Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

M

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF NO

THE Irish Rebellion:

OR, AN

HISTORY

Of the Beginnings and first Progress of the General Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of IRELAND, upon the three & twentieth day of *October*, in the Year 1641.

TOGETHER

With the Barbarous Cruelties and Bloody Massacres which ensued thereupon.

By Sr. JOHN TEMPLE Kt.
Master of the *Rolles*, and one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Council within the Kingdom of IRELAND.

LONDON,
Printed by R. *White* for SAMUEL GELLIBRAND, at the Brasen Serpent in *Pauls Church-yard*, 1679.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

gratitude and fidelity, broke out and drew along with him moſt of all the Irish Septs and Families, together with many degenerate *English* throughout the Kingdom, into rebellion againſt his moſt gracious undoubted Sovereign. And theſe all, as being univerſally actuated with the venemous infuſions of his malevolent ſpirit, uniting their whole intereſts and forces into a firm conjuncture with him, raiſed all their dependants, and moved in ſeveral places according to the ſeveral orders and directions they received from him: and to fill up the full meaſure of his iniquity, he drew in a foreign Nation at the ſame time with conſiderable Forces to invade the Land.

The ill effects of the ſubmiſſions of the *Irish.*

So as the Queen now found by woful experience, that *Ireland* was no longer to be dallied with, one Rebellion ſtil begot another, and this laſt was more dangerous then any of the former, it being more deeply rooted, more generally ſpread within the Kingdom, more powerfully fomented from without. She well diſcerned how much her great clemency had been abuſed in ſuffering former rebellions to be ſmothered over and looſely pieced up with protections and pardons; that the receiving of the *Irish* upon their ſubmiſſions, to avoid the charge of a war, did inevitably redouble the charge, and perpetuate the miſeries of war: therefore she now reſolved no longer to trifle with them, but vigorouſly to ſet to the work, and making choice of ſome of her moſt renowned English Commanders, committed to their charge the conduct of an Army Royal, compleatly armed, and well paid, wherewith they began the proſecution of that Arch-traitour *Tyron*, and with great ſucceſs in a ſhort time, though not without the expence of much *English* blood, and above a million of mony, brought him upon his knees: And howſoever before this glorious work was fully accomplished, it pleaſed God to put a period to her days, yet lived she long enough to ſee juſt vengeance brought down upon the head of that unnatural diſturber of the peace of the Kingdom, himſelf in a manner wholly deſerted, his Country moſt miſerably waſted, and a general deſolation and famine brought in, mightily conſuming what was left undevoured by the ſword.

The miſerable condition of *Ireland* when K. *James* came to the Crown of *England.*

It is very eaſie to conjecture in what a moſt miſerable condition *Ireland* then was, the *English* Colonies being for the moſt part barbarouſly rooted out, the remainders degenerated into Irish manners and names, the very *Irish* themſelves moſt mightily waſted and deſtroyed by the late wars, and thereby much of the Kingdom depopulated, in every place large monuments of calamity and undiſcontinued troubles. King *James* of bleſſed memory found it, at his firſt acceſſion to the Crown of *England*, in this deplorable eſtate; whereupon he preſently took into his care the peaceable ſettlement of *Ireland*, and civilizing of the people: And conceiving that the powerful conjunction of *England* & *Scotland* would now over-aw the *Irish*, and contain them in their due obedience, He reſolved not to take any

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

satisfied with the benefits of that peaceable Government, and general tranquility which they so happily enjoyed.

K. Charles, great readiness to redress the grievances presented unto him by the Irish Commissioners, 1640.

AND now of late such was the great indulgence of K. *Charles* our Sovereign that now reigneth, to his Subjects of *Ireland*, as that in the year 1640. upon their complaints, and a general Remonstrance sent over unto him from both Houses of Parliament then sitting at *Dublin*, by a Committee of four temporal Lords of the upper house, and twelve Members of the house of Commons, with instructions to represent the heavy pressures they had for some time suffered under the Government of the Earl of *Strafford*, He took their grievances into his royal consideration, descended so far to their satisfaction, as that he heard them himself and made present provisions for their redress: And upon the decease of Mr. *Wandsford*, Master of the Rolls in *Ireland*, and then Lord Deputy here under the said Earl of *Strafford*, who still continued Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom (though then accused of high treason, and imprisoned in the Tower of *London*, by the Parliament of *England*) His Majesty sent a Commission of Government to the Lord *Dillon* of *Kilkenny West*, and Sir *Williams Parsons* Knight and Baronet, Master of the Wards in *Ireland*, Yet soon after finding the choise of the Lord *Dillon* to be much disgusted by the Committee, he did at their motion cause the said Commission to be cancelled, and with their consent and approbation placed the government upon Sir *William Parsons*, and Sir *John Borlace* Knight, Master of the Ordnance, both esteemed persons of great integrity; and the Master of the Wards, by reason of his very long continued imployment in the State, his particular knowledge of the Kingdom, much valued and well beloved among the people. They took the sword upon the 9. of *Febr.* 1640. And in the first place they applied themselves with all manner of gentle lenitives to mollify the sharp humours raised by the rigid passages in the former government. They declared themselves against all such proceedings lately used, as they found any ways varying from the Common Law; They gave all due encouragement to the Parliament then sitting, to endeavour the reasonable ease and contentment of the people, freely assenting to all such Acts as really tended to a legal reformation: They betook themselves wholly to the advice of the Council, and caused all matters as well of the Crown, as Popular interest, to be handled in His Majesties Courts of Justice, no ways admitting the late exorbitancies (so bitterly decried in Parliament) of Paper-petitions or Bills, in Civil causes, to be brought before them at the Council-board, or before any other by their authority: They, by His Majesties gracious directions, gave a way to the Parliament to abate the Subsidies (there given in the E. of *Straffords* time, and then in collection) from 40000. li. each Subsidy, to 12000. li. apiece, so low did they

Lemster. *Nic. Plunket. Digby, Richard Bithgarret, Nic. Barnewall*, Esq;

Munster. Sir *Hardress Waller, Jo. Welsh.* Sir *Donough Mac-Carti.*

Conaght. *Robert Linch', Geffry Brown, Thomas Burke.*

Ulster. Sir *William Cole*, Sir *James Mongomery.*

Sir W. R. Parsons & Sir John Borlace made L. Justices. They apply themselves to give contentment to the people.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

private Gentlemens houſes throughout the Kingdom. So as the private exerciſe of all their religious rites, and ceremonies was freely enjoyed by them without any manner of diſturbance, and not any of the Laws put in execution, whereby heavy penalties were to be inflicted upon tranſgreſſours in that kind.

The good agreement betwixt the *Irish* & *English* in all parts of the Kingdom.

And for the ancient animoſities and hatred which the *Irish* had been ever obſerved to bear unto the *Engliſh* Nation, they ſeemeed now to be quite depoſited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections and National obligations paſſed between them. The two Nations had now lived together 40. years in peace, with great ſecurity and comfort, which had in a manner conſolidated them into one body, knit and compacted together with all thoſe bonds and ligatures of friendship, aliance, and conſanguinity as might make up a conſtant and perpetual Union betwixt them. Their intermarriages were frequent, goſſipred, foſtering (relations of much dearneſs among the *Irish*) together with all others of tenancy, neighbourhood, and ſervice interchangeably paſſed among them. Nay, they had made as it were a kind of mutual tranſmigration into each others manners, many *Engliſh* being ſtrangely degenerated into *Irish* affections and cuſtoms, and many *Irish*, eſpecially of the better ſort, having taken up the *Engliſh* language, apparel, and decent manner of living in their private houſes. And ſo great an advantage did they find by the *Engliſh* commerce and cohabitations in the profits and high improvements of their Lands and Native commodities, ſo incomparably beyond what they ever formerly enjoyed, or could expect to raiſe by their own proper induſtry, as Sir *Phelim ONeal*, and many others of the prime-leaders in this rebellion, had not long before turned their *Irish* tenants of their lands, as ſome of them ſaid to me (when I enquired the reaſon of their ſo doing) even to ſtarve upon the mountains, while they took on *Engliſh*, who were able to give them much greater rents, and more certainly pay the ſame. A matter that was much taken notice of, and eſteemed by many, as moſt highly conducing to the ſecurity of the *Engliſh* intereſts, and plantation among them. So as all theſe circumſtances duly weighed, together with the removal of the late obſtructions, the great increaſe of trade, and many other evident Symptoms of a flouriſhing Common-wealth, it was believed even by the wiſeſt and beſt experienced in the affairs of *Ireland*, that the peace and tranquility of the Kingdom was now fully ſetled, and moſt likely in all humane probability to continue, without any conſiderable interruption, in the preſent felicity and great proſperity it now enjoyed under the government of His Majeſty that now reigneth.

The *Parliament* adjourned *Aug.* 1641.

In *Auguſt*, 1641. the Lords Juſtices and Council finding the Popiſh party in both Houſes of Parliament to be grown to ſo great a height, as was ſcarcely

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

scarcely compatible with the present Government, were very desirous to have an Adjournment made for three months, which was readily assented unto and performed by the members of both Houses. And this was done not many days before the return of the Committee formerly mentioned, out of *England*: They arrived at *Dublin* about the latter end of *August*, and presently after their return they applied themselves to the Lords Justices and Council, desiring to have all those Acts and others Graces granted by His Majesty, made known unto the people by proclamations to be sent down into several parts of the Country; which while the Lords Justices took into their consideration, and sat daily composing of Acts to be passed the next Session of Parliament, for the benefit of His Majesty, and the good of his Subjects, they seemed with great contentment and satisfaction to retire into the Country to their several habitations, that they might there refresh themselves in the mean season.

The *Irish* Commissioners return out of *England*, and land at *Dublin*.

The discovery of the Conspiracy of the *Irish*, to seiz upon the Castle and City of *Dublin*; and their general Rising at the same time, in all the Northern parts of this Kingdom.

SUch was now the state and present condition of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, such the great serenity through the gentle and happy transaction of the publick affairs here; As that the late *Irish* Army raised for the invasion of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, being peaceably disbanded, their Arms and Munition, by the singular care of the Lords Justices and Council brought into His Majesties stores within the City of *Dublin*, there was no manner of warlike preparations, no reliques of any kind of disorders proceeding from the late Levies, nor indeed any noise of war remaining within these coasts. Now while in this great calm the *British* continued in a most deep security, under the assurance of the blessed peace of this land; while all things were carried on with great temper and moderation in the present Government, and all men sat pleasantly enjoying the comfortable fruits of their own labours, without the least thoughts or apprehension of either tumults or other troubles, the differences between His Majesty, and his Subjects of *Scotland* being about this time fairly composed and setled: There brake out upon the 23. of *October*, 1641. a most desperate and formidable Rebellion, an universal defection and general Revolt, wherein not only all the meer *Irish*, but almost all the old *English* that adhered to the Church of *Rome*, were totally involved. And because it will be necessary to leave some monuments hereof to posterity, I shall

The happy condition of *Ireland* at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, *Octob.* 23. 1641.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

I shall obſerve the beginnings and firſt motions, as well as trace out the progreſs, of a Rebellion ſo execrable in it ſelf, ſo odious to God and the whole world, as no age, no Kingdom, no people can parallel the horrid cruelties, the abominable murders, that have been without number, as well as without mercy committed upon the *Britiſh* inhabitants throughout the land, of what ſex or age, of what quality or condition ſoever they were.

The firſt plot for the rebellion carried on with ſo great ſecrecy, as none of the *Engliſh* had notice of it before it was ready to be put in execution.

