Colonel Richard Townesend [100]



Pendennis Castle



The Castle and St Barrahane's Church 2013



The Main Street



Pendennis Castle – Terms of Surrender
Articles 1 to 16

Articles agreed on the 16th August, Anno Dom. 1646, *between Sir* Abraham Shipman, *Lieut Col.* Richard Arundel, *Col.* William Slaughter, *Col.* Charles Jennings, *Col.* Lewis Tremain, Nevil Bligh, *and* Joseph Jane, *Esq. Lieut Col.* Anthony Brocket, *on the Behalf of the Honourable* John Arundel of Trerice, *Esq., Governor of the Castle of* Pendennis, *of the one Party: And Col.* John St Aubin, *Esq., High-Sheriff of the County of* Cornwal, *Sir* John Ayscue, *Kt. Col* Richard Townsend, *Major* Thomas Jennings, *and Capt.* Walter Maynard, *on the Behalf of the Honorable Col.* Richard Fortescue, Commander in Chief under his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, *of all the Forces of Horse and Foot within the County of* Cornwal ; *and the Honourable-Capt.* William Batton, *Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of the whole Fleet employ'd for the Service of King and Parliament, on the other Party.*

1. THAT the Castle of *Pendennis*, with all Fortresses, Forts, Fortifications thereunto belonging, the Ships and all other Vessels lying under the Castle, with the Furniture and Provisions unto them appertaining, all Ordnance of all forts, with their Equipage, and all Arms, Ammunition, Provisions and all other Impliments of War, Necessaries and Commodities of and belonging to the said Castle and Garrison (except what otherwise shall be disposed by these Articles), shall without any manner of Diminution, Spoil or Imbezzlement, be deliver'd upon *Monday* the 17th Day of this Instant. *August*, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, into the Hands and Custody of the Two Commanders in Chief by Sea and Land respectively, or such Person or Persons as shall be by them appointed for the receiving of the same. And that immediately, upon signing the said Articles, the said Person shall be admitted into the Castle, to see the just Performance of the Premises, and Hostages given for the due Observance of them.

2. That *John Arundel of Trerise*, Esq; Governor of the said Castle of *Pendennis*, with his Family and Retinue, and all Officers and Soldiers of Horse and Foot, and all the Train of Artillery, and of the Ships, as well Reformado'd Officers as others; and all Gentlemen, Clergymen, and their Families and Servants, shall march out of the Castle of *Pendennis*, with their Horses, compleat Arms, and other Equipages, according to their present or past Commands and Qualities, with flying colours, Trumpets sounding, Drums beating, Matches lighted at both Ends, Bullets in their Mouths, and every Soldier Twelve Charges of Powder, with Bullets and Match proportionable, with all their own proper Goods, Bag and Baggage, with safe Convoy unto *Arwinch*-Downs: And because his Majesty hath neither Army nor Garrison in England, to our Knowledge, they shall there lay down their Arms (saving their Swords) unless such who are Officers in Commission, who with their Servants are to retain their Arms according to their Qualities; Country-Gentlemen and their Servants their Swords, only Ensigns their Colours; where such Persons as Col. *Fortescue* shall appoint, are to receive them: And as many as desire it, are to have passes from the Commanders in Chief, to pass to their several Dwellings. or to such other Places under the Power of Parliament, or beyond the Seas, as they shall desire, and not be plunder'd, searched, or injured in their March, or after, they not doing any thing to the Prejudice of Parliament's Affairs and no Man to be prejudic'd for the giving any of the Persons comprised in the said Articles, Entertainment in their Houses: And that the old Garrison-Soldiers, who have Houses in the Castle, shall have 28 Days after the Surrender, for the removing and disposing of their Goods.

3. That the Prince's Servants, with their Arms, and all Commanders, Officers, Gentlemen, Ladies, Gentlewomen, Clergymen, and all others, with their Retinue, that desire it, shall have Liberty to pass with their Bag and Baggage, and what else is allow'd in the Articles, beyond the Seas; and to that Purpose there shall be provided by the Vice-Admiral a sufficient Number of Navigable Vessels, with a Convoy for their safe Transporting from the Haven of *Falmouth*, within 28 Days after the Surrender of the said Castle, to be landed at *St. Maloes* in *France*; and in the mean Time to be aligned Free Quarters at convenient Places by Col. *Fortescue*, Commander in Chief; and during the said Time, that they be not plunder'd or injur'd, they acting nothing prejudicial to the Parliament Affairs.

4. That Col. *Wise*, and all Officers and Soldiers of his Regiment, or as many o them as desire it, be shipt in *Falmouth*-Harbour, in Vessels to be provided by the Vice-Admiral, and landed at *Swansey* in Wales: And that such as are of the County of Cornwal, be shipt and landed at *Looe*; and those that be of Devon, to be landed at *Yalme*; and all to be shipt with Bag and Baggage, and such Arms as formerly allowed them, nor to be plunder'd nor injur'd in their Passage.

5. That whereas by Reason of the long Seige of the Castle of *Pendennis*, many of the Officers and Soldiers of the said Garrison are grown into great Necessity of all such Things as might enable them to march to their several Dwellings, many sick and wounded; and to the intent they may be supplied with Necessaries for their Accommodations within the Time limited to them by these Articles, it is promised and consented unto by the Commissioners for the Leaguer, to and with the Commissioners for the Castle, That Five Hundred Pounds *Sterling* shall be

delivered into the Hands of the Commissioners of the Castle, or any Three of them at 8 of the Clock to Morrow Morning at *Penrin*, to be distributed among the Officers and Soldiers aforesaid, as they shall think fit; and they are not to take any Free Quarter in their Marches.

6. That all Goods taken from any Person for the Accommodation of this Garrison, or any Person therein, shall be restored to their proper Owners, or such as they shall appoint; and all Goods now in the Castle that properly belong to any other Persons, shall be restored to the Owners thereof: And if any Person carry away any Goods not properly belonging unto him, and deny to deliver them upon demand, in preference of any Officer in Commission, he shall lose his Bag and Baggage, and have such Punishment as the now Governor of the Castle, and the Commander in Chief, or any Two of them, shall think fit: But all Persons may retain whatsoever was taken from Persons in Arms, as lawful Prize of War.

7. That the Governor, and all Field-Officers, with their several Retinues, shall be allow'd Carriage by Sea and Land, to carry away their said Goods to any Place within their County.

8. That no Officer, Soldier, or other Person comprised within these Articles, shall be reproached, or have any disgraceful Words or Affronts offered, or be stopt, searched, plunder'd, or injur'd in their Marches, Rendezvous, Quarters, Journeys, Places of Abode, or Passages by Sea or Land; and if any such thing be done, Satisfaction to be made, according to the Judgement of any Two Commissioners or more, being of equal Number of each Party: Nor shall any of the Persons aforesaid be compelled to take up Arms against the King, nor be imprison'd for any Cause of publick or private Concernment, during the Space of 28 Days after the Surrender of the said Castle; nor for any Cause of Publick Concernment, for 28 Days after the said 28 Days are ended.

9. That if any Person within the Garrison be sick or wounded, that they cannot take the benefit of the Articles at present, they shall have liberty to stay and be provided for at convenient places until they recover, and then they shall have the fruit and benefit of these Articles.

10. That all persons comprised in this Capitulation, shall enjoy their Estates Real and Personal, they submitting to all Orders and Ordinances of Parliament, and shall fully enjoy the benefit of these Articles.

11. That all Prisoners of War of either side be set at liberty, and that liberty be given immediately after the Surrender of the said Castle, to the Governor thereof, to give notice to their Friends of the Surrender of the said Castle; and that no Vessel coming with Relief with Ten days after the Surrender, shall be made Prize.

12. That if any of these Articles shall in any Point be broke or violated by any person or persons in Pendennis, or compriz'd within this Capitualation, the Fault and Punishment shall be upon them or him only who made the Breach or Violation, and shall not be imputed or charged on any other not assenting thereunto, or acting therein.

