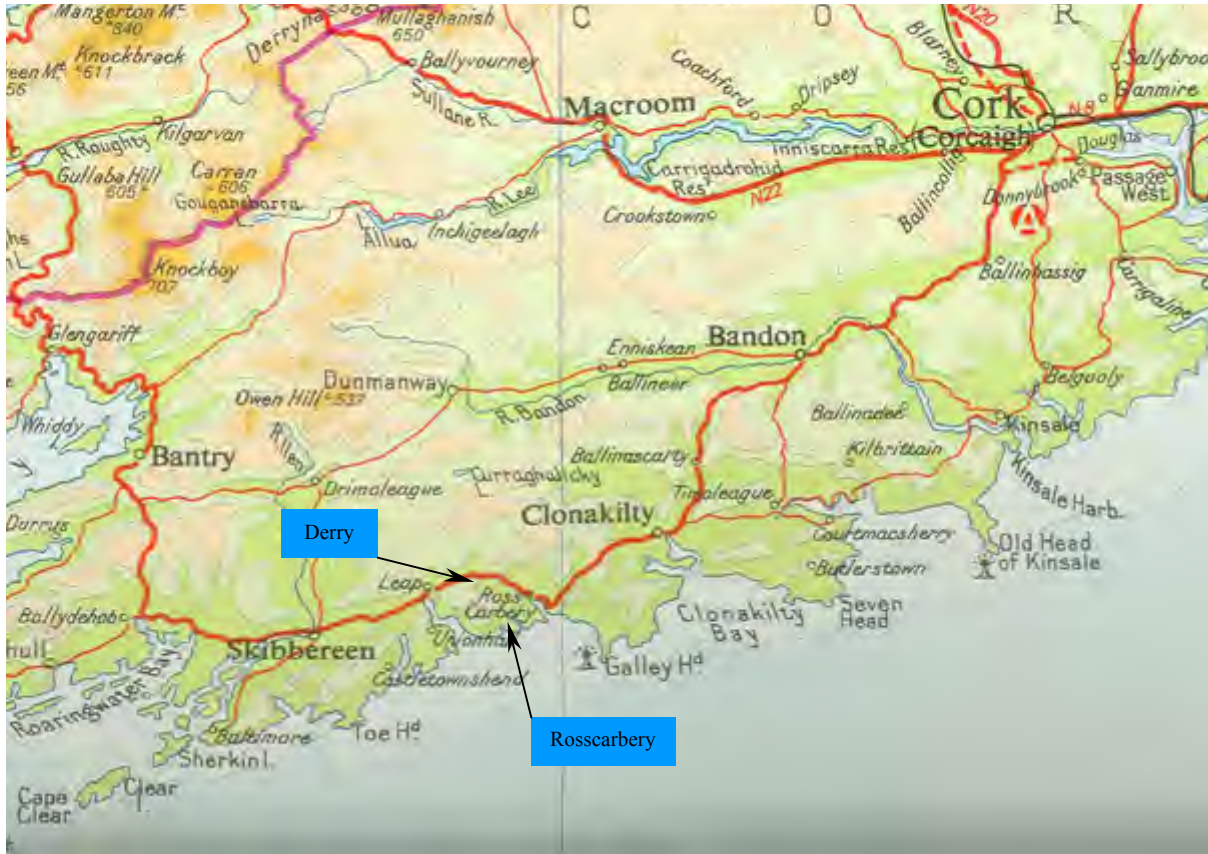


William Townsend [504]



Painting of Derry House



Derry ca 1900
Courtesy of the National Library of Ireland



St Fachtna's, Rosscarbery



23 Apr 1810

Fee for James Tonkins, parish clerk, assessed
C.W.S:- William Townsend & William Morris, Esqrs.

Fine of 1/- imposed as above

Sigs:- George Armstrong, licensed curate

Wm Townsend }
Wm Morris } Church wardens

Tho^s Hungerford

Ja. Alexander John Legoe

Rich. Townsend John Morris

Edward Williamson Thos Beamish

Will^m Hungerford Stepⁿ Legoe

Jno^s Hewitt

[+ or Tho]

15 Apr 1811

Fee for James Tonkins, parish clerk, assessed.

C.W.S:- William Townsend & Richd Hungerford

Fine of 1/- imposed as above.

