

## Tokens of Anger

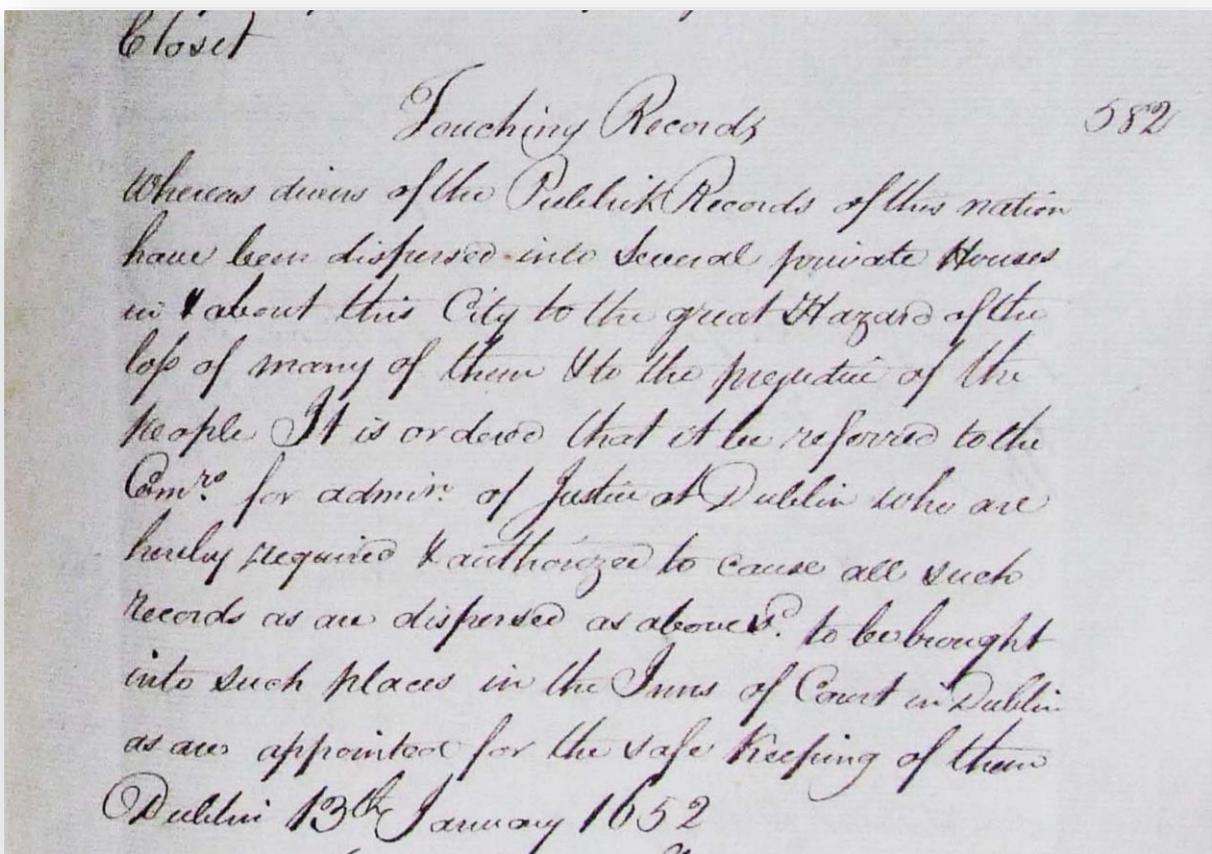
### The Commonwealth and Protectorate Records

David Brown

*'The Lord hath bene pleased of late to manifest sundry tokens of his Anger and  
Displeasure against his people and poor Servants in this nation'*

— *'For a Day of Humiliation'* (Dublin, 1651)

---



### Touching Records

'... all such records as are dispersed ... to be brought into such places in the Inns of Court in Dublin ... for the safe keeping of them'<sup>1</sup>

The **Commonwealth and Protectorate Records** consist of the documents left by the English authorities in Ireland, who governed the country from 1649 until 1660, when the regime was removed following the restoration of Charles II to the crowns of England, Scotland and Ireland. In January 1653 (1652 in the 'old style'), the Commonwealth government was the first to propose a central Public Record office for Ireland and issued an order to collect all of public records scattered in various houses around Dublin and bring them to the Kings Inns.

Considered 'lost' for a hundred years, the Commonwealth Records originally comprised a discrete collection of approximately 56 bound volumes in the Four Courts, containing 22,500 pages of handwritten records. Transcriptions published to date, both before and after the fire equate to less than 5% of the total. The scoping exercise for the Commonwealth Records has revealed transcripts or surrogates for over 14,500 pages of the original manuscripts (two-thirds of the total), including over 6,000 pages produced for the Irish Records Commission in the early nineteenth century but never published. These transcripts are of particularly high quality and represent reliable substitutes for the originals.

An initial survey of substitute materials — including printed or handwritten transcripts, calendars and rough notes — has established that over 50% of the contents of these destroyed volumes is now fully recoverable, while the survival of indexes provides information on the contents of the remainder of the volumes. The identification of this

---

<sup>1</sup> **Image:** National Library of Ireland MS 11,959, p. 181..

wealth of substitute material is the result of a major collaborative effort by institutions, large and small, in Ireland, the UK and USA who have been extraordinarily generous with their time and expertise.

The bulk of the records fall into three classes:

- Orders
- Correspondence
- The Land settlement

The **Orders** contain all the administrative steps undertaken by the Cromwellians to govern their newly conquered territory. On view are the harsh realities of the Cromwellian government's policies for Ireland, including the arbitrary removal of goods and livestock, collective punishments for resistance to the regime, ever increasing burdens of taxation imposed to support the army of occupation and the gradual removal of the native Irish, first from their urban and then rural homes.

Particularly poignant are the lists of those displaced and the transportations to the Caribbean, often for no other 'crime' than being orphaned. On the other side, we see the organisational prowess of the Cromwellian administration; the supply and payment of a large military force over many years and the integration of an administration in Dublin that managed all the fiscal and judicial jurisdictions of the state.

The **Correspondence** volumes make clear the imperial character of the Irish administration, with continual instructions sent from London to the parliamentary commissioners in Dublin on the finest detail of policy. In return, the commissioners in Dublin often sought instructions or clarifications from London, particularly in cases where friends of the state in London were being awarded lands or other privileges in Ireland, over the heads of the Dublin authorities. The character of these documents changes with the appointment of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector in December 1653 and the establishment of a period of personal rule until his death in September 1658.

On an individual level, the **Correspondence** documents provide fascinating insights into the social and economic condition of Ireland at the time, as well as identifying the Cromwellian administrators and military officers enforcing government policy at local level and recording the pressures and connections brought to bear on the Dublin regime that administered colonial Ireland.

The **Land Settlement** volumes can be seen as the supporting documents for the Down Survey. Cromwell's personal rule coincided with the end of the Catholic Irish as major landowners in their own country as the land settlement was put into full operation.

The **Land Settlement** volumes include hundreds of petitions from the occupying forces for confiscated Catholic land, and those from the evicted landowners using any legal means possible to protect their property and reverse these forfeitures. These documents give important insights into both the complex nature of seventeenth-century property ownership and the continued deterioration of Cromwellian finances as the regime neared its end. Land was offered to both English and Irish claimants to settle state debts, irrespective of whether or not that land had been 'correctly' forfeited.

The mid-seventeenth century was particularly turbulent in Ireland, marked by extreme violence, conquest and the mass transportation of people. At the same time, the occupying Cromwellian authorities laid the foundations for a modern state, with Dublin as its capital. A concentrated effort to reconstruct the records of the Commonwealth and Protectorate will transform our collective understanding of this deeply contentious period in Irish history.

### **Further Reading**

- Toby Barnard, *Cromwellian Ireland: English Government and Reform in Ireland 1649-1660* (Oxford, 1975; 2nd ed. 2000).

- Karl S. Bottigheimer, *English Money and Irish Land* (Oxford, 1971).
- Aidan Clarke, *Prelude to Restoration in Ireland – The End of Commonwealth* (Cambridge, 1999).
- John Cunningham, *Conquest and Land in Ireland: The Transplantation to Connaught, 1649–1680* (Woodbridge, 2011).
- Padraig Lenihan, *Consolidating Conquest, Ireland 1603–1727* (Harlow, 2007).
- Patrick Little and David L. Smith, *Parliaments and Politics during the Cromwellian Protectorate* (Cambridge, 2007).
- Kevin McKenny, 'The Restoration Land Settlement in Ireland, A Statistical Interpretation', *Irish Historical Studies*, 24 (1994) 14–36.
- Jane Ohlmeyer (ed.), *Ireland from independence to occupation, 1641-1660* (Oxford, 1995).
- Micheál Ó Siochrú, *God's Executioner, Oliver Cromwell and the Conquest of Ireland*, London, 2008).
- Micheál Ó Siochrú and David Brown, 'The Down Survey and Cromwellian Land Settlement', in Jane Ohlmeyer (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Ireland*, vol. 2, (Cambridge, 2018), 584–607.
- John P. Prendergast, *The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*, 2nd ed. (Dublin, 1890).
- James Scott Wheeler, *The British and Irish Wars, 1637-1654: triumph, tragedy and failure* (London, 2002).

## **Appendix**

### **Sample Documents from the Commonwealth and Protectorate Papers**

The following documents represent only a handful of the thousands of state papers and private petitions uncovered for the Commonwealth and Protectorate records. The samples typify the different types of records, identified across a range of archives. They demonstrate how the Cromwellian administration evolved. The history of this crucial period is ready to be rediscovered, an era when Ireland was irreversibly transformed.