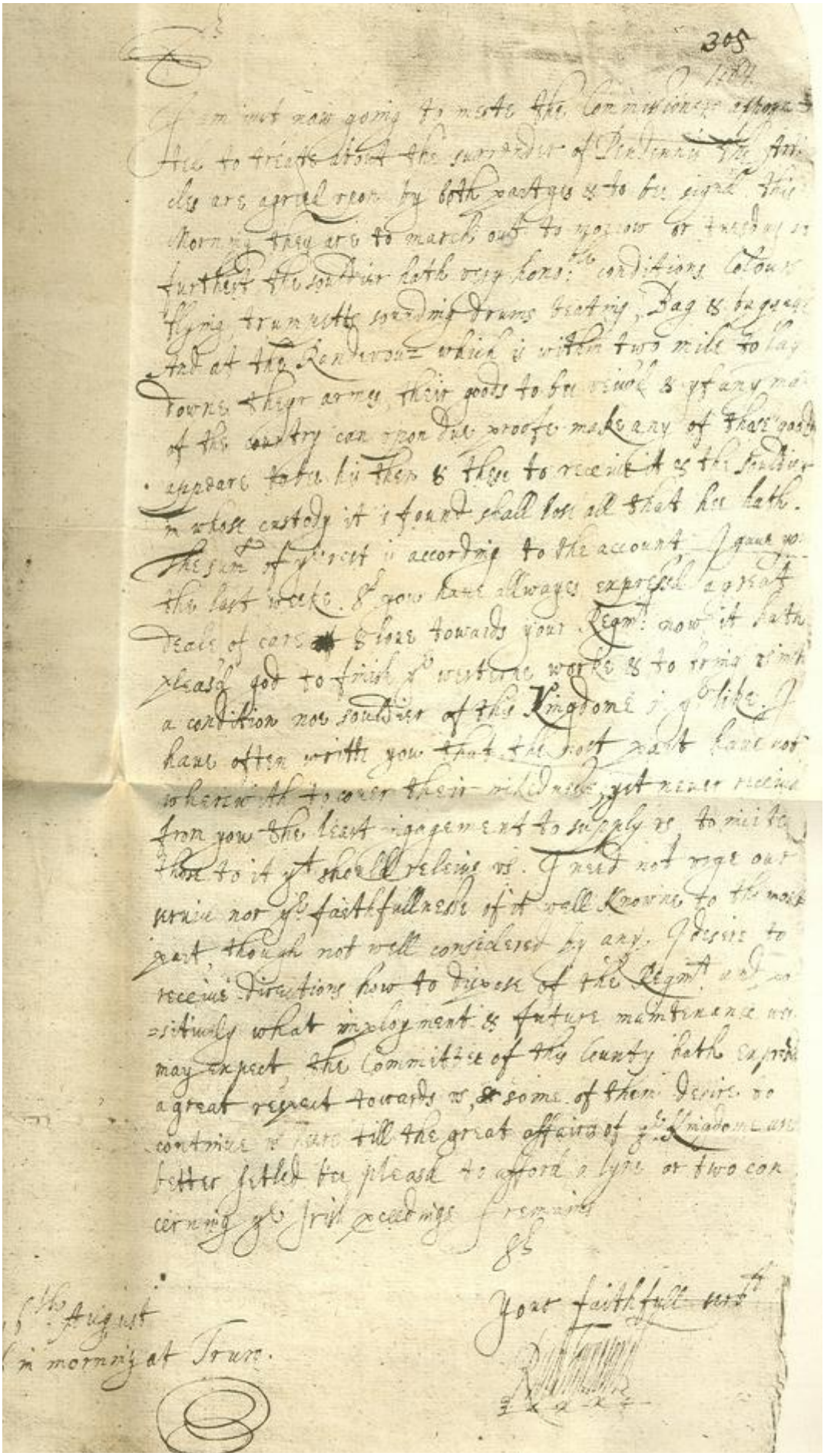
13. That all persons comprised in these Articles, shall upon request have Certificates under the hands of the Commander in Chief respectively. That such Persons were in the Castle at the time of the Surrender thereof, and were otherwise to have the benefits of the Articles.

14. That the Commanders in Chief respectively shall give Passes to one or two Messengers with their Servants, not exceeding Six, to go to the King by Sea and Land, from the Governour, to give and Account to him of the Proceedings of this Treaty, and Conclusion thereof ; and to return and receive the benefit of these Articles.

15. That Commissioners be appointed on both sides for the performance of the Articles, and Places be appointed for the Accommodation of Sick Men.

16. That Confirmation of all the precedent Articles shall be procured from the Parliament, or from his Excellency Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, within Forty Days after the signing of these Articles.

Richard's letter to Colonel Thomas Ceely following the siege of Pendennis Castle.



305

I am just now going to meete the Commissioners appoyn-
ted to treate about the surrender of Pendennis the Arti-
cles are agreed upon by both partyes & to bee signed this
Morning they are to march out to morrow or tuesday as
furthest the souldier hath very honorable conditions Colours
flying trumpetts sounding drums beating, Bag & baggage
and at the Randevouz which is within two mile to lay
downe theyr armes, their goods to bee veiwd & yf any man
of the country can upon due proofe make any of those goods
appeare to bee his then & these to receive it as the souldier
in whose custody it is found shall lose all that hee hath.
The summe of ye rest is according to the account I gave you
the last weeke. & you have allwayes expressed a great
deale of care & love towards your Regmt. now it hath
pleasd god to finish ye westerne worke & to bring us into
a condition noe souldier of this Kingdome is ye like. I
have often writte you that the most part have not
wherewith to cover their nikednesse, yet never receive
from you the least engagement to supply us, to incite
those to it yt should releive us. I need not urge our
service nor ye faithfullnesse of it well knowne to the most
part, though not well considered by any. I desire to
receive directions how to dispose of the Regmt. and po-
-sitively what imployment & future maintenance we
may expect, the Committee of this County hath expressed
a great respect towards us, & some of them desire to
continue us here till the great affaires of ye Kingdome are
better settled bee pleasd to afford a lyne or two con-
cerning ye Irish proceedings & remaines

&c

Your faithfull servt

[illegible]

6th August
in morning at Truro.

Transcript of the Letter to Col Ceeley

Sir,

I am just now going to meet the commissioners appointed to treat about the surrender of Pendennis; the articles are agreed upon by both parties and to be signed this morning, they are to march out to-morrow or Tuesday at furthest; the soldier hath very honourable conditions – colours flying, trumpets sounding, drums beating, bag and baggage: and at the rendezvous which is within two miles to lay down their arms, their goods to be viewed; and if any man of the country can upon good proof make any of those goods appear to be his, then and there to receive it, and the soldier in whose custody it is found shall loose all that he hath. The sum of the rest is according to the account I gave you last week.

