**To view the Kenefick Index click here: [Carrigaline Tracton parish record index](#).
This index is extremely large at 2016 kb and may take a long time to download.
Please read the explanations of the information in the index below.**

CODES IN THE COLUMN HEADED 'SO' FOR THE FIVE CATHOLIC PARISHES (BAPTISMS & MARRIAGES) IN THE DATABASE

(It is very important to realize that the records of each of the five parishes begin at a different time. For example, you will not find a Tracton marriage that occurred before 1841, and there are no Clontead-Ballyfeard-Belgooly records before 1836. A family that moved from Tracton to a neighboring parish, say, in 1810, may therefore seem to disappear.)

The database also includes occasional records from other sources. Please ask if source codes other than those below are given next to a specific entry.

> 10   **Passage West – Monkstown – Barnahely, 1795-1880**
>
> 11   **Carrigaline – Kilmoney – Crosshaven, 1826-1880**
>
> 12   **Douglas – Killanully (Killingley) – Ballygarvan, 1812-1880**
>
> 13   **Tracton – Kilpatrick – Nohaval – Kinure**
>   **Baptisms, 1802-1880**
>   **Marriages, 1841-1880**
>
> 14   **Belgooly – Clontead – Ballingarry – Cullen –Kilmonoge, 1836-1880**
>
> 15   **Belgooly – Ballymartle, 1841-1859**
>
> 24   **Father Dominick O'Gara's register of marriages and baptisms, approximately 1809-1830, covering parts of parishes 13, 14 and 15**

EXPLANATION OF FIELD OR COLUMN HEADINGS IN THE DATABASE

PAGE	Image or page number only on CD of Father O Gara's register (So 24) in the sequence as photographed by Mr. Bill Golden, Cork.
DATE	Date event occurred, as recorded in register or as estimated by transcriber.
	Note that the pages of Father O Gara's register (24) are apparently in entirely random order on the CD copy. Since there is no notation as to the year on the majority of pages, the year assigned to perhaps half the entries in parish 24 should be regarded, at best, as guess-work on the part of the transcriber.
T	Type of record: A= Adult christening / baptism; B = Birth; C = Christening / baptism of a child; M = Marriage. (See separate list for other record types).
SO	Source of information, in this case Father O Gara's register.
	Note that all <u>abbreviations</u> of names used in the register have been spelled out ('Patrick' instead of 'Pat'k', 'Margaret' instead of 'Mgt.' However, <u>nicknames or pet names</u> are reproduced as the priest actually recorded them, i.e. Peg, Bat, Betty, Davy, Nancy, etc.
ACFAHUSNAM	Name of husband or father as it actually appears, or seems to appear, in the register entry.
ACMOWIFNAM	Name of mother or wife as it actually appears, or seems to appear, in the register entry.

ACCHILDNAM   Name of child as it actually appears, or seems to appear, in the register entry.

> *Note that all given names and surnames in the registers of the five parishes are given in conventional English forms. Latin is not used, and there is no hint that the priest or the parishioners spoke Irish.*

REMARKS   Limited notes, if any. Year/month/day followed by a question mark mean that these are not legible on the page in question.

ADDRESS   Residence of family (usually townland or section of parish) as given in the register. Any address in brackets is not actually given in register but has been surmised by the transcriber from other evidence, most often from entries in *Griffith's Valuation* (generally in these parishes,1850-51).

WITSPO_ONE   Name of first witness at marriage or first godparent at baptism.

WITSPO_TWO   Name of second witness at marriage or second godparent at baptism.

> *Note that the preferred witnesses at marriage were the fathers of the bride and groom. In Clontead-Belgooly parish, there were occasionally three or even four witnesses to a marriage.*

ED_SURNAME   Edited, standardized form of father and child's surname (i.e. Ahern instead of Aherne; Donnell instead of McDonald or McDaniel; Sullivan instead of Bogue or Boohig, Cowhig instead of Coffey or Coffee, etc.

> *Note that the prefixes 'Mac' ('Mc', 'Mag', 'Ma', 'M') and 'O' are always omitted from the standardized form of the surname in this database. 'McCarthy' is thus alphabetized under 'C', 'Magrath' under 'G'.*

EDFAHUSGIV   Standardized form of husband/father's given name (i.e. Bartholomew instead of Bat; Michael rather than Mick; William rather than Will).

