

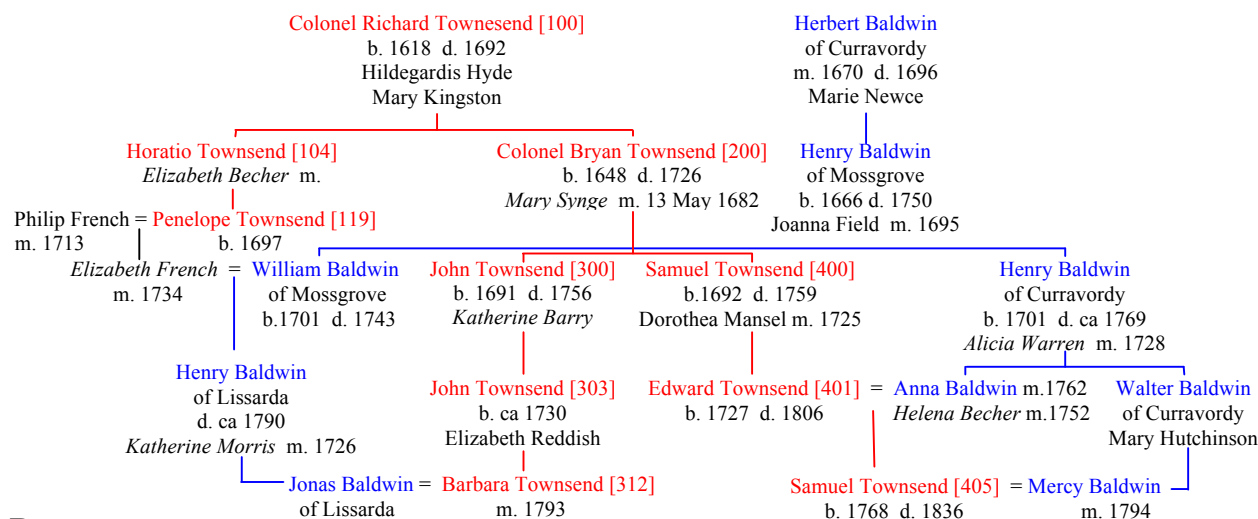
Intermarriage and Other Families

This page shows the interconnection between the Townsend/Townshend family and some of the thirty-five families with whom there were several marriages between 1700 and 1900. It also gives a brief historical background about those families. Names shown in italics indicate that the family shown is connected with the Townsend/Townshend elsewhere.

Baldwin



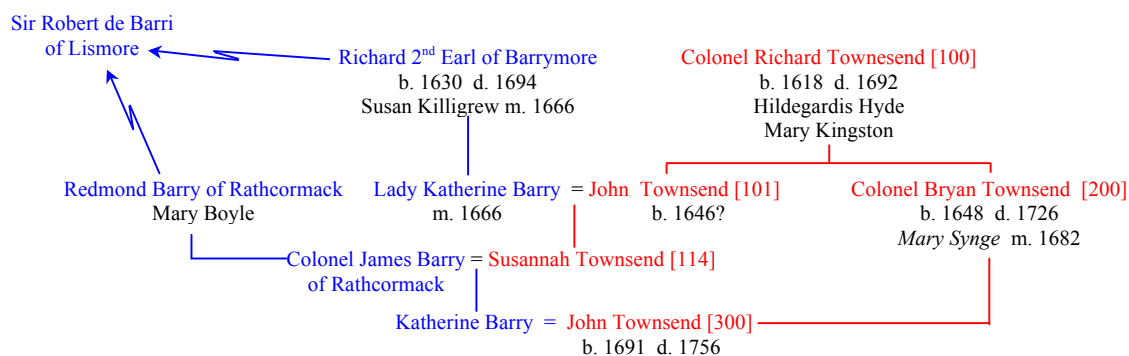
The Baldwin family in Co Cork traces its origins to William Baldwin who was a ranger in the royal forests in Shropshire. He married Elinor, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert of Powys and went to Ireland in the late 16th century. His two sons settled in the Bandon area; the eldest brother, Walter, acquired land at Curravordy (Mount Pleasant) and Garrancoonig (Mossgrove) and the youngest, Thomas, purchased land at Lisnagat (Lissarda) adjacent to Curravordy. Walter's son, also called Walter, was a Cromwellian soldier and it is through his son Herbert that the Baldwin family in Co Cork derives.



Barry



The Barry family trace their origins to Sir Robert de Barri of Lismore who died in 1185. David Barry, 1st Earl of Barrymore and a direct descendant, married Lady Alice Boyle, daughter of Richard Boyle, 1st Earl of Cork in 1621 and left one son, Richard Barry, 2nd Earl of Barrymore whose second daughter, Lady Katherine Barry, married John Townsend, the eldest son of Colonel Richard Townsend.



