



# **1798 REBELLION CASUALTY DATABASE**

## **The Transcriptions & Associated Notes for CARTON 1 - THE REBELLION PAPERS**

**620/1**

The Chief Secretary's Office Collection, National Archives of Ireland

Transcribed by Colum Ó Ruairc

620/1/1/1

**Warrant for the arrest of Samuel Neilson<sup>i</sup> (Belfast)**

*Ireland in wit – By the Hon'ble Robert Boyd one of the Justices of his majesties Court of Kings Bench in Ireland.*

*Whereas I have received Information upon Oath before me that Samuel Neilson of Belfast in the County of Antrim stands charged with High Treason.*

*These are therefore in his Majesties name strictly charging and Commanding you and every of you to apprehend the body of the said Samuel Neilson wherever he shall be found in our said Kingdom of Ireland, and to search for and seize the papers of the said Samuel Neilson and him so apprehended forthwith to bring before me or any other the Justices of the said Court of Kings Bench to be dealt with according to Law and for your every of your so doing this shall be to you and each and every of you a Sufficient Warrant and authority*

*Sealed and Dated the 14<sup>th</sup> day of September 1796*

*Robert Boyd*

*To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the  
Peace, Coroners, Seneschals and Constables  
And their assistants in and throughout  
The Kingdom of Ireland*

**[Note recorded underneath]:** *And to lodge them in any of His Majestys Gaols in this Kingdom until they be...(nothing else written).*

620/1/1/2

**Warrant for the arrest of Thomas Walsh (Dungannon, Co. Tyrone)**

*By the Right Hon'ble Thomas Pelham, Chief Secretary to His Excellency John Jeffreys, Earl Camden<sup>ii</sup>, Lord Lieutenant General & General Governor of Ireland.*

*Whereas I have received Information that Thomas Walsh of Dungannon in the County of Tyrone Stands Charged with High Treason.*

*These and therefore in His Majestys Name to Charge and Command you to receive, Detain and keep in your Custody the Body of the said Thomas Walsh until he shall be Discharged by due Cause of Law and for so Doing this shall be a Sufficient Warrant and Authority. Sealed & Dated this 12<sup>th</sup> Decr 1798*

*Pelham<sup>iii</sup>*

*To The Gaoler of his Majestys  
Gaol of Newgate in the County  
Of the City of Dublin or to the  
Constable of Dublin Castle*

620/1/2/1

**A letter from Robert & William Simms <sup>iv</sup>to Thomas Pelham, seeking state allowance, 25 February 1797**

Newgate, 25<sup>th</sup> Febr'y 1797

Sir,

*We beg leave to inform you that we have been confined here for three weeks past, under a warrant from the L[or]d Lieutenant & Privy Council on a charge of treasonable practices which we were given to understand was on account of a publication said to have appeared in a Newspaper called the Northern Star, publicised in Belfast, of which we were part Proprietors, conceiving that the charge with which we were charged wasailable; we applied by letter to Mr. Cook to know if we would be liberated on our producing satisfactory bail, for our appearance, to which we were not favoured with an answer and as we are now cut off from our families & business & can be considered in no other light than State Prisoners. We beg leave to request you will be pleased to give orders for our being paid the usual allowance that other State Prisoners have rec'd, we are with due respect.*

Your Obed Serv'ts  
Robert Simms  
Wm Simms

Right Hon'ble Thos Pelham

620/1/2/2

**A letter from Sarah McDonnell, Lurgan Street, regarding the imprisonment of Charles Teeling<sup>v</sup>, 3 May 1797**

Lurgan Street, 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1797

Sir,

*It is not for me to investigate the cause you assign for refusing me access to the apartment of Mr. Teeling, a state prisoner in Kilmainham Gaol, but conscious that I bore no part in, or ever was witness to any improper transactions thus confess I think it hard I shou'd be prevented the continuance of that maternal attention I have ever shown him since first you were kind enough to give me the powers of doing so. My visit to him to him was in a morning, strictly adhearing [sic] in that to your order, I generally went once a week attended only by my own servant and conceived with him from one to two hours as suited my convenience: acquainted with his whole family, and united in bonds of friendship with most of them. I cou'd and did bring him such accounts of their health and their circumstances of domestick [sic] nature, as I conceived gratifying, and transmitted to them the same of him such, and such only were the subjects on which we conversed.*

*I am no dabler [sic] in politicks [sic], tho' I hear much of them, and pretend not to judge who is right or who is wrong, comenting myself in a firm attachment to my King, and the constitution as now established, in whose service, a Husband I shall ever Lament, exposed his life for ten years. Sir, may I not claim some indulgence [sic] on his account; when I can with truth say government will run no risk in granting it. Perhaps I am sedious, but I am an old Woman, and as such hope to be forgiven, and to have my request comply'd [sic] with, in obtaining the order sued for in my last, and here renewed, when I have the honor to subscribe myself*

With due respect  
Sarah MacDonnell

Lurgan Street 10<sup>th</sup> August 1797

Sir,

*Too long have I defer'd returning thanks for the pleasure your renewed permission to visit Mr. Charles H. Teeling in Kilmainham jail has afforded me, which I here offer with much gratitude, sensible of its being a peculiar indulgence. In addition to that favour permit me Sir to implore another and think me not presuming: it is the cause of a tender Parent. I would plead, to which I am encouraged by the humanity of your character, and personal experience of kindness in a case not very unsimilar.*

*Mrs Teeling the Mother of the secluded youth may I suppose be number'd amongst the most exalted of her Sex for every virtue, parental affection not the least; prompted by that she has anxiously desired to see a Son, now near eleven months inclosed in a prison, which her family thro' apprehension that such meeting, in such place, wou'd be too much for her exquisite feelings, together with the encouraging hope of his being in this restored to her Maternal arms, surpris'd, but never extinguished: that hope so long defer'd, has nearly conquer'd a delicate constitution and increased her wishes; for the compilation of which, I take the liberty here to address you. She is a friend in whose every concern my heart is interested, to describe the pleasure it wou'd give to be the means of contributing so highly to her gratification, as the sight of that youth wou'd be, is not in the power of words, any more than I cou'd express the gratefull [sic] sensibility with which I shou'd receive your mandate for conducting her to his arms, who equally pants for the blessing. He is not, not has not been in Dublin since he was brought a prisoner to it; my House, that at all times wou'd be open to receive her. It rests with you Sir whether I shall now invite her to or not. The answer to present petition determines the point, and I trust it will not be unfavourable to the wishes of her, who with gratefull thanks for particular indulgence at Kilmainham, to herself, has the honor to subscribe*

