



Larkin Heritage Report

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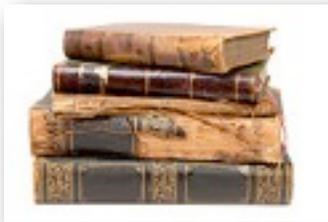


Sources consulted

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, someone 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.

The main disadvantages of the Catholic parish records are the condition in which the originals were kept for several decades, thereby leading to degradation of the parchment. Also the fact that it was up to the individual parish priest/clerk to make sure that each baptism/marriage was recorded, which meant a small but significant percentage of events were simply not recorded. The weather, dampness, rain, fire etc has contributed to destroying or making unreadable some parish records. The remaining records are available in the National Library of Ireland on microfilm. It is obvious from the remaining records that a significant number of these people recording the material were semi-literate, at best, as spelling of names, surnames and place-names can be eclectic. While much of the time the clerk used Latin, this is not a severe disadvantage as only the Christian name is written in Latin, i.e. Joannes or Ionnanes for John, Jacobus for James etc.

For baptisms the information one can get is the baptism date, child's name and parents names (with often the mothers maiden name given as well) as well as sponsors 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 Edward 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 match those 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 as 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.

Larkin Report

From the information you provided we began our search in the parish of Youghal, Co. Cork, looking first at the marriage record of Patrick Larkin and Celia O'Connell and the 1901 / 1911 census returns.

Marriage Record of Patrick Larkin and Celia O'Connell

On the 4th Jan 1911 Patrick Larkin and Celia O'Connell were married in the Roman Catholic Church in Youghal, Co. Cork. He was a widower, aged 41 and she was much younger, aged 19. He was a blacksmith, living in Cross St. Youghal and his father was Edward Larkin also a Smith. She was living in Yellow St., and her father was Michael O'Connell, a saddler. The witnesses to the marriage were James Healy and Hannah O'Connell.

Three months later the whole family appears in the 1911 census for Cross St. Youghal.

1911 census Cross St. Youghal

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Patrick Larkin	head of House	41	Smith	married	Co. Cork
Celia	Wife	19	Housekeeper	married	"
Edward	son	16	Apprentice	not married	"
Celia M	daughter	10	Scholar	not married	"
Margaret	daughter	9	"	"	"
Catherine	daughter	5	"	"	"

In 1911 the O'Connells were living in Tallow St.

1911 census Tallow St. Youghal

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Michael O'Connell	Head of House	50	Harness maker	widower	Co. Cork
Edward	Son	21	N/A	not married	"
Margaret	Daughter	20	N/A	"	"
Ellen	Daughter	14	N/A	"	"
Bridget	Daughter	12	Scholar	"	"
Catherine	Daughter	10	Scholar	"	"
Agnes	Daughter	7	Scholar	"	"
Alice	Daughter	5	Scholar	"	"

In 1911 the O'Connells were living in Tallow St.

1901 census Currans lane. Youghal

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Michael O'Connell	Head of House	40	Harness maker	Married	Co. Cork
Mary	Wife	40	N/A	married	Co. Waterford
John	Son	21	Sailor	not married	Co. Cork
Mary	Daughter	17	Servant	"	"
Hannah	Daughter	16	Scholar	"	"
Edward	Son	13	Scholar	"	"
Margaret	Daughter	12	Scholar	"	"
Celia	Daughter	10	Scholar	"	"
Anne	Daughter	8	Scholar	"	"
Ellen	Daughter	6	Scholar	"	"
Bridget	Daughter	4	Scholar	"	"
Catherine	Daughter	2	Scholar	"	"

The O'Connells had evidently moved here between 1901 and 1911 as in 1901 they are living in Currans Lanes

Birth Record of Celia O'Connell

As we know Celia was 19 when she married in 1911 we searched for her birth record. She was born on the 25th of Jan. 1891 in Youghal to Michael O'Connell and Mary Carroll. The sponsors at her baptism were George and Mary Donoghue

Marriage Record of Michael O'Connell and Mary Carroll

Celia was the 6th child of Michael O'Connell and Mary Carroll. The couple had a dozen children altogether. They were married on the 29th of June 1879 in Youghal. According to their marriage record his parents were John O'Connell and Johanna Cronin and her parents were Edward Carroll and Honora Fitzgerald. The witnesses to the wedding were George Donoghue and Honora Neville.