And firſt I muſt needs ſay, howſoever I have obſerved in the nature of the *Iriſh* ſuch a kind of dull and deep reſervedneſs, as makes them with much ſilence and ſecrecy to carry on their buſineſs: yet I cannot but conſider with great admiration how this miſchievous plot which was to be ſo generally at the ſame time, and at ſo many ſeveral places acted, and therefore neceſſarily known to ſo many ſeveral perſons, ſhould without any noiſe be brought to ſuch maturity, as to arrive at the very point of execution without any notice or intimation given to any two of that huge multitude of perſons who were generally deſigned (as moſt of them did) to perish in it. For beſides the uncertain preſumptions that Sir *William Cole* had of a commotion to be raiſed by the *Iriſh* in the Province of *Ulſter* about a fortnight before this rebellion brake openly out, and ſome certain intelligence which he received of the ſame two days before the *Iriſh* roſe, I could never hear that any *Engliſh* man received any certain notice of this conſpiracy, before the very evening that it was to be generally put in execution. It is true, Sir *William Cole* upon the very firſt apprehenſions of ſomething that he conceived to be hatching among the *Iriſh*, did write a Letter to the Lords Juſtices and Council, dated the 11. of *Octob.* 1641. wherein he gave them notice of the great reſort made to Sir *Phelim O Neal*, in the County of *Tyron*, as alſo to the houſe of the Lord *Mac-Guire*, in the County of *Fermanagh* and that by ſeveral ſuſpected perſons, fit inſtruments for miſchief. As alſo that the ſaid Lord *Mac-Guire* had of late made ſeveral journies into the Pale, and other places, and had ſpent his time much in writing Letters, and ſending diſpatches abroad. Theſe Letters were received by the Lords Juſtices and Council, and they in anſwer to them required him to be very vigilant and induſtrious to find out what ſhould be the occaſion of thoſe ſeveral meetings, and ſpeedily to advertiſe them thereof, or of any other particular that he conceived might tend to the publick ſervice of the State. And for that which was reveiled to Sir *William Cole* upon the 21. of *Octob.* the ſame month by *John Gormacke*, & *Flarty Mac Hugh*, from *Brian Mac-Cohanaght*, *Mac-Guire*, touching the reſolution of the *Iriſh*, to ſeize upon his Majeſties Caſtle and City of *Dublin*, to murder the Lords Juſtices and Council of *Ireland*, and the reſt of the Proteſtants there, and to ſeize upon all the Caſtles, Forts, Sea-ports, and holds that were in poſſeſſion of the

Pro-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

then the time prefixed, they ſent out in ſearch after him, and found him ſeized on by the watch, and ſo he had been carried away to priſon, and the diſcovery that night diſappointed, had not one of the Lord *Parſons* Servants expreſly ſent amongſt others to walk the ſtreets, and attend the motion of the ſaid *Conally*, come in and reſcued him, and brought him to the Lord *Borlace's* houſe. *Conally* having ſomewhat recovered himſelf from his diſtemper, occaſioned partly, as he ſaid himſelf, by the horrour of the plot reveiled to him, partly by his too liberal drinking with *Mac-Mahon*, that he might the more eaſily get away from him (he beginning much to ſuſpect and fear his diſcovering of the plot) confirmed what he had formerly related, and added theſe farther particulars ſet down in his Examination, as followeth.

The Examination of *Owen O Conally* Gentleman, taken before us whoſe names enſue, *Octob.* 22. 1641.

WHo being duly ſworn, and examined, ſaith, That he being at Monimore, *in the County of* London-Derry *on* Tueſday *laſt, he received a Letter from Colonel* Hugh Oge Mac-Mahon, *deſiring him to come to* Conaght *in the County of* Monaghan, *and to be with him on* Wedneſday *or* Thurſday *laſt, whereupon he, this Examinate came to* Conaght *on* Wedneſday *night laſt, and finding the ſaid* Hugh *come to* Dublin, *followed him hither: He came hither about ſix of the clock this evening, and forthwith went to the lodging of the ſaid* Hugh, *to the houſe near the Boat in* Oxman *Town, and there he found the ſaid* Hugh, *and came with the ſaid* Hugh *into the Town, near the Pillory, to the lodging of the Lord* Mac-Guire, *where they found not the Lord within, and there they drank a cup of Beer, and then went back again to the ſaid* Hugh *his lodging. He ſaith, that at the Lord* Mac-Guire *his lodging, the ſaid* Hugh *told him that there were, and would be this night great numbers of Noblemen, and Gentlemen of the* Iriſh *Papiſts from all the parts of the Kingdom in this Town, who with himſelf had determined to take the Caſtle of* Dublin, *and poſſeſs themſelves of all His Majeſties Ammunition there to morrow morning, being* Saturday, *and that they intended firſt to batter the*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

the Council chamber within the Caſtle, there came in to them a Gentleman of good quality, who having not without much difficulty, as he pretended, recovered the Gate of the Caſtle, cauſed the Warders then attending to draw up the bridge, aſſuring them that the Rebels gathered together in great numbers, had already poſſeſſed themſelves of a good part of the Town, and came now with great fury marching down the ſtreet that leads directly towards the Caſtle Gate. But this fear was quickly removed by Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who being that day made Governour of the Caſtle, cauſed the draw-bridge to be let down, and ſo found this to be a falſe Alarm occaſioned by ſome miſtake fallen among the people, who continued waving up and down the ſtreets, prepoſſeſſed with ſtrange fears, and ſome of them upon ſome ſlender accident drawing their ſwords, others that knew not the cauſe thought fit to follow the example, and ſo came to appear to this Gentleman who was none of their company, as ſo many Rebels coming up to enter the Caſtle.

The Lords Juſtices and Council conſult what courſe to take for the ſuppreſſing this Rebellion.

Theſe were the firſt beginnings of our ſorrows, ill ſymptomes, and ſad preparatives to the enſuing evils: Therefore the Lords finding by ſeveral intelligences, though ſome purpoſely framed, that the power of the Rebels was ſuddenly ſwollen up to ſo great a bulk, and likely ſo faſt to multiply and increaſe upon them, thought it high time to conſider of the remedies, and in what condition they were to oppoſe, ſince they could not prevent ſo imminent a danger. The Rebellion now appeared without all manner of queſtion to be generally raiſed in all parts of the North, and like a torrent to come down moſt impetuouſly upon them: beſides, it was no ways improbable that all other parts of the Kingdom would take fire and follow their example, they had the teſtimony of *Mac-Mahon* poſitive therein. The firſt thing therefore which they took into conſideration, was, how they were provided of Mony, Arms, and Munition; Then, what Companies of Foot, and Troops of Horſe of the old Army they were able to draw preſently together, as alſo what numbers of new men they could ſuddenly raiſe. For the firſt, they had this ſhort accompt from the Vice-treaſurer, That there was no mony in the Exchequer. And certainly it was a main policy in the firſt contrivers of this Rebellion, to plot the breaking of it out at ſuch a time when the Exchequer ſhould be empty, and all the Kings Revenues both certain and caſual, due for that half year, as well as the Rents of all the *Britiſh* throughout the Kingdom, ſhould be found ready either in the Tenants or Collectors hands in the Country, and ſo neceſſarily fall under their power, as they did to their great advantage. For Arms and Munition, the Stores were indifferently well furniſhed at this time: Beſides ſeveral Pieces of

No mony in the Exchequer.

Artillery

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

to your Lordship, We then committed him until We might have further time to examine him again, our time being become more needful to be imployed in Action for securing this place, then in examining. This Mac-Mahon *had been abroad, and served the K. of* Spain *as a Lieutenant Colonel.*

Upon conference with him and others, and calling to mind a Letter We received the week before from Sir William Cole, *a Copy whereof We send your Lordship here inclosed, We gathered that the Lord* Mac Guire *was to be an actor in surprizing the Castle of* Dublin, *wherefore We held it necessary to secure him immediately, thereby also to startle and deter the rest, when they found him laid fast. His Lordship observing what we had done, and the City in Arms, fled from his lodging early before day, it seems disguised, for we had laid a watch about his lodging, so as we think he could not pass without disguising himself, yet he could not get forth of the City, so surely guarded were all the Gates.*

There were found at his lodging hidden some Hatchets, with the Helves newly cut off close to the Hatchets, and many Skeans, and some Hammers.

In the end the Sheriffs of the City, whom we imployed in strict search of his Lordship, found him hidden in a Cockloft, in an obscure house far from his lodging, where they apprehended him, and brought him before Us.

He denyed all, yet so, as he could not deny but he heard of it in the Country, though he would not tell us when, or from whom; and confessed that he had not advertised Us thereof, as in duty he ought to have done. But We were so well satisfied of his guiltiness by all circumstances, as We doubted not upon further examination when We could be able to spare time for it to find it apparent: wherefore We held it of absolute necessity to commit him Close-prisoner, as We had formerly done Mac-Mahon, *and others: where We left him on the three and twentieth of this month in the morning, about the same hour they intended to have been Masters of that place, and this City.*

That morning also We laid wait for all those strangers that came the night before to Town, and so many were apprehended whom We find reason to believe to have hands in this Conspiracy, as We were forced to disperse them into several Gaols: and We since found that there came many Hors-men in to the Suburbs that night, who finding the plot discovered, dispersed themselves immediately.

When the hour approached, which was designed for surprizing the Castle, great numbers of strangers were observed to come to Town in great parties several ways; who not finding admittance at the Gaets, staid in the Suburbs, and there grew numerous, to the terrour of the Inhabitants. We therefore to help that, drew up instantly and signed a Proclamation, commanding all men, not dwellers in the City or Suburbs, to depart within an hour, upon pain of death, and made it alike penal to those that should harbour them; which Proclamation the Sheriffs immediately proclaimed in all the Suburbs by Our commandment: which being accompanied with the example and terror of the committal of those two eminent men, and others, occasioned the departure of those multitudes: and in this case, all our

lives

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

THe dispatch sent to his Majesty was addressed to Sir *Henry Vane*, Principal Secretary, and carried by Sir *Henry Spotswood*, who went by Sea directly into *Scotland:* And the Letters to the L. Lieutenant were sent to *London* by *Owen O Conally*, the first discoverer of the Plot.

The Lords Justices cause the Proclamations to be dispersed, Letters to be written and other means to be used for the prevention of the rising of the *Irish* in the North, but all to no purpose.

The Lords now with all care and diligence applied their further endeavours towards the preventing as much as was possible, the destruction intended against all the *British* inhabitants of the Kingdom, as well as the security of the City and the places round about it. A work of large extent, and wherein they met with many difficulties, by reason of their own wants both of men and mony. They having formerly sent away and dispersed the Proclamations into several parts of the Country, now sent Letters by express Messengers unto the Presidents of *Munster* & *Conaght*, and to several principal Gentlemen in those two Provinces; as also to others within the Province of *Lemster*, giving them notice of the discovery of the Plot, and advising them to stand upon their guard, and to make the best provision they could for the defence of the Country about them. They sent another express to the Earl of *Ormond*, then at his house at *Carick*, with Letters to the same effect; and withall desired his Lordship presently to repair unto them at *Dublin* with his Troop of Hors. They sent likewise Commissions to the Lords Viscounts of *Clandeboys*, & of the *Ardes*, for raising of the *Scots* in the Northern parts, and putting them into Arms, as they did also soon after to Sir *William Stewart*, & Sir *Robert Stewart*, & several other Gentlemen of quality in the North. And as they gave them order for prosecution of the Rebels with fire and sword, so they gave them power to receive such of them in as should submit to his Majesties grace & mercy. But these dispatches they were enforced to send all by Sea, the Rebels having stopped up the passages, and hindred all manner of entercourse with that Province by Land.

