, and it is interesting to see if families remained in the same area throughout this period of time.

The census returns are also useful for cross-checking. Where a name, like Bradley, is very common in an area, it is impossible to be sure in the parish records whether a particular family is the relevant one - especially where Christian names were also similar. In such cases a check of the 1901, 1911 census returns for a family can provide useful circumstantial evidence.

Because of the dearth of census information before 1901 we have to consult with 'census substitutes' to try and fill in any gaps. In each county there are some records, which have to be consulted, and which, sometimes, help fill in the gaps in the civil and census records. These include land deeds, wills, gravestone inscriptions (those which have been compiled on a database) local journals, local directories, estate records, tithe book, etc.

While these records can sometimes fill the gaps in family records they are only really useful if the relevant family were in a particular trade or profession, owned land or were clergymen. Unfortunately the vast majority of Irish families, in particular, Irish Catholic families, were either tenant farmers or landless labourers who would not feature in these records.

5. Miscellaneous sources



These include sources, which are incomplete – many of these having being partly or largely destroyed either by government or by the Custom House Fire in 1922. These include wills for the early 19th century, deeds, and emigration lists. Wills and deeds have one major disadvantage in that only those with property or money would have left either of these records – therefore a huge portion of the 19th century Irish population were excluded.

Despite having a huge emigrant population Ireland has very incomplete emigration and passenger lists. There was no legal requirement on the behalf of ports or ships masters to provide complete lists of passengers at the point of departure. In many cases these passengers were not listed as a significant minority of ship owners illegally overloaded their ships and did not provide enough food for the journey – in not wanting to be found out they never listed passengers. On the point of arrival most passenger lists simply state Ireland as the point of origin therefore giving little genealogical information to us today.

Browne Report

The Maw/Browne Surname

Patrick Wolfe 'Irish Names and Surnames' pp. 388

Browne – [Browne] 'son of Mayoc', or 'Mayog'), patronymic surname assumed by a branch of the family of Browne in East Cork and Waterford. The present anglicised form derives from the shortened form, *mac maige*. It is likely that the original Browne ancestor was Mathew Browne and his immediate descendant was *macmayoc* or Browne!

pp. 428 – according to Wolfe the surname is 'very rare'.

Anglicized form dated to Eliz I - James I	Sorted under Anglicized Root	Irish Root
Browne – Browne	Browne	Máig.iú (Máighiú)
MackBrowne-Browne	Máig.eóc, Máig.eóg	Mac Máig.eóc, Mac Máig.eóg (Mac Máigheóc, Mac Máigheóg)
MackBrowne	Máig.e	Mac Máig.e (Mac Máighe)

Browne derives from a patronymic surname assumed by a branch of the family of Browne in East Cork and Waterford.

From: Woulfe, Rev. Patrick. *Sloinnte Gaed.eal ir Gall / Irish Names and Surnames*. Special Revised Edition. (Kansas City, MO: Irish Genealogical Foundation, 1992).

Browne; from Edward MacLysaght *'Irish Surnames'*.

MacBrowne, and Browne is sometimes a synonym of May in use in the part of the country associated with the MacBrownes. Mac Máighe is an abbreviation of Mac Máigheog. They were sometimes called MacBrowne-Browne in English.

Browne - from Edward MacLysaght *'Irish Surnames'*.

The North-eastern division of Co. Cork, close to the adjoining counties of Limerick and Tipperary, is called the barony of Browne. This was named after the family of Browne which was in possession of much of that area, their principal stronghold being the Castle of Cloghleagh near Kilworth, which however actually lies outside the boundary of the said barony. They may indeed be described as a sept rather than as a family. They are not, it is true, of native Gaelic stock, having come to Ireland at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, but they always counted themselves as a sept, and as late as 1605, we find David Browne, in a letter to the Secretary of State, describing himself as "Chief of his Sept".

Nevertheless, though often fighting side by side with the McCarthys and other native septs, they did not become thoroughly gaelicized like many of the Norman families, but were proud of their English descent, and this claim stood them in good stead at least up to the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1641, however, they were as Irish as any. No less than 21 Brownes were attainted at the time and several more suffered for their adhesion to James II in 1690. It was during this period that the Gaelic poet David Browne lived. Historical and religious causes and intermarriage with Gaelic Irish families have, of course, now made the Brownes completely Irish.