With unfeign'd respect  
Sarah MacDonnell

[Second Page]

(Copy)

Dublin 12<sup>th</sup> August 1797

Madam,

*I have re'd the Honor of your Letter. I understand Mr Teelings Trial will come on at the ensuing assizes – but if Mrs Teeling should come to Town I shall Endeavour to procure Leave that She may see her son.*

*I have &c.  
E. Cooke*

620/1/2/3

**A letter from Thomas Pelham to Lord [Camden] detailing the arrest of William Hall of Galloping Green, 10 June 1797**

*Private*

June 10 '97

*My Lord,*

*Having rec'd an acc't by a private hand that a Man of the Name of Wm Hall who resided on Galloping Green and is worth 7 or 800 £ was arrested last Monday by a Party of the Mil'y [Military] carried to Loughlinstown Camp [Co. Dublin] where he was detained untill Monday and then sent on board a tender. I shall be glad to know whether you have rec'd any report from the Gen'l or Offr Comd'g upon the Subject.*

*I am &c*

*T. Pelham*

620/1/2/4

**A letter from Henry Haslett<sup>vi</sup> to Thomas Pelham stressing his prolonged incarceration in Kilmainham Gaol, 27 June 1797**

*Kilmainham Prison 27 June 1797*

*Sir,*

*I had the Honor of addressing a Letter to you on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December last on the subject of my Imprisonment to which you were pleased to reply that whenever the Time of my Trial should be fixed, proper notice would be given me to prepare for the same – May it now be permitted me to observe that upwards of six months have since elapsed in anxious yet fruitless appreciation of an event at once calculated to restore me to Liberty, and remove that prejudice and suspicion under the influence of which I have, and still am suffering in Imprisonment. An assize and a Special Commission for the County of Antrim (the place of my residence) and four Law Terms in the Courts here have passed over since my arrest, without Bill of Indictment or other Information being exhibited against me. And is it unfair Sir to presume from these Facts that Government have been deceived as to the Motives which occasioned my arrest. That there does not exist any real charge against me, and that suspicion alone remains the cause of my confinement. I have now been Shut up in prison nearly Ten Months. My health has been impaired, whilst my private affairs which at the time of my arrest were prosperous and widely extended, have suffered injuries almost irreparable by my absence – Under the impression of these feelings and with the Hope of being permitted to resume the pursuit of industrys [sic], I have again Signed a Petition to be presented to His Excelency [sic], the Lord Lieutenant, praying to be admitted to Bail which I am ready to offer to any amount, that may be deemed requisite, yet even from this measure, I cannot hope for Success, unless the prayer of my Petition should be so fortunate as to meet with a favourable reception from you – In taking the liberty of troubling a person of your High Rank on the private affairs*

of an unknown individual, I hope I have not presumed to [non-transcribable] on your acknowledged Character for Benevolence and Humanity, and [non-transcribable] of justice which has marked your Public conduct in this country.

I have the Honor, to be with respect,  
Sir, your most obedient Servant  
Henry Haslett

To the Right Hon'ble Thomas Pelham

620/1/2/5

**A Memorial from William Hall, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, Builder & Mason,  
informing the authorities that he is willing to give bail and prays for liberation, 27  
June 1797**

To the Right Hon'ble Thomas Pelham

*The Humble petition of William Hall in the County of Dublin, Builder and Mason*

*Sheweth – That pet'r [petitioner] was on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of May last arrested on the road leading from his own house to Loughlinstown Camp<sup>vii</sup> by the Direction of General Needham<sup>viii</sup> and brought to the Camp where he was kept a prisoner for the Space of two nights and one day from whence he was brought to Dublin and immediately went on board a Tender in the River where he Remained for the Space of fourteen days.*

*That pet'r on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant was remanded and brought before Alderman Alexander before whom Examinations having been Sworn on the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant the said Magistrate being applied to and offered unexceptional bail refused to take the Security offered unless authorised to do so.*

*That if pet'r shall be longer confined both pet'r and his family will Sustain almost irreparable injury by his being prevented from fallowing his Trade from which he has Supported himself and his family for many years last past.*

*That pet'r has always Conducted himself as a good and Loyal Subject and has by his honest Industry acquired a property in this Country to the Value of £3000, and upwards Exclusive of the dayly [sic] profits of his Trade as a Bricklayer*

*That pet'r is known to Several Gentlemen of property and Respectability in and about the neighbourhood of Blackrock and from whom he could if Required procure Certificates of his good Conduct and Character and who are willing to grant such when Called upon.*

*That pet'r is anxious for a Tryal in order to prove his innocence of the Crimes laid to his Charge and that pet'r is ready and willing to give bail to any amount as shall be deemed Reasonable for his appearing to abide a Tryal whenever he shall be required so to do*

*Your pet'r therefore humbly prays that he may be discharged from his present imprisonment and is ready and willing to give Sufficient Bail to appear at anytime and place to abide any Tryal or Examinations into his Conduct that shall be deemed necessary.*

620/1/2/6

**A letter from Arthur O'Connor<sup>ix</sup> to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Camden,  
requesting that he be bailed or brought to trial, 10 July 1797**