The Lords of the *English Pale* repair to the Council-board, and there declare their Loyal affections to his Majesty. The *English Pale* is a large circuit of Land possessed at the time of the first Conquest of *Ireland* by the *English*, & ever since inhabited by them; it contains several Counties, viz. the Counties of *Dublin*, *Meath*, *Louth*, *Kildare*, &c.

The Lords of the *Pale* having been at the Council-board, and there declared to the Lords Justices, with great protestations, their Loyal affections unto his Majesty; together with their readiness and forward concurrence with their Lordships in this service, came unto them again within two or three days after with a Petition; wherein they offered unto their Lordships, the deep sense they had of an expression in the late Proclamation set out upon the discovery of this great Conspiracy intended, as is there set down, *By some evil affected Irish Papists*, which words they feared might be by some mis-interpreted, and such a construction put upon them, as might reflect upon their persons, as comprehended under them. Whereupon the Lords Justices and Council thought fit, to descend so far to their satisfaction, as not only to remonstrate the clearness of their intentions towards them, but that it might appear unto the world, they entertained not the least jealous thoughts of them, they caused a new Proclamation to be set out by way of explanation of the former, which I have thought fit here to insert, that it may appear how far they were from giving any of those Lords and Gentlemen occasion to break out into those rebellious courses, they soon afterwards took to their own destruction.

By

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

BUt to return now to the Northern Rebels, who ſo cloſely purſued on their firſt plot, as they beginning to put it in execution in moſt of the chief places of ſtrength there, upon the 23. of *Octob.* the day appointed for the ſurprizal of the Caſtle of *Dublin*, had by the latter end of the ſame month gotten into their poſſeſſion all the Towns, Forts, Caſtles, and Gentlemens houſes within the Counties of *Tyron, Donegal, Fermanagh, Armagh, Cavan, London Derry, Monaghan,* & half the County of *Down*, excepting the Cities of *London Derry* & *Coleraign*, the Town and Caſtle of *Encikillin*, and ſome other places and Caſtles which were for the preſent gallantly defended by the *Britiſh* undertakers, though afterwards for want of relief ſurrendred into their hands. The chief of the Northern Rebels that firſt appeared in the execution of this Plot within the Province of *Ulſter* were Sir *Phelim O Neal*, *Turlogh O Neal*, his brother, *Roury Mac-Guire* brother to the Lord *Mac-Guire*, *Philip O Rely*, *Mulmore O Rely*, Sir *Conne Mac-Gennis*, *Col. Mac-Brian*, *Mac-Mahon*; theſe having cloſely combined together, with ſeveral other of their accomplices, the chief of the ſeveral Septs in the ſeveral Counties, divided their forces into ſeveral parties; and according to a general aſſignation made among themſelves at one and the ſame time, ſurprized by treachery the Town and Caſtle of the *Newry*, the Fort of *Dongannon*, Fort *Montjoy*, *Charlemont*, *Tonragee*, *Caricke Mac-Roſſe*, *Cloughcuter*, *Caſtle Blany*, *Caſtle* of *Monaghan*; being all of them places of conſiderable ſtrength, and in ſeveral of them companies of foot, or Troops of Hors belonging to the ſtanding-army. Beſides theſe they took a multitude of other Caſtles, Houſes of ſtrength, Towns, and Villages, all abundantly peopled with *Britiſh* inhabitants; who had exceedingly enriched the Country as well as themſelves by their painful labours. They had made for their more comfortable ſubſiſtence, handſome and pleaſant habitations, abounding with corn, cattel, and all other commodities that an induſtrious people could draw out of a good inland ſoil. They lived in great plenty, and ſome of them very well ſtored with plate and ready mony. They lived likewiſe in as great ſecurity, being quiet and careleſs, as the people of *Laish*, little ſuſpecting any treachery from their *Iriſh* neighbours. The *Engliſh* well knew they had given them no manner of provocation; they had entertained them with great demonſtrations of love and affection. No ſtory can ever ſhew that in any Age ſince their intermixed cohabitation, they roſe up ſo ſecretly to do them miſchief. And now of late they lived ſo peaceably and lovingly together as they had juſt reaſon moſt confidently to believe, that the *Iriſh* would never upon any occaſion generally riſe up again to their deſtruction. This I take to be one main and principal reaſon that the *Engliſh* were ſo eaſily over-run within the Northern Counties, and ſo ſuddenly ſwallowed up, before they could make any manner of reſi-

The greater part of *Ulſter* poſſeſſed by the Northern Rebels.

The names of the chief Rebels in *Ulſter*.

Several Forts and other places ſuddenly ſurprized by the Rebels.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The *Irish* falsify their oaths and proteſtations to the *English* and after quarter given them in ſeveral places, murder and deſtroy them.

they pleaſed, and to confirm theſe Covenants ſometimes under their Hands and Seals, ſometimes with deep Oaths and Proteſtations; and then as ſoon as they had them in their power, to hold themſelves diſ-obliged from their promiſes, and to leave their Souldiers at liberty to deſpoil, ſtrip, and murder them at their pleaſure. Thus were the poor *English* treated, who had ſhut themſelves up in the great Cathedral Church at *Armagh* by Sir *Phelim O Neal*, and his brother *Turlogh*. Thus were ſuch of the English uſed by *Philip O Rely*, who had retired themſelves to *Belterbert*, the beſt planted Town in the County of *Cavan*. And after the ſame barbarous manner were ſuch of the English drawn out to the ſlaughter, as had gotten into the Caſtles of *Longford*, the Caſtle of *Tullogh* in the County of *Fermanagh*, or the Church of *Newtown* in the ſame County, and ſeveral other places; as appears by ſeveral examinations taken upon Oath, from perſons that hardly eſcaped thence with their lives. And beſides theſe other policies they uſed, ſome to diſtract and diſcourage them, others to diſ-inable them to ſtand out to make any defence. As in ſeveral places the *Irish* came under divers pretences, and borrowed ſuch Weapons and Arms as the English had in their houſes; and no ſooner got them into their hands, but they turned them out of their own doors, as they did at *Glaſlough* in the County of *Monaghan*: And by the ſame means they very gently and fairly got into their poſſeſſion all the English Arms in the County of *Cavan*: The High Sheriff there being an Irishman and a Papiſt, pretending that he took their Arms to ſecure them onely againſt the violence of ſuch of the Irish as he underſtood to be in Arms in the next County. And that they might the more eaſily effect the deſtruction of the *English*, and keep off the Scots from giving them any aſſiſtance, they openly profeſſed to ſpare, as really they did at the firſt, all of the *Scotiſh* Nation; and pretended they would ſuffer them, as likewiſe all *English* Papiſts, to live quietly among them; hoping thereby to contain all of that Nation from taking up Arms, till they had maſtered all the *English*, and that then they ſhould be well enough enabled to deal with them. Thus were the poor *English* prepared for the ſlaughter, and ſo exceedingly diſtracted with the tumultuous riſing of the *Irish* on all ſides about them, as they could never put themſelves into any poſture of defence. And although in many places they made ſmall parties, and betook themſelves into ſeveral Churches and Caſtles, ſome of which were moſt gallantly long defended by them, yet did they not draw together in any ſuch conſiderable body, as would enable them to make good their party in the field, againſt the numerous forces of the Rebels. The truth is, they did not very readily endeavour, or dexterouſly attempt it in any part of that Province, as I could hear of;

Several policies uſed by the *Irish* to prevent the *English* from riſing againſt, or the *Scots* to joyn in their defence.

The *English* ſtand upon the defence of their private houſes without joyning together in one body, whereby they gave great advantage to the Rebels.

every

of them, by thoſe who undertook to give them ſafe conduct, or perfidiouſly betrayed by them into the hands of other Rebels, by whom ſome were killed, others wounded: and all in a manner whatſoever they had to cover their nakedneſs, taken from moſt of them; as may appear by the examination of *Adam Clover* of *Slonoſy* in the County of *Cavan*, who being duely ſworn, depoſeth *inter alia*, That this deponent and his company that were robbed, obſerved, that 30 perſons or thereabouts, were then moſt barbarouſly murdred and ſlain outright, and about 150 more perſons cruelly wounded; ſo that traces of blood iſſuing from their wounds, lay upon the High way for 12 miles together, and many very young Children were left and perished by the way, to the number of 60 or thereabouts; becauſe the cruel purſuit of the Rebels was ſuch, that their Parents and friends could not carry them further. And further ſaith, that ſome of the Rebels vowed, That if any digged graves wherein to bury the dead Children, they ſhould be buried therein themſelves: So the poor people left the moſt of them unburied, expoſed to ravenous beaſts and fowls, and ſome few their Parents carried a great way to bury them. And this deponent further ſaith, that he ſaw upon the way a woman left by the Rebels ſtripped to her ſmock, ſet upon by three women and ſome Irish Children, who miſerably rent and tore the ſaid poor *Engliſh* woman, and ſtripped her of her Smock in a bitter froſt and ſnow, ſo that she fell in labour under their hands, and both she and her Child died there. Thus did their mercy in ſparing thoſe miſerable ſouls in this manner prove by much a far greater cruelty then if they had ſuddenly cut them off, as they did afterwards many thouſands of *Britiſh* that fell into their hands. For now they ſtarved and perished in multitudes upon the ways as they travelled along; and to thoſe that outlived the miſery of their journy, their limbs onely ſerved to drag up their bodies to Chriſtian Burial there denied unto them. For many of the Men, and moſt of the Women and Children that thus eſcaped, either to *Dublin* or other places of ſafety in the North, not long outlived the bitterneſs of their paſſage; but either overwhelmed with grief, or outwearied with Travel, contracted thoſe diſeaſes which furthered by hunger, cold, nakedneſs, ill lodgings, and want of other neceſſaries, ſtruck deeply into *bodies* that had lived long at eaſe with much plenty, and ſoon brought them with ſorrow to their graves.

THeſe were the firſt-fruits of this Rebellion which now began to dilate it ſelf into the other Provinces, having covered over the Northern Parts of the Kingdom with fearful deſolations. The firſt Plotters were yet undiſcovered, but the great active inſtruments appointed for the execution of this horrid deſign fully appeared, and had already deeply imbrued their hands in the bloody maſſacres of the English. Sir *Phelim O Neal* being

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

and making all manner of ill infuſions into the minds of the Townſmen, who as it afterwards appeared, were but too forward to take part with the Rebels. It is verily believed they had in the very beginning ſome plot to cut off the Lord *Moor* and ſeiz upon his Troop; and that Sir *John Netterviles* part was to begin a mutiny, which he attempted that night he was to be upon the watch, by giving ill language, and endeavouring to make a quarrel with his Lordship, which he very diſcreetly paſſed over, and ſo carefully looked to the guard of the Town, as they could take no advantage to put on their deſign. Howſoever the Townſmen were extreamly frighted with the thoughts of their preſent danger, and the greater part of them being Papiſts, were ready to declare themſelves for the Catholick cauſe; only their deſires were, things might be ſo ordered, as would adminiſter unto them ſpecious pretences of neceſſity for the ſame. The L. *Moor* gave preſent advertiſement unto the Lords Juſtices and Council, of the ill condition and moſt imminent danger he found the Town to be then in, that it was not poſſible to preſerve it out of the hands of the Rebels without further ſtrength both of hors and foot. That in caſe the enemy ſhould make any ſudden approaches, or attempt to ſurpriz the Town, he found ſuch poor preparatives for defence within, ſuch apparent ſigns of diſloyalty in the Townsmen, and all things in ſuch a deſperate confuſion, as they ſhould not be able by the beſt endeavours they could uſe to give any good account of that place. Hereupon their Lordships preſently reſolved, to leavy in the City of *Dublin* a Regiment of foot, and to place them under the command of Sir *Henry Tichborn* for the defence of *Tredagh*. And for this purpoſe there was very opportunely in the hands of the Vice-treaſurer 3000. li. in a readineſs to be at that time ſent over into *England*, for the ſatisfaction of a publick engagement there. This the Lords thought fit to make uſe of, for the leavying and ſetting out of thoſe men which Sir *Henry Tichborn* got together in very few days, and having a Commiſſion of government for the Town, with ſome other private inſtructions, he marched away with great alacrity and diligence the 3. of *November*, and hapily arrived next day at *Tredagh*.