Beamish



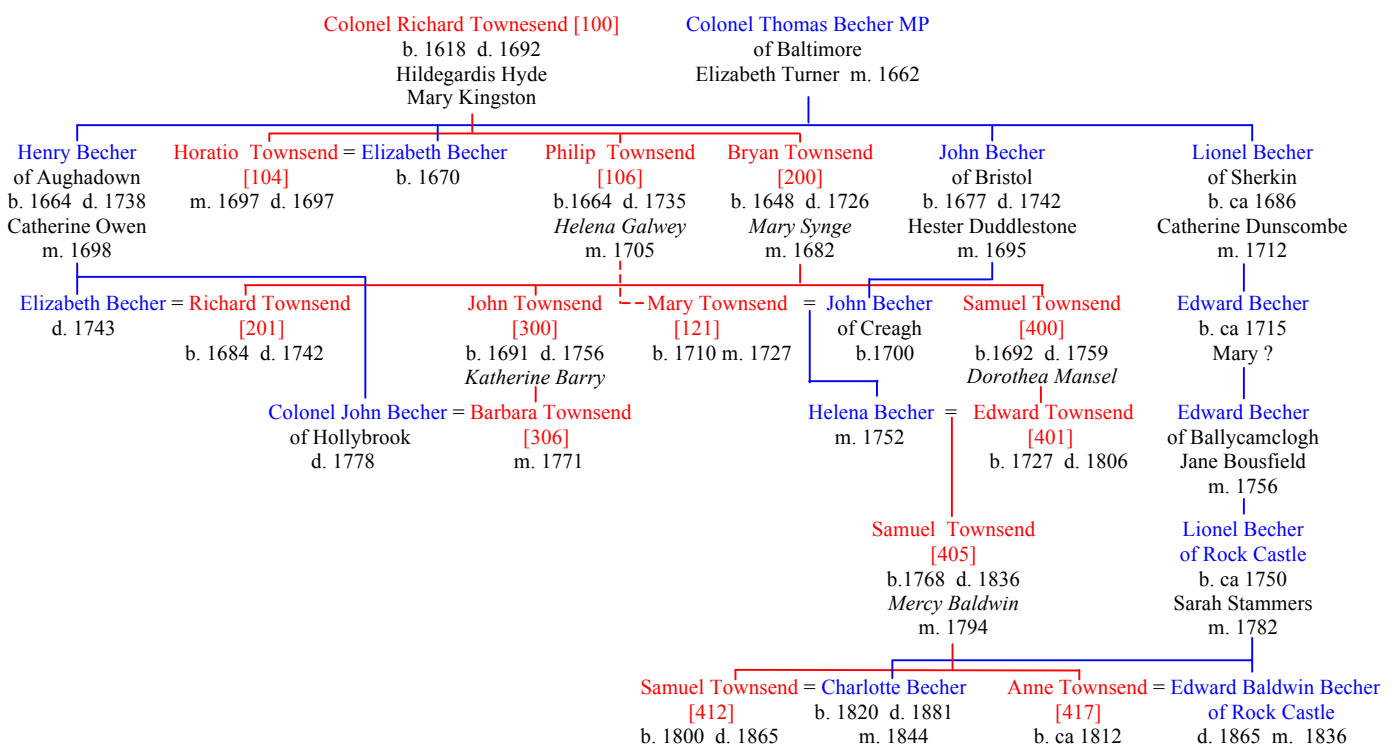
Amongst the list of English settlers in Ireland about the time of Queen Elizabeth I, appear the name of Beamish or Beamis. The lands granted to members of the family in Co Cork were confirmed to three brothers under an Act of Settlement by Patent in 1688. The Beamish family in Ireland derives from the second brother, Francis of Kilmaloda, an officer of the Bandon Militia in 1641, who married Katherine Bernard daughter of Francis Bernard of Castle Mahon in 1679. In the 1870s the Beamish estates in county Cork amounted to over 12,000 acres.

Richard Beamish of Mount Beamish married **Mary Townsend [111]** in 1695. Francis Beamish of Kilmaloda married **Mary Townsend [138]** in 1784. John Beamish married Elizabeth daughter of Dr James Edward Somerville, grandson of **Mary Townsend [506]** in 1871. William Delacour Beamish married **Gertrude Mary Fitzgerald Townsend [555]** in 1902.

Becher



Fane Becher, the third son of Henry Becher, Sheriff and Haberdasher of London, was granted over 12,000 acres in Co Cork during the reign of Elizabeth I. Fane's grandson, Major Henry Becher, married Elizabeth Notte of Aughadown in 1636 and by her had a son, Colonel Thomas Becher of Sherkin Island and Aughadown, from whom the Becher family in Co Cork derives. He was an active, powerful man and his name features much in county Cork records. One of the richest men in the county with estates valued at £898 a year, he was aide-de-camp to King William III at the battle of the Boyne on 1st July 1690.



Carleton

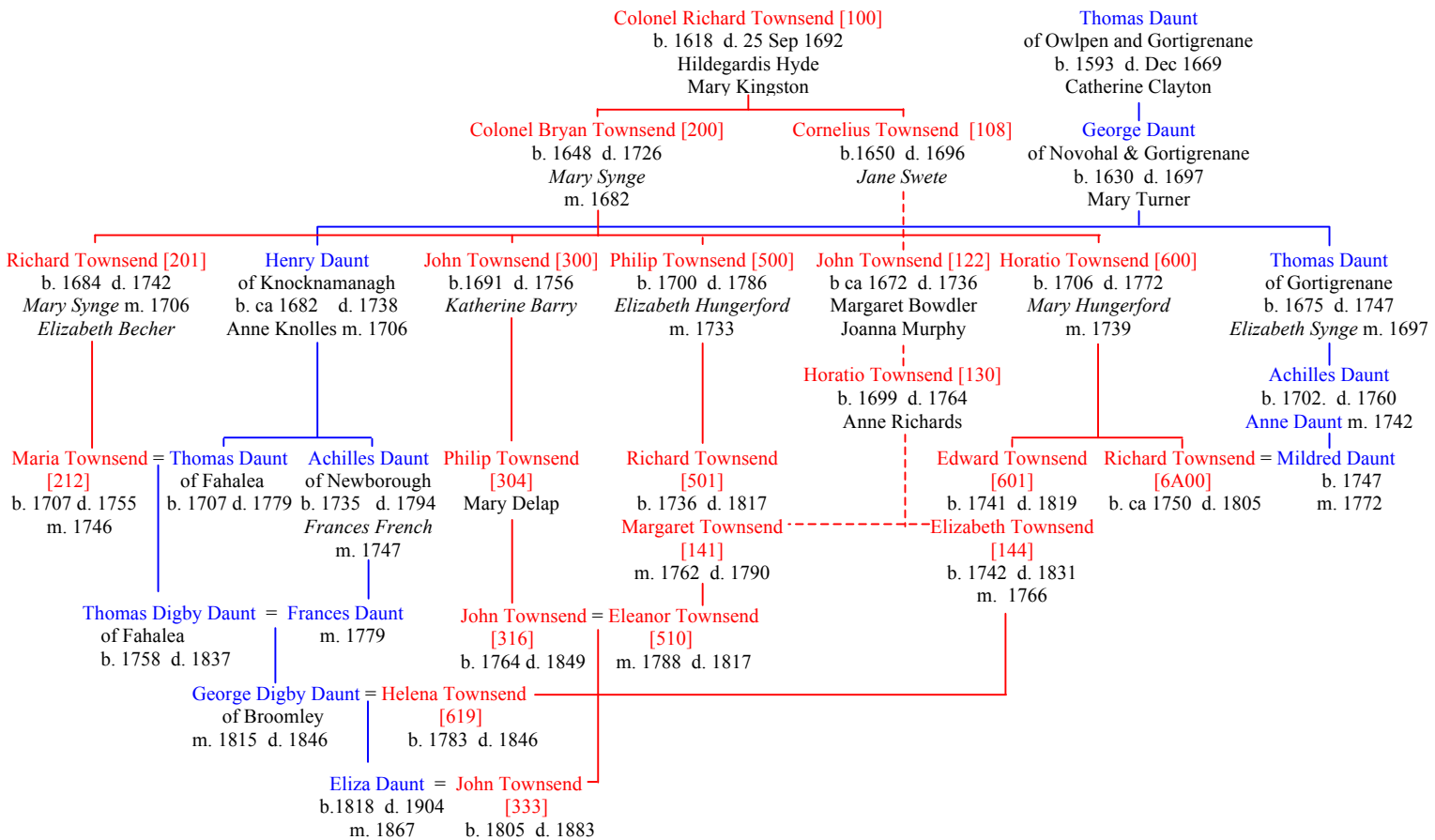


Burke's Irish Family Records 1912 records the lineage of the Carleton family of Co Cork deriving from Francis Carleton who was born in 1713, the third son of John Carleton of Darling Hill, High Sheriff for Tipperary in 1717. Francis married, Rebecca, daughter of Hugh Lawton of Castle Jane, Co. Cork in 1737.