July 10<sup>th</sup> 1797

My Lord,

*It is now more than five months since I have been imprisoned on a charge of High treason, during which period, I have never omitted any opportunity of demanding a trial, verbally through the Constable of the Castle, which was the only means in my power but now that I am at length furnished with pen ink & paper, I repeat my demand & should a tryal be longer withheld the having suffered during this period a solitary exclusion from every species of intercourse with the world & every injoyment [sic] which makes life worth [un-transcribable], the rack & injury of my fortune, the loss of my health & the ruin of my Constitution from a total deprivation of air & exercise, entitle me to my Liberty on giving bail for my appearance to answer the Charge when Government may think fit to bring it to tryal & had I an option or could I imagine that my desire could have any wright [sic]. I would assign my reasons why I should prefer the former before the latter – I am aware that this letter may not be read by your Lordship, but that it may be handed to what are called the Law Servants of the Crown when it is considered that these men are warmly engaged & deeply interested in the political contentions, which, at present agitate the public mind, when it is considered that as men & as having the passions of men, they will set up their own opinions as the standard of political rectitude, can I expect that they will dismiss their political interests & opinions & call in only their legal knowledge. Can I expect that they will report on my legal & not, what seems to them, my political delinquency. Supposing them to be fully convinced that I am the Author of the publication with which I am charged, can I expect that these men will coolly consider the nature of the legal evidence, with which they are furnished on the laws by which an impartial, unbiased jury would be led to give in their verdict, but may I not rather surmise that they will ransack every old & obsolete Statute to justify what may gratify their animosity against opinions the reverse of their own. Nay, my Lord, I will go further. I will suppose these men, satisfied that it was [their] intention to have written something more than what they are convinced I have written already, may I not conclude that they will take into their consideration, not only what they suppose I have written, but what they suppose it was my intention to write, which, still judging by their own notions of political rectitude, they may conclude would be also criminal. Thus, my Lord, unheard without the power of challenging my jury & win without a jury at all, I am condemned by judges, the most heated & interested partisans against the opinions I am supposed to have maintained, to a farther endurance of the most [non-transcribable] punishment, attended with more than ordinary horror, I say my Lord, with more than ordinary horror, for your Lordship cannot but be informed of the attempt, which I am convinced, has been made to assassinate me. I do not wish to look on the dark side of human nature but facts will force themselves irresistibly on the mind. I cannot but know that this prison contains no other person than the gaoler & myself. I cannot forget the deliberate manner in which the Hylanders [Highlanders] took off their bonnets, unscrewed their bayonets & took their aim. I cannot dismiss from my thoughts, that those deliberate acts were committed without challenging, nor can I obliterate from my memory that when the Hylanders were asked why they did not challenge before they fired, that they justified themselves by saying “they had orders to fire without any challenge whatsoever” taking it in the least unfavourable point of view, if such a transaction can admit of a choice. I will suppose that the shots were not fired at me who was sitting in the window but that they were fired at the gaoler who was above me. Can I ballance [sic] between whether the orders were given with the design of despatching me or*

*the gaoler. Nor does these acts having been perpetuated in full daylight, nor does the situation in which the gaoler was in at the instant afford either poliction [sic] or extenuation; supposing that this attempt has not been made from any remissness in your Lordships Government nor in those whose duty it was to...guarded against it. How can I divest my mind from thinking that there are men in office lurking about this prison, who...conceived the design of despatching me, how can I shake off the idea that assassination will not make its appearance perhaps more successfully in some other shape & yet as inevitably as these circumstances lead the mind, however unwilling, to this conclusion, it is not the only one nor the most horrid. It is now near two months since I heard the officer of the guard charge the Sentinel posted in the street "to stick with his bayonet anyone that looked up at the window of the prison"; deb..d of every means of remonstrating against such murderous orders, deprived of every means of warning my friends of the danger they were in gratifying a Curiosity so natural & innocent. I will leave it to your Lordships feelings to judge of the agony I must have endured. Death my Lord is a debt due from humanity which every man should be ready to pay but altho' I trust I shall not be found backward in discharging it, whenever it shall be called for, I cannot but confess it is irksome to me to live in the constant apprehension of assassination, superadded to the gloom of a solitary dungeon & that it is horror to me to live under the constant apprehension of being the innocent cause of the assassination of my friends. If it has not been predetermined that I shall have no justice allowed me, these considerations entitle me to be either tried or bailed, but if I am marked out as a Victim for destruction these considerations must operate as additional reasons for continuing my imprisonment with, if possible, more security than ever. I shall but observe that I should my demand be accused, it will not be in the power of a Jury hereafter so free me from punishment. They may establish my innocence but the most cruel punishment will have proceeded any tryal & in spite of the Sentence or acquittal must pursue me to my grave. They may release me from this prison, but it will be to send me to another. They may release me from the prison of the Government, but it will be to send me to the prison of sickness & after dragging a painfull [sic] existence, when my health & Constitution have been irretrievably ruined, the jury that acquits me, releases me not to live but to die. There are many circumstances with which these transactions have been attended that have come within my observation which add to the horror of those I have related, but I have done, these transactions concern your Lordship even more than they concern me. I have said enough of the conduct which has been observed towards a man imprisoned under your Lordships warrant*

*A O Connor*

*To His Excellency, John, Earl of Camden  
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*



620/1/2/7

**A letter from George Stewart<sup>x</sup>, Merrion Street, Dublin, to the Secretary Cooke<sup>xi</sup>,  
seeking compensation for attendance on State Prisoners, 17 July 1797**

Merrion Street,

July 17<sup>th</sup> 1797

Sir,

*Having had very considerable trouble by attendances by ... of Government and Persons in the Castle, Newgate and other parts of the Town, I beg leave to apply to you for such compensation as you may concern me entitled to, and that you may be better able to judge what sum that may be. I take the liberty of enclosing the names of such Persons as I have attended and the length of time of my attendance on each.*

*I have the Honor to be,*

*Sir,*

*Your most obd't*

*Humble Servant*

*Geo. Stewart*

Mr. Secretary Cooke

**[Second Page]**

Newgate

**Osborne** – three Visits

**[Thomas] Richardson** – every request attended for nearly a Month

Castle

**Kilpatrick?** – attendance for a fortnight

**Newell** – ditto for about 7 weeks

**Hayes** – ditto

**Lowry** – for above three months

**O'Connor** – ditto for about three Weeks

In Town

**Gray** – ditto for himself, his wife & children for a very considerable time

**Mitchell** – For himself & children. The same.

*There were other attendances which I can't recollect.*

620/1/2/8

**A letter from William Elliott<sup>xii</sup>, Dublin Castle, to Arthur O'Connor, allowing that he may receive visits and arrangements about bail. Enclosed is authorisation to Keeper of Tower, 29 July 1797**

Dublin Castle,  
29<sup>th</sup> July 1797

Copy  
Encl'd

Sir,

*I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to...you that any of your friends, whom you as wish to see, will have free admission to you. I am also to inform you that it is necessary that the Bail you may offer should be taken before any of the Judges of the Kings' Bench.*

*I have the honor to be  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant  
William Elliott*

Arthur O'Connor Esqr

[Second Page]

Dublin Castle,  
29<sup>th</sup> July 1797

Copy

Sir,

*I am commanded by the Lord Lieutenant to signify to you his Excellencys Desire that you will admit to Mr. Arthur O'Connor, now in your custody, any persons as he may request to see.*

*I am,  
Sir,  
Your humble servant  
William Elliott*

To Keeper of the Tower.