The ill condition of *Tredagh*, repreſented by the L. *Moor* to the L. Juſtices

A Regiment raiſed by the L. Juſtices at *Dublin*, and ſent down under the command of Sir *Henry Tichborn*, for the defence of *Tredagh*. *Novemb.* 3.

The Lords granted another Commiſſion to Sir *Charles Coot* to levy a thouſand men more, which he moſt carefully endeavoured, and within a very ſhort time made up his Regiment, wherein very many of the *Engliſh*, who came up ſtripped and deſpoiled out of the North, liſted themſelves; for moſt of the men which eſcaped from thence with their lives, being better able to ſuffer then the women and children, outlived the miſeries of their journy, and putting themſelves into ſeveral companies, ſome of them had the contentment to revenge the barbarous cruelty uſed by

A Regiment raiſed by Sir *Charles Coot*.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

such bloody Rebels, to lay hold on that opportunity. For certainly, they might with great ease have taken out of the way the Lords Justices and Council; and so have left all things in such confusion as would have brought on their long desired ends without any further contestation or trouble.

The next care was to provide victuals for the Castle in such proportions as might enable it to endure a siege, in case the Town, either through treachery within, or by forces from without, should come to be surprized by the Rebels, who now carried all things so clearly before them in the North, as they most confidently gave it out they would suddenly come down and make themselves masters of it. How to compass this, seemed a matter of great difficulty, in regard there was no mony to be had for the performing this work so absolutely necessary in it self, and at that time so highly importing the safety and preservation, even of the whole Kingdom. Order taken for victualling the Castle of *Dublin.* Therefore the Master of the *Rolles*, upon whom the Lords were pleased to impose this service of victualling the Castle; took the advantage of the strange frights, fears, and little safety, all the *English* & *Protestants*, conceived both themselves and their goods to remain in at that time. He sent presently for some of the chief Merchants that were Protestants in the Town, and clearly represented unto them, the high necessities of the State, the great danger of the Town, the publick benefit, and their own private security, in laying into the Castle such of their provisions as they had lying by them, even in unsafe places of the City. These impressions took, and they rightly apprehending the common danger, that they could not outlive the ruines of the Castle; partly out of their own good affections to the service, partly out of a prudent care to secure their goods, were content to bring in great quantities of Beef, Herrings, and Corn upon the Master of the *Rolles* undertaking to see them satisfied, in case use were made of them, or otherwise certain restitution in kind to the several owners. So as there were presently laid in by the English and Dutch Merchants, within the Verge of the Castle, above 2000 barrels of Beef, 2000 barrels of Herrings, and a good proportion of Wheat; provisions sufficient, not onely to victual the Castle for many months, but which did serve to maintain the whole Army billeted in the City a long time after, and their mony they received within few months after, by certificate from hence upon the Chamber of *London*; according to an Order made by both Houses of Parliament in *England*; for present payment to be made to such as laid in any provisions for the Army in *Ireland.* There was then further Order taken to new dig and clear an old Well long since stopped up within the walls of the Castle; and to provide all other necessaries fit for a siege. This was the first step to the safety of this place, and gave great comfort and security to all the *English* & *Protestants.*

The

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

ctuals, not even enough to carry them out of the Harbour; and no man had order in the abſence of Colonel *Barry* (who retired himſelf ſome few miles out of the Town, the very evening before the Caſtle ſhould have been taken) to provide for the further ſupplying of them. To ſuffer them to land, was to add ſo many inſtruments of miſchief to thoſe already gatehred within and about the City. Therefore it was reſolved that the Captain of the Kings Pinace then in the Harbour ſhould by force keep them from landing, which he did ſeveral days together, till it was apparent they would inevitably ſtarve, if a courſe were not ſuddenly taken to afford them ſome relief. Whereupon the Lords having no means to victual them aboard, gave them leave to land, having firſt taken order they ſhould not come into the City.

Several Proclamations iſſued out by the L. Juſtices and Councel.

The Lords Juſtices & Council thought fit within very few days after the landing of theſe men, the more to deter them, and all other ill-affected perſons from repairing to the City of *Dublin*, to iſſue out a Proclamation for the diſcovery and preſent removal of all ſuch as did or ſhould come and continue there without juſt or neceſſary cauſe. But ſo careful were they in this, and all other their actions, not to give any diſtaſte to the *Irish* or other inhabitants of the Country, as they forbare to inflict any punishment upon any that continued in the City contrary to their Proclamation, ſparing ſeveral perſons whom they had not onely juſt cauſe to be jealous of, but who were brought before them, and convinced to have uttered ſpeeches clearly diſcovering their ill affections. And having by late Proclamations prorogued the Parliament, and adjourned *Michaelmas* Term, that under pretence of repair to either of them, unneceſſary concourſe of ſtrangers might not be brought unto the Town, they proceded on to ſome other Acts, which as they conceived would not only render great ſecurity to the City, but leſſen the diſtempers abroad, bring ſafety to the *Pale*, and keep the dangers at diſtance, and far off from them. And for this purpoſe they being informed, that a multitude of the meaner ſort of people were ignorantly involved in the guilt of this rebellion, and by the wicked ſeducement of the firſt Conſpirators had been drawn on to deſpoile their *English* neighbour, they iſſued out a Proclamation about the beginning of the month of *November*, declaring unto all ſuch as were not Freeholders within the County of *Meath*, *VVeſt-meath*, *Lowth*, & *Longford*; that if they would come in and ſubmit, make reſtitution of the goods ſo taken, they ſhould be received to His Majeſties mercy, and no further proſecution held againſt them.

Much about the time of the ſending forth of this Proclamation, ſome of the chief of the Sept of the *Relyes*, and other prime Gentlemen in the County of *Cavan* ſent up a kind of Remonſtrance to the Lords Juſtices and Council. Whereunto they returned them a very fair anſwer, aſſuring them of their readineſs

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

that whole County in their poſſeſſion, they could expect little quietneſs, or even ſafety in the City, by reaſon of their near neighbourhood. Whereupon they were moſt deſirous to have ſent down forces for the relief of it. But when they came on the other ſide to conſider their want of means for the performance of that ſervice, that they had no mony, but few men, and many of them not to be truſted; that it would be very dangerous to divide their ſmall forces, and ſo to leave the City in a manner unguarded, they were enforced to lay aſide that reſolution, and with great grief to ſit ſtill and ſuffer the poor *Engliſh* in thoſe parts to be expoſed to the mercileſs cruelties of thoſe barbarous Rebels who went on furiouſly with the work, and quickly cleared all that County of the *Engliſh* inhabitants. Within few days after, the *Iriſh* in the Counties of *Wexford* and *Caterlagh* began to riſe likewiſe, and to follow the bloody examples of their neighbours. There were now alſo great apparencies of the diſloyalty of the County of *Kildare*, who with large proteſtations under the pretence of doing ſervice had gotten into their hands the arms and munition deſigned for them by the State. And ſo myſterious and doubtful was the carriage of the Lords and chief Gentlemen of the *Engliſh Pale*, giving no manner of intelligence to the State of the proceedings of the Rebels, nor making any kind of preparatives againſt them, as their affections began even then to be juſtly ſuſpected.

The ſad condition of the City of *Dublin.*

So as the City of *Dublin* being the receptacle of the whole State, the Magazine of all the arms, munition and other proviſions for the army, and the chief ſanctuary of all the *Engliſh* and *deſpoiled Proteſtants*, was now reduced to a very ſad condition, deſperately encompaſſed on every ſide, the Northern Rebels being come down in two ſeveral parties with great forces, within 20 miles of it on the one ſide, and the Rebels of the County of *Wiclow* infeſting it on the other ſide: which with the great reſort of ſtrangers, and the continual rumours of new plots and devices to ſurpriz the Town, poſſeſſed the *Proteſtants* with extraordinary fears of their preſent danger. But that which made their condition appear much more formidable unto them, was the daily repair of multitudes of *Engliſh* that came up in troops, ſtripped, and miſerably deſpoiled, out of the North. Many perſons of good rank and quality, covered over with old raggs, and ſome without any other covering then a little twiſted ſtraw to hide their nakedneſs. Some reverend Miniſters and others that had eſcaped with their lives, ſorely wounded. Wives came bitterly lamenting the murders of their Husbands, Mothers of their children barbarouſly deſtroyed before their faces, poor infants ready to perish and pour out their ſouls in their Mothers boſom: ſome over-wearied with long travel, and ſo ſurbated, as they came creeping on their knees; others frozen up with cold, ready to give up the Ghoſt in the ſtreets: others overwhelmed with grief, diſtracted with their loſſes, loſt

alſo

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

The Particulars of the first PLOT of the *Irish Rebellion*: Together with a brief Narration of the most notorious Cruelties and bloudy Massacres which ensued in several parts of this *Kingdom*.

Concerning the first Plot of the Rebellion.

THus we see what a great height this Rebellion was grown up unto, within the space of less then one month, after the very first appearance of it: What horrid murders, cruel outrages and fearful desolations it had already wrought in one Province, and what a powerful operation the cruelties there acted had upon other parts. But before I pass further, or come to declare the universal dilatation of it throughout the whole Kingdom, and how it pleased God even miraculously to bless the painful endeavours of the State, in the preservation of the City and Castle of *Dublin*, till the arrival of their long expected succours out of *England*: I hold it not amiss to look back, and (as far as the late discoveries and dark glimmerings we have into the first plot will admit) to trace it up to the first beginnings we find of it within this Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Who were the plotters of it not yet clearly discovered.