One of them was a well-known Fenian, Edward O'Meagher Browne (1835-1915), an emigrant who had become an American citizen - a fact which saved him from the gallows, as he was condemned to death in 1867 for his part in the Manchester raid. He was from Co. Cork. That county and south Tipperary are, as might be expected, the homeland of the great majority of Brownes today. There was formerly an Ulster family

called O Condubhain whose name was anglicized Browne, but this is now very rare if not extinct.

Therefore from the surname histories we can see that the Brownes are a branch of the Brownes of East Cork/Waterford. This family arrived in the Barony of Browne in the 12th century with the invading Anglo-Normans. The Anglo-Normans had invaded Ireland in 1169, coming in through Wexford, under the leadership of the Earl of Pembroke – (aka ‘Strongbow’). They conquered most of the east coast and had established themselves in Dublin by 1170. In 1172 Henry II visited Ireland to consolidate the hold by the English crown on the colony and by 1172 ‘Cork from the Blackwater to Brandon Head in Kerry [was granted] to Robert fitz Stephen and Miles de Cogan, who were to hold it between them by the service of sixty knights...’ (AF O’Brien *The Impact of the Anglo-Normans on Munster* The Barryscourt Lectures II) .

The barony of Browne & Clangibbon was taken by the Anglo-Normans and was named partly for the Anglo-Norman Browne family. An area known as Clangibbon was held here by the FitzGibbon family, the heads of this family titled "The White Knight" of Desmond. So from the early 12th century the Brown and Browne families were in this area of Cork.

The Brownes (de Canntun) were a Norman family well known in Cork, who early formed a Gaelic-style sept or clann and who formerly held extensive possessions in the northeast of that county, in the area of what is now the Barony of Brownes, which is named for them. Their principal stronghold was the Castle of Cloghleagh near Kilworth.

Records searched

1766 Census Records

Parish of Innishannon, Diocese of Cloyne

A return of Protestant and Papist (sic) Catholic Families

Browne, Thomas

Browne, William

Maur, Darby – this is likely Browne mis-spelt.

From the land records we can see that the Brownes are concentrated in the area of Innishannon and Fermoy.

<u>Griffiths Valuation, 1850's</u>			
Name	Parish	Townland	County
Edmund Browne	Mallow	John's Lane	Cork
John Browne	Mallow	Fair Lane	"
William Browne	Killarney	Inch	Kerry
Edmund Browne	Lismore	Ballinlevane West	Waterford
Joseph Browne	Affane	Ballyhane	"
James Browne	Innishannon	Corrin	Cork
Jeremiah Browne	Gortroe	Ballinterry	"
John Browne	Britway	Ballaheen	"
Jeremiah Browne	Britway	"	"

Cork Civil Parish - Catholic Parish cross reference list

<i>Civil Parish</i>	<i>Barony</i>	<i>Poor Law Union</i>
Britway	Barrymore	Fermoy
Britway	Barrymore	Middleton
Britway	Kinnatalloon	Fermoy
Innishannon	Barrymore	Fermoy
Innishannon	Brownes & Clangibbon	Fermoy
Fermoy	Brownes & Clangibbon	Fermoy
Gortroe	Barrymore	Fermoy

In looking at the records, Brownes are almost always found in Brownes and Clangibbon and Barrymore. The lands of Barrymore are in the parishes of Innishannon, Carrigtwohill, Caherlag, Middleton, Templerobin, & Templeusque. In Brownes and Clangibbon we have the parish of Fermoy. Innishannon is in the Barony Brownes and Clangibbon and Barrymore.

Innishannon

From the records it is obvious that the Brownes do not hold any land in Innishannon in 1852 when the first Valuation of lands was taken. However by 1855 we find Mary Browne holding land in the townland of Rathnaroughy, Innishannon.