620/1/2/9

**The Memorial of Robert Weir<sup>xiii</sup>, late keeper of the new gaol at Kilmainham,  
submitting costs for maintenance of State Prisoners, 1797**

*To Edward Cooke Esqr, Secretary of War.*

*The Memorial of Robert Weir late Keeper of the New  
Gaol at Kilmainham*

*Sheweth*

*That in the Months of September and October 1796, Eight Prisoners of State were Committed to your  
Mem'st's [Memorialist] Custody as Keeper of Said Gaol.*

*That your Mem'st Received your Orders to Supply said Prisoners with the best Separate Apartments,  
the best Beds. To provide a Separate Table for each Pris'r and by no means to let any of them Want for  
any Particulars; but to Supply them with every Necessary that they should Respectively Require.*

*That your Mem'st Incurred a very Heavy Expense by Providing Beds and other Furniture for the  
accommodation of said Prisoners.*

*That your Mem'st did in Consequence of such your Orders Supply said Pris'rs Respectively from the  
17<sup>th</sup> day of September 1796 to the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March 1797, being better than a Period of Six Months in  
which time Your Mem'st Saith said Pris'rs Expended a Sum of £1091.4.5l., out of which Sum Your  
Mem'st Received by your Orders from Thomas Kemmis Esqr a sum of £421.10.1l, by which there  
appears a Ballance [sic] due to your Mem'st of a Sum of £369.14.4. The accounts of which Expenditure  
and Receipts are more particularly described and Set forth in the Annexed Writing.*

*That Your Mem'st in Consequence of Supplying said Prisoners as aforesaid has become very much in  
Debt, and Your Mem'st's family thereby much Distressed Inasmuch as Your Mem'st is in Hourly  
Apprehension of being Cast into Prison by Reason of said Debts.*

*May it therefore please you to Consider Your Mem'st's Distressed Case and to Order that your Mem'st  
may be paid the Balance appearing due to your Mem'st*

*And your Mem'st will Pray*

**[Annexed Pages]**

*Edward Cooke Esqr, Secretary of War  
To Robert Weir*

*1796 – Sept 17 – To Supper for three State Pris'rs - £0-5-4  
Malt - £0-1-0  
4 Bottles of Port - £0-13-0*

*18<sup>th</sup>  
To Breakfast for 3 State Pris'rs - £0-3-2*

Dinner for 6 State Pris'rs - £0-13-0  
Malt - £0-2-0  
3 Bottles of Port - £0-9-9  
6 ditto of Claret - £1-2-9  
Tea and Coffee for ditto - £0-5-0  
Supper for ditto - £0-8-0  
Malt - £0-2-0  
Punch - £0-4-0  
Brushing Rooms and making Beds for ditto - £0-2-0

27<sup>th</sup>

To 8 days diet of 6 Pris'rs Commencing the 20<sup>th</sup> Sept  
And ending 27<sup>th</sup> which Rated as above is £3-13  
& 6 Pris'rs P[er] day and is [£0-]12/2 & Man p[er] day - £29-4-0.

To Washing Rooms for ditto during their 8 days and Broken Glass - £0-8-6

Octob'r 8<sup>th</sup>

To 10 days diet of 6 Pris'rs from 28<sup>th</sup> Sept'r to 8 Octob'r  
At [£0-12-2] p[er] Man p[er] Day - £40-3-0

To Washing Rooms for ditto for 11 days and Broken Glass - £0-14-0  
To 4 days fire for 6 Rooms at 10d p[er] day each fire - £1-0-0

9<sup>th</sup>

To 3 Weeks Lodgings for 6 Pris'rs from 17<sup>th</sup> Sept'r  
To 9 October at 16/3 a Week p[er] Man - £14-12-6

To Tea Supper and Punch for Mr. McCracken being  
This day lodged with me as State Pris'r - £0-4-4.

To one days diet for 6 Pris'rs at 12/2 p[er] Man p[er] Day- £3-13-0

To Cleansing & Brushing Rooms - £0-2-0

18<sup>th</sup>

To 9 days diet for 7 Pris'rs from 10<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> October  
At 11/8 p[er] day p[er] Pris'r - £36-15-0.

Total - £135-2-6

**[Second Page]**

Brought Forward - £135-2-6

October 18 - To 7 fires for 9 days at 10d a fire each day - £2-12-6  
To Washing Rooms - £0-11-42

Novr 15<sup>th</sup>

To 4 Weeks diet for 7 Pris'rs from 19<sup>th</sup> Octbr to 15 Novr  
Being p[er] Prisr 12/8 p[er] day - £124-2-8

To 4 Weeks fire for 7 Rooms at 10d a fire p[er] day - £8-3-4  
To 4 Weeks Washing of 7 Rooms a 2d p[er] Room p[er] Week - £2-16-0  
To 47 Candles a 11d - £2-3-1  
To Pris'rs Washing Acct - £4-4-2

22<sup>nd</sup>

To one Weeks diet for 7 Pris'rs from 16 Nov'r to 22<sup>nd</sup>  
Nov'r at 12/8 p[er] Pris'r p[er] Day - £31-4-8

To one Weeks fire for 7 Rooms at 10d a fire each  
Room p[er] day - £2-4-10

20<sup>th</sup>

To 6 Weeks Lodgings of 7 Pris'rs from 10 October to 20<sup>th</sup>  
Novr at 16/3 p[er] Week p[er] Pris'r - £34-2-6

11<sup>th</sup>

To Breakfast for Dan'l Carr a State Pris'r - £0-1-1  
Dinner for ditto - £0-2-2  
Porter - £0-0-6  
Port - £0-3-3  
Supper - £0-1-4  
Porter & Punch - £0-1-6  
Fire and Candles for Mr. Carr - £0-1-3

22<sup>nd</sup>

Mr. Carr being sent to Gaol on 11<sup>th</sup> Novr but not  
Committed untill [sic] 22<sup>nd</sup>, 11 days diet at 9s 10d p[er] day - £5-8-2

To Fire and Candles for ditto 11 days at 1s/3d p[er] - £0-13-9

29<sup>th</sup>

To 1 Weeks diet of 7 Pris'rs from 23<sup>rd</sup> Novr to 29 Novr  
At 12/8 p[er] day p[er] Pris'r - £31-0-8

To fire for 1 week for 7 Rooms at 10d a fire p[er] Room  
P[er] Day - £2-0-10

To Diet of Mr. Carr for 1 week a 9/10 p[er] day - £3-8-10

To Fire and Candles for ditto 1 Week a 1/3 p[er] day - £0-8-9

March 22<sup>nd</sup> [1797]