Concerning the first Original of this great Conspiracy, as likewise the first plotters and contrivers of it, I must ingenuously confess, that I am my self much unsatisfied in the first conceptions of this monstrous birth, and therefore shall not now be able clearly to resolve others therein: I cannot yet determine who were the very first Contrivers, where the first debates were entertained, or who first sate in Council about it. This, as all other works of this nature, had its foundation laid in the dark, and sealed up no doubt with many execrable Oaths, the great Engines of these times, to bind up the Consciences as well as the tongues of men from discovery: Besides, they knew well enough, that the Plot being most abominable in it self, to be carried on with such de-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

nagh, affirmeth upon Oath, that all the Nobles in the Kingdom that were Papists, had a hand in this Plot, as well as the Lord *Mac-Guire* and *Hugh Oge Mic-Mahowa*; that they expected aid out of *Spain* by *Owen Roe O Neal*, and that Colonel *Pluncket*, one of those that was to be an actor in the surpriz of the Castle of *Dublin*, told him, that he knew of this Plot eight years since, and that within these three years he hath been more fully acquainted with it. *Francis Sacheveril* Esq; hath deposed, that at several times shortly after the beginning of this Rebellion, he hath heard four several Popish Priests, *viz. Hugh Rely* of the County of *Down*, *Edmund O Tunnah* of the County of *Armagh*, *Morice Mac-Credan* of the County of *Tyron*, and *James Hallegan* of the County of *Armagh*, say, That the Priests, Jesuits and Fryers of *England*, *Ireland*, *Spain*, and other Countrys beyond the Seas, were the plotters, projectors and contrivers of this Rebellion and Insurrection, and that they have been these six years in agitation and preparation of the same, and that the said Priests did then express a kind of joy that the same was brought to so good effect: He also further deposeth, That at several times *Ever Boy Mac-Gennis* in the County of *Down* Gentleman, and *Hugh O Hagan* in the County of *Armagh* Gent. did brag and say, that they doubted not but that they should shortly conquer the *English* in the Kingdom, and enjoy the same quietly to themselves, and that they would not rest so content but they would raise strong Armies to invade and conquer *England*. *Roger Moor* one of the prime Conspirators, told Master *Colely*, then prisoner with him, that the Plot had been in framing several years, and should have been executed several times, but they were still hindred. By Letters sent from *Rome* to Sir *Phelim O Neal*, and the Lord *Mac-Guire*, which were intercepted and brought to the Lord *Parsons*, though the Fryer that writ them doth not express any certain knowledge of this very Plot, yet thus much appears by them, that they had long desired to hear of the rising of the *Irish*, that the news of Sir *Phelim O-Neal*'s taking Arms was very acceptable to the Pope and his two Cardinal Nephews, assuring him of all assistance from thence, and further desiring him to send over an Agent to *Rome*, and to imploy several persons of his own Nation, whom he there named, then residing at *Madrid*, *Paris*, and with the *Emperour* they being fit Instruments, and such as he might make use of for the procuring succours from those Princes, whom he assured him would joyn to give him all assistance in this action.

Francis Sacheveril Esq; his Examination.

The *Irish* have had it long in design to shake off the *English* Government.

Besides these, we have very many other presumptions that the *Irish* since they found their own strength, and that they were able to draw together so great numbers of men, as their several *Septs* so strangely multiplied during the late peace can now afford, have long had it in de-

sign

were carried on, and being covered over with pretences of zeal and publick affection, paſſed then currant without any manner of ſuſpicion; yet now the eyes of all men are opened, and they are fully reſolved that all theſe paſſages, together with the other high conteſtations in Parliament, not to have the newly raiſed *Irish* Army disbanded, the importunate ſolicitation of their Agents in *England*, to have the old Army in *Ireland* cashiered, and the Kingdom left to be defended by Trained Bands of their own Nation. As likewiſe the Commiſſions procured by ſeveral of the moſt eminent Commanders now in Rebellion, for the raiſing men to carry into *Spain*, were all parts of this Plot, Prologues to this enſuing Tragedy, Preparatives, ſuch as had been long laid to bring on the ſuddain execution of this moſt bloudy deſign, all at one and the ſame time throughout the Kingdom.

The means uſed by the Prieſts and Jeſuits to ſtir up the people to rebel.

Now for the Jeſuits, Prieſts, Fryers, and all the reſt of the viperous fraternity belonging to their holy Orders; who, as I ſaid, had a main part to Act, and have not failed with great aſſiduity and diligence to diſcharge the ſame. They loſt no time, but moſt dexterouſly applied themſelves in all parts of the Country to lay ſuch other dangerous impreſſions in the minds, as well of the meaner ſort as of the chief Gentlemen, as might make them ready to take fire upon the firſt occaſion. And when this Plot was ſo ſurely, as they thought, laid, as it could not well fail, and the day once prefixed for execution; they did in their publick Devotions long before, recommend by their Prayers, the good ſucceſs of a great deſign, much tending to the proſperity of the Kingdom, and the advancement of the Catholick cauſe. And for the facilitating of the Work, and ſtirring up of the people with greater animoſity and cruelty to put it on at the time prefixed; they loudly in all places declaimed againſt the Proteſtants; telling the people that they were Hereticks, and not to be ſuffered any longer to live among them; that it was no more ſin to kill an *English-man*, then to kill a dog; and that it was a moſt mortal and unpardonable ſin to relieve or protect any of them. Then alſo they repreſented with much acrimony the ſevere courſes taken by the Parliament in *England*, for the ſuppreſſing of the *Romish* Religion in all parts of the Kingdom, and utter extirpation of all profeſſors of it. They told the people that in *England* they had cauſed the Queens Prieſt to be hanged before her own face, and that they held her Majeſty in her own perſon under a moſt ſevere Diſcipline: That the ſame cruel Laws againſt Popery were here ordered to be put ſuddainly in execution; and a deſign ſecretly laid for bringing and ſeizing upon all the principal Noblemen and Gentlemen in *Ireland* upon the 23 of *November* next enſuing, and ſo to make a general Maſſacre

of

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

to ſo deſperate a Malady. In thoſe Inſtructions privately ſent over into *England* by the Lord *Dillon* of *Coſteloz*, preſently after the breaking out of the Rebellion, the alteration of the Supream power in the government and ſetling of it in the hands of the Earl of *Ormond*, giving leave to the Grand Council of the Kingdom to remove ſuch Officers of State, as they thought fit, and to recommend Natives to their places, were there poſitively laid down to be a more likely means to appeaſe theſe tumults then a conſiderable Army. In the Remonſtrance of the County of *Longford*, preſented about the ſame time to the Lords Juſtices, by the ſame Lord *Dillon*, as alſo in the frame of the Common-wealth, found at Sir *John Dungars* Houſe, not far from *Dublin*, and ſent up thither out of *Conaught* to be Communicated to thoſe of *Lemſter*; pieces which publickly appeared ſoon after the breaking out of the Rebellion; the main points inſiſted upon in them and ſeveral others, were reſtauration of the Publick profeſſion of the *Romish Religion*; reſtitution of all the Plantation-lands unto the Natives, and ſettlment of the preſent Government in their hands. All the Remonſtrances from ſeveral parts, *and that came out of the ſeveral Provinces of the Kingdom* do concur in theſe Propoſitions, with very little or no difference. And therefore that the deſires with the firſt intentions of thoſe who are now out in Rebellion, may more clearly appear; I have thought fit here to inſert them as I found them, Methodically digeſted into certain Propoſitions, termed.

The true cauſes of the Rebellion.

The Means to reduce this Kingdom unto Peace & Quietneſs.

1 *THat a general and free pardon without any exception be granted to all His Majeſties Subjects of this Kingdom; and that in purſuance thereof, and for ſtrengthning the ſame, an Act of Abolition may paſs in the Parliament here.*

2 *That all marks of National diſtinctions between* English *and* Irish *may be abolished and taken away by Act of Parliament.*

3 *That by ſeveral Acts of Parliament to be reſpectively paſſed here and in* England, *it be declared that the Parliament of* Ireland *hath no ſubordination with the Parliament of* England, *but that the ſame hath in it ſelf Supream Juriſdiction in this Kingdom, as abſolute as the Parliament of* England *there hath.*

4 *That the Act of* 12 Henry *the ſeventh, commonly Called* Poynings *Act, and all other Acts expounding or explaining the ſame, may be repealed.*

5 *That*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

tainly which the Prieſts and Jeſuits had taken up in their own thoughts, and by their correſpondencies abroad intended powerfully to bring about, as ſoon as they had ſetled their affairs in *Ireland*. And if it had not pleaſed God in an Extraordinary way to bring the firſt Plot to light, and ſo to bleſs the weak endeavours of the State here, as to enable them by the aſſiſtance of thoſe ſmall Forces they confuſedly gathered together, to hold out till the arrival of the Succours ſent out of *England*; I leave it to every one to conſider with how much advantage they might have gone on at that time towards the accomplishment of ſo deſperate a Project. And for my ſelf, I muſt profeſs that I am clearly reſolved, that had they at firſt overmaſtered the unexpected difficulties and fatal impediments they met withall at home, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Arms and Munition within the Caſtle of *Dublin*, and ſo fleſht and blouded in the ſlaughter of many thouſands of the *Engliſh* Nation, had tranſported a numerous Army of *Iriſh* Rebels, and ſuddainly landed them in ſome good Port within the Kingdom of *England:* They would have prevailed very far towards the miſerable deſolation and ruine thereof. It muſt be remembred in what a moſt unhappy diſcompoſure the affairs were at that time there; what a diſeaſed body the State then had, and what high diſtempers then ſtrongly working ſoon after brake out; what a ſtrong party they might have found within, and with what great reputation they would have marched on under the glory of their late victories atchieved in *Ireland*, ſignalizing the power of their Arms with ſuch horrid cruelties and bloudy butcheries, as would have wrought a ſtrange terror among the people.

Thus we ſee what were the Cauſes and firſt Motives to this unnatural Rebellion; as likewiſe who were the chief Actors and the great inſtruments deſigned by the firſt Plotters to prediſpoſe the people to a readineſs to take Arms for the rooting out of the *Britiſh* Inhabitants from among them. The Preparatives being all made, the Plot in all points ripe for execution, it was carried on to the very evening before the day appointed for the taking of the Caſtle of *Dublin* without diſcovery. And though it pleaſed God to bring it then to light (as hath been declared) and ſo happily to diſappoint it in the main Piece, yet it took in the Northern parts, being that very day fully executed in moſt of the chief places of ſtrength within the Province of *Ulſter*. And whereas the Prieſts did long before in their publick Devotions at Maſs pray for a bleſſing upon a great deſign they had then in hand; ſo now, as I have heard,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

heard, they did in many places, the very day before the breaking out of this Rebellion, give the people a diſmiſs at Maſs, with free liberty to go out and take poſſeſſion of all their Lands, which they pretended, unjuſtly detained from them by the *English*; as alſo to ſtrip, rob, and deſpoil them of all their Goods and Cattel. They had without doubt, by one means or other, either private or publick inſtructions, not to leave to the *English* any thing that might afford the leaſt comfort or hope of longer ſubſiſtence among them. This was the main bait uſed to draw on the common people; and this wrought far more powerfully then all other perſwaſions, fictions or wild *Chimera's* that they infuſed into them. It is moſt apparent, that the prime Gentlemen in all parts, as well as their Clergy, preſſed them on to deſpoil the *English* of all the Goods and Cattel, well knowing their avaricious humour and greedy deſires to get them into their poſſeſſion, and that they could not poſſibly find out any other thing that would engage them more readily to undertake, or more deſperately to execute all manner of villanies, then the hopes of enjoying ſo rich a prey now preſented unto them.

The *English* goods preſented to the *Iriſh* as a chief means to raiſe them up againſt them.

The people being now ſet at liberty, and prepoſſeſſed by their Prieſts with a belief that it was Lawful for them to riſe up and deſtroy all the Proteſtants, who, they told them, were worſe then Dogs; that they were Devils, and ſerved the Devil; aſſuring them the killing of ſuch was a meritorious Act, and a rare preſervative againſt the pains of Purgatory, gathered themſelves together in great numbers, aſſembling in ſeveral companies through the ſeveral parts of the Northern Counties, with ſtaves, ſithes and pitch-forks, for at firſt they had not many better weapons: And ſo in a moſt confuſed manner, they began tumultuouſly to drive away at the firſt onely the Cattel belonging to the *English*, and then to break into their houſes, and ſeiz upon their goods. It is true, there were ſome murders committed the very firſt day of their riſing, and ſome houſes ſet on fire, but theſe as I conceive, were for the moſt part out of

The people made believe by their Prieſts that it was a Meritorious act to kill the *Engliſh*.