Mildred Townsend [6A08] married Webber Carleton in about 1800. Edward Warren of Belleville, son of **Anna Townsend [408]** married Penelope Carleton in 1824.



Thomas Daunt of Owlpen Manor in Gloucestershire went to Ireland in about 1585 and took up residence at Britfieldstown House, near Robert's Cove in Co Cork. In 1588 he leased Tracton Abbey, Co Cork from Sir Warham St Leger and the following year purchased the Gortigrenane Estate from him. It is from his son, Thomas Daunt of Gortigrenane, that the Daunt family in Co Cork derives. Several members of the family owned property in the Kinsale area in the 1870s. These included the representatives of Achilles Daunt with 2000 acres, George Daunt with 1000 acres and William Henry Daunt of Fahalea, with 1,372 acres.

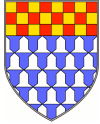


De Burgh

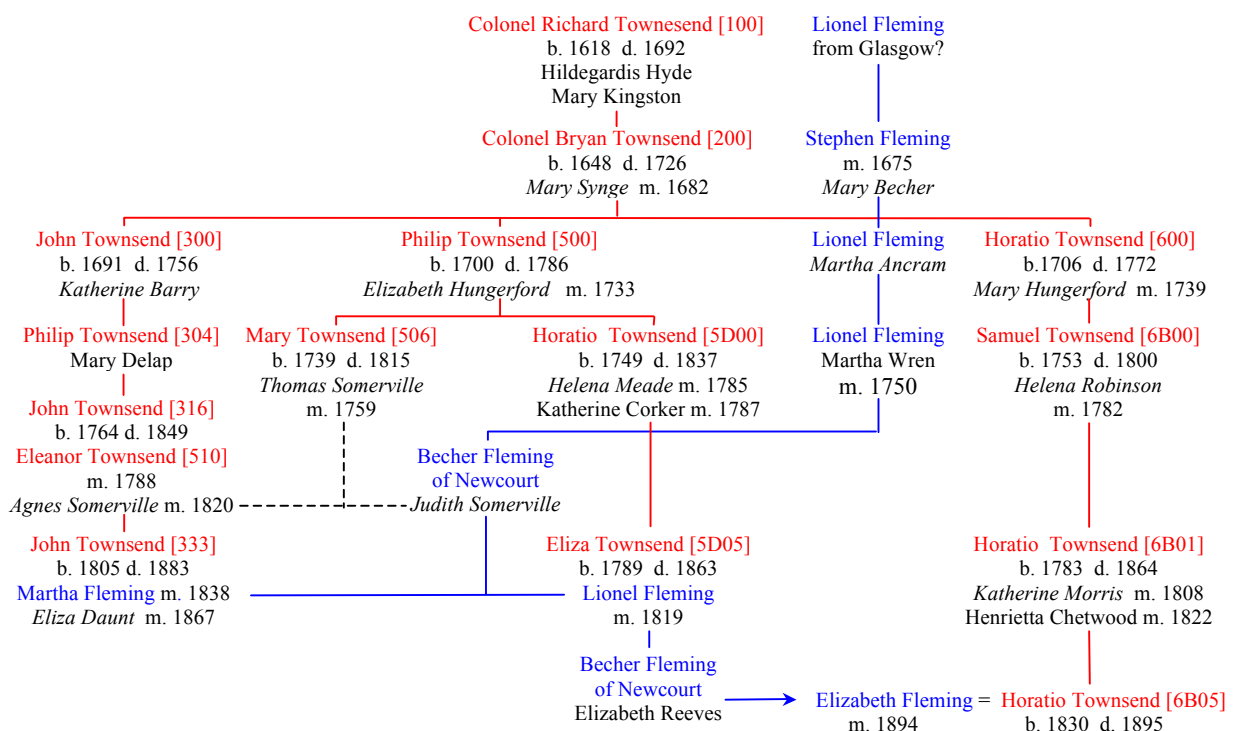


The de Burgh family traces itself back to William de Burgh, brother of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who received a grant of lands in Ireland in about 1185. The family, originally from Co Mayo, settled at Dromkeen in Co Limerick in the 15th century. In 1726 Thomas Burgh of Dromkeen, son of the Rev Richard Burgh, married his cousin Mary Burgh of Oldtown, Co Kildare and had a son Richard who when he died in 1762 left his estate to his cousin Walter Hussey. Distinguished as one of the most eloquent advocates at the Irish Bar and later Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, he held land in the parish of Dromkeen, Co Limerick, at the time of Griffith's Valuation. His son, John Hamilton Hussey de Burgh, married **Louisa Jane Townsend [249]** of Shepperton in 1844 and their daughter, Jane de Burgh married **Henry John Townsend [251]** in 1864

Fleming



The Fleming family in Co Cork is of Scottish origin and there are many Fleming monuments in Glasgow Cathedral; the crest and motto borne by the Flemings of New Court, Skibbereen are included in the East window. According to the book 'Pooles of Mayfield' the Fleming family in Ireland derives from Tom and Lionel Fleming who arrived in Youghal in Co Cork in the early 17th century. Lionel reputedly was a friend of William Wrixon with whom he went to Skibbereen where he settled and acted as land agent to the Becher family. The 'Newcourt' Flemings derive from his son, Stephen, who married in 1675 Mary Becher, sister of Colonel Thomas Becher of Baltimore (see Becher above). By 1870 the Fleming estate in Co Cork amounted to over 3000 acres, principally in the parishes of Aghadown and Kilmoe, West Carbery.



French



This family descends from Richard French, who died in 1651 leaving a bequest to the poor of St. Finn Barr's parish in the city of Cork, which, in 1912, was still being paid from property belonging to the family. Richard French had five sons and four daughters. His eldest son was a magistrate and Mayor of Cork in 1696. By the mid 18th century Marino, Clonmel, Co Cork, was the seat of the French family. At the time of Griffith's Valuation (1850-58) the family owned about 2,550 acres in Co Cork.