To 16 Weeks diet of 7 Pris'rs from 30<sup>th</sup> Novr to 22  
March at 12/8 p[er] day p[er] Pris'r - £496-10-8

To fire for 7 Rooms 16 Weeks at 10d p[er] day - £32-13-4

To Diet of Mr. Carr 16 Weeks at 9s.10d p[er] Day - £55-1-4

To fire and Candles for ditto 16 weeks a 1/3 p[er] day - £7-0-0

To 16 Weeks Lodging of 7 Pris'rs at 16/3 p[er] Week  
P[er] Week - £14-4-42  
Washing Account and Candles for 7 Pris'rs - £4-3-0

Total - £1091-4-52

By Cash Received from Mr. Kemmis - £721-10-12

Ballance [sic] due Robt Weir - £369-14-4

**620/1/3/1**

**Warrants for the arrest of John Golding (Carver & Gilder), & James Murphy<sup>xiv</sup>, 15  
April 1797**

*By the Right Honorable Thomas Pelham, Chief Secretary to His Excellency John, Earl Camden, Lord  
Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland*

*Whereas Information has been received upon Oath that John Golding, Carver and Gilder, is engaged in  
traitorous Practices.*

*These are therefore strictly to charge and command you in His Majestys Name, to apprehend the Body  
of the said John Golding and to detain him in safe Custody until he shall be discharged by due Course  
of Law. And for so doing this shall be to all and every of you a sufficient Warrant and Authority. Given  
under my Hand and Seal the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 1797.*

*To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Magistrates,  
Constables, Gaolers and others whom  
It may concern*

*Pelham*

620/1/3/2

**Warrants for the arrest of James Murphy, 15 April 1797**

*By the Right Honorable Thomas Pelham, Chief Secretary to His Excellency John, Earl Camden, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland*

*Whereas Information has been received upon Oath that James Murphy has been concerned in treasonable Practices.*

*These are therefore in His Majestys Name, strictly to charge and command you to apprehend the Body of the said James Murphy and to detain him in safe Custody until he shall be discharged by due Course of Law. And for so doing this shall be to all and every of you a sufficient Warrant and Authority. Given under my Hand and Seal the 15<sup>th</sup> of April, 1797.*

*To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Magistrates,  
Constables, Gaolers and others whom  
It may concern*

*Pelham*

620/1/4/1

**A letter from J.W. [Informer: Leonard McNally<sup>xv</sup>] relaying information about Foley, merchant of Fleet Street, Dublin, who, having returned from visiting James Napper Tandy in Paris, met with McNally, James Tandy, Mr. Connor of Thomas Street and Smith, an apothecary of Sackville Street, 4 January 1797. (The writing is at times hard to transcribe)**

*4 Janu'y '97*

*The person who last came from Paris is named Foley and is brother in law to Mr. Connor, the Merch't of Thomas Street. He has returned from James... in America from whence he went to Paris, from Paris to Hamburgh. There got a Danish passport from Hamburgh to London – from London to Liverpool – from Liverpool to Dublin. He brought James Tandy<sup>xvi</sup> a letter from his father written in very general terms. He did not bring any written confidential whatsoever but a verbal assurance to the friends here from their friends in Paris. That the Directory has not the most distinct idea of peace but were possibly determined on pursuing the war and carrying an invasion into effect. My friend dined in his company yesterday at James Tandy's. There were present James Tandy, Mr. Connor of Thomas Street, Smith the apothecary of Sackville Street, McNally the barrister and Foley –*

*Foley has not the least apprehension for himself and speaks openly of his...been in James...but in extremely cautious as to communication in particular; and except those who are in the confidence of the Irish in Paris. J. Tandy and my friend are the only persons who are acquainted with the facts I have mentioned.*

*You will of course act with the greatest caution as suspicion may...of the most serious nature.*

*My friend is to see Foley tomorrow.*

*The first Maruis? Was Swift – but not the Second*

*A complete canvas? Is now...in every entity to...the real opinions of the real upper classes. I have been informed of the reports on that Subject from Meath which is to this effect all the Common people. The catholics of every definition and several protestants of the middling ranks are for Seperation [sic] – The protestants of the upper class are to a man against it.*

*To present witness of the common people is a general object, and is with great difficulty...as kept down.*

*Doctor McNevin is again in Dublin. If he left the Kingdom it was only for England.*

*There are Arms concealed at the Hill of Lyons – be assured of this.*

*I really spare neither expense nor trouble nor do I avoid danger, as you may have heard*

J.W.

*Young Hygun [non-transcribable] of Ballybegs is gone aside? Fearing a warrant for being an U.I.*

**620/1/4/2**

**A letter from Jos. Nugent, London, to Edward Cooke, relating to (Rev.) Quigly<sup>xvii</sup>, late of Dundalk, with Mr. Mackmahon<sup>xviii</sup> [Arthur MacMahon] of Co. Down, a dissenting clergyman, on way to Paris as delegates of the United Irishmen to assist in the invasion of Ireland. 7 August 1797. (The writing is at times hard to transcribe)**

*London, August y 7<sup>th</sup> 1797*

*Sir,*

*I beg leave to inform you that the Revd. Mr. Quigly Roman Priest late of Dundalk whom I find has fled for Sedition and Treason, all practices is now here with Mr. Mackmahon of the County Down, a Dissenting Clergyman, his colleague is their way to Paris as Delegates from United Irishmen as the term is to propose Easy and effective Plans for the French to invade the land. They are secreted I have found them out and informed Government of them. I find Mr. Mackmahon fled from a warrant of Mr. Price?, and Quigly from a warrant of...of Dundalk....[This document was scanned poorly when microfilmed and is hard to transcribe]...*

*I have the Honor to be,*

*Sir, your most*

*Obt Humble Serot*

*Jos. Nugent*

**620/1/4/3**

**A letter from Jos. Nugent, London, to the Marquis of Hartford relating to the warrants for (Rev.) Quigly, Councillor Turner<sup>xix</sup> of Newry & Mr. Magauley, on their way to Paris as delegates of the United Irishmen to assist in the invasion of Ireland. 12 August 1797.**

*August the 12<sup>th</sup> 1797*

*My Lord,*

*With great humility I beg leave to inform your Lordship that there is now in London Four Persons that fled from the County of Down and Armagh, for Treason and Sedition, whom I find Warrants of*