John Parry *of* Deurmosh, *in the County of* Armagh, *depoſeth, that* O Cullan *a Prieſt, told his Auditors at Maſs, that the bodies of ſuch as died in this quarrel, ſhould not be cold before their ſouls ſhould aſcend up into Heaven, and that they ſhould be free from the pains of Purgatory.*

Margaret Bromly *in her Examination depoſeth, that ſome of the Rebels would ſay, after their cruel butcheries, that they knew if themſelves ſhould now die, their ſouls ſhould go to Heaven, and that they were glad of the revenge they had taken of the* English.

The *Iriſh* riſe & firſt drive away all the Cattel belonging to the *Engliſh*.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

of private ſpleen, or where they had particular inſtructions ſo to do, as they had from the Lord *Mac-Guire*, to kill Maſter *Arthur Champion*, a Juſtice of Peace in the County of *Fermanagh*, who with ſeveral other of his neighbours were murthered at his own houſe upon the 23. of *October* in the morning. But certainly that which they mainly intended at firſt, and which they moſt buſily employed themſelves about, was the driving away the *English-mens* Cattel, and poſſeſſing their goods: Wherein the common people were not the onely Actors, but even the chief Gentlemen of the *Irish* in many places, moſt notoriouſly appeared, and under plauſible pretences of ſecuring their goods from the rapine and ſpoil of the common ſort, got much peaceably into their hands: And ſo confident were the *English* of their good dealing at firſt, as many delivered their goods by retail unto them, gave them particular Inventories of all they had, nay digged up ſuch of their beſt things as they had hidden under ground, to depoſite in their cuſtody. Much likewiſe they got by fair promiſes and deep engagements to do them no fruther miſchief, to ſuffer them, their Wives and Children quietly to retire and leave the Country: But others, and eſpecially the meaner ſort of people fell more rudely to work, at the very firſt, breaking up of their houſes, and uſing all manner of force and violence, to make themſelves Maſters of their Goods.

The *Irish* Gentlemen poſſeſs themſelves of the Goods belonging to the *English*, under pretence of ſecuring them.

And having thus ſeized upon all their Goods and Cattel, ranſackt their houſes, gotten their perſons under their power; The next thing they did, was to ſtrip man, woman and child, many of them ſtark naked, and ſo to turn them out of their own doors, not permitting them in ſome places ſo much as to ſhelter themſelves under Bushes, or in the Woods, and ſtrictly prohibiting all the *Irish* under great penalties to give them entertainment or any kind of relief, as they paſſed on upon the high-ways. And certainly their deſign in this, moſt notoriouſly appears to have been no other then that all ſuch as they would not lay their hands upon, and cruelly murder in cold bloud, might miſerably perish of themſelves through cold, nakedneſs and want; and therefore as faſt as any of them ſo ſtripped got old rags to cover their nakedneſs, they endeavoured to ſtrip them again and again; as may appear by the Examination of *John Gourly*, who depoſeth, that ſome were ſtripped twice, ſome thrice, as faſt as they could get any old rags to cover their nakedneſs, the next *Irish-women* or even the Children that met them would take them off: And he and his Wife further depoſe, that when their houſe, together with the Town of *Armagh*, were ſet on fire by the Rebels, she was ſtripped of

The next Act was to ſtrip the *English*, man, woman and child ſtark naked, and to turn them out of their own doors. All manner of relief forbidden to the *English* as they paſſed upon the high-way ſtripped and deſpoiled of all they had.

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

of her clothes ſeven ſeveral times after ſhe got other clothes; and at length, they left her not ſo much as her ſmock or hairlace, and that ſhe got to a place and hid her ſelf in a hutch for three or four days, and after went to find out her Children, two of which had the ſmall Pox viſibly upon them. *Jurat. Novemb.* 8. 1642. The manner of ſtripping the *Engliſh.*

How infallibly this courſe ſucceeded, and how ſurely they compaſſed their devillish ends hereby, is but too well known; The *Engliſh* leaving ſufficient monuments in the High-ways as they paſſed, as well as in the Towns wherein they arrived, of the diſmal mortality it bred among them. And for the fuller ſatisfaction of any one who ſhall doubt thereof, I have thought fit to inſert theſe two enſuing Examinations. The miſeries and mortality it brought among them.

James Redfern, of the County of *London Derry*, depoſeth, That in the Town of *Colerain*, ſince the Rebellion began, there died of robbed and ſtripped people that fled thither for ſuccour, many hundreds, beſides thoſe of the Town who had anciently dwelt there, and that the mortality there was ſuch, and ſo great, as many thouſands died there in two days, and that the living, though ſcarce able to do it, laid the Carcaſes of thoſe dead perſons in great ranks, into vaſt and wide holes, laying them ſo cloſe and thick, as if they had packed up Herrings together.

Magdalen Redman, late of the *Dowris* in the *Kings County*, Widow, being ſworn and examined, depoſeth and ſaith, That ſhe this Deponent and divers other Proteſtants her Neighbours, and amongſt the reſt 22 Widows, after they were all robbed were alſo ſtript ſtark naked, and then they covering themſelves in a houſe with ſtraw, the Rebels then and there lighted the ſtraw with fire, and threw amongſt them, of purpoſe to burn them, where they had been burned or ſmothered, but that ſome of the Rebels more pitiful then the reſt, commanded theſe cruel Rebels to forbear, ſo as they eſcaped: Yet the Rebels kept and drove them naked into the wild Woods, from Tueſday until Saturday, in froſt and ſnow, ſo as the ſnow unmelted long lay upon ſome of their skins, and ſome of their Children died in their Arms: And when as the Deponent and the reſt endeavoured to have gone away for refuge to the *Burre*, the cruel Rebels turned them again, ſaying, they ſhould go towards *Dublin*; and when they endeavoured to go towards *Dublin*, they hindred them again, and ſaid, they ſhould go to the *Burre*; and ſo toſſed them to and fro: Yet at length, ſuch of thoſe poor ſtripped people as died not

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

before they got away out of the hands of the Rebels, escaped to the *Burre*, where they were harboured and relieved by one *William Parsons* Esquire: And yet there died at the *Burre* of those stript persons, about fourty men, women and children. And this Deponent and those other stript people that survived, lived miserably at the *Burre* aforesaid, until they with the rest, had quarter to come from thence to *Dublin*.

Jur. 7 March 1642.
Joh. Watson.
Will. Aldrich.

Isabel, the relict of *Christopher Porter*, late of *Dowris* in the *Kings County*, sworn and examined, deposeth and saith, in all the particulars above mentioned as *Magdalen Redman* before examined, being her Neighbour.

Some of the most notorious CRUELTIES, and barbarous Murthers committed by the *Irish* Rebels,

attested upon Oath as they appear in several Examinations annexed in the Margin.

A particular enumeration of several bloudy Massacres and horrid cruelties, exercised upon the *British*, all testified upon Oath, and taken out of several Examinations, which are inserted in the Margin.

WE may in these poor souls, as it were, in large Characters, behold the miseries of all those multitudes of Men, Women and Children, that were in all parts of the Kingdom thus inhumanely stript, and so exposed to the same want, cold and nakedness. The mercies of the wicked are cruel; how bitter was their compassion to all those *British* that thus suffered? How horrid, barbarous, and insupportable was the commiseration they thus expressed towards them? Yet these were as they told them at first, but the beginnings of their sorrows: For when the Northern Rebels began to find their own strength, and that partly by treachery, partly by force they had possessed themselves of all the chief places of strength in *Ulster*, disarmed the *English*, robbed them of their Goods and Cattel, stripped them of their Clothes, and had their persons now under their power, and all this without any considerable resistance made by them; then they could contain themselves no longer but in a most fierce outragious manner, furiously broke out, acting in all places of that Province, with most abominable cruelty, those horrid massacres and execrable murders, as would make any Christian ear to tingle at the sad commemoration of them: Then they began

to

dleton *was the keeper, being Clerk of the Peace, which he enforced him to deliver unto him; as likewise one thousand pounds he had in his hands of Sir* William Balfours; *which as soon as he had, he compelled the said* Middleton *to hear Mass, swear never to alter from it, and immediately after caused him, his wife and his children to be hanged up, and hanged and murdred one hundred persons besides, at least in that Town. These particulars and several other set down at large in a Relation sent me in by Sir* John Dunbar *Knight, one of the Justices of Peace within the County of* Fermi-nagh.

destroyed, or utterly banished from their Habitations. In the Counties of *Armagh* and *Tyron*, where the *British* were much more numerous, and Sir *Phelim O Neal* and his Brother *Turlagh O Neal*, the principal actors; the murderers of the *British* were much more multiplied and committed with greater cruelty, if it were possible, then in any other places.

There were [5] one thousand men, women and Children carried out at several times in several troops, and all unmercifully drowned at the Bridge of *Portnedown*, which was broken down in the midst, and so driving and forcing them on, threw them into the River: And as other Relations give it in, [6] four thousand persons were drowned within the several parts of that County. [7] The Rebels in a most barbarous manner drove on many of those miserable stripped Christians unto the place of their sufferings like Swine, and if any were slack in their pace, they sometimes pricked them forwards with their swords and pikes, often hastening on the rest either by killing or wounding some of their fellows in the way.

[5] 1000 *Men, women and children drowned in one place. This number is deposed in Doctor* Maxwels *Examination taken the* 22 *of* Aug. 1642.

[6] *This number of so many persons drowned within the County of* Armagh, *is deposed by* Thomas Green *and* Elizabeth *his wife, as appears by their Examinations taken* Novemb. 10. 1643.

[7] William Clerk *of the County of* Armagh *Tanner, saith, That he with* 100 *men, women and children, or thereabout, were by the Rebels driven like hogs about six miles, to a River called the* Band: *in which space the foresaid Christians were most barbarously used, by forcing them to go fast with Swords and Pikes, thrusting them into their sides, and they murdred three by the way, and the rest they drove to the River aforesaid, and there forced them to go upon the bridge, which was cut down, and with their pikes, and swords, and other weapons, thrust them down headlong into the said River and immediately they perished, and those who assayed to swim to the shore, the Rebels stood and shot at.* Jurat. Jan. 7. 1641.

Mary *the wife of* Ralph Corn *deposeth, That* 180 English *were taken by the* Irish, *and driven like Cattel from* Castle Cumber *to* Athy.

[8] Other

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

he, his Wife, and seven Children were drowned by the Rebels: And further saith, that Samuel Law *of* Grenan, *in the Parish of* Armagh, *was by the said* Neil Oge O Neil, *and others, brought to a Wood, and that then, they there put a With about his neck, and so drew him up and down by the neck, until he was glad to promise them ten pounds.* Jurat. ut supra.

I Margaret Fermeny *in the County of* Fermanagh, *deposeth, That the Rebels bound her and her Husbands hands behind them, to make them confess their mony, and dragged them up and down in a rope, and cut his throat in her own sight with a skein, having first knocked him down and stripped him, and that being an aged woman of 75 years old, as she came up afterwards to* Dublin, *she was stripped by the* Irish *seven times in one day, the Rebels bidding them go and look for their God, and bid him give them cloaths.* Jurat.

[20] Edward Wilson *of the County of* Monaughan *deposeth, That among other cruelties used by the Rebels to the* English, *they hung up some by the arms, and then hacked them with their swords, to see how many blows they could endure before they died.* Jurat.

[21] Ann *the Wife of* Mervin Madesly, *late of the City of* Kilkenny, *Gent. sworn and examined, deposeth, That some of the Rebels in* Kilkenny *aforesaid, struck and beat a poor* English *woman until she was forced into a ditch, where she died, those barbarous Rebels having first ript up her child, of about six years of age, and let her guts run about her heels.* Jurat.