**Document A** is a transcript of the surrender of the town of Ross to Oliver Cromwell, and the treatment that Irish soldiers expected. In **Document B**, as famine descended across Ireland, farmers in areas where the Cromwellian army was in control were allowed to harvest their crops. Farmers in areas where the war continued risked being attacked. **Document C** is a later surrender by Florence McCarthy in 1651. All of the soldiers are to be shipped to Spain and Mc Carthy is to receive a payment for each man sent. There are blanks in the document indicating that this was a standard form of surrender. **Document D** provides an example of the deeply held religious beliefs of the Cromwellian administration.

In **Document E** we learn that although thousands of Irish were indeed shipped to Spain, the Spanish agents who received them had not paid for them. **Document F** concerns the appointment of new religious minister to Trinity College Dublin while in **Document G** the government in Dublin is concerned that the fort at Ringsend in Dublin be destroyed if the state is forced to return it to its owner. **Document H** addresses the problem of large numbers of Irish people made homeless by the wars. These people are to be transported to Connaught or, through an earlier order, the

Caribbean plantations. By 1655, as explained in **Document I**, with the Transplantation in full swing only the very infirm were to be allowed to remain in their homes, albeit on their own and without the support of their families.

**Document J** provides evidence that although Irish soldiers surrendered on agreed terms to be transported to Spain as mercenaries, on this occasion they were kidnapped by their shippers and sold as forced labourers in the Caribbean.

**Documents K and L** are examples of how the Cromwellian land settlement was first planned and then undertaken. The final sample, **Document M**, is a list of all of the government officers taken into the pay of the state in Dublin during the year 1654.

---

**Document A, *Surrender of Ross, 1649* (Royal Irish Academy, H2424, p. 10).**

Articles of Rosse Com. Wexford: Articles concluded and agreed upon by and between ye right honble. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ye one part and the Gov. of Ross of the other part the 19<sup>th</sup> of October 1649.

First: It is concluded and agreed yt. the govern. of ross with all under his commande may march into Kilkenny of Laghin bridge with their wives bag and baggage, drumes beating colours flying bullet in mouth bandalers full of powder and match lighted att both ends provided they march theither in three dayes, and that no acts of Hostillity bee committed during ye time.

Secondly: It is concluded and agreed that such townsmen as desire to depart and to carry away themselves and their goods shall have three months time so to as; and in the meantime shall he preserved from violence in their persons and goods as others under the obedience of the parliamt. of England and that a convoy he sent with them to secure them in their journeyes.

Thirdly: It is concluded and agreed that the inhabitants shall be permitted to live peaceably & enjoy & their goods and estates free from the injury and violence of the sould.

Fourthly: In consideration whereof ye gov. of ross is to surrender into my hands ye towne of ross artillery, armes, amunition and other utensils of war that are therein by three of the clock this present day except such as were brought in by the said gov. or such as came in since hee had the command thereof and by two of the clock to permyt the Lord Lieut. to putt three hundred men into ye block house gate house near the breadth, and the white house near the same.

Fifthly: For the performance of the articles on the sd. govnr. pte. that he is to deliver four such hostages as I shall approve of

I do approve of and confirme those articles

Lucas Taafe, James Crafford, Math Linck, Thomas Heyman, Math Douves

[Reply]

By the Lord Lieut. of Ireland

I doe hereby graunt and desire that the promisses ptection. and all other benefits graunted to ye inhabitants of the Town of ross in the third article concluded upon the surrender of the said Towne shall he extended and continued to the said inhabitants as well after the three months mentioned in the second of the said articles as awing that space they behaving themselves peaceably & faithfully as become persons under ptection. and submitting to the authority of the parliamt. of England.

Given att ross the thirteenth day of November 1649.

Oliv. Cromwell

### **Document B, British Library, Egerton MS 1761, fol. 1**

Ye promotinge Husbandry

Ireland.

By ye comrs. of ye parliament of the commonwealth of England for the affairs of Ireland.

Whereas there is very little Winter Corne this yeare sowne within this Dominion, whereby a great death and Famine is likely to ensue, if not by Gods blessing seasonably remedied and prevented; This want of Tillage being occasioned, partly by the dissatisfaction, and obstinacy of some, and partly by the disabilities and discouragement of others, for prevention therefore of the great evill, threatening destruction to all sorts of people especially the poore of this nation, it is ordered that all proprietors tenants, and occupiers of any arrable lands in all places now under the protecting of the army, and forces of the parliament of the comonwealth of England be hereby enjoyned and required, with all