*Apprehension were issued against them by a Mr. Price of Saintfield and Col. Ogle of Dundalk: their names are Revd Mr. Magawley, Revd Mr. Quigly, Priest, Councillor Turner of Newry, and a Mr. Magawley who served his time to a Doctor Musgrove, now in confinement at Dublin for Treason. These Gentlemen are on their way to Paris by the route of Hamborough [Hamburg]. They have many Plans for the invasion of Ireland in three different places at once. They are here, incog. Large Subscriptions are raised here within these few days to forward them to Paris. Have given their advice to this Society; the Measures to pursue, when they ensure Success.*

*My attachment to my King, and his Government and Love for Ireland, my natural land is the only motive I have to give Your Lordship this information in hope such steps will be taken as to prevent these miscreants from getting to France, and I know their present abode – have the honor of being known to the Rt. Hon'ble S. Hamilton, Dublin Castle; Mr. Secy [Secretary] Cooke, Lord Mornington and many other respectable Characters in that Country, and hear a number of Arms and Pikes are hid near Tanderagee. Any commands your Lordships may be pleased to give in this business, I will speedily and punctually obey.*

*I have the honor &c  
Joseph Nugent*

*No.10 White Horse Street,  
Piccadilly*

*These men will be off in two days*

*Marquis of Hartford*

**620/1/4/4**

**A letter from Jos. Nugent, London, relaying information to Secretary Edward Cooke, 28 September 1797.**

*London, Sept the 28<sup>th</sup> 1797*

*Sir,*

*I beg leave to inform you that Two of the Persons Concerned in the Robing [sic] of Mr. Davis near Crumlin Some Time Back are here incog by the Borrowed Names of Masterson and Bready. The Doctor Ledwidge one of the persons that I had mentioned to you when I had the honor of seeing you at Dublin Castle Died at Dunkircke on his way to Paris the fourth of last November on his way to the Convention with plans for the French to invade Ireland. It was this man and his Colegues [sic] the noted Counselor [sic] Schoode?, and Chalcroft that planned the Botany Bay Business which Shortly after was attempted. He procured a Passport at the Duke of Portlands office aledging [sic] he was a Danish subject belonging to the Island of Saintaheide?, in the West Indies and then going on mercantile Business to Paris that he has left a great Deal of Seditious Writings which I can Come at he was Born at a place called Kilreney [Kilrainy] in the County Kildare two miles from Clonard Bridge and locally connected with Mr. Fitzgerald of Baltinora?, And his Brothers, these nephews of Sir Jno Nugent Bart and the Dardises all now in Confinement for Sedition and Treason and other of the Dardises name William is at Howe in Buckinghamshire, a great Jackobin [sic] and the noted Major Keating they are of the London Corresponding Society. Keating attends all their meetings and speeches in absurded [sic] Treason. There is here a person of the name of Michael Gill...he is a good scholar and the most noted Jackobin [sic] in England attends the meetings of their Societies, writes often on...in Ireland and...this country...and that...thing but a revolution. He was under Lord Carhampton, his father...under his Lordship and a*

*Brother of his he kept up a Regular Correspondance [sic] with Tracy found guilty at the last Trim Assizes. This Conviction has...a Damp and Terror on the...he has with him. A Character from Lord Carhampton lives the greatest Enemy to his Lordships mentioning many atrocities and acts of plunder. As he terms it Committed under the...sanction of his Lordship who on the Contrary to my knowledge has been the Saviour of that Country. This man intends next month to ...Company under the noted Binns...I dare say his Lordship recollects such...and has about him a number...many good and Loyal Subjects here and in Ireland his Brother in...lately Cautioned him from...as latter might fall in his Lordships hands was it...given to perform in...least...life would not be...*

*I have the Honor  
Sir, your most obt Humble Serot  
Joseph Nugent*

**620/1/4/5**

**A letter from Andrew McNevin, Dublin, relaying information to Secretary Edward Cooke, on Glenny, a leading principal in the Union Star & Doyle who keeps the Carlingford Oyster Warehouse on Ushers Quay, though a violent United Irishman, he could potentially give information, 27 November 1797.**

*Dublin, 27<sup>th</sup> Novr. 1797*

*Sir,*

*I have the honor to inclose you an accountable receipt for the £150 you were pleas'd to promise me This day and on my Arrival in Carrickfergus I shall endeavor [sic] to collect an account of Expenses and Disbursement from the year 1795 to this time which I shall take the Liberty to transmit to you.*

*There are a set of young Northern Star...is in this City who are active by command in printing and distributing a paper called the Union Star. The principal of whom is named Glenny and lives in Summerhill. If Mr. Glenny was to be set or watched for ten or twelve days by some knowing confidential Man both the Paper and Press might be discovered.*

*There is one Doyle who keeps the Carlingford Oyster Warehouse, Ushers Quay, a good Subject to be worked upon for Information tho' a violent United Irishman from him a great deal of what is now going on in this City might be known.*

*I have the Honor to be  
Sir,  
Your much oblig'd  
Servant,  
Andw Macnevin*

**620/1/5**

**Three papers found in the possession of Edward Hudson<sup>xx</sup>, 1797.**

*I know of nothing so difficult as to find a suitable appology [sic] for a long silence. Whatever has intervened to prevent my acquitting myself in that particular, I at this time have not recollection to State...I will boldly affirm, that in the [illegible] of your acquaintances there are none who feel a more sincere and I might add grateful attachment for you and worthy brother, Hugh, than Mrs. M and self. I long to know the result of your trip to London, and make no doubt but your cash was well applied in*

gratifying your curiosity and improving your talents, but as it is difficult for a man to give an impartial account of himself, I shall write to E. Hudson confidentially for his opinion of your progress, and what you have been doing since your return. He has given me a splendid acct of your likeness in oils by Chinnery – is it equal to his other performances – and I also wish to know if he gets as will render Dublin agreeable to him. My dear Billy if you still feel a regard for me sit down this moment and write me a friendly and affectionate letter, tell me what ye are all happy – and that I am still remember'd by “the chosen few” – in this place I have met with some [illegible] and very good business – but not much profit, on [illegible] of the smallness of my price -with, I am almost ashamed to tell you has been but two guineas since my arrival – it is the general opinion of my friends here that I should have done as many pictures at three and four guineas, had I been lucky enough to have commenced at that price – but I came here under the impression that the place was chiefly inhabited by Captains of ships and from them alone was to expect employment on this I have been egregiously mistaken or misinformed, for but one of that disposition had came under my pencil. Those I have done are merchants of wealth, and liberal sentiments and from whose friendship I have reason to expect some future advantages. When you write to me with your wanted good-nature I shall be more explicit about my own affairs...me friendly to Ben Dirane and Mother. I hear he gets on rapidly – let me know if John Harden be in Dublin that I may write to him – where is Holmes and what is he at? To him, I have not yet written because I don't know whether he be this settled in Kilkenny or not – should you wish to know what sort of a country this is with respect to picturesque or natural beauty, I can send you a few sketches of such parts as I visited – let me know if you would be gratified by such things – Mrs. M denies to be rem'd to you and Hugh with all the warmth of the most [illegible] friendship.

