

The Act of Attainder, March 25, 1689, Dublin Ireland: Act, List of Attainted, Battle of the Boyne.

Introduction by Cecilia L. Fabos-Becker

In approximately 1668, James Stuart, the future James II, had become Catholic. Shortly thereafter, in 1673, James married Mary of Modena, a Catholic princess. In 1685, when James' older brother, King Charles II, died, he left James as his closest legitimate male heir, and the English Parliament decided to crown James King of England, Scotland and Ireland, anyway. Parliament knew he was Catholic, that he had no sons at that time, and that sons were unlikely. Thus Parliament believed it had no reason to worry about more Catholic monarchs after the elderly James II, and believed that the chance of renewed religious based civil strife in England and Wales was unlikely.

However, in 1688, Mary bore James a son and baptized him Catholic. Parliament also learned that James II had been overtly and covertly working to give full, even arguably superior, rights to Catholics in England and to reverse the settlement acts of Ireland of his own brother's previous reign, which would have dispossessed thousands of Protestants and their families, who had taken up lands in Ireland since 1653, and forced them to try to return to England, Scotland and Wales or to have to emigrate to America. The Parliament began to rebel and forces began to assemble in England and Scotland against James II. Fearing that, like his father, Charles I, he might be executed, James instead abdicated and fled to France. Parliament then crowned a first cousin who married the oldest daughter of James, William of Orange, "King William III" replacing James with a Protestant.

King Louis XIV of France was not happy to see the Stuart family return to France for the second time since 1650. Louis and his subjects would have to pay for the Stuarts to live as royalty in France, as the Stuarts had no means of support of their own. So, King Louis persuaded James II to try to regain his throne through Ireland, reminding James that James had already authorized the Earl of Tyrconnell, Lord Talbot, to regarrison all of Ireland using solely Catholics, and that King William III had not yet asserted control of Ireland. Louis provided supplies and troops to support the effort and, in early 1689, sent 8,000 French troops and advisers to Ireland along with James' advance men, and James sent orders to Tyrconnell to call an all Catholic Parliament in Dublin.

In March, 1689, James II and French advisers, including a French ambassador, arrived in Dublin. The 'Act of Attainder' was approved by the Catholic Parliament on March 25, 1689, and many Protestants began to flee. However, just 15 months later, in July 1690, King William III soundly defeated the Catholic forces at the Battle of the Boyne, and James II abdicated for the second time.

However, much damage had been done in this short period. The members of the Parliament Earl Tyrconnell had selected were mostly Catholics and mostly extremists, and their fervor exceeded the expectations of James II. The Act of Attainder they passed on March 25, 1689 not only revoked the Settlement Acts of 1652 (English Parliament) and 1660 (Charles II) but also all Settlement and Plantation acts going back to those of Elizabeth I and including James' grandfather, James VI/I. Families who had been in Ireland for over 100 years, some of whom had intermarried with Catholic families, were to all required to surrender their lands and possessions and leave. Catholic families, who had allowed intermarriage or did not agree with the fanatic extremism of the members of that Parliament were held suspect and also among the attainted. The attainted included, notably, a direct descendant of Brian Boru, the O'Brien Lord Inchiquin among others!

If families did not present themselves to the hastily appointed courts of forfeiture by a particular set date, then their lives were also made forfeit, they were to literally be regarded and treated as traitors, under punishment of death.

Over a thousand persons, heads of households and some wives, remaining in Ireland, were imprisoned while James II considered what to do with them as he prepared to fight the invading forces of William III. Their wives and children were made tenants on the lands they had previously possessed, and their possessions seized and given to others. If they had been farming, they were raided repeatedly to supply the Catholic soldiers in the nearest garrisons, and otherwise abused.

These Protestant prisoners were not freed until after the Battle of the Boyne when William III came to Dublin. Those Catholic officials who had remained in Dublin and not fled with the Catholic army to Limerick, nor with James II to Kinsale in Cork, where he promptly boarded a ship back to France, were anxious to be seen as less extreme and began releasing the prisoners as William approached the city of Dublin.

The reproductions below in this document include the Extracts of the text Walter Harris' Book where Harris makes reference to the 1689 Act of Attainder and it's effect. It includes eyewitness descriptions of the Battle of the Boyne, which ended the rule of James II for good, and also undid this Act, and an Appendix listing of the thousands of persons the extremist Parliament of 1689 attainted.

Remember, these are heads of households of an average of 5 or 6 persons. For every person on the list, there were several more family members who were also losing everything they had. These heads of household, or their parents or grandparents, had been granted their rights by the very brother, grandfather, or 2nd great-aunt, of the king and his hand-selected extremist parliament who were taking them away.

Citation:

Harris, Walter. The history of the life and reign of William-Henry, Prince of Nassau and Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c. In which the affairs of Ireland are more particularly handled, than in any other History. With an appendix, containing Copies of some Original Papers not hitherto published. Illustrated With Plans of Sieges and Battles in Ireland, and Medals struck upon the most Memorable Occurrences of his Life. As also, two dissertations. I. On the government of Holland. II. A brief history of the illustrious House of Orange. By Walter Harris Esq;. Dublin, MDCCXLIX. [1749]. Eighteenth Century Collections Online.Gale.Stanford University Libraries.23 May 2016

Supplemental Source:

Here is a link to a University of Michigan Library webpage, <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/e/ebo/A47446.0001.001/1:6?rgn=div1;view=fulltext>. Here you will find an earlier document, which was hastily thrown together in 1691, 59 years earlier. Although this list is not been as well regarded for historical accuracy as the cited 1749 book by Walter Harris, the biggest questions were not regarding the lists of those attainted, but other unrelated matters. The reason for making this earlier source document available, is that it's lists of those attainted have more additional details about the persons being attainted and thus will be useful to family history researchers.

1689.

this pretended Parliament, whereby all tythes payable by *Papists* to the *Protestant* Clergy were taken away, and given to the *Popish* Priests, and those Priests allowed to bring actions for the same at common Law, to make the recovery of them more easy ; which remedy was denied to the *Protestant* Clergy, under pretence, that they were allowed their old remedy for recovery of their tythes, and therefore could not complain of any injury. But the old remedy could have no effect ; because they had so weakened the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that it was incapable of obliging the People to obedience ; and it being necessary to sue out the writ *De Excommunicato Capiendo*, in order to compel the refractory, Chancellor *Fitton* either absolutely refused to grant the writ, or laid so many impediments in the way, that it cost double the value of the matter in suit to obtain it.

The appropriate tythes of *Papists* made payable to *Papish* Bishops, &c.

BUT, whereas a doubt was conceived, whether appropriate tythes belonging to Bishops and other dignitaries were by this act made payable by the Roman Catholicks to their own Incumbents, or to the Protestants, it was by another act of this Session provided, “ that such appropriate tythes “ should be payed to the respective *Roman* Catholick Archbishops, Bishops, and other Dignitaries, in the same manner, as they had been since the Reformation paid to the *Protestant* Clergy, and the like remedy given for the recovery of them as in the before recited act ; by “ which also the King’s Privy Signet and Sign Manual was to be deemed a sufficient designation of those who were to be understood to be *Roman* Catholick Archbishops, Bishops or other “ Dignitaries, or Priests.” By this act the *Popish* Clergy were made capable of enjoying the tythes of Protestants. For, if a Protestant had a Bishoprick, Dignity, or other Living, he could not demand tythes from a *Papist* ; and as soon as his Preferment became void by death, cession, or absence, a *Papist* was put into his place, and then all the tythes, as well of Protestants as *Papists*, became due to him ; for recovery of which he had an action at law.

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IN Cities and Corporate Towns, a provision was made for Ministers by an act of Parliament, whereby a Sum, not exceeding the twentieth part of the value of houses, was allotted for their Maintenance. But, to put the City and country Clergy upon a level, this act was repealed, under pretence that such payment was a new imposition, and was grievous and oppressive to the Inhabitants. The Clergy of *Dublin* prayed to be heard against the passing of this act of Repeal at the Bar of the house of Lords ; which being granted, their Council insisted so boldly on *K. James’s* promise and assurance to the Protestant Clergy, at his first arrival, of maintaining them in their rights and Privileges, that both he and the House seemed to be satisfied ; yet the design to ruin them was so unalterable, that the King gave his assent, and the act passed ; whereby the Clergy of Cities and Towns corporate were left without any Pretence to a Maintenance, except from the voluntary contributions of their People. The Arrears also, as well as the growing Rent, were cut off, by their being left without means to recover them, as afterwards appeared upon a hearing at the Council Board, when some of the Clergy petitioned for relief therein.

First Fruits, twentieth parts, &c. exacted with rigour.

MANY Livings paid first Fruits and twentieth parts according to the valuations made in the Reigns of *Henry VIII.* and *Q. Elizabeth.* Others were held in farm of the Crown, and paid considerable Crown Rents ; and others, appertaining to the Lord Lieutenant, and other Officers of State, paid a certain rate of corn for their use, commonly called *Port-Corn.* All these payments were exacted from the Protestant Clergy, notwithstanding their being deprived of most of their Tythes ; and where any remained, they were seized in many places by the Commissioners of the Revenue, and granted in *Custodiam* for the King’s use, for the payment of the duties accruing out of the whole, without any allowance to the Incumbent or Curate. In some places they seized and imprisoned the Incumbent, till he paid those duties, though at the same time they had seized his livings, and found them insufficient to answer what they exacted. By these contrivances, the few benefices remaining in the hands of Protestants, instead of a support, became a burthen ; and they were forced to seek a maintenance from the benevolence of their People, who were themselves in as wretched a condition, undone and beggared.

jurisdiction of the Protestant Clergy.

BUT it was not enough to deprive and spoil the Protestant Clergy of all their maintenance, their jurisdiction also must be destroyed ; for which end King *James* gave his assent to an Act, whereby he exempted all Dissenters from the jurisdiction of the established Church ; so that a man, to free himself from all punishment for misdemeanours cognizable in the Ecclesiastical Courts, needed only to profess himself a Dissenter, or declare, that it was against his conscience to submit to the jurisdiction of that Church.

TOWARDS the beginning of these troubles, the *Papists* boasted of their kindness to the Protestant Clergy, in leaving them their Churches ; and thought them unreasonable in complaining of being plundered, or losing their estates, while their Churches were left them. This was urged on all occasions as an unanswerable argument, that *K. James* intended inviolably to observe his promise of preserving Liberty of Conscience ; but it proved, like all his promises, a meer pretence. The Priests from the beginning declared, they would soon have the Churches, and celebrate Mass in *Christ-Church*, one of the Cathedrals of *Dublin* ; which was well known to be intended, whatever *K. James* and his Ministers averred to the contrary. The Act of Parliament, that capacitated *Popish* Bishops and Priests for preferments, gave them also a title to the Churches of those preferments ; but their affairs were not in so forward a posture, as to encourage them to seize on those Churches, to which they could pretend no right, though some had been seized before the Act passed.

fed. For the landing of Duke *Schomberg* so alarmed them, that they rather thought of retiring into *Munster*, or leaving the Kingdom, than possessing Churches; and therefore contented themselves with their former methods of suffering the Rabble to deface them; which they did with many barbarous and contumelious circumstances. In *Dublin*, the Government several times ordered the Churches to be seized; and on the 24th of *February* 1688 *Tyrconnel* filled them with Soldiers, in order to receive the Arms of Protestants, and kept them for some time upon this pretence. They were ordered to be seized again *September* 6th 1689, under colour, that the Protestants had hid their arms in them; and the Soldiers not only broke open the monuments and graves, but took out and left the dead bodies exposed, till they were pleased to suffer the Protestants to bury them. Thus far they acted while their fear was upon them; resolving, since they could not hope to enjoy them, to make them as useless as they could to Protestants: But when *Schomberg* stopped at *Dundalk*, and they understood the bad state of his army, the Priests took courage, and in the months of *October* and *November*, by the assistance of the Magistrates in towns, and the Militia in the Country, seized most of the Churches in the Kingdom, tore up the seats and reading desks, and having said Mass, considered them as their own, saying, that the King himself had nothing to do with them, being consecrated places, and that to give them back to Hereticks was sacrilege. Thus *Christ-church* in *Dublin* was seized by *Lutterel*, and about 26 Churches and Chapels in that diocese. The Protestants complained of this to K. *James*, as a violation of his own act for Liberty of Conscience, which expressly provided, that they should have liberty to meet in such Churches and Chapels, and other places set apart for that purpose. His Majesty answered, that they were seized in his absence at the camp without his knowledge or consent; however, that he was so much obliged to his *Roman* Catholick Clergy, that he must not dispossess them; that they alledged a title to the Churches they had seized; and if the Protestants thought their title better, they must recover their possessions by law. This was all the justice the Protestants met with, and no other remedy being expected, they were forced to acquiesce.

The Churches seized.

LEAST these proceedings should make too great a noise in *England* and *Scotland*, where K. *James* at this time had very encouraging hopes, he issued a Proclamation, "reciting his constant resolution of giving liberty of conscience to all his Subjects, and that at the last session he had assented to a bill, giving a free exercise of their respective Religions to all Professors of Christianity, and liberty to assemble together with their Pastors, Teachers, and Preachers, to exercise their several functions, in such Churches, Chapels, Private-houses, and other places set apart for that purpose: But being informed, that several Persons of late had entered into some Churches, wherein the Protestant Ministers did perform their functions, which he highly resented, as being done disorderly, and contrary to his many repeated declarations, and even contrary to the late Act for liberty of conscience; so he found himself obliged to prevent the like disorders for the future, and therefore he strictly commands all his Subjects not to presume to dispossess any Protestant Archbishop, Bishop, Dean, or Chapter, Curate, Vicar, or other Protestant Incumbent of any Church or Churches whatsoever in their or any of their possession, and that they do not presume to enter into any other Church formerly belonging to the Protestants, upon pretence of being deserted by the Minister or Incumbent thereof, or that the Minister is become a Rebel or a Traytor, and the Church going to ruin or decay, without first making application to him to know his pleasure therein." This Proclamation in appearance carried some favour; but he did not order restitution of what had been seized. The Papists had previous notice of the Proclamation, and were therefore more diligent to seize the remaining Churches; and when it did issue, looked on it as a confirmation of the possessions they had obtained before its publication. In some places the Protestants got sight of the Proclamation before their Churches were seized, and endeavoured to keep possession of them against the Priests, who threw aside their masks, and told them, that the King had nothing to do with them or their Churches; that they were subject to the Pope; and they would neither regard him, his Proclamations, or Laws, made to the damage of Holy Church. The Protestants hereupon, to see whether the Priests or the King had the power, pitched upon the most flagrant instances of violence and injustice in turning them out of their Churches, and laid their cases before his Majesty and Council by petitions, engaging some of the Council, who knew the King's interest, to espouse their cause. The petitions of *Waterford* and *Wexford* were the most favourably received; and, notwithstanding the opposition of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, an order was obtained for the restitution of these two Churches. The *Wexford* petition set forth the loyalty of the Minister, the peaceableness of the people, their having contributed to the building of several Popish Chapels within and without the town, and that the *Roman* Catholicks had no occasion for the Church. By this order of restitution the King found how precariously he reigned in *Ireland*; for the Mayors and Officers refused to obey it. The complaints were renewed with importunity; but the King, ashamed to own his want of power to oblige the execution of his former order, referred the *Waterford* petition to the Earl of *Tyrone*, then Governour of that place, who reported, that the Church of *Waterford* was a place of strength, and consequently not fit to be trusted in the hands of Protestants; so that all they obtained by their petition, attendance, and charges was, to have their Church turned into a Garrison instead of a Mass-house. The Church

Proclamation against seizing any more Churches Proclam. Dec 13, 1689. King's state P. 239.

Restitution of the Churches of Waterford and Wexford ordered.

The Mayors refuse to obey the order.

1689.



of *Wexford* had no appearance of strength, wherefore the order for restoring it was renewed, and the disobedient Mayor turned out, for which the Popish Clergy made him ample satisfaction. But though the King appeared zealous to have the Church restored, and expressed more passion than usual, that he would be obeyed; and though the Protestants solicited it with the utmost diligence, even to the hazard of their lives; yet they could never procure obedience to the order, or possession of the Church, until the Revolution restored them and their fellow Protestants to all their rights Ecclesiastical and Civil. The Protestants were convinced by these proceedings, what the King's liberty of conscience would have amounted to, if once *Popery* had been triumphant; and discovered, that the Act for Liberty of Conscience was only designed to destroy the established Church, and not that they should have any benefit by it.

Religious assemblies of Protestants hindered.

THE Churches being thus taken away, the next attempt was to hinder all religious assemblies of Protestants. The Act for liberty of Conscience promised *a full and free exercise of their respective Religions to all who professed Christianity within the Kingdom, without any molestation, loss, or penalty whatsoever*: But it assigns no punishment to disturbers; and there was good reason for that omission, the Officers and Soldiers being thereby left at liberty to molest the religious assemblies of Protestants without fear of punishment. They commonly had their emissaries in every Church to find objections to the Preacher; but that method failing, the Officers and Soldiers entered the Churches in time of divine service, cursing, swearing, threatening the Ministers, and sometimes affronting or assaulting Women, picking quarrels with the Men, and committing many disorders. It grieved and incensed them to see the Churches full, and that neither their Liberty of Conscience, multiplying Mass-houses, nor driving many thousand Protestants into *England* had visibly emptied them. Liberty of Conscience, instead of dividing, had rather united Protestants; and the zeal and frequency of devotion of those that remained supplied the absence of such as had fled, and crowded the Churches more than formerly.

In the country where Churches were seized, the Protestants assembled in private houses; and where the Ministers were fled, and their maintenance taken away, others served the Cures *gratis*, or were supported by the voluntary contributions of the people; so that there appeared little probability of destroying the Protestant Religion by violence. The Papists were sensible of this, and watched an opportunity to practise that method. On the 13th of *July* 1689 a Proclamation issued, forbidding Protestants to go out of their respective parishes, which was intended to hinder their assembling at religious duties: For, in *Ireland*, often two or three parishes have but one Church, and consequently in those parishes one half were confined from attending the service of God. On the 13th of *September*, under pretence of some ships being seen in the bay of *Dublin*, all Protestants were forbidden to assemble in any place of Divine Service: Also, on the 27th of *October* following the Papists took *Christ-church* entirely to themselves, having locked it up before for a fortnight, under colour of having found a sword and case of pistols in some out-part of it. In *June* 1690 Col. *Lutterel*, Governour of *Dublin*, issued an order, forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, under pain of death. Being asked, if his order was designed to hinder them from meeting in Churches? He answered, It was, as well as at other places. In execution of this order, all the Churches were shut up, and by another order all religious assemblies through the Kingdom prohibited under the like penalty. And the Protestants were assured, if K. *James* had returned victorious from the *Boyn*, it was resolved they should never have been opened again. But God, the avenger of his servants, frustrated this fatal resolution by a wonderful deliverance, and restored to the Protestants their Churches, with the liberty of frequenting them, to offer an holy and joyful sacrifice *to the God of their strength, and their Redeemer*.

1690.

MORE acts than those already noticed were passed this Session, *viz.* one in the beginning of it, containing *a Recognition of the King's Title, and an abhorrence of the Prince of Orange's Usurpation, and defection of the English*; one prohibiting the importation of English, Scotch and Welch Coals into *Ireland*; one for the improvement of *Trade, and the increase of Shipping and Navigation*: one for a supply of 20000 *l.* a month; and others of less moment. The Parliament was then prorogued on the 20th of *July* to the 12th of *February* ensuing, having occasioned no less confusion and disturbance, than the war itself.

Other acts passed this Session.

The Parliament prorogued.

Brass Money coined.

June 18th.
27th.

Ordered to pass only in payments to and from the King.

Feb. 4th.

RELIGION and property being in a great measure destroyed, the coinage of Brass Money gave an incurable wound to the latter. This year K. *James* set up a mint in *Dublin* to coin money of the very worst kind of brass, old guns, and the refuse of metals, melted down together, valued at about three pence or four pence the pound weight; which, by proclamation, he ordered to pass, under the denomination of six pences. By another Proclamation, reciting the former, he directed a further quantity of the like metal to be struck into twelve penny pieces, and half crowns. This coin he at first ordered to pass in the ordinary course of commerce, in Revenue affairs, and payments to and from the King; by special words excepting all sums due by mortgages, bills, bonds, or obligations, debts due by record, and trust money. But by a following Proclamation this exception was taken off, and the said money ordered to pass in all payments whatsoever; to soften the inconvenience whereof the King promised, "That as soon as the said money should be coined, he would receive it according to the Proclamation value, in satisfaction of any rents, customs, excise, debts or duties then owing to him; and where no such debts or duties were due, that he would make full satisfaction for the same in gold or silver, of the current coin

" of

“ of the Kingdom.” Whether he would have performed this promise, like many other of his engagements, the People never had the misfortune to experience, though they had a plentiful share of the mischiefs arising from so base a project ; for, eight half crowns of this money were not intrinsically worth two pence. By another Proclamation the half crowns were called in ; and, receiving a new stamp, were made current at a crown. In this wretched stuff the Popish soldiers were paid their subsistence, and the Protestant tradesmen and creditors obliged to receive it for their goods and debts ; by which cruel stratagem it was reasonably computed that they lost upwards of sixty thousand pounds a month. The Governour of *Dublin*, the Provost Marshal, and his deputies, threatened to hang up all that refused it ; and several Protestants were made prisoners upon this occasion until they complied : But Papists, where they were creditors, refused the money, and were indulged in doing so. Another Proclamation issued for coining penny and half-penny pieces of a white mixed metal, with a piece of *Prince's* metal fixed in the middle of the reverse. Of the brass coinage there was struck, from the first setting up the mint, to the battle of the *Boyn*, the sum of 1596799 *l.* 6 *d.* as appears by a calculation drawn from the Mint-Master's accounts ; though Archbishop *King* in his incomparable treatise of *the State of the Protestants of Ireland* makes his estimate amount only to 965375 *l.* and Dean *Story* to not much above 1100000 *l.* both which calculations seem to be only conjectural ; yet taking the account at the lowest estimate, the project was enough to bring utter ruin on a much more flourishing state than *Ireland* ; and it looks, as if *K. James* foresaw what would happen, and was resolved to leave the Country of as little value as possible to his rival.

VAST quantities of Brass Money coming into the hands of Protestants, as the most considerable dealers of the kingdom, they employed it in buying all the staple commodities they could procure ; supposing they might some time or other turn to account, which the Brass Money never could. The Papists were aware of this practice, and to prevent it, put the King upon taking such goods out of their hands ; which he did by proclamation, setting a rate upon the Commodities, declaring he wanted them, and would have them at proclamation price. Thus were they deprived of this small remainder of their fortunes by a King, *who would be obeyed without reserve* ; and when they expostulated, and pressed to know the reasons of this treatment, they were answered by Sir *Patrick Trant*, a Commissioner of the Revenue, that he would not give any reason to such rogues : But, when further urged, he told them, *that it was because they were Protestants*. This proclamation was executed with much rigour ; and Mr. *Piercy*, a Merchant, for saying very calmly, that he was not willing to part with his goods, if he could help it, was condemned to be hanged by Governour *Lutterel* for opposing the King's will ; and would have been executed, had not the Provost Martial been out of the way. He continued under sentence for two hours, when the Governour, not being able to find any one to execute his sentence, was, by some intercession, contented to dismiss him for that time. Some Protestants offered to transport their goods to *France*, and import such things as the King needed ; but this was refused, that they might think no more of traffick ; and the King disposed of the goods then taken up to Mr. *Labady*, and other Papists ; so that it appeared a mere contrivance to enrich the Papists, and not, as it was pretended, to supply the King's necessities. Many the like schemes were set on foot to ruin and destroy the Protestants, and Sir *Robert Parker* divulged the secret in the coffee-house, *that they designed to starve one half of the Protestants, and hang the other : and that it would never be well till that were done*. The event shewed the sincerity of the first part of the design : For, no Protestant could, without the greatest difficulty, procure any bread or drink in the whole city of *Dublin*, twenty or thirty soldiers being placed about every baker's house, and obliging them to buy from themselves at what rate they pleased ; so that for two penny loaves they gave a shilling or eighteen pence. The Popish store-keepers also endeavoured to get all the corn in the kingdom deposited in the King's stores, and to sell none to the Protestants, but at the most extravagant price ; and this they in a great measure effected ; and had their reign continued until harvest, they would certainly have starved many, and drained all.

K. James found it very difficult to procure copper and brass sufficient to supply the mint ; on which account the braziers shops were at first pillaged, and afterwards the citizens kitchens of their brass furniture ; but even these not sufficing to answer the exigencies, into which the King had plunged himself, an order issued for coining money of white mixed metal, with a speck of *Prince's* metal fixed in the middle, which were ordered to be passed at the currency of five shillings, and a proclamation issued for the purpose.

WHILE this brass and copper scheme was carrying into execution, they, who became possessed of the valuable trash, endeavoured to part with it, by buying gold and silver, even at the most immoderate rates, inasmuch, that Guineas were sold at first for 3 *l.* 10 *s.* after for 4 *l.* and at length for 5 *l.* each, an ounce of silver at three crowns, and so proportionably for other species. But even this benefit (if it could be accounted any) was soon taken from them ; the King issuing a proclamation, reciting, “ That, whereas several covetous Persons, having a greater regard for
“ their private interest, than for the publick good, had given intollerable rates for gold and sil-
“ ver, to the great disparagement of the brass and copper money, he therefore commands all his
“ subjects, that they should not presume, under Pain of Death, to give any higher rate for any
“ Pistole or French Louis of Gold than thirty shillings in brass or copper money, and so in pro-
“ portion

1689.

Decemb, 1689.

March 28th
1690.

Feb. 28. 1689.

Braziers shops,
and kitchens,
pillaged for
copper and
brass.
April 21st
1690.June 15th
1690.

1689.



“ portion for other pieces of *French* or *Spanish* Gold, nor more than thirty-eight shillings of the like coinage for a Guinea, and so in proportion for any other piece of *English* Gold, nor for any crown-piece of silver more than seven and six-pence in brass or copper, and so in proportion for any other piece of silver.” This project of the brass money, and the seizure of Protestants goods, put a final period to all trade in *Ireland*; so that the country could not have subsisted another year, notwithstanding all the fine spun schemes of K. *James*'s wife council. The necessary charges of the army at this time amounted to eleven hundred thousand pounds a year, and the revenue of the kingdom in the best preceding times never to above three hundred thirty-two thousand; so that the subsidy of twenty thousand pounds a month granted by Parliament, and as much laid on the personal estates, and the benefit of trade, for three months by proclamation of the 4th of *February* 1689, by K. *James*'s sole authority, were all far short of answering that end, without taking the charges of the civil list into the calculation: The deficiencies therefore were of necessity to be made up out of the profits of the brass and copper coinage, and other infamous projects of the Council-board; one of which, contrived by Sir *Thomas Hacket*, was, to seize all feather-beds and other furniture, alledging, that they would be good commodities in *France*. This was the case of the Protestants of *Ireland*, when K. *William*'s victory at the *Boyn* set them free; and the world may judge, and must acknowledge they had more than sufficient reason to be rejoiced at his success, to receive with the utmost gratitude a prince, who came to restore not only their religion and liberties, but their lives and fortunes; and to renounce their obligations of fidelity and allegiance to K. *James*, who renounced them as subjects; and by designing and endeavouring their ruin, declared, in effect, that he would govern them no longer; and more expressly at his departure he freely allowed them to shift for themselves, and advised those about him, both at the *Boyn*, when he quitted the field, and the next morning in council at the castle of *Dublin*, to make the best terms they could, and quietly submit to the Conqueror, whom he declared to be a merciful Prince. But these things are here anticipated, and we must return to the affairs of other parts

Was proclaimed against France by the Empire
Tind. p. 59.
March 1689.

By the Dutch.

By Spain.

By Brandenburg.

K. William pressed to enter into the Alliance.

April 25.
The address of the Commons to him.

WHILST K. *James* was pursuing these violent measures, K. *William* was consulting the general good of *Europe*, and endeavouring to check the exorbitant power of *France*. The Diet of *Ratisbon*, incensed at the *French* King's violation of the Peace of *Nimeguen* of 1678, and of the twenty years truce of 1684, by his sudden invasion of the Empire in 1688, as well as at the cruel devastations of the *Palatinate*, unanimously resolved to make a vigorous war “ upon the Enemy, not only of the Empire, but of all Christendom; and even greater than the *Turk* himself, with whom he was joined in a League against the Emperor.” The *Dutch* had in some measure proclaimed war against *France* by their Manifesto published *October* 28th 1688, containing their reasons for assisting the Prince of *Orange* in his expedition to *England*; which was followed on the 9th of *March* with a formal declaration of war. On the 3d of *May* this year, *Spain*, provoked at the *French* King's unjust declaration of war of the 15th of *April*, ordered the Marquis of *Castanaga*, Governour of the *Netherlands*, to proclaim war against him, as the common disturber of Christendom. The Elector of *Brandenburgh* also came into the same measures on the 13th of *April*, and sent an Envoy extraordinary to compliment K. *William* and Q. *Mary* upon their accession to the Crown. In this situation of affairs, the Emperor's Envoy, the *Spanish* Ambassador, and the *Dutch* Ministers, earnestly pressed the King to declare war against the common Enemy, especially as he had openly espoused the cause of K. *James*, whom he had sent into *Ireland* with a considerable body of *French* Forces. Besides the reasons of gratitude to those Princes, who had favoured his expedition into *England*, not for the security of the Protestant Religion, the chiefest of them being Roman Catholics, but principally to curb the growing power of *France*, the King was attentive to their interests, and willing to yield to their solicitations. But he knew the temper of an *English* Parliament too well to engage in an expensive war without their consent; and therefore, having informed the Houses of K. *James*'s design to defend himself in *Ireland*, and of his landing there, they unanimously voted an address, “ expressing their earnest desire, that he would take into consideration the destructive methods taken of late by the *French* King, against the trade, quiet, and interest of *England*; and particularly the present invasion of *Ireland*, and supporting his Majesty's rebellious Subjects there; not doubting, but that through his wisdom, the alliances already made, with such as might alter be concluded, would be effectual to reduce that King to such a condition, that it might not be in his power for the future to violate the peace of Christendom, nor prejudice the trade or prosperity of *England*. And they humbly besought his Majesty to rest assured, that when he should think fit to enter into a war against *France*, they would give him such assistance in a Parliamentary way, as might enable him to support and go through with the same.”

THE King took this mark of their confidence very kindly, and told them, “ That he should endeavour by all his actions to confirm them in it. That his own ambition should never engage him in a war, that might expose the Nation either to damage or expence; but that in the present case he looked on the war so much already declared, in effect, by *France* against *England*, that it was not so properly an act of choice, as an inevitable necessity in their own defence; that as he had ventured his life, and all that was dear to him, to rescue the Nation from what it suffered, he was ready still to do the same for preserving it from all its Enemies; and that

“ they

“ they might rely on him, that no part of what they should give should be diverted to any other use.”

1689.

It became a Prince, whose greatest Glory was his being the support of the Protestant interest, to cast an eye of compassion upon those, who had abandoned their possessions and various occupations in France, upon the score of Religion; with that view therefore, the same day he issued a Proclamation, “ for encouraging French Protestants to transport themselves into England; promising them, not only his Royal Protection, but that he would so aid and assist them in their several occupations, as might make their being in the Realm comfortable and easy to them.” This wise step was generally applauded by the English, not only as an act of tenderness for their persecuted Brethren, but as it shewed a regard to the true interest of England; the People justly considering, that the kind entertainment Q. Elizabeth gave the Walloons, whom the inquisition had driven out of the Low Countries, had vastly improved the wollen and silken manufactures of England; and that the Dutch daily increased in riches and strength by their favour to the French refugees, some of whom were wealthy Merchants, and the rest either industrious Artificers, or experienced Officers and Soldiers, who would cheerfully venture their lives in defence of the Protestant Religion, and of those States which afforded them protection. At the same time the King issued another Proclamation, “ prohibiting the importation of all goods and commodities whatsoever of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France.”

Proclamation for encouraging French Protestants.

Not long after, the French Papists, seeing the countenance given to the Protestants of their Nation, grew very insolent, publickly traducing the Government, and dispersing several libels and seditious papers. The House of Lords resenting their audacious behaviour, and suspecting they might proceed to more dangerous attempts, addressed the King, “ to prohibit any French Papist from appearing in Whitehall, St. James’s, or St. James’s Park, and to order all French Papists, who were not Housholders, nor Merchants, to leave the Kingdom in six weeks, and all others in six months, under pain of being prosecuted as alien Enemies.” The King was of a different opinion; and though he first answered, that he would speedily give order therein, yet a few days after the Lord Chamberlain acquainted the House, “ that the King finding upon further consideration, that to banish all French Papists might be disadvantageous to the Nation, they trading to Countries in alliance with his Majesty; and besides, having promised to protect them, whilst they lived peaceably, he thought fit to suspend the issuing the Proclamation, until he asked their Lordships further opinion in that matter.” The Peers upon this message left the affair to the King’s discretion, many of them having heard his Majesty often declare, that he came over to deliver the Protestants, and not to persecute the Romanists. And indeed, not only Foreigners, but English Papists, were treated with so much clemency, that they were really gainers by the Revolution, not only in being exempted from those publick appearances, which in the late Reign had been very expensive to them, but even in the protection of their Persons and Estates from the fury of the People, to which they would in great part have been sacrificed, had K. William connived at it: And it was by this policy and forbearance that in time he established his Throne in the hearts of his People, and cemented a Government, which he found much disjointed.

Insolence of French Papists

Address of the Lords for banishing them.

The King’s reason for not concurring.

The King being assured of the assistance of the Commons, acquainted the Lords with his intention of speedily declaring war against France; whereupon they unanimously resolved to assist him therein to the utmost of their power: And the same day war was solemnly proclaimed against the French Monarch. The King had just before made a treaty with the States-General, by which a joint fleet of fifty English, and thirty Dutch Men of war, besides frigates and fire-ships, was to be fitted out for one year, to be divided into three Squadrons, one to serve in the Mediterranean, a second in the Irish seas and channel, and the third, consisting only of frigates, to cruise between Dover and Calais, as far as Yarmouth on one side, and Walcheren in Zealand on the other.

War declared against France

May 7th

The King had on the first of May given the Royal assent to an act “ for raising money by a Poll-tax, and otherwise, towards the reducing of Ireland, and for preventing of doubts and questions relating to the collecting the publick revenues.” A Proclamation also issued for calling home Seamen, and prohibiting them to serve under foreigners; and strictly commanding others not to desert his Majesty’s service.

Act for raising money by a Poll Tax.

The same day, May 1st, the war was more effectually declared by an engagement between the English and French Fleets in Bantry-Bay, on the southern coast of Ireland. Admiral Howland having received intelligence, that K. James was landed in Ireland, hastened to that coast with the strength he could possibly collect, in hopes to intercept his convoy on their return, commanding the remainder of his fleet to follow him, and, for dispatch, to sail singly, as they were ordered, without waiting for one another; and he appointed the rendezvous on the coast of Ireland, 20 leagues west of Scilly. He came before Cork the 17th of April with only twelve ships of war, one fire-ship, two yachts, and two smacks; and was then informed, that K. James, having been conducted by 22 ships from France, had landed at Kingsale on the 12 of March. This induced him to cruise before Brest, and then in the Soundings; but not meeting the ships, he returned to the Irish coast on the 29th of April, and discovered in the evening, near Kingsale, a fleet of forty-four sail, of which he lost sight the next day. But judging them to be gone westward, he bore away

of the battle of Bantry Bay. See Burn v. 2 p. 12.

1689. away, with the wind easterly, for *Cape Clear*, and in the evening saw them standing in for *Bantry Bay*; before which he lay until morning, and then stood towards them, having increased his strength to 22 ships of war, 8 whereof were third rates, 10 fourths, 2 fifths, and 2 tenders. The *French* fleet consisted, according to the *English* Historians, of 28 sail, according to their own accounts only of 24 sail, namely of 15 third, and 9 fourth rates. Upon sight of the *English* ships the Enemy got under sail; and when *Herbert* had with difficulty worked up within two miles of them, they bore down on him in a very orderly line, and one of their ships being within Musquet-shot of the *Defiance*, which led the Van, they two began the Fight, and were followed by the rest as soon as possible. The *English* Admiral endeavoured to gain the wind, or at least to engage closer than the *French* seemed willing to do; but finding neither of them practicable, and that it was not adviseable, under such disadvantages, to maintain so unequal a Fight, he stretched off to sea, to endeavour to gain the Wind, and to get the ships into a regular line. But the caution of the *French* in bearing down prevented him; so that continuing the Fight upon a stretch until about five in the afternoon, the *French* Admiral tacked, and stood in towards the shore; and as the *English* ships had suffered so much in their masts and rigging, that above one half were unfit for further action, so doubtless the *French* received considerable damage. How far the *French* Admiral was restrained by orders is not known; but it is certain he made very little use of the greatest advantage. For, as he had the wind, so he had a greater force. Considering therefore all circumstances, and that most of the *English* ships were ill manned, they came off better than could be expected; having no more than ninety four Men killed, and two hundred and seventy wounded, *George Aylmer* of the *Portland* being the only Captain slain in the action. Admiral *Herbert* repaired to his rendezvous, hoping to meet such an additional strength, as might have enabled him to proceed in search of the *French*; but being disappointed, he returned to *Spithead*. The *French* assumed the honour of the day in this drawn battle; and rejoicings were made through all *France*.

Quincy's Hist.
toire Militaire

A Fortnight after the King went to *Portsmouth*, both to hasten the refitting of the Fleet, and to distribute rewards to the Officers and Soldiers, who had distinguished themselves in the Engagement. Admiral *Herbert* was declared Earl of *Torrington*, Captain *John Ashby*, Commander of the *Defiance*, and Captain *Cloudesly Shovel* of the *Edgar*, received the honour of Knighthood, and each Seaman a gratuity of ten shillings, which amounted to the sum of two thousand six hundred pounds. Besides this donative to the living, the King's Bounty extended to the relicts of those who had lost their lives in his and their Country's service.

Parliamentary
affairs.

THE Remainder of the Session of Parliament was chiefly employed in raising supplies for the reduction of *Ireland*, and the war with *France*; in reversing attainders and Judgments passed in the two last Reigns; and in enquiring after the authors of the late illegal proceedings, and the present misconduct of affairs (V).

Tind. p. 64.

A Committee appointed in relation to the state prisoners made their report of what they found concerning *Graham* and *Burton*, the two wicked Solicitors of the illegal prosecutions in the late reigns, in which they had wasted many thousand pounds of the publick revenue. They found also Sir *Robert Wright*, late C. Justice, concerned in all the cruelties done in the West after *Monmouth's* invasion, that he was one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and guilty of great enormities in the affair of *Magdalene College*, and one of the Judges who gave judgment in the case of *Hales*, "that the King might legally dispense with the statutes of the kingdom." They also reported the case of the late Lord *Jefferies*, whose crimes were so well known to all the world, that there was no occasion for other evidence. He had been the prime instrument in all the arbitrary proceedings of the late reign; but escaped the punishment due to his crimes by dying in the Tower on the 18th of *April* this year, having, as it was said, hastened his death by drinking spirituous liquors. Whilst he continued a prisoner there, he was visited by Dr. *John Scott*, the celebrated author of the *Christian Life*, who urged him to improve his present situation by a serious review of his past life. He expressed great concern upon the occasion; but with regard to one part of his conduct, which had exposed him to most censure, namely, his behaviour in the West after the defeat of *Monmouth*, he declared, that how cruel soever his proceedings might be thought, they had by no means come up to the severity which K. *James* expected from him, he being extremely displeas'd with him on that account. We are told that Dr. *Scott* gave this relation to Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, afterwards Master of the Rolls.

Tind. Ibid.

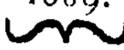
AFTER the Parliament had examined the illegal proceedings of the late reign, and enquired into their authors, they proceeded to canvass the miscarriages of the present. The Lords having

Tind. p. 62.

(V) The supplies now granted were 600000*l.* for the maintenance of the Forces to be employed in *Ireland*, and 700000*l.* towards the charge of the Navy; for raising which sums an additional excise of 9*d.* a barrel was laid upon all Beer, Ale, and other Liquors (which by a Committee appointed for that purpose was estimated at 1200000*l.*) And a tax was voted upon all Ground rents for buildings erected on new Foundations since the 25th of *March* 1660 within the bills of Mortality, except such as lay within the walls of the City; and an estimate was ordered to be taken of them, and of the forfeited Estates; which latter, exclusive of *Bedfordshire* *Lincolnshire* and *Cardiganshire*, (from whence no returns had been furnished) were stated at 348000; but things were not yet ripe for an estimate of the ground rents. A Pole tax was also passed, and an aid upon lands of 12*d.* a pound. The friends to the Revolution, imagining the business would soon be at an end, returned to the Assessors the full value of their Estates, which hath been the standard in all subsequent Assessments.

addressed

addressed the King to put the Isles of *Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Scilly, Dover-castle,* and other places, into a posture of defence, and to disarm Papists; on the 15th of *June* impowered a Committee to look into the miscarriages of *Ireland*, and to send for persons and papers for their information. The Committee acquainted the House, that they could not come at a full discovery of the miscarriages in *Ireland* without a sight of the Minute-book of the Committee for *Irish* affairs to the 1st of *May* last. The Lords addressed the King for that purpose; and his Majesty's answer was, *that he would consider of it*; which obstructed the proceedings of the Committee a whole month. But, upon the Commons voting, "That those who had been the occasion of delaying the sending relief to *Ireland*, and had advised the King to defer giving leave to some Members of the House of Peers to inspect the Minute-book of the Committee for *Irish* affairs, were Enemies to the King and Kingdom." His Majesty acquainted both Houses, that he gave leave for a Committee of the upper House to inspect the book, according to their desire.

1689.

 A Committee appointed for the affairs of Ireland.

THE Commons, having considered the state of the nation, resolved to address his Majesty upon these heads. 1st, That there had been delays in the succours for *Ireland*. 2dly, That there were not sufficient preparations to transport the forces to *Ireland*; and 3dly, That several ships had been taken for want of guards and convoys. The delays of sending relief to *Ireland* being imputed to the Marquis of *Halifax*, the question was put, Whether it should be represented to his Majesty, that it was inconvenient to his affairs, that the Marquis of *Halifax* was of his Council? Which was carried in the negative.

ABOUT this time, certain treasonable papers and letters from *K. James*, some written with his own hand, and directed to divers persons in *London*, and the country, having been intercepted at *Liverpool*, and sent to Court, the King communicated them to the Parliament. Among other enigmatical expressions was contained that of *contraband goods ready to be shipped off, in order to run into such places, where they might not be seized by Custom-house Officers*. This discovered the design of an invasion, and Mr. *Hampden*, the Father, then Chairman of the Committee of the whole House, represented the imminent danger that threatened the Kingdom, and what difficulties the King lay under to prevent it, for want of money, and therefore moved for a further supply. This motion from a Privy Counsellor, at a time when the House was going to adjourn, was thought very impolitick, and not being seconded by any Member, not even by his own Son, occasioned some sharp reflections. Mr. *Garraway*, though well affected, said, "That they had given money enough for that year. That if they had thought there had been occasion for more, they would have prevented the King's demands: That it was not the want of money, but ill conduct, that caused the difficulties which the Government lay under: That the miscarriages in assisting the Protestants of *Ireland* had been of so ill consequence, that if they were not speedily remedied, the House would be obliged to take notice of them." Mr. *Howe* said, "their present dangers proceeded from their not addressing the King for removing his evil Counsellors." However, the House having taken the intercepted letters into consideration, resolved to address the King to secure all Papists of note, and to disarm and take away the horses from the rest; and a Bill was brought in, *for attainting several persons in rebellion against their Majesties*, which, however, was not finished this session.

AMONG many Acts made this session we shall now mention only two. One, *An Act for the relief of the Protestant Irish Clergy*; by which all Clergymen, who had been forced from their Country, and had benefices there, were enabled to hold any Benefice in *England*, without forfeiting their promotions in *Ireland*; but were obliged to resign their Ecclesiastical preferments in *England*, when restored to those they had been forced to relinquish. The other Act was for the raising 600,000 *l.* to reimburse the charges of the *Dutch* in the King's expedition to *England*. When the King came to give the Royal assent to this Bill, the Speaker took notice, "That it was little more than an age, since the illustrious Prince of *Orange*, the King's Great Grandfather, did, *by the assistance of the English*, redeem those provinces from the like oppressions; whence appeared how inseparable the interest of the two nations were." This was an artful reminding the *Dutch* of their former obligations to the *English*, and now highly pleased those, who were no friends to that people. After passing those laws on the 20th of *August*, the Houses adjourned to the 20th of *September*, and from thence to the 19th of *October*.

Act for reimbursing the charges of the Dutch.

THE Commons sent up a Bill to the Lords on the 9th of *May*, *for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and for settling the succession of the Crown*; to which the Lords added a proviso in favour of the Princess *Sophia*, Dutchess of *Hanover*. The King espoused this clause, and used his utmost endeavours to bring the Commons to a compliance, declaring in Council, that the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, desired it as well as himself; and the Lords warmly insisted on their proviso; but a party in the Commons stood as strongly in opposition to it, and several conferences passed without any effect. But Heaven interposed to terminate the difference by blessing the Princess of *Denmark* with a Son, who was baptized by the name of *William*, and declared Duke of *Gloucester*, the King, and the Earl of *Dorset* (on behalf of the King of *Denmark*) and the Marchioness of *Halifax* being Sponsors.

Burn. v. 2. p. 9
Tind. p. 37.

July 24th.
27th.

THE affairs of *Ireland* had been a continual subject of complaint during the session, and the dangerous condition of the Protestants there, with the necessity of a speedy relief, had been con-

The relief of Ireland delayed.
Tind. p. 66.

1689.

D. Schomberg labours to hasten the forces over.

But without effect.

Five thousand pounds a year settled on D. Schomberg. July 16th.

The forces sent to Ireland.

August 12th.

Gaz. No. 2482.

17th. Siege of Carrickfergus. Story's Contin p. 6. Description of it. Mr Dobb's descript. M.S.

Gaz. No. 2484

Taken by the Duke Story, ibid.

stantly represented by the King in his speeches, and urged by the Commons in their addresses. But, whatever was the cause, though K. James had been six months in Ireland; though the distresses of the Protestants were so well known, and the whole English nation impatient for their relief; yet no army had been hitherto sent thither. Commissions indeed were issued for raising 18 regiments of Foot, four of Horse, and one of Dragoons for that service; and the levies had gone on so successfully, that they were completed in less than two months. But the like dispatch was not used in providing transports, a train of artillery, and provisions; the latter being not only long in preparing, but very bad when they were provided. Mr. Harbord, Paymaster of the forces intended for Ireland, was also Purveyor of the provisions; so that these miscarriages were charged on him. Duke Schomberg, supreme Commander of the army, was very uneasy at the dilatory proceedings of the Managers of both transports and provisions, and, to obviate farther inconveniencies, laboured with Mr. Harbord to quit one of his employments, who, though unwillingly, was at length prevailed on to resign the Purveyorship, which was conferred on Mr. Shales. The Duke had proposed not to wait for the transports, but to march the forces directly to Port Patrick in Scotland, from whence it was but a few hours passage into Ireland. Had this advice been pursued, it would probably have saved two or three months, and thereby prevented the Rebellion of Dundee, relieved Londonderry, and hindered K. James from forming so strong an army, and the French from landing in Ireland. But this overture was opposed, as other measures were, for hastening the relief of that Kingdom. The House of Commons had given the Duke 100,000*l.* payable out of the civil list, which the King altered, by settling in lieu of it 5000*l.* a year upon him and his heirs, arising out of the revenue of the Post-Office, as a reward for his services, and a recompence for his loss of the like revenues in France and Germany. The Duke was introduced into the House of Commons to take his leave, and to thank them for their present: He was seated in a chair, covered, and after a short space, standing up, uncovered, told them, "That he had desired that honour, to make his acknowledgments for their great favours, and to take his leave of them, being now going to Ireland, where he should freely expose his life in the King's service, and theirs." To which the Speaker replied, "That the services done by his Grace to the King and Kingdom were so great, they could never be forgotten: That the Commons were extremely satisfied, that the army was committed to his conduct, and that, at whatever distance he should be, they would have a particular regard for himself, and the army under his command.

At length, when the news arrived, that the siege of Derry was raised, and the domineering temper of the French, whom K. James had trusted with the chief command, had created great discontents among the Irish, most of the new levies began to be shipped off at Chester and Liverpool. On the 12th of August his Grace set sail with about 90 vessels, and near 10,000 horse and foot, steering directly towards Carrickfergus, and on the 13th, in the afternoon, arriving in that bay, anchored in Grooms-port harbour near Bangor, and landed on the County of Down side without opposition. He first sent out parties to scour the adjacent country, and get intelligence of the Enemy; and then marched to Belfast, which the Enemy had abandoned by retiring to Carrickfergus, and where he was joined by several, who durst not declare before. The army being sufficiently refreshed, he detached five Regiments of foot, supported by a party of horse, with some cannon and mortars, to invest Carrickfergus, garrisoned by two Regiments of foot under Colonel Charles Mac-Carthy More, the Governour, and Owen Mac-Carthy. The Town was encompassed with a wall and fosse, and defended by bastions according to the rules of modern fortification, but without any covered way. In it stands a strong citadel, surrounded with a very high stone wall, and fortified by two round towers, called half moons, at the land entrance, which serve to defend the gate; but the whole is quite irregular, without bastions or flankers, the contrivers having only followed the irregular curve of the rock, which is a precipice over the Sea near forty feet high, but to the land not exceeding twenty. This Town and Castle, if well defended, might have given some stop to the Duke's progress, especially as K. James had a much superior army in the field to march to the relief of it. Upon the first approach of these few regiments, the Enemy beat a parley; but the General not allowing their demands, the town was ordered to be attacked; and, on the 22d the trenches were opened, some batteries raised, and the siege carried on in form, while six ships battered it from sea, which made the besieged more eager to capitulate. But the Duke refusing them to march out with the usual ensigns of honour, which they insisted on, the siege was prosecuted with great vigour till the 26th, when considerable breaches being made, and all things prepared for a general assault, the garrison accepted what conditions the besiegers were pleased to grant, which were (1.) To march out with flying colours, arms, lighted matches, and their own baggage, by ten o'clock the day following. (2.) To avoid disorder, none to be admitted into the town, but such a guard as the General should send to one of the gates, to be delivered immediately, according to the custom of war. (3.) The garrison to be conducted by a squadron of horse to the nearest garrison of the Enemy. (4.) That nothing belonging to the Protestants or other Inhabitants be carried out of the town. (5.) That the Governour deliver all cannon, arms, munition, and victuals into the hands of such Commissary, as the General should appoint, the next day. (6.) The garrison to pay all debts to the Inhabitants of the Protestant Religion, and to restore what had been taken from them. (7.) A safe conduct to be allowed

a. Dundalk
 b. Bridge
 c. great Camp
 d. Artillery

e. Battalions of Guards
 f. Carbons Regiment
 g. English Dragoons
 h. Inniskillen foot

Plate 9

The English Camp near Dundalk

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i. Inniskillen Horse
 k. Inniskillen Dragoons
 l. Retrenchments
 m. Batteries

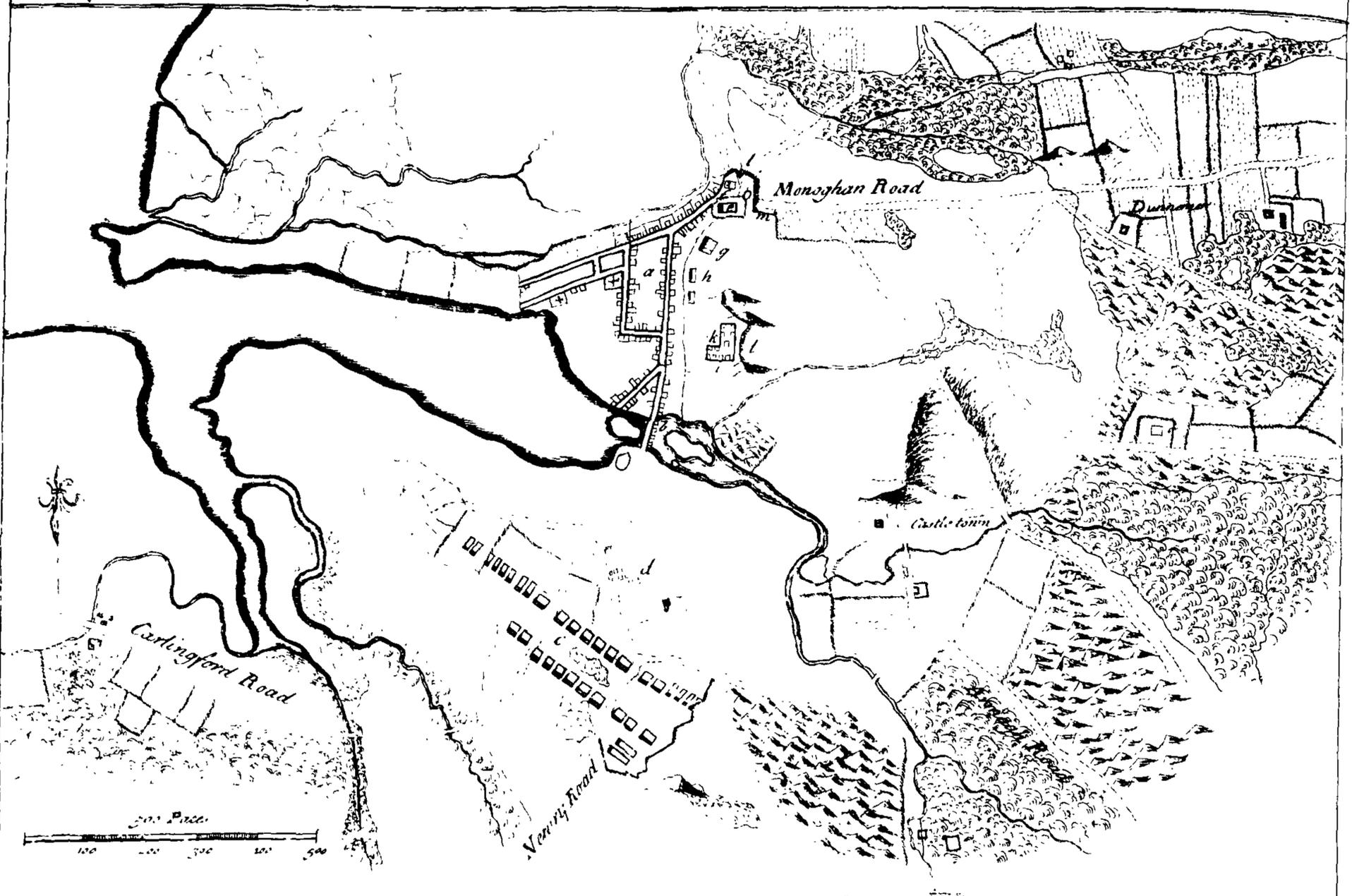
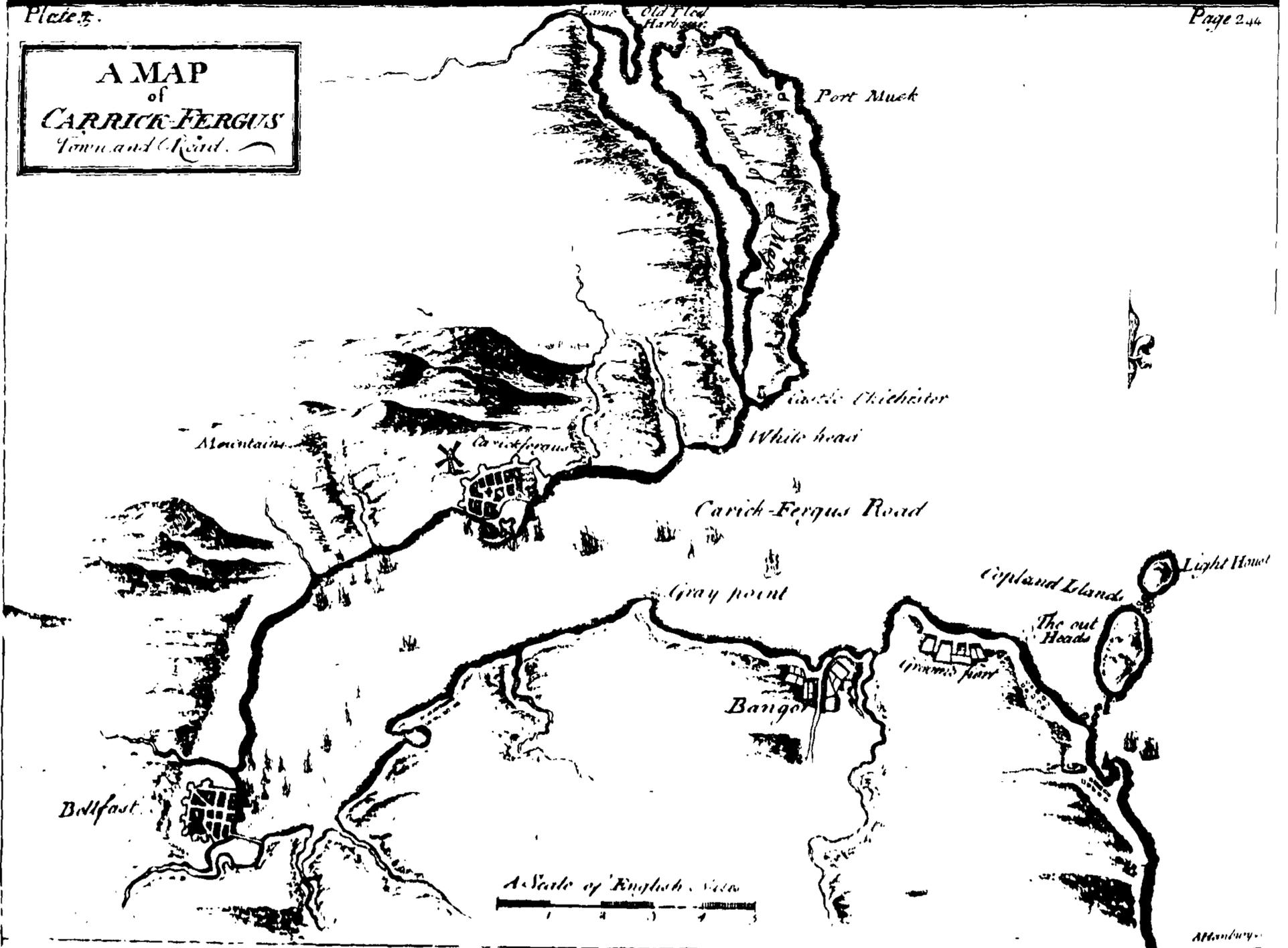


Plate 15

Page 244

A MAP
 of
CARRICK-FERGUS
 Town and Road.



IN this situation were the affairs of *Ireland* when the King arrived there. The day following his Majesty was attended by the Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of those parts, and presented with an address of congratulation by *Dr. Walker*, in the name of the Episcopal Clergy, introduced by the Dukes *Schomberg* and *Ormond*; and with another from the several Presbyterian Ministers; both which he received very graciously.

1690.
Address to the King.
Tind. p. 89.
Story's Hist. 66.
Plate II. No. 11.

ON the occasion of these, and other addresses from several parts of *Ireland*, containing assurances of exposing their lives and fortunes for the defence of their Religion and Liberty, a Medal was struck representing the Bust of *K. William* armed, with the usual inscription. The reverse, *Phaeton*, the symbol of *France*, setting the earth on fire. *Neptune*, arising from the sea half dried up, addresses his complaints to *Jupiter* (emblem of *K. William*) appearing above in a cloud, and armed with thunder bolts; on another side, *Ireland* kneeling in a supplicating posture demands aid; and over the whole this Inscription, *Nisi tu, quis temperet Ignem?--who but you can extinguish these fires?*

ON the 17th of *June* five *English* regiments arrived in the *Thames* from *Flanders*, and were appointed to relieve the two battalions of the first regiment of foot guards ordered to march to reinforce the army in *Ireland*; which however did not come time enough to have a share in the honour soon after obtained on the banks of the *Boyn*. The forces also posted at *Hightlake*, *Whitehaven*, and *Kirkudbright*, in the shire of *Galloway* in *Scotland*, were embarked, and sailed on the 18th, and arrived safe in *Ireland* the day following. The same day the Secretary at War, by the King's orders, made out a list of all the General Officers then in *Ireland*, which I give in the Appendix, in regard *Mr. Story* hath furnished a different list for the same year, though probably on some subsequent day, after all the troops appointed for the service of *Ireland* had arrived.

Corresp. No. xvi, xvii, xviii
Ibid. xix.
Ibid. xx.
Story's Con. p. 38.
Append. No. 39.

HAVING moved from *Lisburn* to *Lilleshorough*, on the 10th of *June* he issued a warrant for granting a pension of 1200 *l.* a year to the Presbyterian Ministers of the North of *Ireland*, wherein he takes notice of *their loyalty*, and *good affections*, *the losses they had sustained*, and *their constant labour to unite the hearts of others in zeal and loyalty towards him*; and he ordered the said pension to be paid to Trustees therein named quarterly by the Collector of the Customs in the port of *Belfast*. This pension was afterwards inserted in the Civil List, and made payable out of the Exchequer. The same day, though dated from his Court at *Belfast*, his Majesty issued strict orders against plundering or oppressing the obedient Subjects, and for the peaceable conduct and behaviour of the army both in quarters and on their march. I have set forth this order at length in the Appendix, as it exhibits his Majesty's great care in shewing the good effects of his protection, as much as was possible to be had amidst the distractions of war; to which I have annexed the rules and orders appointed by the King to be followed in the march of the army, and the precedence to be observed in taking quarters by the General and other Officers, a matter tending greatly to keep peace and order among all ranks of the Soldiery. At this time the *Inniskillen* and *London-Derry* Regiments were put upon the same foot with the other forces, though their establishments were kept separate. But there was a third *London-Derry* Regiment of foot not then allowed upon the establishment, about which *Dr. Walker* was soliciting his Majesty's pleasure.

Privy Seal C. C. 19th June 2 W.M.
Pat. C. II. 28 Sept. 30. W. M.
Corresp. No. xxii.
Append. No. xl.

WHILST these regulations were making a detachment was the same day ordered to march from *Newry* under Captain *Francis Gore* to reconnoitre the country, and discover what condition the roads and bridges were in for the safe passage of the army, artillery, and waggons. In this excursion a party of the Enemy's foot were found posted in two forts near *Four-mile-house*, who, as soon as they saw the *English* Dragoons advance, fired a few shot, and retreated to a house still more westward of the further bridge, which was well lined with foot, and a body of about 50 horse, who gave the *English* several discharges, but to little purpose. Captain *Gore* had enough to do to restrain the ardor of the Dragoons and Grenadiers under his command, who would fain have attacked the Enemy within those old walls, which could not be done without the loss of a great many men, and therefore was not a justifiable attempt. On the return of this party to the Garrison they were met by 15 reformed and other Officers, who had come to their assistance, if there had been occasion; among whom was Ensign *Gillaspy*, who with two Dragoons of the rear-guard took 3 prisoners, among whom were two Dragoons in Brigadier-General *Maxwell's* regiment. One of these prisoners, *James Mac-Gee*, gave the following account of the numbers and situation of *K. James's* army, namely, "that *K. James* had 20,000 men incamped about *Bedloe's-Castle*, and that they expected that night 10000 *French*; that their artillery was not come up, but was expected in a day or two. That *K. James* was at *Dundalk*, and soon designed to remove towards *Armagh*, about which he heard the greatest number of the *English* army lay." The same Prisoner gave an account of as many regiments in the Enemy's service as he could recollect. (D)

Corresp. No. xix.
Corresp. No. xxi, xxxii.

numbered them, and shall refer to the numbers as I cite them; which may appear useless at present, in regard they are only in my own Hands. But perhaps these letters may some time or other be thought worthy of seeing the light; and then the references to them in numbers will verify the facts alledged out of them. The references to them will be thus, Corresp. No. &c.

(D) The Regiments mentioned by the Prisoner were *Tyrconnel's* two regiments of Horse and Dragoons. *Gordon O-Neil's* Regiment of foot. *Colonel Mac-Gillicuddy's* Regiment of foot. *Lord Dungan's* Regiment of Dragoons. *Col. Parker's* Regiment of Horse. *Brigadier Maxwell's* Regiment of Dragoons. *Lord Galmoy's* Regiment of Horse, and 8 other Regiments of foot, the names of whose Colonels he could not reckon.

1690.



His account must certainly be very defective; or K. James must have been infinitely reinforced between that time and the battle of the *Boyn*, fought 12 days after.

June 20th.

Append. No. xli.

THE day following the King published another very severe order against pressing horses and carts without an order first obtained under the Royal Sign Manual; and he lays down the punishments to be inflicted on offenders; which order he commanded to be read at the head of every regiment to take away all pretence of ignorance.

Corresp. No. xxiv.

Story's Cont. p. 31.

K. James's army (as appeared at this time by an intelligent Defenter, who came in to Col. *Gustavus Hamilton* at *Inniskillen*) amounted to about 40,000 Foot, and 6000 Horse and Dragoons, which is not far from the account given by Mr. *Story*; from whom nevertheless he differs in this respect, that besides the 46,000 in the field, K. James had 24000 more dispersed in Garrisons, but not half of them armed; whereas Mr. *Story* makes K. James's whole numbers in field and garrisons to amount to 50,271. K. James was now marching to encamp at *Cookstown*, near *Ardee*, in order to obstruct K. William's march towards *Dublin*; where no forces were left but a few Militia to keep the Protestant Inhabitants in awe, and where numbers of all sorts began to refuse the Brass-money; for which they were immediately thrust into Goals. People, as far as they could, avoided bringing provisions to the market there, choosing rather to keep them in their own hands, than dispose of them for such trash: Insomuch, that if this Defenter spoke truth, a quart of ale sold then at *Dublin* for 12 d. and a milch cow would yield 8 l. He also gave an account, that Col. *Lutterel*, and one, whom he calls, *Shane Shammer Bourke*, were marched from *Sligo* to join K. James; and that Sir *Teague O-Regan*, then lately knighted for his defence of *Charlemont*, was sent to supply the Government of that town.

Reviews his Army.

27th.

Marches to Ardee.

K. James informed of the King's landing.

Tind. p. 90.

THE King having some cautious advices proposed to him at *Hillsborough* by the General Officers, declared, "That he did not come to let the grass grow under his feet; but was determined to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour." He ordered therefore the whole army to encamp at *Loughbricklan*, where, upon an exact review, he found them to consist of 36000 *English*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Danes*, and *Brandenburghers*, all well appointed in every respect. From thence he marched to *Dundalk*, and, upon advice that the Enemy had abandoned *Ardee*, he immediately proceeded thither.

K. James and his Court had been so much elated with the magnified news of the debates and divisions in the *English* Parliament, and the distractions of the City of *London*, that they flattered themselves with the false hopes, that K. William dared not to leave *England*; and he had been six days landed, before they had any certain intelligence of his arrival; which they received from Captain *Farlow*, who commanded a party of 200 Foot and Dragoons sent to discover the Enemy; but in his march from *Newry* to *Dundalk*, on the 19th of *June*, fell into an ambuscade at *Four-mile-house* in *Newry* mountains.

Joins his army.

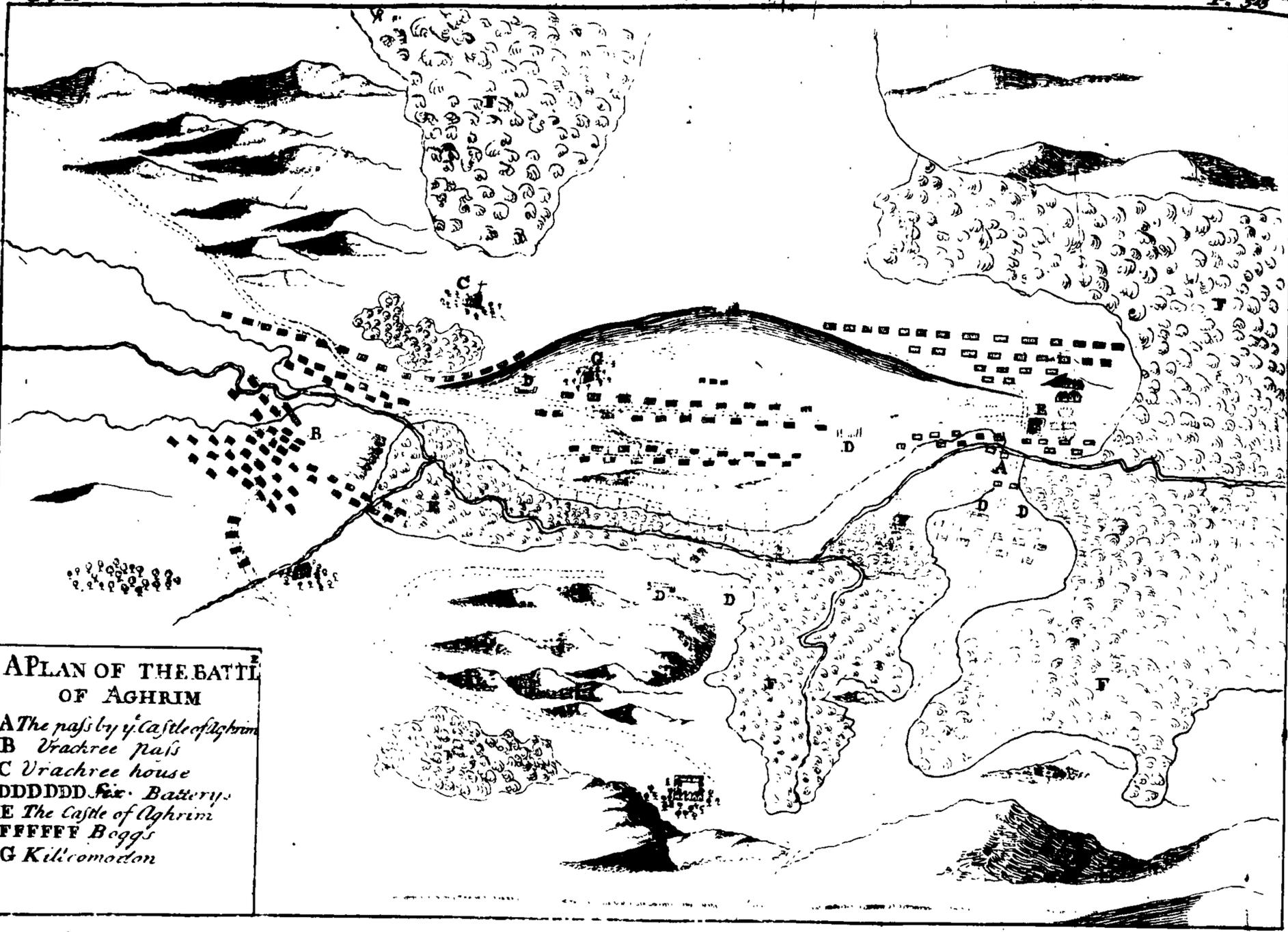
Holds a Council of War.

UPON this intelligence, K. James thought it time to move, and committing the guard of *Dublin* to the Militia under Col. *Simon Lutterel*, he marched out with about 6000 *French* foot (old experienced soldiers) to join the rest of his forces, which amounted to almost an equal number with K. William's, besides 15000 in Garrisons. After his army had joined, he held a Council of War, wherein both *French* and *Irish* were of opinion, that, though they had a very advantageous post on the *Boyne*, yet, their army being inferior in number, and every thing else, they should put too much to hazard by venturing a battle; and therefore proposed to strengthen their Garrisons, and march off to the *Shannon* with the horse, and a small body of foot, and maintain a defensive war, until they saw how matters went at sea. For, the *French* King had sent them assurances, that he would not only set out a large fleet, but that, as soon as the Squadron, which lay in the *Irish* seas to guard the transports, and to secure K. William's passage, should sail into the channel to join the grand fleet of *England*; he would send into the *Irish* seas a fleet of small frigates and privateers to destroy the King's transports. This scheme would have proved fatal, had it taken effect, and the execution seemed easy and certain: It would have shut up the King in *Ireland*, until a new transport fleet could be sent thither, which must have been the work of some months; so that *England* might have been lost before he could have repassed with his army, which the destruction of his transports must likewise have ruined; because his stores of bread and ammunition were still on board, and they sailed along the coast, as he advanced in his march, without a safe port to cover and secure them. The expectation of this fleet, promised to be sent to destroy the King's transports, induced K. James's Officers to propose the protracting of the war: But K. James, on the contrary, was positive, that they should stay and defend the *Boyn*. For he argued with great strength of reason, that if they abandoned *Dublin*, they would so lose their reputation, that the People would leave them, and capitulate, and all their friends in *England* and *Scotland* be dispirited. Therefore he resolved to maintain the post he was in, and seemed so pleased to think he should have one fair battle for his Crown, that many apprehended he was weary of the struggle, and even of life, and were afraid he would play the Heroe a little too much. He had indeed all the advantages he could desire; the river was deep, and rose very high every tide; and after those difficulties were surmounted, there was a morass to be passed, and behind it a rising ground. But notwithstanding these advantages, mistrusting the event, and conscious of the courage and resolution of his Competitor, he thought fit to dispatch Sir *Patrick Trant*, a Commissioner of the Revenue, to prepare a ship at *Waterford*, that, if defeated, he might secure his retreat to *France*.

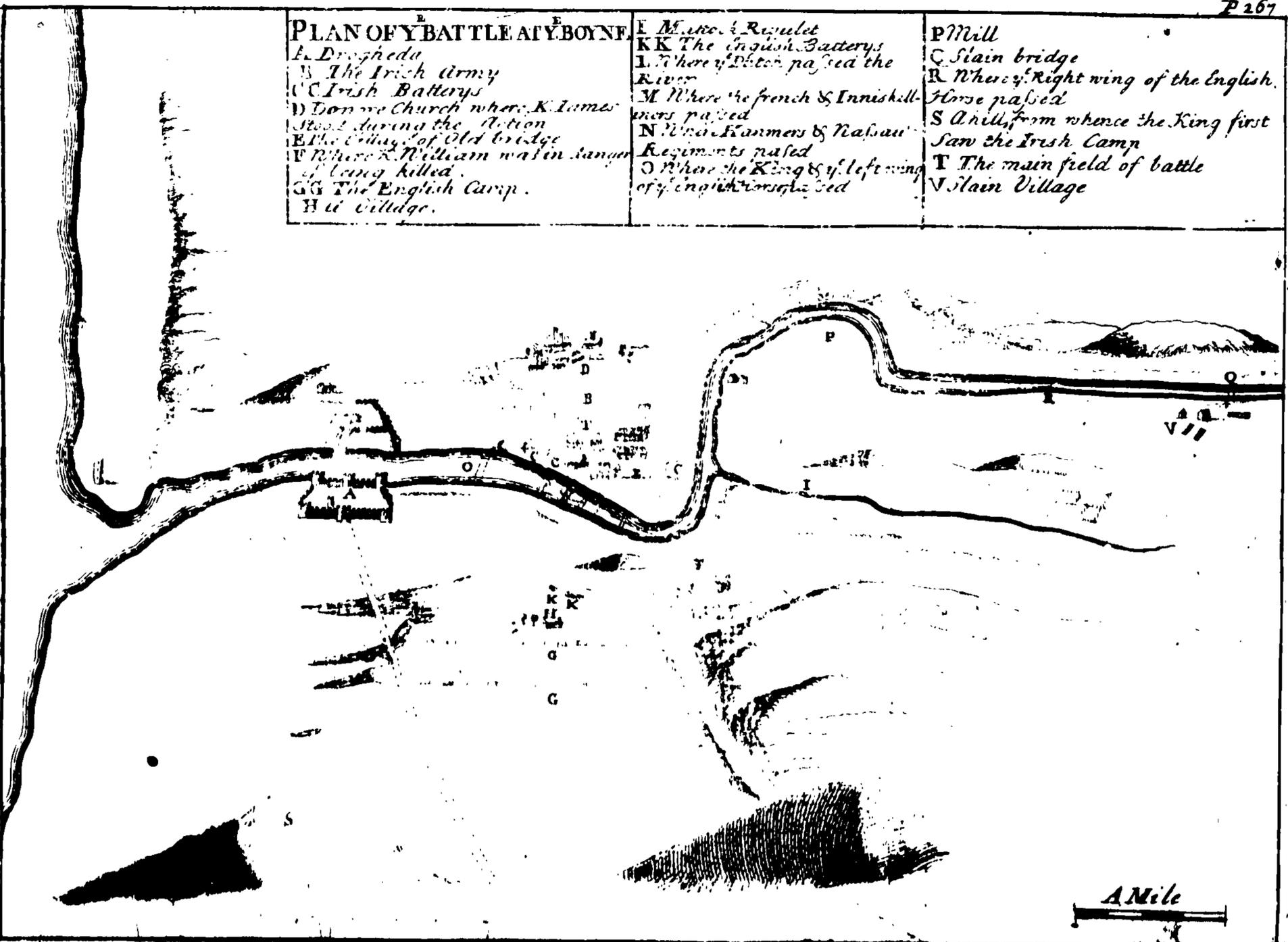
Resolves to defend the Boyne.

Burn. v. 2. 29.

KING



A PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF AGHRIM
 A The pass by y^e Castle of Aghrim
 B Urachree Pass
 C Urachree house
 D D D D D D Six Batterys
 E The Castle of Aghrim
 F F F F F F Bogs
 G Killcomadon



PLAN OF Y^e BATTLE AT Y^e BOYNE
 A Drogheda
 B The Irish Army
 C C Irish Batterys
 D Donore Church where K. James stood during the Action
 E The Village of Old bridge
 F Where K. William was in danger of being killed
 G G The English Camp
 H H Village
 I Mill
 K K The English Batterys
 L Where y^e Dutch passed the River
 M Where the french & Inniskilliners passed
 N Where Hanmers & Nassau's Regiments passed
 O Where the King & y^e left wing of y^e English crossed
 P Mill
 Q Slain bridge
 R Where y^e Right wing of the English Horse passed
 S A hill from whence the King first saw the Irish Camp
 T The main field of battle
 V Slain Village

A Mile

KING William being informed that the Enemy had repassed the *Boyn*, on the 30th of June 1690. ordered his whole Army to move by break of day in three columns towards the river, about four miles distant from them; and the advanced Guards of Horse, commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, moved in very good order, and by nine o'clock got within two miles of *Drogheda*. The King, who marched in the front of them, observing a hill to the north east of the Enemy, and west of the town, rode thither to take a view of their Camp, which lay extended along the river in two lines; where he held a long consult with the Prince of *Denmark*, the Dukes *Schomberg*, and *Ormond*, Count *Zolmes*, Major-General *Sgravenmore*, the Lord *Zidney*, and other great Officers, who all made their observations upon the Enemy. *Sgravenmore* seemed to despise them, alledging they were but a handful of Men, as he could not reckon above forty six Regiments encamped. But the King justly answered, they might have a great many Men in the town, and that there was also a hill to the south west, beyond which part of their Army might be encamped, and concealed: However, added he, *we shall soon be better acquainted with their numbers*. There were several high reports in the *English* Camp of the numbers and strength of the Enemy, which Sir *Robert Southwell*, principal Secretary of State to *K. William*, affirmed to be false, and grounded his opinion upon the report of his Under-Secretary, Mr. *Richard Cox*, (afterwards Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*) through whose hands the business of intelligence passed. At that juncture, an Officer deserting from the *Irish* Camp told the King the disposition and number of the Enemy, in such magnified, and yet in so regular and plausible terms, that his Majesty was greatly disconcerted, and told Sir *Robert*, "he was certainly misinformed, and that the *Irish* Troops were more than he imagined." Sir *Robert* imparted the King's doubts, and the reasons of them, to Mr. *Cox*; who insisted on the truth of his intelligence, and in support of it desired the Officer might take a view of the *English* Camp. When he had surveyed it, he was asked, "What he computed the number of the *English* Forces to be? He confidently affirmed them to be more than double their real number. Whence his Majesty perceived he was a conceited ill gueffer, and expressed himself well pleased with the manner by which it was discovered.

FROM the hill, where the King had made his observations on the *Irish* Camp, he rode to the pass before the Village of *Old-Bridge*, and from the side of a bank, within Musquet-shot of the Ford, took a nearer view of their situation; and some time after proceeded two hundred paces up the river, near the west of their whole Camp. Whilst the Army was marching, he dismounted, and refreshed himself by sitting on a rising Ground about an hour; which the Enemy observing, they sent about forty Horse, who made a stand in a plowed field opposite to the King, and planted two field pieces at the corner of the hedge undiscovered. The King was no sooner remounted but they fired at him, and with the first shot, killed a Man and two Horses very near him. This ball was immediately succeeded by another, which, grazing on the bank, did in its rise slant on the King's right shoulder, took away a piece of his coat, ruffled the skin and flesh, and afterwards broke the cap of a Gentleman's Pistol. Mr *Coningsby*, (afterwards one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and Earl *Coningsby*) instantly rode up, and put his handkerchief upon the wound; whilst the King mounted again, and rode on, only saying, *there was no necessity the bullet should have come nearer*. The Enemy, perceiving some disorder among the King's attendants, concluded he was killed, and with a shout through their whole Camp, drew down several Squadrons of Horse to a plain towards the river, as if they intended to pass and pursue the *English* Army. The report of his death was carried presently to *Dublin*, and from thence to *Paris*, where the People were encouraged to express their joy by bonfires, and illuminations.

THE King, after his slight wound was dressed, remounted, and shewed himself to the whole Army, to dissipate their apprehensions. He continued on Horse-back, without the least concern, till four o'clock in the afternoon, when he dined in the field, and in the evening mounted again, though he had been up from one in the morning. About nine at night he called a Council of war, and declared his resolution to pass the river the next day; which Duke *Schomberg* at first opposed; but finding the King positive, advised, that part of the Army, Horse and Foot, should be sent that night towards *Slane-bridge*, which would in some measure have flanked the Enemy's Camp, rendered the passage either there, or in front, the easier, and have had this advantage, that by passing there, the Enemy would have been intercepted from the pass at *Duleek*, which afterwards, in the general rout, preserved their Army. This advice, which, if followed, would perhaps have ended the war in one Campaign, seemed at first to be relished; but being afterwards opposed by the *Dutch* Generals, Duke *Schomberg* retired to his tent, and not long after received the order of battle with discontent and indifference, saying, *It was the first that ever was sent him*. Lieut-General *Douglafs* was appointed to command the right wing of the Foot, and Count *Maignard de Schomberg* the Horse, who were ordered to march early towards *Slane bridge*, and other Fords up the river, to flank the Enemy, or to get between their Camp and *Duleek*, whilst a body of Foot were to force their way at the pass of *Old-bridge*.

ON the other side, *K. James*, having also called a Council, Lieut-General *Hamilton* advised him to send a party of Dragoons to a ford below *Drogheda*, which the *English* either knew not of, or did not regard; and eight Regiments towards the Bridge of *Slane*. *K. James* replied, he would send fifty Dragoons towards *Slane*, which justly amazed *Hamilton*, considering the importance of the place to be defended.

1690.
K. William
marches to-
wards the
Boyne.
June 30.

Takes a view
of the Enemy.

Mr. Cox's ob-
servations of
the number of
the Enemy.
Writers of
Irel. p. 210,
taken from
Memoirs in
the Custody
of Sir Richard
Cox.

The K. takes a
nearer view of
the Enemy.
Tind. p. 90.

Escapes being
killed.
Gaz. No.
2572.

Is wounded.

resolves to pass
the Boyne.

D. Schomberg's
advice slighted

The order of
Battle appoint-
ed.

K. James
neglects G.
Hamilton's
advice.

1690.

K William prepares for battle.

The State of the two Kings.

The Battle of the Boyne.

July 1.

Tindal *ibid.*

Story's cont.

p. 22.

Hist p. 78.

Life, K. W.

8vo. p. 269.

TOWARDS the close of the evening the cannon ceased on both sides, when K. *William* gave orders, that every soldier should be provided with a good stock of ammunition, and be ready to march by break of day, with a green bough or sprig in his hat, to distinguish him from the Enemy, who wore pieces of white paper in theirs. The word that night being *Westminster*, the King rode about twelve at night with torches quite through the camp, and then retired to his tent, impatient for the approaching day.

NEVER was a more memorable battle fought in this western part of the world, whether the Combatants, or the subject of their quarrel, be considered. Two Kings, in person, contended for the Crowns of three Kingdoms, upon whose success the fate of their respective allies, and consequently of all *Europe* depended. As to the expected event of this important day, though, like all other actions of war, it seemed doubtful, yet upon an examination of the advantages on both sides, there was room to conjecture, to which victory would incline. Both armies were animated by the presence of their Sovereigns, and both fought for their Religion; but K. *William* was at the head of many brave *Englishmen*, who, besides Religion, contended also for their Laws and Liberties, and were supported by *Dutch* and *Danish* veteran troops, strangers to fear, familiar with victory, and emboldened by plenty: Whereas, abating the *French* auxiliaries, K. *James's* army was chiefly composed of an undisciplined rabble, disheartened by defeats, and depressed by want. As for the Generals, not to mention the other Officers, there was as much disproportion between *Schomberg* and *Lauzun*, as between their respective Kings; so that the odds lay visibly on the *English* side, notwithstanding the advantageous situation of the *Irish* camp.

THE expected day being come, Lieut. General *Douglas*, about six in the morning, (*July 1st.*) at the head of the foot, and Count *Schomberg* of the horse, to the number of above 10,000 men, accompanied by the Lords *Portland* and *Auverquerque*, directed their march towards the bridge of *Slane*, which the Enemy observing drew out several bodies of horse and foot to oppose them. K. *William's* right wing was at first directed to pass at *Slane*; but, upon better information from the guides, several regiments were commanded to cross other fords between the camp and that place. When the horse approached the river, Sir *Neill O'Neill's* Regiment of Dragoons made a shew of opposing their passage; but being soon forced to retire with the loss of their Colonel, the *English* marched over without any difficulty, and advanced towards the Enemy's main body, drawn up in two lines. Hereupon *Douglas*, having dispatched an express to acquaint the King with his passage, drew up also in two lines; but having only six battalions of foot to twenty-four squadrons of horse, he sent for more foot, and in the mean time (by the Earl of *Portland's* advice, grounded upon the example of *Cæsar* at the battle of *Pharsalia*) he intermixed his horse and foot, squadron with battalion, for their greater security: But having received fresh supplies of foot, he altered that figure, and drew all the horse to the right, whilst his foot moved towards a bog on the left, which lay between them and the Enemy, and through which it was impossible for the horse to march. The *Irish* observing this motion, and that the foot took the bog, instead of charging them in it, they retreated hastily towards *Duleek*; but being vigorously pursued by Count *Schomberg*, numbers of them fell.

THOUGH the King was ignorant of what had passed between *Douglas* and the Enemy, yet supposing his men by this time had gained the passage of the river, he ordered three attacks to be made; the first at the ford of *Old-bridge*, where the *Irish* were advantageously posted, with the benefit of a slated house filled with soldiers. The *Dutch* blue-guards took the river here, waded through up to the middle amidst the Enemy's fire instantly drew up in two files, fired upon the *Irish*, and obliged them to abandon their intrenchments. But before the third battalion of that regiment had passed the ford, five battalions of the *Irish* advanced very boldly, within pistol shot, but were so warmly received, that they retreated with the loss of some men and one pair of colours. Upon this, the *Dutch* marched beyond the village, and repulsed a squadron of K. *James's* horse, that attempted to stop their progress.

Col. La Caillemote slain.

AT the same time a squadron of Lieut. General *Hamilton's* horse rode briskly to the brink of the river, to oppose the passage of Sir *John Hanmer's* and Count *Nassau's* regiments; and though they failed in the attempt, yet in their retreat falling resolutely upon the *French* foot, part of them broke through *La Caillemote's* and *Cambon's* regiments, which wanted pikes to resist their furious career. But the *Irish*, wheeling about through the village to rally their men, were intercepted by the *Dutch* and *Inniskillen* foot, and, after a stout resistance, were mostly cut to pieces. By this time, the *Dutch* guards being advanced into the open field, the *Irish* poured down upon them again in great numbers, and with redoubled fury; but the *Dutch* firmly standing their ground, and being reinforced by other regiments, the *Irish* were glad to retire; upon which, a fresh squadron of horse advanced to support them, but were vigorously repulsed by the *French* Protestants and *Inniskilleners*. In the first of these actions *La Caillemote* received his mortal wound, and, as he was carried by four soldiers to the *English* camp, encouraged his Countrymen, who were crossing the river, with these words, *A la gloire, mes Enfants, a la gloire.---To Glory, my Boys, to Glory.*

D. Schomberg and Dr. Waller killed.

IN the mean time, the *Danes* were led up to the left, and the brigades of *Hanmer* and *La Millioniere* to the right. The first were so valiantly attacked in front by *Hamilton's* horse, that they were obliged to give way, and some to repass the river. Duke *Schomberg* perceiving this disorder

and that the *French* Protestants were also left exposed without a Commander, passed the river to head them himself, in such a hurry, that he could not be persuaded by Monsieur *Foubert*, his *Aid de Camp*, to put on his armour. He was no sooner on the other side, but he encouraged them by this short harangue, *Allons, Messieurs, voila vos persecuteurs.---Come on, Gentlemen, see yonder your Persecutors*, pointing to the *French* Papists. He had scarce pronounced these words, when 15 or 16 of *K. James's* guards, who were returning full speed to their main body after the slaughter of their companions, and whom the *French* Refugees suffered to pass, thinking them to be of their side, fell furiously upon the Duke, and gave him two wounds in the head, which, however, were not mortal. The regiment of *Cambon* hereupon found their error, but committed a greater by firing rashly on the Enemy, by which means they shot the Duke through the neck, of which he instantly died; and *Monf. Foubert*, dismounting to relieve him, was shot in the arm. Not long after *Dr. Walker*, so famous for the defence of *Londonderry*, received a wound in the belly, which he survived but a few minutes.

THE King during all these actions might be said to be every where; since he directed all by his conduct: But now his courage was called upon to have a share in the honour of the day. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, passed the river with the left wing of the horse, at a ford within a mile of *Drogheda*, though with some difficulty, his horse being bogged on the other side, insomuch that he was obliged to dismount, till one of his attendants assisted him to extricate his horse and remount. As soon as the troops were over, and put into some order, the King drew his Sword (though the wound he had received the day before made the wielding of it uneasy,) and marched at their head towards the Enemy, who were advancing again in good order to attack the *English* foot now got over the pass, and boldly hastening towards the *Irish*, though double their number. When these two bodies were almost within musquet-shot, the Enemy discovered the King's horse moving towards them; at which they made a sudden halt, and retreated up a hill to the small village of *Donore*, about half a mile from the pass. The *English* pursued and came up with them at this village, where, resuming courage they faced about, and forced the horse to give ground, though headed by their King. His Majesty immediately rode up to the *Inniskilleners*, and asked them *what they would do for him?* their chief Officer telling them, it was the King that was doing them the honour to head them, they boldly advanced, and the King at their Head received the Enemy's Fire; after which, wheeling to the left, to bring up his own Men again, the *Inniskilleners*, through mistake, retired after him above an hundred yards. This caused the King to move to the left to head some *Dutch* Troops, who were advancing; while the *Inniskilleners*, growing sensible of their Error, went on again successfully to the charge. In this place, *Duke Schomberg's* Regiment of horse, composed of *French* Protestants, and strengthened by an unusual number of Officers, behaved with an undaunted resolution, like Men, who fought for that Kingdom, which had given shelter to themselves and their friends against their persecuting Countrymen. At the same time another party under *Lieut. General Ginckle* charged in a Lane to the left; but being soon overpowered by the *Irish*, were forced to give way. This being observed by a party of *Sir Albert Cunningham's* and *Levison's* Dragoons, they dismounted, and lined a hedge and a ruined house, that flanked the lane, and fired upon the Enemy. *Ginckle* continued in the rear, endeavouring to make his men maintain their Ground, and was in some danger from the *English* Dragoons; who, however, did a great piece of service by stopping the Enemy's bold advance; and the *Dutch* Horse rallying to the right, the Enemy, after half an hour's sharp dispute, were beaten back with considerable loss.

ON the other side, *Lieut. Gen. Hamilton*, finding that his foot did not answer his expectation, put himself at the head of the horse, which was likewise routed, and himself taken prisoner having received a wound in the head. When he was brought before the King, his Majesty asked, whether the *Irish* would fight any more? *Yes, Sir*, answered *Hamilton*, upon my Honour, I believe they will. When he pronounced the word, *Honour*, the King looked disdainfully at him, and turning about, repeated once or twice, *your Honour*, intimating, that his affirmation upon honour was not to be relied on, who had already forfeited it by siding with *Tyrconnel*; and this was all the rebuke his Majesty gave him for his breach of trust.

COUNT *Schomberg*, informed of his Father's death, pursued the Enemy with that zeal and spirit, which a noble resentment inspires, and drove them several miles beyond the village of *Duleek*, covering the Ground with their slaughtered troops: Nor did he desist, till the Earl of *Portland*, by the King's express command, obliged them to return to the place where the foot halted, and remained under arms all night.

THE King had reason to disregard *Hamilton's* affirmation, for no sooner was he taken, but the battle ceased on that side, and *Count Lauzun* represented to *K. James*, (who, during the whole action, stood with some squadrons of horse on the hill of *Donore*) how near he was being surrounded; adding, that he ought to think of nothing but a retreat, which he doubted not to make good with the many brave Officers then about him, and the remains of his *French* and *Swiss* troops. *K. James*, well inclined to take this advice, marched off to *Duleek*, attended by the regiment of *Sarsfield*, and from thence in great haste to *Dublin*; whilst *Count Lauzun*, *Sheldon*, and other Officers, disposed all things for a retreat, which they performed in very good order.

1690.

Gaz. No:
2573.K. William
passes the
River and
heads the
horse.Heads the In-
niskillen foot.Lieut General
Hamilton
taken prisoner.Count Schom-
berg revenges
his father's
death.K James re-
tires to Dub-
lin.

1690.

Loss on both
Sides.

Account of
Duke Schom-
berg.

K. James's whole loss was generally computed at 1500 Men; though some reckon it not to exceed half that number, among whom were the Lords *Carlingford* and *Dungan*, Sir *Neill O'Neill*, and the Marquis of *Hocquincourt*: Several prisoners were taken, of whom Lieut. General *Hamilton* was chief, who behaved with great courage, and kept the victory in suspense till he was taken. On K. *William's* side fell about five hundred, others say much fewer; an inconsiderable loss for so important a victory, had not the renowned Duke *Schomberg* made one of the number.

THIS great man was descended of a very antient and noble Family in the *Palatinate*; and was the Son of Count *Schomberg* (slain at the battle of *Prague* in *Bobemia* in 1620,) by his first wife, an *English* Lady, daughter of Lord *Dudley*, and was born about the year 1608. Forced by the calamities of his country to abandon it, the Duke retired to *Holland*, where he served first in the army of the *United Provinces* under *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*, and after became the particular confident of his son *William II*, on whose death in 1650, he engaged in the service of *France*, and gained so high a reputation, that next to the Prince of *Conde* and Marshal *Turenne*, he was esteemed the best General there; though, on account of his firm adherence to the Protestant Religion, he was not raised for a considerable time to the dignity of Marshal. In *November* 1659 he offered his service to K. *Charles II*. to aid his restoration to the throne of *England*; and the year following the Court of *France*, being solicitous for the interests of *Portugal* against the *Spaniards*, sent him to *Lisbon*, and in his way he passed through *England*, in order to concert measures with K. *Charles* for the support of *Portugal*. He advised that King to set up for the head of the Protestant Religion, which would keep the Princes of *Germany* dependent, make him Umpire of their affairs, and by gaining him great credit with the *Hugonots*, keep *France* in continual fear of him. He advised him also to employ also such military men, as had served under *Cromwell*, whom he thought the best officers he had ever seen, and above all, to keep *Dunkirk*, which would be a check both upon *France* and *Spain*. But in every particular his council was rejected. After his arrival in *Portugal* he commanded the *Portuguese* army with such success, that *Spain* was forced to make peace with them, and to own the House of *Braganza* lawful heirs to that crown, for which eminent service he was created a Grandee of that kingdom, and Count of *Mertola*, with the grant of a pension of five thousand pounds sterl. to him and his heirs. In 1672 he commanded the *French* armies in *Catalonia*, and in 1676 was left by the *French* King, upon his return to *Paris*, commander of his army in *Flanders*; soon after which he obliged K. *William*, then Prince of *Orange*, to raise the siege of *Maestricht*, and, though a Protestant, had the baton of Marshal of *France* conferred on him. But when the persecution and suppression of the reformed religion began in that kingdom in 1685, he desired leave to return into his own country, which was denied him, and all he could obtain was a licence to go to *Portugal*. When he went thither, though he had preserved that Nation from the yoke of *Castile*, yet the *Inquisition* represented to the King the protecting an Heretick in so odious a light, that he was forced to send the Marshal away. He retired to *England*, and passing through *Holland*, entered into a particular confidence with the Prince of *Orange*, and being invited by the Elector of *Brandenburgh* to *Berlin*, was made Governour of *Prussia*, and constituted Generalissimo of his armies. He was also treated by the young Elector with the same regard his Father had expressed for him, and in 1688 was sent by him to *Cleves* to command the troops raised by the Empire for the defence of *Cologne*. When the Prince of *Orange* was preparing for his expedition into *England*, the Marshal obtained leave of the Elector to accompany him; upon whose advancement to the throne, he was created a Baron, Earl, Marquis, and Duke. He was a man of great calmness, application, and conduct, and thought much better than he spoke, of true judgment, exact probity, and of an humble and obliging temper. He had a thorough experience of the world, knew men and things better than any man of his profession ever did, and was as great in Council as at the head of an Army. In his declining years his memory was much impaired, but his judgment remained true and clear to the last. He was courteous and affable; and yet had an air of grandeur that commanded respect. He was eighty-two years of Age; and, as Monsieur *Caillemote* had followed him in all his fortunes, so did he in his Death, not long surviving his Wounds.

K. William's
Conduct during
the Battle.

Both Kings
condemned.

K. *William* received no hurt in the action, though he was in the height of it, and that a Cannon Ball took away a piece of his Boot. His Majesty acted the part of the greatest General; he chose the Field, disposed the attack, drew up the Army, charged the Enemy several times, supported his Forces when they began to shrink, and behaved throughout with that conduct, courage, resolution, and presence of mind, and was such a poize for inclining Victory to his own side, that the *Irish* themselves declared, "that if the *English* would change Kings, they would fight the battle "over again." However, both Kings have been equally blamed; the one for not improving the advantage of his victory, and the other that of his retreat. The Writers in favour of K. *James* say, that K. *William* might have marched directly to *Dublin*, a place open and unfortified, and prevented the *Irish* from embodying any more, and from securing *Limerick* and *Galway*, and several other important places. That he was also guilty of an oversight in not sending immediately after the battle a detachment of ten thousand men towards *Athlone* and *Limerick*, being as near those places, as the enemy was at *Dublin*; for if that had been done, *Limerick* and *Galway*, terrified by the loss of the battle, would certainly have received the Conquerour. But the King had good reasons for what he did; he knew the *French* fleet was hovering about the

English

English coast, and therefore thought it no policy to divide his army, or draw them from the Sea, whence he had his support. And as K. *James's* losses were very inconsiderable, he might have easily rallied his troops, and by taking the advantage of several passes between the *Boyne* and *Dublin*, have had another day for it. The Partizans of K. *William* censure K. *James* for leaving *Ireland* so precipitately; and blame his Generals for not collecting the remains of a defeat, which cost them but a few Men.

THE first news that reached *Dublin* was, that K. *James* had got the victory, that *Schomberg* was killed, and K. *William* taken Prisoner.---Afflicting news to the poor insulted and suffering Protestants! The considerable Men of whom were confined in Prisons in many parts of the town, and could see no end of their miseries, if this news had proved true. But towards night such as were at liberty saw, and soon reported their sentiments to the Prisoners, that they observed several Officers arrive in town in great disorder and confusion, some wounded, and all with looks inexpressive of victory; from whence they drew better Omens,

ABOUT nine o'clock K. *James* himself arrived at *Dublin* in great disorder, escorted by about two hundred Horse. Lady *Tyrconnel* met him at the Castle Gate, and after he was up stairs, asked, what his Majesty would eat for supper? He replied, by relating what a breakfast he had got, and told her, he had but little stomach for supper. The next morning he assembled the Magistrates and Council of the City, and told them, "That his Army in *England* having made a total defection from him, when he had the greatest occasion for their service, he retired to *France*, where he was kindly received by K. *Lewis*, and had all the assurances imaginable of being re-established on his Throne. That some time after he came to *Ireland*, and found all his *Roman-Catholic* Subjects as well equipped and prepared to defend his cause, as their ability would bear. And though he had been often told, that when it came to the touch, they would not bear the brunt of a battle, he could never credit the same till that day, when having a good Army, and all preparations fit to engage a foreign Invader, he found the fatal truth of what he had been so often cautioned about; and, though the Army did not desert him, as they did in *England*, yet, when it came to the trial, they basely fled the Field, and left it a spoil to his Enemies; nor could they be prevailed upon to rally, though the loss in the whole defeat was but inconsiderable; so that henceforward he determined never to head an *Irish* Army, and now resolved to shift for himself, as they themselves must do. That it had been often debated, in case such a Revolution should happen, *Whether, upon deserting the City of Dublin, the same might not be fired?* He did therefore charge them on their allegiance, that they should neither rifle it by plunder, nor destroy it by fire, which in all Kingdoms would be judged very barbarous, and must be believed to be done by his orders; and if done, there would be but little mercy to be expected from an enraged Enemy." And he concluded, "that he was necessitated to yield to force; but would never cease to labour their deliverance as long as he lived." Adding, "that too much blood had been already shed; that it seemed God was with his Enemies, and that the Prince of *Orange* was a merciful Man, to whom he advised them to submit, and set the Prisoners at liberty.

THIS speech was looked upon, even by his friends, to be neither grateful, nor even decent in respect of the *Irish*, who stood firm to his interests, and made no inglorious defence; if it be considered, that they wanted a King to fight at their Head, and shew them such an example as K. *William* gave his Troops; and it was time for them to seek their own preservation, when he himself was the first that fled, even before the day was irrecoverable. From *Dublin* he posted away to *Waterford*, attended by the Duke of *Berwick*, *Tyrconnel*, the Marquis of *Powis*, and some others, and arrived there the same day, having the Bridges broken down behind him for fear of a pursuit. When he came to *Duncannon* Fort in the haven of *Waterford*, he would not trust to it, though a place of considerable strength; but went on board a vessel, called, *The Count de Lauzun*, which lay ready to receive him, and putting to sea, met the *Sieur de Foran*, who commanded a *French* Squadron, embarked in one of his Frigates, to make a quicker passage, and got over once more into *France*, where he fixed his residence at *St. Germain's*.

AFTER the news of the defeat at the *Boyn* had reached *Dublin* the City was in the utmost confusion, occasioned by the many rumors of its being to be fired, about which there had been some previous consultations, as appears by K. *James's* speech to the Magistrates (E). On this alarm, Captain *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, Son of *George* the 16th Earl of *Kildare*, and Grand-Father of the present and 20th Earl of that title, thought it high time to endeavour the prevention of so dreadful a disaster. He was then, and had been confined close Prisoner in the College, with above fifty others of all qualities, from the time of the confirmation of K. *William's* landing in *Ireland*; but now forcing from his restraint, he desired a fellow Prisoner, Sir *Robert Gore*, attended by two or three Servants, to go to the Castle, with a letter to Mr. *Spike*, who kept the keys of it for K. *James*, in which he enquired into the condition of the place, and demanded of him to deliver it up to Sir *Robert*; with which he complied. He himself, accompanied by Dr. *Digby*,

K. *James* arrives in *Dublin*.
Gaz. No. 2573.
His Speech to the City.

Goes into *France*.
Burn. v. 2. 31.

Dublin secured for K. *William* by Capt. *Fitz-Gerald*.

(E) This account of what happened at *Dublin* after the Victory is taken from a relation thereof, published in a sheet of paper immediately after it happened.

Bishop of *Limerick*, Dean *Bourke*, and eight or nine Gentlemen more, marched out of the College towards the City, and at the end of Lord *Charlemont's* House was commanded to stand by a Centinel; but pushing forward, he asked by whose order he stood there? The Centinel answered, by his Officer's, that the Guard was at hand, and he would fire if they advanced nearer: Upon which Captain *Reynolds* took away his fire-arms, Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* at the same time seizing his sword. As he passed further into the City, the Inhabitants no sooner perceived a sword in his hand, but they threw open their windows and doors, crying aloud, *Here is Capt. Fitz-Gerald, we are now safe*; every one then believing themselves to be safe, and the Town free from danger. When he came to the Custom-House, he found Mr. *Francis Babe*, Collector of the Excise, securing the papers of the revenue with great diligence; and leaving a small number of Men to guard that place, he proceeded into the City, and satisfying himself, that all was well at the Castle, found several crowds of People in *Castle-street* contriving how to plunder the Houses of the *Roman-Catholicks*; with whom he so argued upon the situation of affairs, that he prevailed on them to desist, and have better thoughts, and they gave him assurances they would act nothing that night but by his directions. When he advanced as far as the *Tholsel* he met Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, Mr. *Whitshed*, and other principal Citizens, who had been some time in the streets to prevent disorders; and they assured him, that the Government was departed, that Col. *Simon Lutterel*, Governour of the City, and his Deputies, were both fled about seven o'Clock, one of the company averring, that he saw him take horse, and heard him say at parting, that Capt. *Fitz-Gerald* would soon have his place, which proved true within a few hours. By this time, many of the Towns-men joining in a body with such arms as they could get, a rabble of at least fifty Men were gathered at the end of *Skinner-Row*, and in the midst of them a Gentleman with all the keys of the City in his hands. Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* demanded by what authority he kept those keys? To which he replied, by an authority better than his. Whereupon closing with him, he took the keys from him; when the Gentleman being asked, why he would dispute the matter with Capt. *Fitz-Gerald*? He came very civilly to him, begged his pardon, and told him, that not only he, but all his party, were seeking him, to present him the keys. This done, the several Parties of Protestants joining, to the number of near an hundred, he ordered sixty, with Corporals of his own making, to the several Gates of the City, and ten to the Mint-office; after which he passed to the *Main-Guard*, where he found a Militia Officer on duty, and about thirty Men with their arms loaden, and matches lighted. It was a long time before he would admit of a parley, threatening every moment that his Men should fire: But Mr. *Fitz-Gerald*, discoursing him at some distance, declared to him the danger he hazarded of putting the whole town in blood, when the King was so near, and that he could have no hopes of mercy, but by giving up his guard to him. Which argument at length prevailing, he delivered his pike to him, and his Men laid down their arms at his feet, which he immediately put into Protestant hands, and gave the command to Capt. *Slaughter*, a worthy fellow-prisoner. He then went to the Castle, where he found an easy admittance, having sent thither several Protestants before under the command of Sir *Robert Gore*, and Capt. *Farlow* (who had been a short time before brought there a prisoner) to guard the place. Having about twelve o'Clock at night placed all his guards, and ordered the rounds, he went to a friend's house in the City, accompanied by the Bishop of *Limerick*, Dean *Bourke*, and several Gentlemen, who had formerly been in his own troop; from whence they sent the following letter to his Majesty, then near *Drogheda*, giving him an exact account of these transactions, and assuring him, that the City and Castle of *Dublin* were at his devotion.

“ SINCE your Majesty's happy success near *Drogheda*, the late King, about four o'Clock in the morning, took horse, and went, as we hear and believe, towards *Munster*, having assembled a small Council last night about eleven o'clock. Lord *Tyrconnel*, General *Lauzun*, and the other Grandees of the Army, came to town late in the morning, the remaining forces (which we compute, with those then in the city, to be about five thousand Men) having been in arms, but never willing to unite, or make a fighting body. Since then, the most eminent in the Army, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and all the Popish Judges, with the Mayor, and many of the most remarkable Citizens of that Religion, have left the city; which is now, by the flight of the Governour and his Deputy, absolutely in your Majesty's dispose; and, by the blessing of God, in perfect peace and quietness, and the keys of the City and Castle in the hands of Mr. *Fitz-Gerald*; who is ready, with several thousands of your Majesty's subjects, with great joy, to lay them at your Majesty's feet; whose presence is much longed for and desired, and the rather, because there are none now in arms here, but the few Gentry and some Citizens, who do, with all their endeavours, take care to preserve this place for your Majesty's service. We are, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects and servants.---*July 3d*, two o'clock in the morning.

ABOUT six hours after, the same Gentlemen, being then assembled in the Castle, dispatched the following letter to his Majesty.

Dublin.

Dublin-Castle, July 3d, 1690; Thursday at eight in the morning.

Royal Sir,

“ SINCE our last, we presume to acquaint you of our condition, and with what further advances we have made. We have put a few Protestants here into the best posture of defence we can; but are not able to preserve our selves without the assistance of your Majesty’s arms: We therefore most humbly beseech your Majesty speedily to send such forces, as to your Majesty shall seem meet, for the preservation of this City, and the Inhabitants of it; for we are certainly informed, that the Army, which have deserted this place, are withdrawn no further than the *Naas*, which is within twelve miles of this City, and we fear the unruliness of the rabble, lest we should not be able to contain them within the bounds of their duty.

“ SINCE the writing of the above, we are informed, that within six miles of this city there is a considerable body of Horse and Foot remaining, who, we are told, are upon their return to this city; and there are three ships come into this harbour, commanded by Captain *Dover*, and have landed some few of their Men; which are all the assistance we expect, till we hear from your Majesty. We are,

Your Majesty’s most humble and dutiful
Subjects and Servants.

THE first of these letters was scarce finished and signed, when Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* was whispered, that there were at least a thousand of the *French* in Arms, who had returned from the Camp; and at the same time he had a letter from Alderman *Blackball* informing him, that they were setting fire to the town in his quarter. Upon these notices he drew out the Guard (having hastily signed the letter to the King, and sent it by Counsellor *Dixon* and Mr. *Babe*) and, with about thirty Men, went to the place, where the danger seemed greatest; when the Incendiaries, hearing that the whole City were in Arms with him, took to their Heels on his first appearance, and fled out of Town; and happening to find the Man, who was putting fire to the thatched houses in *Kevan-Street*, he seized him before much damage ensued; who being a *French* Soldier, and obeying the orders of his Major, it was thought reasonable to release him after two days confinement. About break of day, some hundreds of the Populace in several places of the town, being got together, declared, they were resolved to take the Protestant’s Goods out of the Houses of Papists, and then burn the Houses; adding, that they had been ruined and imprisoned by the *Irish* Rogues; and now would revenge themselves by plundering all the Papists. To prevent any such mischief, he reasoned with them strongly, asked if they knew him? and if they had forgot what he had done for them the preceding night, in preserving them by disarming the Guard, when they had no Arms to defend themselves? This pacified some of them; but whilst he was speaking, others broke open Colonel *Sarsfield*’s House, and there he was forced to exercise his authority with cane and sword; and, in short, from four o’clock till seven in the morning, he was in a hundred dangers, every one of the rabble believing he robbed him of his due, in preventing them from breaking open Papist’s Houses to search for Protestant’s Goods; and yet, by God’s great goodness, and his care, there was not a life lost in the Town.

ABOUT seven in the morning he directed several letters, and sent messages to all the Privy Councillors, to the few Protestants of the late Council, and to most of the eminent Clergy of the Town; who assembled upon the occasion, and after he had made them a short speech, and received their thanks; they chose a Committee of *Five* to manage affairs until the King’s pleasure was known; which number being increased to *Nine* by the appearance of some eminent Persons, they consulted on fit measures to be taken for keeping peace and order in the City. But whilst they were thus busily employed, a fresh alarm was given, that the *French* were returning, and within a mile of the Town. Upon which he drew out a considerable body of Men to their Arms, dispatched three Horse-Men to scout abroad for intelligence, and sent a letter directed to the chief Officer of the Van-Guard of the King’s Army, to acquaint him with the Misery of their condition, in case K. *James*’s Army should return, or the Populace prove unruly, as follows.

“ SIR, This Town is now at his Majesty’s service, only the rabble is very numerous, and we are afraid will be disorderly; and it is feared, that some parties of K. *James*’s Forces, who are within six miles, will return and rifle the town. We therefore intreat you to come, or send some party of the Forces under your command, to relieve and assist us with all expedition, and secure his Majesty’s Subjects from any further inconveniences.”

Dublin July 3d at Noon, 1690.

Fitz-Gerald.

“ To the chief Officer commanding any Body of his Majesty’s Horse, Foot, or Dra-

“ goons, in their march to *Dublin*.

“ Haste, Haste, Haste, for his Majesty’s Service.

1690.

THIS Letter came to the King sooner than that sent by the Gentlemen 10 hours before it. His Majesty received the news of the City's being in his hands, and free from danger of being sited or plundered, with great satisfaction, and said, "I see, I have some good friends at *Dublin*, and am much obliged to Mr. *Fitz-Gerald*; pray tell him (*being on Horseback*) I cannot now write to him; but will take care to send him some Horse as soon as I can, and desire he will go on with taking care of the place, as he has done."

THE Committee of nine was pleased, with great compliments (after having desired the old Protestant Aldermen to elect a Mayor and other Officers, as if the Government had never been interrupted) to let him know, that it was fit he should be Governor of the City and Castle, and delivered him the following Paper in the nature of a Commission, --- "Whereas the City and Castle of *Dublin* have been deserted by the late Governors, appointed by K. *James*; and it is necessary that some care be taken to supply that office; we therefore desire, that the Honourable *Robert Fitz-Gerald* would take upon him and execute the office of Governor of the said City and Castle, till his Majesty's pleasure be known."

The King
sends forces to
preserve
Dublin.

Gaz. No.
2573.

ON the 4th about ten o'clock Sir *Robert Southwell* arrived with great expressions of kindness from the King, assuring them, that before dinner there would be two regiments of horse with them; and, calling Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* aside, said many kind things to him from the King, concluding his discourse with these words, "his Majesty bids me assure you he is your true friend by this token," taking out of his pocket a small medal of silver, which Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* had formerly sent to the King, that he might rely upon any intelligence which came by that token to him. An hour after Sir *Robert Southwell*'s arrival a body of 9 troops of horse, under the command of the Lord *Auverquerque*, and Major General *Sgravenmore*, with the Duke of *Ormond* as a volunteer, marched into the City, and were followed the day after by the King's blue *Dutch* Guards, to whom Mr. *Fitz-Gerald* delivered up the Town guard and Castle, not having slept three hours in three nights, being fatigued and in danger all that time. When his Majesty came from the camp to Church the *Sunday* following, he presented him the keys of the City and Castle, which he was pleased graciously to return, with this expression, "Sir, they are in very good hands, and you deserve them well; and may keep them." However, about a week after, Colonel *Floyd*, whose Regiment was the first *English* foot that came into *Dublin*, took upon him the command of the Castle. Thus was brought about the revolution in the metropolis of the Kingdom, with great prudence and quiet, and without the loss of one life; though the Kingdom was not entirely reduced in a year after.

Medal on the
victory of the
Boyn.
Plate II. No.
12.

Plate III. No.
1.

IN memory of his Majesty's passage of the *Boyn*, and signal victory thereupon, seven several Medals were struck, and among the rest, the two following, namely, I. The bust of K. *William* crowned with Laurel, thus inscribed, *Wilhelm. III. M. Brit. R. de Jac. et Lud. Triump.* --- *William III. King of Great-Britain, triumphant over James and Lewis.* --- Reverse, the same Prince on horse-back, plunging into the *Boyn* at the head of his troops in the face of the cannon planted on the opposite bank. The Legend alludes to his passage, and to the wound he received, *Et vulnera, et Invia spernit.* --- *He despises wounds, and unpassable places.* --- And in the exergue --- *Ejicit Jacobum, Restituit Hiberniam 1690.* --- *He casts out James, and restores the Liberty of Ireland 1690.* --- II. A bust of the King with his usual titles. On the reverse, his Majesty, as a General, crossing the river on horse-back, K. *James* flying with extended arms, and followed by Count *Lauzun* with his broken troops; a little lower, Duke *Schomberg* and Dr. *Walker* lie dead on the opposite banks of the river; and over all are these words, *Apparuit & dissipavit.* --- i. e. *He appeared and dispersed them;* and on the Exergue, *Liberata Hibernia, Ireland delivered, 1690.*

Plate III. No.
2.

I cannot forbear giving one Medal more struck to the memory of D. *Schomberg*, who fell in this battle. It represents the bust of his Grace armed, with this inscription, *Fridericus Marschallus Schomberg, &c.* --- *Frederick Marshal Schomberg, &c.* and on the edge this Legend --- *Pro Religione et Libertate mori, vivere est.* --- *To die for Religion and Liberty, is to live.* --- The reverse exhibits a sepulchral Pyramid formed of a tree in bloom, on which are affixed the arms of *France*, the *Empire*, *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Ireland*, to denote the victories obtained by him in those different Kingdoms. He stands himself before the Pyramid under the figure of *Hercules*, who, having finished his labours, plants his club in the earth, and consecrates it to *Mercury*, alluded to by the wings on *Hercules*'s feet; which club being metamorphosed by the Gods into a wild Olive-tree, is a monument of the exploits, of which it had been the instrument. The inscription round it is this. --- *Plantavit ubique feracem.* --- *He hath planted his fruitful club in every place.* --- At his feet lies a horn of plenty, out of which issue riches, a ducal crown, and a serpent, to which latter the Hero opposes the buckler of faith, on which is expressed the usual Monogram of Christianity χ , being a symbol of the constancy with which M. *Schomberg* refused the favours of *France*, and renounced her dignities, rather than abandon his Religion. The exergue confirms this explanation. --- *Continuatis Triumphis, obduratque in Deum fide, in Hibernia Militanti 1690.* --- Alluding to his death in battle in *Ireland*, after having signalized himself by uninterrupted triumphs, and the unshaken constancy of his faith in God 1690.

The Queen's
Conduct.
Ind. p. 92.

WHILE the King was gathering laurels in *Ireland*, the Queen sustained the weight of affairs in *England* with great prudence. Her Cabinet-Council, of the King's Nomination, were com-
poted

posed of the Lord President, the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain; the Earls of *Pembroke*, *Nottingham*, *Monmouth*, and *Marlborough*, Sir *John Lowther*, Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr. *Edward Ruffel*. Of these, the Lord President and the Earl of *Nottingham* bore the chief sway, which made the *Whigs* dissatisfied with the appointment. But her Majesty so ballanced all things with an extraordinary temper, that she was beloved and admired by all about her, and made good what the King upon many occasions had said, "That though he could not hit on the right way of pleasing *England*, yet he was confident the Queen would, and that the Nation would be happy under her." Her cares were great and weighty; the danger of her Royal Consort in *Ireland*, the prospect of an invasion from *France*, and at home a divided People; some professedly owning an allegiance to King *James*, and others, who had taken the oaths, waiting for an opportunity to renounce them. Under all these apprehensions she betrayed no fear, nor lost any time. As soon as she knew the King was safely landed in *Ireland*, she began to exercise the power vested in her by Parliament with two seasonable Proclamations; one, "commanding all Papists and reputed Papists forthwith to depart the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten miles of the same." The other, "for the confinement of Popish Recufants within five miles of their respective dwellings." There was great need of the utmost vigilance and care to prevent the ruin of the Nation; for the adherents of K. *James*, (who began now to be publickly distinguished by the names of *Jacobites*) being furnished by the King's absence with a promising opportunity to attempt the Restoration of their abdicated Master, were concerting measures with *France* to carry their designs into execution. It was agreed, that while part of the *French* fleet should bear up the *Thames*, to countenance the *Jacobites* in *London*, they should seize the Queen and her chief Ministers; and then certain Persons were to take upon them the Administration till the return of K. *James*, who was to leave the command of his army to his Generals, and hasten to *England*. The other part of the *French* fleet were first to join their gallies, and then to land eight thousand men at *Torbay*, with arms for a greater number; and after to sail into the *Irish* seas, to prevent the return of the King and his forces; and, to compleat the work, the discontented *Scots* were to revolt at the same time in several Parts of that Kingdom.

THE *French* fleet entered the channel, as concerted, at a time, when the *English* were ill prepared to receive them, occasioned chiefly by an unfortunate, though proper, compliment paid to the King of *Spain*; who having married *Mariana* of *Newburgh* (Sister to the Empress and the Queen of *Portugal*) desired of K. *William* a fleet to convoy her from *Holland* to the *Groyn*e. Admiral *Ruffel* was ordered to attend her with a squadron, and was so long delayed by contrary winds, that, though he sailed to *Zealand* the 24th of *November* 1689, yet he did not return from the *Groyn*e to *England* until the 28th of *April* 1690, when the squadron put into *Plymouth* to refit, and he proceeded to *Spithead*. Thus, not only the design of blocking up *Toulon* was lost, the *French* having sailed before the *English* arrived there; but the squadron at *Plymouth*, joined by that which came from the *Irish* Seas, (in all thirty ships of the line) were prevented from uniting with the main fleet at *Spithead* by the *French* entering the channel, while they lay thus divided; who sailed up with so fair a wind, that they were near the *Ile* of *Wight* before the *English* fleet had advice of their being within the channel; and in all probability they would have surprised them, had not the wind chopped about contrary. Lord *Torrington* was with the fleet at *St. Helen's*, when he received advice from *Weymouth*, that the *French* had entered the channel. As he could not be joined by the *Plymouth* squadron, he thought himself too weak, and proposed going in till some ships expected from the East were come up. But positive orders being sent him by the Queen to fight, notwithstanding the Enemy's superiority of seventy sail to fifty, the two fleets came to an engagement near *Beachy* in *Suffex*. At eight o'clock in the morning the signal was made; when the *French*, bracing their head-sails to the mast, lay by, and about an hour after, the *Dutch* squadron leading the van, began to engage part of the *French* van; and in half an hour after the *English* blue squadron encountered their rear; but the greatest part of the red, which were in the center, could not engage till near ten; and then at a considerable distance. As the *English* bore down on the *French*, they lasked away, though probably that might be only to close their line; and afterwards several of their ships towed round until they were out of shot; so that it was hoped, the advantage would have fallen to the *English*. But it was not long before the Admiral perceived, that the *Dutch* had suffered extremely; whereupon he sent them orders to come to an anchor, and with his own ship, and some others, driving between them and the enemy, anchored about five in the afternoon, the Sea being then calm; but judging it unsafe to renew the fight under so great a disadvantage, he weighed by nine at night, and retired eastward with the tide of flood. He called a Council, in which it was resolved, to endeavour the preservation of the fleet by retreating, and rather to destroy the disabled ships, if pressed by the Enemy, than hazard another engagement by protecting them. The *French* pursued as far as *Rye-bay*, and the *Anne*, a seventy-gun ship, was run on shore near *Winchelsea*, having lost her Masts, where two *French* Ships attempting to burn her, the Captain saved them that labour by setting fire to her himself; and the body of the *French* fleet standing in and out near *Bourne* and *Pevensey* in *Suffex*, while about fourteen more lay at anchor near the shore,

1690.

shore, they fired three *Dutch* Ships; so that, with three others destroyed in the Action, the States lost six of the line of battle.

ON the 8th of *July* the *French* fleet stood towards their own coast; but were seen the 27th near the *Berry-head*, a little to the eastward of *Dartmouth*; when the wind taking them short, they put into *Torbay*. They were discovered the 29th near *Plymouth*, and on the 5th of *August* near the *Ram-Head*, in number between sixty and seventy, when standing westward, they were no more seen in the channel this year.

THIS account of Mr. *Burchet's* seems to have been palliated; for others represent it in a less favourable light, and Lord *Torrington* was thought very criminal. A *Dutch* Author of the History of King *William* asserts, with a good deal of sharpness, *that the French gained the Victory, the Dutch the Honour, and the English the shame*: And probably this is nearest the truth.

A descent apprehended.
Tind. p. 94.

The Loyalty of London upon the occasion.

THE news of this advantage gained by the *French* at sea had no sooner reached *London*, but the fears of a descent spread a general consternation through the whole Kingdom. The Queen was sensible of the danger, but did every thing possible to conceal her apprehensions; and inspire her Subjects with resolution. The City of *London* was not wanting in this critical juncture to express its zeal for the Government. The chief Magistrates attended her Majesty in Council, and declared the unanimous resolution of the City, to defend and preserve their Majesties, and their Government, at the hazard of their lives; representing, that the several Regiments of the Militia, consisting of about 9000 Men, were compleat in number, well armed, well appointed, and ready to march out in their Majesties service; that the Lieutenancy resolved to raise 6 Regiments more; and that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council would, by voluntary contributions of themselves and other Citizens, forthwith raise a large Regiment of Horse, and one thousand Dragoons, and if occasion required, maintain them for a month or longer, desiring her Majesty to nominate Officers to command them; all which the Queen accepted. To suppress the fears of a revolt in the west, an address was presented to the Queen by *Shadrach Vincent* Esq; from above ten thousand Tinnors in *Cornwall*, giving all assurances of fidelity and obedience, "and faithfully promising, (notwithstanding the artifices of disaffected Men to withdraw them from their loyalty) an unalterable allegiance to their Majesties, and disclaiming all obedience to the late *K. James*, or to the pretended Prince of *Wales* after him." The Deputy-Lieutenants and Officers of the Militia of *Middlesex* and *Westminster* also, in their address, expressed "their abhorrence of the vile ingratitude of those Papists, and professed Protestants, who assisted or abetted the late King."

The address of the Tinnors.

The Queen issues a Proclamation, &c.

THE Queen, on her part, forgot nothing fit to be done in such a juncture. *July* 5th she published a Proclamation, "requiring all Seamen and Mariners to render themselves to their Majesties, with suitable rewards for coming in, and penalties for absenting." She gave Commissions to put the Army in a condition to oppose the Enemy; and ordered the Militia in the western parts to be prepared to defend the Coasts, and to assist the Army. And, to strike a terror into the Conspirators, she published a Proclamation for apprehending the Earls of *Litchfield*, *Aylebury*, and *Castlemain*, the Lords *Montgomery*, *Preston*, and *Bellasis*, Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Robert Thorold*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*, Sir *Theophilus Oglethorpe*, Col. *Edward Sackville*; Lieutenant Colonel *William Richardson*, Major *Thomas Soaper*, Captain *David Lloyd*, *William Pen*, *Edmund Elliot*, *Marmaduke Langdale*, and *Edward Rutter*, being Persons who had conspired, with others, to disturb the Government, and had abetted and adhered to their Majesties Enemies in the present Invasion.-----And,

Sends to the States to refit the Fleet.

WHILST her Majesty thus prepared for her defence at home, she did not neglect foreign affairs. She dispatched Mr. *Harbord* to the States, to let them know "how much she was concerned at the late misfortune to their Squadron, and at their not having been seconded as they ought to have been; which matter she directed to be examined into, in order to recompence those who had done their duty, and to punish such as deserved it. That she had given order for refitting the *Dutch* disabled Ships at her own charge, and commanded, that all possible care should be taken of the sick and wounded Seamen, and that rewards should be given to the Widows of those who were killed, behaving themselves bravely in the Action. That she had ordered twelve great Ships to be immediately fitted out, and hoped the States would do their utmost to reinforce the fleet in that juncture, and acquainted them with the King's happy success in *Ireland*. The States received this message with great satisfaction, and resolved instantly to fit out thirteen capital Ships and six Frigates.

The French Masters of the Sea.

WHILE the fleet was refitting, the Earl of *Torrington* was sent to the Tower, and three of the best Sea-Officers, Sir *Richard Haddock*, *Henry Killigrew*, and Sir *John Ashby* were appointed Joint-Admirals to command in his stead. It was a month before they could be ready, during which time the *French* were Masters of the Sea, and the Coasts of *England* open to them. The Militia was raised, and the Nation expressed more zeal to the Government than was expected; and the *Jacobites* kept out of the way to avoid the insults of the Populace. There were no great losses at sea; most of the Merchant-men came in safe to *Plymouth*; and it was thought strange the *French* should hover so long on the *English* Coast, without making farther attempts; but it appeared afterwards, they were in expectation of the effects of the conspiracy, which was to have broken out on the 18th of *June*; their failure in which the *Jacobites* excused, because their Leaders were

were generally seized; and they boasted, that it was visible the *French* meant no harm to the Nation, but only to restore *K. James*, since, though the coasts lay open, they did not molest them. This might have made some impression, had not the *French* effectually refuted it by making a descent on *Tinmouth*, a poor fisher-town belonging to a Papist, which they burned, together with a few fishing-boats; and published an account of it in their *Gazettes* with as much pomp, as if it was a great trading town with many ships, and some men of war in port; and this both rendered them ridiculous, and served to raise the hatred of the Nation against them: For every town on the coast saw what they had to expect, should the *French* prevail.

THE Earl of *Torrington* continued Prisoner to the following session of Parliament, when he was brought to his trial. The Duke of *Devonshire* and the Earl of *Pembroke* were sent to *Sheerness* to examine into the miscarriage upon oath, in order to discover where the treachery lay. He was permitted to speak in the house of Commons in his own defence, and insisted, that the preparations for the fleet were very late; that it was much inferior to the *French*, and ill manned; and that he laboured under great want of intelligence. He excused his fighting by his orders, and alledged it was against his private judgment, as well as that of a council of war. He presented a draught of the line of battle, in order to explain his arguments in justification of his conduct, and obtained leave to deliver what he had to say in writing. He reflected upon the Council, and, in a manner, named the Earl of *Nottingham* to be the person, who had suppressed some intelligence, or not sent it to him as timely as was necessary. The proceedings were so long discussed in the house of Lords, that the King, though much incensed against the Earl, and persuaded that a Council of war would treat him very favourably, yet chose rather to let his trial go before them, than disorder his affairs. Accordingly, the Commissioners of the Admiralty named a Court, of which Sir *Ralph Delaval*, Vice-Admiral of the Blue in the engagement, was President. He is said to have been tried with so gross a partiality, that it reflected much on the justice of the Nation; and might have caused a rupture of the Alliance with the *States*, had it not been for the great interest the King had in them. He escaped with life, but much loaded in reputation, some charging him with want of courage; while others imputed his ill conduct to a haughty fullness of temper, which induced him, since orders were sent contrary to the advices he had given, to resolve indeed to obey them by fighting; but in such a manner as should cast the blame on those that had sent them, and give them cause to repent it. The King was highly offended with his acquittal; and instantly vacated his commission.

NOTHING gave a greater check to the hopes of the Jacobites, than the victory at the *Boyn*, and the King's preservation, nor a greater allay to the fears of the well affected caused by the misfortunes at sea. When the Earl of *Nottingham* acquainted the Queen, that the King was well, had gained an intire victory, and that *K. James* had escaped, he found by her looks, that the last article made her joy compleat, which seemed in some suspence, till she heard her Father was safe. Hereupon her Majesty and the Council pressed the King to pass over with all possible haste; since, as *England* was of more importance, so the state of affairs required his presence there. But these letters were soon followed by others of a very different strain, as will quickly appear.

THE day after the victory at the *Boyn* the King sent Brigadier *la Melloniere*, with 1000 Horse and Dragoons, a party of Foot, and 8 pieces of Cannon, to summon *Drogheda*, where the *Irish* had a great Magazine, and a Garrison of 1300 Men commanded by Lord *Iveagh*. The Governour at first seemed resolute to defend the place, and received the summons with great contempt; but the King sending him word, "that if he was forced to bring the cannon before it, he must expect no quarter;" his Lordship considering, that *K. James's* army being defeated he could hope for no relief, accepted of the conditions, and marched out with only the garrison and baggage, leaving all their arms and stores. Col. *Cuts's* Regiment took possession of the Town, which they found well stored with wine and provisions, and took care to preserve it from violence.

ON the 4th of *July* the King, with the body of the Army, marched towards *Dublin*, and the next day encamped at *Finglas*, a village within two miles of the city; where he was informed, that *K. James* had embarked at *Waterford*, with the Duke of *Berwick*, the Marquis *de Lery*, the Lords *Powis* and *Tyrconnel*, and Mr. *Fitz-James*; that some *French* ships being arrived at *Kinsale*, many, who had fled from the battle, were gone thither to embark for *France*; that the greatest body of the *Irish* were marched towards *Athlone*; that within 26 miles of *Dublin* there was not an Enemy in arms; and that there could not be any where above 5000 together, whereof the *French* might be supposed to amount to 3500; that 300 of the *Swiss* or *Germans* had deserted the enemy; that the Town of *Wexford* had declared for his Majesty; and that *Sligo* was abandoned by the *Irish*: But the latter part of this news proved false.

ON Sunday the 6th his Majesty made a triumphant entry into *Dublin*, and went to the Cathedral of *St. Patrick*, attended by the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limerick*; where he heard divine service, and a sermon preached by Dr. *King* (afterwards Archbishop of *Dublin*) on the power and wisdom of the providence of God in protecting his People, and defeating their enemies. The new-elected Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Majesty, and the People endeavoured by all demonstrations of joy to express a just sense of their great and happy deliverance.

THIS triumphant entry was celebrated by a Medal struck upon the occasion, wherein the Prince is represented in Bust inscribed with his usual titles, on the reverse, the Prince dressed in a Ro-

1690.

They burn
Tinmouth
Burnet. v. 2.
P. 32.

Lord Torrington
acquitted.
ibid. 39.

The Queen re-
ceives the
news of the
victory at the
Boyn.
Tind. p. 97.

Drogheda sur-
renders.
Ibid.

The King en-
camps at *Fing-
las*.
And receives
intelligence
about *K.*
James and his
Army.

The *K.* enters
Dublin.
Hears divine
service.

Plate III. No.
3.

1690.

man habit, leaning his left hand on an incense pot, and with his right setting the cap of Liberty upon the head of a Woman kneeling, who represents *Ireland* by the Harp in her hand. At a distance is shewn K. *James* flying, and leaving behind him a Scepter, a Sword, and a broken Anchor,---Emblems that shadow the loss of his Crowns and Hopes. The legend over all the figures is, --- *Focos servavit et Aras. --- He hath preserved the Country and Religion i. e. by driving out the French and the Rebels; which these words on the Exergue explain---Expuls. Gal. et Rebel. Dublin. Triumphans Intravit---* Having expelled the French and the Rebels, he entered *Dublin in Triumph.*

Gaz. No:
2574.

THE same day the town of *Wexford* declared for his Majesty, disarmed the Papists, and seized the Castle, which was garrisoned by Captain *Kelly*, and a Company of Foot of the Regiment of Colonel *Butler*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Wexford*. The Colonel, hearing that K. *James* had passed by the *Wednesday* before in his way to *Duncannon*, posted after him, and from thence wrote to his Son to come to him to attend K. *James* to *France*. He sent also another letter to Captain *Kelly* to bring off his Company, and set the Castle on fire. The Letter fell into the hands of an *English* Merchant, in whose house Col. *Butler* was quartered, who concealed the same, and told *Kelly* that an express had arrived with verbal orders to him to march his company to the Colonel; to which *Kelly* giving credit, the Protestants rose, and acted as is said before; of which they gave an immediate account to his Majesty, who sent a small body of forces to secure them.

Publishes a declaration.
Pat. C. H.
7. July 2.
W. M.
Append. No.
42.

IN the afternoon the King returned to the camp; and the next day published a declaration, “ promising his pardon and protection to all poor labourers, common soldiers, country farmers, plowmen, and cottiers, as also to all citizens, tradesmen, townsmen, and artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwellings, should, by the first of *August*, repair to their usual places of abode, surrendering up their arms to such Justices of the Peace, as he should appoint: And he commands, that all, who held lands from Protestant Subjects, should pay their rents to their respective Landlords; and that the Tenants of those, who were concerned in the Rebellion, should keep the rents in their hands, until they had notice from the Commissioners of the Revenue, unto whom they were to account for them. But, as for the desperate Leaders of the Rebellion, he was resolved to leave them to the event of the war.

Which has little Effect.
Story's Hist.
p. 93. Cont.
p. 27. Burn.
v. 2. p. 33.

It was hoped the fulness of the pardon to the common people might have separated them from the gentry, who would thereby be so deserted, as readily to embrace the King's terms; who intended to make his Grace more comprehensive, and thereby to have brought the war to a speedier conclusion: But this was opposed by the *English* in *Ireland*, who thought the opportunity was not to be lost of breaking the great *Irish* Families, and destroying the dependence of the inferior sort upon them; in compliance with whom, the indemnity now offered was so limited, that it had little effect. For, the Priests, to whose absolute authority the *Irish* with a blind and ignorant zeal submitted, prevailed on them to try their fortunes once more; and so magnified the *French* victory at Sea, that they taught them to believe, that the *French* would make such a descent upon *England*, as must oblige the King to abandon *Ireland*. The King was careful to have this, and his other Declaration that succeeded it, observed; yet some Officers and Soldiers were too ready to forget his Majesty's honour, as well as that of their Country and Religion, when they crossed their own advantage.

The Clergy wait on the King.

THE same day the Bishops of *Meath* and *Limerick*, Dr. *King*, and all the Clergy then about *Dublin* (except Primate *Boyle* who sent an excuse to his Majesty on account of his great age and infirmities) waited on the King at his Camp, where the Bishop of *Meath*, in the name of his Brethren, congratulated his Majesty upon his victory, and their deliverance; telling him, “ that they came to congratulate his arrival, to pray for the continuance of his good success, and to give all assurances of their loyalty, intreating his Majesty not to think worse of them for staying in *Ireland*, and submitting to a Power, that it was impossible for them to resist; since they had been as serviceable to the Church's interest, and his Majesty's, by staying, as they could have been otherwise.” The King returned a gracious answer, assuring them of his protection, and doubted not but by God's assistance to be able in a short time to free them absolutely from *Papish* tyranny, which was his design in coming. The Bishop of *Limerick* requested his Majesty to appoint a day of publick thanksgiving, and to give them leave to compose a form of prayer suitable to the occasion, to which his Majesty assented; and on the first of *August* ensuing issued a Proclamation commanding a fast to be observed on *Friday* the 15th of that month, and on every *Friday* after during the continuance of the war. The King then reviewed his army by distinct Regiments, and as each marched by him, he enquired the Officers names, and asked many questions relating to his service. The Commissaries returned an exact list of all the private Men, both horse and foot, that appeared in the ranks, their numbers amounting to 22579 foot, and 7751 horse and dragoons, besides 483 reformed Officers, and all the standing Officers and Serjeants, as also four Regiments in garrison.

App. No. 43.

He reviews the Army.

A Design to assassinate the King.
Tind. p. 97.
Burn. v. 2.
p. 30.

As the King had received the news of the battle of *Flerus* the day after his victory at the *Boyn*; so, the day he entered *Dublin*, he was informed of the misfortune at Sea, to temper the joy his own success might give. He had taken all *Tyrconnel's* Papers in the camp, and found

found all that K. James had left behind in *Dublin*. By these last he understood the design of *France* to burn his transport fleet; and among *Tyrconnel's* was a letter written to Q. Mary at *St. Germain's* the night before the battle, but not forwarded, importing, that *he looked on all as lost*, and concluding thus, *I have now no hope in any thing but in Jones's Business*; the secret of which was, that one *Jones*, an *Irish* Man, who had served in *France* and *Holland* so long, as to speak both languages well, was to be sent over to murder the King; and *Sir Robert Southwell*, by inspecting *Tyrconnel's* papers, found two other remarkable letters to Q. Mary; in one of which he writes, *that Jones was come, that his proposition was more probable, and more likely to succeed, than any yet made; but that his demands were high, if any thing could be high for such a service*. In the other he writes, *that Jones had been with the King, who did not like the thing at first*; but added, *We have now so satisfied him both in conscience and honour, that every thing is done, that Jones desires*. *Nagle*, the Attorney-General, had furnished *Jones* with money, and a poignard of a particular composition; and they sought long for a Bible bound without a Common-Prayer-Book, which he was to carry in his pocket, that if seized, he might pass for a Dissenter. He was for some time delayed in *Dublin*, and K. William had passed over to *Ireland* before he could reach him; so that it is probable he went away with the money, being never heard of more. A narrative was drawn up of this wicked conspiracy, which was intended to be published; but on second thoughts the King and Queen had that tenderness for K. James, that they stifled all accounts of it.

1690.

The King having taken the 7th and 8th of *July* in reviewing his troops, and giving other necessary orders for securing *Dublin*, on the 9th decamped from *Finglas*, and dividing his army, marched with the greater part thereof to *Cromlin*, about two miles South of *Dublin*, and sent the other, composed of three regiments of horse, two of dragoons, and ten of foot towards *Atblone* under the command of Lieut. General *Douglass*. Here his Majesty settled the method of granting protections according to his late declaration of the 7th, and then granted a Commission to *Francis*, Earl of *Longford*, *Anthony* Bishop of *Meath*, *Robert Fitz-Gerald* Esq; *Sir Henry Fane*, *Dr. Gorges*, *William Robinson*, *Jeseph Coughlan*, *Edward Corker*, and *Henry Davis* Esqrs. or any 5 of them, to inquire into, seize and secure all forfeitures accruing to the Crown by the Rebellion of the *Irish*. They were impowered to appoint Deputies, to summon and swear Witnesses, to call the Justices of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenants to their assistance, to let Leases for a year, and, in doubtful cases, to consult the Judges, and their power to continue until a new and legal method could be put in practice, when the Nation came to be settled, and the Courts of Judicature opened. This last clause plainly acknowledged that the Commission was contrary to law; nor could any thing excuse it, but the necessity of the times, when no Courts were open to issue Writs for holding Inquisitions or Offices in order to the attainting those in Rebellion, and finding the lands and goods vested in them as forfeited to the Crown. Nor is it probable that the Commission had even the sanction of the Great Seal, which (as it will appear hereafter) was at *Belfast* on the 15th of this month. The Bishop of *Meath* either became early sensible of the illegality of the Commission, or did not like the proceedings of the Commissioners; for he soon declined giving any attendance at their meetings: But several of the others proceeded in the execution of the trust committed to their charge, and took possession of Goods of all sorts, as well in the hands of Papists, and on their grounds, as in the hands of Protestants, to whom they had been committed by their *Papish* Neighbours, and that often upon suspicion, without due evidence; insomuch that it was the publick discourse, that their proceedings were neither to the King's advantage or satisfaction, nor to their own reputation. They indeed fell under a great load of censure not only from the Gentlemen of those Countrys, wherein they made seizures, but from the Commissioners of the Revenue, who complained of the small returns made into the Exchequer. This occasioned some of those Commissioners of Inquiry afterwards to lay a representation of their case before the Lords Justices, setting forth, "that amongst a great many discouragements in so troublesome an employment, their Commission it self was so defective, that it seemed a perfect snare to them, (contrary to the intent or interest of his Majesty) in that it gave them power to seize upon all forfeitures, but not to dispose of any, except of lands by lease for a year, by which means the goods seized by the Commissioners and their Deputies were often either stole or forced away, sometimes by the army, and at other times by the Rapparees, after they had been at great charges about them." The settlement of the Courts of Justice shortly after put these affairs into a properer management.

The King divides his army.

Tind p. 97.

Gaz. No.

2576.

Burn. v. 2. 334

Stor. ibid.

His Majesty had been pressed to pursue the *Irish*, who had retired towards *Atblone* and *Limerick*, and were now joined by their Officers, and embodied in some order. But the main concern was to put the transports in a safe station; which could not be done, until he was Master of *Waterford*, and *Duncannon* fort; and for this reason he divided the army. On the 10th he issued a Proclamation, "to ease his Subjects of the great oppressions and abuses committed by his Enemies in *Ireland* by coining and making current Brass-money of Copper, or mixed metal, and raising the value of it to an extravagant height; and he thought proper to reduce the same to the standard of the like Copper-money formerly current in *Ireland*, namely, the large half-crown of Copper, and the crown-pieces of like metal and weight to pass at a penny Sterling, the small half-crown at three farthings, the large Copper shilling at a halfpenny, the small shillings

Proclamation concerning K. James's Coin.

1690.

Marches to-
wards Kil-
kenny.

Story's Hist.
101.
Tind. p. 97.

Gaz. No.
2502.

Rot. Canc.
2d W and M.
pars prima
facie.

Rot. Canc.
Hib. 2 W.
M. p. 1. facie.

Append. No,
44.

Append. ibid.

“ and six-pence, at a farthing, all Pewter pieces lately coined at a halfpenny, and all halfpence of like metal to pass for farthings.” But on the 22d of *February* following, he intirely took away all currency from the said money.

THE King leaving Brigadier *Irelawny* to command in *Dublin* with five Regiments of foot, and one of horse, advanced with the remainder to *Inchiquire*, (F) about 24 miles south of *Dublin*, in his way to *Kilkenny*. In his march, some Papist Gentry and others came in and took protections; after which many of them escaped to the Enemy by night, having submitted only for the better opportunity of withdrawing themselves and their effects. When the army marched by *Naas*, the King espied a Soldier robbing a poor woman, which so enraged him, that he first corrected him with his cane, and then commanded, that he, with some others guilty of the like crimes, should be hanged. This was reflected on by some, as mean in a Sovereign to lay hands on a Subject, and cruel to inflict a capital punishment on one, whom he had already corrected. But the severity was seasonable, and struck such a terror into the Soldiers, as preserved the Country from all violence during the whole march.

THE King upon his taking the resolution of going in Person to reduce *Ireland* thought it necessary to appoint Commissioners of the Great Seal for that Kingdom, and accordingly on the 30th of *May* before his departure from *London* he by patent dated at *Westminster* invested *Richard Pyne* Esq; *Sir Richard Reeves* Kt. and *Robert Rochfort* Esq; with that Office, and constituted them also Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, and of general Goal-delivery through the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*. Yet their jurisdiction could not have influence further than those parts which were then under the power of Duke *Schomberg*. Nevertheless they accompanied K. *William* into *Ireland*, and remained at *Belfast* till after the victory at the *Boyn*, by which a good part of the Kingdom became subject to his Majesty's power. As matters of Revenue are the vitals of all Government, Civil and Military, so, before the King left *Belfast* it was thought requisite to put those of *Ireland*, as far as his Majesty's authority extended, into as good a frame as the distempers of the times would suffer, which must enlarge in proportion to the King's conquests. Accordingly a commission issued under the great Seal dated the 2d of *July* 1690 constituting *Sir Charles Meredith* Kt. *John Lowther*, *William Culliford*, *Edward May*, and *Edward Ford* Esqrs. Commissioners of the Revenue, during pleasure. Doubtless this was done by virtue of a Warrant left with the Commissioners of the Great Seal before the King's departure from *Belfast*. On the 15th of the same month another Commission issued, dated also at *Belfast*, to the same Persons, and to *Bartolomew Van-Homrigh* Esq; for the same purposes, with a salary of six hundred pound a year for the four last, and no emolument mentioned for *Meredith*, or *Lowther*. *Arthur Bush* Esq; was thereby appointed Secretary to the Commission at the salary of 300*l.* a year, and *John Thomson* Agent and Solicitor. This was the first step taken by the King towards the establishment of his civil authority. He now from *Inchiquire* granted a Warrant dated the 13th of *July* for affixing the great Seal to Commissions of array for the respective Counties of *Ireland*, wherein he did not name the Commissioners, but left them to be nominated and approved of by the major part of the Commissioners of Inquiry before mentioned; for he had yet appointed no Lords Justices, nor other chief Governour or Governours to take care of affairs in the parts in and about *Dublin*, as had been done on the like occasions; so that, except what power was lodged in the Commissioners of Inquiry, the Government may be said to be purely military. He also issued Instructions for the proceedings of the Commissioners of array in the City and County of *Dublin*; and in the *Queen's* County, and County of *Kildare*, which bear no date, but were probably executed at the same time with the Commissions. This Warrant and Instructions may be seen in the Appendix, together with another Warrant, dated from *Carrick* the 23d of *July* whereby he makes the Instructions laid down for the City and County of *Dublin*, *Queen's* County, and County of *Kildare*, to serve for a guide and president to all other Cities and Counties in the Kingdom. The day following, namely the 24th of *July*, the Commissioners of Inquiry in two Schedules made a return of the names of such Justices of the Peace, as they conceived fit to receive the arms and register the names of all such Persons as should submit to his Majesty's declaration of the 7th of *July* in 13 several Counties, which seem to be all that were then any way subordinate to his Majesty's power. If a judgment may be made of what effect his Majesty's declaration of the 7th of *July* had through the Kingdom by what happened in the City of *Dublin*, it will appear to have been amazingly small. For by a return made by the Commissioners of array on the 22d of *July* of the arms brought into the *Tholsel* pursuant to the said declaration, there were scarce enough returned as would arm one good Company (G), and those for the most part unfixed, which caused the Commissioners of array to make application

(F) The want of a competent knowledge in the Topography of *Ireland* hath caused Mr. *Tindal* to call this place *Inchiquin*, which is a Town and Barony in the extreme west of *Ireland*, in the County of *Clare*.

(G) The Arms above mentioned to be brought into the *Tholsel*, were as follows viz.

25 Firelocks.	15 Carabines.
115 Musquets fixed and unfixed.	34 Pistols.
4 Blunderbuffes.	70 Musquet Barrels.
10 Fouling pieces unfixed.	26 Halbarde.

application to the King that they might be supplied with arms from the Stores for the Militia of the County of the City of *Dublin*.

FROM *Carlow* the King detached the Duke of *Ormond*, with a party of horse, to possess *Kilkenny*, and secure the Protestants, and other inhabitants of the adjacent Country from being plundered by the Enemy, who began to commit great depredations. Part of the Enemy's army was still at *Kilkenny*; but upon the approach of the *English*, thought fit to quit it, and extorted a good sum of money to preserve the town from plunder.

At *Castle-Dermot* the King received from *England* no very acceptable account of his fleet and sea-affairs, which occasioned him to make slow marches, being undetermined whether to pursue his Conquests in *Ireland*, or return to *England*, where his presence was necessary. He waited nevertheless for further advices, and detached Colonel *Eppinger*, with a thousand Horse and Dragoons to secure *Wexford*, which some time before had been deserted by the *Irish* Garrison. From *Castle-Dermot* the King marched to *Bennet's-bridge*, three miles south of *Kilkenny*; and on the 19th was splendidly entertained by the Duke of *Ormond* at his Castle in that City, which had been preserved by Count *Lauzun* from pillage and plunder.