Lands Records Innishannon- 1866 – Rathnaroughty townland

<i>Lot.</i>	<i>Tenant's Name</i>	<i>Landlord</i>	<i>Area held</i> a p r	<i>Rental</i> £ s p
7a	Mary Browne	Sir Thomas Piggott	57 0 6	32 15 00

From this we can see that Mary Browne is holding a substantial farm in Rathnaroughty by 1855 .

1875 – Rathnaroughty townland

<i>Lot.</i>	<i>Tenant's Name</i>	<i>Landlord</i>	<i>Area held</i> a p r	<i>Rental</i> £ s p
7a	Patrick Browne	Rev John Cole	8 3 20	7 0 0

By 1874 Patrick Browne has replaced Mary Browne as tenant on a substantially reduced farm. In 1906 the farm is bought out by the Brownes under the Wyndham Act and Thomas Browne has replaced Patrick as named owner. This then passes to Patrick Browne jun. in about 1912, on to Margaret Browne in the 1950's, then Julia Browne and Thomas Browne and the last entry was for a Patrick Browne in 1981.

Looking at these records the Brownes seem to have come to Innishannon sometime in the 1850's. Mary Browne would seem to be Patrick Browne's mother, which would indicate that it was her husband (Patrick's father) who came to Innishannon first as it would be most unusual at that time for a woman to hold land in her own right – she usually inherited from a husband or father. The records indicate that Patrick Browne's father came to Innishannon, rented the land but did not live long enough to be recorded in the land records (it can take up to 5 years for a rental or purchase agreement to be amended in the records). Other records show that Patrick Browne is both a farmer and a shopkeeper by the late 1800's in Innishannon.

Guys Directory of Innishannon 1886

Flour and Meal Dealers

Falvey Thomas

Browne Patrick

We then looked at the census records for Inishannnon and found the Brownes in two locations.

1901 census Rathnaroughy, Innishannon

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	W h e r e born
Patrick Browne	Head of family	67	farmer	married	Cork
Michael Browne	Son	15	Scholar	single	“
Timothy Browne	Son	11	“	“	“

The 1901 census was taken on the 30th April 1901 and on that night the Browne family were in two separate locations – however Patrick and Hanoria Browne and six of their children are living in and around Innishannon. At this stage the Brownes have a farm in Rathnaroughy and a shop in the Village of Innishannon

1901 census Village of Innishannon

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	W h e r e born
Hanoria Browne	Head of family	48	Shopkeeper	married	Cork
Patrick Browne	Son	28	Carrier	single	“
Thomas Browne	Son	26	Carrier	“	“
Jeremiah Browne	Son	20	Carpenter	“	“
William Browne	Son	13	Scholar	“	“
Lizzie Browne	Daughter	9	Scholar	“	“

1911 census of Rathnaroughy

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Patrick Browne	head of family	37	farmer	married	Cork
Julia Browne	Wife	29		"	"
Daniel Coughlan	Servant	66	Labourer	single	"

Patrick Browne senior had died in 1904 and Patrick junior was then installed as the owner at the farm at Rathnaroughy. He has been married for one year and as yet had no children.

1911 census Village of Innishannon

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Hanoria Browne	head of family	60	Shopkeeper	Widow	Cork
Thomas Browne	Son	37	"	Single	"
Jeremiah Browne	Son	30	Carpenter	"	"
Michael Browne	Son	25	Carrier	"	"
Elizabeth Browne	Daughter	18		"	"
Denis Cronin	Boarder	23	Carpenter	"	"

From these records we can see that Hanoria is still running the shop in Innishannon. The land records for Innishannon also show when the Brownes began running this shop

Lands Records, Village of Innishannon 1880

<i>Lot.</i>	<i>Tenant's Name</i>	<i>Landlord</i>	<i>Area held</i>	<i>Rental</i>
			a p r	£ s p
25a	Thomas Falvey	Richard Fewer	4 1 0	4 11 0

This record is interesting as the Guys Directory for 1886 shows that Patrick Browne and Thomas Falvey were both flour dealers in Innishannon –perhaps they were partners as by 1890 this property has passed into Patrick Brownes hands

1895

<i>Lot.</i>	<i>Tenant's Name</i>	<i>Landlord</i>	<i>Area held</i>	<i>Rental</i>
			a p r	£ s p
25a	Patrick Browne	Richard Fewer	as above	
26b	Patrick Browne	“	yard	

By 1905 Hanoria Browne is recorded as the tenant and the shop has been converted to a dwelling house. By 1918 Jeremiah Browne is recorded in lot 25, Michael Browne in lot 25a and Thomas Browne in lot 26.