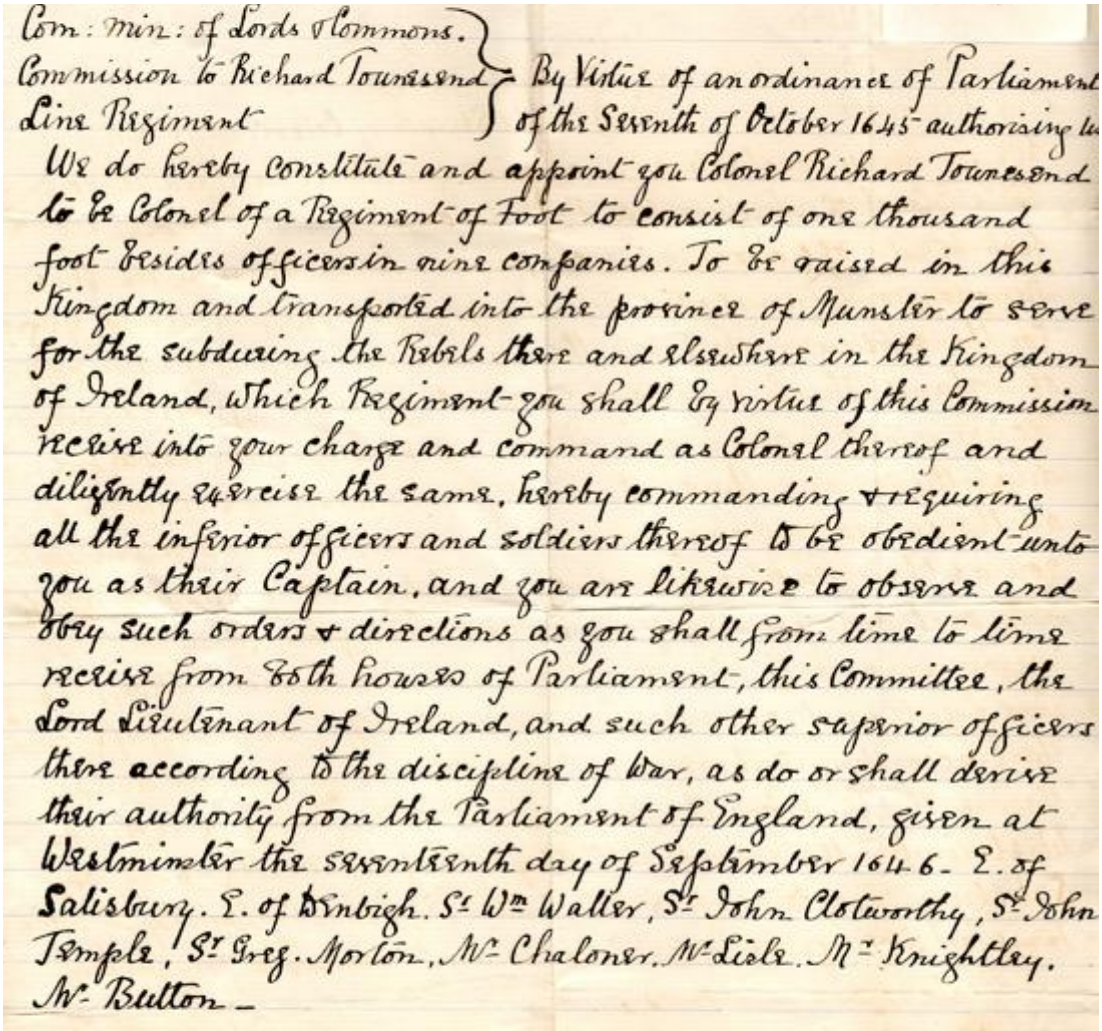
Sir, you have always expressed a great deal of care and love towards your regiment; now it has pleased God to finish the western work, and to bring it into a condition, no soldier in the kingdom may like. I have often writ you that the most part have not wherewith to cover their nakedness, yet never received from you the least engagement to supply us, to incite those to it that should relieve us. I need not urge our service nor the faithfulness of it, well known to the most part, though not well considered by any.

I desire to receive directions how to dispose of the regiment, and positively what employment and future maintenance we may expect: the committee of this county hath expressed a great respect towards us, and some of them desire to continue us here till the great affairs of the kingdom are better settled. Be pleased to afford a line or two concerning the Irish proceedings. I remain, Sir,

16th August (1646) Your faithful servant,

6 in morning at Truro Rich. Townesend

Copy of Colonel Richard's Appointment to Command



Com: min: of Lords & Commons.
Commission to Richard Townesend Line Regiment } By Virtue of an ordinance of Parliament of the Seventh of October 1645 authorising us

We do hereby constitute and appoint you Colonel Richard Townesend to be Colonel of a Regiment of Foot to consist of one thousand foot besides officers in nine companies. To be raised in this Kingdom and transported into the province of Munster to serve for the subduing the Rebels there and elsewhere in the Kingdom of Ireland, which Regiment you shall by virtue of this Commission receive into your charge and command as Colonel thereof and diligently exercise the same, hereby commanding & requiring all the inferior officers and soldiers thereof to be obedient unto you as their Captain, and you are likewise to observe and obey such orders & directions as you shall from time to time receive from both houses of Parliament, this Committee, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and such other superior officers there according to the discipline of War, as do or shall derive their authority from the Parliament of England, given at Westminster the seventeenth day of September 1646. E. of Salisbury. E. of Kenbigh. Sr Wm Waller, Sr John Clotworthy, Sr John Temple, Sr Greg. Morton, Mr Chaloner. Mr Lisle. Mr Knightley. Mr Button.

Transcription of
A Pedigree of the Different Houses of the Irish Branch of the Townshend Family
Compiled and arranged by

The Hon Judge John FitzHenry Townshend
And
Major John Crewe Chetwood Townsend

This pedigree was originally begun by me in conjunction with my late friend and kinsman, Major John Crewe Chetwood Townsend (1), in 1868. The plan and arrangement were mine; several details were supplied by him. He intended at first to print it for private circulation among members of the family, and to annex to it the armorial bearings, of which I had a numerous collection, given to me many years before by Major Edward Townsend (2), 83rd Regiment, of the several connexions of the different Houses of the name. Major John CC Townsend had also got together several of those coats of arms, and I also had found a good many, so that our heraldic information was tolerably complete. It was likewise, I believe, tolerably correct; but I cannot become responsible for any arms not collected by myself. However, the difficulty and expense of carrying out the plan deterred us from attempting it and at length the idea was superceded by more important concerns. The death of Major JCC Townsend, in May 1873, quite put an end to the project of publication. The manuscripts remained with me and I have since made such additions as I could to the Pedigree and the Heraldic Collection; though I did not think of publishing either; but very recently conceived the notion of copying anew the draft of the Pedigree which had become much defaced, and drawing the arms upon it, so as to preserve something of what, however little most people may be inclined to value it, had cost us a great deal.

Matters of Pedigree are usually neglected at the time when they might easily be recorded. Some persons even seem to think it a matter of self-congratulation to be ignorant of them. The reluctance to give information on family details and the inaccuracy, with which such information is often given, if given at all, makes the compilation of a Pedigree a disheartening as well as a difficult task. I do not suppose the following sheets can be perfectly free from error, but they were prepared with great care. The subject of them is of no importance but to members of the Family traced in them; but that Family is widely spread and some may wish to have recorded here what would otherwise be almost certainly lost at my death. It is doubtless of little moment what a man's forefathers were; the important question is, what is he himself. Nevertheless what a man is depends a good deal on what his ancestors were. And there are few who do not desire to know somewhat on the subject, though many affect not to care; and all know how easily a Pedigree may be spoiled. I do not pretend to give the names of all the children of the present generation to this time, but have done so as far as I could.

It amused me to draw the armorial coats rather than describe them, for besides that few care to understand the obsolete language of Heraldry, the mere colours may prove more attractive. I can truly assert that I do not think this production of any value <u>now</u>; but such as it is, if any of my ancestors had put together a similar one in the middle of the last century, I for one should value it very highly, for I think it would have contained much interesting matter, now probably lost for evermore. This has at least been the harmless amusement of some dreary hours.

The Townshend, Townesende or Townsend Family – for in all these ways has the name been spelled – are stated to have been settled in Norfolk since the reign of King Henry III. (See the Pedigree in the History of Norfolk by Bloomfield and Taylor; it is in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.) I have no means of verifying that statement, which may be taken for what it is worth. But I presume the Pedigree of the Marquis Townshend, who is acknowledged as the head of the family, is reliable

for the last three centuries; perhaps for a longer period. Maybe we had better commence the genealogy with Sir Roger Townshend, Chief Justice about that time. The first Townesende who appears to have settled in Ireland was Colonel Richard Townesende, who commanded a Regiment in Fairfax's Army and came with that Regiment to Ireland in 1647. His commission is dated 17th September 1646. A memoir of him may be found in 'Records Clerical and Parochial of Cork, Cloyne & Ross' by the Reverend W Maziere Brady DD Volume 1 p. 112-114. Colonel Richard Townesende is not mentioned in the printed Pedigrees of the Marquis Townshend, nor have I ever heard whose son he was. But his connexion with the Marquis's family, always asserted by family reputation, is confirmed by strong circumstantial evidence and, as I am credibly informed, has always been admitted by the Townshends of Raynham, who soon lost sight of the Irish settlers.