convenient speede to sow the same with oats, or some other Graine, or seed; and for their encouragement therein, it is hereby further declared and provided that all such persons as shall in conformity to this order, plowe and sowe any such corne, seede, or Graine, shall and may reape the same, and enjoy their respective cropps paying such duties proportionable, as the rest of ye barony where such lands doe lye, respectively are lyable to and it is further ordered, that if any horses or Castle belonging to ye Plough or Husbandry shall be wrong taken away or if any other violence bee offered of the like nature to the disturbance of ye plough, and damage of ye Husbandman, either sowing or reaping in conformity this order by any of the army or parliamt. party upon complaynt. made to the comrs. for the revenue in the respective precincts they are hereby authorized to see justice done to ye parties grieved and in case any proprietors or tennants of lands arrable or oresaid shall refuse, or willfully neglect to plow and sowe, according to the intent of this order, the comrs. for the publique revenue for any lands within their respective precincts and the governors of all guarrison and forts, or any one of them, for any lands lying within two miles of their Guarrisons respectively are hereby required and authorized to lett and sett same untilled negleted arable lands, for one year from the first of November last unto such as will undertake to sowe the same uppon such terms as shall bee uppon by the said comrs. or governors respectively for ye advantage of the state; and if any lands arrable aforesaid shall still remaine waste, and be lefte unsowed, by reason that neither the proprietors or tenants thereof nor any other undertakers, upon the termes heere proposed will bee induced to give observance to this order, then all comandrs. of Guarrisons and forts are hereby authorised and required to seize and enter upon the said lands, and as farr as in them lies to promote this necessary worke themselves, by causing to be plowed and sowed ye said waste lands for the bene fitt of ye state especially such as lye neerest to their respective commands, and may be thus improved with most ease, and conveniency to which purpose they are by vertue hereof authorised to imprest labourers, horses, castle and other necessary instrumts. of Husbandry not being then actually employed in plowing or otherwise husbanding lands in pursuance of this declaration and to make use of the same; and for the move effectuall execution of this order; all governors of Guarrisons and forts, and all comrs. of the publique revenue within their respective precincts are required forthwith upon receipt hereof to sumon in the agents of each barony or others, to be employed in that behalfe who are withal speed, to receive and to give notice hereof to their respective baronies to ye end that a survey and a returne may be made such lands in their respective baronies as lye unto with the names of ye proprietors and tennants who refuse conformity and obedience to this order, and the some further speedy course may be taken for putting this order into due execution: provided that the aforesaid hereby given of reaping and enjoying the cropps corne, shall not extend to any lands, or the proprietors tennants or inhabitants of them within the mounteines or ye woody and boggy parts of the counties of wexford, and Caterlough,

or any part the county of Wicklowe, excluded from protection by proclamation bearing date at Tenechan, the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September 1650; or to any lands or inhabitants thereof which are or shall before the first day march next, be excepted and excluded from protection within the barony of Coursy in the county of Tipp. or within the mountaines called ye Galltyne on the confines of the counties of Tipperary, Corke, or Limerick. or within the places called upperwoods, in the said county or within the great Bogg Mondey or any branches thereof or within the baronies of Carbery or Beare & Bantry, in the county of Corke; or to any or inhabitants thereof within any such partes of counties of Kerry, Limericke, Kings county, Queenes County Westmeath Longford, or within the province of Ulster, are under the power and protection of the parliaments, Guarrisons, and actually and duely paying the due proportions of contributions imposed on them for ye parliamts. fforces, and duely yeilding all duties suiteable to protection, nor to any parte at all of the province of connaught or county of Thomond Dated at Waterford 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb. 1650.

**Document C, *Surrender of Florence Mc Carthy, 1651* (Royal Irish Academy, H2424, p. 36).**

Florence McCarty's Articles: Articles concluded and agreed on between the right hono. The Lord Barron of Broghill Coll. Phaire, Major Wallis on the one party and Coll' fflorence McCarthy on the other.

Impr. That the said Coll. shall by the fifteenth of January next ensueing deliv. In att the Harbour of Corke to such persons as the said Lord Broghill Coll' Phaire and Major Wallis shall appoint, the number of Six hundred men which wee doe heerby ingage ourselves to transport for the said Coll' to.

[The following blank spaced are left in original:]

upon ye. Capitulation of \_\_\_\_\_ for the service of the King of Spaine, the above sd. number of Six Hundred men supplying them with victuals and providing them with shipping without further charge to the sd. Coll' untill they bee arrived in ye harbor of \_\_\_\_\_ as aforesaid.

2. That ye said Coll' shall receive for every private sould. hee soe delivers in as aforesaid, that lay'd downe armes and are to bee allowed ye benefit of ye Ld. Muskery's articles the three months arreares included seaventeene shillings each man.

3. That ye sd. Coll' shall bee allowed for all such persons as hee shall soe deliv. in as aforesd. as are not allowed ye. Benefit of ye aforesd. articles, Twelve shillings for each man hee shall soe deliv. in to be transported as aforesd.

4. That ye said Coll' shall have issued out unto him the sum of Two Hundred pounds upon security that hee deliv. Into such persons as shall bee appoynted att ye Harbor of Cork aforesd. ye number of Three Hundred thirty foure men out of the aforesd. number of Six Hundred, by ye first of Jan. next

ensueing or in failer whereof upon demand to repay unto the sd. Ld. Broghill Coll. Phaire Major Wallis or every of them, the aforesd. sum of Two Hundred pounds.