Sigs:- George Armstrong, licensed curate

Wm Townsend Church warden

Edward Williamson Jno^s Hewitt

John Legoe J^s Tonkins

[+ or Tho]

31 Mar 1812

Fee for James Tonkins, parish clerk, assessed.

C.W.S:- William Townsend & Richd Hungerford, Esqrs.

Fine of 1/- imposed as above

Sigs:- George Armstrong, licensed curate

Wm Townsend, Church Warden

Tho^s Hungerford

Thomas Beamish Ja Alexander

John Legoe Rob Smyth

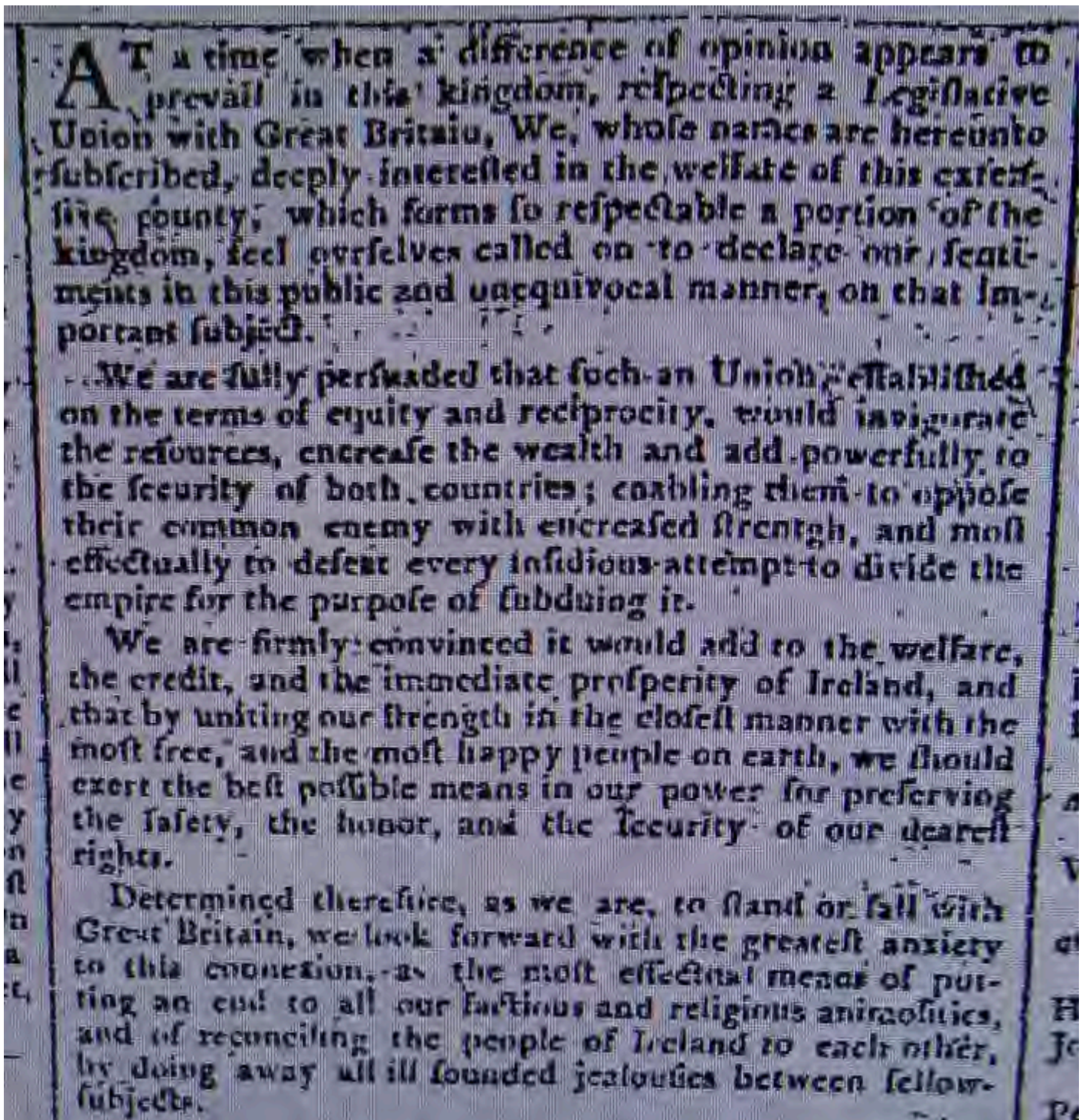
19 Apr 1813

Fee for Jul^s Armstrong, parish clerk, assessed

C.W.S:- William Townsend & Rich. Hungerford

Proclamation in Support of Act of Union

Belfast Newsletter Tuesday 30 July 1799



At time when a difference of opinion appears to prevail in this Kingdom, respecting a Legislative Union with Great Britain, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, deeply interested in the welfare of this extensive county; which forms a respectable portion of the kingdom, feel ourselves called on to declare our sentiments in public and unequivocal manner, on that important subject.

We are fully persuaded that such a Union established on the terms of equity and reciprocity would invigorate the resources, increase the wealth and add powerfully to the security of both countries; enabling them to oppose their common enemy with increased

strength, most effectually to defeat every insidious attempt to divide the empire for the purpose of subduing it.

We are firmly convinced it would add to the welfare, the credit and the immediate prosperity of Ireland, and that by uniting our strength in the closest manner with the most free and the most happy people on earth, we should exert the best possible means in our power for preserving the safety, the honour and the security of our dearest rights.

Determined therefore as we, to stand or fall with Great Britain, we look forward to with the greatest anxiety to this connection, as the most effectual means of putting to an end to all our factious and religious animosities and of reconciling the people of Ireland to each other, by doing away with ill founded jealousies between fellow subjects.

Extract of Signatories to the Proclamation

Charles Evanson, Cork
Samuel T. Townsend, Fir-
mount
John Fletcher, Holly-
mount
Robert Martin, Factory-
Hill
Richard Townsend, Palace-
town
Warham Atkins, Water-
park
Robert Deane, Cork
William Townsend, Derry
Samuel Beamish, Mount-
Beamish
William Woodley, Cork
Henry Beecher, Hollybrook
Horace Townsend Court
M'Sherry
James Hingston, Vicar Ge-
neral, Cloyne
Francis Woodley, Frankfort
Richd. Townsend, clk.
Skoll
Richd. D. Newenham, Ma-
ryborough
John Devoushire, Kilma-
nagh
William Hare M. P. Tivoli
John Townsend M. P. Shep-
erton
D. Jephson M. P. Malla
Castle
John Longfield M. P.
Loggerville
James Gregg, Cork
Michl. French, Glendore
Thos. Townsend, Mallow
Robert Auslen, Rector of
Magourney

Extracts from Samuel Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837

CLONAKILTY, or **CLOUGHNAKILTY**, an incorporated sea-port, market and post-town (formerly a parliamentary borough), in the parish of **KILGARIFF**, East Division of the barony of **EAST CARBERY**, county of **CORK**, and province of **MUNSTER**, 25 1/2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cork, and 151 1/2 miles (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 3807 inhabitants. The town is situated on the Gorar or Farla River, which falls into the bay close to the principal street, and in a pleasant fertile valley environed by hills of moderate elevation, which descend to the harbour. It consists of four principal streets diverging at right angles from the centre, and is well supplied with water from two public pumps erected by the Earl of Shannon. It has been much improved recently by the erection of several good houses and a spacious square, the centre of which is planted and laid out in walks, so as to form an agreeable promenade. Some excellent roads have also been made in the neighbourhood. A public library was established by a body of shareholders, in 1825: there are also three news-rooms and a lending library for the poor. Balls are occasionally given in the rooms over the market-house, during the sessions week. There are commodious infantry barracks for 4 officers and 68 privates. The staple trade of the town is the linen manufacture, which furnishes employment to 400 looms and 1000 persons, who manufacture to the amount of £250 or £300 weekly, but when the trade was in the height of its prosperity, the weekly sales were frequently £1000. The cotton-manufacture also employs about 40 looms. A spacious linen-hall was built some years since by the Earl of Shannon: it is attended by a sworn salesman and three deputies, by whom all the cloth brought to the hall is measured and marked. The corn trade is carried on chiefly by agents for the Cork merchants, who ship it here and receive coal as a return cargo. There are 14 lighters of 17 tons burden each regularly employed in raising and conveying sand to be used in the neighbourhood as manure. The harbour is only fit for small vessels, the channel being extremely narrow and dangerous, and having at the entrance a bar, over which vessels above 100 tons can only pass at high spring tides: large vessels, therefore, discharge their cargoes at Ring, about a mile below the town. It is much used as a safety harbour by the small craft for several miles along the coast. The market is held on Friday, and is amply supplied with good and cheap provisions; and three fairs are held under the charter on April 5th, Oct. 10th, and Nov. 12th, and two subsequently established on June 1st and Aug. 1st, all for cattle, sheep, and pigs; the Oct. and Nov. fairs are noted for a large supply of turkeys and fowls. A spacious market-house has been built, at an expense of £600; and shambles were erected in 1833, by the corporation, on ground let rent-free by the Earl of Shannon, who is proprietor of the borough. A chief constabulary police force has been stationed here.

By the charter of Jas. I. the inhabitants were incorporated under the designation of the "Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Cloughnakilty;" and Sir Richard Boyle was constituted lord of the town, with power to appoint several of the officers, and to a certain extent to superintend the affairs of the corporation, which was to consist of a sovereign and not less than 13 nor more than 24 burgesses, assisted by a serjeant-at-mace, three constables, a toll-collector, and weighmaster. The sovereign is annually elected by the lord of the town out of three burgesses chosen by the corporation, and the recorder is also appointed by him. Vacancies among the burgesses are filled up by themselves from among the freemen, who are admitted solely by favour of the corporation. The sovereign and recorder are justices of the peace within the borough, the limits of which extend for a mile and a half in every direction from a point nearly in the centre of the town, called the Old Chapel. The charter conferred the right of sending two members to the Irish parliament, which it continued to exercise till the Union, when the £15,000 awarded as compensation for its disfranchisement was paid to the Earl of Shannon, a descendant of Sir Richard Boyle. The sovereign and recorder were empowered to hold a court of record, for the recovery of debts and the determination of all pleas to the amount of £20 late currency; but since the passing of the act limiting the power of arrest to sums exceeding £20, it has been discontinued. A manorial court is held every third Wednesday by a seneschal appointed by the Earl of Shannon, which takes cognizance of debts and pleas not exceeding 40s.; and the sovereign and recorder hold courts of petty session in the market-house, every Monday. Petty sessions are also held every Thursday by the county magistrates; and the general quarter sessions for the West Riding of the county are held here in July. The county court-house is a neat edifice of hewn stone, ornamented with a pediment and cornice supported by two broad pilasters, between which is a handsome Venetian window. Connected with it is a bridewell, and both were erected at the expense of the county.

The parish church of Kilgariff is situated in the town, on an eminence to the north of the main street: it is a plain edifice, with a square tower at the west end, and was rebuilt in 1818, at an expense of £1300, of which £500 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits, and the remainder was contributed by the Earl

of Shannon and the **Rev. H. Townsend*** (*Rev Horatio Townsend [5D00]*). A classical school was established in 1808, under the patronage of the Earl of Shannon, who has assigned a large and handsome house, with land, for the residence of the master: there are more than 60 boys on the establishment. A dispensary, a house of industry, and a benevolent society have been established, which have been found highly beneficial, and are liberally supported by the Earl of Shannon and the inhabitants generally. The late Michael Collins, D. D., R. C. Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, who was author of several tracts on the state of Ireland, and was examined before a committee of the House of Commons, in 1825, was a native of this place. About a mile north of the town is a tolerably perfect druidical temple, some of the stones of which are nearly as large as those of Stonehenge; the centre stone of the circle is very large, and is composed of one mass of white quartz.

* *William's brother.*

ROSSCARBERY, a market and post-town and parish, and the seat of the diocese of Ross, partly in the barony of IBANE and BARRYROE, and partly in the Western Division of the barony of EAST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 32 miles (S. W.) from Cork, and 158 (S. W.) from Dublin on the road from Cork to Skibbereen; containing 8714 inhabitants, of which number, 1522 are in the town. The town, which is wholly within the Western Division of East Carbery, is situated on the southern coast, at the head of an extensive creek called Ross harbour, and occupies the summit of a gentle eminence; it consists principally of a square and four small streets, containing 282 houses, mostly of indifferent appearance, and retains but few vestiges of its ancient importance. The manufacture of coarse linen was formerly carried on to a very considerable extent, but has latterly greatly diminished, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in fishing. Near the town are the extensive flour-mills of Mr. Lloyd, in which more than 5000 barrels of fine flour are annually made. The harbour, situated about half a mile to the west of Dundedy Head, occasionally affords shelter to small vessels, but only in moderate weather; the entrance is nearly dry at low water, and at high water it is rocky and dangerous, especially when the wind is from the sea. On the bar are ten feet at high water of spring, and eight feet at neap, tides. The harbour itself is almost useless from a ridge of sand hills which has accumulated nearly to the height of 12 feet, and extends across the entrance, leaving only a channel of a few yards in breadth on the west side, through which the tide rushes with great rapidity. The inner bay, which is more than a mile in length and about half a mile broad, is, on the receding of the tide, a dry firm sand, and might be reclaimed at a moderate expense. A new line of road has been carried across the bay by a raised causeway, 400 yards long, and connected with the mainland by a bridge at its western extremity. The bay is celebrated for the great numbers of silver eels which are taken in it during the summer months. The market is on Wednesday, but is indifferently supplied; and fairs are held on Aug. 26th, and the 19th of Sept. and Dec. The market-house is an old building in the centre of the square. A constabulary police force is stationed here, and at Milk Cove is a coast-guard station, which is one of the three that constitute the district of Skibbereen. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday, and a court for the manor of Ross every three weeks, at which debts not exceeding 40s. are recoverable. The court-house is a very neat building; adjoining it is the police barrack.

The parish comprises 12,535 statute acres, of which 1288 are tithe-free; about three-fourths of the land are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a portion of bog and waste, is in pasture. The surface is very uneven, rising in some parts into hills of considerable elevation: the soil, though light, is fertile; but, except on the lands of **Mr. Townsend** (*Probably William Townsend [504], an accomplished agriculturalist, who died in 1816*) and other resident gentlemen who have adopted every improvement in husbandry and the use of the best farming implements, the system of agriculture is in a very backward state: much of the land is cultivated by the spade, and manure is carried to the field on the backs of horses. Several large slate quarries have been opened, of which some produce slate of very superior quality; and copper ore and manganese abound in almost every part, but no efficient means are employed to work them to advantage. The principal seats are Cahirmore, the residence of T. Hungerford*, Esq.; **Derry, of the Rev. H. Townsend***** (*Rev Horatio Townsend [5D00]*); Castle Downeen, of R. Smith, Esq.; Milleen, of the Rev. W. Jennings; Millfield, of Lieut. Lloyd, R.N.; Farley Cottage, of T. Hungerford**, Esq.; and The Hill, of Capt. W. Starkie. The living is a rectory, in the diocese of Ross, partly appropriate to the vicar choral, and partly to the dean and chapter, in trust for the economy fund of the cathedral: the tithes amount to £776. 19. 4., of which £434. 0. 11. is payable to the vicar choral, and £342. 18. 5. to the dean and chapter. About 130 children are taught in five public schools, of which the parochial male school is supported by the dean and chapter and the vicar choral; the parochial female school-house was built by Lord Carbery; and an infants' school is supported by Miss Townsend [5D10].

There are also four private schools, in which are about 120 children; and two Sunday schools. The Rev. S. Jervis, in 1786, bequeathed £400, the interest of which is annually divided among the Protestant poor, and £10 annually, which is paid as apprentice fees with the most deserving boy and girl in the Sunday school. The Rev. T. Hoare, the present vicar choral, has also given by deed £500, the interest of which is annually divided among the most necessitous poor of the parish. On an island which was formerly joined to the mainland are the ruins of Downeen castle; and at Ballyvoureen are the remains of an ancient house in the Elizabethan style, formerly the residence of the Copinger family. At Temple Faughnan, about a mile and a half from the town, are the ruins of a house erected by the Knights Templars in 1301, and modernised in 1712. Adjoining the town are the remains of the abbey founded by St. Faughnan: the side walls of the choir of the church, rudely built of unhewn stone, are still standing; on the south side are the remains of a circular arch, and adjoining the ruin is the tomb of the Rev. J. Power, who died in 1831: it is much resorted to by pilgrims. In the south wall of the cathedral is an old carved head, said to be that of St. Faughnan. Banduff castle, built by the O'Donovans, and afterwards called Castle Salem, was an extensive building with a walled park and more than 300 acres of oak wood, all now destroyed. In the grounds of Tinneel are the remains of a cromlech. The Rev. Horace Townsend [5D00], author of the Statistical Survey of the county of Cork, is resident at Derry, in this parish.

* *Hungerford connections with Barbara Townsend [210] and Richard Townsend [315].*

** *Catherine daughter of Mary Townsend [506], who married Thomas Somerville, married Thomas Hungerford of Farley Cottage.*

*** William's home.