According to the account I have heard from boyhood, from several members of the family, Colonel Richard Townesende was married to Hildegarde or Hildegardis Hyde, a niece of Sir Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor of England, who was a younger son of a branch of the ancient family of Hyde of Norbury, Co Chester, and was created Earl of Clarendon, as is well known in the history of the time: his daughter, Lady Anne Hyde, was the Queen of James II and mother of Queen Anne. If so, Colonel Townesende's wife was a grand-daughter of Henry Hyde of Purton, Esq. by Mary daughter & heir of Edward Langford Esq of Trowbridge. (See the Clarendon Gallery by Lady Teresa Lewis, Volume III p. 358, in the Library of King's Inns, Dublin.) I have never heard the name of her father. There was living, unquestionably, in 1666 a Mary Townesende, wife of Colonel Richard Townesende. This fact has been proved by written evidence. I have seen in the possession of the late Dr ER Townsend (3) of Cork a deed, dated 13th January 1661, made by Colonel Richard Townesende to Captain Daniel O'Keefe of the lands of Drumsnaigh in the Barony of Duhallow, Co Cork, on which deed is an endorsement, dated 16th October 1666, signed by Richard Townesende and Mary Townesende his wife. And in 1843 or thereabouts I saw among the family papers at Castletownshend a lease for a year, the date of which I forget, made by the same Colonel Richard Townesende and "Mary his wife". Hence it has been thought that Colonel Richard was married a second time; of that opinion was the late Mr Dennis O'Callaghan Fisher, a skilful genealogist, well versed in the history of families of the County of Cork; but his opinion was founded only on the fact that two of Colonel Richard Townesende's younger sons were named respectively "Kingston" and "Philip", which are not family names. And he thought that as all the existing branches of the Irish family are undoubtedly descended from Bryan, who must have been a son of the first marriage, the second marriage had been gradually forgotten. He held it likely that the second wife was a member of the family "Kingston", settled at Bandon after the civil war. This was indeed at weak foundation to build upon!

But all that is merely surmise. My own opinion is that "Mary" was the only wife of Colonel Townesende; and that the second name, "Hildegardis", was disused by her, possibly by reason of its singularity and of its sounding less scriptural than "Mary" in the ears of men who had been in arms on the Puritan side. It seems unlikely that a connexion so distinguished as the Hydes would have been forgotten, if it had existed. And it seems still more improbable that at least three generations of people, sufficiently respectable in their position to be independent of an alliance with an English noble, whose popularity was then waning or passed away, should have persisted in asserting a falsehood about it, if the story were untrue. It would have been exposed by some of those who had heard it at a time when it could be easily detected. I know it was believed by my father (4) and his brother, Richard, (5) (who was fond of genealogy) more than fifty years since; and they had heard it from their father, John Townsend of Shepperton (6) (a man not apt to believe idle tales) fifty years before that at least. This seems so far satisfactory, documentary proof being lost. But as I have no written proof of the fact to adduce, I have not given the name of Colonel Richard Townesende's wife in these sheets. I believe, for my own part, she was "Hildegarde Mary" or rather "Mary Hildegarde" (possibly called Mary after her paternal grandmother, Mary Langford), and that she dropped the longer name entirely. (I have known the same thing done by others.) Having said so much, I leave the question to be settled, if it can be settled, by someone who may think it worth the trouble.

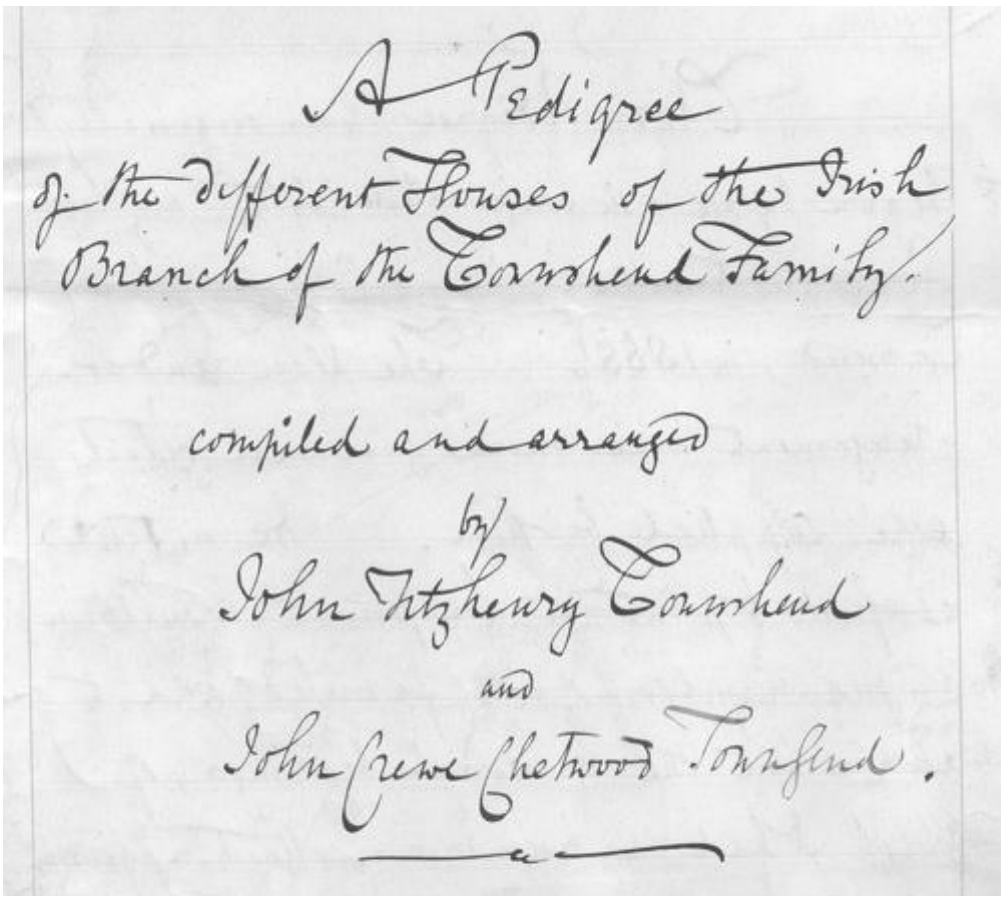
Colonel Richard Townesende was High Sheriff of the County of Cork, appointed 12th March 1661. He was also Member of Parliament for the Borough of Baltimore in that year. He held large estates in the County of Cork under two different patents, enrolled 4th July 1680; the other enrolled 15th January 1668. Most of the lands comprised in those patents are still the property of his descendants. He had also a patent for lands in the County of Meath, of which lands he disposed in his lifetime.

He died between 24th June 1692, on which day his will was dated, and 21st July following, when it was proved in the Consistorial Court of Ross. He was buried in a vault he had constructed for himself in the chancel of the old Parish Church of Glen Barrahan, or Castle Haven, County of Cork & Diocese of Ross, in which parish his demesne of Castletownshend was situated. The house is now a ruin. It was a square building, defended by a bastion at each angle, loop holed for small cannon & musketry; and stood on an eminence commanding the anchorage in the sheltered part of Castlehaven harbour. It was built rather for security than comfort, because the keen old soldier had to fight for his property, as his descendants had to do since and, so far as I can see, as matters go, are likely to have to do again, if they get even that chance and are not plundered of it piece-meal.

April 1880 JFT

1. Major John Crewe Chetwood Townsend [6B04]
2. Major Edward Townsend [620]
3. Dr Edward Richard Townsend [6C00]
4. Henry Owen Becher Townsend [223]
5. Richard Townsend [221]
6. John Townsend [214]