5. It is further agreed & concluded that ye sd. Coll' shall bee allowed upon security as aforesd. ye sume of Sixty pounds for every hundred men hee shall deliv. In as aforesd. the remaining parte of ye severall sumes before expressed to bee compleatly made up and paid to ye sd. Coll' upon his producing of his Men according to ye aforesd. direction & authority aforesd.

6. That ye sd. Coll' shall bee allowed to every commissioned officer that shall soe engage with him, and that layd downe armes as aforesd. three weeks pay according to their respective quallity they were in when they layd downe armes & for all non commissioned officers, as did so lay downe armes as aforesd. Twenty shillings each man, all which wee the sd. Ld. Broghill Coll' Phair Major Wallis ingage ourselves to pay at their going on shipp board.

**Document D, National Library of Ireland MS 11,959, p. 48**

For a Day of humiliation

Whereas the Lord hath bene pleased of late to manifest sundry tokens of his Anger and Displeasure against his people and poor Servants in this nation not onely in taking away the Lord Deputy (soe eminent an Instrument of Good to his Church and people) but alsoe in the yet continuance of the rageing Plague in severall partes of the Nation especially in Limerick and partes adjacent and by cross Windes and violent Stormes on the Seas whereby is hundred the Arrivall of many persons and other Accomodations and supplyes very necessary and usefull for the Army and for carrying on the worke of the Lord against his Enemyes now that the Lord would be pleased to be entreated to continue his wanted and gracious presence towards his poor people and discover his minde and pleasure in these seeming crosse Dispensations and teach his people throughout the land to proffit by them and unfainedly to turne unto him who smiteth them and to counsel and assist such as remayne in the further carrying on the worke of the Lord in the nation to his own prayer and glory. It is ordered that Thursday the Eleventh of this instant December and Thursday following the 18<sup>th</sup> of ye same Month be kept Dayes of publique humiliation before the Lord in Dublin and all other places who shall have tymely notice hereof. And all persons are required carefully to observe the said dayes according to the Act in that behaulfe. Dated att Dublin 6<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1651.

**Document E, National Library of Ireland MS 11,959, p. 127**

Dublin 4<sup>th</sup> Feby. 1652 [3].

To the Councell of State.

Apprehending it for your service here to transport beyond sea as many of the Irish as wee could find conveniency for specially such as were like to disturb the peace of this country and presuming it to be agreeable to your lopps sence to encourage those that should undertake the same especially officers and others here of the English nation. Wee have therefore taken the boldness to present their case to you who alledge that notwithstanding they have performed the contracts on their parts in shipping away and delivering unto Spaine severall thousand men yet have not received answerably the performance of the contract with them on the part of the king of Spaine which business it depends chiefly upon his minister or ambassador in England to whom it is alledged that the full money due to them is remitted by bills of exchange from the order by the said king they have therefore earnestly moved no to recommend their humble petition to your lopps for a redresse on their behalfts therein which being of so great a concernm. many of them having engaged the most part of their estates in this service and it tending much to the discouragement of the like publique (undertaking) if those persons receive not satis. wee humbly therefore offer the consid. of their request to your lopps and rest yrs. &

Dublin 4<sup>th</sup> of Feb. 1652[3].

**Document F, Russell Library, Maynooth University, O Renehan MS, vol. 2, p. 235**

St. Pap. A 89. pa 10

To Mr John Owen. Mm: The Parliamt beinge desirous to advance Religeon & learninge in Ireland have comaunded or endeavors to improve their interest for ye promotinge of yt worke accordinge to ye trust by them reposed in us, In psuance of wch trust wee have inquired into ye psent state and condicon of ye Colledge of Dublin and doe finde ye said Coll furnished wth very few Officers or other members fitt to bee continued there The consideracon wherof (and ye howse beinge att psent visited wth ye pestilence) moved us to dissolve yt society untill it shall please God to remove ye sicknes, and some meanes found out to establish a course wch may probably conduce to those good ends In order ther= unto wee desire yt you (whome wee finde to bee one of ye Trustees of yt Colledge) upon advise wth Mr Tho: Goodwine or such other persons as you shall conceive fitt) will seriously consider what Lawes, Rules, Orders & Constitucons are fitt to bee established in ye said Coll: wherein wee desire yt ye educa= tinge of youth in ye knowledg of God and principles of piety)

may bee in ye first place promoted Experience havinge taught yt where Learninge attained before ye worke of grace upon ye hart, it serves only to make a sharper opposicon against ye power of Godlines, what God shall direct you in this matter wee desire you to communicate to us wth all convenient expedicon & likewise what qualificacons are requisite in ye admission of psons according to ye course now used in yor university. We have noe more att psent to add but yt wee are yor Affecionate ffreinds & servants Dublin 2do July 1651.