On the 20th the Army marched some miles farther, and encamped at *Rossed-Narrow*, the Mansion-House and Estate of Mr. *Read*, where his Majesty, being informed that the Enemy had quitted *Clonmell*, sent the young Duke *Schomberg* with a body of Horse to secure it. They had made a pretence of holding out the Town, and levelled all the suburbs and hedges; but retired upon the Inhabitants paying 300*l.* to save it from being plundered and burned; and here the Lord *George Howard* and some others submitted. On the 21st the Army encamped at *Carrick-ne-Suir*; and the day following, Major-General *Kirk* was detached to summon *Waterford*, which at first refused to surrender, having two Regiments in Garrison: However, their answer was given in such civil terms, that their inclinations were easily understood; and they soon after sent out to know the terms; which, being the same with those given to *Drogheda*, they refused them, and proposed others, which were, that they might enjoy their Estates, the liberty of their Religion, and a safe convoy to the next Garrison, with their Arms and Goods. But these being rejected, the heavy Cannon drawn down, and more Forces ordered to march; they thought it advisable to avoid extremities, and agreed to march out with Arms and Baggage on the 25th, which they did, and were conducted to *Mallow*. In the mean time, the fort of *Duncannon*, a strong and regular Fortification, commanding the river of *Waterford*, was also summoned. It was well furnished, and under the Government Captain *Michael Bourke*, who required 6 days to consult *Tyrconnel*; which being denied, he said he would take that time. But upon the approach of the Army, and the appearance of Sir *Cloudesty Shovel* with 16 Frigates before it, he surrendered upon the same terms with *Waterford*, the walls of which last place his Majesty viewed the day it was given up, without entering into the Town, and took care, that none should be molested in their Houses or Goods; and here the Lord *Dover* was admitted to a more particular protection.

THE case of this Nobleman was very singular. He followed K. *James's* fortunes out of *England* into *France*, and from thence into *Ireland*, by whom he was made one of the Privy Council, and a Commissioner of the Treasury: But now he was removed from these employments for two causes. 1st. He had a clear Estate in *England*, and King *James* had an utter aversion from trusting Men of fortune; but had an implicit fondness for all creatures who had no being but what he gave them, who could not thrive but by making him absolute, and he knew that such wretches would never demur at any of his commands, or enquire after any other law than his will. 2dly. He upon all occasions expressed a dissatisfaction at the prevalence of the *French* measures. He was doubtless discontented for being disgraced by a Prince, in whose service he had sacrificed his all; and on the 14th of *June* he applied by letter to Major-General *Kirk* to solicit with Duke *Schomberg* a pass for him and his family to go to *Ostend*, till such time as he could otherwise dispose of himself. This being obtained, he removed to *Waterford* in order to his passage for *Flanders*, where meeting Major-General *Kirk*, by his means he obtained a more ample protection and pardon; and from thence he returned to *England*, where he lived peaceably at his Seat in *Suffolk*.

On the 25th his Majesty constituted by Patent, (in virtue of a privy Seal issued at *Kensington* the 29th of *May* before) Sir *Robert Southwell* his principal Secretary of State, and keeper of the Signet

1690.

Story's Hist.
p. 108.
Cont. p. 34.

Receives ad-
vice from
England.

The Irish quit
Clonmell.

Gaz. No.
2579.
Waterford and
Duncannon
surrender.

Gaz. No.
2580.

King's state
p. 329. 332.
367.

Memoirs of
Irel. p. 150.

Append. No.
45.

Pat. C. H. 2.
W. and M
Irrot. 30 July

7 Drums
46 Swords broken and whole.
430 Bayonets.
130 Collars of Bandileers.

60 Shot Pouches.
23 Cartridge Cases.
100 Pikes.
14. Barrels of Ball.

The Commissioners of Array made application to be supplied from the Stores for the County of the City of *Dublin* with

1000 Firelocks.
500 Pikes.
1000 Bayonets.

1000 Collars of Bandeleers.
2000 Swords, with Powder and Ball proportionable to such
Fire Arms, as his Majesty should think fit to furnish.

4 B

and

1600.
*The King re-
 solves to go to
 England*
 Story's Hist.
 p. 110.
 Contin p. 35.
 Append. No.
 46.
 Story ibid.

Append. No.
 47.

Append. No.
 48.

Story's ibid.
 Tind. p. 98.

*Determines to
 stay in Ireland*

August 4th.

Append. No.
 49. 50.
*Douglas's
 march to
 Athlone*
 Story's Hist.
 p. 90. Contin.
 31.

July 17.

and Privy Seal for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, with the Salary of 200*l.* a year, and an augmentation of 100*l.* a year, to hold during pleasure, which Office his family have enjoyed ever since.

UPON his Majesty's return to the Camp he held a Council, and declared his resolution to go to *England*. The Earl of *Granard* waited on him here, and he also received by express from Lieutenant-General *Douglas* a very indifferent account of his expedition. On the 27th he left the Camp at *Carrick*, having first made Count *Zolmes* Commander in Chief of the Army and Militia, with very ample powers, as may be seen in the Appendix; and from the Camp he went to *Chappel-Izod*, near *Dublin*, with an intention to pass into *England*; ordering one Troop of his Guards, *Schomberg's* Horse, *Matthew's* Dragoons, and *Trelazony's* and *Hasting's* Foot to be shipped for that Kingdom.

ON the 31st of *July* he issued a Proclamation from *Chappel-Izod*, commanding the *Irish* to deliver up their Arms and Gun-powder, which they had not done, and abandoning them to the discretion of the Soldiers in case of further neglect: And the day following he published a second Proclamation, "confirming the former so far as it related to the inferior People; and as to others of superior rank, and such as have born Office under his Enemies, either Civil or Military, that if any of them should surrender themselves by the 25th of the said month of *August*, and should during the Rebellion betake themselves to such Town or City as should be assigned them, they should be secure as to their lives, and have the liberty of such Town or City, and, if in want, should have a subsistence allowed them according to their qualities: And as to strangers who had taken service against him, that if they should come into his quarters they should not only be sure of protection, but have pass-ports to go to their respective Countries."

WHILST his Majesty staid at *Chapel-Izod* he was employed for 3 days in hearing petitions, and redressing the grievances complained of in the violation of protections, and the outrages committed by Lieutenant-General *Douglas's* party; and here his Majesty received a further account from *England*, that the designs of the Malecontents were discovered and frustrated; the losses at sea repaired; the danger of any *French* Forces landing quite over, and that they had gone off with burning only one small village in the West. These favourable dispatches determined his resolution to stay in *Ireland*, and to press the Enemy. Accordingly, he returned to the Army, which he found encamped at *Gowlin-bridge*, about three miles from *Castel*; when receiving intelligence of the posture of the Enemy in and about *Limerick*, on the 6th the Army moved to *Salaghood*, the King having the day before sent a party of Horse to view the posture of the Enemy about *Limerick*; and from thence on the 7th he marched to *Cabir-conlish* about 6 miles from that City, and was there joined by Lieutenant-General *Douglas*, who had before given him and Lord *Portland* an account by letters of his disappointment at *Athlone*. But Mr. *Story*, who attended the expedition, as Chaplain to Lord *Drogheda's* Regiment, gives a fuller account of it, and not so favourable to the Lieutenant-General. Before they had marched as far as *Cloncurry* the Army began to plunder, and continued the same during the whole march, though the General had given strict orders to the contrary; but he was not so exact in punishing offenders: He took an account of every Man in his party, with a view of providing bread for them accordingly. Three days after many of the *Irish* were plundered, who had staid upon the King's declaration, and frequent complaints were made of it to the General without redress, and the practice still was continued. Notwithstanding which discouragements, by the time the Party had reached *Mullengar* several of the *Irish* applied for protections, which were of little use to them, when obtained, either for securing their properties or Persons; and this violation doubtless cast a heavy blemish on the King's Declaration, which they began to consider as a snare to them, and hindered many from submitting to his Majesty's authority.

THE General arriving at *Athlone* immediately by a Drummer summoned the place. But Colonel *Grace*, the Governour, an old resolute Officer, fired a Pistol at the Messenger, and told him, *such were the terms he was for*. Upon this answer, *Douglas* resolved to attack the town; though, it being strong by situation, and defended by a Castle, his force was not answerable to such an undertaking. The Enemy had taken timely precautions for their defence, having in Garrison 3 Regiments of Foot, 9 Troops of Dragoons, and 2 of Horse, ready to be supported by a larger Body, which lay encamped at a small distance. The Town is divided by the river *Shannon*, and the eastern side is called the *English* Town, which not being defensible, the Governour burned the day before *Douglas's* arrival, and broke down the Bridge which separated the Towns. The *Irish* retired over the river to defend the western side of the Town, seated in the County of *Roscommon*; and about two hundred yards above it had raised some breast-works, cast up several redoubts and other works near the end of the Bridge, and planted two batteries, of as many Guns each, besides those in the Castle, which stood on an eminence, and commanded the river and bridge.

DOUGLAS contrived batteries, and prepared other works to annoy the Town; and on the 22d of *July* with a battery of six Guns played upon the Castle, and made a small breach towards the top: But the train, consisting only of two twelve pounders, ten lesser Guns, and two small field mortars, was not sufficient for the undertaking, and did little or no damage. The firing continued however very brisk on both sides; until the Besiegers had lost their best Gunner, and the Cavalry suffered extremely for want of Forage; which, with a report, that *Sarsfield* was

advancing

advancing with 15000 Men to relieve the place, obliged the General to call a Council of war, who thinking it expedient to raise the siege, did so on the 25th, having lost about thirty Men before the town, and near three hundred by sickness and other accidents. Upon *Douglafs's* retreat from *Athlone* the Protestants thereabouts were left in a worse condition than they were before his arrival, when they enjoyed the benefit of the *Irish* protections; but now having shewn themselves friends to the *English*, they were laid under the necessity of retreating with them, leaving all their Harvest behind them ready to cut down; and yet they received hard usage from their new Protectors. The *Irish* also, finding they could have but little benefit by their protections, now began to turn Rapparees (a well known term in *Ireland* for Robbers) and often stripped and killed the stragglers from *Douglafs's* party. These mischiefs lay heavy upon the Country, when neither *English* nor *Irish* could enjoy any safety, and one promiscuous ruin attended both People.

From *Ballymore* Col. *Babington's* Regiment marched towards *Dublin*, which weakened *Douglafs's* Party so much, that he was under a necessity of forsaking all publick roads, and making marches and countermarches through by ways, where he might have the advantage of passes to defend himself against a more powerful Enemy; and this occasioned a scarcity; inasmuch that for four days together his Men wanted Bread, and afterwards had but a very scanty allowance till they reached the King's Camp. From *Ballymore* he marched to *Ballyboy*, about ten Miles wide of the *Shannon*, having received intelligence, that a strong Party of the Enemy was posted at *Banagher* Bridge in order to disturb his March; and from thence he kept still more wide of the River to *Rojerea*, and avoided taking the Road by *Bir*, as he at first designed. Having halted a day at *Rojerea* to refresh his Troops, on the 3d of *August* he received an express by 12 Troopers from the King (who lay then encamped at *Goalin-Bridge*,) to hasten his March, his Majesty being apprehensive that the Enemy might over-power him in that place; from whence he made a forced March to the parts beyond *Bearnane-Ely*, (a Mountain usually called the *Devil's-Bit*,) and from thence next day, judging himself then to be out of danger, he detached *Woolfeley's* horse, and *Tiffan's* and *St. John's* foot back to *Mullengar*, to strengthen those quarters least, the Enemy should make any attempt thereabouts, or on the parts about *Dublin*, for the defence of which few forces were left behind. On the 5th he arrived at *Holy-Cross*, where the army having no bread, he gave the Soldiers free licence to take what they pleased for their sustenance; and from thence passing *Cullen* joined the King's army now encamped at *Cabirconlish*. Doubtless *Douglafs* undertook the expedition against *Athlone* without a train or force suitable to the undertaking, being quite misinformed as to the strength of the place; but whatever honour he lost before it he fully retrieved it by this prudent and soldierly march.

WHILST the main army lay encamped at *Goalin-Bridge*, Mr. *John Grady* of *Corbray* in the County of *Clare*, arrived there from *Limerick* on the 28th of *July*, and gave a full account of the posture and strength of the Enemy in and about that place. "That the detachment sent to *Athlone* consisted of thirty chosen Men drawn out of every *French* Company, and that the whole body of the *French* made but about 3000, who had determined to capitulate for themselves, and retire out of the Kingdom; but that they were persuaded from this resolution by the *Irish*, who openly declared, that if they forsook them, they would lay down their arms and submit. That they had already began to set fire to the greatest part of the County of *Limerick*, and that the Lord *Brittas*, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and Sir *William Hurley*, his Deputy-Lieutenant, had the greatest share in these burnings. He further affirmed, that Brigadier *Wachup* commanded in *Limerick*, into which he had received the *Irish*, but not any of their Wives and Children. That the Dutchess of *Tyrconnel*, and many other Ladies, had gone to *France*; that the King's Island was fortified; but that there were few cannon mounted either in the *Irish* or *English* town. That they had about 29 vessels lying in the harbour of *Scattery*, of which only six were ships of war. That all the Horse, except three Regiments, had marched to *Athlone*, and that three other Regiments had crossed the *Shannon* on *Sunday*, but he could not tell the place of their destination."

Two days after Mr. *Robert Francklyn* arrived from *Cabirconlish* to the Camp, with intelligence, "That Mr. *Webson*, Lieutenant *Croker*, his Son, and about nine more, had possessed themselves of the Castle of *Cabirconlish* against the Rapparees; but that they had neither arms nor ammunition. That the *Irish* the day before drove every body from the County of *Clare* side of the *Shannon*, and were under the greatest consternation imaginable in expectation of the approach of the *English* army, and that they then demolished *Bryan's-Bridge*, and had posted there three Regiments, and made trenches and other fortifications at *Annagbeg* and *Killaloe*, on the *Clare* side of the river, and had planted cannon on them to defend those passes; and that the waters of the *Shannon* were extremely shallow. That Capt. *Foxon*, whose house is at *Annagbeg*, can give an exact relation of that part of the Country. That the forrage was not destroyed on this side the *Shannon*, the Enemy having encamped but one or two nights thereabouts; but that it was to be feared, that upon the advance of the army, or any detachment from it, the *Irish* would return, and ruin the Country. That the detachment sent to *Athlone* had returned from thence the evening before, and that part of them were quartered in *Limerick*, and the rest posted on the passes of the *Shannon*. That he did

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Forced to raise
the Siege.

Aug. 2:

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“ not meet one soul in his journey from *Cahirconliff*, every creature having fled upon the approach of the army. That a Council of war had been appointed to be held at *Limerick* the evening before; but that it was postponed till the arrival of *Tyrconnel*, which was expected every hour. That 30 merchant vessels lay in the river between *Limerick* and *Scattery*; and that all the goods and equipages, which the *French*, the *Dutch* of *Tyrconnel*, and many others, had put on board, were cast away in the river. That there were none but the *French* in *Limerick*, and that they permitted the *Irish* to come into the town in the day time, but obliged them to return to the Camp at night; and he adds, that he himself had 400 barrels of wheat at *Kishy-Kurk*, the place of his habitation.”

Corresp. No.
LXXX.

THE same day that Mr. *Francklyn* arrived at the Camp at *Goulin-bridge*, Capt. *Oliver*, in behalf of the Protestant Inhabitants of the County of *Limerick*, presented a petition to Lieut. General *Ginckle* (supposing in a mistake that he was chief Commander of the army, instead of Count *Zolmes*) representing “ that the Petitioners were well acquainted with the roads, passes, and inhabitants of the said County, and thereby qualified to procure intelligence from the Enemy, to intercept great numbers of cattle and sheep, that would be driven into the Enemy’s quarters, and to quiet the minds of a great number of Papists, that by them might be persuaded to live peaceably at home with their substance, according to his Majesty’s declaration; which may have such influence on that whole party, as may very much contribute to the dispersing many of their army: And therefore prayed his Excellency to grant unto them such a detachment of light horse and dragoons, as he should think convenient, to secure their passage into the Country, and defend them from the *Ulster-Irish*, who were in arms among the army, and from such other rabble as might attempt to destroy them, if weakly supported.” To this petition Capt. *Oliver* annexed a Schedule of proposals under divers articles, such as he thought necessary for obtaining the ends thereof, namely. 1. To quiet such Papists as should be found on their own proper farms, and the stock in their own possessions; and to seize the substance of such *Ulster-Irish*, and others, who are not found to be so, for the use of the army. 2dly, To quiet all Protestants, and preserve their stock and goods. 3dly, To seize from Protestants and Papists, for the use of the army, all cattle and sheep fit for slaughter, paying the owners in hand such prices as they were worth in the last year of K. *Charles*’s reign. 4thly, to take security from all chief Papists, so quieted, for the keeping such stock as is left with them, and to take hostages for performance. 5thly, To give an account to the General of their proceedings, and any useful intelligence that may be learned from the Enemy. 6thly, To secure the goods and stock of absentees, till called for by some civil authority; except such as may be of use to the army. 7thly, The Officers commanding parties to be advised by the Gentlemen of the Country appointed to attend them, what ways to march, and where to send small Parties; and that the Gentlemen of the Country acquaint the Officers with all material parts of intelligence they can learn. And 8thly, That the Officers sent be *English* or *Irish*, whose language may be understood by the Gentlemen attending on them.

THE General, Count *Zolmes*, gave answer to the said Petition and proposals under the following 9 heads. 1. “ That he would grant them a Party to enable them to obtain intelligence of the Enemy’s motions, and to prevent the driving of the cattle of the County into their quarters. 2dly, That they may quiet such Papists in the County, as they should find with their own stocks and provisions upon their own farms. 3dly, That they might seize for the use of the army the substance of all such *Ulster Irish* as followed K. *Janes*’s army, and plundered the Country, and who have no proper residence in this part of the Kingdom, together with the stocks of all others, who were in arms against their Majesties. 4thly, To assure all Protestants, and their tenants, that it is their Majesty’s design to preserve their stock and goods. 5thly, That all within his Majesty’s declaration be protected, and may have particular protections, if they desire them. 6thly, That they seize no cattle belonging to Protestant or Papist but such as are forfeited to his Majesty; who requires no better security from such Papists, as are quieted in their possessions, than that they remain at home, and conform themselves to the King’s declaration. 7thly, That the securing the goods of absentees is so general, and so often made use of to a wrong purpose, that he would give no orders therein. 8thly, That the Officers of the Party granted shall be such as the Gentlemen of the County can understand, and that will be advised by them for the performance of this service, upon their communicating their intelligence to them. 9thly, That from time to time they acquaint the General with the progress they make, and give a particular account of the numbers of cattle they seize, the Persons they induce to stay at home upon their farms, and all other points that shall come to their knowledge, and may be of use to the present service.”

If these rules had in the main been observed in all parts, as they were prescribed for the County of *Limerick*, it would have been happy for the People. But alas! protections were violated on every side, plunderings and burnings went on, and an universal desolation was spread over the face of the Kingdom.

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LXXXI.
August 1.

AT this time the Papists, who had taken protection, appeared in great numbers armed in the camp, and at the head quarters, which gave just cause of offence, and ground of suspicion to his Majesty’s Protestant Subjects; to remove which the General issued a proclamation, commanding

all

all *Roman Catholics* not to wear any arms within the camp, and to forbear appearing at the Head-quarters, upon pain of forfeiting for the first time both horse and arms to the King's use, to be seized by the Provost-Marshal-General, or any of his Troopers, and for the 2d offence to be plundered and imprisoned till further order.

ON the 2d of *August* the Town of *Youghall* surrendered to 50 dragoons, who appeared before it under the command of Capt. *Pownal*, who was then conducting by that road the garrison of *Waterford* towards *Mallow*. He gave the Governour to understand the certain ruin he would bring upon himself, if he thought of holding out, and therefore advised him to surrender. The Governour took time to consider of the matter till 10 at night, at which time he marched out with 3 companies of foot, and gave up the possession of the Town, where were found 14 guns mounted, two without carriages (but neither powder nor ball) 350 barrels of oats, 215 stone of wool, and plenty of provisions of several sorts.

ON the 8th of *August* early his Majesty detached the Earl of *Portland*, and Brigadier *Stuart*, from the camp at *Cahirconlish* towards *Limerick* with 900 horse and 1200 foot, who advanced within cannon-shot of the town with little opposition; and in the evening the King, attended by Prince *George*, and some general Officers, went to view the posture of the Enemy, and the avenues to the Town. As they approached, a party of horse advanced towards them; but were obliged to retire by Captain *Selby*, who commanded the advanced guard, the cannon firing at the same time from the Town.

ON the 9th, the whole army decamped at five in the morning, and made their approaches in good order, 200 horse and dragoons, with a thousand foot, leading the van. The Country being full of inclosures, the Pioneers soon made them level, and fit for the army to advance, who drove the Enemy to a narrow incumbred pass between two bogs, within half a mile of the Town, not above 150 yards broad. Through this pass three lanes led to the town, and that in the midst being the broadest, the *Irish* horse made a stand there, the hedges on each side being lined with musqueteers. The detached *English* foot were advancing towards the centre, the horse and blue *Dutch*, with some *English* Regiments, to the right, and the *Danes* to the left, when the King ordered two field pieces towards the left, where they could bear upon the Enemy's horse, on whom they fired with such success, that they were obliged to abandon that post. At the same time the Lord *Drogheda* and Colonel *Erle* led on the foot, who bravely marched in the midst of the Enemy's fire through the hedge, and forced them, after two hours fight, to retire under the walls of the Town, possessing themselves of two advantageous posts, called *Ireton's Fort* and the *Old-Chapel*. The *Irish*, upon this, with their artillery, killed some few men as they marched into their camp, which the whole army did by five in the afternoon. The *Danes*, according to their post, encamped to the left, and found there an old fort built by their Ancestors, whence they fired three or four field pieces upon the *Irish*, who lay entrenched between them and the Town. Orders were also given to plant four field pieces on *Ireton's* fort to play upon the town and out-works.

THE City of *Limerick* consists of the *English* and the *Irish* Town; the former built as it were in an Island, and embraced almost on every side by the *Shannon*; the latter on the South-east side of the river, and united to the other by a bridge. It is very strong by nature, and assisted by art, being fortified by strong walls, bastions, and ramparts, and defended by a Castle and Citadel. Upon the King's march towards it, *Lauzun*, who commanded the *French*, left the Town, and shipped his equipage for *France*, which perished in the *Shannon*. It was hoped, that the City, being thus abandoned, would have opened its gates, and upon that confidence the King marched towards it, though his army was not above twenty thousand, being much diminished by leaving Garrisons in several places, and sending part of his best troops to *England*. The *Irish* in *Connaught* were embodied in great numbers, and, unless the Town had been begirt on that side, could easily send in constant supplies of Men and Provisions: Nor did it seem adviseable to undertake the siege of a place, thus situated, with so small an army, especially in a season subject to long rains, which might swell the *Shannon*, and render the soil, (the deepest in *Ireland*) impassable for heavy carriages. The siege was therefore looked upon as a rash undertaking under these disadvantages; but the consternation of the *Irish*, and their desertion by the *French*, encouraged the King to sit down before it; though he had only a field train, and was destitute of other conveniences necessary to force a place of that strength and consequence. A train of artillery nevertheless, consisting of 6 twenty four pounders, and two 18 pounders, together with a large quantity of ammunition, much provisions, tin-boats, and abundance of other necessaries for such an undertaking were on the road from *Dublin* escorted by two troops of Col. *Villar's* horse.

THE army being posted, on the 9th of *August* the King summoned the town, and many of the Garrison were for capitulating; but *Boisjéau*, the Governour, with the Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Sarsfield*, vehemently opposed it, alledging, there were great divisions, and even an actual insurrection in *England*; that the *Dauphin* was landed there with a large army, and the Prince of *Orange* would quickly be obliged to withdraw his forces thither. *Boisjéau* dismissed the Trum-

peter with a letter, directed to Secretary *Southwell*, (to avoid the rudeness of a direct address to the King, without giving him the title of Majesty) importing, "that he was surprized at the " summons; and, that he thought the way to gain the Prince of *Orange's* good opinion was by

1690.

*Youghall sur-
rendered.*
Gaz No.
2582.

*The King
views the
Enemy's situa-
tion at Lim-
rick.*
Story's Hist.
112.
Tind. p 98.
Life K W.
8vo. p 278.
*Limerick be-
sieged.*

*Description of
Limerick.*

*Lauzun leaves
the town.*

*The King
summons it to
surrender.*

*The Governour
refuses.*

1690.



“ a vigorous defence of the town, which his Majesty intrusted him withal.” About eight in the evening the King returned to his camp, a small mile from the Town, having been on horse-back from five in the morning, giving the necessary orders, and exposing himself to the greatest dangers, the cannon playing from both sides, and several shot falling near his Majesty’s tent. The same evening a party of Dragoons was sent to the ford of *Annagh-beg*, about 3 miles north of the town, which was strongly fortified, and guarded by 6 Regiments of the Enemy’s foot, 3 of horse, and 2 of dragoons, who in the night abandoning their Station, General *Ginckle* made his passage the next morning at the head of five thousand horse and foot without opposition. The besieged were all this while raising forts between the assailants and the *Irish* Town, one to the South-gate, and the other towards the east; which however did not prove of so great disadvantage to the *English*, as the surprizing their train of artillery, which was coming up to join the Army.

The Train of
Artillery de-
stroyed by *Sars-
field*.

SOME Deferters, and amongst them, a *French* gunner, getting into *Limerick*, informed the besieged where the King’s tent stood, and that the Ordnance were on the road from *Kilkenny*, under a small guard; whereupon they played very briskly towards the King’s quarter, which his Majesty was at length prevailed on to quit. On the 11th in the morning a battery of 6 twelve pounders was raised on *Ireton’s* Fort, which dismounted one of the best guns of the besieged on the spur, and did considerable damage to the Houses in the town; and the same morning *Manus O-Brien*, a substantial Country Gentleman, came to the Camp, and gave notice, that *Sarsfield* had passed the *Shannon* in the night at *Killaloe* with a body of 5 or 600 Horse and Dragoons, and designed something extraordinary. Though several concurring circumstances, and *Sarsfield’s* activity and resolution, which fitted him for any gallant enterprize, rendered *O-Brien’s* relation at least probable, yet little regard was given to it at first; and a great Officer, instead of enquiring particularly into the matter, interrogated *O-Brien* concerning a prey of Cattle in the neighbourhood; of which he complained, saying, *He was sorry to see General Officers mind Cattle more than the King’s Honour*. However, being at length brought to the King, his Majesty ordered Sir *John Lanier*, with 500 Horse, to meet the Train. But, wherever the fault lay, it was one or two o’clock in the morning before the party set out, and even then they advanced very slowly, till they saw a great light in the air, and heard a strange rumbling noise, which was justly conjectured to be occasioned by the Train’s blowing up. For, the Artillery having arrived the day before at the ruinous Castle of *Ballynedy*, about 7 or 8 miles S. E. of *Limerick*, and near the same distance of *Cullen* to the N. W. the Convoy not suspecting any danger in a place so near their friends, encamped loosely on the plain, and neglected to draw the Artillery within the ruins of the Castle, where it would have been difficult for an Army, much more for a party, to have attacked them; nor did they attend to the usual discipline upon such occasions of drawing their carriages into such a figure, and placing proper guards, as might have defied any attempt from such a party as *Sarsfield* had under his command; instead of which, they appointed only a few insignificant Sentries, and the main body of the convoy went to rest. *Sarsfield* lurked all that day in the neighbouring mountains, and, being conducted by guides through by-ways to the very spot, fell upon them unawares, and cut several of them to pieces, with a great many of the waggons, and some Country People bound to the Camp with provisions. The noise of the slaughter awakening the Commanding Officer, he ordered the Men to get their Horses from grass, and prepare for their defence; but most of those who endeavoured to regain their Horses were cut to pieces, and the rest obliged to shift for themselves. The Convoy being thus totally dispersed, the *Irish* drew together the Carriages and Guns, and having filled the latter with powder, and fixed their mouths in the ground to split them, they set fire to the whole heap, which was blown up with a most astonishing explosion. Two of the Guns received no damage, but every other combustible matter was reduced to ashes before any help arrived to prevent it. The *Irish* took only one Prisoner, a Lieutenant in Colonel *Erle’s* Regiment, who was sick in a neighbouring House; and he was stripped and brought to *Sarsfield*, who used him with humanity, and told him, if he had not succeeded in his enterprize, he would have given up all as lost, and passed into *France*. Sir *John Lanier* came up in sight of the Enemy’s rear after the business was over; and wheeled to the left to intercept them in their retreat over the *Shannon*, and Colonel *Villars*, with another party of Horse, went towards *Bryen’s* Bridge for the same end; but the Enemy marched off another way, and got safe into *Limerick*.

Murmurings in
the Camp.

Burn. 2. 34.

THE news of this disaster occasioned great murmurings in the Camp, and Duke *Schomberg*, with some warmth, charged the Earl of *Portland* and Count *Zolmes*, with neglecting to send in time a sufficient detachment to secure the Train. Others said, the King was unconcerned at the accident, having no real design to make a speedy end of the war, but only to keep the Enemy cantoned towards *Limerick*, and preserve the conquests he had already made: But such a supposition must argue the King to act without his usual conduct and policy; since he could not be accounted firmly seated on the Throne, whilst one of his Kingdoms was unreduced. The miscarriage seems more justly to have been attributed to Sir *John Lanier*, who did not make the necessary haste to meet the Train; and he was shrewdly suspected of treachery, as he had been once a great favourite of K. *James*. A general observation was made of him, and most other Officers, who

who had served that King, that they had stronger inclinations to enrich themselves by protracting the war, than to render their Master great, by bringing it to a speedy conclusion.

THE day following this unfortunate disaster, Brigadier *Stuart* at four in the morning, with a detachment from his own and Lord *Meath's* Regiment, marched out of the Camp with four field pieces to take in *Castle-Connel*, a strong fortress seated on the river *Shannon*, four miles north of *Limerick*, which straitened the foragers, and might have given a good deal of trouble to master, if Captain *Barnwall*, the Governour, who had 126 Men under his command, had been obstinate. But at 8 he surrendered at discretion, and with his Garrison was brought Prisoner to the Camp: And a Garrison was placed in it, which continued there till the Siege was raised, and then it was blown up. On the 13th a party of 300 Foot, mounted on ordinary Horses, was detached to *Cullen* under Lieutenant Colonel *Caulfield*, to remain there as a Guard to those who had occasion to pass to or from the Camp, and to scour the Country of Rapparees, who, (upon the ruin of the Train, and from being sometimes plundered contrary to the King's Proclamation) began to be very troublesome.

By the accident of blowing up the cannon the King was retarded a week in his progress; and was streightned in ammunition by the delay of a large supply, which had been shipped in the *Thames* before he left *London*, and still remained there on account of the *French* being Masters of the Channel. Yet, he closely pressed the siege; and the trenches being opened on the 17th of *August*, and some cannon arriving from *Waterford*, a battery was raised below *Irton's* Fort to the right of the trenches, which dismounted some of the Enemy's guns. The same day the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, the Generals *Kirk*, *Tettau*, and *Bellasis*, entered the trenches with seven battalions, advanced near three hundred paces, and made themselves masters of the outward redoubts. On the 18th the trenches were relieved by Lieutenant General *Douglafs*, Lord *Sidney*, Count *Nassau*, and Brigadier *Stuart*, who made an attack on the fort of the besieged near the counterscarp, which proved unsuccessful by reason of the darkness of the night, the besiegers being unacquainted with the ground where the approaches were to be made. The 19th was taken up in securing the trenches, which before were not so deep as was necessary; and on the 20th the resolution was taken to attack that Fort again, which the confusion that happened in the night prevented the besiegers from being Masters of before; and, to avoid the like disorder, his Majesty directed the guards to be relieved in the afternoon, that those who mounted might know the ground they were to defend or gain. Accordingly the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Major-General *Tettau*, Sir *John Hanmer*, and Brigadier *la Melloniere*, went on about four in the afternoon, with a Battalion of the Blue-guards, the Regiments of *Meath*, *Lisburn*, *Cutts*, *Belcastle*, and two of the *Danes*, and finished a battery of three pieces of cannon of 24 pounders within a short way of the Fort, which played upon it from thence a great part of the 20th in the morning to make it more easy for an assault. About two in the afternoon of the 20th the attack began by six score Grenadiers commanded by four Captains; who advanced from the trenches to the fort near seven score paces, and received the Enemy's fire from the counterscarp and fort, still reserving their own, till they came near enough to make it take place with greater certainty. Col. *Belcastle* put himself at the head of these Men by the time they had advanced to the outside of the fort, and rearing a ladder against it immediately got up, and was followed by the Grenadiers, who leapt in after him, and killed 60 of the defendants, (who could not escape by reason of the narrowness of the passage) and made one of the three Captains, who commanded there, a Prisoner. All this while the Enemy fired incessantly from the walls and Counterscarp; but by the help of Fascines the Besiegers soon covered themselves from the shot, and the batteries from without playing at the same time made them retire from that part of the wall, which in a manner hung over them. The Besiegers found in this Fort some bombs, which the *Irish* had buried, and had not time to set fire to; and, in the middle of the action, a good quantity of the Enemy's powder blew up in their battery just by, which stopped their firing from thence upon the flank of the Assailants for some time. At five in the afternoon they made a sally both with Horse and Foot from the town, and were opposed by a detachment under the command of Col. *Boncour*, and Lieutenant Col. *Hugh Wyndham*, who advanced within less than Carabine shot of the wall to sustain the Regiment of *Belcastle*; and the Regiment of *Greber* did the same, who were just then come into the trenches, it being the hour for relieving the guards. The Enemy's Horse commanded by Col. *Henry Lutterel* kept close under the town wall, so that the assailants could not charge them on account of a fosse that was between both parties. All this while the *English* Horse were exposed to the fire made from the walls and counterscarp, and suffered very severely. Col. *Boncour* was wounded, and so was Col. *Nienbuse*, who supplied his place, and put himself at the head of them; and Lieutenant Colonel *Wyndham*, who brought them off, had his horse shot under him, himself only and one more escaping unwounded of seven Officers of the Regiment of *Byerly*, that went upon this service. The Regiment of *Schomberg* behaved very bravely, and of the Earl of *Oxford's* detached party of 21 Men not one came off, but what was either hurt himself, or had his horse wounded; and Capt. *Lucy*, who commanded them, was shot through the head with a musquet ball, a gallant young Gentleman, who died extremely lamented. At two in the morning of the 21st the Enemy made a great fire from the walls, and

1690.

Castle Connel taken
Story's Hist.
p. 123. Cont.
37. Corresp.
No xc. xcii.
Gaz. No.
2586.

The King presses the Siege.

Corresp. No. ci.

1690.



Story's Cont.
p. 38.
Hist. p. 128.

from the glacis of the counterscarp; but those in the trenches were ordered under pain of death to preserve their fire, lest they should be unprovided in case of a sally, which was expected; and some platoons of shot advancing towards those who were drawn out of the walls obliged them soon to retire; insomuch that the workmen continued their trenches to the Fort, and from thence to a bog, which secured them entirely from any sally from the town, and by four that afternoon a battery was finished very near the walls. In several of these approaches and attacks the King was in imminent danger, not avoiding the thickest of the Enemy's fire; and one day riding up to *Ireton's* Fort, as he was entering a gap, he was stayed by a Gentleman, who wanted to speak to him, when that instant a cannon-ball struck in the place, and covered his Majesty with dust: He took little notice of the danger, but dismounting lay down on the Fort. The same day, namely, the 20th, the besiegers battered and levelled the towers, from whence the besieged had fired into the trenches; and in the night threw several bombs into the town, as they did the day following hot bullets, which fired some houses and a magazine of Hay. All the batteries being finished, and mounted with thirty pieces of cannon, the trenches by the 25th were advanced within thirty paces of the ditch; a breach was made in the wall near *St. John's* gate, and part of the pallisadoes on the counterscarp were beaten down. On the 26th, the Engineers having assured the King, that a sufficient breach was made, and could not be enlarged for want of bullets, he resolved to take the town by mines; and with that view commanded the covered way, or counterscarp (which here was almost the same with the ditch) and two towers on each side the breach, to be attacked the next day, and that the Men should advance no further, but secure themselves there. Accordingly a detachment of nine companies of Grenadiers, supported by an hundred *French* Officers and Volunteers, began the attack with such bravery and success, that the Enemy was soon dislodged from the covered way and the two forts. The Assailants, pursuing their good fortune, entered the breach along with the flying Enemy, and above half the Earl of *Drogheda's* Grenadiers were actually on the rampart, whilst others, still more eager, pushed into the very town. This action would have been decisive, had the Engineers made a lodgment in time, or the Counts *Zolmes* and *Nassau* suffered the detachment, appointed to second the Grenadiers, to advance beyond the counterscarp: For the *Irish* were running from the walls over the bridge into the *English* town; but, observing that few of the *English* had entered the town, they rallied, and killed many of them. Elated with this success, they ventured again upon the breach, and the resolution of their women was so great, that they incessantly pelted the besiegers with stones, and so inspired the men by their example, that, after three hours unequal fighting, the *English* were forced to retire to their trenches. During the heat of the action a *Brandenburgh* Regiment, having got upon the Enemy's *black Battery*, the powder by accident took fire, and blew up numbers.

Append. No.
51.
*Raises the
Siege.*

Tind. p. 100.

THE *French*, *Dutch*, and *Danes*, behaved very gallantly in their respective posts; and the whole action, which lasted from three o'clock to seven, was very brisk, and lost the besiegers at least 500 Men, and more than twice that number wounded. The great loss of the besiegers, during the whole time they lay before the town, happened on the unfortunate attack of the 26th, of which a letter was transmitted by the Secretary at war to the Earl of *Nottingham*, together with a list of the killed and wounded, to be seen in the Appendix.

THIS disappointment, with a scarcity of Ammunition, and the approaching wet season, occasioned the raising of the Siege. On the 30th of *August* the heavy Baggage and Cannon were sent off, and the next day the Army decamped, and marched towards *Clonmell*. Nothing could have induced the King to raise the siege but the season of the year, and the nature of the Country, which in those parts is so subject to be overflowed, that the Soldiers could no longer abide in the trenches in wet weather, against which no human Art or Industry could provide a remedy. Deserters from the town unanimously agreed, that, if the weather had permitted the King to continue the Siege a few days longer, the necessities and despair of the People in the town must have compelled the Officers to a surrender, if they had not been disposed to it of themselves. The Enemy had so little share in obliging the King to retire, that he did not meet with the least disturbance from them in decamping, or in his March. The Protestants thereabouts were by his marching off left to the mercy of the *Irish*; but most of them withdrew to places within the protection of the Army. Though the disappointment was the more unhappy by coming at the end of a Campaign; yet the progress the King made towards reducing *Ireland* was so considerable, as would have been esteemed at first sufficient for one year, and enough to denominate it a glorious Campaign. The numbers lost before the town were rationally computed to amount to between a thousand and 1200 Men.

Corresp. No.
xc.

THE importance of taking in of *Youghall* appeared during the continuance of the siege of *Limerick*, being a Curb as well on the motions of the Garrison of *Cork*, as on the Rapparees, who were numerous in those parts. On the 9th of *August* the Governor of *Youghall* marched at the head of 36 Dragoons and 42 foot towards *Castle-martyr*, upon advice that a Party from the Garrison of *Cork* had joined with the Rapparees, and done considerable mischiefs to the Country thereabouts. The Dragoons of this small Party from *Youghall* advanced about 2 miles before the foot, when they met a body of 300 of the Enemy, whom they vigorously charged, and

and getting in between their Horse and Foot followed the former to the Castle, whither they fled for shelter. As soon as the *Youghall* Foot had come up, and joined the Horse, the Castle was Summoned and Surrendered, the Garrison being obliged to March out without Arms or Horses. The Enemy lost 60 Men in the Action, and had 16 taken Prisoners; and not one fell on the *English* side.

1690.

THE day after this Action another of more importance happened in the Neighbourhood of *Mullingar*. When Lieut. General *Douglafs* had marched from *Atblone* to join the King at *Goulin bridge*, he detached Col. *Woolfeley*, with his own Regiment of Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, from *Thurles* back to *Mullingar*, to have an Eye over the Enemy thereabouts. In this March Col. *Woolfeley* dispersed a Party of Rapparees, took their Captain, *John Meagher*, (a notorious Ring-leader of those People, who had done much mischief about *Roscrea*) and one of his Comrades, whom he conducted to *Maryborough*, and without Ceremony hanged them up. The *English* Protestants of that Country were much infested with *Irish* Tories; and therefore he left a Garrison at *Maryborough* of 40 Foot, and 10 Dragoons, and another of 50 Foot and 20 Horse at *Philipstown*, to secure those Parts; and then on the 9th of *August* encamped at *Tyrrels-pafs*, where he received an express from Col. *Babington*, that 2000 of the Enemy were got together in that Neighbourhood, and warning him to be upon his guard. He had scarce encamped, when his scouts brought him word, that the Enemy were within a mile of him; whereupon he instantly put his men under Arms, and with 2 Squadrons marched out to take a view of them, who by this time were advanced within half a mile of him, with about 120 Horse, whom he charged and broke, and pursuing them near 2 miles, he encountered another Party of 200, whom he also routed; which so alarmed the rest of the Body, that they betook themselves to flight. The night came on, which prevented any great execution; yet there fell between 80 and 100, and *Andrew Tuit*, *James Ledwich*, and *Redmond Mullady*, K. *James's* late Sheriff, and the Ring-leaders of this rout, were made Prisoners. As they were no Soldiers, nor warranted to appear in Arms by any Commission, Col. *Woolfeley* had a great inclination to hang them up as publick Robbers; yet, as they were men of figure in the Country, he would not take such a step without his Majesty's orders, or at least connivance; and he dispatched an express upon the occasion to Sir *Robert Southwell*, telling him, "that he was well assured, that an *Irishman* was to be taught his duty only by the Rod." This party, consisting of about a thousand, was commanded in chief by one *Nugent*, then Sheriff for K. *James*, who had the good fortune to escape. In the same express *Woolfeley* heavily complained "of the disorders committed by his own men in their March, to all People without distinction; insomuch that it was a shame to speak of it, yet could not be prevented, as he had neither bread nor money to give them; which if he had had, he tells the Secretary, he would have hanged them up to the last man, but he would have reclaimed them." But the necessities of the Army were in a short time after in some measure relieved by the Arrival of 25000 pounds from *England*.

Corresp. No. lxxxvii.

THE King having, on the 4th of *September*, constituted the Lord *Sidney*, Sir *Charles Porter*, and *Thomas Coningsby* Esq; (H) Lords Justices of *Ireland*, and committed the care of the Army to Count *Zolmes*, (who soon afterwards resigned it to Lieut. General *Ginckle*,) embarked at *Dunannon* on the 5th, with Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and other Persons of distinction; and arriving the next day in *King's-Road*, near *Bristol*, and on the 9th at *Windsor*, was received by the Queen with that joy, which none but his own could equal.

Corresp. No. ciii.

DURING the continuance of the Siege of *Limerick*, *Baldrock Roe O-Donnell* began to make a figure among the *Irish*. He was of the ancient sept of the Earls of *Tyrconnel*, but was born and educated in *Spain*, whither the head of his family had fled about the year 1607 upon the failure of their treasonable attempts in *Ireland*. The *Irish*, who give great attention to idle Prophecies, had one among them, that this *Baldrock O-Donnell* should restore their broken affairs, and free his Country from the *English*, by his conduct and gallant Actions; for which purpose he was sent for, and now came to *Limerick*. It is incredible in what numbers the vulgar *Irish* flocked to him at his first appearance; insomuch that in a short time he was able to muster under his banners a body of 7 or 8000 men. But after a while their expectations cooled, and even during the continuance of the first Siege he was considered only as a Colonel; and it will appear hereafter, that this Deliverer of the *Irish* joined his forces against them in the succeeding Campaign.

Story's Hist. p. 124.

4 D

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(H) This is the account given by Mr. *Story*, who one should presume must have known the fact. But it is manifest that both in the date, and in the names of the Persons constituted, he is mistaken. For the Original Warrant for constituting Lords Justices, dated at *Waterford* the 2d of *September* 1690, now in the hands of the Right Honourable *Robert Lord* Baron *Newport* of *Newport*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, shews, that the Persons appointed Lords Justices, were *Henry Lord Sidney*, Viscount *Shelby*, and *Thomas Coningsby* Esq; a blank being left for the name of a third Person, not then nominated, which it is probable was intended to be filled up with the name of Sir *Charles Porter*, afterwards constituted one of the Lords Justices. In this Warrant is excepted the Command and Government of the Army; and it would seem as if the power of filling up the blank was committed to the Commissioners of the broad Seal, since the Authorities granted to the Lords Justices are mentioned to be granted to them, or any two of them, as if three were in the Warrant: There are other particularities in this warrant, which distinguish it from all others that I have seen; and therefore I have thought necessary to set it forth at large in the Appendix.

Append. No. 52.

1690.

*Kilmallock
surrendered.
Story's Hist.
p. 136.
Corresp. No.
cxliii.*

Corresp. No.
cxlii.

Story's Hist.
p. 138.

Corresp. No.
cxxxvii. cxliii.
Story's Hist.
p. 140.

*The Earl of
Marlborough
besieges Cork.
Sep. 21.
Tind. p. 100.
Story's Hist.
p. 140.
Contin p. 44.*

Corresp. No.
cxix. c. ciii.

Corresp. No.
c. cviii.
Ibid. No. cxi
cxiv.

ON the 8th of *September* the Lord *Lisburn* with 400 Foot, and Monsieur *La Forest* with 500 Horse, and 4 field pieces, were detached to take in *Kilmallock*, a Town seated between *Cork* and *Limerick*, in which was a Garrison of 200 Men, who yielded upon the first summons, and marched out with their Arms and Baggage. *Sarsfield* had invested the Castle of *Bir* with a Body of *Irish* consisting of 7 Battalions of Foot, 6 Regiments of Horse, and 4 of Dragoons, together with 6 pieces of battery; and the place was weakly garrisoned with only one Company of Colonel *Tiffans* Regiment. Sir *John Lanier*, then posted at *Roscrea*, upon the first news of this attempt of *Sarsfield*, marched out to dislodge him; and *Sarsfield* retired upon his approach; the news of which occasioned Sir *John* to return to his former quarters. Whereupon *Sarsfield* again invested the Castle, and Lieutenant General *Douglas*, Major General *Kirk*, and Sir *John Lanier*, with a strong body advanced that way, with a resolution not only to disturb the Siege, and put relief into the Castle, but also to drive *Sarsfield* beyond the *Sbannon*, and to attempt to break down the Bridge of *Bannagher*, to prevent his incursions over that pass. Upon their approach on the 19th of *September* they found the Enemy encamped very advantageously two miles beyond *Bir* among bogs and fastnesses, and were resolved to attack them; but *Sarsfield* saved them that labour by retiring hastily to a place of more security beyond the *Sbannon*. The principal design of this expedition was upon the Bridge of *Bannagher*; but the attempt to break it down was found too hazardous at that time, not only as the Enemy was very strong on the other side, but as it was defended by a Castle, and another work, which commanded it on two sides. They therefore returned to *Bir*, and raised some fortifications about that open defenceless Town, where they encamped 10 or 12 days to countenance the workmen. Here the Army, labouring under a scarcity of bread, made that a pretence for stripping and robbing many of the *Irish*, who had taken protections; which infamous practice enforced those poor People to go out upon their keeping, and turn Rapparees, which was of infinite prejudice to the Country, and raised numbers of Enemies, who otherwise would have remained quiet.

AT this time a considerable number of Protestant families in the neighbourhood of *Mallow* were threatened with great extremities by the Governour of *Cork*, who had sent out a party from his Garrison to support the Rapparees then assembled in great numbers to harrass them. The Major Generals *Sgravenmoer*, and *Tettau*, who were posted thereabouts with a body of Horse and Dragoons to defend those parts, sent Colonel *Donep* to burn the Wooden-Bridge of *Mallow*, and to view the Castle, which he effected, and brought back an account that a large Body of the Enemy, to the number of 3 or 4000 Horse and Foot, were not far off. Whereupon they detached 100 Horse, and fifty Dragoons, under the command of Major *Pettinghoff*, to dislodge this party, and directed him to lay some of his Men in ambush near the Town, if he could do it with any convenience. The Major on his march took two of the Rapparees, who were advanced a good distance from their main Body, one of whom he put to death, and threatened the other with the like fate, if he did not immediately conduct him to his Companions, whom he found drawn up in no very regular manner. Leaving on the left a small party under cover, he advanced with the rest towards their flank, which drew the *Irish* into a mistake as if *Pettinghoff* was retreating from the danger of their numbers, and they advanced boldly with their usual cries. But finding their error they fled with precipitation, and were pursued 4 miles, the Soldiers giving no quarter; so that 500 of them fell without the loss of one Man or Horse, and, among the rest, 50 who wore silver hilted swords, and were therefore judged to be their Leaders. These were the principal actions after raising the Siege of *Limerick*, till the arrival of a body of Forces from *England*, to reduce *Cork*, and *Kingsale*, made way for greater matters.

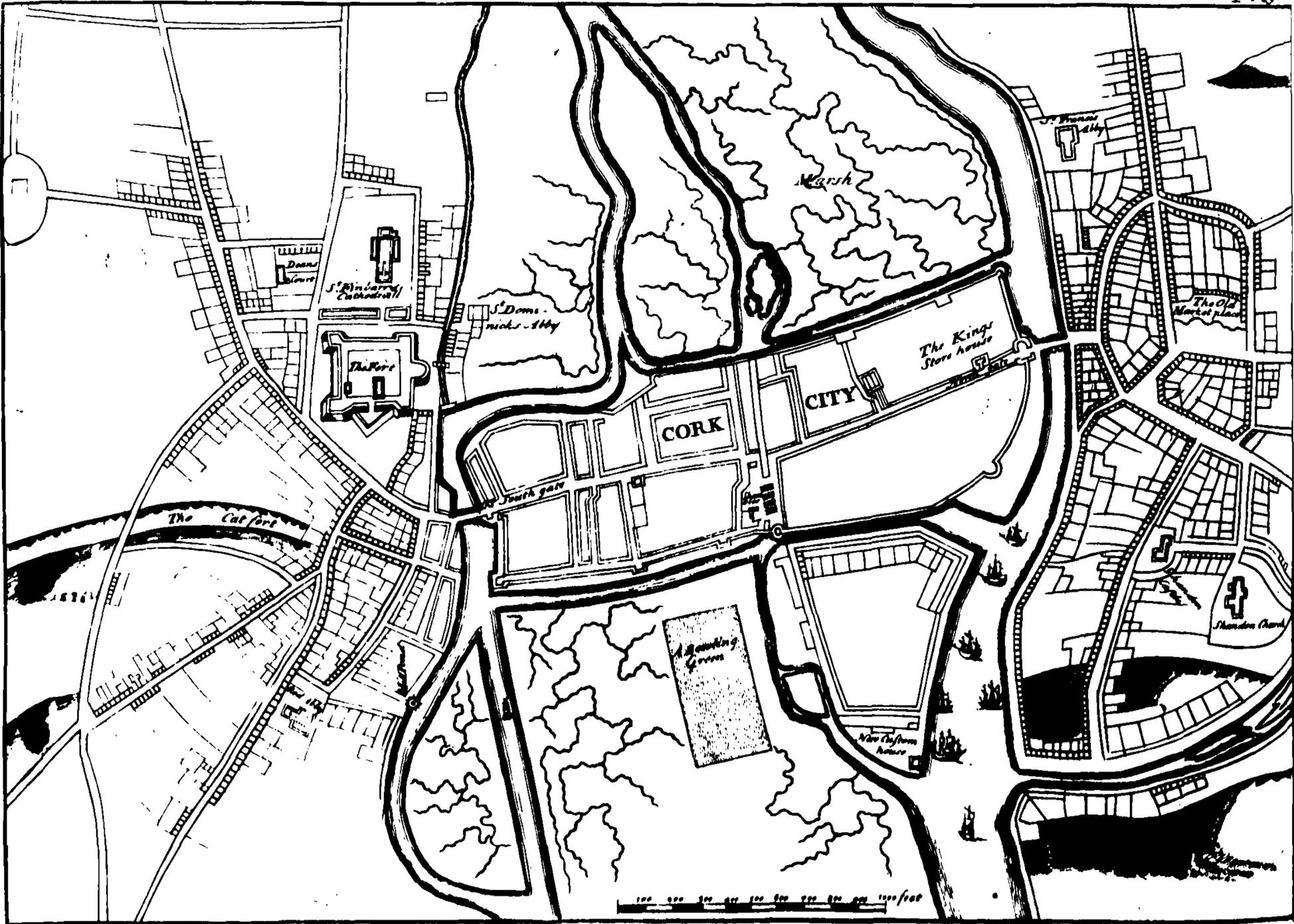
THE *Irish*, besides *Limerick*, held other places of strength in *Ireland*, and had a very numerous Army, which gave hopes to *K. James's* friends to restore that Kingdom to his obedience. But they were not a little surprized at the arrival of an *English* fleet in *Cork* Harbour with a body of Forces under the command of the Earl of *Marlborough*. When the *English* fleet was refitted after the unfortunate battle off *Beachy Point*, and the *French* had retired to *Brest*, Lord *Marlborough* proposed, during the Siege of *Limerick*, that 5000 Men should be sent into *Ireland*, and, with the assistance of such Forces as the King should appoint to join them, try to reduce *Cork* and *Kingsale*; which would be of infinite service, not only as it would enlarge the quarters of the Army, but likewise secure all the sea ports from *Dublin* to the south parts of *Ireland*, *Wicklow*, *Wexford*, *Waterford*, and *Youghall*, being already in his Majesty's possession. They would also upon many emergencies be a shelter to the fleet in case of a superiority of the *French* at sea, and afford *England* a securer traffick to the *West-Indies*. These considerations induced the King to embrace the motion, and he thought no body fitter to head the enterprize, than he who proposed it. This expedition was resolved on before the King left *Ireland*. For it appears by original letters of the 20th of *August*, that a Fleet then lay at *Portsmouth* to take on board five Battalions lately arrived from *Flanders*, three Regiments lately come from *Ireland*, and two of Marines; but the destination of this embarkation was kept a secret, and Politicians judged, that it was rather designed against *France* in revenge for their late insults on the *English* Coasts, than against *Ireland*. The Under-Secretaries were of this opinion, and so was Lord *Ranelagh*, though a man in high post. Doubtless this secrecy contributed not a little to the success. On the 30th of *August* the troops embarked at *Portsmouth*, but the



D. P. S

Pl. 12

P. 39



the winds then hanging in the west put a stop to their sailing for some time. Mean while the destination of this expedition grew publick in *Ireland*, when it was too late for the Enemy to give any effectual opposition to it. On the 9th of *September* Lord Justice *Coningsby* sent an express to the Secretary at War, desiring him “to be vigilant in letting Lord *Marlborough* and the fleet “know, as soon as they arrived, which was daily expected, in what parts the army was quartered, and how assistance was intended to be sent him in order to expedite the enterprize upon *Cork* and *Kinsale*, the accomplishment of which (says he) would be of the happiest consequence; “and he directs him to spare no charges or industry in having such notice effectually given both “by *Waterford*, *Youghall*, *Dungarvan*, or from the coast beyond *Kinsale*. Orders were also sent to Col. *Brewer*, then Governour of *Waterford*, to keep a good look out, and to send immediate intelligence to the General of the first appearance of a fleet upon that coast; which he carefully performed. Lord *Marlborough* set sail on the 16th with a fair wind N. E. and by E. and the day following dispatched a fly boat with advice, that he was then clear of the Isle of *Wight*, and expected to be soon at *Cork*. Having passed the *Lands-End* he dispatched an express to General Count *de Zolmes* on the 19th, according to his Majesty’s orders; desiring “a detachment “might be sent to join him on his landing, which he intended to make on that side of *Cork* next “*Kinsale*, either at *Cross-Haven*, about 6 miles from the City, or at *West-Passage* nearer to “it, and both within the harbour.” It seems an intelligence was at this time maintained in *Kinsale*; for he desires, “that Col. *Villars* should be sent to him, that he might know what progress he had made in his correspondence in that town,” and he desired, if he had no other service for them, “that he would send Sir *John Lanier*, and Major General *Kirke*, at the head of the “detachments intended for him.” But this last part of his request could not be complied with, in regard these Officers were then employed about the *Shannon*, observing the motions of the Enemy, who still remained in a body with an intention of making incursions into the *English* Quarters; for they were now reduced to a narrow compass, on the west side of the *Shannon*, which could not possibly afford subsistence to such numbers during the Winter, unless by some desperate action they could find the means of enlarging their bounds, to prevent which required the vigilance of the best Officers. The Government had likewise received intelligence, which they communicated to the General, that the whole discourse in the *Irish* camp was of their intentions of passing the *Shannon*, marching through *Leinster*, and setting fire to *Dublin*. This boasted scheme was doubtless intended to cover some other enterprize. For it could not be conceived to be practicable for such a body of men to take at least a six days march through an open country, thin of inhabitants, and where at that time little subsistence was to be had but what they brought with them. It had nevertheless this effect, that it prevented the *English* army from dispersing into Winter quarters, and they remained posted about the *Shannon* ready to embody to oppose any sudden attempt of the Enemy.

ON the 21st of *September* the Earl of *Marlborough* came into *Cork-Road*, having on board 9 compleat Regiments, besides two detachments, amounting to 300 men, from the Regiments of the Duke of *Bolton* and the Earl of *Monmouth*. His entrance into the harbour was the day following opposed by the Enemy with a battery of 8 guns, which he obliged them to quit, and seized their guns by sending some armed boats on shore, and on the 23d he landed without further opposition.

THE Baron de *Ginckle*, who had then the supreme command of the army, (the General Count *de Zolmes* having on the 21st quitted the camp in order to go to *England*) on the 22d detached Major General *Sgravenmoer* to join the Earl from *Mallow* with 900 horse and 300 dragoons. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* expressed a great ambition to partake in this expedition, with which General *Ginckle* complied, being persuaded (as he informed the Earl) that he would make no difficulty in the point of command, which nevertheless had like to have been attended with evil consequences. His Grace was therefore detached at the head of between 3 and 4000 foot, and joined the Earl a few days after. Ammunition and other stores were ordered from *Waterford* by sea, and *Pereira*, the Commissary of the Provisions, was directed to supply whatever bread should be demanded; so that nothing was wanting to render the attempt successful.

WHEN the Earl landed his troops on the 23d, he detached the greatest part of the land forces, headed by the Duke of *Grafton*, to *Passage*, and followed himself; and having the day after approached within a mile of *Cork*, he gave orders for mounting the Cannon, in which he received great assistance from 5 or 600 Seamen, and others of the Marine Regiments, Gunners, and Carpenters, who with the Duke of *Grafton* at their head, cheerfully drew the artillery, though opposed by two troops of dragoons, and a body of Foot, from the town.

UPON a report that the Duke of *Berwick* designed to raise the Siege, *Sgravenmoer* dispatched a messenger to quicken the Duke of *Wirtemberg*’s march, and on the 25th ordered out a party of Horse to cover the Duke’s Foot. That afternoon, *Tettau*, with a thousand Men, having drawn some Cannon to the *Fair Hill*, on the North side of the town, resolved to attack one or both of the new Forts, and *Sbandon* Castle; but the *Irish* no sooner observed his Men posted for the execution of that design, but they saved them the trouble, set fire to the suburbs between him and them, and abandoning both the Forts and Castle, retired with precipitation into the City; and the *English* possessing themselves of the Castle planted some Guns there, from whence

1690.

Ibid. No. cxvii.

Ibid. No. cxxiv.

Ibid. No. cxxxxix.

Ibid. No. cxliv.

Ibid. No. cli.

Ibid. No. cxli.

Story’s Hist. p. 140. Contin. p. 44. Gaz. No. 2598.

Corresp. No. cli.

Tind. p. 100. Story Ibid.

Sbandon Castle taken.

1690.

Dispute between Wirtemberg and Marlborough about Command.

whence, standing on an eminence, they galled those within the walls. About the same time, *Sgravenmoer*, with 1200 Horse and Dragoons, passed the river, and took up his quarters at *Gill-Abbey*. On the 26th, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with his *Danes*, and *la Melloniere* with some *French* and *Dutch* foot arrived, and encamped before the town. *Wirtemberg* and *Marlborough*, being both Lieutenant-Generals, a warm dispute ensued about the chief command; *Wirtemberg* bluntly claiming it in regard to his quality, whilst *Marlborough* with temper insisted that the general command more properly belonged to him, both as the elder Officer, and as he led the troops of his own Nation; whereas the Duke was only at the head of Auxiliaries. *La Melloniere* interposing, the Earl was contented to share the command, lest the Duke's insisting on his full right might retard the King's service. Accordingly the Earl commanded the first day, and gave the word *Wirtemberg*; and the Duke commanded the next, giving that of *Marlborough*.

Duke of Grafton slain.

ON the 27th, the Enemy having abandoned their works at the *Cat-fort*, without making any defence, the *English* took possession of them; and, raising a battery there, threw bombs into the city, and fired their cannon upon the great Fort from the *Frier's-Garden*, and from another battery above the Fort near the *Abby*; and being also masters of *St. Barr's Church*, they from the Steeple galled the *Irish* within the Fort. This, with another battery erected near *Red-Abby*, soon made a breach in the city wall, and brought the besieged to a Parley. Hostages were exchanged, and a truce granted till next morning; but the besieged not accepting the terms, the besiegers soon made a considerable breach, and the *Danes* from the North, and four Regiments of *English* from the South under Brigadier *Churchill*, passed the river into the *East-Marsh*, in order to storm the town. The Grenadiers under Lord *Colchester* led the Van with incredible bravery, exposed to the Enemy's fire, being encouraged by the Duke of *Grafton*, and other resolute Volunteers; but his Grace in the assault receiving a wound in the shoulder soon after died, much regretted, being of all *K. Charles's* children the Person of the greatest hopes. The van posted themselves under the bank of the marsh, which served as a counterscarp to the city wall; and, at the same time, the *Salamander*, and another vessel coming up with the tide to the end of the Marsh directly before the wall, played their cannon at the breach, and threw their bombs into the city. Every thing being on the 28th ready for a general assault, the besieged beat a second parley; and the Earl of *Tyrone*, with Colonel *Rycaut*, being sent by Colonel *Mac-Ellcut*, the Governour, agreed to the Earl of *Marlborough's* conditions; which were, "That the garrison should be all prisoners of war, both Officers and Soldiers, and no prejudice be done to them or the inhabitants. That the General should use his endeavours to obtain his Majesty's clemency towards them. That all the arms of the garrison and inhabitants should be secured. That the Protestant Prisoners should be set at liberty. That the old fort should be delivered up in an hour, and the two gates of the city next morning. And that an exact account should be given of the ammunition and provisions in the magazines." The prisoners of note were the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrone*, Colonel *Rycaut*, and the Governour, with several Officers. The Protestant Magistrates re-assumed their Offices, proclaimed the King and Queen, and put the place into some order.

The Town surrenders.

Gaz. No. 2598.

ON the 29th in the morning many Sea-men, and other loose Persons, entered the City through the breach, and plundered many houses, especially those of the Papists; but as soon as the bridge could be repaired, the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Major-General *Sgravenmoer* entered the Town, and took much pains to preserve it from further damage. In the afternoon all the Papists were ordered by Proclamation, on pain of death, to deliver up their arms, and repair to the *East-Marsh*, where all that had been in arms were secured, and put under guards, the Officers in the County Court-house, and the rest in other places; which was no more than necessary, since they were a body of near 5000 Prisoners, and more than 200 Officers. This early surrender might probably have been occasioned by the want of ammunition in the garrison, of which there were found after the Capitulation only two small barrels of powder, an hundred of ball at the most, but a good quantity of match. This conquest cost his Majesty not so many as 50 men killed and wounded, an inconsiderable loss, if the Duke of *Grafton* had not made one of the number. The principal fort is represented by Monsieur *Sgravenmoer* as a piece almost impregnable.

Corresp. No. clx.

Kinsale besieged.

Trind p 100. Story's Hist. p. 143.

The old Fort taken. October 3d.

ANIMATED with this success the *English* went in pursuit of fresh conquests, and the same day that the Earl entered *Cork*, he sent a detachment of 500 horse and dragoons under Brigadier *Villiers*, to summon the Town and forts of *Kinsale*; upon whose approach and summons the Governour threatened to hang the Messenger, and he actually set the town on fire; which being extinguished by the *English*, the *Irish* retreated in haste to the old and new forts. The Earl of *Marlborough* marched out of *Cork* on the first of *October*, and the next day arrived before *Kinsale*; and having formed his camp in the evening, gave directions for making the approaches towards the new or *Charles Fort*, while *Tettau* was ordered to attack the old, commonly called *Castle-ny-Fort*. The next morning early *Tettau*, having passed the river in boats, made a feint of storming the Fort in the weakest place, where most of the besieged being ready to receive him, another detachment made a bold assault where the Enemy least expected them, and soon became Masters of a Bastion. At the same time near 40 *Irish* being killed by some barrels of powder accidentally taking fire, the rest retired

retired into an old Castle within the Fort, and submitted Prisoners of war, having lost about 200 out of 450. The Governour and several Officers, who endeavoured to prevent the party from passing the river, were killed upon the Ramparts. The Lord *Marlborough*, having gained this Fort, resolved to make quick work with the new one, which was much more considerable, being induced by the bad weather, scarcity of provisions, and sickness of his Men, to attack the place briskly, by that method judging he should lose fewer Men, than by a tedious Siege. Nevertheless he summoned it in form: But Sir *Edward Scot*, the Governour, resolutely answered, "It would be time enough to capitulate a month hence." On the 5th the trenches were opened, and on the 9th advanced to the counterescarp: But the ill weather preventing the Cannon's arrival till the 11th, six pieces were mounted the next morning at the *Dane's* attack, and two Mortars at the *English*, which fired the whole day. On the 13th two twenty-four pounders were planted on the latter battery, and three more the day following. The *Danes*, commanded by the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, having made a considerable breach, did, the night following, to disturb the Enemy, make a false attack; and a mine being then sprung with good success, and another preparing, and the Besiegers being Masters of the Counterscarp, the Cannon on the 15th played all the morning, and every thing being ready in order to a storm, the Enemy beat a parley. Hostages being exchanged, the articles were agreed on and signed about mid-night; by which, the middle Bastion was to be delivered up the next morning, and the Garrison, consisting of about 1200 Men, to march out the same day, with their Arms and Baggage, and be conducted to *Limerick*. The *English* lost little less than 300 Men, many of whom perished by the bad weather. They found considerable Magazines, and Provisions sufficient to support a thousand Men for a year; among the rest, 1000 barrels of wheat, as many of beef, 40 tuns of Claret, and a great quantity of sack, brandy, and strong beer. Thus were these two important places reduced in a very bad season, and with very little loss, and the immediate communication cut off between *France* and *Ireland*. When the Earl of *Marlborough* came before *Kinsale*, and found the two Forts commanding the Port, to be much stronger than represented in the plans, he began to repent of his expedition, and was heard to say, *That if he had been acquainted with the true strength of the place, he would never have undertaken it in a season so far advanced.* He performed, however, this glorious undertaking in 23 days, from the time he landed at *Cork*, and immediately after embarked for *England*, arrived at *Kensington* on the 28th of *October*, where he was received by their Majesties as he deserved; and the King was heard to say, *he knew no Man so fit for a General, who had seen so few Campaigns.* The neglect in fortifying *Kinsale*, one of the best and securest harbours in the world, by keeping whereof the trade of *England* to *America* would have infinitely suffered, was looked upon as one of the greatest blemishes in the *French* policy; and instead thereof to fortify *Limerick*, a town of little use to them in comparison of the other; but herein they seemed to comply with the *Irish* interest, and not with their own.

AFTER the reduction of *Cork* and *Kinsale*, the *Irish* of the County of *Kerry* made several incursions into those of *Cork*, and *Limerick*, and burned some Villages. The Duke of *Berwick*, having dined in the Earl of *Orrery's* house at *Charleville*, after dinner ordered it to be fired, and stayed himself to see it in ashes. Those of the *Irish* Army that lay between *Limerick* and *Asblone*, set fire to *Balliboy*, a small town in the King's County, about ten miles east of *Bannagher*, in which were six Companies of the Earl of *Drogheda's* Regiment; who finding themselves much out-numbered, and the place no way tenable, retired to a *Danish* mount within the town, and by a resolute defence obliged the Enemy to quit it, with the loss of sixteen killed in the streets, and many more in plundering the Houses; the *English* missing about twenty eight.

WHILST the Army was dispersing into winter quarters, the season passed in a new sort of war, maintained by the Militia in several quarters of the Kingdom against the *Irish*, under the Denomination of *Rapparees* or *Tories*, who infested the Country in large bodies. But their depredations are for the most part too minute for general History, and therefore shall be passed over, except where something signal or extraordinary happens in the encounters with them. The Lords Justices were employed in giving form to the Civil Government, so far as the situation of the Kingdom would permit. Writs of *Certiorari* were issued to remove up to the superior Courts all indictments for High Treason out of the several Counties in the power of the *English*, in order to compleat the attainders of the Rebels. Lords-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenants were appointed; and Commissions granted to the Officers of the Militia, who were armed, and enabled, in some measure, to defend their Properties. The Supreme Courts were filled with Judges; (A) and his Majesty constituted a privy Coun-

1690.
October 5.
11.
13.
15.
And the new Fort.

Towns burned by the Irish. Story's Hist. 145. Contin p. 46.

Civil Government formed.

(A) The Judges and other Civil Officers now appointed were these. Sir *Charles Porter* was constituted the 9th of *December* 1690 Lord Chancellor, and Keeper of the Great Seal. Sir *Richard Reynell* Baronet, Chief Justice of the K. B. *December* 6. Sir *Richard Stephens* Knight, one of the Justices of said Court *December* 3d. *John Lyndon* Esq; another Judge of the K. B. *October* 20th. *Richard Pynes* Esq; Chief Justice of the C. P. *January* 22. *Richard Cox* Esq; 2d Justice of the said Court, *September* 2d. *John Jefferson* Esq; 3d Justice, *December* 6th. Sir *John Healy*, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *December* 5th. *Henry Echlin* Esq; 2d Baron, *October* 28th. And *Standish Harestone* Esq; 3d Baron, *December* 10th. *John Osborne* Esq; Prime Serjeant at law, *September* 29th. Sir *John Temple*, Attorney General, *March* 1. *Richard Levings* Esq; Solicitor General, *December* 29th. All these, with many other appointments of more inferior Officers, may be seen in the Rolls Office under this year.

1690.

Proclamations
published.Story's Hist.
p. 157.Story's Cont.
p. 56.Irrot. 2d^o.
Augusti 2d^o.
W & M. in
C. H.Pr Seal C. H.
22 Octob.
2. W. & M.
R. C. H. 6^o.
Octob.R. C. H. 18^o.
Octob.P. C. H. 2^o.
W. & M.

consisting of the Primate, Chancellor, Treasurer, Archbishop of *Dublin*, Duke of *Ormond*, the Earls of *Meath*, *Drogheda*, *Longford*, *Ranelagh*, and *Granard*, the Viscount *Lisburn*, the Bishop of *Meath*, *Robert Fitz-Gerald* Esq; the Vice-Treasurer, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three chief Judges, Master of the Rolls, Secretary of State, Master of the Ordnance, Sir *Henry Fane*, Sir *Charles Meredith*, and *William Hill* of *Hillsborough* Esq. Proclamations were published forbidding all trade and correspondence with *France*; also the exportation of Wool, except to *England* and *Wales*; hindering Papists from keeping Publick Houses in or about the City of *Dublin*, to prevent plottings; and appointing the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs of *Dublin* only to administer the Oath, or give Certificates to Papists to prevent the practice of falsly certifying for money, that they had taken the oath, or administering it to them without the word *Allegiance*; for which crime Sir *Humphry Jervis* was imprisoned and fined 300 Marks. And *February* 17th Judges were appointed to go the several Circuits to give the People a taste of the sweets of Peace, and the Benefits of a civil administration of Justice. As the rights of the established Clergy of the Church of *Ireland* had been trod under foot during the Reign of *K. James*; so now many People, either through disaffection to them, or taking advantage of the confusions and disturbances of the times, refused to pay their Tyths, and other Ecclesiastical Duties to them, as by law they were obliged to do; to remedy which the King, while he lay before *Limerick*, on the 15th of *August*, enforced the execution of the law in this particular by a Proclamation, declaring his resolution to preserve the benefit of the law to all his subjects, and commanding all People, of what quality or condition soever, to set forth their Tyths and other Ecclesiastical Duties according to the laws and customs of *Ireland*. The seals of the several Courts of Law were also soon after taken into consideration. For, as those of the late *K. James* could not with any propriety be made use of, and that the hurry and disorders of affairs had hindered new ones to be finished, which the King had directed to be prepared; so now, by letters under the Privy Signet dated the 6th of *October* this Year, his Majesty commanded, that the great Seal should upon all occasions be used in the several Courts of King's Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, where the respective seal of each Court ought to be applied, until such time as proper seals could be provided and delivered into the hands of the Justices of each Court. Another order passed a few days after in relation to proceedings in the Court of Chancery. In the Letters Patent formerly passed for constituting *Richard Pyne* Esq; Sir *Richard Ryves*, and *Robert Rockford* Esq; Commissioners of the Great Seal, an exception was contained of all judicial matters and causes, which they had not power to hear and determine. His Majesty on the 18th of *October* this year issued an order to the Lords Justices "reciting the said exception, and that he had since the date of the said Commission nominated Sir *Charles Porter* Knight to be Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, till whose arrival it might be necessary for his subjects to commence suits in the Court of Chancery, and to proceed therein in order to the bringing them to a hearing; and the King now declared, that he did not intend by the said exception to hinder the Commissioners from receiving the entry of Bills, Answers, and other pleadings, usually filed in the said Court, and from issuing the usual Process thereupon, and from giving Rules upon motions in order to the speeding of such causes to a hearing, or granting injunctions for staying proceedings at law; but that his intention was, that such causes should be finally heard and determined by the Lord Chancellor, and not by the Commissioners." The Lords Justices served the Commissioners with this order on the 25th of *October*, and required them to observe his Majesty's pleasure therein, which accordingly was complied with. On the 6th of *February* following the Commission of Inquiry into the goods of forfeiting Persons was superseded, as being found by experience to be of prejudice to many subjects, and of little or no benefit to the Crown.

THE Lords Justices also this Winter published several Proclamations beneficial to the Subject, of which an account is given underneath (K).

THE

Sept. 16.

Sept. 16.

Sept. 26.

Sept. 26.

Sept. 30.

October 22.

Nov. 14.

Nov. 19.

(K) As I. one giving protection to all ships and mariners employed in transporting Coals from any part of *England*, or *Wales*, to *Dublin*. II. Another of the same date, prohibiting all People from disturbing or prejudicing any Person or Persons repairing to the markets of *Dublin*, and from pressing horses within 10 miles of the said City, without special Warrants obtained from the Lords Justices. III. Another against holding correspondence with the King's Enemies or Rebels, or from sheltering, harbouring, or entertaining any such, under pain of High Treason. IV. Another of the same date prohibiting all commerce between the Rebels and several Papists pretending to live under their Majesties protection, whose habitations adjoin the Rebel, and that no Papists from the 14th of *October* ensuing should dwell within 10 miles of their Majesties Frontier Garrisons, nor within 10 miles of the *Shannon*; but that they forthwith, with their Families, remove to some other part of the Kingdom under their Majesties obedience; and those who act contrary to be deemed and prosecuted as Spies, and Persons corresponding with the Enemy. V. Another to prevent stealths and robberies by prohibiting the buying of Cattle, &c. except in Fairs or Markets Overt. VI. Another for appointing the 16th of *November* for a day of publick thanksgiving for the preservation of his Majesty's Person, and for the success of his arms, not only in defeating the Enemy in battle, but in reducing 3 intire provinces, with the City of *Cork*, and the most important fortress and harbour of *Kinsale* to his obedience, with little effusion of Blood. VII. Another setting a rate on Provisions to be disposed of to the army in their quarters. VIII. Another for making the Papists in any County responsible for the losses sustained by the Protestants from any of the companions of such Papists: And that if any number of Robbers or Rapparees, exceeding ten, shall keep in a body together, and rob and plunder any Protestant, or burn any house or haggard, that

THE disorders and Robberies committed by the Army afforded matter for infinite complaints, which neither the King, the Lords Justices, nor the General were able perfectly to redress: And this will ever be the case, where the Soldiers are badly payed; for it would be injustice to exact a severe discipline where funds are wanting to supply their necessities. Great complaints were sent at this time from *Ireland*, and it was found by experience, that the King's Army was almost as heavy on the Country as the Rapparees. A considerable Arrear was due to them; for which reason when the King settled a Government under Lords Justices, he did not put the Army under a Civil Authority, but kept them in a Military Subjection to their Officers; because, since they were not regularly payed, it would be impossible to keep them from Mutiny, if that strictness of discipline were observed, which is necessary to keep an Army within due bounds. The inferior Officers, finding they were responsible to their superior Officers only, took vast liberties in their Quarters, and instead of protecting the Country, oppressed it. The King had sent over an Army of 7000 *Danes* under the command of the Duke of *Wurtemberg*; but they were cruel Friends, and thought they were Masters: Nor were the *English* Troops much better; and the *Dutch* were the least complained of. Several expedients were tried both by the Civil and Military Power, to remedy those disorders. The King sent over orders to have the debts due to the Army stated to the 1st of *September*, in order to lay them before the ensuing Parliament; but this could afford no present remedy for the disease. The Lords Justices recommended it to the Sheriffs in the several Counties within the Frontiers to find out some method for the regulation of Quarters. For, it being necessary, that the Army in considerable numbers should be Garrisoned in Frontier Towns, and other places convenient to annoy the Rebels, and defend his Majesty's Subjects, it thereby happened, that while some were overburthened with quarters, others were quite exempted, which ought to be remedied, since all who had benefit by the defence ought to bear a proportion of the charge. The Lords Justices therefore recommended it to the Sheriffs

1661.

Corresp. No. cxxv.

Ibid. No. clxvi.

no Popish Priest shall live or reside in that Country, where such villainy shall be committed, in regard that they by their influence over their votaries might hinder such courses, if they would: And that no Person, who has a Son in the Enemies quarters shall have protection, unless before the 10th of *December* following such son shall return to his Majesty's obedience, and live peaceably in the parts within his power. IX. Another requiring all Papists, who have not been noted House keepers within the City or Liberties of *Dublin* for 3 months before, to depart the same within 48 hours after publishing the said Proclamation, and repair to their several habitations at least 10 miles distant from the City, under pain of being proceeded against as Spies, or Persons designing the disturbance of the publick Peace, &c. X. Another forbidding all Subjects of *Ireland* to trade into *France*, or to hold correspondence with the *French* King or his Subjects, or to aid or assist any of them, who shall at any time invade the said Kingdom. XI. Another for enlarging the time for peaceable Papists to bring back their Sons, pursuant to the former Proclamation of the 19th of *November*, to the 10th of *January* ensuing. XII. Another of the same date to prevent the exportation of Wool into foreign parts, contrary to several Laws and Statutes of force in *Ireland*. XIII. Another discharging and forbidding all Papists from selling Wine, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors, within the City or Liberties of *Dublin*, by retail, after the 25th of *December* instant, to prevent Spies being sheltered by such means. XIV. Another making void all Certificates of having taken the Oath of Fidelity granted by any Person, other than the Lord Mayor, Recorder, or Seneschals of the several Liberties of *Dublin*, &c. XV. Another for securing all horses belonging to the Train, or Commissaries of Provisions, that have been taken away without licence, or have strayed, &c. XVI. Another, that if such Persons, who have sons with the Rebels, shall before the 10th of *February* ensuing appear personally before some Justice of the Peace of the County where they live, and take the Oath of Fidelity to their Majesties, and enter into recognizance in a sum agreeable to their qualities and estates, conditioned not to keep correspondence with, nor give aid to their said son or sons, or any other of the said Rebels, but to appear at such place and time, as they shall be commanded ten days after Summons left at their houses, or usual places of abode, then such are to be continued in their Majesties protection without molestation. But such Parents, who do not comply with the King's mercy, and favour, shall be liable to be proceeded against according to the former Proclamations, notice thereof being first given to the Council-board, and their further directions received therein. XVII. Another, for stating the accounts due to and from the Army, trains of Artillery, and Hospitals, and prescribing a method for certifying and paying the debts due by the army to the Subjects, &c. XVIII. Another, commanding all Officers and Soldiers to forbear all Robberies, Plunderings, destructions, Levies, and Exactions, and commanding them to demean themselves soberly and civilly in their quarters, and marches; offenders to be proceeded against with the utmost severity, and redress to be ordered upon complaint upon oath to be made before any Justice of Peace to be certified to the Government. And if the Commander in chief in the quarter, where such offences shall be committed, shall not bring such offender to punishment, that the Parties grieved shall have satisfaction made them out of the pay of such Commander in chief. And orders to all Officers and Soldiers to pay their quarters, as they shall receive their subsistence, which is ordered to be made from the 1st of *January* last. XIX. Another, for taking away all Currency from the Coins of Brass, and Copper, or mixt Metals, formerly used in *Ireland*. XX. Another of the same date for preventing duels between the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, under the penalty of being cashiered. XXI. Another for superseding all Protections, except such as were granted by the General of the Army, the principal Secretary of State, or Secretary at War, as also by the Judges of Assize in their respective Circuits for the Person, Wife, Children, House, and Personal Estate of all such as shall submit to their Majesty's Government, and surrender their Swords, Guns, Arms, and Ammunition, and take the Oath of Allegiance. And that a list of the protected Persons in each County be left with the Sheriff and Constable, and a duplicate thereof returned to the Government, that the protected may be distinguished from Spies and Rebels, and be the better preserved in their Properties. XXII. Another for the exemption of the Post-master-General, and his deputies, and the Master of the Pacquet-boats from quartering of Soldiers, serving on Juries, Inquests, Musters, or any other publick Employments or attendances, and from having their Horses pressed, or their Hay, Oats, or Grass taken from them; but on the contrary, that all Officers Civil and Military upon application from the respective Post-Masters, shall aid and assist them to press and provide such Horses, as may be necessary for their Majesties service, and that they be furnished with Hay and Oats for their Post-horses at the Army rate.

November 20.

December 2.

December 8.

December 8.

December 12.

December 29.

December 31.

January 17.

January 27.

February 6.

February 29.

February 23.

February 24.

February 28.

1690.

Ibid. No.
clxii.Appendix No.
53.
Corresp. No.
clxxxiv.Corresp. No.
ccxiv.

Sheriff's to take this matter into consideration at the Sessions, and by computing the quarters of a Soldier at five pence a week for finding firing; Candle-light, Salt and Vinegar, (which was all that they intended,) that they should lay the burthen proportionably on those who lay near the line, and those who were exempted by their distance from it. But this Scheme, though carried into execution, afforded only a slender remedy to a few. On the 9th of *October* General *Ginckle* issued an order, "that no pass should be deemed sufficient to warrant the absence of a Soldier from his Regiment, unless it were under the hand of the Officer in Chief commanding the said Regiment; and any Soldier acting contrary to be taken as a deserter"; with other provisions of the like nature. One very extraordinary clause is inserted in the said order, giving liberty to the Inhabitants to examine Soldiers Passes, and to secure those who have not such passes, as are by the said order required; which clause it is probable upon reconsideration was thought improper, a light stroke of a Pen being carried across it, which is represented by *Italick* letters in the Appendix. For the execution of such a clause would have raised infinite disorders and quarrels between the Country People and the Army. A few days after the Lords Justices by Proclamation settled the rates of all Provisions through the Country, in hopes by such means to check the exorbitances of the Soldiers, and they requested General *Ginckle* to issue an order to all the General Officers in their respective quarters, directing them to give a strict charge to all Colonels or commanding Officers in Chief to give bills for the Provisions brought in, and for the diet of the Soldiers, according to the terms in the Proclamation, and also to inflict the utmost punishment on such Soldier, who should presume, being thus provided for, to plunder any person whatsoever within their Majesties protection, or to obstruct any People carrying their goods to Market or Quarters. There was indeed need of such a Proclamation. For at this very juncture, the Lord Justice *Conningby* complains in a letter to the Secretary at War, inclosing the Proclamation, "that Sir *John Lanier* had given orders to secure all people who carried any Commodities out of the Country or six miles round his quarters, and that his Officers at *Trim* had placed Guards upon all the High-roads, who seized all the Corn and other goods of the poor Country People passing to any Market out of his allotment". This the Lord *Conningby* calls, "the assuming such a sovereign Authority in Civil Affairs, that he could not see how it could in any wise be justified, while his Majesty had placed a Civil Government in the Kingdom". This was a rational and probable method of putting some period to the extravagant Outrages daily committed by the Army; since by settling the rates of provisions, and ordering bills to be given by the Commanding-Officers for the payment of them, all excuse for plundering was removed from the Soldiery, and the Country People in some measure contented with the expectation of receiving payment for their goods at one time or other. But some months pay being at length sent over, orders were changed, and the Army subjected to the Civil Government: Yet it was understood, that the Lords Justices had Instructions to be cautious in the exercise of their Authority; so that the Country still continued to suffer from the exorbitances of the Army, and nothing but the Parliament of *England* could provide an adequate remedy to the evil, which was done in the ensuing Session. In the mean time complaints came to the General, and to the Lords Justices from all quarters of the almost starving condition of the Army, and the impossibility of having their orders executed for want of Money. Col. *Hales*, Governour of *Cork*, was commanded to put that Garrison into a good posture of defending itself against a numerous Enemy, who in parties did much mischief in that neighbourhood. But on the 5th of *November* he informs the General "of the impossibility of executing his orders, on account of the scarcity of money, (L) and workmen; that the harbour was exposed to the Enemy for want of repairing the Platforms, and the carriages of the guns broken. That the sick Soldiers and the Prisoners were subsisted by his credit till about six or seven days past, from which time they had an allowance of bread from the *Jesu i. e. Pereira*. He desires a detachment of Dragoons to be sent him, the Horse being much fatigued with following the Enemy, (who were continually skulking about the City) where he could post them in such places, as would be advantageous to the Garrison, and he advises a strong detachment to be sent into *Kerry*, where he had learned by his Spies, that the Enemy were in great consternation, and had no thoughts but of making their escape out of the Country. He then informs the General, that the Troops quartered there had received no money since they came into the Kingdom, which had occasioned the loss of many men, the place being so crowded with the sick and prisoners, but especially the latter, who died so fast with a kind of pestilence, that, unless the Garrison were thinned of them, it was in danger of receiving the infection."

WHAT

(L) What Col. *Hales* complains of the difficulty of Subsisting the Army in *Cork* by means of the Scarcity of Money, is to me most evident, having in my hands many impress bills amounting to considerable Sums passed by the Commissioners of Accounts to Alderman *William Ballard*, who was Mayor of *Cork* this year, advanced by him immediately after the reduction of that City for the Support of the Army: Which Sums were never paid, though frequent applications were made on that account to the Government and Parliament; which, if they were of any value, would vest in me in right of a Marriage with the daughter of said *Ballard*.

1691.



“ and would send back those in the camp, and that he would take the best measures he could to do his master service.” This warm expostulation reduced every thing to the terms they were agreed on at the conference ; and the Lawyer’s Subterfuges, what ever they were (which do not appear) were set aside to make room for the essence of the treaty.

Lords Justices arrive in the camp.

THE Lords Justices, finding that *Limerick* was reduced to a capitulation, hastened to the camp, that they might hold the *Irish* to as hard terms, as the King’s affairs would admit. They arrived on the first of *October*, and after some conferences with the Commissioners on the part of the Garrison and their troops in the County of *Clare*, the articles for the surrender of *Limerick*, the Castles of *Ross* and *Clare*, and all other places and Castles in the hands of the *Irish*, were, on the third of that month, finally concluded, and signed in two parts ; the first, relating to the surrender of the town, were signed by the Generals on both sides ; and the other about the priviledges granted to the *Irish*, by the Lords Justices and General on the one part, and several of the *Irish* Nobility and Gentry, in behalf of the *Irish* Inhabitants of the City and County of *Limerick*, the Counties of *Clare*, *Cork*, *Kerry*, *Sligoe* and *Mayo*, on the other part.

October 3.

Append. No. 63.

Rot. Canc. Hib 6 Feb. 4th W. & M. Story’s Cont. P. 272.

IN the King’s confirmation of these articles, dated the 5th of *April* 1692, he added the clause inclosed within Crotchets, and printed in Capitals in the second of the civil articles (to be seen in the Appendix) which was not comprised in the fair copy of the original draught ; but his Majesty was so just as to declare, that the said clause was casually omitted by the Transcriber, and the omission not discovered till the articles were signed, but was taken notice of before the *English-Town* was surrendered, and that the Justices or General, or one of them, promised, that the said clause should be made good, being within the intention of the capitulation, and inserted in the foul draught thereof, and therefore his Majesty confirmed it.

By these articles many of the *Irish* were, under certain qualifications, restored to all they had enjoyed in *K. Charles’s* reign, and admitted to the priviledges of Subjects upon taking the oath of allegiance, without being bound to take that of supremacy, and had granted to them such priviledges in the exercise of their Religion, as were consistent with the laws of *Ireland*, or as they enjoyed in the reign of the said King. By the military articles as many *Irish* as pleased had liberty to pass into any Country they thought fit (except into *England* or *Scotland*) with their families, and moveable effects, and were to declare their intentions at certain times specified in the articles. This article gave rise to some contention between the Generals and great men on both sides, who endeavoured, each in their turn, as much as possible to elude the force of it. The *French* and *Irish* Officers were desirous of transporting as many men, and as full Regiments and Companies, as they possibly could, hoping to meet a better reception in *France* on that account. On the other hand, the Lords Justices and General were not wanting in their duties to countermine the design, and to render the effects of the article of as little force as possible. They were fully sensible what a detriment the loss of great bodies of Subjects (how bad soever) would be to the Country, after the desolation and destruction of a three years sharp war ; nor were they ignorant what an accession of strength the transporting several Regiments of disciplined men to *France* would give to the common Enemy. The *Irish* Officers kept the gates of the *English* town of *Limerick* always fast locked, and well guarded, to prevent their men from forsaking them, resolving to take off many by force, who were not willing to travel, and for encouragement they distributed bread, brandy, claret, and some money amongst those who expressed a desire of staying with them. General *Ginckle*, being informed by letter from a Lieutenant-Colonel, that he was confined for refusing to go to *France*, resented the violence to such a degree, that he ordered guns to be planted on *Balls-bridge*, declaring in some heat, *that he would teach the Irish to play tricks with him.* Whereupon *Sarsfield* came to the camp, and expostulated the matter with the General, saying at last, *that he was in his power.* Not so, replied *Ginckle*, *but you shall go in again, and do the worst you can.* *Sarsfield* endeavoured to excuse the action by representing, that there were prisoners of war, and prisoners of State for misdemeanours committed against their Government. That, though they were not obliged by the articles, yet they had set some of those Prisoners of State at liberty, who afterwards coming warm from the *English* camp began to rail and speak disrespectfully of the *Irish* Officers, for which affront this Lieutenant-Colonel was imprisoned, and not for desiring to leave them. And indeed it is not impossible that several of these *Irish* Officers, who deserted the Camp, were tempted by rewards and promises to draw off as many of the *Irish* as they could from the *French* voyage. The affair, however, was at length composed, and the Prisoner enlarged. On the 5th of *October* *Sarsfield* and *Wauchope* made encouraging speeches to the *Irish* Soldiers in the town, and in the King’s *Island*, telling them, “ that though they were under indifferent circumstances at present, yet the following Spring, or soon after, they would be landed either in *England*, or *Ireland*, with a powerful army, every Officer amongst them keeping their present posts at least, and that they would always be upon an *English* establishment, and receive *English* pay, even in *France*, and had many other advantages before them,” which, how improbable soever, were greedily swallowed. The event will soon shew how these expectations were frustrated as soon as they arrived in *France*. The day following a Sermon was preached by the Priests to each *Irish* Regiment, shewing “ the advantages “ would be to them and their Religion to adhere to the *French* interest, and the inconveniencies, and “ certain damnation, it would be to them, if they joined with Hereticks.” These Sermons, followed by a good quantity of brandy to wash the doctrine down, had a mighty influence on numbers of the common Soldiers, who went off in larger bodies than was expected. After receiving the benedictions of their Bishops, the whole body of the *Irish* foot were drawn out on the County of *Clare* side, being at least 14,000 men by poll. The Lords Justices and General passed the river to visit

Story’s Cont. p. 238, 201.

October 6.

of the *English* town of *Limerick* always fast locked, and well guarded, to prevent their men from forsaking them, resolving to take off many by force, who were not willing to travel, and for encouragement they distributed bread, brandy, claret, and some money amongst those who expressed a desire of staying with them. General *Ginckle*, being informed by letter from a Lieutenant-Colonel, that he was confined for refusing to go to *France*, resented the violence to such a degree, that he ordered guns to be planted on *Balls-bridge*, declaring in some heat, *that he would teach the Irish to play tricks with him.* Whereupon *Sarsfield* came to the camp, and expostulated the matter with the General, saying at last, *that he was in his power.* Not so, replied *Ginckle*, *but you shall go in again, and do the worst you can.* *Sarsfield* endeavoured to excuse the action by representing, that there were prisoners of war, and prisoners of State for misdemeanours committed against their Government. That, though they were not obliged by the articles, yet they had set some of those Prisoners of State at liberty, who afterwards coming warm from the *English* camp began to rail and speak disrespectfully of the *Irish* Officers, for which affront this Lieutenant-Colonel was imprisoned, and not for desiring to leave them. And indeed it is not impossible that several of these *Irish* Officers, who deserted the Camp, were tempted by rewards and promises to draw off as many of the *Irish* as they could from the *French* voyage. The affair, however, was at length composed, and the Prisoner enlarged. On the 5th of *October* *Sarsfield* and *Wauchope* made encouraging speeches to the *Irish* Soldiers in the town, and in the King’s *Island*, telling them, “ that though they were under indifferent circumstances at present, yet the following Spring, or soon after, they would be landed either in *England*, or *Ireland*, with a powerful army, every Officer amongst them keeping their present posts at least, and that they would always be upon an *English* establishment, and receive *English* pay, even in *France*, and had many other advantages before them,” which, how improbable soever, were greedily swallowed. The event will soon shew how these expectations were frustrated as soon as they arrived in *France*. The day following a Sermon was preached by the Priests to each *Irish* Regiment, shewing “ the advantages “ would be to them and their Religion to adhere to the *French* interest, and the inconveniencies, and “ certain damnation, it would be to them, if they joined with Hereticks.” These Sermons, followed by a good quantity of brandy to wash the doctrine down, had a mighty influence on numbers of the common Soldiers, who went off in larger bodies than was expected. After receiving the benedictions of their Bishops, the whole body of the *Irish* foot were drawn out on the County of *Clare* side, being at least 14,000 men by poll. The Lords Justices and General passed the river to visit

the

them, and Adjutant-General *Wythers* was appointed to lay before the *Irish* Soldiers and Officers the advantages of the *English* Service above that of *France*, and how unnatural it was for them to serve in a foreign Country against the real interest of their own. The General's declaration published the day before was also distributed, with hopes that it would prevail on many to choose the better part of staying in their Country, or of taking service under their Majesties. This declaration must indeed have had a great effect on a People that were not infatuated: For therein the General acquainted the Officers and Soldiers, "how willing he was to indulge and provide for such, who remaining in the Kingdom, or serving their Majesties abroad, had rather promote the *British* and *Irish* interest, than the designs of *France* against both. He therefore promised, that all Officers and Soldiers, who were inclined to return home, should have leave to do so with all their goods and effects, and should be permitted to live quietly under the protection of the Government. That though by the capitulation all the Troopers of the *Irish* Army (except 600 that had license to go abroad) were to deliver up their horses without payment, yet he gave the Troopers and Dragoons leave to sell them to whom they thought fit, and promised to pay them for their arms, upon their giving them up to the artillery Officers either in the *Irish* town of *Limerick*, or in the Camp; and the same to the Foot-Soldiers: That those Officers and Soldiers, who were willing to serve under their Majesties, should have quarters immediately assigned them, and subsistence till their Majesties further pleasure: And, as it had been industriously reported, that such of the *Irish*, as should enter into their Majesties service, were to be sent into *Hungary*, or other remote parts, contrary to their inclinations, he concluded by assuring them, that they should not be obliged to serve in any place against their wills, nor be constrained to take service in *Ireland*, or to return to their homes, they being at full liberty to choose what side they would take; but if once they went to *France*, they must never expect to return home again."

THESE steps being taken on both sides, the *Irish* Regiments were ordered to march, and those that intended for *France* advanced forward, while those that were inclined to stay at home had liberty to file off at a place appointed. The Royal Regiment, consisting of 1400 Men, went all intire, except seven Men, which gave General *Ginckle* much concern, as they were the best Corps in *K. James's* service. Many other Regiments, and parts of Regiments, marched forward, declaring for the *French* voyage. The Lord *Iveagh's* Regiment of *Ulster-Irish*, Col. *Willson's*, about half the Lord *Louth's*, and a great many out of most other Regiments, came off to the *English* side, and Brigadier *Clifford*, Colonel *Henry Lutterel*, and Col. *Purcell*, declared against going to *France*. General *Ginckle* shewed himself displeas'd, that the *Irish* used indirect means to threaten their Men into that service, and told the great Officers of the *Irish* plainly, "that if they broke the articles, he thought himself no longer obliged to observe them." These *Irish* Regiments, that declined the *French* service, being mustered, had provisions and subsistence given them; and the Lords Justices, having finished every thing necessary on their parts, on the 7th returned towards *Dublin*.

WHILST the Lords Justices remained in the Camp, they took early precautions to prevent as many of the prisoners, as were confined in the Island of *Lambay* ever since the surrender of *Falmore*, and others sent there afterwards, from thinking of entering into foreign service, they long all to be now discharged by the 15th of the military articles. For this end, on the day the articles were signed, they writ to Mr. *Francis Cuffe*, then in *Dublin*, immediately to go to *Lambay*, with such persons as he should judge necessary, and to discourse with the Prisoners, without letting them know that they were by treaty to be discharged, and to acquaint them, that if they would take the oath of allegiance, and promise to go to their respective habitations, they should be set at liberty, and permitted to live quietly at home; and that then they should be dispersed, and have bread given them proportionable to the distances they had to travel. The Lords Justices took this step so early, lest, if the Prisoners had known they were to be discharged by virtue of the treaty, many of them might be induced to pass into *France*, under the notion of being obliged to those, who had taken care to include them in the capitulation, which doubtless the Leaders of the *Irish* had in view. Another less justifiable step was taken to discourage the embarkation of such numbers of soldiers to *France*, as the General with regret saw was about to be done; but in this the Lords Justices were no way concerned, the same being attempted either solely by directions from the General, or by the officiousness of Count *Nassau*, who would not suffer the Wives and Children of the Soldiers intended for *France* to be shipped with the Men, not doubting but that it would hinder a great many from going. This was certainly an infraction of the first of the military articles, which provides for the passage of all persons willing to go to *France*, together with their families; and though the 7th article mentions only the transportation of troops, yet that did not take away the efficacy of the first article, but related only to the number of ships, and the tunnage of them, necessary to be provided for that service. *Sarsfield* in a very polite letter laid these reasons before the General, and hoped, "that as hitherto they had proceeded on both sides with sincerity, so, relying on his Excellency's honour, and the publick faith, they expected to be dealt withal, without wresting or extorting any meaning out of the articles, contrary to agreement, and the genuine sense of them, which candid manner of proceeding, says he, will add to the reputation of your Arms, that of your Justice." Though *Sarsfield* requested, that the obstacle might be removed without delay, since the troops could not embark till it was done, nor consequently those remaining in *Limerick* evacuate that place, yet the General took time to consult

Corresp. No. Mxlv.

Ibid. No. Mcvii.

Ibid.

1691.
Ibid. No.
Mcxii.

Gaz. No.
2713.

Corresp. No.
Mclvii.
Story's Cont.
P. 281

Gaz. No.
2728
Story's Cont.
P. 289.

Corresp. No.
Mcxvii

Ibid. No.
Mccxviii.

the Lords Justices upon the point, who were of opinion without hesitation, that the articles obliged them to comply with *Sarsfield's* demand; and it was no more than necessary to send the *Irish* away in good humour, or their Leaders might have found a pretext from thence to detain the transport ships in *France* upon breach of the capitulation. It appeared soon after, that this complaint of *Sarsfield* was not founded upon any real design of conveying the Women into *France* with their Husbands, but was only used by him as a political flourish to engage the *Irish* troops more firmly in his interest, and to prevent any bodies of them from forsaking their colours, or declaring their resolutions against going to *France*, as by the Capitulation they had liberty to do at any time before their embarkation. For, the first embarkation of the *Irish* troops was made in the river of *Limerick* on the first of *November*, partly on board the *French* ships lying there, and partly in the *English* transport-ships; at which time the *English* town was intirely evacuated, and Sir *David Collyar* made Governour thereof. In sailing down the *Shannon*, one of the transport-ships, with 120 *Irish* on board, was overfet amongst the rocks, and all the *Irish* drowned, though most of the Seamen were saved. This misfortune was resented by Monsieur *D'Uffone*, who would needs have the Master tried for his life for it, as if it had been a contrivance of his. But it appearing to have been a meer accident, he was at length satisfied. Some of the transport-ships, that sailed from *Limerick* returned to *Cork* on the 6th of *December*, having landed the *Irish* at *Brest*, and the week following the remainder of them arrived at *Dublin*. They all reported the good treatment they received from the *French*, in furnishing them with several necessaries, which they extremely wanted; but that the *Irish* troops were not received so well as they expected to have been. On their arrival, they were welcomed by a letter from K. *James*, directed to Lieutenant General *Sheldon*, their Officer in Chief, expressing "his satisfaction in their conduct, and particularly in their resolution to come and serve him," and he charged *Sheldon* to inform them, "that they were to serve under his command, and by his Commissions, and that the K. of *France* had already given orders to cloath them, furnish them with all necessaries, and to give them quarters of refreshment." But the usage they met with from the *French* King was by no means satisfactory. The quarters at first assigned them were the lanes and hedges about *Brest*, and not one of them was admitted into that City. Most of the commissioned Officers were reduced by the K. of *France's* special orders, namely, Major-Generals to Colonels, Colonels to Captains, Majors to Lieutenants, and Captains, Ensigns, and other Subalterns, to Serjeants, and private Centinels. Nor was this treatment to be thought strange; because, what ever the *Irish* might have been made to hope before their departure, yet it was very improbable, that they, who were advanced to such posts in *Ireland* through meer necessity, because no better were to be had, should now be continued in the same Stations in that warlike and refined Nation. This ill treatment in the beginning gave them a very indifferent relish for the *French* service, and many of them would gladly have returned to *Ireland*, and offered largely for their passage, but were prevented not only by strict guards placed on them, but by orders to the owners of the transport-ships not to take any of them on board under pain of death. They wrote nevertheless to several of their friends in *Ireland* an account of this severe usage, which caused a great desertion among the yet unimbarked troops under *Sarsfield's* care at *Cork*, and the news spreading in the Country, on the 8th of *December*, and a day or two after, three intire Regiments commanded by the Colonels *Mac-Dermot*, *Bryan*, and *Felix O'Neill*, which were part of the *Irish* forces intended for *France*, abandoned that design, refused to be put on board, and returned to the County of *Clare*, where some of them delivered up their arms to Col. *Tettau*, and retired to their habitations, in order to live peaceably in the Country, while the rest were subsisted, as the other *Irish* forces were.

To put a stop to these general desertions, *Sarsfield* and *Waubop* on the 22d of *December* hurried the remainder of the troops under their care on ship-board with the utmost haste, and published a declaration, "giving liberty to as many of the *Irish* as pleased to transport their families along with themselves. Accordingly, vast numbers of all sorts came to the water side, when *Waubop* pretending to ship the Soldiers in order, according to their lists, they first carried all the Men on board, and when the boats returned for the Officers, the Women, catching hold to be carried to the ships, many of them were dragged off, others, through timorousness losing their hold, were drowned, whilst those who held faster had their fingers cut off, and perished in the sight of their Husbands.

BEFORE the embarkation of the troops for *France* was compleated, the Lords Justices issued an order for disarming the *Irish*, which did not seem to be well considered, nor agreeable to the sound policy requisite at that nice juncture. The General interposed his advice upon the occasion, and laid before the Government the inconveniencies of taking this step so early, fearing least many of the active Men among the Natives, who intended to live quietly, might be induced by such an action to take part with those that were about going off: And indeed it was near producing that effect in the parts about *Limerick*. For the order being directed to Sir *William King*, Col. *Evans*, and Capt. *Oliver*, then High-Sheriff of the County of *Limerick*, they immediately proceeded to the execution of it, which threw the Country into a flame, and numbers of People, despairing to live quietly at home, went voluntarily to offer themselves to pass with the other troops to *France*. But the order being sent by the Commissioners to Major-General *Talmach*, he put a stop to the execution thereof, and thereby prevented many of the evil consequences, that must have flowed from it.

THE surrender and evacuation of *Limerick* put a final period to the *Irish* war, and gave immortal honour to Gen. *Ginckle*, and no less glory to the *English*, who reduced the *Irish*, notwithstanding the powerful

powerful supports they received from the *French King*. This surrender happened at a favourable conjuncture; a fleet sent by *France* to the relief of *Limerick* arriving in *Dingle bay* a day or two after the Articles were signed, which, had it got safe up to the town a few days before, might have probably protracted the war. It consisted, (as appears by the minutes of a letter from the Lords Justices to the King) of 18 Ships of war, 6 Fire ships, and 20 great vessels of burthen, and brought on board between 8 and 10000 Arms, 200 Officers, and 3 thousand Men, with which they could have reinforced the town, if there had been occasion. These Articles were punctually executed, and a few doubts arising from some ambiguous words, they were explained in favour of the *Irish*; so desirous was the King to have all matters composed at home, that he might be at liberty to direct his whole force against the Enemy abroad,

To perpetuate the Memory of the surrender of *Limerick* a Medal was struck, representing a Bust of *K. William* crowned with Laurel, and surrounded by his usual titles. On the reverse, *Articles* holding a club over *Ireland* lying prostrate at his feet, and extending a hand in a supplicating posture, while *France*, represented by 3 Flower de Luce's on her target, flies out of the field. The inscription, *Plures Impares uni.---Many are not a match for one.* On the exergue, *Hibernis Subjunctis, Gaels fugati 1691. The Irish subdued, the French put to flight 1691.* The device is plainly put in opposition to two others formed sometime before for the *French King*, namely, *Unus contra omnes,* and, *nec pluribus impar.* Another Medal was struck upon this occasion more immediately relative to the same event than the former. The Bust of the King and Queen crowned with Laurel, and surrounded with their usual titles. The reverse, fame sounding her trumpet, her wings spread, and holding in her right hand a Mural Crown, and a Palm branch, which she extends towards a bright light diffused from Heaven. The City of *Limerick* is seen in the deepning closely besieged, the boats flying thick into it, and round the Medal is this inscription, *Non haec sine numine Divum, nec istius are due only to propitious Heaven.* On the exergue, *Limerick Capta, Hibernia subacta, mense Octobris 1691. Limerick taken, and Ireland subdued in October 1691.*

The final reduction of *Ireland*, being the consequence of the surrender of *Limerick*, was eternized by a Medal struck upon that memorable occasion, in which are represented the Busts of the King and Queen circumscribed with their usual titles. On the reverse *Ireland* is represented by a Woman sitting on a heap of Arms, and leaning on a scutcheon, containing the Arms of the 3 Kingdoms (of which now their Majesties may be said to be in full possession) with her left hand she supports on her lap a harp, being the arms of *Ireland*, and with her right hand presents an Olive branch, the symbol of the General pardon, to an *Irish* Man embracing her knees. Behind her appears a Soldier running towards the sea, holding a snake in one hand, and a torch in the other, which alludes to those Troops, who by the Articles of *Limerick* had liberty to pass into the *French* service, and thereby wait for an opportunity to set their Country into new flames. The legend---*Jam placidam jonitura melos.---The harp from henceforth shall yield a pleasing melody.* In the exergue is this Inscription. *Gulielmo III. et Maria Regina Hibernia devicta, in gratiam recepta 1691. By the arms of William III. and Queen Mary Ireland was subdued, and received to mercy 1691.*

GENERAL *Ginckle*, by whose conduct and fortitude these great things were brought about, was received in *Dublin* on the 3d of *November* with all the respect and solemnity, which the then circumstances of affairs would admit of, being met and complimented on the road by the Nobility, Judges, and Gentry, Col. *Byerly's* Horse, and the Prince of *Hesse's* Foot, with the City Militia both Horse and Foot being under Arms to receive him. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Citizens met him in all their formalities, the cannon were discharged several times, all the demonstrations of joy being shewn that could be made upon such an extraordinary occasion. Next morning the Magistrates of the City waited on him, and the Recorder made him a complimentary speech of congratulation upon his great success. His excellency would have declined all these honours, and have made his entrance into the City in the most private manner; but he was prevailed on by a letter from the Lord Justice *Corningsly* to accept of those testimonies of the gratitude of the City. He arrived at *Chester* from *Ireland* on the 7th of *December*, where he was complimented and entertained by the Magistrates, and was received with the same respect in all places through which he passed in his journey to *London*; where the Parliament was so sensible of his great services in so glorious a campaign, that the House of Commons, by Lord *Castleton*, and 6 other Members, thanked him and his Officers for the reduction of *Ireland*. To which the General thus replied, "I acknowledge this distinguishing honour done me by the House of Commons, and value it above a triumph. The success of their Majesties Arms in *Ireland* was chiefly owing to the valour of the *English*, and I will take care to communicate the vote of this House to the Officers who served in *Ireland*, and shall always endeavour the prosperity of their Majesties and their Government." He was soon after, namely by patent dated the 4th of *March* created Baron of *Algrim*, and Earl of *Atblone*, with a creation fee of 20l. per annum payable out of the Revenue of *Ireland*. To enable him the better to support his honours, he afterwards obtained a grant of the forfeited Estate of *Christopher Lord Slane*, and another of that of the Earl of *Limerick*, amounting to 26480 acres, which were confirmed to him by the Parliament of *Ireland*, but afterwards revoked by the act of resumption. His Lordship, with the Duke of *Wurtemberg*, *Sgravenmuer*, *Rucigny*, and the rest of the Generals, and Field Officers, who had assisted in the *Irish* war, were entertained by Sir *Thomas Stamp*, Lord Mayor, with great respect and magnificence; and on the 23d of *March* a proclamation was published declaring the war of *Ireland* at an end.

1691.

Plate 4. No. 1.

Plate 4. No. 2.

Plate 4. No. 3.

Stor.'s Cont. p. 282.

Corresp. No. Mexi.

Gaz. No. 2722.

Jan. 4. Tind. p. 120.

Pat. Canc. H.b.

Pat. ibid. 5. Will. and Mary part 1.

Int. ibid. private seal p. 2.

dors. Tind. p. 120.

THE
LIFE and REIGN
OF
WILLIAM III.

BOOK X.

From the reduction of Ireland, to the death of Queen MARY in 1694.

1691.
Difficulties as
to the trans-
port ships.

Corresp. No.
Mxcvi.

Story's Con.
p. 265.

Corresp No.
Mcx i
Ibid Mxcix.

Story's Con.
p. 292.

BEFORE the *Irish* Forces had sailed to *France* great difficulties arose concerning the return of the Transport ships, which had been pressed for that service at divers ports of the Kingdom; the Masters whereof refused to sail unless they had security for their indemnification, and that they should be permitted to return without delay or molestation from the Ports in *France*; to which was added the payment for provisions now furnished for the expedition, when they arrived in that Country. These were but reasonable jealousies, considering that the faith of *France* since the treaty of *Nimeguen* was at a very low ebb. The Government referred these points intirely to the General “to make as effectual, as a matter of that nature, attended with the present circumstances, was capable of; in such cases publick faith and honour were the chief dependence; but they recommended to him to accept rather of *French* than *Irish* Hostages, and also, that it would be absolutely necessary to adjust all accounts of provisions delivered before they sailed.” But the General had taken effectual care of these particulars the day before the Lords Justices had written to him. For on the 14th of *October* he took an engagement in writing from *Sarsfield* and *Waubop*, whereby they promised, “1st. That all the transport ships employed in that service should be sent back without hindrance or prejudice from any Men of war, Privateer, or other ships under the *French* King’s Commission. 2dly. That as soon as they landed the *French* Troops, they should have liberty to return when they thought fit. 3dly. If they wanted provisions they should be supplied therewith at the same rates they were furnished in *Ireland* to the *Irish* Troops for their transportation, and that the amount thereof should be deducted out of the money due for such provisions furnished in *Ireland*. 4thly. That the rates of the said provisions furnished to the *Irish* Troops should be paid immediately after their landing in *France*, or in bills of exchange on *London* at 15 days sight. 5thly. For the execution of their promise, they not only left the Colonels *Hugh Mac-Mabon*, *Robert Arthur*, *O-Gara*, and others, but also engaged their words and honour, that in case of contravention they would surrender themselves Prisoners of war to the Secretaries of State at *Whitehall* in 3 months after their landing.” This instrument was signed by *D’Usson* and *de Tesse* in *French*, and by *Sarsfield* and *Waubop* in *English*. These proceedings did not however dissipate the suspicions of the Masters of the transport vessels, which, not without difficulty, were at length removed by the persuasions of Count *Nassau*, the Mayor and Aldermen of *Cork*, and the agents of the Commissioners of Transportation, who prevailed on them to proceed on their voyage by giving them the wealth of *Cork* as a security for their safe return. By the 7th of the Military Articles of *Limerick* General *Ginckle* had obliged himself to furnish 10000 tun of shipping for transporting the *Irish* Forces to *France*, and 4000 tun more in case of emergency. This being done, of sufficient shipping provided, *Sarsfield* on the 8th of *December* executed a release to the General from any obligation he lay under upon that account: And this was necessary, that no seeds of discontent should remain, nor any pretences to detain the transport vessels in *France*. Upon this occasion the *French* acted with good faith, and the transport ships returned in safety. The *Irish* great Officers went on board with the last of their Forces on the 22d of *December*, and with them *Sarsfield* embarked to seek a fortune in a strange Country, when he might have remained an ornament to his own. But he was actuated by a strong bias to what, in his opinion, was the true religion, and by the false principles of honour and loyalty to a Prince, who had made it the whole business of his Reign to overturn an established constitution.

THE *Irish* Troops destined to *France* being all shipped off, it was now a proper season to reform these native troops, that had submitted, and taken pay in the *English* Army. Brigadier *Balderog O-Donnell* had under his command a Brigade, consisting of two full Regiments completely officered, and had an expectation of keeping those on foot in his Majesty's pay, by agreement, as he pretended, with the General. However that were, such a stipulation could not bind the King, nor his Excellency, longer than the continuance of the War; nor could it give just offence to *O-Donnell*, when he saw many of his Majesty's own troops reduced. His Regiment was very strong, consisting of above 1300 Men, besides Officers; and he expected to have it divided into two Battalions, and to have the nomination of the Officers, for which purpose he made proposals. But it was now thought expedient (for which their Majesties gave directions) to reduce these new friends, and all the forces, whether Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, of the late *Irish* Army, which had submitted to their obedience, except 1400 chosen Men, who were to be kept on foot, and divided into two Battalions, to be commanded by the Colonels *Wilson*, and *Balderog O-Donnell*. This reform was committed to Col. *Faulk*, Col. *St. John*, and Brigadier *Villiers*, who had directions to assure the *Irish* both Officers and Soldiers of their Majesties gracious disposition towards them, though the state of their Affairs did not admit of more than 1400 Men to be at that time employed; and further, that the Officers, who were not willing to go home, might attend those two Battalions, and receive subsistence till better provided for. Those who returned to their habitations, with an intention to live peaceably, if they were Soldiers, and had their arms, 9 s. a piece were ordered to the n, and 6 s. if without arms. These orders and instructions bear date the 11th and 12th of *January*; pursuant to which 15 Regiments (O) of Foot, two of Dragoons, two of Horse, and two Independent Troops of Horse were reduced, and two Battalions being drawn out of the whole, had Quarters assigned them in the Barony of *Muskerry*, and County of *Cork*. On the 3d of *March* following Col. *Faulk* had orders to raise five Companies of *Irish*, of 100 Men in each, and to appoint all the Subaltern Officers out of those that were returned in *Wilson's* and *O-Donnell's* Battalions, which were to be commanded by the Lord *Iveagh*, and employed in the Emperor's Service. It was full time to disperse and break the *Irish* Forces, who had come over from the Enemy since the beginning of the Cessation made at *Limerick*. For they behaved themselves in the Quarters allotted to them, in several parts of the Kingdom, with extreme insolence, taxing the People at their discretions, imprisoning some, and releasing others as they saw good; they forced the Markets in all places near them, and acted many illegal things, which shewed, that though they had changed their King, they had not altered their customs. In *February* the Lords Justices issued a necessary Proclamation for preserving the peace, to oblige such of the *Irish* as were not comprised within the Articles of *Galway*, or *Limerick*, to deliver up their arms offensive or defensive by the 10th of the ensuing *March*, to the Sheriff, or next Justice of the Peace to the places of their abode, under the penalty of being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law, and of being esteemed a disturber of the peace, and to have forfeited the benefit of the said articles, together with rewards offered to the discoverers of such who should conceal their arms: And all Gentlemen intitled to wear arms by the articles were directed to take licences for the purpose from the Lords Justices, to be granted without fee or reward. Another Order also issued "commanding

1691.
Correlp No.
Mlxvii.

Story's Con.
p. 294, 295.

Ibid. p. 301.

Ibid. p. 293.

Gaz No.
2742.

Story's Cont.
p. 297.

Ibid. p. 284.

AND now the greatest part of their Majesties Forces were at liberty to be employed in *Flanders*, and elsewhere, against the common Enemy; by which means the Kingdom was eased of both Armies, who had already brought it into a very low condition, no military power being left but such as was absolutely necessary for maintaining the peace and tranquility of the Country. The *Danish* and other foreign Forces were shipped off, together with 18 Regiments of Foot, 11 of Horse, and 3 of Dragoons, partly sent immediately to *Flanders*, and partly to *England*, from whence they were afterwards draughted for the same service.

(O) The Regiments now reformed were these

OF FOOT
Wilson's,
O Reyley's,
Nugent's,
Lord Iveagh's,
Lord Dillon's,
Cormac O'Neill's,
Felix O'Neill's,

Geoghagan's,
O'Donnell's,
O'Rourke's,
Oxborough's,
Mac Dermot's,
Bryan O'Neill's,
Robert Purcell's,
Cahan's,

OF DRAGOONS.
Brigadier Clifford's,
Colonel Magennis's
OF HORSE.
Colonel Lutterel's,
Colonel Corbet's,
And the Independent Troops of Col.
Thomas Bourk, and Col. *J. Bourk*.

1691.
Story's Cont.
p. 268.

Sept. 18.

Octob. 14.

Nov. 7.

Jan 11.

March 23.

Pat. Canc.

Hib.

Aug. 20.

Writ. of Irel.

p. 217.

Story's Cont.

p. 285.

lb. 294, 296.

Jun. 20.

THE Lords Justices now applied themselves to settle the Country in as great a degree of peace as the circumstances of the times would permit. The *Conaught* Circuit, which had been interrupted for some time, as being the seat of War, was now revived; but, because the Country was very thinly inhabited, the assizes were appointed to be held only at *Mullengar*, *Roscommon*, and *Galway*. The Rapparees submitted, and came under protection in many parts of the Kingdom, upon a promise of pardon by Proclamation, provided they surrendered their arms to any Justice of Peace, and took the oath of Fidelity; and the Magistrates were commanded to make a return to the Lords Justices of the names, places of abode, qualities, and arms, of the Persons so submitting; and the harbourers of such Rapparees not submitting were to lose the benefit of their own protections, and to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. And a reward of 40 s. was ordered to every discoverer and convictor of such Rapparees. This Proclamation was first published before the Pacification at *Limerick*, but was afterwards revived, and had a good effect. Another Proclamation was issued the same day that the former was revived, "commanding all Officers and Soldiers of the Army or Militia, and all other Persons whatsoever, to forbear to do any wrong or injury, or to use any unlawful violence to any of their Majesties Subjects, whether of the *British* or *Irish* Nation without distinction; and that all Persons taking the oath of Allegiance, and behaving themselves according to law, should be deemed Subjects under their Majesties Protection, and be equally intitled to the benefit of the laws." By this prudent Proclamation the Kingdom was on a sudden reduced to a perfect calm, and was followed by an interval of rest and peace, which hath continued ever since; and from thence have proceeded the great growth and increase of trade and manufactures, and the consequences thereof, riches, and of improvements through the whole Nation; insomuch that it bears a new face to what it did before the late Rebellion. Another necessary Proclamation was published, ascertaining the rates of Provisions to be delivered to the Officers and Soldiers in their Quarters, where they were not dieted by their Landlords, and where they were, the prices and sort of diet to be furnished were also specified: By which means the Country was freed from rapine and violence; and the Army provided with necessary subsistence at reasonable prices. In order to ascertain what Persons of their Majesties *Irish* Subjects were intitled to the benefit of the Articles of *Limerick*, and thereby to be restored to their Estates of Freehold and Inheritance, to be pardoned for past offences, and permitted to reverse their Outlawries, a Proclamation issued for that purpose, directing, "that all Claimants should by the 20th of *February* ensuing exhibit their several Petitions with the Clerk of the Council, and thereby set forth the grounds upon which each of them pretended a right to the said Articles, and the names of the County, Town, and Parish, wherein the Lands, to which they desired restitution, lay, with the particular name and quantity of each denomination, their present place of residence, and the place where they inhabited in the first year of the late K. *James*." This Proclamation appertaining only to those intitled to the Articles of *Limerick*, was by another Proclamation extended to the Articles of *Galway*, as well as *Limerick*, and the time enlarged for receiving of claims to the 15th of *April*, and each Person's qualification was required to be proved by the testimony of three credible witnesses, *vivâ voce*, whereof one was to be a Protestant. The proceedings upon the proofs of these qualifications took up a good deal of time, insomuch, that on the 23d of *May* 1694, another Proclamation issued for determining such claims as were entered, and a time appointed on the 11th of *June* for beginning to hear the said Claims. But this method being found to have given too great an interruption to the publick business under the care of the Lords Justices, the hearing of the said claims, by letters patent dated the 25th of *January* 1696, devolved on the several Judges of the Four-Courts, or any five of them, and a Proclamation was published, that the said Judges would proceed to hear all undetermined Claims on the 9th of the following *September*, which they did to the satisfaction of those who were intitled to adjudications under the said Articles. This Commission was afterwards dissolved in 1696, and the business of Adjudications turned over to the Commissioners of the Revenue, before whom all the remaining claims were determined.

THIS Calm being restored to the Kingdom, the Government thought proper to dismantle the Garrisons of *Mullengar* and *Ballymore*, having no farther occasion of these Frontier places; and in order to reduce the expences of the Kingdom to as narrow a compass as possible, the marching Hospital, which had been very expensive, and the several Physicians attending the same, were discharged on the 6th of *January*, and in a few days after the Officers belonging to the Train of Artillery, and those belonging to the Waggon, were broke, as being no further useful.

THERE were two things which the Government now took care to redress. As the necessity of the King's affairs required, that upon the reform of several Troops and Company's, as also of the Officers of the Artillery, the pay and salaries due to the Persons so reformed, should be respited, and debentures and certificates given for the same to be satisfied with all convenient speed, several Persons aiming at their own private advantage made a practice of buying up at low and inconsiderable rates many of the said debentures and certificates; to the dishonour of their Majesties Service, and Government, and the loss of the Persons to whom the same were payable, the Lords Justices therefore published a Proclamation declaring, "that if any Officer, Clerk, or other Person employed in the Treasury, had or should directly or indirectly buy up any such debentures, such Officer, Clerk, or other Person so offending should lose the benefit of every such contract or agreement, and should be dismissed from his employment, and be declared incapable of serving in the Treasury for the future."

THE other matter now redressed was of more importance, because it regarded the administration of Justice, and gave just cause of complaint to the King's Subjects, who were newly reformed to his peace. The Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, presuming on their power in the Country, had by colour of their Authority, in an illegal and arbitrary manner, dispossessed several of their Majesties Subjects not only of their Goods and Chattles, but of their Lands and Tenements, to the great disturbance of the peace of the Kingdom, the subversion of the law, and the reproach of their Majesties Government. The Lords Justices therefore by Proclamation commanded such practices to be forborn, and that they should not presume to intermeddle in any matter of property, other than as by due course of law they should be required, or be able to justify, and corrections were given to all Persons injured to make their complaints to the next sitting Judges in order for redress, and that the offenders might be dealt with according to law: By which Proclamation such of the *Irish* as had been wronged were justified, and received ample redress, to their great satisfaction, when they saw an equal Administration of Justice prescribed, and pursued (P). Feb. 4. Story's Con. p. 299.

HAVING brought the affairs of *Ireland* to a conclusion during this year, the reader will now require a short view of what passed in other parts,

THE factions of *Scotland* were now brought to some temper. Many of the Lords concerned in the late plot went to *London*, confessed, and discovered all, and took out their pardons. They alleged in excuse, that they apprehended themselves exposed to ruin, and dreaded the tyranny of Presbitery, no less than that of Popery; and therefore promised, if the King would so ballance matters, that *Melvil* and his party should not have it in their power to ruin them and their friends, and in particular, that they should not turn out the Episcopal Ministers, who were yet in Office, nor force Presbyterians on them, they would engage in the King's interest with zeal, would quiet the *Highlanders*, who were still robbing the Country in parties; and, if the Episcopal party could be assured of his Majesty's protection, they would all acknowledge and serve him; not desiring that his Majesty should change the Government settled there, but only that the Episcopal Ministers might continue to serve in those places, which liked them best; that no Man should be brought into trouble for his opinion as to the Government of the Church; and that such Episcopal Men, as were willing to mix with the Presbyterians in their judicatories, should be admitted, without any severe imposition in point of opinion. This proposal was so consonant to the King's sense of things, that he very readily hearkened to it; though it afterwards appeared to be an Artifice of the *Jacobites* to engage the King to disgust the Presbyterians, by losing whom, or at least rendering them remiss in his service, they thought they should soon be Masters of that Kingdom. For they resolved generally to take the oaths; but previously sent to K. *James* to shew the necessity of it, and the service they intended him by it; and therefore asked his leave to take them. He thought it unlawful, but said, if any of them took the oaths to advance his interests, it should never be remembered against them. The younger *Dalbrymple* was made Secretary of State in conjunction with *Melwill*, and undertook to engage most of the *Jacobites* in the King's service: But they entered at the same time into a close correspondence with the Court of *St. Germans*. The truth was, the Presbyterians, by their violence, and other absurd practices, were rendering themselves odious and contemptible. They had formed a general assembly in the end of the foregoing year, in which they much exposed themselves by their weak and peevish conduct: Little learning or prudence; poor preaching, and wretched haranguing; partialities to one another, and violence to those who differed from them, appeared in all their meetings; which so sunk their reputation, that they were most effectually weaning the Nation from all fondness to their Government; and they were in the end preserved only by the falshood of many, who, under pretence of moderating matters, were really undermining the King's Government. Affairs of Scotland. Burn. v. 2. p. 43. Changes made in Scotland.

THE actions at Sea were very inconsiderable, and the only service done by a great equipment this year was the preservation of the *Smyrna* fleet, and the maintenance of the *English* trade. Nor did any thing memorable pass in *Flanders*. The *French* took the field earlier than the Allies, and *Lewis*, finding K. *William*'s intentions were to put himself at the head of the Confederate army, with Affairs at sea inconsiderabl, and in Flanders Tind. p. 121.

(P) Several beneficial Patents were this year granted by the King for promoting the trade, industry, and manufactures of *Ireland*. On the 14th of *April* a Patent passed for erecting a Corporation for the management of the Linnen Manufacture, by the name of *Governour and Assistants of the King's and Queen's Corporation for the Linnen Manufacture in Ireland*, in which many of the Nobility, Bishops, Gentry, and Merchants, were concerned with *Nicholas Dupain* and *Henry Million*, who were the first Promoters and Undertakers of the said business. The same *Nicholas Dupain* on the 7th of *April* obtained an exclusive Patent for 14 years for making writing and printing paper, and of *balls, Engines, and Instruments* thereunto belonging, in a better method than was before used. On the 22d of *September* another Patent passed for extending the powers granted to the Corporation of Copper Miners in *England* to *Ireland*. Exclusive patents were likewise granted for 14 years for making tinned plates or Latten. For making fine Steel equal to the *Venetian* Steel. For a new invention for making brass to make wire withall, and plates malleable for kettles, skillets, and other like utensils. A privy seal also passed on the 26th of *January* following for erecting a Royal Fishing Company to be supported by a joint stock. This matter was carried on at the Petition of *John Lovett* of *Dublin* Merchant, and a body was directed to be incorporated (which was done the year following) consisting of several of the principal Nobility of *England* and *Ireland*, Judges, Lawyers, Gentlemen, and Merchants, sited by the name of *Governours and Freemen of the Royal Fishery of Ireland*, who had power to purchase lands not exceeding the value of 8000*l.* together with Goods and Chattles for the use of the Corporation. and other powers mentioned in the letter. This project turned to no account, perhaps from the poverty of the Nation, or the yet unsettled condition of the times; but would now deserve the attention of the rich and powerful, when our neighbouring Nation of *North-Britain* are with Pat. Canc. Ilib. 3. W. and M. p. 3. dorso. Ibidem. Ibid.

A P P E N D I X.

NUMB. XXXIV. continued. p. 231.

A List of the Persons attainted in King James's Parliament of 1689 in Ireland, Alphabetically digested.

ARTICLE I.

All Persons attainted under this Article had time given them to the 10th of August 1689 to surrender themselves. See Appendix p. 39.

A.

ABERCROMBY, John Gent. Ferm.
Acheson, Sir Nicholas Kt. Dub.
Adare, Col. Robert Antr.
Adare, Capt. William Antr.
Adams, William Gent. K. C.
Adderly, Thomas Esq; Cork
Adderly, Thomas Gent. Cork.
Aghinellick, James Gent. Ferm.
Aghmooty, Quartermaster John, Long.
Agnew, Patrick Gent. Antr.
Aldworth, Capt. Boyle, Louth.
Alexander, Capt. Andrew, Lond.
Allen, Henry Gent. Louth.
Allen, Sir Joshua, Kt. Dub. City.
Anderson, John Leytr.
Anderson, James Gent. Cav.
Ancktell, Matthew Gent. Mon.
Ancktell, Oliver Gent. Mon.
Ancktell, Richard Gent. Mon.
Annesley, Francis Gent. Down
Annesley, James Vis. Valentia Dub.
Andrews, John Clerk. Ferm.
Armstrong, Charles Gent. K. C.
Armstrong, Daniel Gent. Ferm.
Armstrong, Edmund Clerk. K. C.
Armstrong, John Gent. K. C.
Armstrong, Philip Gent. K. C.
Armstrong, Robert Gent. Ferm.
Ashe, Capt. Thomas Lond.
Atkinson, John Gent. Mon.
Atkinson, Capt. Newcomen K. C.
Aylmer, George Meath
Aylmer, Capt. Matthew Meath

B.

Babington, Matthew Gent. Tyr.
Badham, Thomas Gent. Cork.
Bagnall, Nicholas Esq; Down
Bagnall, Thomas Yeoman Cavan
Baily, Alexander Gent. Down
Baily, Edward Gent. Kild.
Baily, James Esq; Down
Baily, John Gent. Q. C.
Baker, Henry Esq; Louth
Ballard, John Innkeeper Cav.
Baldington, Matthew Gent. Don. or Lond.
Baldwin, Herbert Junr. Gent. Cork
Baldwin, John Junr. K. C.
Banks, John Gent. Louth
Banks, Timothy Gent. Louth
Barlow, James Taylor Dub.
Barlow, Lewis Gent. W. M.
Barlow, Ralph Clerk Mon.
Barnardiston, Sir Samuel Kt. Dub. City.
Barton, William Gent. Ferm.
Barret, Dacre Gent. Mon.
Barrington, Alexander Gent. Cork.
Barrington, Samuel Gent. Wex.

Barrington, Vincent Gent. Cork
Bates, Matthew Gent Down
Bately, Edmund Gent. Cork
Baxter, William Kilk.
Beard, William Gent. Q. C.
Bedell, Ambrose Gent. Cav.
Bell, Andrew Gent. Cav.
Bell, John Gent. Cav.
Belfour, Charles Esq; Ferm.
Belfoure, William Esq; Ferm.
Benson, Basil Gent. Don. or Lond.
Berisford, Sir Tristram Bart. Dub.
Berkly, James Gent. Down
Berkeley, Maurice, Visc. Fitz-Harding Dub. Cit.
Bernard, Arthur Gent. Cork
Bernard, Francis Junr. Esq; Cork
Berry, Henry Yeoman Lym.
Berry, Lieut. William. Dub.
Betty, Adam Gent. Ferm.
Betty, John Gent. Ferm.
Betty, Rowland Gent. Ferm.
Bettisworth, Richard Gent. Co.
Bickerstaffe, Capt. John Ant.
Bingham, Charles Gent. Ferm.
Bingham, Charles Gent. Mayo
Bingham, John Senr. Esq; Mayo
Bishop, Emond Gent. Cork
Blacker, George Junr. Gent. Lond.
Blakeney, John Esq; Gal.
Blakney, Lieut. Robert Cork
Blackwood, John Gent. Down
Blackwood, John Junr. Gent. Down
Blackwell, Quartermaster Robt. Lou.
Blair, Thomas Gent. Don. or Lond.
Blany, Henry, Lord Blany of Monaghan Dub. Cit.
Blahford, Capt. Arthur Mon.
Blenerhasset, John Gent. Ker.
Blenerhasset, John Gent. Ker.
Blenerhasset, Robert alias Conway Ker.
Blenerhasset, Robert Gent. Kerry.
Blenerhasset, Robert Gent. Kerry
Blundel, Sir Francis of Edenderry Bart. Dub. Cit.
Blyth, Thomas Esq; Meath
Bolton, George Gent. Louth.
Bolton, Col. Son to Capt. Bolton Wat.
Booth, Humphry Esq; Mayo
Booth, Robert Yeoman Cavan
Booth, ---- Serjeant, Louth
Boreman, John Gent. Ferm.
Borne, John Gent. Cork.
Bowen, Hugh Gent. W. M.
Bowles, Jonathan Gent. Lim.
Boyle, Alexander Gent. Ant.
Boyle, Charles Esq; Son to Lord Clifford Wat.
Boyle, Edward Esq; Cork
Boyle, Francis Visc. Shannon Dub. Cit.
Boyle, Capt. Henry. Cork
Boyle, Morrough, Visc. Blessington Dub. Cit.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork Dub.
Boyle, Richard, Visc. Dungarvan, alias Lord Clifford Dub.
Boyse, John Gent. Down
Brabazon, Edward, Earl of Meath Dub.
Brabazon, James Gent. Louth
Brady, Thomas Gent. Mon.
Brady, John Gent. Mon.
Bradstone, Lieut. Tip.
Bradshaw, John Gent. Mon.

Brazier, Kilner Esq; Don. or Lond.
Breadon, Patrick Gent. Ferm.
Brent, Bernard Gent. Down
Brent, Jasper Gent. Down
Brent, Capt. Thomas, Mayo
Brett, William Esq; Down
Brewiter, Sir Francis Kt. Dub.
Brid, Thomas Gent. Ferm.
Bridges, Sir Matthew Kt. Dub.
Briscoe, Henry Gent. Dub.
Brody, William Cavan.
Broderick, Allen Esq; Cork
Broderick, Thomas Esq; Cork
Brooks, Capt. Basil Mon.
Brooks, Richard Gent. Sligo
Brown, Hugh Gent. Down
Brown, William Gent. Mon.
Browning, William Gent. Ferm.
Bryen, Connor O Gent. Clare
Bryen, George Gent. Lym.
Bryen, Henry O, Lord Ibrickan, Dub.
Bryen, William O, Earl of Inchiquin Dub.
Bryen, William O, Lord O Bryen, Son to the Earl of Inchiquin. Dub. City
Buchanon, George Esq; Ferm.
Buckridge, Lieut. Dub.
Bull, Samuel Esq; Meath
Bulkeley, Richard, Visc. Bulkeley of Cashel Dub. City
Bulkeley, Sir Richard, Bart. Dub.
Burdin, James Gent. Mon.
Burgefs, Thomas Gent. Mon.
Burnet, Thomas, Tanner, Mayo
Burrows, Thomas Gent. Wick.
Burton, Francis Esq; Cork
Bush, Arthur Esq; Long.
Butler, Anthony Gent. Cork
Butler, James Duke of Ormond, Dub.
Butler, Sir James, Kt. Down
Butler, Lieut. James Kilk.
Buttle, George Gent. Antr.
Byers, George Gent. Don. or Lond.
C.
Caldwell, Charles Esq; Ferm.
Caldwell, Hugh Gent. Don. or Lond.
Caldwell, Sir James Bart. Dub. City
Calhoon, Charles Gent. Don. or Lond.
Calhoon, James Gent. Ferm.
Campbell, David Yeoman Cav.
Campbell, David Esq; Down
Campbell, Robert Gent. Down
Campbell, William Gent. Down
Campsey, Lieut. Henry Lond.
Canning, Col. George Lond.
Capelin, William Yeoman Cav.
Carey, Lieut. Col. Edward Lond.
Carlson, ---- Clerk Long.
Cary, Francis Esq; Don. or Lond.
Cary, Capt. Francis, Don. or Lond.
Cary, Capt. Robert, Don. or Lond.
Cary, Lieut. William, Don. or Lond.
Cashoc, Thomas Gent. Mayo
Casslet, Charles Gent. Down
Cashell, George Gent. Ferm.
Castleton, George Visc. of, Dub. City
Cathcart, Allen Gent. Ferm.
Cathcart, Alexander Gent. Ferm.
Cathcart, Hugh Gent. Ferm.
Cathcart, James Gent. Ferm.
Cathcart, Robert Gent. Ferm.
Cattington, William Gent. Ferm.
Caulfield, Wm. Visc. Charlemont, Dub. Caulfield,

- Caulfield, Capt. Tobias *Q. C.*
 Charlton, Charles *Gent. Ferm.*
 Charlton, William *Leytr.*
 Charters, Alexander *Gent. Ferm.*
 Charters, Ralph *Gent. Cork*
 Chichester, John *Esq; Wexford*
 Chinnerý, John *Gent. Limerick*
 Chinnerý, Nicholas *Gent. Limerick*
 Chinnerý, Richard *Gent. Limerick*
 Chittee, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Cholmondelly, Hugh, *Visc. Cholmondelly of Kells Dub. City*
 Chopin, Capt. Robert, *Longford*
 Christy, James *Clerk, Monaghan*
 Church, Capt. William, *Lond.*
 Clarke, Edward *Gent. Mon.*
 Clarke, Robert *Merchant, Ferm.*
 Clarke, William, *Limerick*
 Clayton, Lawrence *Esq; Cork*
 Clayton, Sir Robert *Kt. Dublin*
 Cleere, Ralph *Gent. Cork*
 Clugston, Robert *Gent. Antrim*
 Clugston, Thomas *Gent. Monaghan*
 Coach, Thomas *Esq; Cavan*
 Cockayne, Matthew *Esq; Don. or Lon.*
 Coackly, Thomas, *Clerk Cork*
 Cockin, Robert *Clerk, Cork,*
 Cole, Sir Arthur, *Bart. of Newland Dub. City*
 Cole, *Licut. Francis, Mon.*
 Cole, Col. Richard, *Mon.*
 Cole, Thomas *Esq; Mon.*
 Cole, William *Gent. Ferm.*
 Colly, Anthony *Gent. Mayo*
 Colly, Robert *Gent. Leytr.*
 Collins, Thomas *Gent. Kerry*
 Conway, Popham *alias Seymour Esq; Antrim*
 Colvill, Sir Robert *Kt. Dublin*
 Cooke, Doctór, *Clerk, Cavan.*
 Cooke, Thomas *Merchant, Cork*
 Coole, Captain Cuddy, *Rof.*
 Cooper, Alexander *Gent. Mon.*
 Cooper, Arthur *Gent. Sligo*
 Cooper, George *Gent. Sligo*
 Cooper, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Cooper, Richard *Gent. Sligo*
 Cooper, Richard, *Limerick*
 Cope, Dean Anthony *Rof.*
 Cope, Dounham *Esq; Lond.*
 Coplin, William *Senior Yeoman, Cav.*
 Coplin, Wm. *Junior Yeoman, Cavan*
 Coote, Charles, *Earl of Mountrath, Dub. City*
 Coote, Capt. Chidley *Carlow*
 Coote, Chidley Fitz-Charles *Esq; Lim.*
 Coote, Chidley *Esq; Tip.*
 Coote, Sir Philips *Kt. Dub.*
 Coote, Richard, *Lord Baron of Colloony, Dub.*
 Coote, Capt. Richard, *Kilk.*
 Coote, Richard *Esq; Lim.*
 Coote, Thomas *Esq; Cavan*
 Coote, Thomas *Esq; Dub.*
 Coote, Col. Thomas *Q. C.*
 Coote, Capt. Thomas *Mon.*
 Corlewes, Robert, *Gent. Gal.*
 Cotnam, Abraham *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Carlson, Charles *Gent. Mon.*
 Cornwall, John *Gent. Tyr.*
 Corry, Capt. James, *Ferm.*
 Corry, Capt. James, *Mon.*
 Corry, William *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Corry, Nathaniel *Gent. Mon.*
 Corry, Ifaiah *Gent. Mon.*
 Corry, Samuel *Gent. Mon.*
 Corry, Walter *Gent. Mon.*
 Cosby, Arnold *Gent. Cavan*
 Conran, Richard *Gent. Cork*
 Conolly, Patrick *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Conolly, William *Gent. Dublin*
 Coffens, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Covett, Richard *Gent. Cork.*
 Coulbrane, Ardell *Gent. Louth*
 Coulter, Andrew *Gent. Tip.*
 Courtney, Francis *Esq; Son to Sir William Lim.*
 Courtney, Richard *Esq; Son to Sir William Lim.*
 Courtney, James *Esq; son to Sir Wm.*
 Courtney, Sir Wm. *Bart. Dub. City*
 Cowan, Capt. John *Don. or Lond.*
 Cowan, Robert *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Cox, Philip *Gent. Mayo*
 Cox, Richard *Esq; Cork*
 Cox, Samuel *Gent. Lim.*
 Crafton, Capt. Henry, *Long.*
 Craufford, John *Gent. Don or Lond.*
 Craufford; Laurence *Gent. Ferm.*
 Cragg, William *Gent. Ant.*
 Craig, Robert *Leytr.*
 Creed, Thomas *Gent. Lim.*
 Cregg, Robert *Yeoman Cavan*
 Creighton, Capt. Abraham, *Ferm.*
 Creighton, John *Esq; Ferm.*
 Creighton, James *Gent. Ferm.*
 Crofton, George *Gent. Rof.*
 Crofton, George *Gent. Rof.*
 Crofton, John *Gent. Rof.*
 Crocker, Thomas *Yeoman Mayo*
 Crofts, George *Junior Gent. Lim.*
 Croizier, John *Gent. Ferm.*
 Croizier, John *Gent. Ferm.*
 Crooke, Richard *Gent. Cork*
 Crosby, Pierce, *Son of Patrick, Ker.*
 Cross, Hayes *Gent. Cork*
 Crow, *Ensign Christopher Mon.*
 Crow, John, *Lim.*
 Crow, William *Esq; Dub.*
 Crummey, John *Gent. Ant.*
 Culme, Arthur *Esq; Cavan*
 Cunningham, Sir Albert *Kt. Dub.*
 Cunningham, Henry *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Cunningham, Joseph *Gent. Ant.*
 Cunningham, *Licut. Col. Wm. Lond.*
 Cunningham, William *Gent. Don or Lond.*
 Cunningham, William *Clerk, Cavan*
 Cunningham, William *Esq; Tyr.*
 Cunningham, William *Clerk Cav.*
 Cunningham, William *Clerk, Leytr.*
 Dalton, Christopher *Gent. Louth*
 Dalton, Philip *Merchant, Louth*
 Daly, Henry *Gent. Cork.*
 Daly, Michael, *Lim.*
 Dam, Jonathan *Gent. Kilk.*
 Dancy, Abraham *Gent. Mon.*
 Darby, Jonathan *Gent. K. C.*
 Davis, Capt. Edward, *Ferm.*
 Davis, Capt. Hercules *Ant.*
 Davis, John *Esq; Son to Hercules, Ant.*
 Davis, Dean Rowland *Cork*
 Dawney ---- *Vis. Downe Dub. City*
 Dawson, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Dawson, John *Gent. Lond.*
 Dawson, Ifaack *Gent. Mon.*
 Dawson, Lancelot *Gent. Mon.*
 Dawson, Richard *Esq; Louth*
 Dawson, Capt. Richard *Mon.*
 Dawson, Walter, *Senior Gent. Lond.*
 Dawson, Walter *Junior Gent. Lond.*
 Dawson, Captain Walter, *Mon.*
 Dawson, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Deacon, John *Gent. Q. C.*
 Deane, *Licut. Hugh Kilk.*
 Deane, John *Gent. Long.*
 Deane, Joseph *Junior Esq; Meath*
 Deane, Sir Matthew *Kt. Dub.*
 Delapp, Francis *Gent. Tyr.*
 Delapp, James *Senior Gent. Ferm.*
 Delapp, James *Junior Gent. Ferm.*
 Denny, Barry *Gent. Kerry*
 Denny, William *Gent. Lond.*
 Dennis, Thomas *Gent. Cork*
 Desborough, John *Dublin*
 Dowlin, Cornelius *Gent. Louth*
 Digby, William, *Lord Digby of Geahill, Dub. City*
 Dillon, Arthur *Esq; Cork*
 Dillon, Arthur *Gent. Kerry*
 Dillon, Cary, *Earl of Roscommon Dublin*
 Dillon, Robert, *Lord Kilkenny West. Dublin City*
 Disney, William *Junior Gent. Louth*
 Dixie, Dean Edward, *Cavan*
 Dixie, *Licut. Edward Mon.*
 Dobb, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Dobb, Capt. Richard *Junior, Ant.*
 Dodd, Charles *Gent. Sligo*
 Donaldson, John *Gent. Ant.*
 Dowdall, John *Gent. Lim.*
 Downing, Captain Adam, *Lond.*
 Doyne, Robert *Esq; Dublin.*
 Drope, Bartholomew *Gent. Ferm.*
 Drury, John *Gent. Rof.*
 Dunbar, John *Gent. Carl.*
 Dunbar, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Dunbar, Robert *Gent. Long.*
 Dundas, James *Gent. Ferm.*
 Dyer, William *Senior Gent. Cork.*
 Dyer, William *Junior Gent. Cork E.*
 Earls, Francis, *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Eaton, John *Esq; Dub.*
 Eaton, Sir Simon *Bart. Dub City*
 Eaton, Captain William, *Antrim*
 Echlin, John *Esq; Down.*
 Echlin, Robert *Gent. Down*
 Eccles Charles *Gent. Tyrone*
 Eccles, Samuel *Gent. Tyrone*
 Eccles, Captain Samuel, *Mon.*
 Eckenby, Peter *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Edgeworth, Ambrose *Gent. Long.*
 Edgeworth, Capt. Francis, *Long.*
 Edgeworth, Henry *Esq; Cavan*
 Edgeworth, Sir John *Kt. Dub.*
 Edmonson, Capt. Archibald *Ant.*
 Edwards, Edward *Esq; Louth*
 Edwards, Captain Nicholas, *Lond.*
 Ellet, George *Gent. Ferm.*
 Ellet, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Ellet, *Licut. William, Ferm.*
 Elliot, James *Gent. Ferm.*
 Elliot, Robert *Gent. Ferm.*
 Elliot, *Licut. Robert Long.*
 Elliot, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Elliot, William, *Leytr.*
 Ellis, Thomas *Gent. Mon.*