Facsimile of John FitzHenry Townshend's Pedigree

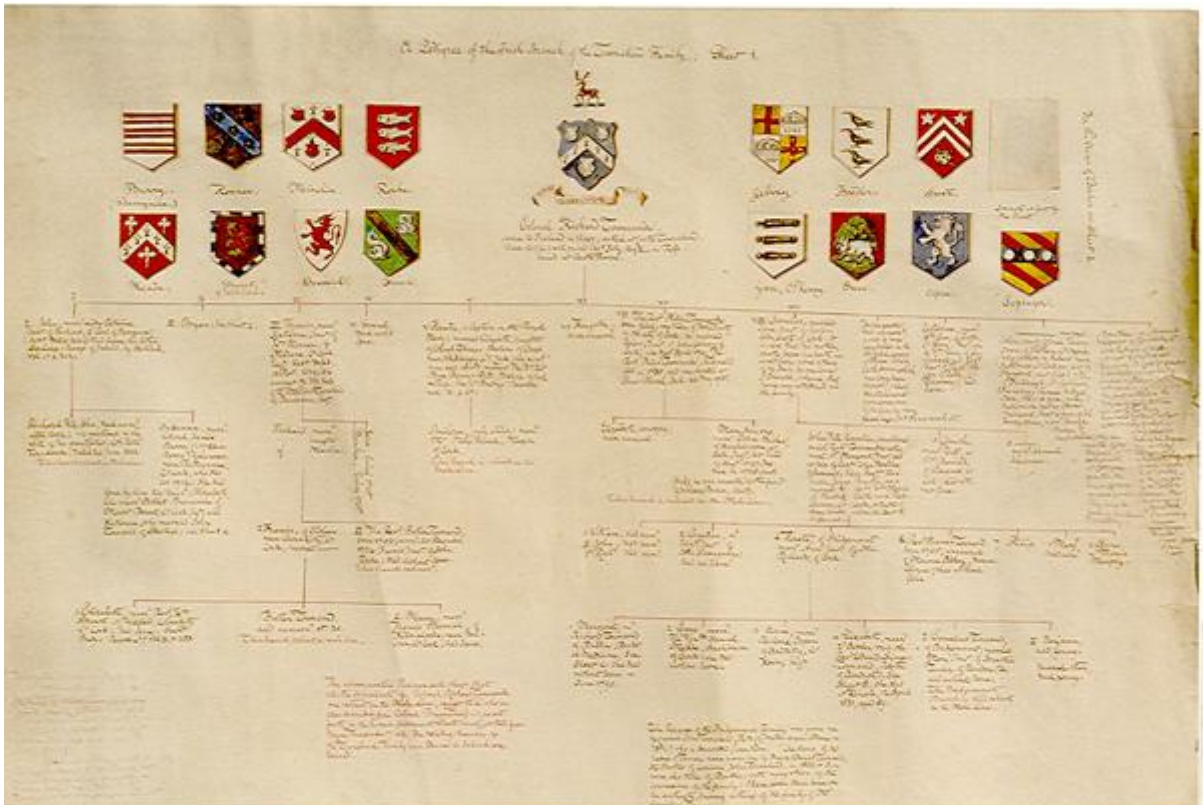

A Pedigree
of the different Houses of the Irish
Branch of the Townshend Family.

compiled and arranged
by
John Fitzhenry Townshend
and
John Crewe Chetwood Townsend.

This Pedigree was originally begun by me, in conjunction with my late friend and kinsman, Major John Crewe Chetwood Townsend, in 1868. The plan and arrangement were mine; several details were supplied by him. We intended at first to print it for private circulation among members of the family, and to annex to it the armorial bearings, of which I had a numerous collection given to me many years before by Major Edward Townsend, 83rd Regt., of the several coats-of-arms of the different Houses of the name. Major John C. C. Townshend had also got together several of those coats-of-arms, and I also had found a good many, so that our heraldic information was tolerably complete. It was likewise, I believe, tolerably correct; but I cannot become responsible for any arms not collected by myself. But the difficulty and expense of carrying out the plan deterred us from attempting it, and at length the idea was

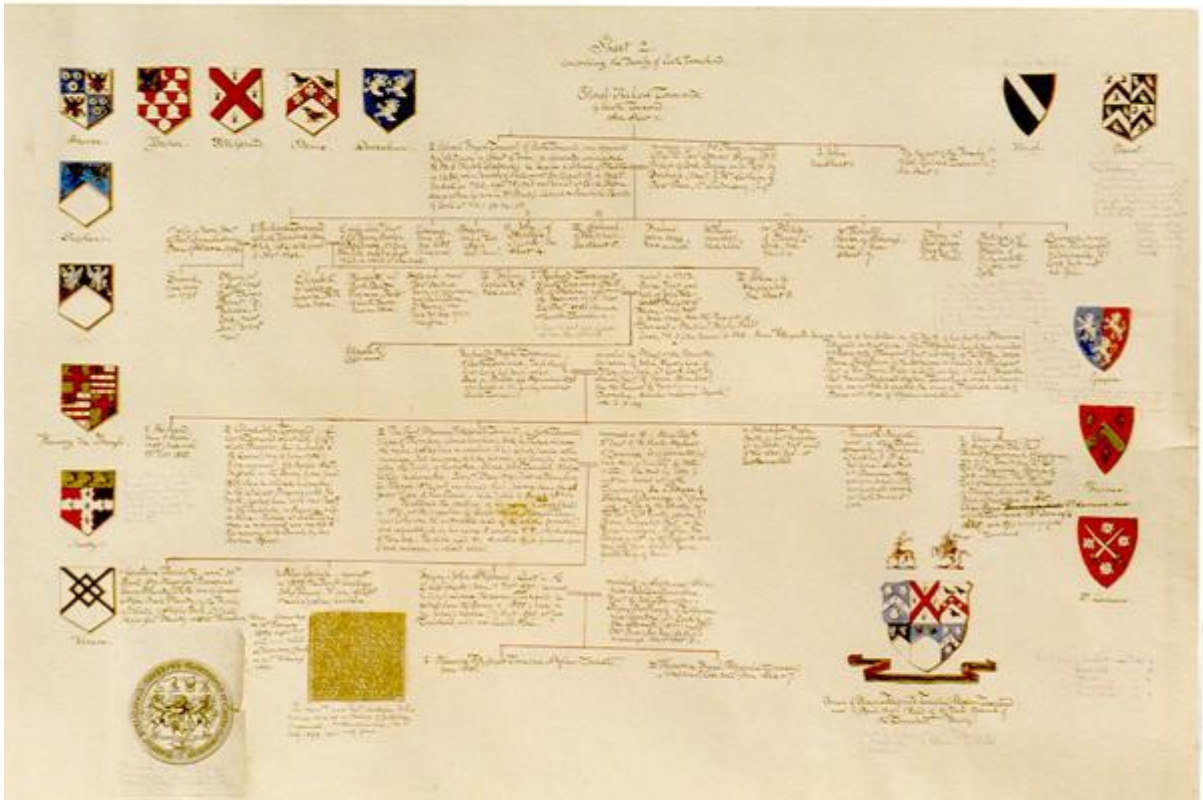
Sheet 1

Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende not descended through Colonel Bryan Townsend [200]



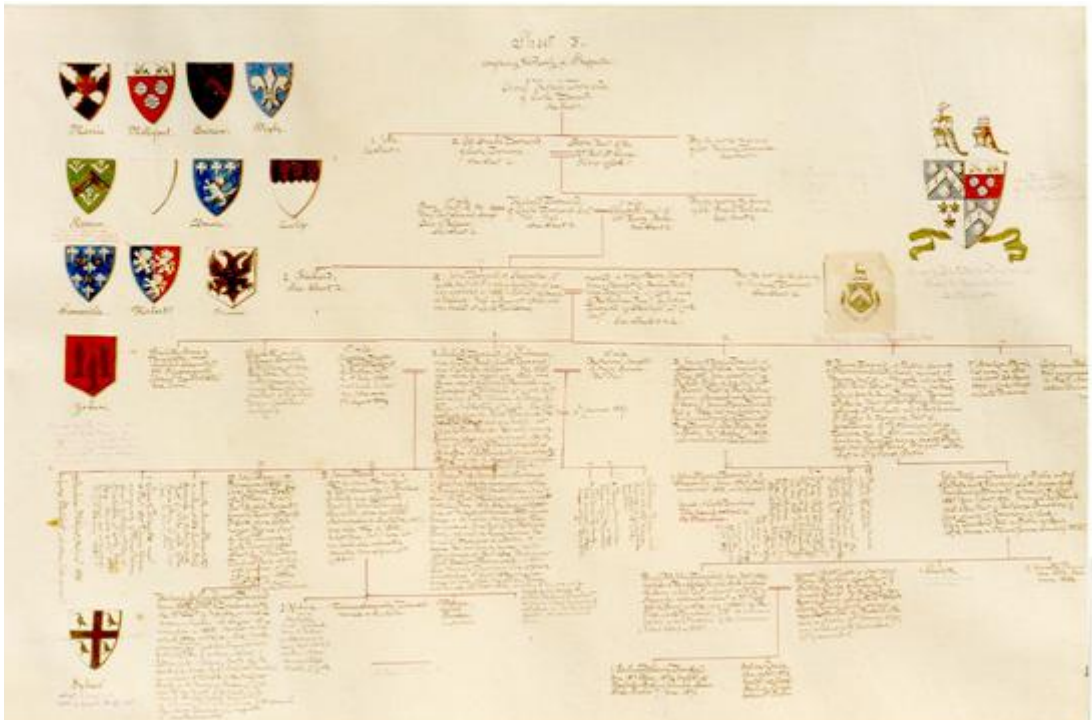
Sheet 2

Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Richard of Castletownshend [201]