**Document G, National Library of Ireland MS 11,961, p. 228**

Upon consideracon had of the report of Maio. Myles Symner and Capt. Samuell Molineaux Dated ye 20<sup>th</sup> Instant touching the ffort and ground att Rings End to whom it was referred by order of this board of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant, to view the same & certifie what ordinance or other artillery they found there & to cause the ffort to bee demolished if by them judged tenable to ye end ye same might then bee delivered to ye Lord Fitz Williams who Claymes ye same in right of his wife and it beeing by them certified that they find no ordnance or amuntion there, as likewise offering that the draw bridge there with ye appurtenances should bee taken downe and brought unto the store and that the foure Bullwarkes of ye said ffort should be demolished wch. being done they conceive the same sufficiently slighted. The councill doe agree to and approve of the said report. And Doct. Robert Gorges is hereby desired to move his excell. the Lord Henry Cromwell in the premisses, that such further order may bee given for Slighting the said fort & restoring the said ground att rings end as aforesaid, as shalbee found requisite as aforesaid.

Dated att the castle of Dublyn ye 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 1655.

**Document H, Ferns Diocesan Archives, Hore Manuscripts, 57, p. 663**

Lord Cromwell desired to give Order for suppressing of Creaghts A10 168.

Whereas it is informed that at present there are divers Irish and others who according to a Barbarous maner of Life have noe fixed place of residence but wander up and downe with their ffamilies and subsistance to the prejudice & inst Offence of diveine people, and to the Defrauding the publique of the Cesse and duety which is Legally due, ffor remedy whereof it is hereby recomended to the consideration of his Excellency the Lord Henry Cromwell Comander in Chief of His Highnes forces within this Nacon, whose Lordship yt hereby desired to give speedy Orders to some fit persons in the respective Counties where such Corraghts are, and doe move, to examine them from whence they came, how called, & by whose encouragement they practise that Savage life, and to the end such a

Lewd cnsstome may be discontinued and made exemplary it is proposed to his Excellency that the Heads or Chiefe persons of those Creaghts may be secured in some safe place, and the psons of the rest of the sd. wanderers Kept likewise in restraint untill, they shall give security for their speedy Transplantation into Conaught or Clare, and of returning them a Certificate from ye Comrs. at Loughrea yt. they are actualy removed with their Stock and substance and settled there and yt. the persons to be empowered as aforesd. doe take care yt a pticular of ye names of ye sd. persons, and number of their Stock be transmitted to ye Comrs. at Loughreagh and likewise take an Inventory of such cattle and goods as shalbe by them held fitt to be secured ad withheld for maintenance of such Chiefe upon secured as aforesd, and yt. from time to time they returne an Accompt of their pceedinge herein to his sd. Excellency as there shall be occasion, yt such further Order may be made.

**Document I, National Library of Ireland MS 11,959, p. 411**

Nicholas Power

Upon reading the petition of Nicholas Power of Riballikely in the barony of upper third and county of Waterford desiring a dispensation from transplantation in respect of his great age & infirmity of body and for that he hath done many good services for the English and upon reading the certificates annexed and consid. had thereof and of the report of officers of the army thereupon it is ordered that the Pet. Nich. Power be and is hereby declared to be dispensed with from transplant. into the province of Connaught or county of clare till further order provided he retains not his family any servants or other persons that are transplantable whereof all where it doth or may concern are to take notice  
Dublin the 11<sup>th</sup> of April 1655

**Document J, Irish Military Archives, Jennings Transcripts, Book 2, p. 22.**

Lt Coll Wm Barry, Pet on behalf of self & sevell officers late Lord Bariemore's regiment, men raised by order of the commrs Council to be transported to Flanders were notwithstanding sent to Barbases without their consent and contrary to articles, whereby frustrating their future liberty; praying to receive remainder of money received for said men (now in hands of Coll Phair for towards their reief and of wives & small children of men so transported. And on consideration of sd Coll Phair & Major Wallis' for reprt to whom referred that 238 of sd earls' men were by spcl justice shipped for the Cariby Islands and their remainder of £178.10 so received for them, £50-5-9 undisposed of fit and ordrd Coll

P & Maj enquire themselves of children of such exported as above and to take care the £50-5-9 be distributed with what care they can for towards present subsistence, Childrn ---them apparent as occasion offer wch surplus (if any) sd money disposed of to wivws of such Ir transported to Barbadoes as aforesaid wo are left here likewise. Dublin Castle 8 Aug 1655

**Document K: British Library, Add MS 35102, fol. 2v**

Resolves of his highnes the lord protecters. council for ye affaires of Ireland.

In order to ye satisfying ye arrears due to ye army.

That all the forfeited lands within ye three provinces lyable to ye satisfaction of ye arrears due to ye army (excepting ye three countyes of Wicklow Longford and Donnegal) be distributed and set out to ye. officers and souldjors of the Army, to satisfy all Arrears due unto them for service in Ireland since the Sixt of Juni 1649 and also for their English Arrears due unto them before ye. sd. sixt of June 1649, according to ye. acts and Ordinances of parliament, or of his High nor ye Lord profito and council made in yt. behalfe.