In looking for other records we found the marriage record of Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell

They married in April 1871 in the Church of Farnivane, parish of Templemartin, Cork. He was 33 years old at the time and a widower and she was 20. He was a farmer from Innishannon and his father was Patrick Browne, also a farmer. She was a servant from Farnivane and her father was Geoffrey Cantwell, a blacksmith. The witnesses to the marriage were Geoffrey Cantwell and Michael Shea.

In looking through the records of Innishannon we found that the following children were born to Patrick and Hanora Browne

Patrick Browne born 1872 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell.
Thomas Browne born 1873 Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell.
Jeffrey Browne born 1875 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell.
Jeremiah Browne born 1880 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell.
Michael Browne born 1886 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell.
William Browne born 1888 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell
Timothy Browne born 1889 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell
Elizabeth Browne born 1890 to Patrick Browne and Hanora Cantwell

In a look at the records of Templemartin we found that the Cantwell's were tenants on rental lands there from the early 1800's.

Griffiths Valuation for Templemartin, Cork

Cantwell	Cornelius	Scartnamuck	Templemartin	Cork
<i>Cantwell</i>	<i>Geoffrey</i>	Farranhavane	Templemartin	Cork

Farranhavane (500 acres) *Fearann Iath Bhain* – Land of the white meadow. It might read *Fearann Shiobhain* – Hannah's land. At the north side is an old deer park and at the south is Crushanagire Cross roads – *Crois Ath na nGadhar*

1833 - Townlands in the Tithe Composition Roll: Templemartin; Farrinhavane

CANTWELL Denis,

CANTWELL William

No Cantwells left in Farranhavane by 1911.

Conclusion

From all the information above it would seem that it was Patrick and Mary Browne, parents of Patrick Browne (b. c. 1838) who came to Innishannon in about the mid 1850's. Mary Browne and Patrick, her son, are definitely in Innishannon in the 1860's and onwards. Patrick and Hanora Cantwell marry in 1871 and raise their family in Innishannon, where they build up a business and run a farm. In looking at records (parish and land) generally in Cork most Brownes are located in the Innishannon area.

Innishannon Parish birth records

Patrick Browne born in 1797 to Patrick Browne and Ellen Dinavan (probably Donovan). Sponsors were James Kenée and Mary Maw.

One interesting record from here might have some relevance

He also had a sister Elizabeth Browne born in 1798.

Could this be Patrick Browne, father of your Patrick Browne? As we were unable to find a baptism record for Patrick Browne in the 1830's we cannot be 100% sure, but this record does fit the timeframe. This Patrick Browne does not appear in any other records in the Innishannon area which could indicate that he left. It is also interesting that he has a sister named Elizabeth –this is the only Browne family in which the names Patrick and

Elizabeth both occur – Irish families in the 19th century were very conservative in their naming patterns. Certain forenames usually appear in successive generations of families. Here we see that the Brownes in Innishannon also include a Patrick and an Elizabeth. We can therefore be almost certain that the Patrick and Elizabeth born in 1797 and 1798 are the Brownes of Innishannon' direct ancestors.

In looking at the Innishannon records it appears that there were 4 main Browne families there from the early 1800's.