[Penelope Townsend \[119\]](#) married Philip French of Rath in 1713. [Susannah Townsend \[505\]](#) married Michael French of Rath in about 1750.

Galwey



The Galwey family are a very old Co Cork family and can trace their ancestors back to the mid 14th century at which time they lived in Kinsale, having possibly migrated from Co Galway – hence the name. By the mid 16th century the Galweys were well established in Cork city and by the end of the 17th century were living at Lota. Throughout the early generations, several in the family held high civic office either as Alderman, Mayor of Cork or High Sheriff. Several members of the Galwey family owned between 200-500 acres in the hinterland of Clonakilty in the 1870s and William Galwey owned over 1300 acres at the same time.

[Philip Townsend \[106\]](#) married Helena Galwey in 1708. [Janet Mary Townshend \[5B11\]](#) married Charles Richard Galwey in 1870.

Herbert



Thomas Herbert of Kilcuagh, who went to Ireland under the care and patronage of his relative Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Castle Island in 1656, served as High Sheriff Co Kerry in 1659. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Kenny of Cullen that same year, and had two surviving sons – Edward Herbert of Muckruss and Arthur Herbert of Currans, Cahernane, and Brewsterfield. It is from these two sons that the Herbert family in Ireland derives. In the 1870s the Cahernane family estate amounted to over 3000 acres in Co Kerry.

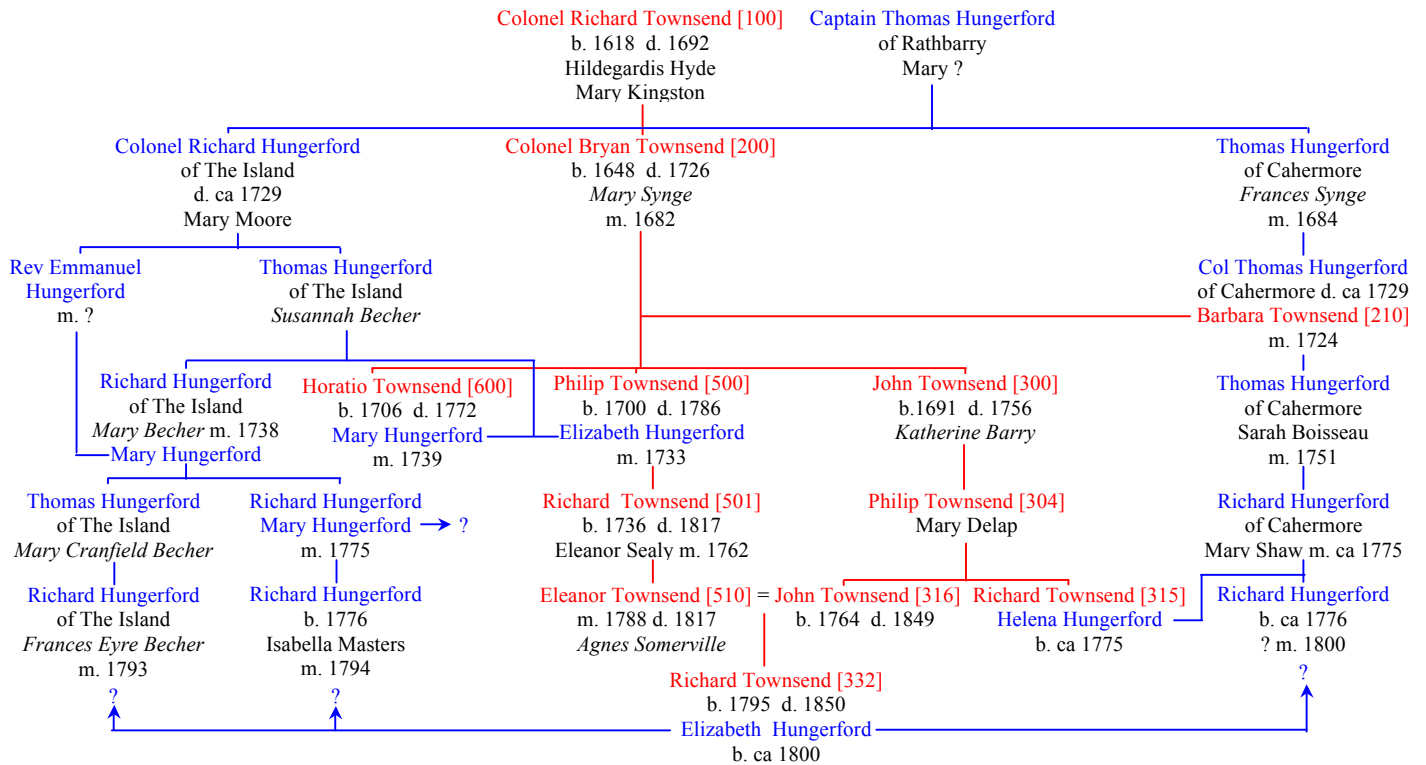
[Helena Townsend \[218\]](#) married Arthur Herbert of Cahernane and Currans in about 1750. [John Henry Townsend \[238\]](#) married Mary Herbert of Myross Wood in 1849.

Hungerford



The Hungerford family traditionally claims descent from the Hungerfords of Farley in Somerset through Captain Thomas Hungerford. Thomas accompanied his relative, Colonel Sir

Edward Hungerford of Farley Castle, on his expedition against Ireland in 1647 and subsequently purchased a number of estates. In 1674 he bought Rathbarry Castle from Edward Williams of Brechrock and the family remained there until Thomas' son, Colonel Richard Hungerford, built a house at Inchydoney (The Island), near Clonakilty, which became the seat of his descendants. The Hungerfords married into many other influential families in the area including the Bechers, Jones's and Daunts. Between 1852 and 1859 over 1600 acres of Hungerford land in East Carberry was offered for sale in Encumbered Estates Court/Landed Estates Court.