- Elwood, Nehemiah, *Louth.*
 Emerson, Ralph, *Lim.*
 Evans, John *Esq; Cork*
 Everis, George *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Evett, Richard *Gent. Fer.*
 Eyre, John *Esq; Gal.*
 Eyre, Samuel *Esq; Gal.*
 F.
 Facrely, Hugh *junr. Gent. Dow.*
 Fane, Sir Henry *Kt. Dub.*
 Fanthaw, William *Kild.*
 Farkwar, Alexander *Gent. Ferm.*
 Farrald, William *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Faulkes, Robert *junr. Gent. Cork*
 Farmer, Richard *gent. Cork*
 Fenell, Joseph *Gent. Kilk.*
 Fenwick, Charles *Gent. Cork*
 Ferguson, David *Gent. Mon.*
 Field, John *Gent. Cork*
 Field, Richard *Gent. Cork*
 Finglafs, John *Gent. Dub.*
 Fitz-Gerald, Col. Edward *alias Villers Wat.*
 Fitz-Patrick, Col. John, *Q. C.*
 Fitz-Symons, Thomas *Clerk Mon.*
 Fisher, James *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Fisher, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Fletcher, Benjamin *Gent. W. M.*
 Flinton, Fulke *Gent. Mon.*
 Flood, Francis, *K. C.*
 Flower, Captain Thomas, *Dub.*
 Flower, Captain Thomas, *Kilk.*
 Floyd, Thomas *Esq; Ros.*
 Flynn, John, *Lym.*
 Foley, Thomas *Esq; Leytr.*
 Foliot, John *Esq; Don. or Lon.*
 Foliot, John *Gent. Ferm.*
 Foliot, Robert *Gent. Slig.*
 Foliot, Thomas *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Foord, John *Esq; Meath.*
 Forbes, John *Clerk. W. M.*
 Forster, Andrew *gent. Tyr*
 Forster, Captain Francis, *Mon.*
 Forster, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Forster, John *Clerk, Mon.*
 Forster, John *gent. Mon.*
 Forster, John *gent. Mon.*
 Forster, Richard *Esq; Dub.*
 Fortescue, Christopher *Esq; Louth.*
 Forth, Samuel *gent. Longf.*
 Forward, John *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Forward, Capt. John, *Don. or Lond.*
 Foulkes, Capt. Francis *Wat.*
 Foulkes, Robert *gent. Tip.*
 Fox, Captain Henry, *Tip.*
 Fox, Serjeant William, *Mon.*
 Foxon, Samuel *junr. Esq; Lym.*
 Franklin, Sir William *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 Franklin, Richard *gent. Wa.*
 Freake, Percy *Esq; Cork*
 French, Daniel *Mer. Cav.*
 French, Matthew *senr. Mer. Dub.*
 French, Matthew *junr. Mer. Cav.*
 Frith, William *gent. Ferm.*
 Frizel, George *gent. Mon.*
 Fullerton, John *gent. Ant.*
 G.
 Gage, captain John, *Lond.*
 Galbraith, Robert *Esq; Ley.*
 Galbraith, Robert *gent. Ferm.*
 Galland, captain Benjamin, *Ant.*
 Galland, captain Michael, *Ant.*
 Gamble, William *Gent. W. M.*
 Garvan, William *gent. Tyr.*
 Gethin, Percy *Esq; Sligo*
 Gibb, George *gent. Mon.*
 Gibson, Bartholomew *gent. Lim.*
 Gibson, Michael *clerk, Mon.*
 Gibson, Robert *gent. Dow.*
 Gillaspy, James *gent. Lond.*
 Gilbert, St. Leger *gent. Q. C.*
 Gilmore, John *gent. Mon.*
 Glaizier, David *gent. Louth.*
 Glas, Richard *gent. Ros.*
 Goolding, James, *clerk.*
 Gooding, Simon *gent. Louth.*
 Goodlett, William *gent. Tyr.*
 Gookin, Arnold *gent. Cork*
 Gordon, Licut. Col. Joseph, *Tyr.*
 Gore, Francis, *Leytr.*
 Gore, Francis, *gent. Slig.*
 Gore, Ralph *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Gore, Sir William *Bart. Dub.*
 Gore, William *gent. Sli.*
 Gorge, Henry *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Graham, *Leytr.*
 Graham, James *senr. gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Graham, James *junr. gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Graham, Lieut. John, *Mon.*
 Gray, John *gent. K. C.*
 Grazon, John *gent. Tyr.*
 Greaton, James *junr. gent. Louth.*
 Greene, John, *Lym.*
 Green John *gent. Longf.*
 Greene, William *Clerk, Ferm.*
 Greenoge, Thomas *gent. Louth.*
 Griffith, Thomas *senr. Esq; May.*
 Griffith, Thomas *junr. Esq; May.*
 Griffith, William *gent. May.*
 Griffith, Henry *gent. May.*
 Groves, William *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Groylims, Henry *gent. Cav.*
 Guest, John, *Dub.*
 Gun, John *gent. Mon.*
 Gun, Richard *Son to William, Ker.*
 Gun, William *Esq; Ker.*
 Gun, William *gent. Cav.*
 Guylim, Captain Meredith *Cav.*
 H.
 Haddock, John *gent. Dow.*
 Hall, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Hall, Roger *Esq; Dow.*
 Haltridge, William *gent. Dow.*
 Hamersly, George *gent. Mon.*
 Hamell, Hugh *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Hamilton, Andrew *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Hamilton, Archibald *Gent. Fer.*
 Hamilton, Captain Archibald, *Tyr.*
 Hamilton, Archibald *Gent. Longf.*
 Hamilton, Charles *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, Charles *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Hamilton, Sir Francis *Baront. Dub.*
 Hamilton, Francis *Gent. Lond.*
 Hamilton, Gawen *Gent. Down.*
 Hamilton, George *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, Gustavus *Esq; Ferm.*
 Hamilton, Gustavus *Major, Don. or Lond.*
 Hamilton, Henry *Esq; Cav.*
 Hamilton, Hugh *Gent. Dub.*
 Hamilton, Lieut. James, *K. C.*
 Hamilton, James *Esq; Tyr.*
 Hamilton, Capt. James, *Kilk.*
 Hamilton, James *Mer. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, James *Esq; Clare*
 Hamilton, James *Gent. Ferm.*
 Hamilton, James *Gent. Ant.*
 Hamilton, James *Esq; Dow.*
 Hamilton, James *Esq; Dow.*
 Hamilton, James *Esq; Dow.*
 Hamilton, John *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Hamilton, Capt. John *Ant.*
 Hamilton, John *Esq; Tyr.*
 Hamilton, Joslin *Esq; Dow.*
 Hamilton, Patrick *Gent. Dow.*
 Hamilton, Robert *Gent. Longf.*
 Hamilton, Robert *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, William *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, William *Gent. Ant.*
 Hamilton, William *Gent. Down.*
 Hara, Charles O, *Gent. Wex.*
 Harding, Dr. John, *Cork*
 Harman, Christopher *Gent. Cav.*
 Harman, Wentworth *Esq; Kild.*
 Harris, Hopton *gent. Q. C.*
 Harrison, Dean Theophilus, *Kild.*
 Harrison, James *Esq; Tip.*
 Harlow, William *gent. Sli.*
 Harper, Captain John, *Ant.*
 Harte, George *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Harte, Henry *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Harte, Captain Henry, *Don. or Lond.*
 Harte, Morgan *gent. Sli.*
 Harte Robert *gent. Sli.*
 Harte, Thomas *gent. Cav.*
 Harte, Thomas *gent. Sli.*
 Harvey, Francis *gent. Cork*
 Harvey, ——— *Clerk, Ant.*
 Haslart, Jason *senr. gent. Ferm.*
 Haslart, Jason *junr. gent. Ferm.*
 Haslam Isaac *Esq; Q. C.*
 Hawkins, Edward *Clerk, Rosc.*
 Hawkins, John *Esq; Dow.*
 Hawkins, Thomas *gent. Clare*
 Heard, Captain Stephen *Lond.*
 Heardman, William *gent. Lond.*
 Heeny, John *Inkeeper. Louth.*
 Henny, Thomas *Yeoman. Cav.*
 Henny, Richard *Yeoman. Cav.*
 Herbert, Henry, Lord Herbert of *Castle-Island. Dub.*
 Herick, George *gent. Cork*
 Herne, James *gent. Louth.*
 Hickman, Henry *gent. Clare*
 Hillhouse, Captain Abraham, *Lond.*
 Hill, James *gent. Cav.*
 Hinton, Thomas *gent. Ferm.*
 Hobson, Captain Samuel, *Lond.*
 Hodder, John *gent. Cork*
 Hodder, Samuel *gent. Cork*
 Hodder William *gent. Cork*
 Hodges, Marks *gent. Dow.*
 Hogg, Alexander *gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Hogg, William *gent. Dow.*
 Holland, James *gent. Mon.*
 Holland, John *Yeoman, Cav.*
 Holland, Roger *gent. Mon.*
 Holmes, Henry *gent. Lym.*
 Holmes, Sir Robert *Kt. Dub.*
 Holmes, Thomas *gent. Mon.*
 Hopkins, Ezekiel, *Bishop of Der. Dub. Cit.*
 Horsey, Anthony, *Kilk.*
 Houghton, Onosiphorus *gent. Cork*
 Howard, James *gent. Lim.*
 Howey, Captain James, *Lond.*
 Hudson, Daniel *gent. Cav.*
 Hudson, Robert *Esq; Tyr.*
 Hudson, Thomas *gent. Louth.*
 Hueston, Lieut. Col. Robert, *Ant.*
 Huggin, James *Lym*
 Hughes, Henry *gent. Sli.*

Hughs, Thomas *Gent. Sligoe*
 Hull, Sir Richard *Kt. Dub.*
 Hume, George *Clerck, Ferm.*
 Hume, James, Son to Sir John, *Ferm.*
 Hume, Sir John *Bart. Dub. City*
 Hume, Thomas *Gent. Cav.*
 Humphry, John *Gent. Ferm.*
 Humphry, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Humphry, William *Gent. Ferm.*
 Hunter, Edward *Gent. Mayo*
 Hunter, Henry *Gent. Lond.*
 Hutson, Daniel *Esq; Rosc.*
 H.

Jackson, Edward *Gent. Down.*
 Jackson, Miles *Gent. Lim.*
 James, Henry *Gent. Mon.*
 Jaques, Jacob *Innkeeper. Rosc.*
 Jennings, Francis *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Jephson, John *Esq; Cork*
 Jephson, Joseph *Clerk Lim.*
 Jephson, William *Esq; Cork*
 Ingoldsbys, Sir Henry *Kt. Dub.*
 Ingoldsbys, Richard *Esq; Lim.*
 Johnston, Alexander *gent. Ferm.*
 Johnston, Andrew *gent. Ferm.*
 Johnston, Francis *Esq; Ferm.*
 Johnston, George *gent. Down.*
 Johnston, Francis *gent. Mon.*
 Johnston, George *gent. Ant.*
 Johnston, Henry *gent. Kilk.*
 Johnston, Hugh *gent. Down*
 Johnston, James *gent. Ferm.*
 Johnston, Capt. John, *Lond.*
 Johnston, Capt. Joseph, *Mon.*
 Johnston, Robert *gent. Ferm.*
 Johnston, Robert *Esq; Ferm.*
 Johnston, Thomas *gent. Mon.*
 Johnston, Thomas *gent. Down*
 Johnston, Walter *Esq; Ferm.*
 Johnston, William *gent. Mon.*
 Johnston, William *gent. Mon.*
 Jones, George *gent. W. M.*
 Jones, Henry *gent. Cork.*
 Jones, Jeremy *Esq; Mayo*
 Jones, Lewis *Esq; Mayo*
 Jones, Michael *clerk, Mayo*
 Jones, Richard, *Earl of Ranelagh,*
Dub. City
 Jones, William *gent. Kilk.*
 Jordan, Patrick, *Don. or Lon.*
 Irwin, James *gent. Down.*
 Irwin, John *gent. Lond.*
 Irwin, William *Esq; Ferm.*
 K.

Karnaghan, David *gent. Mon.*
 Kearnes, David *Esq; Tyr.*
 Keating, William *gent. Dub.*
 Keep, Richard *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Kerr, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Kerr, Robert *gent. Tyrone*
 Kerr, Thomas *gent. Tyrone*
 Kerr, Thomas *gent. Tyrone*
 Keyran, William *gent. Mon.*
 Kidder, Adam *gent. Q. C.*
 King, Francis *gent. Sligoe*
 King, Luke *Master-master Dub.*
 King, Robert, *Lord Kingston, Dub. city*
 King, Sir Robert *Bart. Dub. city*
 Kitchin, Thomas *jun. Q. C.*
 Knelson, John *gent. Mon.*
 Knight, Abraham *gent. Mon.*
 Knight, George *gent. Mon.*
 Knowles, Thomas *gent. Cork*
 Knox, Andrew *jun. Don. or Lon.*

Knox, John *gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Knox, John *gent. Mon.*
 Knox, John *clerk. Mon.*
 Knox, William *gent. Dub.*
 Knox, William *gent. Dub.*
 Knox, William *gent. Don. or Lon.*
 L.

Lackin, John *Yeoman Mon.*
 Lambert, Thomas *gent. Lowth*
 Lambert, William *gent. Rosc.*
 Lane, James, *Viscount Lanesborough,*
Dublin
 Lane, Thomas *gent. Cork*
 Langford, Sir Arthur *Bart. Dub. city*
 Latham, Capt. William, *Don. or Lon.*
 Laughy, John, *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Laughy, Patrick, *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Law, John *gent. Down*
 Leech, Thomas *gent. Tyrone*
 Leech, William *gent. Tyrone*
 Legg, Edward *gent. Tip.*
 Legg, Theophilus *gent. Tip.*
 Lehunt, George *Esq; Tip.*
 Leigh, Francis *son to Sir James, W. M.*
 Leods, Michael *gent. Cavan.*
 Leonard, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Lesley, Charles *clerk, Don. or Lon.*
 Lesley, Dr. John *clerk, Ferm.*
 Lesley, Dr. John *clerk, Sligoe*
 Lesley, John *gent. Longf.*
 Lesley, John *jun. gent. Tyr.*
 Lewis, Richard *gent. Cavan.*
 Lightburn, Stafford *gent. Meath*
 Lindsey, Andrew *gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Little, William *gent. Ferm.*
 Litter, Robert *gent. Cork.*
 Lock, Anthony *gent. Down*
 Loftus, Adam *Visc. Lisburn, Dub. city*
 Logher, John *gent. Mon.*
 Long, Benjamin *gent. Mayo.*
 Long, Lieut. Henry, *Lond.*
 Long, Captain Oliver *Dub.*
 Love, Barry *clerk, Cork.*
 Lowe, Gabriel *gent. Cork*
 Lowe, Henry *gent. Cork*
 Lowe, James *gent. Cork*
 Lowther, George *clerk, King's-county*
 Lowther, Lancelot, *Leitrim.*
 Lowther, William *Esq; Leitrim*
 Lowrey, John *gent. Tyrone*
 Lowrey, John *jun. gent. Tyrone*
 Lowrey, Robert *gent. Dub.*
 Loyd, Evan, *King's-county,*
 Lucas, Robert, *Lord Lucas, Dub. city*
 Lumley, *Visc. Lumley of Waterford,*
Dub. city
 Lundy, Lieut. Col. Robert, *Lond.*
 Lyndon, John *sen. Dub.*
 Lyndon, Captain John, *Antrim*
 M.

Mac-Cartny, Capt. George, *Antrim.*
 Mac-Causland, Andrew *gent. Tyrone*
 Mac-Causland, Oliver *Esq; Tyrone*
 Mac-cay, John *gent. Antrim*
 Mac-cay, Lieut. William, *Lond.*
 Mac-Clure, James *gent. Antrim*
 Mac-Cormac, William *gent. Ferm.*
 Mac-Cormac, William *gent. Down*
 Mac-Fadden, Charles *sen. gent. Cavan*
 Mac-Fetrick, William *gent. Antrim*
 Macin, Laurence *gent. Mayo*
 Mac-Gerhy, James *gent. Mon.*
 Mac-Lornane, Capt. Matthew, *Lond.*
 Mac-Nab, Andrew *gent. Mon.*

Mac-Nab, John *gent. Down*
 Mac-Neal, Archibald *clerk, Down*
 Mac-Neal, Daniel *gent. Down*
 Mac-Neal, Capt. Hugh, *Antrim*
 Mac-Neal, Dean John, *Down*
 Mac-Neal, John, *Antrim*
 Mac-Vise, Thomas *gent. Cavan*
 Madden, Daniel *gent. Lond.*
 Maddison, Ensign Edward, *Mon.*
 Maddison, Cornet John *Ferm.*
 Maddison, Cornet John *Mon.*
 Magill, Hugh *Esq; Down*
 Magill, Hugh *gent. Wicklow*
 Magill, Capt. Hugh, *Ferm.*
 Magill, James *jun. gent. Down.*
 Magill, Sir John *Kt. Dub.*
 Magill, John *gent. Down*
 Mansbey, Captain, *Leytrim*
 Mansfield, Ralph *gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Manson, William *gent. Down*
 Margetson, John *Esq; Kildare*
 Marsh, Francis, *Archbishop of Dublin,*
Dublin
 Marsh, Francis *gent. Dublin*
 Marsh, Jeremy, *Dublin*
 Masley, Hugh *jun. gent. Lim.*
 Mason, William *gent. Louth*
 Matthews, Archdeacon Lemuel, *Down*
 Matthews, Samuel *Esq; Queen's-cou.*
 Matthews, Captain Samuel, *Kilk.*
 Maxwell, Arthur *gent. Down*
 Maxwell, George *Esq; Down*
 Maxwell, George *gent. Down*
 Maxwell, Henry *gent. Tyrone*
 Maxwell, Hugh *gent. Down*
 Maxwell, James *jun. Esq; Lond.*
 Maxwell, James *gent. Tyrone*
 Maxwell, James *clerk, Leitrim*
 Maxwell, John *gent. Cavan*
 Maxwell, Robert *gent. Cavan*
 Maxwell, William *gent. Mon.*
 Maynard, Samuel, *Son to Sir Boyle,*
Wat.
 Mead, David *gent. Mon.*
 Means, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Mears, Lewis *jun. gent. W. M.*
 Mears, Richard *gent. W. M.*
 Mee, John *gent. Cavan*
 Meredith, Arthur *Esq; Meath*
 Meredith, Sir Charles *Kt. Dub.*
 Meredith, Charles *Esq; Meath.*
 Merick, ----- *gent. Ferm.*
 Mervin, Audley *gent. Tyrone*
 Mervin, George *gent. Kildare*
 Mervin, Henry *Esq; Tyrone*
 Miller, ----- *Captain, Lond.*
 Milcher, Joshua *Merchant, Cork*
 Mills, John *gent. Mon.*
 Mills, Richard *Bricklayer, Dublin*
 Mitchell, Hugh *gent. Louth.*
 Moffet, John *gent. Ferm.*
 Moleworth, Robert *Esq; Dub.*
 Molloy, Toby *gent. Rosc.*
 Moore, Sir Emanuell *Bart. Dub. city.*
 Moore, Henry *Earl of Drogheda,*
Dub. city
 Moore, James *sen. gent. Down*
 Moore, James *jun. gent. Down*
 Moore, James *gent. Wicklow*
 Moore, James *gent. Mayo*
 Moore, James *gent. Tyrone*
 Moore, James *Esq; Tyrone*
 Moore, James *gent. Cavan*

- Moore, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Moore, Robert *Lym.*
 Moore, Stephen *Esq; Tip.*
 Moore, Thomas *Gent. Lim.*
 Moore, William *Gent. Tyr.*
 Morgan, Hugh *Esq; Long.*
 Morris, Jasper *Gent. Kerry.*
 Morris, John *Clerk Tyrone*
 Morris, Samuel *Junior Gent. Kerry.*
 Morris, Theophilus *Gent. Kerry*
 Morrison, Lieut. Robert *Lond.*
 Morrison, Samiel *Gent. Dub.*
 Mortimer, William *Gent. Mayo*
 Mortimer, William *Junr. Gent. Mayo*
 Morton, Edward *Gent. Ferm.*
 Moss, Samuel *Gent. K. C.*
 Mountgomery, Andrew *Clerk Mon.*
 Mountgomery, Hugh, *Earl of Mount-*
alexander, Dub. City
 Mountgomery, Hugh *Esq; Ferm.*
 Mountgomery, Hugh *Esq; Mon.*
 Mountgomery, Hugh *Esq; Down.*
 Mountgomery, Hugh, *Esq; Down*
 Mountgomery, Lieut. Colonel Hugh
Ferm.
 Mountgomery, Capt. Hugh *Ley.*
 Mountgomery, James *Mon.*
 Mountgomery, James *Gent. Down*
 Mountgomery, John *Esq; Don. or*
Lond.
 Mountgomery, John *Esq; Down*
 Mountgomery, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Mountgomery, Robert *Gent. Fer.*
 Mountgomery, Robert *Gent. Mon.*
 Mountgomery, William *Gent. Down*
 Mountgomery, Cornet William, *Down*
 Munks, Laack *Merchant, Kilk.*
 Mulgrave, John *Earl of, Dub.*
 Munkton, Nicholas *Gent. Limer*
 Munroe, Henry *Esq; Down*
 Murray, Alexander *Gent. W. M.*
 Muschamp, Denny *Esq; Dub.*
 Muffenden, Jeremy *Gent. Down*
 N.
 Napper, James, *alias Tandy, Esq;*
Meath
 Napper, John *Gent. Cork*
 Napper, John *Gent. Waterford*
 Nelson, Richard *Gent. Mayo*
 Netters, Thomas *Yeoman Cavan*
 Newborough, Broghill *Gent. Cavan*
 Newborough, Capt. Thomas, *Kilk.*
 Newborough, Thomas *Esq; Cavan*
 Newborough, Thomas *Gent. Carv.*
 Newman, Richard *Junr. Esq; Cork*
 Newton, St. John, *Louth*
 Newton, Lieut. William *Lond.*
 Nichols, Gustavus *Leytrim*
 Nichols, William *Leytrim*
 Nicholson, Charles *Gent. Mayo*
 Nicholson, Edward *Clerk Rosc.*
 Nicholson, Capt. Edward, *Leytrim*
 Nicholson, Capt. Edward, *Rosc.*
 Nicholson, Henry *Gent. Sligo*
 Nicholson, John *Clerk Rosc.*
 Nicholson, Roger *Gent. Sligo*
 Nicholson, Samuel *Gent. Mayo*
 Nicholson, William *Innkeeper, Kerry*
 Nicholson, William *Gent. Mayo*
 Nipper, James *Gent. Sligo*
 Nisbitt, Alexander *Gent. Don. or*
Lond.
 Nisbitt, James, *Esq; Don or Tyr.*
 Nisbitt, James *Gent. Tyr.*
 Nisbitt, John *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Norman, Samuel *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Norris, John *Esq; Down*
 O.
 Obery, Francis *Gent. Lond.*
 Odle, Charles *Gent. Lym.*
 Oliver, Charles *Esq; Lym.*
 Orr, James *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Orr, John *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Ormsby, Adam *Gent. Sligo*
 Ormsby, Arthur *Gent. Son to Capt.*
Arthur Ormsby Lim.
 Ormsby, Coote *Clerk, Mayo*
 Ormsby, Francis *Gent. Sligo*
 Ormsby, Gilbert *Esq; Rosc.*
 Ormsby John *Gent. Son to Captain*
Arthur Ormsby. Lim.
 Ormsby, Stephen *Gent. Sligo*
 Ormsby, William *Gent. Sligo*
 Orpen, Richard *Gent. Kerry*
 Osborne, Henry *Gent. Mayo*
 Osborne, Sir John *Bart. Dub. City*
 Osborne, John *Esq; Meath*
 Osborne, Thomas *Gent. Mayo*
 Owens, Blany *Esq; Mon.*
 Owens Edward *Gent. Mon.*
 Owens, Lieut. Henry, *Mon.*
 Owens, John *Gent. Meath*
 Owens, Thomas *Esq; Q. C.*
 Oyster, Serjeant John, *Cavan*
 Oyster, Serjeant John, *Mon.*
 P.
 Pakenham, Robert *Esq; W. M.*
 Palmer, James *Clerk Leytrim*
 Palmer, Stephen *Gent. Limerick*
 Palmer, Thomas *Clerk, Kerry*
 Palmer, William *Gent. Down*
 Palmes, Henry *Gent. Lim.*
 Palmes, William *Gent. Lim.*
 Parker, Michael *Gent. Tip.*
 Parkinson, Edward *Clerk Louth*
 Parr, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Parry, Richard *Gent. Mon.*
 Parry, Capt. David *Dublin*
 Parret, John *Gent. Cavan*
 Parsons, Sir Lawrence of Bir, *Bart.*
Dub. Cit.
 Parsons, William *Esq; K. C.*
 Parsons, Lieut. William *K. C.*
 Parsons, William *Gent. K. C.*
 Parsons, William, *Kerry,*
 Paterfon, Josias *Surgeon, Dublin*
 Paton, Henry *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Pattent, James *Gent. Down*
 Petty, Charles, *Lord Shelburn Dub.*
City
 Pheaby, Robert, *Lim.*
 Philips, Capt. Christopher *Limerick*
 Philips, Edward *Gent. Cork*
 Philips, Col. George *Lond.*
 Philips, Capt. John *W. M.*
 Philips, Richard *Gent. Mayo*
 Philips, Capt. Thomas *Junr. Lond.*
 Piggot, Thomas *Esq; Q. C.*
 Piggot, Thomas *Esq; Q. C.*
 Pockridge, Edward *Gent. Ferm.*
 Pockridge, Richard *Esq; Mon.*
 Poe, Daniel *Gent. Louth*
 Pointz, Lieut. Robert *Dub.*
 Pollard, Dillon *Gent. W. M.*
 Ponsonby, Henry *Gent. Louth*
 Ponsonby, John *Gent. Kerry*
 Ponsonby, John *Gent. Lim.*
 Ponsonby, Thomas *Gent. Lim.*
 Ponsonby, Thomas *Gent. Kerry*
 Poore, Arthur *Mayo*
 Pope, Robert, *Lim.*
 Ports, Thomas *Gent. Mon.*
 Povey, John *Dub.*
 Powell, Jonathan *Gent. Lond.*
 Price, John *Yeoman Cavan*
 Price, Nicholas *Esq; Down*
 Price, William *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Pringle, William *Gent. Down*
 Purdon, Adam *Esq; Cork*
 Purdon, Bartholomew *Esq; Cork*
 Purdon, Thomas *Esq; Cork*
 Pyne, Richard *Esq; Cork*
 R.
 Radford, John *Esq; Wexf.*
 Ralph, William *Gent. Lim.*
 Ranelagh, Richard *Earl of, Dub. Cit.*
 Ranelagh, Catherine, *Vij. Dowager.*
Longf.
 Rawdon, Sir Arthur of Moyra *Bart.*
Dub. City.
 Raymond, Anthony *Esq; Cork*
 Raymond, Samuel *Esq; Kerry*
 Rea, Capt. James, *Lond.*
 Reading, Sir Robert of Brazile.
Dub. City
 Reany, Capt. Hugh, *Lond.*
 Reason, John *Gent. Cork*
 Reason, William Senior *Gent. Cork*
 Reason, William Junior *Gent. Cork*
 Redmond, William *Gent. Down*
 Reeves, Sir Richard, *Kt. Dublin*
 Reynel, Sir Richard *Bart. Dub. City*
 Rice, Henry, *Cork*
 Richards, John *Yeoman Cavan*
 Richards, Col. Solomon, *Wexford*
 Richardson, Henry *Gent. Mon.*
 Richardson, William *Esq; Lond.*
 Riggs, Edward *Gent. Cork*
 Ringland, John *Gent. Down*
 Roberts, Francis *Gent. Cork*
 Roberts, John *Gent. Cork*
 Roberts, Randall *Gent. Cork*
 Robinson, George *Gent. Mon.*
 Robinson, George Junior *Gent. Mon.*
 Robinson, Henry *Gent. Mon.*
 Robinson, Henry *Gent. Ferm.*
 Robinson, John *Gent. Down*
 Robinson, John *Gent. Mayo*
 Robinson, Joseph *Gent. Cavan*
 Robinson, Mark *Gent. Cavan*
 Robinson, Robert, *Lim.*
 Robinson, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Robinson, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Robinson, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Rochfort, Robert, *Esq; W. M.*
 Roe, Simon *Gent. Meath.*
 Ross, Francis *Gent. Mon.*
 Ross, Hugh *Gent. Tyrone*
 Ross, James *Esq; Down.*
 Ross, Robert *Clerk Ley.*
 Ross, Robert *Gent. Down*
 Rossall, David *Lond.*
 Rossgrave, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Rowan, Andrew *Clerk. Ant.*
 Rowan, Capt. William *Ant.*
 Rowley, Hugh *Esq; Lond.*
 Russell, George *Innkeeper Cavan*
 Ruxton, Charles *Clerk Louth*
 Ruxton, John *Junr. Louth.*
 Ruxton, Matthew *Gent. Louth*
 Ryder, Capt. John *Mon.*
 Ryne, David *Esq; Ferm.*
 S. S. George

- S.*
 St. George, Sir George, *Kt. Dub.*
 St. George, George *Esq; Galw.*
 St. George, Sir Oliver, *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 St. George, Oliver *junr. Esq; Galw.*
 St. George, Richard *Esq; Galw.*
 St. Leger, Arthur *Esq; Cork*
 Sallary, James *Gent. Louth*
 Sampson, Michael *Esq; Don. or Lon.*
 Sanders, John *Gent. Dow.*
 Sanders, Richard *Gent. Louth*
 Sanderfon, Alexander *Esq; Tyr.*
 Sanderfon, Robert *Esq; Cav.*
 Sanford, Edward *Gent. Rosc.*
 Sankey, John *Gent. Kild.*
 Savage, Philip *Esq; Dub.*
 Scot, George *Gent. Mon.*
 Scot, Matthew *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Scot, Robert *Gent. Mon.*
 Scot, Robert *Gent. Mon.*
 Scot, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Scours, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Scudamore, *Visc. Scudamore of Sligo, Dub. Cit.*
 Sedden, James *Gent. Mayo*
 Sharpe, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Shaw, Henry *Gent. Ant.*
 Shaw, Captain James, *Ant.*
 Shaw, Captain Patrick, *Ant.*
 Shaw, Lieut. Col. William, *Ant.*
 Shaw, Captain William, *Ant.*
 Shaw, William *Gent. Down*
 Sheffield, John, *Earl of Mulgrave, Dub.*
 Sheppard, Anthony *Gent. Longf.*
 Sherard, Benedict, *Lord Sherard of Leitrim, Dub. Cit.*
 Sheridan, William, *Bishop of Kilmore, Dub. Cit.*
 Shore, Gabriel *Gent. Ferm.*
 Shore, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Shortrix, Forest *Gent. Ant.*
 Shewel, Edward *Mer. Louth*
 Shewel, William *Mer. Louth*
 Sidney, — *Earl of Leicester, Dub. Cit.*
 Skeffington, Clotworthy, *Esq; Ant.*
 Skeffington, John *Visc. Massareen, Dub. Cit.*
 Skinner, James *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Skipton, Captain Alexander, *Lond.*
 Skipton, Captain George, *Lond.*
 Skipton, Captain George, *Lond.*
 Slack, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Smart, John *Gent. Down*
 Smith, John *Clerk, W. M.*
 Smith, John *Gent. Louth.*
 Smith, Captain Ralph *junr. Ant.*
 Smith, Richard *Gent. Slig.*
 Smith, Robert *Gent. Longf.*
 Smith, Roger *Gent. Mon.*
 Smith, Roger *Gent. Sligo.*
 Smith, Walter *Gent. Louth.*
 Smith, William *Clerk, Ferm.*
 Smith, Lieut. William, *Ferm.*
 Smith, William *Clerk, Mon.*
 Smith, William *Esq; Mon.*
 Smith, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Smith, Captain William, *Lond.*
 Southwell, John *gent. Lym.*
 Southwell, Sir Robert *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 Southwell, Sir Thomas *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 Southwell, William *gent. Lym.*
 Sparks, John *gent. Mon.*
 Spence, Patrick *gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Spencer, James *Clerk, Cork*
 Spencer, John *gent. Wat.*
 Squire, Captain Jervis, *Don. or Lon.*
 Stanford, Joseph *Esq; Meath*
 Stanley, John *gent. Wat.*
 Stanley, Captain Stephen, *Wat.*
 Stanley, Ensign Thomas, *Dub.*
 Stanton, William *gent. Kerry*
 Staples, Sir Robert *Baronet, Dub. Cit.*
 Starkey, Thomas, *Q. C.*
 Steinson, John *gent. Down*
 Stephens, Sir Richard, *Kt. Dub.*
 Stephens, Oliver *junr. gent. Cavan*
 Stephens, Oliver *junr. Gent. Cavan*
 Stephens, Thomas *Gent. Cavan*
 Stephens, William *gent. Cavan*
 Sterne, John *gent. Longf.*
 Stewart, Alexander *gent. Down*
 Stewart, Alexander *gent. Down*
 Stewart, — *gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Stewart, Lieut. Col. Charles, *Ant.*
 Stewart, John *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Stewart, William, *Visc. Mountjoy, Dub. Cit.*
 Stewart, Captain William, *Ant.*
 Stewart, William *Gent. Tyr.*
 Stone, James *Esq; Dow.*
 Stopford, Lieut. Joseph, *Dub.*
 Story, Ensign William, *Mayo*
 Strafford, William *Earl of, Dub. Cit.*
 Strange, Francis *gent. Cork.*
 Strong, Captain James, *Don. or Lond.*
 Strong, James *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Strong, John *Yeoman Cavan*
 Strong, Matthew *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Sullivan, John *Gent. Cork*
 Swaine, John, *Lym.*
 Sweetman, George *Gent. Don. or Lon.*
 Sweetman, Tristram *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Swift, Robert *Gent. Down*
T.
 Talbot, Charles, *Earl of Waterford, Dub. Cit.*
 Tandy, James *Gent. Meath*
 Tate, Adam *Gent. Tyr.*
 Tate, Joseph *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Taylor, Arthur *Gent. Tip.*
 Taylor, Joseph *Gent. Ker.*
 Temple, Sir John, *Kt. Dub.*
 Temple, Sir William, *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 Tent, Henry *Esq; Cork*
 Terman, John *Yeoman, Cavan.*
 Thomas, Robert *Gent. Mon.*
 Thomas, Walter *Gent. Ker.*
 Thomson, Lieut. Henry, *Lond.*
 Thornhill, Robert *junr. Meath*
 Thornhill, Robert *junr. Meath.*
 Thornton, George *Gent. Mon.*
 Thornton, Joseph *gent. Mon.*
 Thornton, Thomas *Gent. Mon.*
 Thornton, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Tichborn, Sir William *Bart. Dub. Cit.*
 Tipping, John, *W. M.*
 Tipping, Thomas, *W. M.*
 Tobin, Robert *Gent. Ker.*
 Toogood, Sampson *Esq; Cork*
 Toomes, Joseph *Gent. Louth*
 Topham, Sir John *Kt. Dub.*
 Torrer, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Townley, Samuel *gent. Cavan*
 Townsend, Bryan *Gent. Cork*
 Townsend, Francis *Gent. Cork*
 Townsend, Kingston *Gent. Cork*
 Trenchard, Henry *Esq; Lym.*
 Trenchard, Thomas *Esq; Lym.*
 Treth, John, *Lym.*
 Trimble, George *Gent. Longf.*
 Trimble, John, *Longf.*
 Trimble, Walter, *Longf.*
 Trueman, Ralph *junr. Gent. Lond.*
 Tubman, John *Gent. Kilk.*
 Turk, Richard *Gent. Down*
V.
 Vaughan, Earl of Carbury, *Dub. Cit.*
 Vaughan, George *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Vaughan, Captain George, *D. or L.*
 Vaughan, Major Owen, *Mayo.*
 Vernloe, Thomas, *Leytr.*
 Vervin, Henry *Yeoman, Rosc.*
 Viccars, Bartholomew *Clerk, Wex.*
 Villers, *Visc. Grandison, Dub. Cit.*
 Villers, George *Gent. Kilk.*
 Vofs, Bryan *Yeoman, Cav.*
 Upton, Arthur *Esq; Ant.*
 Upton, Clotworthy *Esq; Ant.*
 Urwing, Alexander *Gent. Mayo*
 Urwing, John *Gent. Mayo*
W.
 Waagle, — *Leytr.*
 Waddle, James *Gent. Down*
 Wagget, Stephen *Yeoman, Mayo*
 Waldron, Henry *Esq; Cavan*
 Wallace, Hugh *Gent. Down*
 Wallace, John *Gent. Down*
 Wallace, Lieut. William, *Lond.*
 Wallis, John *Esq; Longf.*
 Walker, George *Clerk, Tyr.*
 Walker, William *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Walker, William, *Lym.*
 Walsh, Joseph *Gent. Mon.*
 Walsh, Oliver *Gent. Limer.*
 Walsh, Serjeant Thomas, *Mon.*
 Wallop, Henry *Esq; Wex.*
 Walton, Henry *Gent. Ferm.*
 Walton, Henry *Gent. Mon.*
 Walton, John *Gent. Cork*
 Walton, Roger *Tanner, My.*
 Walton, Samuel *Mer. Dub.*
 Walton, Sweeting *gent. Cork*
 Walton, William *gent. Ferm.*
 Wandesford, Sir Christopher *Bt. D. C.*
 War urton, John *Esq; Dub.*
 Warburton, Richard *Esq; K. C.*
 Ward, Captain Bernard, *Mon.*
 Ward, Bernard *Esq; Down.*
 Ward, Bryan *gent. Mon.*
 Ward, Charles *Esq; Down*
 Ward, John *Esq; Dow.*
 Wardeill, William *Yeoman, Cavan*
 Wardlow, Thomas *Gent. Down.*
 Ware, Robert *Esq; Dub.*
 Ware, Thomas *Gent. Cork*
 Ware, William *gent. Cork*
 Warren, Henry of Grange-beg *Kild.*
 Warren, Henry *gent. Louth*
 Warren, Richard *gent. Dow.*
 Warren, Thomas *gent. Dow.*
 Warren, William *Clerk, Mon.*
 Watkins, John *junr. gent. Cork*
 Watts, Claudius *gent. May*
 Weaver

Weaver, John *Junr. Esq; Dub.*
 Weaver, William *Esq; Dub.*
 Web, Ezekiel *Clerk, Meath*
 Webb, Ezekiel *Clerk, Ferm.*
 Webster, John *Gent. Mon.*
 Webster, Matthew *Gent. Ferm.*
 Wenman, Philip, *Vif. Wenman of Tuam Dub. City*
 Wentworth, William, *Earl of Stratford, Dub.*
 Weir, Alexander *Gent. Ferm.*
 West, Henry *Esq; Down*
 West, Henry *Gent. Q. C.*
 West, John *Gent. Mon.*
 West, Thomas *Gent. Longf.*
 Wharton ----- *Lord Wharton, Dub.*
 Whistler, Samuel *Gent. Cork*
 White, David *Gent. Down*
 White, Francis *Esq; Cavan*
 White, Francis *Gent. Tyrone*
 White, Philip *Gent. Cork*
 White, Robert *Gent. Cork*
 White, Thomas *Gent. Cavan*
 Whitacre, John, *Limr.*
 Whitney, Thomas *Gent. W. M.*
 Widenham, George *Gent. Cork*
 Wigton, John *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Wilcocks, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Wildman, John, *Gent. Mon.*
 Wildman, Thomas *Gent. Mon.*
 Wilkinson, Cuthbert *Gent. Cork*
 Wilkinson, Joseph *Clerk, Dub.*
 Williams, William *Gent. Meath*
 Willis, Barachiah *Esq; Wexford*
 Wilson, Samuel *Clerk, Kerry*
 Winslow, Thomas *Gent. Ferm.*
 Wislard, Captain William, *Mon.*
 Wishart, William *Esq; Ferm.*
 Withers, Ensign George, *Dub.*
 Woods, Alexander *Gent. Tyr.*
 Woods, Edward *Esq; Mayo*
 Woods, Lieut. Edward, *Kilk.*
 Woods, John *Junr. Gent. Meath*
 Woods, Richard *Esq; Mayo*
 Woods, William *Gent. Cavan*
 Woodward, Joseph *Gent. Meath*
 Woolfe, Lieut. Edward *Dub.*
 Workman, Meredith *Gent. Lond.*
 Worth, William *Esq; Dub.*
 Wray, William *Esq; Don. or Lond.*
 Wright, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Wright, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Wright, Serjeant John, *Mon.*
 Wright, Richard *Gent. Mon.*
 Wright, Capt. Samuel, *Lond.*
 Wynne, James *Esq; Leytrim.*
 Wynne, John *Gent. Louth.*
 Wynne, Lewis *Esq; Mayo*
 Y.
 Yeadon, Henry *Clerk, Rosc.*
 Yeadon, John *Yeoman, Rosc.*
 Young, James *Gent. Don. or Lond.*
 Young, James *Gent. Cav.*
 Young, Thomas *Gent. Mon.*
 Young, William *Gent. Louth*
 No. 1292.

ARTICLE II.

All Persons under this Article, being Absentees since the 5th of November preceding, and not returning according to the King's Proclamation,

are attainted, if they do not appear by the first of September 1689.

A.
 ALDINGTON, Matthias, *Arm.*
 Aldington William, *Arm.*
 Anflow, Arthur *Arm.*
 Aflington, Thomas *Clerk, Arm.*
 B.
 Ball, John *Gent. Arm.*
 Barker, Sir William, *Arm.*
 Beard, Robert, *Arm.*
 Bridges, Brook, *Arm.*
 Bright, John, *Arm.*
 Brightwell, Loftus, *Arm.*
 Buckridge, Thomas *Gent. Leytrim*
 C.
 Campbell, Charles *Esq; Leytrim*
 Castle, John, *Arm.*
 Caulfield, William *Gent. Galway*
 Chaplain, Thomas *Gent. Arm.*
 Chimmicks, Thomas, *Arm.*
 Chiney, Sir Charles, *Arm.*
 Clerk, Alderman, *Arm.*
 Clerk, George, *Arm.*
 Clerk, George, *Arm.*
 Clutterbuck, Richard, *Arm.*
 Coole, Thomas *Esq; Leytrim*
 Crafton, Edward, *Arm.*
 Cuffe, Francis *Esq; Mayo.*
 D.
 Daniel ----- *Arm. mayo*
 Daunt, Achilles, *Arm.*
 Dowdall, Henry *Esq; Rosc.*
 Dowdall, William *Gent. Rosc.*
 E.
 Echlin, Robert, *Dean of Tuam. Gal.*
 Evelin, John, *Arm.*
 Eyre, Edward *Gent. Gal.*
 F.
 Fletcher, Benjamin *Esq; Leytrim*
 Frazier, Alexander *Esq; Arm.*
 French, John *Esq; Rosc.*
 G.
 Gardner, Edward *Esq; Rosc.*
 Gardner, John, *Rosc.*
 Gardner, Richard *Gent. Rosc.*
 Genny, Christmas *Clerk. Arm.*
 Genny, Henry *Clerk, Arm.*
 Gibbs, William, *Arm.*
 H.
 Harrifon, ----- *Arm.*
 Hawkins, Hierom, *Arm.*
 Hollan, John, *Arm.*
 Hudson, Samuel *Clerk, Gal.*
 Huett, Nathaniel, *Arm.*
 I.
 Jones, Thomas *Gent. Mayo*
 L.
 Lesby, Dr. John, *Leytr.*
 Lovett, John, *Arm.*
 Loyd, Sir Charles, *Arm.*
 M.
 Mason, Robert *Gent. Gal.*
 May, Sir Richard, *Arm.*
 Mayo, Sir Algernon, *Arm.*
 Meredith, Sir William, *Arm.*
 Merrick, Hugh, *Arm.*
 Moore, Thomas, *Arm.*
 N.
 Nicholson, Henry *Gent. Mayo*
 O.
 Osborne, Thomas *Gent. Leytrim*

P.
 Page, ----- *Arm.*
 Power, John, *Lord Decies, Arm.*
 Pullen, William *Clerk, Mayo*
 Punu, Henry *Clerk, Mayo*
 R.
 Read, Major John, *Arm.*
 Russell, Col. Theodore, *Gal.*
 Ruttonne, Joseph, *Arm.*
 S.
 St. George, Lieut. Henry, *Rosc.*
 Shapcoate, ----- *Arm.*
 Smith, Erasmus, *Arm.*
 Smith, Erasmus, *Arm.*
 Smith, Capt. Thomas, *Gal.*
 T.
 Trenchard, William, *Arm.*
 Trenchard, Son of William, *Arm.*
 V.
 Valentine, Thomas, *Arm.*
 Vaughan, Charles, *Arm.*
 W.
 Warmsby, William, *Arm.*
 Warwick, William, *Arm.*
 Watts, William, *Arm.*
 Williamson, Sir Joseph, *Arm.*
 Wray, Humphrey, *Arm.*
 Wood, Archibald *Gent. Arm.*
 No. 79.

ARTICLE III.

All Persons under this Article, being Absentees, before the 5th of November preceding, and not returning according to the King's Proclamation, are attainted, if they do not appear by the first of October 1689.

A.
 ABBOT, John, *Steward of the Inns, Dub.*
 Abbot, Mordecai *Gent. Dub.*
 Adkins, John *Gent. Long.*
 Aldington, Matthias *Gent. Wat.*
 Aldington, William *Gent. Wat.*
 Aldworth, Richard, *late Chief Remembrancer Tip.*
 Alland, Jonathan *Esq; Q. C.*
 Allen, John *Esq; Son to Sir Joshua, Dub.*
 Allen, William, *Mon.*
 Alloway, Robert *Esq; Dub.*
 Ambrose, Isaac *Gent. Dub.*
 Annelley, Arthur *Gent. Tip.*
 Annelley, Bernard *Gent. Kilk.*
 Armitage, Timothy *Gent. Louth*
 Ath, Thomas *Gent. Meath*
 Ashton, Henry, *Glover, Dub.*
 Ashurst, John *Gent. Q. C.*
 Ashurst, John *Merchant Dub.*
 Aungier, John *Clerk, Cavan.*
 B.
 Baldwin, John *Senior, K C.*
 Barker, Richard *Gent. Meath*
 Barlow, Ralph *Gent. W. M.*
 Barlow, Theodoros *Gent. W. M.*
 Barnes, Thomas *Gent. Kilk.*
 Basil, Martin *Gent. Dub.*
 Bate, John *Gent. Dub.*
 Batty, Charles, *Upholsterer, Dub.*
 Baxter, Martin *Clerk, Kilk.*
 Bayly, John *Gent. Q. C.*
 Bayly, Thomas *Gent. Dub.*
 Bayne,

Bayne, Henry *Gent. Tip.*
 Beachan, John *Esq; Dub.*
 Beard, Robert *Gent. Wat.*
 Bell, Samuel *Gent. Dub.*
 Bellingham, Thomas *Esq; Louth*
 Bernard, Thomas *Gent. Carlow*
 Berry, William *Gent. Dub.*
 Bingham, Sir Henry *Bart. Dub.*
 Bodeley, Thomas *Merchant, Dub.*
 Bolton, John *Clerk, Meath*
 Boosby, John *Taylor Dub.*
 Booth, Richard, *Wex.*
 Boyens, Sir Toby *Kt. dub.*
 Boyle, Richard *Esq; Cork*
 Boyle, Robert, *Tip.*
 Boyze, Richard *Clothier, dub.*
 Bradston, Francis *Gent. Car.*
 Bradston, Vincent *Pewterer, dub.*
 Brady, Hugh *Gent. Clare*
 Briddock, Robert *Merchant, dub.*
 Bridges, Robert *Esq; dub.*
 Bright, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Briggs, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Brightwell, Loftus, *Gent. Wat.*
 Bulcoe, Edward *Gent. Kilk.*
 Bulcoe, Temple *Gent. dub.*
 Brooks, Edward *Merchant, dub.*
 Buisse, Walter *Esq; Meath*
 Barkworth, John *Esq; Tip.*
 Bulkeley, John, *Wick.*
 Burden, John *Yoman, Kilk.*
 Burton, Benjamin *Banker, Dub.*
 C.

Caldwell, Christopher *Gent. Dub.*
 Campbell, Charles *Gent. Dub.*
 Campbell, Patrick *Stationer, dub.*
 Card, Samuel *Merchant Taylor, dub.*
 Care, Samuel *Merchant, dub.*
 Carr, John *Gent. dub.*
 Carter, Charles *Sadler, dub.*
 Carter, Charles *Merchant, dub.*
 Carter, Thomas *Gent. dub.*
 Cash, Dennis *Merchant, dub.*
 Castle, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Caulfield, Capt. Thomas, *Galway*
 Charlton, John *Gent. W. M.*
 Chetwood, Benjamin, *dub.*
 Chichester, Arthur, *Earl of Donegall, dub.*
 Chimnick, Thomas *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, Alderman, *Tip.*
 Clarke, George *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, George *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, George *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, Samuel *Gent. Tip.*
 Clarke, William *Merchant Taylor, dub.*
 Clayton, Randall *Gent. Limr.*
 Clarke, Elliot, *Carlow*
 Clutterbuck, Richard *Gent. Tip.*
 Coghill, Sir John *Kt. dub.*
 Cole, Sir Robert *Kt. dub.*
 Cope, Captain ---- *Tip.*
 Cope, Henry *Gent. Arm.*
 Cooke, Capt. Thomas, *dub.*
 Cottingham, James *Goldsmith, dub.*
 Covert, William *Hosier, dub.*
 Cox, ---- *Clerk, Carlow*
 Crafton, Edward *Gent. Tip.*
 Cramer, Balthazar *Esq; Kilk.*
 Cramer, Tobias *Gent. dub.*
 Crofton, Sir Edward *Bart. dub.*
 Crofton, Edward *Gent. K. C.*
 Crofts, Philip *gent. dublin*

Cuffe, Agmondisham *Esq; Kilk.*
 Cuffe, Maurice *gent. Q. C.*
 Cuffe, Thomas *Esq; Kilk.*
 Cuffe, Thomas *gent. Kilk.*
 Cuppage, Austen *gent. Dub.*
 Curtis, Robert *gent. Dub.*
 Cuthbert, John *Goldsmith, dub.*
 D.

Dalziel, James, *Longf.*
 Damer, Joseph *gent. Kild.*
 Davis, James, *Antrim*
 Davis, John *Esq; Kild.*
 Davis, Lawrence *merc. Wex.*
 Daunt, Achilles *gent. Cork*
 Dean, Edward *Esq; Dub.*
 Dean, Joseph *Esq; Dub.*
 Dean, Joseph *junr. Esq; Kilk.*
 Denny, Captain Thomas, *Q. C.*
 Desborough, John *gent. Kilk.*
 Diamond, Philip *Merchant, Cork*
 Dillon, Sir John *Kt. Dub.*
 Dixon, Robert, *Tip.*
 Dobson, Anthony *gent. K. C.*
 Dobson, Elphaz *Stationer, Dub.*
 Dobson, Isaac *Esq; Dub.*
 Dobson, Isaac *gent. dub.*
 Dodson, John *Malster, dub.*
 Dodwell, Henry *gent. Mayo*
 Dornvill, Sir Thomas *Bart. Dub.*
 Donnellan, Nehemiah *Esq; Dub.*
 Doran, Thomas *Vintner, dub.*
 Dowdall, Lancelot *Esq; Mea.*
 Dowling, Montogh *Esq; dub.*
 Duxbury, George *Clothier, dub.*
 Dyall, Alexander, *Longf.*
 Dyder, Henry, *Prebendary of Maine, Kilk.*
 E.

Echlin, Henry *Esq; Dub.*
 Edge, John *Gent. Dublin*
 Edge, John *Gent. W. M.*
 Ellis, Henry, *Longf.*
 Elliot, Thomas *Cook, Dublin*
 Eitwood, ---- *Clothier, Dublin*
 Evans, Sir William *Bart. Dub.*
 Evelin, John *gent. Tip.*
 F.