Adieu my dear Bill – believe me  
To be with true sincerity  
Your Friend  
Brownwell Murphy

I particularly request that you would not impart  
To any one the price have painted for him

Direct – Mr. Murphy  
Church St  
W: Hewen

[Cover Sheet] – Mr: W: Cummings, Anglesea St, Dublin.

14 Decr 1797  
Mr. Murphy

620/1/216

THE BOOK OF SUSPECTS<sup>xxi</sup>  
1796-1803

<u>Date</u>	<u>From whom</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Sept 1798		<i>ARTHUR</i> – A relation of Arthur of Limerick was at Hambro' in August
8 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1800		<i>ARMSTRONG</i> – A young Student of Medicine & democratic Kind is arrived at Hambro' from Leith
17 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 1800		<i>AINSLIE, Lieut. Col.</i>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan 1800	Jones	<i>ACTON</i>
3 <sup>rd</sup> July 1800	Jones	<i>AHERNE, J.J.</i> – From the County of Kerry, between 32 and 36 Years of age. 5.8 inches or 9 inches high, Strongly made about the Thighs and Shoulders. Very dark hair. Uncommon large Whiskers. His eyes inclined to be a dark grey colour. His cheek bones very prominent and his visage as far as the mouth & chin very small. His eyebrows almost meeting in the commencement [sic] of the archings. Very over sighted and always wears when in France large Lunettes stuck in the hair behind. Speaks the English language very imperfect and with a Strong <u>Munster Provinciality</u> which he generally interlards with French Phrases and when speaking assumes a great desire of consequence. His intimate with the late [Rev.] <u>Quigley, Lewins &amp;c</u> &c. In 1793, he went to Edinburgh to study Physic, where he acted as Delegate from the Irish to the Scotch Societies. In the year 1794 or 95, he was obliged to abscond from Edinburgh as he was about to be apprehended and went in a vessel from Peterhead to Christiana in Norway from where he went to Hambro' and returned to England where he went by the name of <u>Williams</u> . In '96 he went to Burnes... and from thence to Paris by the direction of <u>General Tone</u> and <u>Lewins</u> , and then lived with <u>O'Shea</u> , Hoche's aide-de-camp and when Quigley and Lewins arrived at Paris he was one of those that espoused their cause. In the latter end of 1796, <u>he</u> and <u>O'Shea</u> were employed confidentially by <u>Gen'l Hoche</u> to go to the then Irish Directory with the intelligence of the intended invasion and communicate confidentially the time &c to any one deputed by the Irish Directory. <u>O'Shea</u> arrived in an American vessel

and was landed off the northern coast of Ireland. Aherne sailed in a Neutral vessel but being overhauled by an English cruiser was prevented from accomplishing his purpose. O'Shea was introduced blindfolded to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, McCormick, Reynolds and communicated, but they did not place due confidence in him. Aherne then returned and joined the suite of General Hoche in a civil department and embarked with General Tone &c. On his return he remained at Paris till about August '97 when he was deputed by Lewins to act an accredited agent with Gen. [Herman Willem] Daendels [commander of the Batavian Legion] in the expedition then fitting out in the Texel [the British blockade of the Batavian fleet] until he (Lewins), Tone &c should arrive from the Army of the Rhine and that he should have the distribution of the Money to the Irish Patriots then on their way to join the expedition, among whom were Lowry, McCann, the younger Tone [Matthew], Burgess, Teeling, Byrnes &c &c. On the defeat of the Dutch Fleet, he returned to the Hague where he remained some time, and then went to Paris to see Lewins, who at that time had partly lost confidence with the French Government, and entirely with the Irish Refugees. A. O'Connor was by the decrees of the then Irish Directory about to succeed him. Lewins then with Aherne in January 1798 went to the Hague in the same situation in which he had formerly employed Aherne on the detection of O'Connor & in this Country, the French Government having no accredited Irish Ambassador removed Lewins from the Hague and Aherne was left as accredited agent with the Dutch Directory. Generals Joubert and Daendels, and enjoyed besides his salary from Gen. Joubert a...employ in the Dutch War Office under Gen. Daendels of 7,000 Florins a Year. His principal employ while at the Hague was to see that all Refugees of the Government of England having passports from either the Dutch or French Ministers on any part of the Continent, or landing from these Kingdoms should not be people employed by the English Government and also to go to different parts of Holland to see such people as were Subjects of this Country detained until accredited citizenship should be as certain by him; also to supply indigent Irish Patriots with the means of forwarding them to their destinations and to countersign all Passports given by the then Residents, C. LaCroix &

Champigny D'Aubin to Irishmen &c. From June 1798 he was employed by the Minister of Marine of France and Holland to fit out two Frigates with French Cannoniers, large sums of Money and Arms to correspond with the expeditions of Humbert, Tandy &c to the north of Ireland and on their safe arrival to go himself with a [similar] number of Ships, Men & Stores, as were to go from Brest under the Command of Tone. He had the entire confidence of Joubert, Daendels &c. as late as the beginning of April 1799 and acted in and enjoyed the same situation, and also lodged in the same house as did Barboux, General of Brigade and...of the Elat Major at the Hague. The late Minister of Marine, Bruix & Burdon are his most intimate friends and he has their entire confidence thro' the medicine of Catioux, principal secretary of the Office who was Aherne's Class Fellow in the College of Nevarre

14 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1801	Jones	<b>AYLMER</b> from Kildare. Not the one that in the Militia. Gone to Paris as is supposed with Communications, both verbal & written to the French Govt., and to the Irish in Paris. Known by the name of General of County Kildare Men. <sup>xxii</sup>
21 <sup>st</sup> ditto	ditto	<b>ALLEN</b> <sup>xxiii</sup>
11 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799 28 <sup>th</sup> ditto 28 <sup>th</sup> Jany	Edwards	<b>AGAR</b> – the Barrister is acquainted with everything that pulses – but only contributes. Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.  <b>ANDERSON</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
29 <sup>th</sup> July	L.B.	<b>AIKINS</b> – George and James – Weavers.
22 <sup>nd</sup> April		<b>ADERNE</b> – 5 ft 9 in. high – light hair & eyebrows. About 36 years of age.  <b>AYERS</b>
13 Aug. 98	Mr. Sproule	<b>AIKEN</b> – Lodges at Hampstead. Attended the meeting that was held on the arrival from France of the De...with the final settlement.