Maunsell



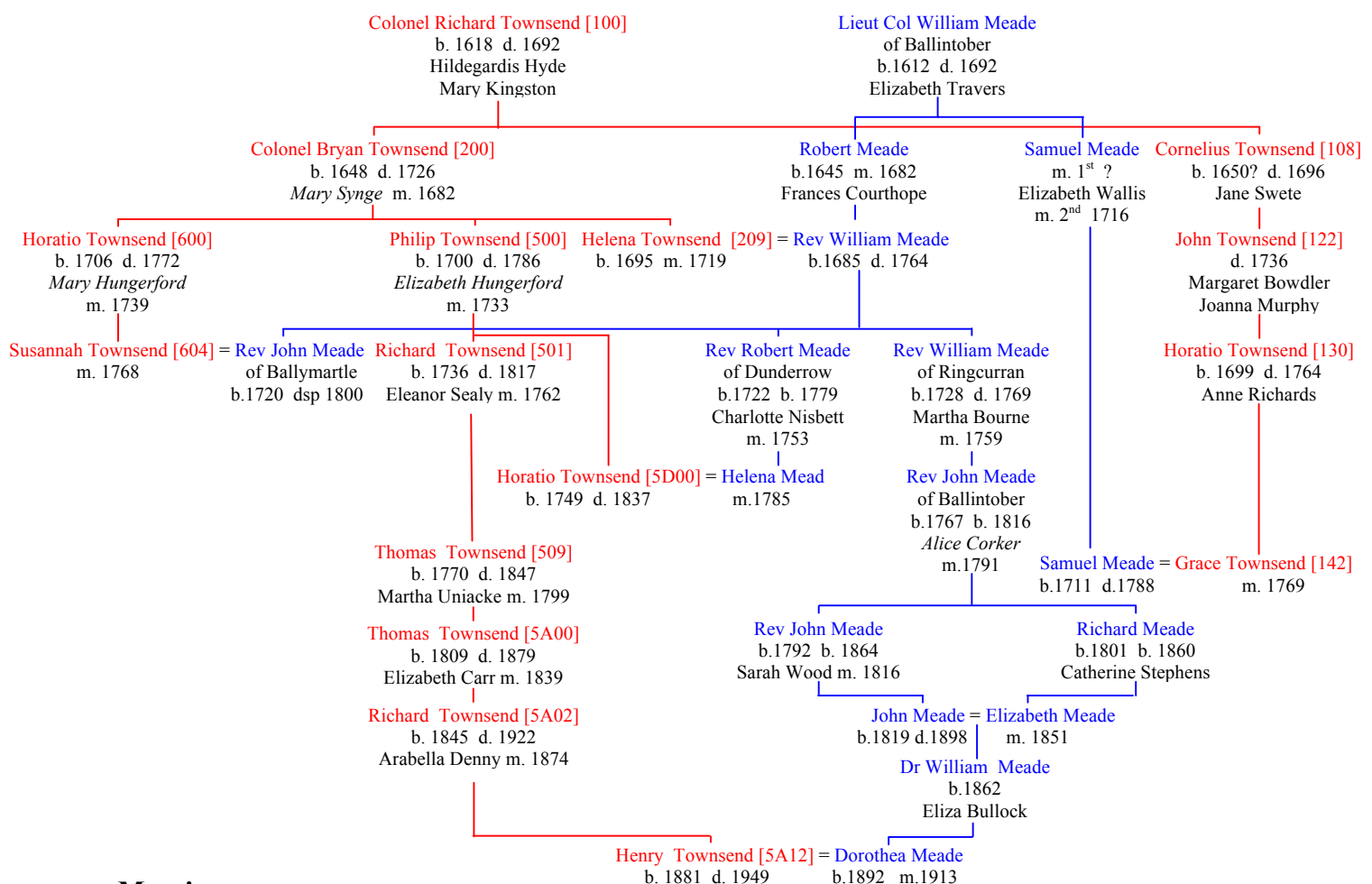
The Maunsell family in Ireland derives from Thomas Maunsell of Vandy, Buckinghamshire, who was a lawyer and served in Sir Francis Drake's fleet against the Spanish Armada. He retired in 1609 and settled at Mocollop, Co Waterford. The family later was given lands in counties Galway and Limerick. Richard Maunsell settled in Limerick in the 18th century and represented the city in Parliament from 1741 to 1761. His eldest son Thomas married Dorothea Waller of Castle Waller and had four sons; of these Robert of Bank Place, Limerick had a distinguished career in India and was a founder of Maunsells' Bank with his brother Thomas and Sir Matthew Blakiston in 1789. Robert's descendants were living in Co Limerick in the late 19th century.

Dr Richard Townsend [530] married Katherine Hare Maunsell in 1863. **Richard Horatio Townsend [6A10]** married Katherine's sister, Frances Maria Maunsell in 1868. **Alice Maud Townsend [6A19]** married Katherine's brother, William Hare Maunsell, in 1884

Meade



The Meade family can trace its origins to Adam Meade who owned land in the area of Buttevant, Co Cork, in the early 14th century. Over the following three centuries several members of the family held notable positions in Co Cork, be it Mayor, Recorder, magistrate and latterly, Member of Parliament. In 1623 John Meade of Ballintober was knighted and it is from him that all subsequent generations of the family in Co Cork derive. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel William Meade whose eldest son, John, was created a Baronet and was the ancestor of the Earls of Clanwilliam. In 1787 the Reverend John Meade, Rector of Ballymartle, near Kinsale, Co Cork, bought the estates of Ballymartle and Ballintober from his cousin John, 1st Earl of Clanwilliam. The family was the principal lessor in the parish of Ballymartle in the late 19th century owning over 2000 acres.