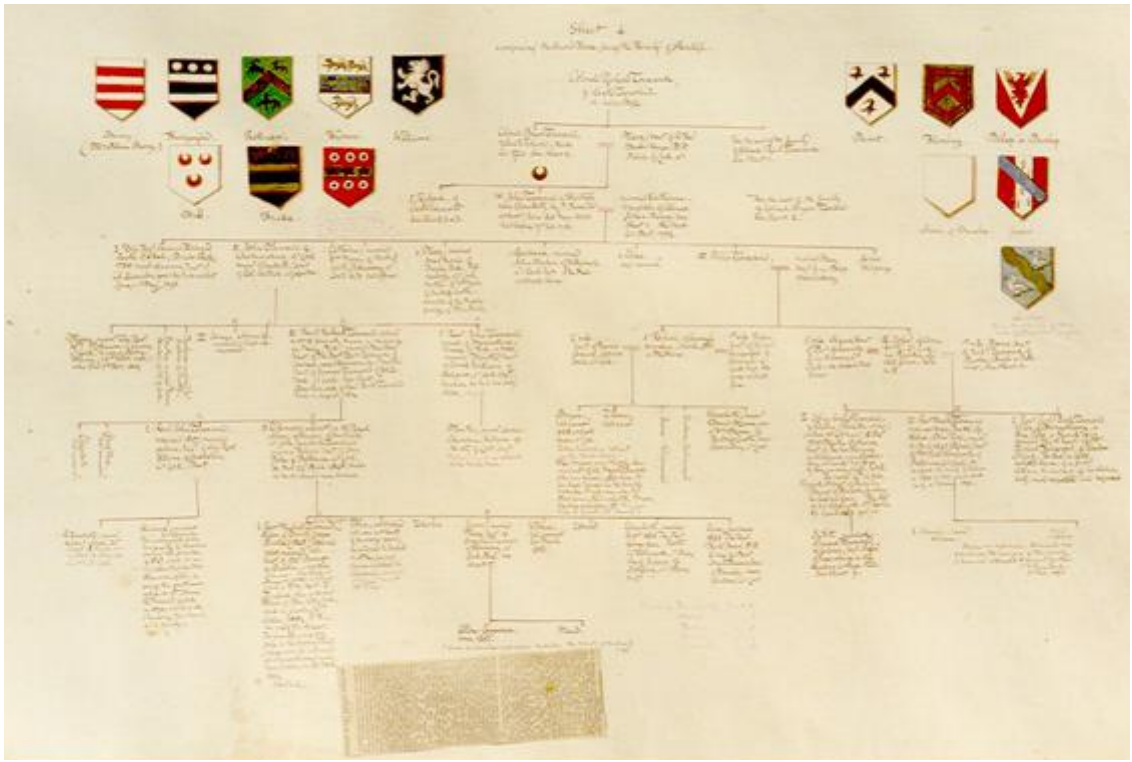
Sheet 3

Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through John of Shepperton [214]

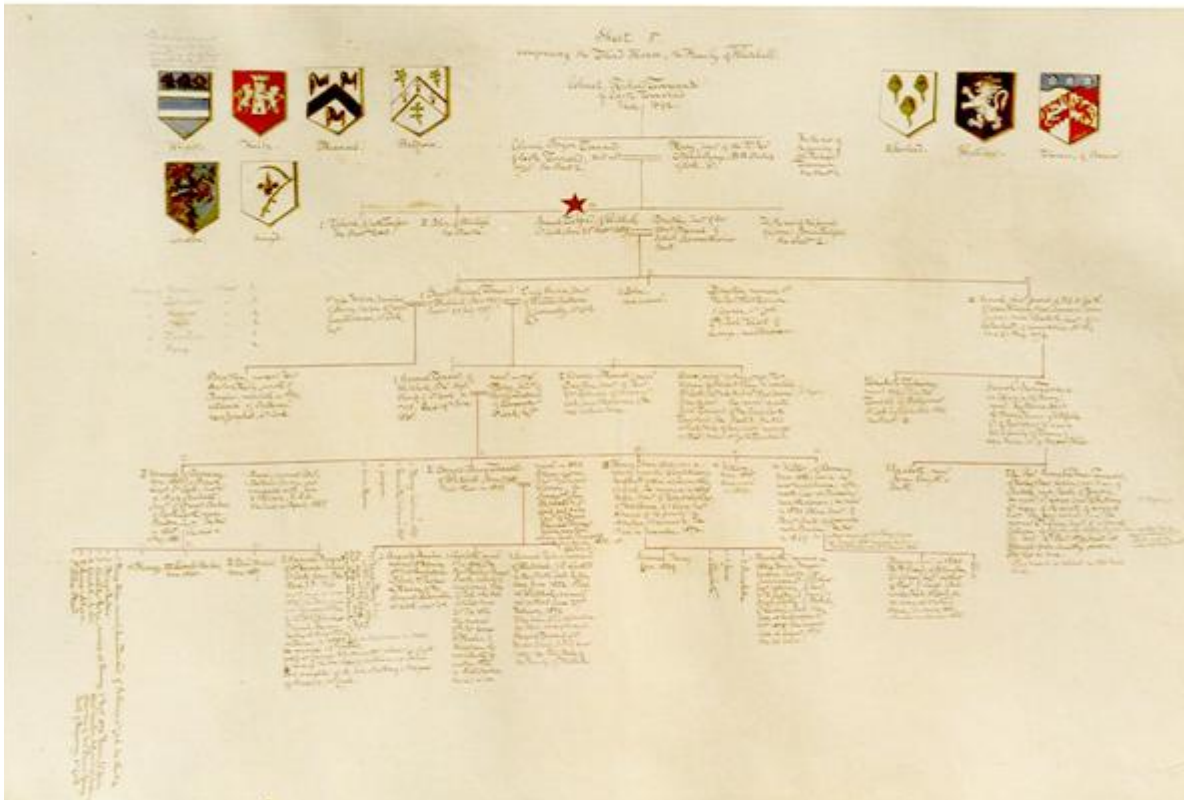


Sheet 4

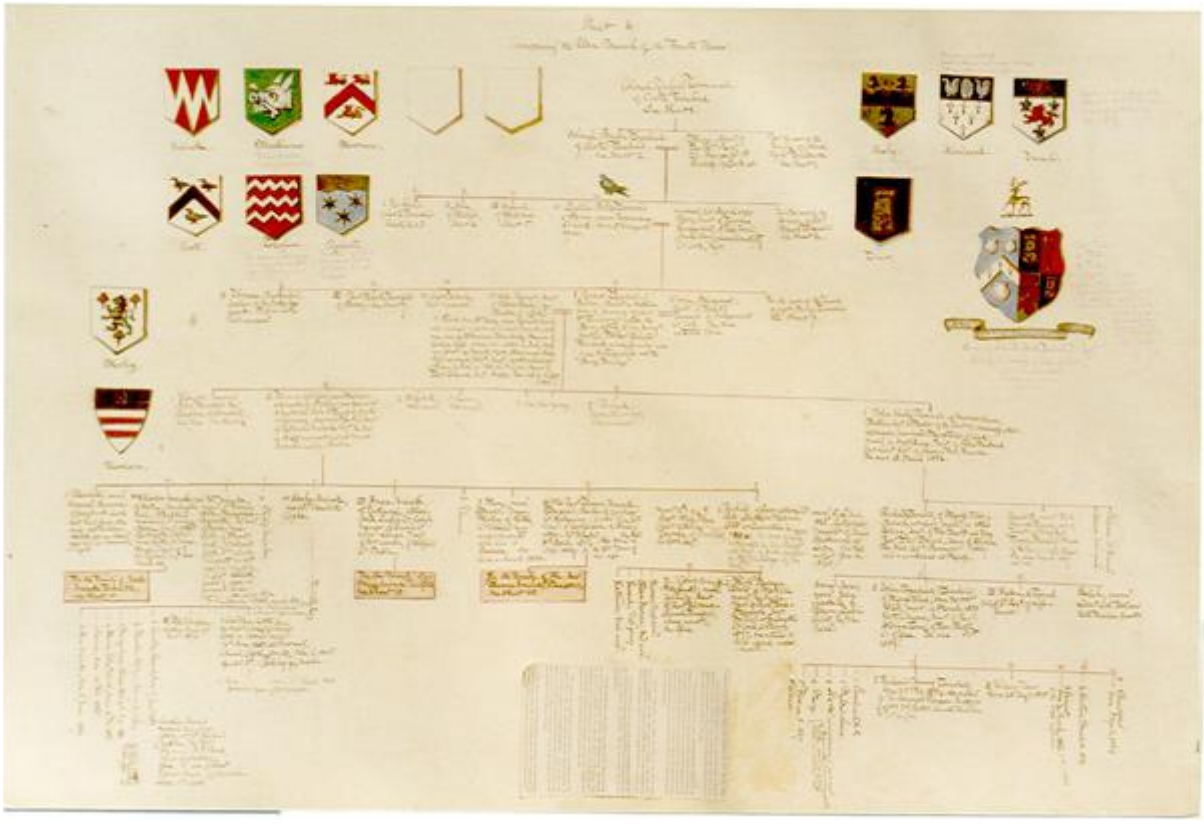
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through John of Skirtagh [300]