EDMOWIFSUR   Standardized form of wife/mother's maiden surname. (See ED_SURNAME).

EDMOWIFGIV   Standardized form of wife/mother's given name (i.e.Johanna rather than Hannah, Anne rather than Nancy; Julia rather than Julian or Jude or Judy.)

ED_GIVNAM   Given name of person being baptized in its standard English form.

AUTO: The unique number given automatically to each record by the Microsoft Access database program. You may use this number to refer to any specific record.

ERRORS AND INCONSISTECIES IN THE PARISH REGISTERS

The errors or inconsistencies occurring in the data taken from the parish registers generally fall into the following categories:

1) Confusion of two different given names (e.g. 'Margaret' with 'Mary'; or 'Mary' with 'Norry', the latter a pet form of 'Honora'; 'Batt', a nickname for 'Bartholomew,' with 'Pat,' a nickname for 'Patrick'.). This confusion was probably due , most frequently, to the fact that the two names sound more similar in Irish than in English.
2) Confusion of the father's given name with that of the male child; or of the mother's given name with that of the female child.
3) Confusion of the given names of the married couple with the names of the witnesses or sponsors.

4) Confusion of surnames, English or Irish, that were probably more similar in the spoken language than they are today ('Cullinane' and 'Callanan;' 'Cooney' and 'Coveney;' 'Delaney' and 'Glanny.')
5) Variant spellings of names with a different but generally accepted standard form ('Goggin' instead of the standard 'Cogan'; 'Fennelly' instead of the standard 'Fennell'; 'Coffee' or 'Coffey' instead of 'Cowhig').

<center>- 3 -</center>

There are more specific reasons for misunderstandings on the part of the priests, who, after all, were often dealing with illiterate parishioners. First, it has been the practice in Ireland for centuries to substitute certain English given names and surnames for native Irish-Gaelic names. Such names were, and sometimes still are considered 'the same'. In the mid-19th century, the priest hearing the Irish name *Ó Dubáin* might record it as 'Duane', but more often he chose 'Kidney', because the Gaelic form resembles the word translated as *kidney* in English. In this case, the English version of the name, in the late twentieth century, is much more common than 'Duane'. For that reason, I have used the name 'Kidney' under which to group all 'Duanes' and 'Kidneys' in the data base.

A different situation occurred when bearers of a very numerous surname began using a nickname as a substitute for their original surname. This frequently happened in County Cork in the case of the Sullivans, some of whom, including several families in the Carrigaline area, began calling themselves by the nickname 'Boohig' or 'Bogue.' While most Bogues have now returned to the name Sullivan, some have not. Similarly, the names 'Dorney' and 'Canty' were once used interchangeably in the Carrigaline-Tracton area, but neither form has yet won out over the other, and it is possible that bearers of the two names are no longer conscious of the relationship.

Where I have encountered such inconsistencies or suspected real errors, I have enclosed the offending datum or data in curly brackets { }, made the necessary correction and, depending on the seriousness of the difference, have inserted in the 'Remarks' field the notation 'Corrected!' or 'Edited!' I leave it to the reader to accept or reject the improvement I have made.

To sort or index records and make them useable, it was also necessary to enter all spellings of given and family names in the database in *standard* or *ideal* forms on which orderly sorts could then be performed. This double entry system means, in essence, that sorts can be performed on the actual forms of the names given in the register, or, more efficiently, on the standard, ideal forms. This double-entry process, is probably unique in current projects to index Irish parochial records. At least, I have not heard of any other local or national projects in Ireland that use this technique. It should be noted that this method has required that the prefixes 'O' and 'Mc", and their variants, be entirely eliminated in the standard form of the name. Thus, the name *McCarthy* is sorted or aphabetized as 'Carthy'. This is the case even with 'Mc' names whose root forms are really different from what they appear to be. Thus, I have sorted 'McNamara' as 'Namara' even though the Irish form of the name is 'MacConmara'. In all these cases, I have followed the lead of Edward MacLysaght in his *The Surnames of Ireland*.

Where literacy is limited, and where most of a population is bilingual, it is not surprising that the number of errors made in the registers was large. To be maximally useful to the researcher, it was therefore necessary to submit the records to a far-reaching process of editing and improving the data. No changes are made, however, to the original entries

given in five fields of my database, so that, if the need arises, they can be sorted on the forms of the names as actually written down in the register.

FT / 2003-05-16.