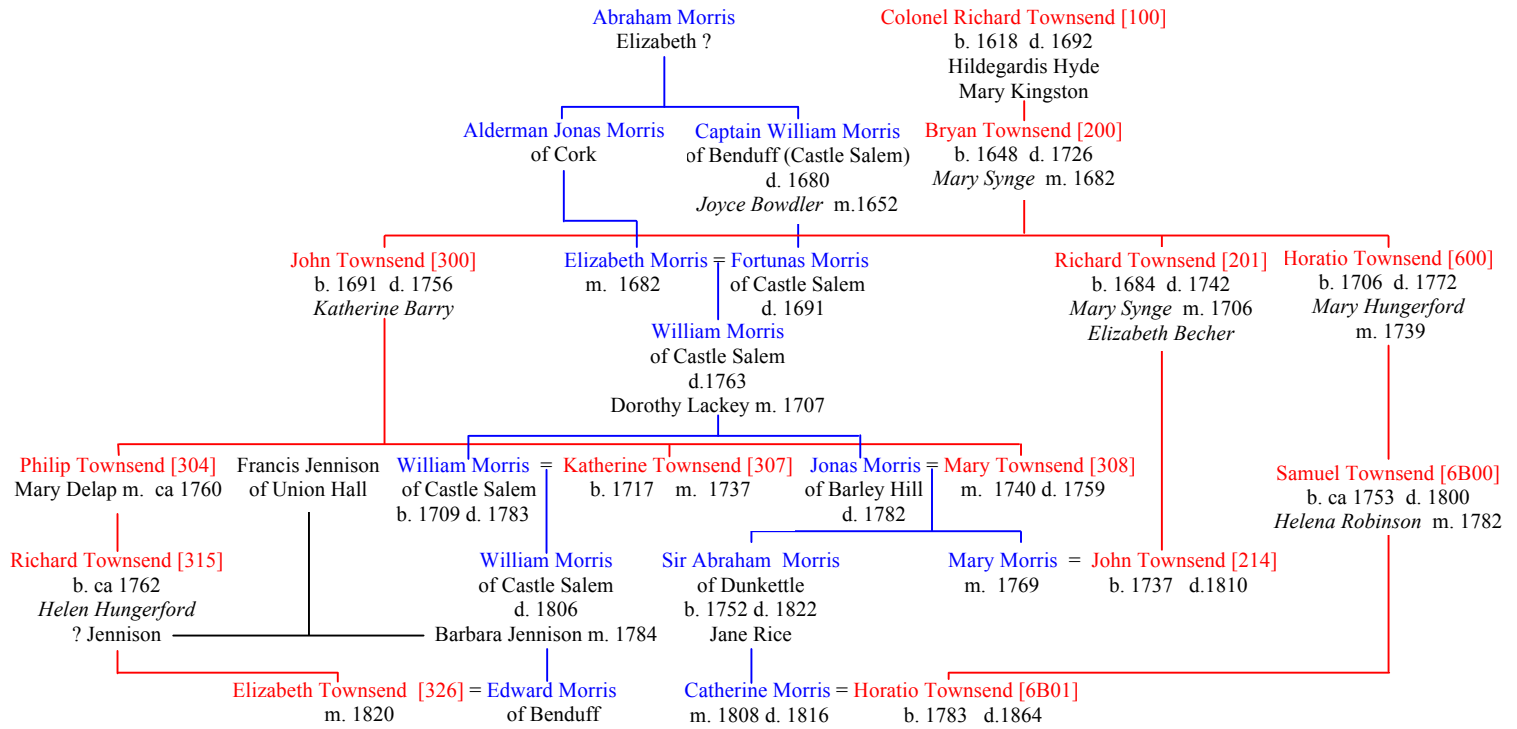


Morris

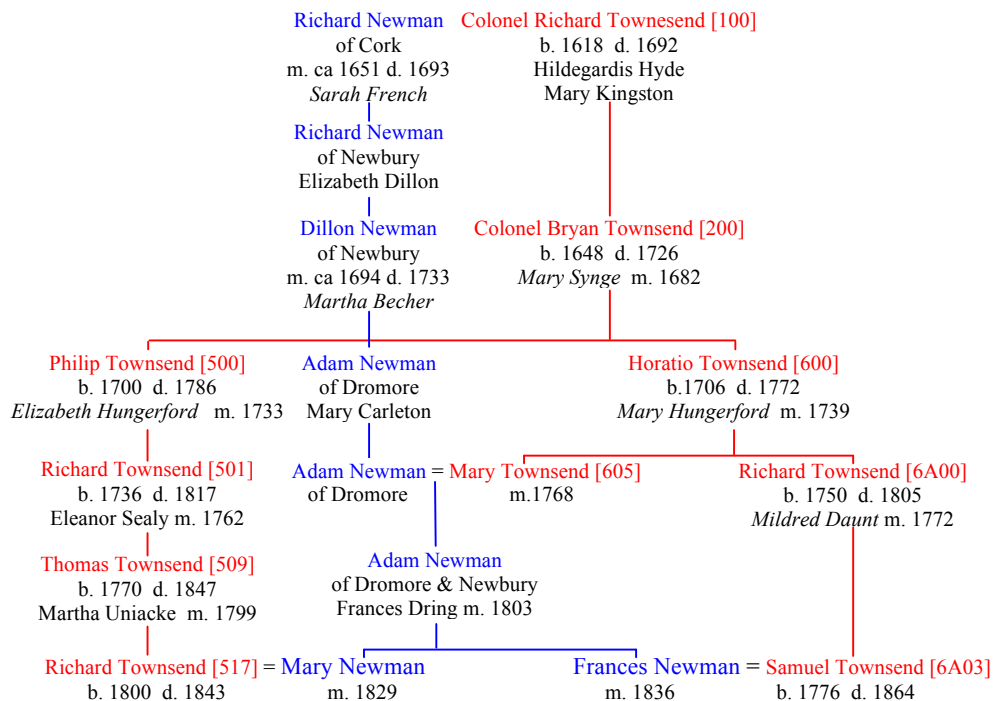


The Morris family in Co Cork originates from Leebotwood in the Parish of Condoover, Shropshire. It appears that the founders of the Irish branch of the family were two brothers, Captain William Morris and Jonas Morris, sons of Abraham Morris and his wife, Elizabeth. Captain William Morris of Benduff (Castle Salem) was granted almost 976 acres in the barony of East and West Carbery in 1666 and a further 234 acres were granted in 1669. Benduff was a Norman fortress, with walls eleven feet thick, situated in a secluded valley about a mile from Rosscarbery that formerly belonged to Florence McCarthy; a Roman Catholic rebel whose estates were seized by Cromwell. William's great grandson, Abraham Morris of Dunkettle, was a successful Cork Merchant who purchased a considerable amount of land from the

trustees of forfeited estates in the baronies of Barrymore, Duhallow and Muskerry. In the 1790s he was elected Member of Parliament for county Cork in a controversial election by which time he was well established at Dunkettle near Cork. In the latter half of the 19th century the Morris family owned 6,494 acres in Co Cork.