Innishannon Parish Records

1808 John Browne child of John Browne and Ellen Lemnassy
1810 James Browne child of James Browne and Ellen Barry
1812 Jeremiah Browne child of James Browne and Ellen Barry
1830 William Browne child of James Browne and Ellen Barry
1814 Johanna Browne child of Mathew Browne and Catherine Doran
1830 Jeremiah Browne child of John Browne and Elizabeth Lemasny
1838 William Browne child of John Browne and Elizabeth Lemasny

None of these families have a Patrick Browne – this indicates that the family were gone from the Innishannon area by the 1830's – certainly Patrick Browne (born 1830's) was not baptised here, nor was he baptised in Innishannon. This indicates that Patrick Browne senior was on the move from Innishannon prior to the 1830's and he may have been baptised in any one of the parishes in Cork. We can definitively say that he was not baptised in North-east Cork or in the Kilmurry area – but he is located in Innishannon by the 1850's when he is in his twenties. From the records and taking some information on the oral history the Brownes are of Anglo-Norman origin, being part of the Browne family who came to Cork in the 12th century as part of the Norman advance into north-

east Cork and Waterford. Most of the family settled in and around the Innishannon area and even in the 18th century this is where the majority of baptism/marriage records of the Browne surname are found – with a few in Kerry (around Tralee) and a few in Waterford. However the Browne family are definitely not in Innishannon until at least the early 1850's –so the oral family history that they came there after the famine contains a large element of the truth.

When the Brownes came to Innishannon they had enough money to rent a fairly substantial farm and to build up a business in Innishannon. This would suggest that they had money prior to coming to Innishannon. Many of the Brownes in Innishannon also seem to have been involved in the shop-trade and this may have been a general family occupation – it is quite possible that Patrick Browne senior made his money in business and then came to set up in Innishannon.

Once in Innishannon the business expanded and Patrick and Hanora Browne successfully raised a large family there.



Appendix 1.

Samuel Lewis Topographical dictionary of Ireland 1837



INNISHANNON, a post-town and parish, partly in the Eastern Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, but chiefly in the barony of KINNALEA, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 12 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 138 (S. W.) from Dublin, on the river Bandon, and on the mail coach road from Cork to Bantry; containing 3840 inhabitants, of which number, 653 are in the town. This place, which was formerly of considerable importance, and, according to Smith's History of Cork, was walled and had several castles in it, was, together with its ferry across the Bandon, granted by Hen. V. to Philip de Barry in 1412. The castle of Downdaniel, at the confluence of the Brinny and Bandon, built by Barry Oge in 1476, and the castle of Cariganass, built by the McCarthys, were both besieged and taken during the war of 1641 by the garrison of Bandon. PoulNALONG castle, which in the same war was held for the insurgents by its owner, Patrick Roche Fitz-Richard, was surrendered to Capt. Adderley in 1642. The castle of Annagh, near this parish, was garrisoned for the King on the breaking out of the war, and obstinately defended by its proprietor, Sir Philip Perceval, against the army of Gen. Barry in 1642.

From its situation on a small island in the centre of a deep morass, it was also enabled to hold out against the forces of Lord Castlehaven, till it was almost battered to pieces, when the commander of the garrison, named Fisher, who in several sallies had killed about 300 of the assailants, being still resolved to defend it, was invited to a conference by the besieging army and treacherously slain; the garrison then agreed to surrender on condition of quarter, but were all put to the sword. The present town consists principally of one neatly built street, containing 108 houses, of which several are of a very superior description, and has a cheerful and pleasing appearance. The river Bandon is crossed here by a neat bridge of six arches, over which the new line of road is carried; and its situation

on the river, which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burden up to Colliers' quay, and for lighters into the town, is well adapted for an extensive trade.

A canal to Bandon was contemplated some short time since, and a rail road to Bantry is at present under consideration. The cotton-manufacture was formerly carried on here to a considerable extent, but is now almost extinct. Fairs are held on May 29th, and Oct. 3rd; a constabulary police force is stationed here, and petty sessions are held on alternate Tuesdays in a sessions-house.

The parish comprises 7080 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at £5815 per annum: the land is in general good, though in some parts the soil is light and shallow, the substratum being generally schistus based on argillaceous grit; the system of agriculture has been lately much improved. There are about 300 acres of woodland in gentlemen's demesnes, and a tract of turbary of about 100 acres. Indications of copper exist, but no attempt has been made to work it. The alternation of greenstone and freestone is singularly curious, and the sudden transitions of the rocks also render the parish interesting to the geologist.