2 That all ye. forfeited lands as aforesaid, in such county and barrony within all ye. said provinces, already admeasured by Dr. Petty, be accepted of by ye. army according to ye contents of ye. surveyed turd. by ye. said Doctor.

3 That Trustee be named by ye. Army who shalbe impowered and Authorized by this board to distribute and ot forth the said forfeited lands (lyable as aforesaid to satisfie ye. arrears of ye. army) unto ye. officers and sould. in ye. three provinces aforesaid, answerable to their respective arrears.

4 That the said trustees shall take care and make effectuall provision that due satisfaction be had and made for all just reprizalls ye. are or shalbe adjudged and ordered by ye. council or courts of justice or such commissioner as by ye. said council and or shalbe authorized.

5 That the said trustees doe likewise tabe effectuall care, and make provision that adw and equall satisfaction be given to ye. officers and souldjors disbanded in 1653 according to ye. promise and agreement made wk. them by the gonewall council of ye. army dated ye 9<sup>th</sup> of May 1656.

Tho. Herbert ct. of ye. Council

**Document L: British Library, Add MS 19845, fol. 6r**

By his Highnes ye Lord Protectors Councell ffor the Affaires of Ireland.

Upon reading the Report from the Surveyor genll. of Lands on ye petition of Major Robt. Ormsby praying that certeyne land lately belonging unto Aldrman James Bourke of Lymrick lying in the Barr: of

Coshma in ye said County fallen to ye lott of him and his troope might be sett out unto ye petnr. with other forfeited Lands in the said Barron: whereby it appears, and under the hand of the Register of the Court att Athlone that ye said Aldrman Bourke is an Irish papist proprietor & that he falls under the right Quallification in the act of Setlemt. whereby his Estate becomes forfeited & to have two parts thereof in connaught and consideration being had thereof. It is hereby ordered, That for as much as the said estate is cleerly adjudged to be belonging unto the Comonwealth & thereby becomes lyable to the Satisfaccon of ye Arreares of ye Army, that such persons whose lotts are fallen thereon doe possese and enjoy ye same without molestacon, Whereof ye Surveyor Generall & ye Comrs. appointed to sett out Lands in ye said county are to take notice Dated 23th July 1656.

Tho. Herbert cl. of ye Council

**Document M: British Library, Add MS 19833, fols 1-9.**

The civill list of Ireland wherein is incerted the names of such officers as have beene established by the Lord Dept. and councell, together with the judges, ministers, schoolmasters, and comrs. formerly established by the comrs. for the management of the affaires of Ireland and their allowances respectively.

The Hoble. the councell with the clerke of the councell and the officers, under clerkes and attendants immediately belonging to them.

	Their Yearly Salaries.
Lord Hen. Cromwell	1000
Richard Pepis Esq. Lo. Chief Justice	1000
The Miles Corbet Esq.	1000
Robert Goodwin Esq.	1000
Councill Mathew Thomlinson Esq.	1000
Clerk of councill Thomas Herbert Esq.	500
Serj. at Arms. James Mortimer Esq.	200
Sword bearer John Burniston Esq.	100
Mr. Charles Ireton	80
Under Clerkes at 80 £ each.	
Richard Cows	
Robert Hughes	
at £50 each.	

John Staughton	
Richard Warburton	
John Davis	100
Edward Ashwell	50
Humfreys	50
Ussher John Thornton	66. 13. 04
Richard Jones for himself & to keep a horse	60
Messengers at 50 £ each	
Richard Hinst	
James Clifford	Rec. Gen. James Standish Esq.

Judges & commissioners for the administration of Justice.

Lord Chiefe Justice Pepis	500
Sr. Gerrard Lowther	300
Sr. Edward Bolton	300
James Donnelan Esq.	300
William Basill Esq. Atty genl.	200
John Cooke Esq.	500
Roger Ludlow Esq.	200
Walter Carwarden Esq.	200
William Halsey Esq.	200
Doctor Dudley Loftus as judge of the admiralty	100
Thomas Dungan Esq.	300

The office of ye comrs. genl. of revenue and stores

Henry Markham	200
Edward Roberts comrs. genl.	200
Richard Kingdon	200
John Boswell chiefe clerke to the said comrs.	80
Paul Cudmore assistant to him	60
Henry Hussy	50
Arthur Padmore Jun. clerkes	50
William Hopkins	50
Joseph Standih messenger	50