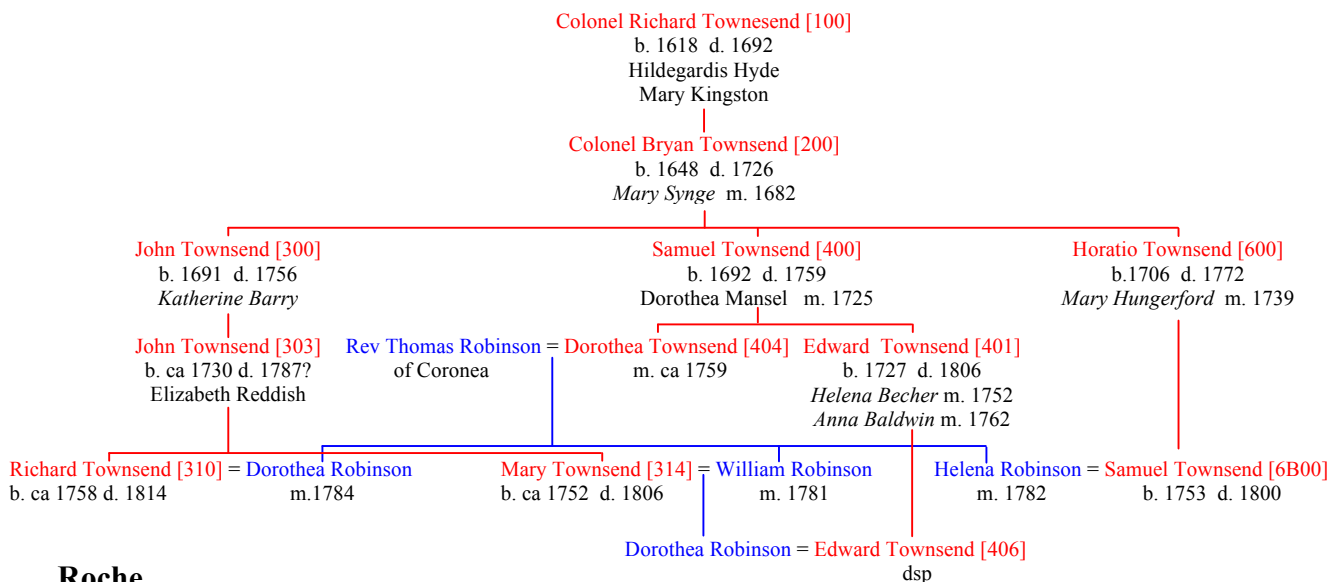
The Newman family of Co Cork trace their origins to Robert Newman who was living at Fifehead Magdalen in North Dorset in the early 16th century. His son, grandson and great-grandson all lived in South Somerset and it was his great great-grandson, Richard Newman, who emigrated to Ireland sometime before 1651. Richard was granted the castle and lands of Newbury, which were formerly in the possession of Sir Richard Kyrle, by patent of James II. Richard's grandson, Adam Newman, purchased the Dromore estate, near Mallow and left this to his nephew, also named Adam. At the time of Griffith's Valuation (1850-58) the family owned nearly 121,000 acres in Co Cork.



Robinson



Nothing is known about the origins of the Robinson family in Co Cork though, according to ‘An Officer of the Long Parliament’, they might be related to the Robinsons of Armagh. The earliest mention is that of the Rev William Robinson who was Vicar of Abbeystrewry, near Skibbereen, in 1781. His father, Rev Thomas Robinson, lived at Coronea near Skibbereen. George Robinson of Coronea, grandson of the Reverend William, owned almost 1000 acres in Co Cork in the 1870s.



Roche



The Roches were established at Trabolgan, Whitegate, Co Cork, from the mid 17th century. In 1703 Edmund Roche of Trabolgan purchased over 2,500 acres in the barony of Barrymore, forfeited by Walter Coppinger and his son James – thought to be a brother of Dominic Coppinger who married **Dorothea Townsend [114]**. In 1672 Edward Roche married Catherine Lavallin of Walterstown, Co Cork, and they had four sons. The eldest Francis died unmarried in 1755 and all the Roche estate was eventually inherited by his grandnephew Edward Roche of Kildinan. In 1805 Edward Roche married Margaret Honoria Curtain, a relative of Edmund Burke. Their son Edmund Burke Roche was created Baron Fermoy in 1856.

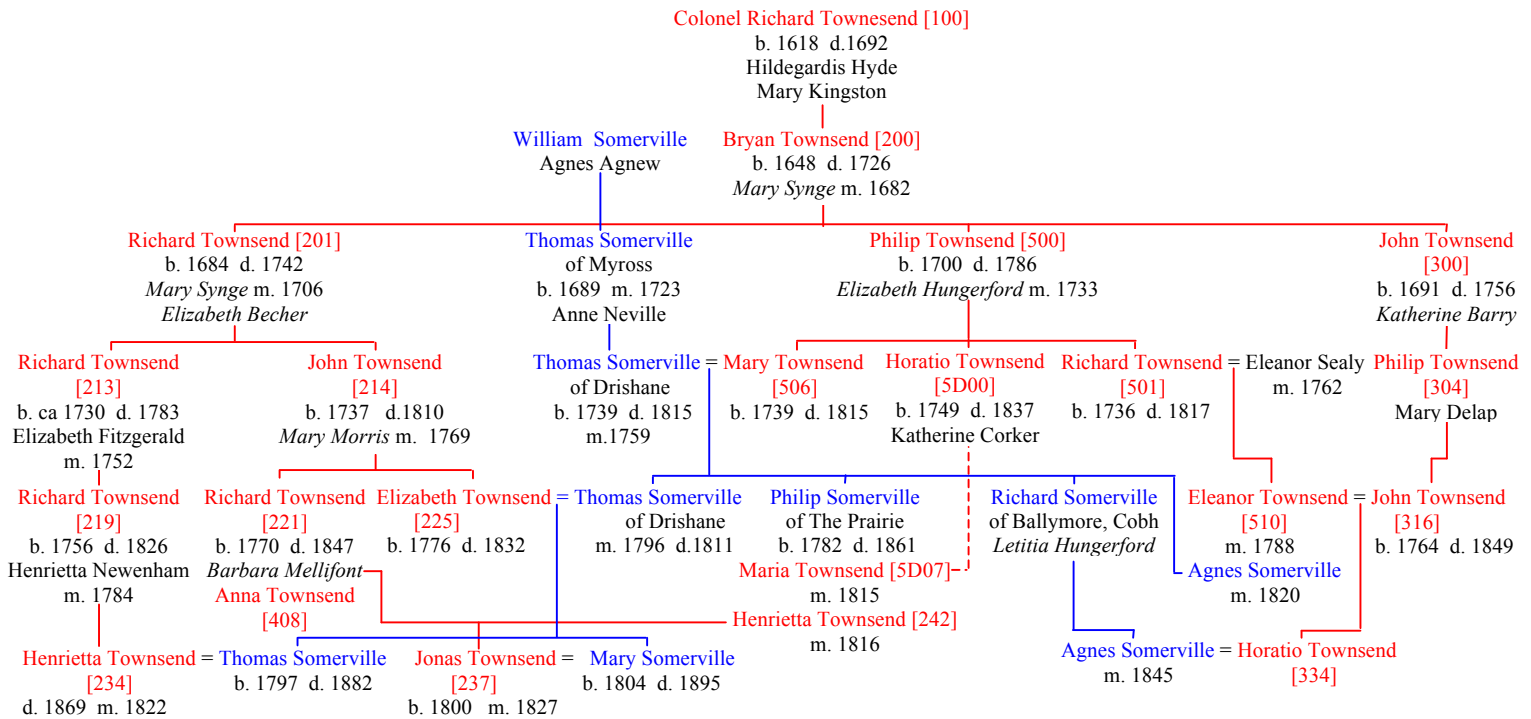
Rev Butler Townsend [126] married Frances Roche in 1734. She was a daughter of John Roche from West Carberry and her sister, Martha, married **Francis Townsend [125]**, Butler's brother, in 1743

Somerville



The Rev William Somerville, with his family, fled to Ireland in an open boat in 1692 to escape the persecution that was then being inflicted on the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland. The Somerville family of Co Cork are descended from William's second son, Thomas, who was educated in Dublin and ordained. Following his curacy at Christchurch, Cork he was appointed

to the livings of Myross, Brade and Castlehaven. The Somerville family lived at Castlehaven and in the late 18th century built a house on the present site of Drishane in Castletownshend. Colonel Thomas Somerville of Drishane owned over 450 acres in county Cork in the 1870s.