Fisher, Arthur *Plate-Maker, Dub.*
 Fisher, Thomas *gent. Dub.*
 Flavne, George *gent. Longf.*
 Fleming, Richard *gent. Dub.*
 Flood, William *Gent. Dublin*
 Folio, Samuel, *Chancellor of St. Patrick's, Dub.*
 Fonds, William *Merchant, Dub.*
 Forbes, Alexander *gent. Longf.*
 Ford, Capt. John, *Mea.*
 Fownes, William, *Dublin*
 Foxall, Zachary *gent. Dub.*
 French, Matthew *jun. Dub.*
 Frith, Samuel *gent. Dub.*
 G.

Gale, Joseph *gent. Kilk.*
 Gale, Samuel *gent. Q. C.*
 Gardiner, Capt. James, *Dub.*
 Gardiner, Captain James, *Kilk.*
 Gardiner, John *gent. Dub.*
 Gardiner, William *gent. Kilk.*
 Gay, John *jun. Dub.*
 Gibbs, William *Gent. Wat.*
 Gifford, Duke *Esq; Kildare*
 Gooking, Vincent *Esq; Cork*
 Gore, Paul *Esq; Mayo*
 Gowrney, John *Esq; Dub.*

Grace, James *Esq; Dub.*
 Green, Daniel *Gent. Queen's-county*
 Green, John *Carpenter, Dub.*
 Green, Philip *Chardier, Dub.*
 Green, Thomas *Gent. King's-county*
 Groliar, Charles *Gent. Dub.*
 Gunn, William *Gent. King's-county, H.*
 Hacket, Richard *gent. Dub.*
 Hamilton, James *gent. Tyrone*
 Hancock, Matthew *clerk, W. M.*
 Hancock, Stephen, *W. M.*
 Harbone, Michael *gent. Dub.*
 Harman, William *Esq; Cork*
 Harris, Edward *gent. Dub.*
 Harris, Hector *gent. Kilk.*
 Harris, Philip *gent. Dub.*
 Harris, Walter *Merchant, Dub.*
 Harrison, ---- *Esq; Lym.*
 Harrison, William *gent. Lym.*
 Hartley, James *merchant, Dub.*
 Hartlong, Archdeacon Henry, *Lim.*
 Haslach, John *Tanner, Dub.*
 Henzy, Bigoe *gent. K. C.*
 Hetherington, John *Perry-wigmaker, Dublin*
 Hill, John *gent. Dub.*
 Hill, William *merchant, Dub.*
 Hind, Edward, *Dub.*
 Hitchcock, Walter, *Chorister, Dub.*
 Holmes, Gilbert *gent. Dub.*
 Holmes, Gilbert *gent. Kildare*
 Howard, Dr. Ralph, *Dub.*
 Howard, Thomas, *Q. C.*
 Humphry, John *gent. Wick.*
 Hutchinson, Edward *gent. Tip.*
 Hutton, Laurence *gent. Wick.*
 I.

Jackson, Samuel *gent. Dub.*
 James, Joseph *Merc. Dub.*
 Jerom, John *gent. K. C.*
 Johnston, Archibald *clerk, Arm.*
 Johnston, John *gent. Kilk.*
 Johnston, John *jun. gent. W. M.*
 Jones, Sir Arthur *Bart. Dub.*
 Jones, Dean Barzillai, *Wat.*
 Jones, Edmund *Esq; Carlow*
 Jones, Edward, *Bishop of Cloyne, dub.*
 Jones, John *gent. Tip.*
 Ivy, Joseph *gent. Carlow*
 K.

Kennedy, John *Esq; Longf.*
 Kierin, Nathaniel *gent. K. C.*
 King, Charles *gent. Dub.*
 Kingmill, John *Esq; Don.*
 Kingston, ---- *gent. Kilk.*
 Knight, Captain Edward, *W. M.*
 L.

Lemon, Sir William *Kt. Dub.*
 Lemon, William *Baker, Dub.*
 Lemon, William, *Dub.*
 Lightborne, Stafford, *Esq; M.*
 Lifaght, Nicholas *gent. Cork*
 Lovett, John *Esq; Tip.*
 Lovett, John *Merc. Dub.*
 Lowe, Ebenezer *gent. W. M.*
 Lowther, Luke *Alderman, Dub.*
 Loyd, Andrew *gent. Dub.*
 Loyd, Edward *Merc. Dub.*
 Loyd, Mednop *gent. K. C.*
 Lucas, John *Yoman, Carlow*
 Ludlow, Stephen *Esq; dublin*
 Lum, Elmhau *Merc. Cork*
 Lynegar, John *gent. dub.*

Lynegar,

- Lynegar, John *gent. M.*
M.
Madden, Dr. John *Dub.*
Markham, Stephen *gent. W. M.*
Marsh, Narcissus, *Bishop of Ferns,*
dub.
Massey, Edward *Mer. W. M.*
Massey, Hugh *Esq; Lym.*
Mason, Thomas *Merc. Dub.*
Maud, Anthony *Esq; Kilk.*
Maule, William *Esq; Dub.*
Maw, Abraham *Merc. Dub.*
Maxwell, John *Clerk, M.*
Maxwell, Robert *Esq; Q. C.*
Mayo, Edward *gent. Kilk.*
Mead, Robert *gent. Dub.*
Mervin, George *gent. Kild.*
Miller, Barnet *Clothier Dub.*
Miller, Dr. *dub.*
Mitchel, Thomas *Merc. Cork*
Monk, Henry *Esq; W. M.*
Monk, Henry *Esq; dub.*
Moore, Thomas *gent. Tip.*
Morgan, Hugh *gent. M.*
Morgan, Sir John *Bart. dub.*
Morley, Capt. Anthony, *Longf.*
Merton, William *Bishop of Kildare,*
dub.
Moxon, William *gent. Longf.*
Mukins, Richard *Merc. Kilk.*
Mulleneaux, Daniel *Esq; Longf.*
N.
Neal, Benjamin *Clerk, Kilk.*
Needham, William, *W. M.*
Neith up, Edward *gent. Tip.*
Newcomen, *Ensign Beverly, Longf.*
Newcomen, Captain George, *Longf.*
Newcomen, Robert *Esq; Longf.*
Newman, William *Tanner dub.*
Nicholas, Nathaniel, *Q. C.*
Nixon, Anthony *gent. dub.*
Norman, William *Stationer, dub.*
Nunn, Joshua *Wex.*
O.
Ormsby, William *gent. dub.*
Osborne, George *gent. dub.*
Osborne, John *Esq; M.*
Osborne, Joseph *gent. Kilk.*
Osborne, Thomas *gent. dub.*
P.
Page, — *gent. Tip.*
Parker, — *gent. K. C.*
Parker, Philip *Tanner, dub.*
Peppard, George *Esq; E. M.*
Peppard, Jacob *gent. dub.*
Peppard, Robert *Esq; dub.*
Peppard, Robert *Esq; Wick.*
Percival, John *Esq; M.*
Percival, John *W. M.*
Peyton, Sir John *Bart. dub.*
Piers, Robert *gent. Car.*
Pierfon, John *Brewer, dub.*
Piggot, John *Esq; Lym.*
Piggot, Richard *Esq; Tip.*
Piggot, Robert, *Son to Thomas, Q. C.*
Pooley, Dean John, *dub.*
Pooley, Robert *gent. dub.*
Polundel, George *gent. K. C.*
Ponsonby, Sir Henry *Kt. dub.*
Power, Laurence *Clerk, Kilk.*
Pratt, Benjamin *gent. M.*
Pratt, Joseph *Esq, M.*
Pratt, Joseph *junr. gent. M.*
Preston, Samuel *Esq; Q. C.*
Price, Edward *gent. W. M.*
Price, Samuel *Ironmonger, dub.*
Prichard, Francis *gent. dub.*
Putland, Thomas *Merc. dub.*
Q.
Quin, John, *Son to Alderman Quin,*
dublin
R.
Radcliffe, Hugh *gent. Tip.*
Ralphson, William *gent. Dub.*
Ram, Sir Abel *Kt. Dub.*
Rawlins, Captain John, *Dub.*
Rawlins, John *gent. Dub.*
Reeves, Henry *gent. Dub.*
Reyly, Edward *gent. Dub.*
Reyly, Edward *Attorney, Dub.*
Reyly, Edward *gent. Dub.*
Ridgway, John *gent. Dub.*
Rigby, John *Merc. Wex.*
Roberts, Francis, *Dub.*
Roberts, James *gent. Dub.*
Roberts, Kender, *Brother to the Earl*
of Radnor, Dub.
Robinson, William *gent. Wick.*
Roe, John *gent. W. M.*
Rogers, Henry *Merc. Taylor, Dub.*
Roper, Robert *Clothier, Dub.*
Roicoe, Jeremy *gent. Dub.*
Rotton, John *gent. Dub.*
Rowlandson, Henry *Merc. dub.*
Rule, Ralph, *Prebendary of Kilmatal-*
way, dub.
Ruttorne, Joseph *gent. Tip.*
Ryder, Henry, *Prebendary of Mal-*
hedert. dub.
S.
St. George, Lieut Henry, *Kilk.*
St. John, Oliver *Esq; Arm.*
Salmon, Henry *Merc. dub.*
Salmon, Henry *Clothier, dub.*
Sanders, Andrew *Esq; dub.*
Sanders, Robert *Esq; dub.*
Sanders, Robert *Esq; Q. C.*
Sands, Lancelot, *Q. C.*
Sanford, John *gent. Louth*
Sankey, John *Esq; Longf.*
Sankey, John *gent. Longf.*
Scott, John *gent. Longf.*
Scott, William *gent. Longf.*
Shane, Arthur *Esq; M.*
Shapcoat, — *gent. Tip.*
Shaw, Thomas *Tanner, dub.*
Shelley, John *Goldsmith, dub.*
Sherlock, Simon *Brazier, dub.*
Silver, Richard, *Wat.*
Sissers, William *gent. Longf.*
Smart, Joseph, *Rosc.*
Sisson, Thomas *Scrivener, dub.*
Smith, Erasmus *Esq; Tip.*
Smith, Henry *Haberdasher, dub.*
Smith, John *sen. Merc. Wex.*
Smith, John *jun Merc. Wex.*
Smith, Josias *gent. dub.*
Smith, Josias *Brewer, dub.*
Smith, William *Bishop of Raphoe,*
dub.
Smith, William *gent. Longf.*
Smith, William *gent. Kilk.*
Smithers, William *gent. M.*
Spencer, Giles *gent. dub.*
Spranger, Thomas, *Examinator in*
Chancery, dub.
Spring, Francis *gent. dub.*
Springham Thomas *gent. dub.*
Starkey, John *gent. Q. C.*
Sterne, John *gent. dub.*
Steevens, Henry *Merc. dub.*
Steevens, Richard *gent. Lim.*
Stopford, Robert *Esq; M.*
Stopford, Robert *Esq; dub.*
Stopford, Robert *Esq; Car.*
Stowell, William *Iron-monger dub.*
Stowell, Jonas *Esq; cork*
Stoyte, Francis *Merc. dub.*
Subbers, Edward, *Q. C.*
Swan, Edward *Esq; dub.*
Swift, Adam *gent. dub.*
Swift, William *gent. dub.*
T.
Taylor, Jonathan *Chandler, dub.*
Taylor, Thomas *Esq; M.*
Taylor, Thomas *gent. dub.*
Tench, John *gent. Car.*
Thacker, Gilbert, *Esq; Arm.*
Theacker, John *gent. dub.*
Theacker, Thomas *clerk, dub.*
Thomas, Caleb *Merc. dub.*
Thomson, Charles *Surgeon, dub.*
Thompson, John, *late Agent to the Com-*
missioners, dub.
Thomson, Richard *gent. dub.*
Tighe, Richard *Merc. dub.*
Tilson, Thomas *Esq; dub.*
Tisdall, William *gent. dub.*
Tosier, William *gent. Kilk.*
Trenchard, — *Esq; Lim.*
Trenchard, William *Esq; Lim.*
Trevor, Samuel *Merc. dub.*
Twig, Thomas *gent. dub.*
Twig, Thomas *gent. Kild.*
V.
Valentine, Thomas *gent. Tip.*
Vanhumery, Bartholomew, *Merchant,*
dub.
Vaughan, Stephen *clerk, Kilk.*
Vesey, John *Archbishop of Tuam,*
dub.
Vice, John *Esq; Wick.*
Vigor, Urban *gent. Carlow*
Usher, Christmas *Esq; Wick.*
W.
Wade, Charles *gent. M.*
Wallis, Charles *gent. dub.*
Wallis, John *gent. dub.*
Waring, John *gent. Kilk.*
Waring, Samuel *gent. Down*
Warmby, William *gent. Tip.*
Warren, Ebenezer *Esq; Kilk.*
Warren, Richard *Esq; Carlow*
Warren, William *gent. Kildare*
Warwick, Puresey *gent. Tip.*
Warwick, William *gent. Tip.*
Watson, Ebenezer *gent. Kilk.*
Watts, William *gent. Tip.*
Wayslock, John *Tanner, dub.*
Webb, Captain Arthur, *Kilk*
Wentworth, Sir William *Kt. dub.*
Westenra, Henry *Esq; Lim.*
Westenra, Peter *Esq; dub.*
Westenra, Peter, *Esq; dub.*
Westenra, Peter *Esq; M.*
Wheeler, Francis *Esq; Kilk.*
Wheeler, Francis *gent. Q. C.*
Whitfield, Henry *Esq; Wick.*
Whitfield, Henry, *dub.*
Whitfield, — *dub.*
Wilcocks, Charles *gent. Carlow*
Wildley, Jonathan *Yeoman, Kilk.*
Williamson

Williamson, Archdeacon Wm. *Dub.*
 Williamson, ---- Clerk, *Dub.*
 Wibrants, William Gent. *Dub.*
 Wibrants, William Gent. *Dub.*
 Wilkinson, ---- Gent. *K. C.*
 Wingfield, Foliot, *Dub.*
 Winter, ---- Gent. *K. C.*
 Williamson, John Gent. *Dub.*
 Willis, Thomas Gent. *Louth*
 Wiseman, Capel, *Bishop f Dromore,*
Dub.
 Woods, John Gent. *K. C.*
 Wray, Humphry Gent. *Tip.*
 Wynne, Cadwallader Gent. *Cork*
Y.
 Yarner, Abraham Esq; *Dub.*
 Yeates, Robert Skinner, *Dub.*
 No. 455.

ARTICLE. IV.

All Persons under this Article, being
 residents in England, are to signify
 their Loyalty (in case the King goes
 there) by the first of October 1689,
 and on his Certificate to the chief
 Governour of Ireland, they are to
 be discharged, otherwise to stand at-
 tainted.

A.

ADAMS, John Gent. *W. M.*
 Addis, John Gent. *Cork*
 Adkins, Thomas Gent. *Louth*
 Alcock, Charles Gent. *Tip.*
 Alcock, Lewis Clerk, *Wat.*
 Aldfield, Thomas Gent. *Lim.*
 Alland, Jonathan, *Wat.*
 Annesly, Altham, *Lord Baron of Al-*
tham, Dub.
 Annesley, Francis Junr. Gent. *Down*
 Anthony, Robert gent. *Wick.*
 Archer, Henry Merchant, *Kilk.*
 Arfdall, William Esq; *Ferm.*
 Ash, Thomas Esq; *Cavan*
 Aslton, Thomas gent. *Louth*
 Atcheson, Alexander gent. *Ferm.*
 Atkins, John, *Cork*
 Atkins, Robert, *Cork*
 Atkins, Walter Gent. *Wat.*
 Atkinson, Thomas senr. Gent. *Don.*
 Atkinson, Thomas junr. Gent. *Don.*
 Ayerly, John Esq; *Tyr.*

B.

Babington, William Esq; *Cork*
 Babington, Uriah, *Cork*
 Bagg, William, *Wat.*
 Baily, John Gent. *Cork*
 Baily, John Gent. *Cork*
 Baker, Charles, *Wat.*
 Baker, Francis Merchant, *Wat.*
 Baker, William Gent. *Wat.*
 Ball, Jonathan Clerk, *Louth*
 Ball, ---- Gent. *Kerry*
 Baldwin, Martin Esq; *K. C.*
 Ballard, Richard Gent. *Tip.*
 Ballard, Alderman William, *Cork*
 Barker, Sir William Kt. *Dub.*
 Barret, Dacres Esq; *Dub.*
 Barnes, Caleb Gent. *Kilk.*
 Barnes, Thomas Gent. *Kilk.*
 Barrington, Francis, *Q. C.*
 Barry, Lawrence, commonly called Lord
 Buttevant, *Dub.*

Barry, James Gent. *Kild.*
 Barry, Richard, Lord Baron of Santry,
Dub.
 Barry, Richard Gent. *Dub.*
 Basill, Martin Gent. *Dub.*
 Basill, William Esq; *Dub.*
 Batts, Samuel Merchant, *Kilk.*
 Beaghan, Peter Gent. *Ant.*
 Beaumont, Thomas, Vis. Beaumont of
 Swords, *Dub.*
 Beccher, Thomas Esq; *Cork*
 Beresford, John Gent. *Cork*
 Beere, Hercules gent. *Tip.*
 Beere, ---- gent. *Tip.*
 Berry, William gent. *Dub.*
 Berry, William gent. *Wick.*
 Biggs, Joseph gent. *Tip.*
 Blake, John gent. *Ant.*
 Blake, Francis, *Cork*
 Blany, William Esq; *Louth*
 Bolton, Edward gent. *Dub.*
 Bolton, Richard Esq; *Dub.*
 Boswell, John Gent. *Wick*
 Booth, Humphry, gent. *Dub.*
 Boyle, Michael gent. *Cork*
 Boyle, Richard, *Carlow*
 Boyle, Robert, *Arm.*
 Brabazon, Chambie Esq; *Dub.*
 Bradshaw, Joseph gent. *Kilk.*
 Brasse, George gent. *Wick.*
 Braton, John, *Tyr.*
 Breagh-an, Edward Gent. *Mon.*
 Bridges, Brook Esq; *Q. C.*
 Bridges, George Esq; *Q. C.*
 Bridges, Robert Esq; *Dub.*
 Broderick, Sir St. John Kt. *Dub.*
 Brooks, Henry gent. *Don.*
 Brooks, Capt. Thomas, *Ferm.*
 Brown, Alexander gent. *Down*
 Brown, Richard Clerk, *Cork*
 Bruice, Walter Clerk, *Cork*
 Bryer, Richard gent. *Q. C.*
 Bucknor, William gent. *Wat.*
 Bull, Robert, *Cork*
 Bulkeley, John gent. *Dub.*
 Burby, John gent. *Tyr.*
 Burdge, Michael, *Wat.*
 Bury, Richard gent. *Lim.*
 Bush, John gent. *Kilk.*
 Bush, Moses gent. *Kilk.*
 Butler, Francis Esq; *Cavan*
 Butler, Francis gent. *Ferm.*
 Butler, George gent. *Kilk.*
 Butler, Thomas gent. *Lim.*
 Byne, Henry, *Arm.*
 Byrney, John, *Tyr.*

C.

Caldwell, Christmas gent. *Wick.*
 Caldwell, John, *Ferm.*
 Campbell, Charles gent. *Down*
 Campbell, William gent. *Tyr.*
 Caple, Henry gent. *Cork*
 Carton, Robert gent. *Tyr.*
 Causabon, William, *Cork*
 Chades, Henry gent. *Ant.*
 Charlton, Randall gent. *Tyr.*
 Charnley, Henry Merchant, *Tip.*
 Chaworth, Vis. Chaworth of Ard-
 magh, *Dub.*
 Chinery, Sir Charles, Kt. *Dub.*
 Christmas, John gent. *Wat.*
 Christmas, Thomas Esq; *Wat.*
 Christall, John, *Tyr.*
 Clarke, George, *Arm*

Clarke, John gent. *Wick.*
 Clarke, Samuel, *Arm.*
 Clarke, William gent. *Cork*
 Clements, John gent. *Cork*
 Clements, Robert Gent. *Cavan*
 Clifford, Edward Gent. *Don.*
 Coach, Thomas Gent. *Don.*
 Coape, Capt. -- - *Arm.*
 Cole, Sir Michael Kt. *Dub.*
 Collis, William Junr. Gent. *Kerry*
 Collins, Robert gent. *Cork*
 Colfen, Thomas, gent. *Tyr.*
 Connor James junr. *Kerry*
 Cooke, Peter, *Wat.*
 Cooke, Robert, *Wat.*
 Coope, Thomas Gent. *W. M.*
 Coote, Chidley Fitz-Chasley, Esq;
Lim.
 Corbet, William Gent. *Cork*
 Connel, John Senr. Gent. *Mon.*
 Connel, John Junr. Gent. *Mon.*
 Cornick, Zachary Merchant, *Kilk.*
 Craddock, John Gent. *Wick*
 Craddock, Paul Gent. *Wick.*
 Crafford, Quarter master Thomas,
Ant.
 Crafford, William Gent. *Ant.*
 Creighton, Alexander Gent. *Tyr.*
 Cripps, Andrew Gent. *Cork*
 Cripps, Thomas Gent. *Cork*
 Crocker, Edward, *Wat.*
 Crofts, Christmas Alderman, *Cork*
 Cros, Epinetus Esq; *Cork*
 Cunningham, John Gent. *Don.*
D.
 Dalacourt, Robert gent. *Cork*
 Dalton, Richard, *Wat.*
 Damer, Joseph gent. *Tip.*
 Dancy, Patrick gent. *Mon.*
 Daniel, ---- gent. *Q. C.*
 Darragh, Andrew gent. *Tyr.*
 Dasey, John Clerk, *Tip.*
 Dawson, James gent. *Tip.*
 Deane, Robert gent. *Cork*
 Delane, Gideon Gent. *Dub.*
 Delapp, Robert Gent. *Don.*
 Dennis, James Gent. *Cork*
 Devereux, James Gent. *Cork*
 Devereux, William Gent. *Cork*
 Dixon, Robert, *Arm.*
 Dodd, John Farmer, *Kilk.*
 Dodd, William Farmer, *Kilk.*
 Dogherty, John Clerk *Tip.*
 Dominick, ---- Doctor, *Dub.*
 Doony, John Gent. *Lim.*
 Drew, John, Gent. *Clare.*
 Dunn, ---- Doctor, *Dub.*
 Dunbarr, John Gent. *Ferm.*
 Dunbarr, John Gent. *Mon.*
 Dunbarr, Joseph Gent. *Louth*
 Duntcombe, Noblet Gent. *Cork*
 Duntcombe, William Esq; *Cork*
E.
 Eatwick, John Gent. *Wick.*
 Echlin, Dean Robert, *Tyr.*
 Edwards, Richard Junr. Gent. *Wick.*
 Edy, Thomas Gent. *Tyr.*
 Edy, Thomas Gent. *Tyr.*
 Elford, Edward Gent. *Cork*
 Elmes, John Gent. *Kilk.*
 Elliot, James, *Cork*
 Elwood, Jonas Gent. *Louth*
 Erby, Anthony Clarke, *Tip.*
 Evans, Adam gent. *Tyr.*

- Evans, Nathaniel *Gent. Cork*
 Evans, Richard *Gent. Cork*
 Evans, William, *Cork*
 Eustace, Sir Maurice *Knt. Dub.*
 F.
- Fairfax, William, *Visc. Fairfax of Em-ly, Dub.*
 Farmer, George *Gent. W. M.*
 Farmer, Richard *Gent. Tip.*
 Farmer, Samuel, *Cork*
 Farmer, Samuel *Gent. Cork*
 Farmer, Thomas *Esq; Cork*
 Farrer, Capt. John, *Down*
 Fisher, William *Gent. Don.*
 Fish, Richard *Gent. Mon.*
 Fitz-Gerald, Archdeacon John, *Dub.*
 Fitz-Gerald, Robert *Esq; Cork*
 Fitz-Gerald, Dean William, *Cork*
 Fitz-Williams, William, *Lord Fitz-Williams of Lifford, Dub.*
 Folliot, Thomas, *Lord Folliot of Ballyshannon, Dub.*
 Folliot, Francis *Gent. Don.*
 Folliot, John *Esq; Cork*
 Fookes, Francis *Gent. Cork*
 Fookes, Francis *Gent. Tip.*
 Foord, George, *Cork*
 Foord, Robert, *Louth*
 Foord, Thomas, *Cork*
 Forker, John *Clerk, Don.*
 Fountain, John *Gent. Kilk.*
 Fowler, Nicholas *Gent. Tip.*
 Frazier, Alexander *Esq; Dub.*
 Frost, George *Gent. Wick.*
 G.
- Gardner, Henry *Innkeeper, Ant.*
 Gardner, Henry *Innkeeper, Down*
 Gaskin, John *Gent. Arm.*
 Gibson, Richard *Gent. Cavan*
 Gifford, Henry *Gent. Kilk.*
 Gills, John *Gent. Arm.*
 Gipsy, Jacob, *Cork*
 Gipsy, Isaac, *Cork*
 Gipsy, Isaac *jun. Cork*
 Gladstones, James *Gent. Tyr.*
 Glascoatt, Benjamin *Gent. Kilk.*
 Glascoatt, James *Gent. Kilk.*
 Glascoatt, John *Gent. Kilk.*
 Glasgow, Thomas, *Don.*
 Godfrey, Sankey *Gent. Tip.*
 Godfrey, William *Esq; Tip.*
 Godfrey, William *Esq; Don.*
 Gookin, Vincent *Gent. Cork*
 Gore, Francis *Gent. Clare.*
 Gore, George, *Lord Gore of Dundalk, Dub.*
 Gorge, Dr. Robert, *M.*
 Grange, Matthew, *Wick.*
 Grason, Henry, *Tyrone*
 Graves, William *Vintner, Louth*
 Greatrix, Edmund, *Wat.*
 Green, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Green, Samuel *Gent. Tip.*
 Gribble, William *jun. Lim.*
 Griffith, John *Gent. Down*
 Grosvenor, Sherrington, *Gent. Kilk.*
 Groves, Alexander *Gent. Cork.*
 Gwilliams, Edward *Gent. Cork*
 Gwyn, Christmas *Gent. Tip.*
 H.
- Hacket, John *Gent. Wick.*
 Hacket, John *jun. Gent. Wick.*
 Hacket, Samuel *Gent. Wick.*
- Hamilton, Andrew *Clerk, Ferm.*
 Hamilton, George *Gent. Tyrone*
 Hamilton, George *Gent. Ferm.*
 Hamilton, George *Gent. Arm.*
 Hamilton, Patrick *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hamilton, John *Gent. Tyrone*
 Hamilton, Robert *Gent. Tyrone*
 Hamilton, Robert, *Tyrone.*
 Hamond, William *Gent. Kilk.*
 Haw, Henry *Lord of Colerain, Dub.*
 Hardman, Robert *Merchant, Low.*
 Harden, Robert, *Wat.*
 Harris, Philip *Esq; Dub.*
 Harrison, William *Gent. Kilk.*
 Harman, John *jun. Gent. Cork*
 Harper, Robert *Gent. Antrim*
 Harstong, Sir Standish *Bart. Dub.*
 Harstong, Standish *jun. Esq; Lim.*
 Harvy, John, *Tyrone*
 Hassington, Simon *Gent. Tyrone.*
 Hawkins, Hierom *Gent. Kilk.*
 Hawkins, John *Gent. K. C.*
 Hawkins, John *Merchant, Cork*
 Hawkins, Joseph *Gent. K. C.*
 Hawkins, Samuel *Gent. K. C.*
 Haynes, Isaac *Gent. Tip.*
 Haymon, John, *Cork*
 Hayre, James *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hayre, John *Gent. Tyr.*
 Hayes, Richard *jun. Cork*
 Hedges, Robert, *Esq; Q. C.*
 Hedges, William, *Cork*
 Herrington, Thomas *Gent. Down*
 Herrington, William *Gent. Down*
 Hill, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Hinderton, John, *Tyr.*
 Hitchcock, Walter *Gent. Wick.*
 Hall, William *Gent.*
 Hogan, John *alias Bagg, Wat.*
 Holmes, Thomas *Gent. Kild.*
 Hollam, John *Gent. K. C.*
 Hallow, John *Gent. Tyr.*
 Holt, John *Esq; Lowth*
 How, Alderman Edward *jun. Cork*
 Howard, Thomas *Clerk of the Yield, Dub.*
 Howell, William *Burgess, Cork*
 Howse, Edward *Gent. Cork*
 Hoye, Richard *Gent. Wick.*
 Hoyle, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Hoyle, Joshua *Gent. Tip.*
 Huefon, John *Gent. Don.*
 Huefon, Michael, *Gent. Don.*
 Huett, Nathaniel *Gent. Q. C.*
 Hughes, Samuel *Gent. Tip.*
 Hull, William *Gent. Cork*
 Humphrys, John *Gent. M.*
 Humphrys, William *Gent. Cork*
 I.
- Jackson, Abraham *Gent. Lim.*
 Johnston, James *Gent. Mon.*
 Johnston, Richard *Gent. Ker.*
 Jones, James *Gent. Tip.*
 Jones, John, *Arm.*
 Irwin, Archibald, *Tyr.*
 Irwin, John, *Ferm.*
 Ivy, Joseph *Aid. Wat.*
 K.
- Keating, Edmond *Esq; Dub.*
 Keating, Maurice *Esq; Dub.*
 Keating, Maurice *Esq; Kild.*
 Kernes, John, *Tyr.*
 Kernes, John, *Tyr.*
- Kernes, Thomas *Clerk, Wick.*
 Killofity, Lucas *Gent. Tip.*
 King, Dean Samuel, *Kild.*
 Kirton, ----- *Gent. Lowth*
 Knox, Andrew *jun. Esq; Don.*
 L.
- Ladyman, John *Gent. Tip.*
 Lamb, Richard *Gent. Wick.*
 Law, Samuel *Gent. Tyr.*
 Leake, John *Merchant, Tip.*
 Leeds, Richard *Merc. Dub.*
 Lee, William *Esq; Tyr.*
 Legate, Patrick *Gent. Mon.*
 Lehunt, John *Clerk, Tip.*
 Leigh, John *Gent. Lowth*
 Lemery, Gregory *Gent. Wat.*
 Lesley, William *Gent. Mon.*
 Lethbetter, John *Gent. Wick.*
 Lindsey, Robert *Esq; Tyr.*
 Lottus, Arthur *Visc. Loftus of Ely, Dub.*
 Love, John *Gent. Cork*
 Lovett, Christmas *Gent. Kild.*
 Lowe, Ralph *Gent. Lowth*
 Loyd Sir Charles *Kt. Dub.*
 Lucas, Jasper, *Cork*
 Lucas, Samuel *gent. Clare*
 Luckins, James *gent. Wick.*
 Lunsdell, Alexander *gent. Mon.*
 M.
- Mac-Cartney, Arthur *gent. Ant.*
 Mac-Caule, John *gent. Arm.*
 Mac-Lenaghan, Andrew *gent. Tyr.*
 Mac-Lenahan, David *gent. Tyr.*
 Mac-Reery, Robert, *Tyr.*
 Magill, John *gent. Down*
 Magill, John *Son to Capt James, Down*
 Malyburne, Richard *Vintner, Cork*
 Mamon, Christmas *Tanner, Kilk.*
 Mansell, Thomas *Esq; Lim.*
 Mansell, Thomas, *Wat.*
 Matthews, William *gent. Wick.*
 Maxwell, James *Esq; Arm.*
 Maxwell, Thomas *gent. Tyr.*
 May, Edward *Esq; Wat.*
 Mayo, Sir Algernon *Kt. Dub.*
 Mayo, Sir Richard *Kt. Dub.*
 Mead, John, *Tip.*
 Mead, Thomas *gent. Lowth.*
 Mears, John *gent. W. M.*
 Meredith, Richard *Esq; Kild.*
 Meredith, Thomas *gent. Tip.*
 Meredith, Sir William *Kt. Dub.*
 Merrick, Hugh *Gent. Q. C.*
 Mervin, George *Gent. Tyr.*
 Mihell, John *Gent. Kilk.*
 Mihell, Richard *Gent. Kilk.*
 Moody, Thomas *Gent. Tip.*
 Moore, James, *Cork.*
 Moore, James, *Tyr.*
 Moore, John *gent. Tyr.*
 Moore, John, *Tyr.*
 Moore, Randall *Esq; Lou.*
 Moore, Thomas, *Tyr.*
 Moore, Captain William, *Tyr.*
 Moorecroft, William, *gent. Mon.*
 Morris, Abraham *Merc. Cork.*
 Morris, Apollo *gent. Cork.*
 Morrison, Adam, *Tyr.*
 Mortimer, Charles *Gent. Cavan*
 Mortimer, James *gent. Cavan*
 Moss, Michael *Clerk, Tyr.*
 Mountgomery,

- Mountgomery, Hugh Esq; *Down*
 Mountgomery, Capt. Hugh, *Lowth*
 Mounteeth, Joseph gent. *Tyr.*
 Mullins, Frederick sen. Esq; *Kerry*
 Mutray, James, *Tyrone*
 N.
 Napper, William Esq; *M.*
 Nappard, Henry Sadler, *Kilk.*
 Neely, John gent. *Tyr.*
 Nelthorp, Edward, *Arm.*
 Nettles, John gent. *Wat.*
 Newenham, Ald. John sen. *Cork*
 Newport, Richard gent. *Lim.*
 Newport, Richard gent. *Cork*
 Newton, Thomas sen. *Lowth*
 Newton, Thomas jun. *Lowth*
 Newtcn, William Chandler, *Lowth*
 Nicholson, John gent. *Wic.*
 Nixon, Anthony gent. *M.*
 Nixon, Anthony gent. *Lowth*
 Nuttall, Richard Merc. *Dub.*
 O.
 Obins, Anthony gent. *Arm.*
 Obins, Hamlett Esq; *Arm.*
 Ogle, Richard Visc. Ogle of Cather-
 logh, *Dub*
 Osborne, Joseph Merc. *Wat.*
 Ostler, Thomas gent. *Mon.*
 P.
 Parker, Sir John Kt. *Dub.*
 Parmiter, Nicholas, gent. *Don.*
 Parrat, Richard Gent. *Kilk.*
 Parsons, William, *Kilk.*
 Peacock, Richard gent. *Lim.*
 Peacock, William gent. *Cork*
 Peppard, John Esq; *Lowth*
 Perry, John gent. *Tip.*
 Piers, Roger gent. *Wic.*
 Piggot, Thomas, Esq; *Cork*
 Pike, John gent. *Tip.*
 Pitts, Samuel Merc. *Kilk.*
 Plunkett, Sir Walter Kt. *Dub.*
 Pollard, Dillon gent. *Lowth.*
 Power, George gent. *Wat.*
 Power, John, commonly called Lord
 Decies, *Dub.*
 Pratt, Benjamin Gent. *Cavan*
 Pratt, Joseph Gent. *Cavan*
 Pretty, Henry Esq; *Tip.*
 Price, Evan gent. *Wic.*
 Price, Roger Gent. *Wick.*
 Pullen, Dean Tobias, *Lowth*
 Q.
 Quelfh, Capt. John, *Don.*
 R.
 Radcliffe, Hugh, *Arm.*
 Rading, John, *Co.*
 Rawlins, John Esq; *Lowth*
 Raymond, Anthony Esq; *Cork*
 Raymond, John Gent. *Cork*
 Reeves, Richard, *Wat.*
 Richardson, Alexander Gent. *Tyr.*
 Richardson, Archibald, *Tyr.*
 Richardson, William Gent. *Tyr.*
 Richardson, John Gent. *Wic.*
 Ridgway, Robert, *Eurl of London-*
derry, Dub.
 Robinson, John Gent. *Tyr.*
 Robinson, Molyneux, Gent. *Tip.*
 Robinson, William Gent. *Dub.*
 Rogers, Alderman George, *Cork*
 Rogers, Jonathan Gent. *Wic.*
 Rogers, Robert Gent. *Cork*
 Rolls, Samuel Gent. *Cork*
 Rofs, Thomas Gent. *Lim.*
 Row, Gregory Gent. *Tip.*
 Royal, Phineas Merc. *Tip.*
 S.
 Sadler, John Gent. *Tip.*
 Sadler, Richard Gent. *Tip.*
 Sands, William Gent. *Ker.*
 Sankey, Captain Nicholas Longf.
 Scot, John sen. Gent. *Don.*
 Seed, John Gent. *Tip.*
 Shane, Arthur Esq; Son to Sir James,
K. C.
 Shaw, Capt. *Dub.*
 Shelley, John gent. *Cork*
 Silver, John Gent. *Wat.*
 Singe, George Gent. *Cork*
 Singleton, Edward Gent. *Louth*
 Smith, Capt. David, *Ant.*
 Speere, John Gent. *Tyr.*
 Speere, John, *Tyr.*
 Spencer, Giles Gent. *Lim.*
 Spread, John Junr. *Cork*
 Springland, William Gent. *Mon.*
 Squire, Thomas Junr. Gent. *Im.*
 Standford, Thomas Gent. *Wick.*
 Stepney, Joseph, *Lim.*
 Stevens, John Merchant, *Wat.*
 Stevens, Sir Richard Kt. *Dub.*
 Stevens, Richard Gent. *W. M.*
 Stewart, Hugh Gent. *Tyr.*
 Stewart, James Gent. *Tyr.*
 Stewart, James Gent. *Ant.*
 Stewart, Patrick Gent. *Tyr.*
 Stockden, John Gent. *Wick.*
 Stopford, James Gent. *W. M.*
 Stubbers, Edward Esq; *Kilk.*
 Sutton, Nathaniel Gent. *Cork*
 Swan, William Gent. *Tyr.*
 Sweet, Samuel Gent. *Cork*
 Sweet, Stephen Gent. *Cork*
 Symons, John Gent. *Wick.*
 T.
 Taylor, Richard, *Cork*
 Tench, Samuel Gent. *Kilk.*
 Thacker, Gilbert, *Arm.*
 Tomlins, Joseph Gent. *Louth*
 Tong, Thomas Gent. *Kilk.*
 Tonson, Henry Gent. *Cork*
 Tracy, Visc. Tracy of Rathcoole,
Dub.
 Travers, Richard Junr. *Cork*
 Trevor, Lewis, Viscount Dungan-
 non, *Dub.*
 Tucky, Timothy Merchant. *Cork*
 Turner, --- Minister, *Kerry*
 U.
 Vaughan, Bethel Gent. *Wick.*
 Vaughan, Charles Gent. *Q. C.*
 Vaughan, William Merchant. *Tip.*
 Viner, Robert Esq; *Meath*
 Usher, Christmas Esq; *Dub.*
 W.
 Walkham, William Gent. *Cork*
 Walkington, John Clerk, *It at.*
 Walkingham, Mungo Clerk, *Tyr.*
 Wallis, Peter Gent. *Cork*
 Wallis, Thomas Gent. *Cork*
 Warburton, Richard Esq; *Q. C.*
 Ward, Bernard Gent. *Ferm.*
 Ware, John Gent. *Cork*
 Warner, Thomas Gent. *Cork*
 Warner, William Esq; *Cork*
 Warren, Dr. Roger, *Ant.*
 Warren, Thomas Gent. *Lim.*
 Warters, William Gent. *Cork*
 Warwick, Putefoy, *Arm.*
 Watson, John gent. *Cork*
 Webb, Daniel sen. Gent. *Lim.*
 Webb, James Gent. *Lim.*
 Webb, Timothy Gent. *Lim.*
 Wesley, Garret Esq; *Kild.*
 Westenra, Henry Esq; *K. C.*
 West, Francis Gent. *Cork*
 West, John Gent. *Cork*
 White, John Gent. *Tip.*
 White, John gent. *Tyr.*
 White, William gent. *Cork*
 Whitehead, John gent. *Wick.*
 Wibrants, Cornet Richard, *Kild.*
 Widdenham, George gent. *Cork*
 Widdenham, Henry junr. Gent. *Lym.*
 Williamson, Sir Joseph, Kt. *Dub.*
 Williams, John Esq; *Tyr.*
 Williams, Meredith gent. *Wick.*
 Wilson, Hugh Gent. *Tyr.*
 Wilson, John Gent. *Tyr.*
 Wilson, John gent. *Tyr.*
 Woods, Daniel, *Cork*
 Woodman, William gent. *Cork*
 Woodwell, Stephen gent. *Wat.*
 Wray, William, *Wat.*
 Y.
 Yarner, Abraham Esq; *Wick.*
 Young, James Gent. *Tyr*

No. 647.

ARTICLE V.

All Persons under this Article, be-
 ing Absentees by reason of sickness,
 or nonage, on proving their Loyalty
 before the last day of the first term
 after their return, are to be acquit-
 ted and restored: In the mean time
 their Estates real and personal are
 vested in the King.

A.

Ardfglas, Catherine Countess Dowager
 of, *Dub.*
 Armstrong, Lady, *Wat.*
 Ash, Jonathan *Tip.*

B.

Barry, Mary Widow, *Dub.*
 Bencham, Margaret, alias Bolton,
 Widow, *Dub.*
 Best, Lady Jane, *Dub.*
 Best, Elias, Son to Lady Jane, *Dub.*
 Bettil, Jane Widow, *Longf.*
 Betty, Lady Elizabeth, *Ker.*
 Biggs, Frances Widow, *Tio.*
 Blaydell, Edmund Esq; *Car.*
 Boate, --- gent. *K. C.*
 Borr, Christmas Esq; *Kild.*
 Boyle, Robert Esq; *Dub.*
 Bulkeley, Lady, *Dub.*

C.

Carter, Anne, alias Hopkins Wid, *Wick*
 Carthy, Catherine, alias Newport, *Cork*
 Carthy, Elizabeth, *Cork*
 Cole, Lady Elizabeth, *Dub.*
 Cooper, Grace Widow, *Kilk.*
 Coulthrop, Lady Elizabeth, *Kilk.*
 Creamer, Mary Widow, *Kilk.*
 Cuff, Margaret Widow, *Kilk.*

D. Davis,

D.	K.	Roscommon, Isabella, <i>Countess Dowager, Dub.</i>
Davis, Jane <i>Ferm.</i>	Keally, Elizabeth <i>Widow, Kilk.</i>	Rye, George, <i>Cork</i>
Davis, Mary <i>Tip.</i>	Kempson, Grace, <i>Cavan</i>	S.
Dodson, John <i>gent. Kilk.</i>	Knight, James <i>Dub.</i>	Sedwich, <i>alias</i> Shadwell, Sarah, <i>Ker.</i>
Donegall, Anne <i>Visc-Countess Dowager of, Dub.</i>	Knox, Dame Hannah, <i>dub.</i>	Stephens, <i>Lady</i> Fridwid <i>Dub.</i>
Donnellan, <i>Lady, Dub.</i>	L.	Stephens, Isabella, <i>Dub.</i>
Drogheda, Alice, <i>Countess Dowager of, Dub.</i>	Lanesborough, <i>Viscountess dougar, Kilk.</i>	Stopford, ——— <i>Widow, Dub.</i>
E.	Loyd, Elizabeth <i>Widow, Dub.</i>	Stopford, Frances, <i>Widow, Kilk.</i>
Eccles, <i>Widow, Dub.</i>	M.	Stopford, Frances, <i>Widow, W. M.</i>
F.	Margetson, <i>Widow, Kild.</i>	T.
Frost, Elizabeth, <i>Tip.</i>	Masterson, Agnes <i>Wex.</i>	Tercana, Susanna, <i>Spinster, Dub.</i>
Frost, Jane, <i>Tip.</i>	Mossom, ——— <i>Widow, Dub.</i>	Totlie, <i>Lady</i> Tabitha, <i>Wex.</i>
G.	Mountrath, Alice, <i>Countess Dowager, Dub.</i>	Trapps, Mrs. <i>Dub.</i>
Graham, <i>Lady</i> Isabella, <i>Dub.</i>	N.	Tyghe, Richard <i>Gent. Dub.</i>
Griffith, ——— <i>Dub.</i>	Newcomen, <i>Widow, dub.</i>	Tyghe, William <i>Gent. Kild.</i>
H.	O.	W.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, <i>Tip.</i>	Ormsby, Anne, <i>Widow, Dub.</i>	Walken, Margaret <i>Widow, Tip.</i>
Hamilton, Margaret <i>Widow, Tyr.</i>	Orrery, Lionell, <i>Earl of Dub.</i>	Ward, Elizabeth, <i>Tip.</i>
Hamilton, Mary <i>Widow, Tip.</i>	Orrery, Margaret, <i>Countess Dowager, Dub.</i>	Warden, Anne, <i>Kilk.</i>
Hart, Lettice <i>Widow, Cavan</i>	Orrery, Mary, <i>Countess Dowager, Dub.</i>	Whitfield, <i>Widow, Dub.</i>
Hay, ——— <i>Lady, Dub.</i>	P.	Wilson, ——— <i>Mrs. Dub.</i>
Hay, <i>Son of Lady Hay, Dub.</i>	Palmer, Cassandra <i>Widow, Dub.</i>	Woodcock, Catherine, <i>Dub.</i>
Hill, Willian <i>Gent. Down</i>	Parnel, Anne <i>Widow, Tip.</i>	No. 85.
Hitchcock, Agnella, <i>alias</i> Stephens, <i>Dub</i>	Parnell, <i>Son to the Widow, Tip.</i>	ART. 1. - - - - - 1296
Hunter, <i>Widow, Tip.</i>	Percivall, <i>Lady</i> Catherine, <i>Cork</i>	ART. 2. - - - - - 79
Hunter, <i>Son to the Widow, Tip.</i>	Percivall, Sir Edward, <i>Bart. Dub.</i>	ART. 3. - - - - - 454
J.	Ponsonby, <i>Lady</i> Elizabeth, <i>Wex.</i>	ART. 4. - - - - - 547
Johnston, John <i>Esq; Dub.</i>	R.	ART. 5. - - - - - 85

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N. B. The numbers of Persons attainted are miscounted at the foot of each Article ; but the totals are reduced to an exactness at the foot of the whole, as above. These names are taken, and Alphabetically digested, with great care from the Act of attainder in the Rolls-Office. There must a small draw back be made from the Numbers, in regard some are attainted twice under different qualifications. The Roll is pursued in the manner of spelling. Archbishop *King* makes the numbers attainted 2500 ; in which there is some mistake.

NUMB. XXXV.

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Pro fundando Collegium Regale apud Kilkenny.

JACOBUS II. &c. Omnibus &c. Salutem. Cum *Jacobus*, nuper dux *Ormondiaë* defunctus, in vitâ suâ concessit quandam Domum in civitate *Kilkenny*, et terras et Rectorias, et decimas, in his præsentibus inferius specificatas, quibusdam *Richardo Coote* armigero, et *Henrico Weymes* militi, et hæredibus suis, eâ tamen intentione, quod permitterent domum illam in perpetuum uti pro tenendâ ibidem quâdam scholâ ad erudiendos Juvenes in liberalioribus scientiis; et sub hac etiam fiducia, quod annuatim solverent ex proficuis et exitibus Rectoariarum et decimarum prædictarum Magistro Scholæ prædictæ pro suâ ipsius, et unius vel plurium sub-præceptorum, in eadem Scholâ servientium, sustentatione, summam centum et quadraginta librarum sterlingarum; et quod solverent residuum proficuarum prædictarum Rectoariarum et Decimarum eidem *Jacobo*, Duci *Ormondiaë*, et Hæredibus suis in perpetuum; et eâ ulteriori intentione, ut quandocunque Domino Regi visum foret per literas suas patentes ibidem erigere collegium sive scholam liberam, et creare corpus corporatum vel politicum pro talis Collegii sive Scholæ Regimine, quod tunc prædictus *Richardus Coote* et *Henricus Weymes*, et Hæredes sui, ad requisitionem dicti *Jacobi* Ducis *Ormondiaë*, vel Hæredum suorum, et Visitatorum scholæ prædictæ, concederent præmissa prædicta tali corpori corporato, vel politico, et successoribus suis; ita tamen ut residuum Proficuarum Rectoariarum et Decimarum Prædictarum, ultra et supra dictam summam centum et quadraginta librarum Sterlingarum continuo solvendum esset eidem *Jacobo*, Duci *Ormondiaë*, et Hæredibus suis.

CUMQUE idem *Jacobus*, Dux *Ormondiaë*, reservavit sibi, et hæredibus Masculis de corpore suo procreandis jus

nominandi et eligendi Magistrum Scholæ prædictæ, ac etiam fore fundatorem, patronum, et gubernatorem Scholæ prædictæ, et nominavit quendam *Edwardum Hinton* fore primum Magistrum Scholæ prædictæ.

CUMQUE etiam totum jus interesse et clameum prædicti *Jacobi*, Ducis *Ormondiaë* defuncti, post obitum suum descendebant *Jacobo* Duci *Ormondiaë*, ejus nepoti et hæredi, ac etiam hæredi masculino de corpore suo legitime procreato; qui quidem *Jacobus*, nuper Dux *Ormondiaë* nepos, per quendam Actum Parliamenti in hoc Regno nostro *Hiberniæ* nuper inactitatum, de altâ proditione attinctus est, per quod virtute ejusdem actus omne jus, titulus, status, clameum, et interesse suum in præmissis, nobis, et hæredibus nostris, forisactum est, et in nobis de facto stabile est, absque aliquo officio vel inquisitione inde comperitis.

CUMQUE etiam prædicti *Edwardus Hinton*, et *Richardus Coote*, per eundem dictum Actum de altâ proditione attincti existunt; ita ut nullus sit Magister Scholæ prædictæ, nec ulla quidem Schola.

CUMQUE quidam *Willihelmus Daton* S. T. D. et alii pii ac eruditi viri, a quibusdam jam retroactis annis, ut magnis ipsorum sudoribus, ita et pro magnâ quam plurimorum subditorum nostrorum utilitate, erudiendis juvenum animis in verâ Christi fide, bonis moribus, et Doctrinâ, in dictâ civitate nostrâ *Kilkenny*, sedulo operam navassent.

CUMQUE non solum ex parte dicti *Willihelmi Daton*, et Sociorum suorum prædictorum, sed etiam ex parte *Romani* Catholici Episcopi *Offoriensis*, et totius cleri ejusdem Diæceseos, ac etiam ex parte Majoris, Aldermanorum, et Burgensium dictæ Civitatis nostræ *Kilkenny*, nobis humiliter supplicatum sit, ut collegium in dictâ civitate nostrâ *Kilkenny* erigere et fundare, idemque redditibus dictarum Rectoariarum et decimarum dotare dignaremur.

CUMQUE