James Geare *of the County of* Monaughan *deposeth, That the Rebels at* Clewnis *murdred one* James Nettervile, *Proctor to the Minister there, who, although he was diversly wounded, his belly ript up, and his entrails taken out and laid above a yard from him, yet he bled not at all, until they lifted him up and carried him away; at which this Deponent being an eye-witness, much wondred; and thus barbarously they used him after they had drawn him to go to Mass with them,* Jurat. April 6. 1642.

[22] Owen Frankland *of the City of* Dublin, *deposeth, That* Michael Garray *told this Deponent, that there was a* Scotish man *who being driven by the Rebels out of the* Newry, *and knockt on the head by the* Irish, *recovered himself, and came again into the Town naked: Whereupon the Rebels carried him and his wife out of the Town, cut him all to pieces, and with a skein ripped his wives belly, so as a child dropped out of her womb.* Jurat. July 23. 1642.

hanged up and taken down and hanged up again several times, and all to make them confess their mony, which as soon as they had told, they then dispatched them out of the way. [20] Others were hanged up by the Arms, and with many slashes and cuts they made the experiment with their Swords how many blows an *Englishman* would endure before he died. Some had their [21] Bellies ript up, and so left with their guts running about their heels. But this horrid kind of cruelty was principally reserved by these inhuman Monsters for [22] Women, whose sex they neither pitied nor spared, hanging up several Women, many of them great with child,

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

as she passed through the County of Wicklow, William *the Plasterer, with nine or ten Rebels more, pulled off her back a young child of one year and a quarter old, threw it on the ground, trod on it that it died, stripped her self and four small children, who by the cold they thereby got, since died.* Jurat.

[28] John Stubs *of the County of* Longford, *Gent. deposeth, That he heard by some of the Sheriffs men, that* Henry Mead *and his wife*, John Bigel, William Stell, *and* Daniel Stubs *the Deponents brother, were put to death by* Lisagh Farrols, *and* Oli. Fitz Gerrals *men, who hanged them upon a Windmil, and when they were half dead, they cut them to pieces with their skeins.* Jurat. Novemb. 21. 1641.

[28] Some they cut in gobbets and pieces, [29] others they ript up alive; [30] some were found in the fields, sucking the breasts of their murdred Mothers; others lay stifled in Vaults and Cellars:

El. Price *deposeth, that a great number of poor Protestants, especially of women and children, they pricked and stabbed with their Skeins, Pitch-forks and Swords, and would slash, mangle and cut them in their heads, breasts, faces, arms and other parts of the body, but not kill them out-right, but leave them wallowing in their bloud, to languish, starve, and pine to death; and whereas those so mangled desired them to kill them out of their pain, they would deny it; but sometimes after a day or two, they would dash out their brains with stones, or by some other cruel way, which they accounted done as a favour, of which she hath in many particulars been an eye-witness.* Jurat. June 29. 1641.

[29] William Parkinson *of* Kilkenny *Esquire, deposeth, That the wife of* John Harvey *told him, that she being at* Kilkenny, *and having there turned to Mass to save her life, was notwithstanding stripped again, together with her children, and one* Purcell *a Butcher, after he had stripped her daughter, of five years of age, ripped up her body till her intrailes fell out, whereof she died that night; whereof she complaining to the Major of* Kilkenny, *he bid away with her and dispatch her, so as not only the Butcher, but many others did beat and wound her, so as she hardly escaped with her life.* Jurat. ut supra.

[30] Elisabeth Champion *late wife of* Arthur Champion *in the County of* Fermanagh *Esq; deposeth, that when the Castle of* Lisgool *was set on fire by the Rebels, a Woman leaping out of a window, to save her self from burning, was murdred by the Rebels; and next morning her child was found sucking her breast, and also murdred by them.* Jurat. April 6. 1642.

Charity Chappel *late wife of* Richard Chappel *Esquire, of the Town and County of* Armagh, *deposeth, That as she hath credibly heard the Rebels murdred great numbers of Protestants, and that many children were seen lying murdred in Vaults and Cellars, whither they fled to hide themselves.* Jurat. July 2. 1642.

Thomas Fleetwood *late Curat of* Kilbeggan *in the County of* West-meath *deposeth, That he hath heard from the mouth of the Rebels themselves of great cruelties acted by them: And for one instance, that they stab'd the Mother, one* Jane Addis *by name, and left her little sucking child, not a quarter old, by the dead corps; and then they put the breast of its dead Mother into its mouth, and bid it suck* English-*bastard, and so*

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

[34] Thomas Green *in the Parish of* Dumcres *in the County of* Armagh *Yeoman, and* Elizabeth *his wife, ſworn and examined, ſaith, That the Deponent* Thomas Green *hardly eſcaped away with his life, but that the other Deponent and ſix children were all left among the Rebels, and ſo ſtripped of their cloaths, and hungerſtarved, that five of the children dyed, and she this Deponent being put to beg among the mercileſs Rebels, was at length reſcued from them by the* Scotish *Army: She further ſaith, that the Rebels did drown in a bog* 17 *men, women and children at one time within the ſaid parish; and she is verily perſwaded that the Rebels at ſeveral times and places within the County of* Armagh, *drowned above* 4000 *Proteſtants, enforcing the ſons and daughters of thoſe very aged people, who were not able to go themſelves, to take them out of their beds and houſes and to carry them to drowning, eſpecially in the River of* Toll, *in the Parish of* Loghgall. Jurat. Novemb. 10. 1643.

[35] John Rutledge *depoſeth, That ſuch were the barbarous and inhumane cruelties of the Rebels, that ſometimes they enforced the wife to kill the husband, the ſon to kill the father, and the daughter to kill the mother, and then they would hang or put to death the laſt bloud-ſhedder. He further ſaith, That of his knowledge the Rebels in the Town of* Slego, *forced one* Lewes *the younger, to kill his father, and then hanged the ſon; and in* Mogne, *in the County of* Mayo, *the Rebels forced one* Simon Lepers *wife to kill her husband, and then cauſed her ſon to kill her, and then they hanged the ſon.*

[36] *This depoſed in Maſter* Goldſmiths *Examination, which is ſet forth at large in the pages following.*

[37] Ann Read *the relict of* Helchiah Read, *of the County of* Letrim, *depoſeth, That she being ſtripped out of all she had, ſome of her children dyed of want and famine, and that one of her ſons called* Stephen Read, *being about ſix years of age, was about the* 10 *of* February, 1641. *in the houſe of* James Gray, *of the County of* Cavan, *and going forth to play, there then gathered about him ſix* Irish *children of that Town, who ſuddenly fell upon him, and in ſuch manner, that ſome with ſticks and ſome with ſtones put out his eyes and bruiſed his body extreamly, ſo that he by means of thoſe children (which were none of them as she is perſwaded above eight years of age) not long after died, and had been killed outright in the place, had not an* English *woman come thither, who took up the dying child from them, ſaying, she wondred they could find in their hearts ſo to deal with a poor child; but they anſwered, they would do as much for her if they were able.* Jurat. July 12. 1642.

ſick-beds to the place of execution, [34] children enforced to carry their aged parents to the places deſigned for their ſlaughter; [35] nay, ſome children compelled moſt unnaturally to be the executioners of their own Parents, wives to help to hang their husbands, [36] mothers to caſt their own children into the water; and yet after theſe enforced acts, which no doubt were performed out of hopes and aſſurance to have their own lives ſaved, alwayes murdred. And ſuch was the malice and moſt deteſtable hatred born to the *English* by the *Irish*, as they taught their [37] children to kill *English* children, and

the

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

the [38] *Irish* women did naturally expreſs as much cruelty as the chiefeſt Rebels among them.

If theſe be not ſufficient, let us over-look the particular ends of ſome particular perſons, and we ſhall yet in them behold more horrid cruelties then theſe before mentioned. What [39] ſhall we ſay to a child boyled to death in a cauldron, a [40] woman hanged on a tree, and in the hair of her head her own daughter hanged up with her; a woman [41] miſerably rent and torn to pieces, [42] ſome ta-

[38] Dennis Kelly, *of the County of* Meath, *depoſeth, That* Garret Tallon *of* Cruiſetown *in the ſaid County, Gent. (as it is commonly reported) hired two men to kill* Ann Hagely, *wife to* Edw. Tallon *his Son a Papiſt, and at that time abſent from home; and the ſaid two men did in moſt bloudy manner, with skeins, kill the ſaid* Ann Hagely *and her daughter, and her daughters two children, becauſe they would not conſent to go to Maſs, and after they would not permit them to be buried in a Church or Church-yard, but they four were buried in a ditch.* Jurat. Aug. 23. 1643.

John Griſſel *of the* Queens County, *depoſeth, That the women and children in thoſe parts, were as cruel and forward as the men Rebels, the children, though young, being very bold in their robberies, bidding this Deponent and the reſt of the* English *be gon, or elſe they ſhould be hanged.*

Elizabeth Baskervile *depoſeth, That ſhe heard the wife of* Florence Fitz Patrick *find much fault with her husbands ſouldiers, becauſe they did not bring along with them the greaſe of Miſtreſs* Nicholſon, *whom they had ſlain, for her to make candles withall.* Jurat. April 26. 1643.

Martha Culm *depoſeth, That ſhe heard ſome of the* Irish *themſelves deteſt the cruelty of the women who followed their Camp, and put them on in cruelty, ſaying, ſpare neither man, woman, nor child.* Jurat.

[39] *This particular depoſed by* Margaret Parkin, *as alſo by* Elizabeth Burſel, *who ſaith, That the child was of twelve years of age, being the child of* Thomas Straton *of* Newtown. Jurat. Jan. 19. 1641.

[40] *The wife of* Jonathan Linn *and his daughter were ſeized upon by the Rebels near the Town of* Caterlagh, *carried by them into a little wood, called* Stapletown wood, *and there the mother was hanged, and the daughter hanged in the hair of her mothers head, as is depoſed by* James Shaw, *Vicar of old* Laughſin. Jan. 8. 1643.

[41] Adam Clover *depoſeth, That he ſaw upon the high way a woman left by the Rebels, ſtripped to her ſmock, ſet upon by three women and ſome children, being* Irish, *who miſerably rent and tore the ſaid poor* English *woman, and ſtripped her of her ſmock in a bitter froſt and ſnow, ſo that ſhe fell in labour in their hands, and both ſhe and her child died there.* Jurat. Jan. 4. 1641.

[42] *This cruelty was uſed to ſome* English *in the Province of* Conaught, *as was teſtified by the Lords Juſtices and Council, as doth appear by their Letters.*

Tho. Fleetwood *Curate of* Kilbeggan, *in the County of* Weſt-meath, *depoſeth, that the* L. *Preſident of* Conaught, *cauſed an* English *woman who could ſpeak* Irish, *to go*

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

toward Dublin *with a letter, but she was taken within five miles of the Town of* Athlone, *brought back and ſtoned to death by the women of the Town, dwelling on the hither ſide of the bridge.* Jurat.

[43] James *of* Hackets Town *in the County of* Caterlagh *depoſeth, That an* Irish *Gentlewoman told him and others, that ſhe turned an* English *woman away who was her ſervant, and had a child, and that before the poor woman and child were gone half a mile, divers* Irish *women ſlew them with ſtones.* Jurat. April 21. 1643.

[44] John Clerk *of* Knockback *Gent. depoſeth, That he heard credibly from Maſter* Lightboun, *Miniſter of the* Naas, *that the Rebels ſhot a parish Clerk near* Kildare, *through both his thighes, and afterward digged a deep hole in the ground, wherein they ſet him upright on his feet, and filled up the hole in the earth, leaving out onely his head, in which ſtate and poſture they left the poor wounded man, till he pined, languiſhed, and ſo died.* Jurat. Octob. 24. 1643.