Synge

Born at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, in 1614 Edward Synge came to Ireland in the early 17th century. He studied at Trinity College, Dublin, became a Doctor of Divinity and was appointed Bishop of Limerick in 1661. Two years later he transferred to the bishopric of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. Dying in 1678, Edward was succeeded by his sons, Samuel, Dean of Kildare and Edward, Archbishop of Tuam. The Synge family seat is at Lisle Court, Bandon and the family owned 1000 acres in county Cork in the 1870's.

Colonel Bryan Townsend [200] married Mary Synge in 1682. She was the eldest daughter of Rt Rev Edward Synge, Bishop of Cork and Ross and sister of Very Rev Samuel Synge, Dean of Kildare, whose daughter, Mary, married Brian's eldest son, **Richard Townsend [201]** in 1706.

Trench



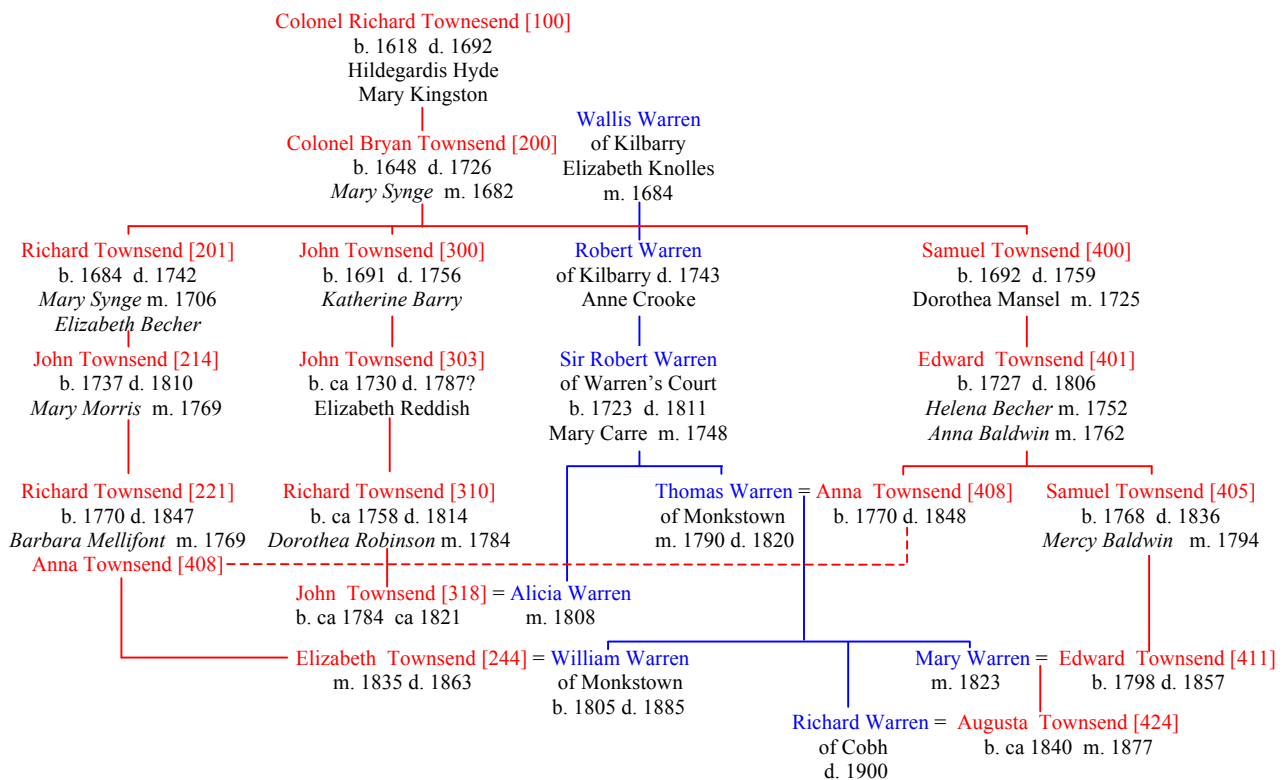
The Trench family of Woodlawn, Galway is descended from Frederick Trench who came to Ireland early in the 1600s. Strategic marriages into the Warburton and Power families led to the acquisition of more lands in East Galway. Much of the Woodlawn estate was originally Martin and Barnewall lands which the Trench family purchased in the early eighteenth century. Five generations later, his descendant Frederick Trench was created Baron Ashtown in 1800 and by the end of the 19th century the family owned over 8000 acres in county Galway as well as land in seven other counties.

Richard Townsend [513] married Helena Trench in 1827. She was the youngest daughter of The Hon and Very Rev Thomas Trench of Clenmalyre, Ballybrittas, Queen's Co (Offaly), Dean of Kildare and younger brother of Frederick Trench 1st Baron Ashtown. Richard's sister, **Elizabeth Townsend [514]**, married Helena Trench's brother, Richard Trench.

Warren



Robert Warren, an officer of Cromwell's Irish army, established himself in the East Carbery area of county Cork in the mid 17th century. In 1703 his son Wallis Warren bought Kilbarry, part of the confiscated estate of the Earl of Clancarty, and now known as Warren's Court, Co Cork. His grandson Robert Warren of Warren's Court was created a baronet in 1784 and his younger sons acquired 1700 acres of land from the Orpen family in the early part of the nineteenth century. Sir Augustus Warren's estate in Co Kerry in the 1870s amounted to over 8700 acres and his estate in Co Cork amounted to 7,787 acres at the same time. His brothers owned a further 2,000 acres.



Townsend/Townsend

Between 1790 and 1900 there were fifteen Townsend/Townsend marriages; coloured coded for ease of reference, they are shown below.