The scenery is beautifully picturesque; the vale in which the town is situated is covered with hanging woods extending on the west to Bandon, and on the east to Shippool, and is on both sides embellished with pleasing villas and thriving plantations, among which the tower of the church forms a picturesque feature. The principal seats are Downtaniel, the residence of the Rev. R. L. Conner, a modern mansion near the site of the castle of that name, partly built with the materials of the ancient structure, and commanding a fine view of the vale; Fir Grove, of R. Quin, Esq.; Shippool House, of Capt. Herrick, R.N.; Woodview, of F. Seely, Esq.; Sunning Hill, of Mrs. Quinn; Belmont, of Major Meade; Cor Castle, of Chambre Corker, Esq.; Frankfort, of Major Westcott; the residence of the Rev. T. Meade; and Rock Castle, of E. Becher, Esq., on the lawn of which and on the margin of the river were the ruins of Cariganass castle, on removing which, by the uncle of the present proprietor, several cannon balls were found.

The river above the town abounds with fish, and is much frequented by anglers. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the representatives of the late Jas. Kearney, of Garrettstown, Esq.; the tithes amount to £632. 6. 11.; the tithes of the ploughland of Skevanahish, amounting to £42. 10., are appropriated to the see, and payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There is no glebe-house, and the glebe comprises only about half an acre. The church, situated in a thick plantation near the river, is a very neat edifice with a square tower. In the R. C. divisions the parish is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Brinny, Knockavilly, and Leighmoney; the chapel was built at an expense of £1500, in 1829, on a site of two acres presented by E. Hale Adderley, Esq. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

About 100 children are taught in two public schools, of which the parochial school is supported by a grant of £30 per annum, from the trustees of Erasmus Smith's fund, and a donation from the rector, who provides a house rent-free; and there are four private schools, in which are about 250 children. The late T. H. Adderley, Esq., bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor; Dr. Synge, Bishop of Cork, who died in 1678, made a bequest to the parish, of which nothing is at present known. A dispensary is supported in the usual manner. On the lands of Barnas is an extensive circular fortress, surrounded by a double rampart and fosse, in which Barry Oge encamped when driven from Downdaniel Castle; and near it is a powerful chalybeate spring, containing a large portion of carbonic acid gas.

Appendix 2.

Guys Directory of Innishannon 1886

Innishannon situated on the Bandon river. Population of parish 1,649; of village 321. The adjoining parishes of Leighmoney (pop 286) and Templemichael of Templemichael de Duagh (pop 307) SERVED FROM THIS POST OFFICE.

Innishannon (from its situation on a small island in the centre of a deep morass) was formerly a walled town and a place of some note, the foundations of several castles and large buildings have been discovered in its neighbourhood. The “Book of Leinster” contains a record that Inis Eoganian (Innishannon) on the river Bandon, was demolished by the Danes on their first invasion of Ireland. In 1412 the town of Innishannon, together with its ferry, was granted to Philip de Barry by Henry V. It formerly possessed linen and cotton manufactures but these ceased with the present century.

The protestant church is a fine Gothic structure, completed in 1856, with a lofty spire; there is also a handsome catholic church with tower and spire, and possessing a fine bell of two tons weight. The scenery on the Bandon River is here very beautiful and has received much praise from the poet Sterne; and Spenser, in his Faery Queene, celebrates it as the pleasant Bandon. Crowned with many a wood; the adjoining hills are covered with woods and handsome residences.

A limited trade is carried on by means of this river, which is navigable for barges up to near Innishannon. Several salmon weirs and great quantities of fish taken. The village is much resorted in the angling season; the best stretch of river lies between this place and Bandon. Below Shippool (or Poulanlonge) castle, built by Philip Roche (temp Henry V111). It was besieged and taken by the Bandonians in 1642 by which means communication was opened with Kinsale. Between Innishannon and Bandon, at the confluence of the Brinny with the Bandon, stand the picturesque ruins of the castle of Dundaneere or DOWNDANIEL, built in 1476 by one of the Barry Oges. The lovely scenery of the valley of the Brinny is thought by many to equal that of the Vale of Avoca in Wicklow. This district so late as the beginning of the 16th century presented the appearance of a vast forest with “trees of wonderful length”.