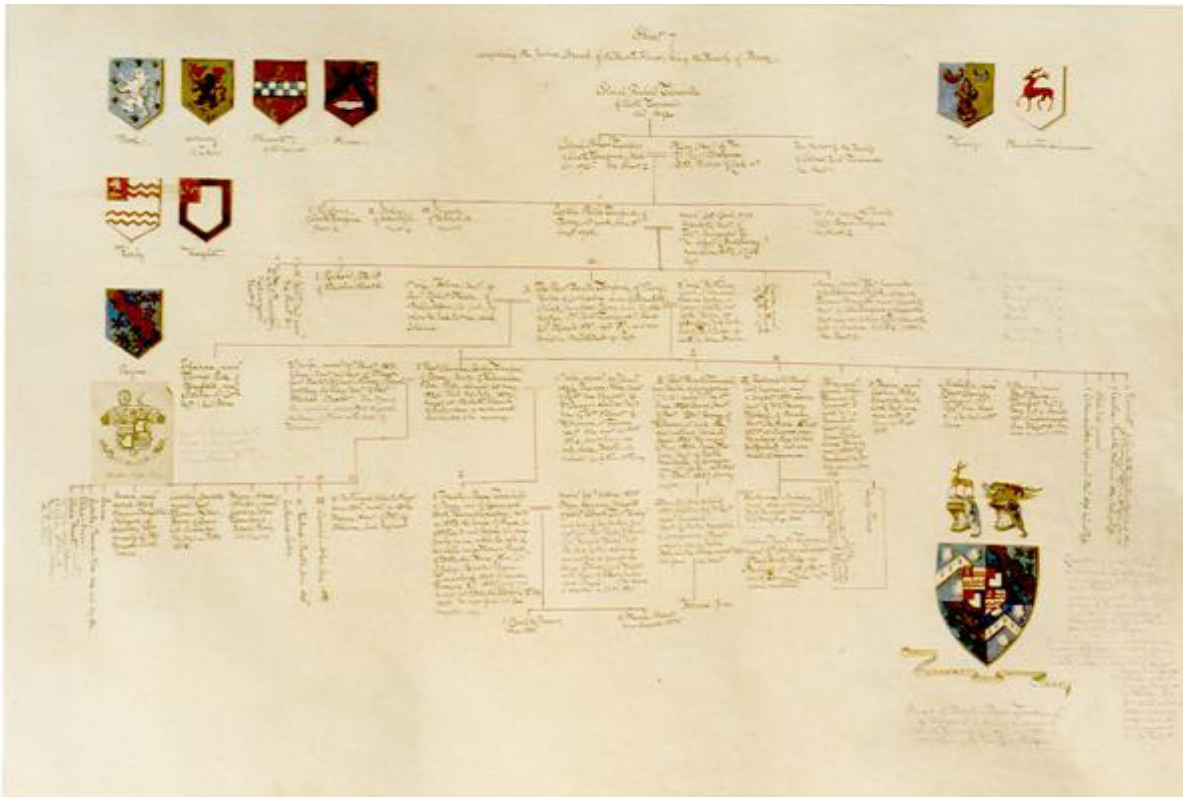
Sheet 5
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Samuel of Whitehall [400]



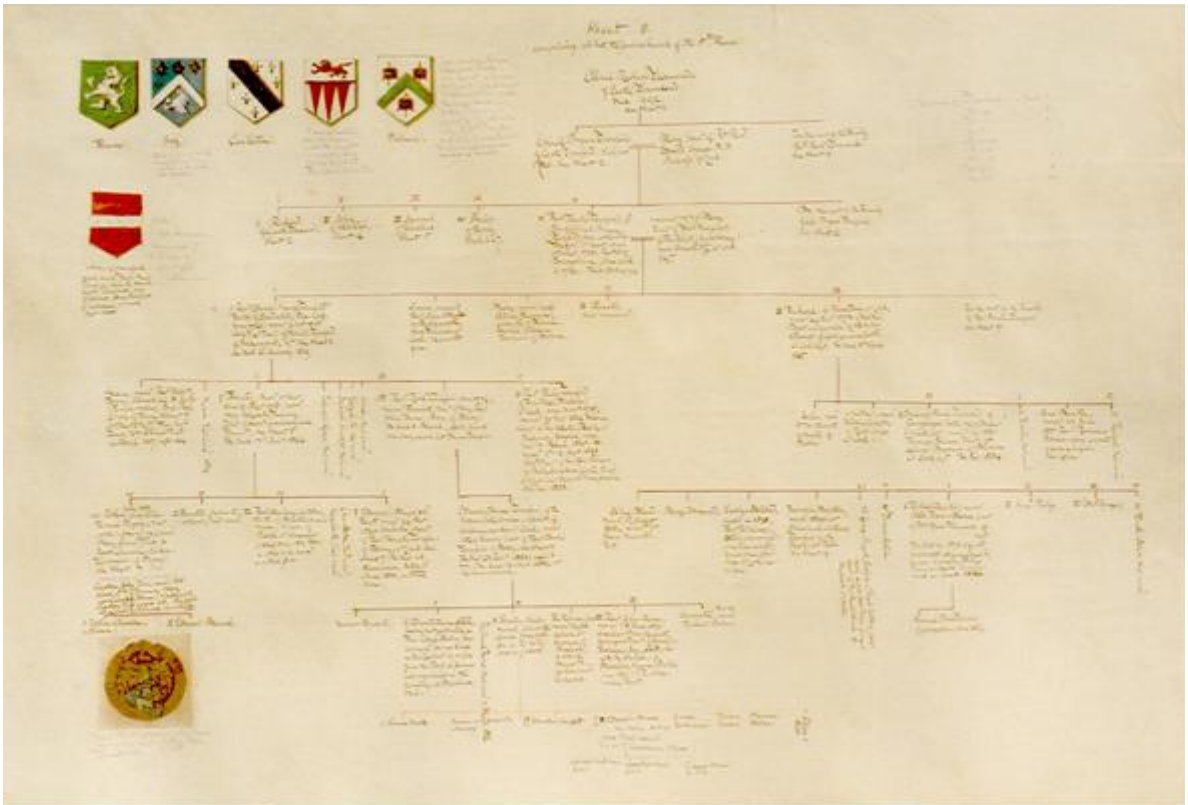
Sheet 6
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Philip of Derry [500]