Arthur Padmore Lenis Doorekeeper	30
Joseph Morley register of Acco. and clerke	200
John Boudler deputy to him	80
Henry Wright clerke assistant	
Robert Lund	50
Richard Edwards	50
Josias Jackson clerks	50
Robert Murrey	50
James Clifford Messenger	50
Jeremiah Pusley to examine Coast	
Cocketts and to be in the nature of remembrance to the comrs. for setting land exize	60
Belonging to the committee of references	
Samuel Goodwin, clerke	50
Giles Mee, Doore Keeper	30
Survey office of lands	
Benjamin Worsley Esq. surveying genl.	
Besides 200 in lands	200
Christopher Gough chief clerk of him	80
Henry Monck	50
Robert Vaughan	50
PG A33 (4)	
Mr. John Hughes Register genl. of lands besides 150 in lands	150
his clerke	50
William Digges assistant	80
Commrs. for houlding courts of survey, Charge not certaine to be estimated in Grose with the admeasurement of lands	
Provinciall auditors	
Thomas Wilson	270
Thomas Richardson	270

Nathaniele Boyse with clerks to each	270
Rowland Wilson	270
Comrs. at Loughreah for setting out of Land to the Irish in Conaught	
Capt. Stephen Esquire	156
Mr. Henry Greeneway	156
Coll William Edwards	156
Capt: James Shane whilst he receives comrs. pay att Athlone to receive but pr. annum about the rate 156	
Capt: Charles Holcroft the like whilst he receives pay as comrs. at Galway, afterwards as the rest doe being 156 each	
Mr. Cuffe	156
Clerks for them as their occasion shall require Comrs. of accompts of the army	
Mr. John Gay	150
Rowland Oakley	150
Thomas Dancer 150 each besides 150 in lands	150
Robert Harding	150
John Crick cheife clerke	180
Henry Gulson	
3 clerks 50 £ each	
Anthony Deane	
Thomas Wright	
Coll Thomas Herbert genl. register besides 250 £ in land	
Watkin lands assistant to him	80
William Brid	
Chr. Bulmer 2 clerks to him at 50 £ each	50
James Kirkeby Doorekeeper to the commrs. of acctts.	26

Offices belonging to the court of Claymes	
Sir Gerard Lowther	100
Justice Donnelan assistants to the court in points of law at 100 £ each p. ann.	100
Major. William Aston	100
Mr. Enoch Golburne	100
Mr. Tobyas Wickham	100
Counsel for the comonwealth att 100 £ pr. annum	100
Robert Jeoffrys Register	200
Mr. Francis Nest	100
Mr Thomas Pooley deputy register	100
Ralph Wallis examiner	100
Mr. Matthew Barry assistant to him	50
Mr. John Ufflet solicitor for the Comonwealth	150
William Ufflet his clerke	50
Thomas Jeoffreys clerke to the register	66: 13: 4
Stephen Burston clerke to the deputy register	66: 13: 4
George Butler clerke to Major Aston	50
John Morgan clerke to Mr. Wickham	50
Rowland Evans clerk to Mr. Golburne	50
Christopher Barrert	50
Edward Ironmongen	50
Mathew Benton clerks at 50 £ each	50
William Servogs	50
James Farrell	18: 5: 0
Zachariah Bates Two of Sir John Temples clerkes for writing sometimes 18.05 £ each per annum	18: 5: 0
John Price	40: 8: 0
Richard Reynor messengers at 40 £ each pr. ann.	40
Henry Jones	
William Ormes Porter	20

Persons appoynted to alphabet the bookes of the supreame  
Councell at Kilkenny

Nicholas Combes	100
Nicholas Browne	50
Thomas Warren clerks at 50 £ each	50
John Moore	50
Henry Cliffe clerks at 50 £ each	50
Alexander Barrow	50
Matthew Barry	50
Michael Hare clerks at 50 £ each	50
In ye citty & county of Dublin	
John Price receivers of the revenue	100: 0: 0
his clerke	30: 0: 0
Nathaniell Stoughton his assistant	50: 0: 0
Timothy Avery Comissary of the stores	100: 0: 0
And for his care of the hospital	30: 0: 0
his clerke	30: 0: 0
his deputy	40: 0: 0
John Foy Phisitian of Dublin Hospital	120: 0: 0
Doctor Abraham Garren continued as Phisician at Dublin till ye 25 march next after being one quarter longer	30: 0: 0
James Wade apothecary	52: 0: 0
John Beane Muster Mr.	127: 8: 0
Francis Rogeston Overt eer of the states houses	60: 0: 0
I. Leoney Herral d at arms 10 £ pr. annum made up 20 £ from 25 December 1654	20: 0: 0
Nathaniell Rigby for looking to Christ church	5: 0: 0
Mask Cheesewright comissary of the stores at Naas	40: 0: 0
Custom Officers	
Robt. Hughes Collector at Dublin	100: 0: 0
his clerke	20: 0: 0
William Markham cheque	80: 0: 0
William Scott Searcher	70: 0: 0
Robert Browne Waiter	30: 0: 0
Thomas Iley	30: 0: 0

Thomas Wale	30: 0: 0
Morgan Jones	30: 0: 0
Waitors	
Bryan Hughes	30: 0: 0
Charles Cottle	30: 0: 0
William Garton	30: 0: 0
Henry Loyd	30: 0: 0
Charles Lyons	30: 0: 0