[45] Katharine, *the relick of* William Coke, *of the County of* Armagh, *depoſeth, That many of her neighbours who had been priſoners among the Rebels, ſaid and affirmed, that divers of the Rebels would confeſs, brag, and boaſt, how they took an* English Proteſtant, *one* Robert Wilkinſon *at* Kilmore, *and held his feet in the fire until they burned him to death: And the ſame* Robert Wilkinſons *own Son was preſent, and a priſoner when that cruelty was exerciſed on his Father.* Jurat. February 24. 1643.

ken by the Rebels, their eyes plucked out, their hands cut off, and ſo turned out to wander up and down; [43] others ſtoned to death; [44] a man wounded and ſet upright in a hole digged in the earth, and ſo covered up to the very chin, there left in that miſerable manner to perish: a [45] mans feet held in the fire till he was burnt to death, his wife hanged at his door: [46] a Miniſter ſtripped ſtark naked, and ſo driven like a beaſt thorough the Town of *Cashell,* the Rebels following and pricking him forward with darts and rapiers: [47] a company of men, women and children put into a houſe, and as they were burning, ſome children that made an eſcape out of the flames were taken by ſome of the Rebels who ſtood by, cut them in pieces with ſithes, and ſo caſt them into the fire again.

[46] *At* Cashel *in* Munſter, *beſide many Miniſters which they there hanged after a moſt barbarous manner, they ſtript one naked and drove him through the Town, pricking him forwards with Darts and Rapiers, and ſo purſuing him till he fell down dead.* Jurat. ut ſupra.

[47] Chriſtian Stanhaw, *the relict of* Hen. Stanhaw, *late of the County of* Armagh *Eſq, depoſeth, That a woman that formerly lived near* Laugale, *abſolutely informed this Deponent, that the Rebels enforced a great number of Proteſtants, men, women and children, into a houſe which they ſet on fire purpoſely to burn them, as they did, and ſtill as any of them offered to come out, to ſhun the fire, the wicked Rebels with ſithes, which they had in their hands, cut them in pieces, and caſt them into the fire and burned them with the reſt.* Jurat. July. 23. 1642.

Neither

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Neither did these horrible tortures which they put these poor innocent Christians unto aslack their fury, their malice towards them did not determine with their breath. But after so many several bloudy ways and cruel inventions wherewith they rent their souls from their wretched bodies, even to their [48] dead carkasses, in some places, they denied all manner of burial; some [49] they cast into ditches, others [50] they left to be devoured by dogs & swine, others by Fowls and ravenous birds; nay [51] several which had been formerly buried, they digged up and left them to putrify above ground.

[48] Adam Clover *of the County of* Cavan *deposeth, That he observed thirty persons to be most barbarously murdered, and about* 150 *more cruelly wounded, so that traces of blood issuing from them, lay upon the high way for twelve miles together, and many very young children were left and perished by the way, to the number of sixty, or thereabouts; because the cruelties of the Rebels were such, that their parents and friends could not carry them further. And further saith, that some of the Rebels vowed, that if any digged graves wherein to bury the dead children, they should be buried therein themselves: so the poor people left most of them unburied, exposed to ravenous beasts and fowls.* Jurat. Jan. 4. 1641.

[49] Edward Saltinstale *deposeth, That the Rebels killed* William Loverden *when he was naked, his wife and children looking on, and cutting off his head held it up to his wife and children, and his sorrowful wife taking his corps and burying of it in a Garden,* Patrick O Dally *a Rebel, took it up and threw it into a ditch.* Jurat. ut supra.

[50] Thomas Green *and* Elizabeth *his wife depose, That the Rebels at several times murdred, killed and destroyed the most part of the Protestants in the Parish of* Dumcres, *being about* 300 *and indeed most of the Protestants in alt the County thereabouts did they kill and destroy by drowning, hanging, burning, the sword, starving, and other deaths, exposing their slaughtred bodies to be devoured by dogs, swine, and other ravenous creatures: And this Deponent* Elizabeth, *saw the dogs feed upon those dead carcasses.* Jurat. Nov. 10. 1643.

[51] Richard Bourk *Batchelour of Divinity deposeth, That he was informed, that Master* Lodge, *Arch-deacon of* Killalow, *being buried about six years since, and divers other Ministers bones were digged out of their graves as patrons of herecy, by direction of the titular Bishop of* Killalow, *and* Robert Jones *a Minister was not admitted Christian burial, by direction of some Popish priest.* Jurat. July 12. 1643.

David Buck *deposeth, That in the parish of* Munrath, *in the* Queens County, *the Rebels digged up a number of* English *mens graves, and left the corps above ground to be abused by dogs, hogs, or any other ravenous creatures.*

And these truly are but some of those ways, among many others which with most exquisite pains & cruel tortures, were used by these merciless [52] Rebels to let

[52] Arthur Agmoughty *deposeth, That during the siege of* Castle Forbez, *the Rebels killed poor children that went out to eat weeds or grass; and that a poor woman whose husband was taken by the Rebels, went to them with two children at her feet & one at her breast, hoping to beg her husbands life, but they slew her*

in

Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

and her ſucking child, broke the neck of another of her children, and the third hardly eſcaped. Jurat. Sept. 23. 1643.

[53] *Maſter* Creighton *depoſeth in his Examination, That ſometimes the chief of the* Irish *would make heavy moan for the evils they perceived were coming on their Country and Kindred, and ſaid, they ſaw utter deſtruction at hand for that they had covered ſo great a bitterneſs ſo long in their hearts againſt the* English, *and now ſo ſuddenly broken out againſt them, that had brought them up, kept them in their houſes like children, and had made no difference between them, their* English *friends & kindred, by all which the* English *had ſo well deſerved of them, and they had requited them ſo evil, that the* English *would never truſt them hereafter; and now it remaineth, that either they muſt deſtroy the* English, *or the* English *them.* Jurat. ut ſupra.

in death among an innocent, unprovoking, unreſiſting people, that had always lived peaceably with them, [53] adminiſtring all manner of helps and comforts to thoſe who were in diſtreſs, that made no difference betwixt them and thoſe of their own Nation, but ever cherished them as friends, and loving neighbours, without giving any cauſe of unkindneſs or diſtaſt unto them. It is not poſſible to re-collect or expreſs the wickedneſs of their miſchievous inventions, or horrour of their bloudy executions, actuated with all kind of circumſtances that might aggravate the height of their cruelty towards them. Alaſs, who can comprehend the fears, terrours, anguish, bitterneſs and perplexity of their ſouls, the deſpairing paſſions and conſternations of their mind! What ſtrange amazed thoughts muſt it needs raiſe in their ſad hearts to find themſelves ſo ſuddainly ſurprized without remedy, and inextricably wrapt up in all kind of outward miſeries which could poſſibly by man be inflicted upon any humane Creatures! What ſighs, groans, trembling, aſtonishment! What ſchriches, crys and bitter lamentation of wife and children, friends and ſervants, howling and weeping about them, all finding themſelves without any manner of hope or deliverance from their preſent miſery and pain! How inexorable were their barbarous tormentors that compaſſed them on every ſide without all bowels of compaſſion, any ſenſe of their ſufferings, or the lea commiſeration and pity, the common comforters of men in miſery.

[54] Francis Barbour *of* Dublin *Gent. depoſeth, That at the beginning of the Rebellion, he heard ſeveral of the Rebels publickly ſay, That now the day was their own, and that they had been ſlaves to the* English *a long time, but that now they would be revenged to the full, and would not leave before Chriſtmas-day, an* English *Proteſtant rogue living, with other like bitter words.* Jurat. Jan. 5. 1643.

[54] Jane *the relict of* Gabriel Conſtable *depoſeth, That the Rebels having half killed one* Ellen Millington, *and then put her into a dry hole made for a Well, and made her faſt in with ſtones, whereof ſhe languished and died,*

It was no ſmall addition to their ſorrows, to hear [54] the baſe reviling ſpeeches uſed againſt their country & coun-

Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

where the *English* Inhabitants being by the *Irish* driven out of their habitations, had for their present safeguard put themselves into Houses or Castles of some strength; they there enduring much want and misery, made shift though not without great difficulty by several Messages and Letters to make known their condition to the State, as also that they were resolved as many of them did, to suffer the utmost extremities out of hope of relief, and a confident expectation of succours from them.

But Alas all was in vain, they were able to afford them no other comfort than what their pitiful commiseration of their sorrowful condition would administer; they were themselves reduced so low, as with the greatest power they could raise, they durst not adventure to send any ways five miles out of the City, their supplies out of *England* were not arrived, they had neither place nor means to raise men, but only within the virge of the City, and such as they ordinarily took up there, were either *Irish*, whereof many ran presently away with their Arms to the *Rebels*, or poor stripped *English* and Inhabitants of this City who were raw men, and though they afterwards being well exercised and trained to the use of their Arms, proved very good Souldiers; yet for the present they were very unfit for service: As appeared in that little expedition Colonel *Craford* made out with his men to *Finglas*, a little Town two miles distant from the City at the same time, when Sir *Charles Coot* marched forth to beat *Luke Netterville* with his undisciplined Regiment out of his quarters at *Santry*, who having timely notice of his coming saved him the labour, for he presently upon the rumour thereof, dislodged and fled in so much haste, as he left some of his best equipage and all his provisions behind him: But that Party of *Rebels* Colonel *Craford* found at *Finglas*, having placed themselves with good advantage behind great ditches, stood better to their work, and carried themselves so stoutly, as our new raised men began to shrink, and had not the Colonel and some other of his Officers behaved themselves very well that day, their men had made a most dangerous and shameful retreat. This was the greatest expedition the Forces in *Dublin* were able to undertake at that time, which no man will wonder at, if he doth consider as it hath been related, how the Town was in a manner surrounded on every side by several Parties of the *Rebels* gathered together; all commerce was interrupted, all provisions brought out of the Country for the supply of it intercepted, as also, that all the chief of the *English* Inhabitants had transported themselves, their goods, and their Families into *England*, many of the Papists had upon other reasons retired themselves, and what belonged unto them into the Country, and there taken up their habitations within the *Rebels* quarters; no manner of intercourse with any persons whatsoever that made their abode without the distance of two miles from any

Some Forces sent out to encounter the *Rebels*, who lodged within three miles of *Dublin*.

Dublin surrounded on every side by the *Rebels*.

Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Digitized by
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

THE Irish Rebellion:

OR, AN

HISTORY

Of the Beginnings and first Progress of the General Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of IRELAND, upon the three & twentieth day of *October*, in the Year 1641.

TOGETHER

With the Barbarous Cruelties and Bloody Massacres which ensued thereupon.

By Sr. JOHN TEMPLE Kt.
Master of the *Rolles*, and one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Council within the Kingdom of IRELAND.

LONDON,
Printed by R. *White* for SAMUEL GELLIBRAND, at the Brasen Serpent in *Pauls Church-yard*, 1679.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

THE Irish Rebellion:

OR, AN

HISTORY

Of the Beginnings and first Progress of the General Rebellion raised within the Kingdom of IRELAND, upon the three & twentieth day of *October*, in the Year 1641.

TOGETHER

With the Barbarous Cruelties and Bloody Massacres which ensued thereupon.

By Sr. JOHN TEMPLE Kt.
Master of the *Rolles*, and one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Council within the Kingdom of IRELAND.

LONDON,
Printed by R. *White* for SAMUEL GELLIBRAND, at the Brasen Serpent in *Pauls Church-yard*, 1679.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME