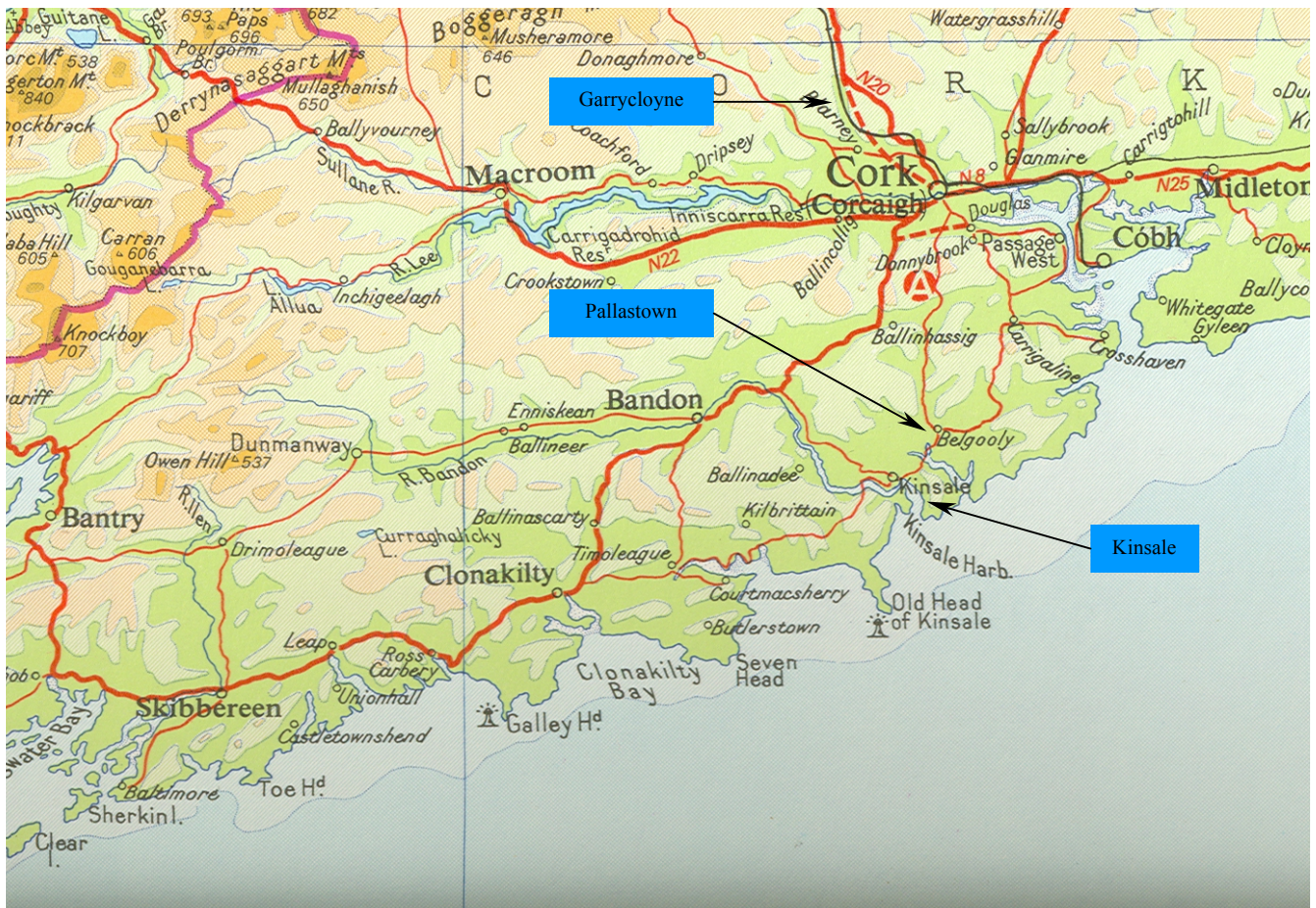


Samuel Philip Townsend [6A03]



View of Kinsale



SUMMER ASSIZES—1838.

RECORD JURY.

1 Sir William Chatterton,	Castlemahon,	Bart.
2 Robert M'Cartie,	Carrignavar,	Esq.
3 George Bruce,	Miltown Castle,	do.
4 Wm. Harrington, Jun.,	Crosshaven Cottage,	do.
5 Daniel Connor,	Manch,	do.
6 Denis O'Callaghan,	Cahirduggan,	do.
7 Thomas Perrott,	Fermoy,	do.
8 Benjamin B. Creagh,	Doneraile,	do.
9 James Joseph Roche,	Ahada House,	do.
10 Henry Brazler Mitchell,	Mitchelsfort,	do.
11 Edward J. Morrogh,	Glanmire House,	do.
12 John Ashlin,	Carrigrenan,	do.
13 William Minhear,	Raleigh,	do.
14 Henry Leader,	Mount Leader,	do.
15 Henry Herrick,	Woodlands,	do.
16 Charles Connell,	Cloverhill,	do.
17 Henry Cole Bowen,	Bowen's Court,	do.
18 John M'Carthy O'Leary,	Millstreet,	do.
19 George Daunt,	Newboro',	do.
20 Jeremiah Eugene M'Carthy,	Cork,	do.
21 St. John A. Clarke,	Overton,	do.
22 Wm. Brown,	Coolcower,	do.
23 Gerard Barry,	Ballinahina,	do.
24 Thomas Hungerford,	Cahirmore,	do.
25 Thomas Somerville,	Drishane,	do.
26 Charles Colthurst,	Clonmoye,	do.
27 Pierce Power,	Clonmult,	do.
28 Jonas Travers,	Butlerstown,	do.
29 Achilles Daunt,	Kinsale,	do.
30 Edward Supple,	Kinsale,	do.
31 Samuel P. Townsend,	Garrycloyne,	do.
32 John Molony,	Ballinaboy,	do.
33 Wm. Cooke Collis, Jun.,	Castle Cook,	do.
34 John O'Sullivan,	Conmitringane,	do.
35 John Leader, Jun.,	Keale,	do.
36 John Nason, Jun.,	Newtown,	do.
37 Simon Croke,	Nadrid,	do.
38 Philip Harding,	Firville,	do.
39 Henry Baldwin,	Mount Pleasant,	do.
40 George Cooper Stowel,	Old Court,	do.
41 Wm. Barry,	Charleville,	do.
42 Thomas Lloyd Williamson,	Castleview,	do.
43 Arthur Gethin Creagh,	Doneraile,	do.
44 Richard Donovan,	Lisheens,	do.
45 Herbert Gillman,	Bennett's Grove,	do.
46 Daniel M'Carthy,	Skibbereen,	do.
47 Benjamin Swete,	Greenville,	do.
48 Timothy Donovan,	Donovan's Cove,	do.
49 Standish Harrison,	Castle Harrison,	do.
50 Samuel Townsend,	White Hall,	do.
51 Edward Barrett,	Carrigbue,	do.
52 Jonas Morris Townsend,	Shepperton,	do.

PROTESTANT CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY OF CORK.

**AT A NUMEROUS MEETING OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK CON-
SERVATIVE SOCIETY, held this day at the IM-
PERIAL CLARENCE ROOMS, most numerouslly
attended—**

Lord Viscount BEREHAVEN in the Chair :

The following Resolutions were Proposed by ROBERT
HEDGES EYRE, seconded by JOHN SMITH BARRY, and unanim-
ously agreed to :—

1st.—That at a period when every exertion is made to pro-
duce discontent and tumult amongst our population, and to ex-
cite their hostility towards the Protestant Institutions of the
country, it becomes the evident and bounded duty of all those
who feel interested in the welfare of the Empire, and desirous
to transmit to posterity the blessings we have hitherto enjoyed,
to merge every minor consideration, and to unite in one com-
mon and determined effort to preserve the remnant of our
Constitution, and maintain the integrity of the United King-
dom.

2d.—That we cannot contemplate without deep regret and
sympathy, the embarrassing situation in which our highly re-
spected Clergy are placed, by illegal plots and proceedings,
which pending the settlement of an important question now
under consideration of Parliament, have writhed from them
their incomes, and exposed them to personal danger, insult
and annoyance ; and that we feel bound, as far as in us lies,
to prevent such outrages, and to uphold their just and legal
rights.

3d.—That a system of terror and intimidation, bearing in no
small degree the character of religious persecution, is rapidly
spreading throughout the country, which deserves the reprobation
of every truly liberal mind, and renders it needful for us to
extend the utmost protection and encouragement to those who,
from their dependent circumstances, may be more exposed to
its influence.

4th.—That every expedient which has been proposed or in
any way sanctioned by his Majesty's Government to afford
even the slightest protection to the Protestant interests in Ire-
land, has been frustrated by the unconstitutional efforts of an
Irish Cabal, sent to Parliament under the influence of the
Roman Catholic Priesthood and of revolutionary Demagogues ;
and as we regret to find that the members who now represent
our county, city and boroughs, have rather aided than opposed
this Anti-Protestant party, and consequently are not entitled
to our confidence—we do therefore devote our immediate exer-
tions to secure the election of such persons as will speak out
freely and feel in unison with us.

5th.—That as considerable changes have been made in the
constituency by the enactments of the Irish Reform measure,
it will be needful that the registration of votes under that
act should be narrowly watched, to prevent as far as possible
the evils which would otherwise be inflicted on the country.

6th.—That we have learned with much satisfaction that se-
veral most respectable professional gentlemen have tendered
their gratuitous assistance in carrying forward these objects,
and we trust that this sacrifice on their parts will stimulate
the liberality of the Protestant community in their contribu-
tion toward defraying other needful and legal expenses.

7th.—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Com-
mittee to carry into effect these objects, and to communicate
with persons likely to come forward as Candidates, and to
report the result of their communications to a future meeting
to be convened by them, and that we do pledge ourselves to
such Candidates at the ensuing elections as shall possess the
confidence of the Protestant constituency.

Visct. Berhaven,	John Bowen,	B. O'Callaghan,
Hon. W. S. Bernard,	William C. Collis,	Nicholas Vincent,
R. Hedges Eyre,	Henry B. Mitchell,	Abraham Jagoe,
J. Smith Barry,	Samuel Townshend,	Rev. B. Ryder,
Robt. Courtenay,	Edward Hoare,	John Pratt,
Richard Smith,	William H. Keily,	George Chatterton,
John Longfield,	James J. Cummins,	Andrew Spering,
T. C. Kearney,	Richard Wood,	Peter Comerford,
Admiral Evans,	Henry M. Smith,	Richard H. Purcell,
A. B. Bernard,	Rev. R. D. Freeman,	Thomas Townsend,
Henry G. Barry,	Samuel Townsend,	James Carnegie,
Sir Robt. Travers,	Adderly Beamish,	W. H. Harrington,
Wm. H. Herrick,	Colonel Hall,	George B. Low,
Joseph Lyster,	R. H. H. Becher,	Rev. J. C. Morgan,
Robert Deane,	T. Hungerford,	Rev. R. Davies,
George Courtenay,	Bernard R. Shaw,	John B. Gibbs,
Simon White,	Chambre Croker,	John Bowen,
Simon Dring,	Thomas Knolles,	William H. Low,
Kilner Brazier,	Robert Nettles,	Francis Spering,

John L. Puxley,	John Travers,	William Crofts,
Abraham Morris,	John L. Puxley, jun.	Charles Perry,
S. Charles Oliver,	John Hawkes,	John Hawkes,
John Tonson Rye,	Osborne Savage,	Henry H. Pearde,
Sir Thomas Deane,	Joseph Garde,	James B. Ballard,
Massy H. Massy,	William Conner,	William Hobbs,
Henry Wallis,	Jonathan Bruce,	Robert Berkeley,
Clement J. Foster,	James Hanning,	Richard B. Crooke,
Francis Rowland,	Rev. W. Chatterton,	

Proposed by the Rev. RICHARD DEAN FREEMAN, seconded by JAMES J. CUMMINS, Esq.—That those Noble men and Gentlemen, who have nobly advocated the Protestant Interests of Ireland in both Houses of Parliament, have entitled themselves to the warmest gratitude of this Conservative Society; and we trust that they will find, not only in their own honesty of principle, but also in the gratitude of their Protestant Fellow-countrymen, that gratification and reward which will enable them to despise the base attacks of mercenary and place-hunting politicians; and we also feel that the Rev. Mr. Boyton has entitled himself, although not in Parliament, to be included in these our grateful acknowledgments.

BEERHAVEN, Chairman.
O. E. BARBER, Secretary.

It was moved by JOHN S. BARRY, Esq., and seconded by JOSEPH LEYCISTER, Esq., that Lord Viscount Beerhaven do leave the Chair; and General Henry G. Barry being called thereto, it was then Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be and are hereby given to Lord Viscount Beerhaven, for his dignified and proper conduct in the Chair.

HENRY GREEN BARRY, Chairman.

Extract from Samuel Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837

GARRYCLOYNE, a parish, partly in the barony of BARRETT'S, but chiefly in that of EAST MUSKERRY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Cork, on the road to Kanturk; containing, with the village of Blarney (which is described under its own head), 2027 inhabitants. It comprises 3530 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £1870 per annum. There are several extensive dairy farms, and the butter is held in high repute: the cattle are well stalled and fed with clover, turnips, and tares. Agriculture has much improved within the last few years, and the farms, particularly those belonging to the gentry, are well cultivated: the principal manure is lime. A large quantity of limestone is procured on the demesne of Blarney, the only place abounding with it from Cork to Mallow: good manure is also obtained from the cattle stalls. The establishment of a farming society, excellent roads, and other advantages have combined to improve the system of farming, but in some instances the old method is still pursued. There is neither mountain nor bog in the parish. The line of the intended canal from Cork to Limerick passes through it; and there are boulting-mills capable of producing 6000 barrels of flour annually. In the parish are several gentlemen's seats: Blarney Castle is described in the account of that village, to the north of which is Putland's Glen, the residence of George Jeffreys, Esq., by whom it was planted, and who holds a lease of it from Mr. Putland, whose ancestor was a member of the Hollow Sword Blade Company, and a large portion of this parish was allotted to him; it originally formed part of the Clan-earthy estate, which being confiscated in 1692, was purchased from the Government by the company. To the north of the parish is the manor-house and castle of Garrycloyne, the property of John Travers, Esq., whose ancestor obtained a grant of it in 1604: the castle is a lofty square tower, built in 1535 by the Clancarthys; the house is spacious and well built on rising ground looking over a fine lawn of more than 100 acres, surrounded by fine plantations. (*Samuel Philip Townsend [6A03] acquired the property in 1837*). Abbeyville is the seat of the Rev. W. Stopford. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Cloyne, united at a very early period to the rectory and vicarage of Grenaugh, and in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes amount to £512, and of the whole benefice to £1562; there is a glebe of 21 acres. The glebe-house was erected in 1807, by aid of a gift of £100 and a loan of £800 from the late Board of First Fruits. The church is a handsome building of the Doric order, situated on rising ground commanding a view of the village and plains. The male and female parochial schools are in the village of Blarney, and are supported entirely by the rector, who provides a house rent-free for the master and mistress; he also supports a Sunday school.

KINSALE, or **KINGSALE**, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 14 miles (S.) from Cork, and 140 (S. W.) from Dublin; containing 7823 inhabitants, of which number, 6897 are in the town. The town is pleasantly and advantageously situated near the mouth of the river Bandon, which here forms a capacious and secure harbour. The streets rise in a singular and irregular manner on the acclivity of an eminence called Compass Hill, the houses ranging tier above tier, most of them on sites excavated in the solid rock, or placed on the level of some projecting crag; the descent is

dangerously steep, and they are inaccessible to carriages except from the summit of the hill, or from the main street, which takes an irregular course along the shore of the harbour. The total number of houses, of which many are well built and of handsome appearance, including the village of Scilly, was, in 1831, 1266. The town is indifferently paved, but amply supplied with good water from numerous springs. It is much frequented during the season for sea-bathing, and several villas and handsome cottages have been built in the village of Scilly and in the Cove, for the accommodation of visitors. The environs embrace some fine views of the sea, the harbour, and the estuaries which indent the adjacent country; the banks of the river are embellished with thriving plantations and with several gentlemen's seats; and around the summit of Compass Hill is a pleasant walk, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and the windings of the Bandon. On the east of the town is Charles Fort*, commanded by a governor and fort-major, and containing barracks for 16 officers and 332 non-commissioned officers and privates. The trade of the port, from its proximity to that of Cork, is but inconsiderable in proportion to its local advantages; it consists chiefly in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of timber from British America, and coal, iron, and salt from England and Wales. The staple trade is the fishery, in which 87 small vessels or large boats, called hookers, of the aggregate burden of 1300 tons, are constantly employed, exclusively of several smaller boats. Sprats and herrings are taken in seines within the harbour and bay, as far as the Old Head; haddock, mackerel, turbot, gurnet, cod, ling, hake, and larger fish in the open sea; and salmon in almost every part of the river. The value of the fishery is estimated, on an average, at £30,000 per ann.; the Kinsale fishermen have long been noted for the goodness of their boats and their excellent seamanship: their services in supplying the markets of Cork and other neighbouring towns, and their skill as pilots, procured for them exemption from impressment during the last war. The harbour consists of the circling reach of the river and a broad inlet which separates the town from the village of Scilly; and though much less extensive than that of Cork, is deep, secure, and compact, being completely land-locked by lofty hills. It is defended by Charles Fort, nearly abreast of which is a bar having only 12 feet of water at low spring tides. In the town is a large ale-brewery and malting establishment; and in the neighbourhood are several large flour-mills. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on May 4th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 21st, for horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, farming utensils, friezes, coarse flannels, and other articles. Two mails from Cork and one from Bandon pass daily through Kinsale. A chief constabulary police force is stationed in the town.

The charter of incorporation granted by Edw III was confirmed and extended by subsequent sovereigns to the time of Elizabeth, who by patent dated May 10th, in the 31st year of her reign, confirmed all former privileges and possessions. The corporation at present consists of a sovereign and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen, assisted by a common-speaker, recorder, town-clerk (who is also clerk of the crown and peace), chamberlain, two serjeants-at-mace, a water-bailiff, and other officers. The sovereign and all other officers of the corporation are elected by the court of D'Oyer Hundred, consisting of the members of the corporation generally; and the burgesses and freemen are chosen solely by the council, which consists of the sovereign, common-speaker, and burgesses. The Sovereign, who is a justice of the peace for the borough and for the county, and also coroner for the borough, is chosen annually on the 29th of June and sworn into office on the 29th of September; and the other officers, as vacancies occur, on the first Monday after Michaelmas-day. The borough comprises the whole of the parish of Kinsale or St. Multose, and a small portion of the parish of Rincurran. The former contains only 234 acres, principally in demesnes; the scenery is highly interesting and strikingly diversified. The chief seats are Garretstown, that of T. Cuthbert Kearney, Esq.; Ballymartle, of W. Meade**, Esq.; Ballintober, of the Rev. J. Meade***; Rathmore, of J. T. Cramer, Esq.; Knockduffe, of Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Browne, G.C.B.; Snugmore, of C. Newenham, Esq.; Heathfield, of H. Bastable, Esq.; Fort Arthur, of W. Galway, Esq.; Nohoval glebe-house, of the Rev. W. R. Townsend (*Rev William Robinson Townsend [6B02]*); Knockrobbin, of Capt. Bolton; **Pallastown, of S. Townsend** (*Samuel Philip Townsend [6A03]*) Esq., and the glebe-house, of the Rev. J. T. Browne. The living is a vicarage, in the diocese of Cork, and in the patronage of the Bishop; the rectory is impropriate in T. C. Kearney, Esq. The tithes amount to £33. 2. 6., half payable to the impropiator, and half to the vicar, whose income is augmented by an assessment for minister's money, at present amounting to £87. The glebe-house, which is near the church, was built by a gift of £400 and a loan of £360 from the late Board of First Fruits, in 1812. The glebe, situated on the western side of the town, comprises 3 acres. Nearly 600 children are taught in six public schools, of which the grammar school has an endowment partly by the corporation and partly by the family of De Clifford, of King's-Weston, in the county of Gloucester, producing a salary of £50 for the master, who has also a large house, playground, and garden given by the Southwell family. A fever hospital and dispensary have been established; an institution called the Gift House, in which eight widows of deceased Protestant tradesmen receive a weekly allowance of two shillings, is supported by the Southwell family; and there is an ancient parochial alms-house, containing 16 rooms for superannuated poor, each of whom receives a portion of the weekly contributions at the church.

* *See John Sealy Townsend [507].*

** *Meade connections with Helena Townsend [209] and Susannah Townsend [604].*

*** *Meade connections with Grace Townsend [142], Henry Townsend [5A12] and Horatio Townsend [5D00].*

CLONTEAD, or CLOUNTADE, a parish, in the barony of KINSALE, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 2 miles (N. W.) from Kinsale, on the mail coach road to Cork; containing 1337 inhabitants. Knock-Robbin, in this parish, was the scene of a repulse of part of the Spanish army in 1601; and during the war of 1641, the royal forces were frequently encamped here. The parish extends from the western termination of Oyster haven, in a southerly direction, till it meets the River Bandon at White Castle cove: it is intersected by the little river Belgooley, and bounded on the south by the Bandon river. It contains 1727 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £946 per ann.; and was anciently part of the possessions of Tracton abbey. The land is generally good and in an excellent state of cultivation, being chiefly under tillage, and producing abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes: the manure used is principally sea sand, which is brought in barges from the bay of Kinsale to the village of Browns mills. There are some good dairy farms. At Mullanadee is a flour-mill, called the Kinsale mill, which produces 8000 barrels of flour annually. The gentlemen's seats are Palacetown, the residence of **S. P. Townsend, Esq.**, and Knock-Robbin, of Captain E. Bolton. It is an impropriate curacy, in the diocese of Cork, and is part of the union of Tracton; the rectory is entirely impropriate in the Earl of Shannon. The tithes amount to £73. 17. In the R. C. divisions it is the head of a union or district, comprising also the parishes of Ballyfeard and Kilmonogue; the chapel is a large plain edifice, built on an eminence. A school is supported by **Mr. Townsend**; and there is a small pay school. Near the new road are the ruins of the church; and about two miles from Kinsale are the remains of an old circular fort defended by a rampart and fosse, called Liscrally, which gives name to the surrounding lands: it contains subterraneous passages, which extend all round the mound.