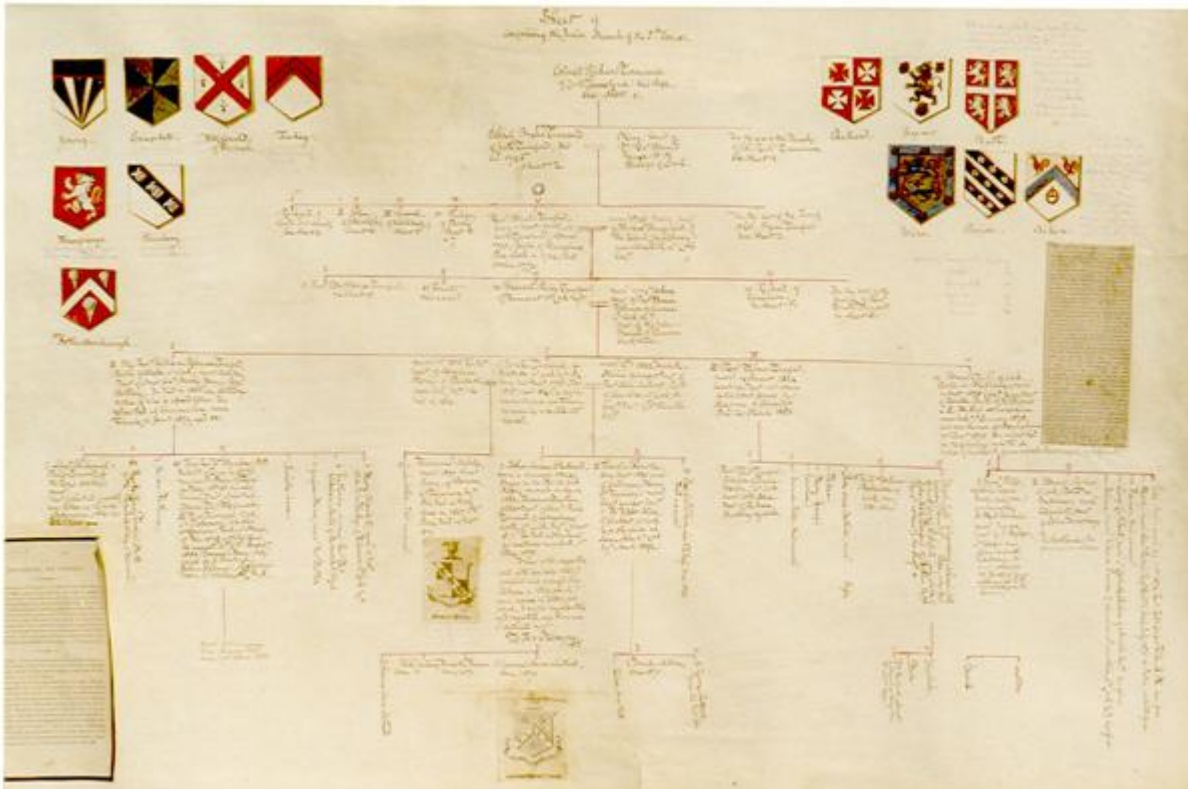
Sheet 7
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Horatio of Derry [5D00]



Sheet 8
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Horatio of Donoughmore [600]



Sheet 9
Descendants of Colonel Richard Townesende through Samuel Philip of Firmount [6B00]



Extracts from Samuel Lewis' Topographical Dictionary 1837

CASTLE-TOWNSEND, a village, in the parish of CASTLEHAVEN, East Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 1/2 miles (E.) from Skibbereen; containing 901 inhabitants. This village, which derives its name from Castle-Townsend, the seat of **Col. Townsend** *(Colonel John Townsend [230])*, is situated on the north side of the harbour of Castlehaven, and consists of one long street, with a shorter one diverging from it, comprising 150 houses, which are mostly small but well built. It contains the custom-house for the port of Baltimore, and is a coast-guard station in the district of Skibbereen, and a constabulary police station. It occupies a gentle declivity, which descends to the bay, and is well adapted for an extensive trade, but has none, except a little in fish. The harbour, which is half a mile wide, is well sheltered, and vessels of 500 tons' burden can anchor within the haven. There is a ferry to the opposite parish of Myross, affording a ready communication with the village of Union-Hall, on the harbour of Glandore. The fine seat of Castle-Townsend was attacked, in 1690, by about 500 Irish troops in the interest of Jas. II., under young O'Driscoll, who were so warmly received by the proprietor and a garrison of 35 men, that in two assaults they lost 40 of their number, with their commander and two other officers. It was attacked again, soon afterwards, by Mac Fineen O'Driscoll, at the head of 400 men, who, having slain five of its garrison of 30 dragoons compelled the rest to surrender. Col. Culliford subsequently retook the castle, after killing ten and capturing five of the Irish garrison. The elegant church of Castlehaven stands on a bold eminence above the village; and the parochial and infants' schools are also situated here. --See CASTLEHAVEN.

* *Colonel Richard's great, great, great grandson.*

CASTLEHAVEN, a parish, in the East Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 4 1/2 miles (W.) from Skibbereen; containing 5619 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Glanbarrahane*, derived that name from a deep rocky glen dedicated to

St. Barrahane, and its modern appellation from the castle that protected the haven. This parish is situated on the harbour of the same name, on the southern coast, and contains 10,421 statute acres, as applotted under the tithe act, and valued at £6336 per annum. About two-thirds of the land are cultivated; the remainder is waste, consisting of high barren rocky ridges, or bog. Cultivation is principally performed by the spade, or the heavy old wooden plough. The harbour is more than half a mile in width, and is very secure and well sheltered: it is adapted for vessels drawing 10 feet of water, which can lie about a quarter of a mile above Reen Head, with the rocks called the Stags in sight. The coast here is bold and picturesque, with several small islands lying off it, the principal of which are Horse Island and one called Blackrock. The Stags are three very conspicuous rocks lying four miles (S. W. 1/2 W.) from the entrance of the harbour; and Toe head is a broad promontory, between which and Gokane point is a small but well sheltered bay. The principal seats are Castle Townsend, the residence of **Col. Townsend** *(Colonel John Townsend [230])*; Point House, of **R. B. Townsend** *(Richard Townsend [221])*, Esq.; Drishane, of T. Somerville*, Esq.; Smithville, of **T. Townsend** *(Thomas Townsend [319])*, Esq.; and Shepperton, of **M. Townsend** *(Jonas Morris Townsend [222])*, Esq. The living is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ross, and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop: the tithes amount to £600. The church is a large and very handsome edifice, with a lofty square tower supported by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles: it stands in the demesne of Castle Townsend, and was built in 1827, of hewn fawn-coloured freestone obtained from the quarries on Horse Island, at an expense of £1500, of which £1250 was granted by the late Board of First Fruits, and £250 was contributed by Col. Townsend *[230]*. There is an elegant glebe-house, standing on a glebe of 15 acres. The male and female parochial schools are in Castle Townsend, and are aided by the rector and Col. Townsend *[230]*. An infants' school was established there in 1835, and is supported by subscription. There are also four hedge schools and a Sunday school in the parish. The ancient castle, the walls of which are still visible near the mouth of the harbour, was built by the O'Driscolls, and subsequently belonged to the family of Touchet, of which George Touchet, Lord Audley, who had been governor of Utrecht, and was wounded at Kinsale in 1602, was created Earl of Castlehaven, in 1616: this title was enjoyed through five generations, but became extinct in 1777. Not far distant from the castle are the remains of the old church of Glanbarrahane; and near it is a well, dedicated to St. Barrahane, still frequented.

*Townsends in **bold type** are all great, great, great grandsons of Colonel Richard.*

* *Somerville connections here at Elizabeth [225], Henrietta [234], Jonas Morris [237], John [316] and Mary [506].*

BALTIMORE, a village and sea-port (formerly an incorporated and parliamentary borough), in the parish of TULLAGH, Eastern Division of the barony of WEST CARBERY, county of CORK, and province of MUNSTER, 7 miles (S. W.) from Skibbereen; containing 459 inhabitants. This place is situated on a fine harbour to which it gives name in St. George's channel, and was anciently called Dunashad. It is supposed to have been a sanctuary of the Druids and one of the principal seats of the idolatrous worship of Baal, whence its present name, Beal-ti-mor, signifying, in the Irish language, "The Great Habitation of Beal," is probably derived. The village is situated on the eastern shore of the harbour, and immediately around the ruins of the ancient castle; and, though small, is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Several large and handsome houses have been recently erected, and others are in progress; and in 1833 a substantial pier was constructed at the joint expense of the Fishery Board and Lord Carbery. The trade of the port consists chiefly in the export of slate, copper-ore, flax, wheat, oats, and potatoes; and in the import of timber, iron, coal, salt, and general merchandise. In 1835, nine vessels of the aggregate burden of 2030 tons entered inwards, and the same number cleared outwards either with passengers or ballast, as connected with the foreign trade; and vessels of the aggregate burden of 10,300 tons entered inwards, and 299 of the aggregate burden of 17,643 tons cleared out, as connected with the coasting trade. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house for that year was £2059. 18. 6. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port is 99, of the aggregate burden of 6426 tons. The custom-house is at Castle-Townsend, a distance of 10 miles from this place. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Galley Head, on the east, to

Mill Cove on the west, and includes the creeks or harbours of Bearhaven, Bantry, Crookhaven, Baltimore, and Castle-Townsend, together with all rivers, bays, and creeks within its limits. The harbour is situated about seven miles (E. by N.) from the south-west point of Cape Clear, and is convenient for shipping bound either eastward or westward. A coastguard station has been established here, which is one of the nine that constitute the district of Skibbereen

The Old Church at Castlehaven where Colonel Richard Townesende is buried