Birth Record of Michael O'Connell

Michael O'Connell was born in October 1858 in Aghada, Co. Cork to John O'Connell and Johanna Cronin and the sponsors at his baptism were James Kennedy and Catherine Brown.

Looking back at the Larkin Family we find that Patrick Larkin and his family are not living in Youghal in 1901. In fact they are living in Cloyne, Co. Cork

1901 census River St. Cloyne

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Patrick Larkin	Head of house	31	Smith	married	Co. Cork
Catherine	Wife	28	Housekeeper	married	Co. Cork
Edward	Son	5	Scholar	not married	Co. Cork
Lesley Ann	Daughter	2 mths	N/A	“	“

Birth record of Edward Larkin

Edward Larkin was born to Patrick Larkin and Catherine McCarthy in Ballycotton, Cloyne on 22nd of April 1895. His sponsors were Denis Larkin and Catherine McCarthy.

In 1894 Patrick Larkin married Catherine McCarthy in Youghal.

Marriage Record of Patrick Larkin and Catherine McCarthy

On the 21st of June, 1894 Patrick Larkin and Catherine McCarthy were married in the Roman Catholic Church in Youghal, Co. Cork. He was aged 24 and she was aged 20. He was a Smith, living in Youghal and his father was Edward Larkin also a Smith and his mother was Frances O'Connor. Her parents were Timothy McCarthy and Margaret Hegarty. The witnesses to the marriage were John Finn and Mary Fitzgerald.

In looking for the Larkin family we find Patrick's parents in Midleton in 1901 and 1911

1901 census Midleton

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Edward Larkin	head of House	50	Smith	married	Co Cork
Frances	Wife	49		"	Co Waterford
Denis	son	22	Smith	not married	Co Cork
Bridget Agnes	Daughter	18	seamstress	"	"
Edward	son	17	Smith	"	"
Francis	son	14	Scholar	"	"
Joseph	son	12	Scholar	"	"
William Henry	son	5	Scholar	"	"

1911 census Midleton

Occupants of House

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Marital Status	Where born
Edward Larkin	head of House	60	Smith	married	Co Cork
Frances	Wife	59	“		Co Waterford
Edward	son	27	Smith	“	“
Joseph	son	22	Smith	“	“
William	son	15	Scholar	“	

Birth Record of Patrick Larkin

He was born in 1869 to Edward Larkin and Frances O'Connor in Youghal. His sponsors were Patrick Comerford and Susan Cantwell.

Marriage Record of Edward Larkin and Frances O'Connor

On 12th Nov. 1867 Edward Larkin and Frances O'Connor were married in the parish church of Ardmore Co Waterford. Edward was of full age and a Smith, living in Ardmore, he was the son of John Larkin, also a Smith. She was a dressmaker living in Ardmore and the daughter of Denis O'Connor, a National Teacher. The witnesses were John Kilmartin and Kate Mansfield.

This indicates that Edward Larkin moved around in his profession as Smith. He married in Ardmore, his first child was born in Youghal and then he lived in Midleton. We were also able to find his birth record which shows he was born in Youghal.

Birth Record of Edward Larkin

On 24th of Dec 1843 Edward Larkin was born to John Larkin and Ellen Frawley in Youghal. His sponsors were John Larkin and Elizabeth Denny.

The Larkin surname

Probably derived from Lorc, an old name meaning rough or fierce. The prefix O has been entirely dropped from this old and distinguished Gaelic surname. O' Larkin was a name borne by a number of distinct and unrelated septs (family groups). The most important of these was O Lorcain of Leinster, of royal blood in that province but dispossessed of their patrimony in the barony of Forth (Co. Wexford) by the Anglo-Norman invaders. The lesser families, however, remained on the lands and the name is still fairly numerous in Leinster. The other counties in which it is chiefly found today are Armagh, Galway and Tipperary; and each of these is the homeland of one of the several septs referred to above. Those of Armagh descend from the Oriel Ui Lorcain, chiefs of Farney and of West Ui Breasail; the Galway Larkins are of the same stock as the O'Maddens; and in Co. Tipperary the head of the family was Erenagh of Lorrha. Born in Manchester to an Irish family James Larkin (1876-1947) was a notable leader particularly in the great Dublin strike of 1913. Philip Larkin (1922-1985) is considered to be one of the greatest English poets of the 20th century.

*Irish/Gaelic



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The Larkin Family Tree



Larkin Family Tree