About 1612 the East India Company paid £7,000 for wood and established a depot for smelting iron near Downdaniel. Adjoining the castle is a chalybeate spring the waters of which at one time held in high repute. On an eminence near the ivy clad ruins of the old church of Leighmoney are those of an extensive castle occupied by the Spaniards in 1601 and by the royalists in 1641.

Land in general good, though some parts light and shallow; the sub stratum chiefly shistone based on argillaceous grit; Near shippool are singular rocks of greenstone formation.

Guys Postal Directory of Innishannon 1914

Innishannon (Pop 257)

Posting Establishments .

Browne Mrs

Russell Edwd, DC

O'Brien Michl, D C

Shopkeepers, etc.

Barrett James, vintner

Branigan Mrs, district nurse

Buchanan Henry, emig agnt, etc,

Chambers J, vint, Killaminoge

Dennehy T, tailor

Falvey T, stationer, etc

Forger Mrs, Colliers quay

Horgan The Misses, drapers, newsagents and
fish buyers

Browne Mrs, flour dealer & carrier

Murphy Jeremiah, vintner

Murphy John, grocer

Murphy T, tailor

O'Brien Michael, D C, Vintner



Browne family Tree

Patrick Browne m Ellen Donovan
b. c. 1760's

|
(likely line of descent)

Patrick Browne m Mary ?
b. c. 1797

Geoffrey Cantwell m ?
c. 1800's

Patrick Browne
b. c. 1838

m Hanora Cantwell
b. c. 1853

Patrick b. 1872	Thomas b. 1873	Jeffrey b. 1875	Jeremiah b. 1880	Michael b. 1886	William b. 1888	Timothy b. 1889	Elizabeth b. 1890
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CERTIFICATE OF IRISH HERITAGE

Patrick O'Brien

SAMPLE

is a descendant of

Ceresa Kennedy, born 1894, Co. Westmeath

John Cahillane, born 1890, Co. Kerry

Constitution of Ireland, Article 2

...Is mór ag náisiún na hÉireann a choibhreas
speisialta le daoine de bhunadh na hÉireann
ata ina gcónaí ar an gcoigriocht agus
arb ionann féiniúlacht agus ódhreacht

chultúr dóibh agus do náisiún na hÉireann.
...The Irish nation cherishes its special affinity
with people of Irish ancestry living abroad
who share its cultural identity and heritage.

Issued on behalf of the Government of Ireland by

Eamon Gilmore, T.D., Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs & Trade.
Dublin, 1 November 2011



COUNTY OF <i>Essex</i>			
Township of <i>Orange</i>		<i>ORANGE</i>	<i>Essex</i>
Lot or Block No.	Property	Residence Name	Residence No.
	<i>Village of Ashfield</i>		
<i>100</i>	<i>East Orange</i> <i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Am. Green</i>	<i>half house</i> <i>half garage</i>
<i>101</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>102</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>103</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>104</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>105</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>106</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>107</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>108</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>109</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>
<i>110</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>	<i>Orange Hill</i>

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DATE	ST	RECEIVED	AMOUNT	REMARKS
MONTH	DAY	NAME	PAY	
1900	1-01	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-02	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-03	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-04	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-05	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-06	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-07	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-08	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-09	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-10	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-11	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-12	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-13	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-14	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-15	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-16	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-17	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-18	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-19	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-20	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-21	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-22	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-23	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-24	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-25	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-26	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-27	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-28	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-29	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-30	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	1-31	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-01	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-02	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-03	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-04	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-05	W. H. H.	10.00	
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1900	2-07	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-08	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-09	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-10	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-11	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-12	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-13	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-14	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-15	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-16	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-17	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-18	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-19	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-20	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-21	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-22	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-23	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-24	W. H. H.	10.00	
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1900	2-28	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-29	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	2-30	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-01	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-02	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-03	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-04	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-05	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-06	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-07	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-08	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-09	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-10	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-11	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-12	W. H. H.	10.00	
1900	3-13	W. H. H.	10.00	

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