23 Aug. 98	Mr. Sproule	<i>ALLEN – one of the five taken, escaping to France &amp; tried at Maidstone. Corroborates every thing that <u>Thorington</u> had said. Was in the Grenadier Company of Liberty Rangers. Frequently sees the <u>Dukes of Norfolk &amp; Bedford</u>, whom he thinks staunch Friends to the Irish Cause – but he says they act so cunningly that nothing can be laid hold of. Both have given handsome Sums to advance the Business and the <u>Duke of Bedford</u> offered <u>Allen</u> £50 which he refused. <u>O'Leary</u>, <u>O'Connor's</u> Servant lives with the Duke of Norfolk.<sup>xxv</sup></i>
26 Oct. 98	J.P.	<i>ASHLEY – Now at Paris</i>
8 Nov	J.P.	<i>AITKEN – An Irishman</i>
Ditto	J.P.	<i>AQUIRE, <b>Murphy</b> – An Irishman going on some particular business to Paris</i>
18 Nov 1800	Hambro' Inf.	<i>ABBOTT – In company with <u>Dixon</u>. Travelled thro' Scotland with a French Emissary named Fa...alias <u>Smith</u> who went from Rotterdam to Ireland under the latter name.</i>
5 Decr 1800	Ditto	<i>ATKINS – was formerly in the Polish Legion in France, which he left to serve in the expedition against England.</i>
19 ditto	ditto	<i>ACTON – resides in Stafford. Corresponds with the Irish Club at Hambro'</i>
30 Jan 1801	ditto	<i>ARNOTT – intends going to Holland to join the expedition against England</i>
Oct. 1798	G.S.	<i>BLACKWELL – Napper Tandy's Adj't, is 5ft 10 or 11in high, thin and inert made in his person. His eyes grey...rather large &amp; quick. Long nose but not aquiline. Wears on his lip long whiskers of a light sandy colour and also mustachios of the same colour. Pointed chin – his hair between a brown &amp; a black...has forked rather high. Takes a great deal of interest. Speaks French like a Frenchman. Was</i>

on the passage to Ireland in the *Anacreon*.  
Made General of Brigade.<sup>xxvi</sup>

1798 9 Nov '98	J.S. Sir J. Crauford <sup>xxiv</sup>	<b>BURGESS</b> <sup>xxvii</sup> – A young man from Drogheda. Was on board the <i>Anacreon</i> – lately arrived at Hambro' from Bergen having proceeded <u>Napper Tandy &amp; Blackwell</u>
9 Nov 1798	Sir J. Crauford	<b>BOLTON, Lyndon</b> <sup>xxviii</sup> – A Woollen Draper in Francis Street. Was in Liverpool during the whole time of the Insurrection. Present at Hambro' with <u>Grey</u> of the Ranger Corps. They...for brothers under the name of <u>Jordan</u> .
Feb '99	G.S.	<b>BURDETT, Sir Francis</b> <sup>xxix</sup> – seems to have a zealous for the French as O'Connor or Lawless. Sir F. gave <u>Lewins</u> £200. Sir F is Arthur O'Connor's Agent in this Country. Knew of the attempt to rescue <u>O'Connor</u> .
1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 1800		<b>BARNES</b> , Major – employed to seduce the Cotton Manufacturer
8 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1800 17 Nov	R.K. Ditto	<b>BAILLIE</b> – has been swearing in Enemies to their King & Country. Lieut. Col. Linslie, a He...Officer and the Hon. Mr. Hamilton, son to Lord Boyne are very intimate with Stephenson.
	R.K.	<b>BLACKBURN</b> alias WILLIAMSON – His ...are directed to <u>Harris</u> under cover to Conrad Rus...Blackburn is from Antrim.
19 Aug 1800	R.K.	<b>BROWN</b> – who got <u>Willoughby</u> arrested at th... is very thick with the Dutch Government. <u>Stephenson</u> was near being arrested thro' him.
4 Sept 1800 9 Nov 1800	R.K.	<b>BARKER</b> – lost his arm in the Insurrection...of the Brigade. Barker is from Wexford. D... writes that B. has been introduced to [Jean] Bernadotte <sup>xxx</sup> . He thinks what Barker has seen in Ireland of great consequence. <sup>xxxi</sup>
16 Sept 1800	R.K.	<b>BYRNE</b> – is said to have been lately at Margate or Broadstairs



19 Jan 1800	R.K.	<b>BEARNISH</b> – an enraged anti-Unionist from the South of Ireland...that he and every man from...to £3,000 per annum is ready with all the ... to join the French, provided they would guarantee him their p... allow them to choose a Government for themselves and form any ascendancy of Religion...the Catholicks in...abuses Mr. Pitt for his treacherous and villainous Conduct...Defenders of Ireland, which Bearnish has determined no longer to inhabit. Particularly acquainted with Gould – who is violent against the Union, and has made noise in Parliament. Gould seems to be his great Confident and Brother Conspirator....
Dec '98	G.S.	<b>BAYLEY</b> – Bayley is a Ha... Officer. He came lately from Ireland and has...of the Forces in the different parts of Great Britain & Ireland.
	R.K.	<b>BONHAM, John</b> – <u>Despard, Lawless and Simms</u> are the only persons to be tu...distributes Money to the Irish Patriots. In much in comp...with one <u>Bailey</u> and his Son who live at Pancras. This...the <u>Bailey</u> of Canterbury...with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square. <sup>xxxii</sup>
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan 1800	Jones	<b>BINNS, J.</b> – of the Courier Office...perhaps the same person <sup>xxxiii</sup> .
4 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 1801	Jones	<b>BRYAN</b> – living at No.3 or 4 Salisbury Street Strand. Intends going to Paris
ditto	ditto	<b>BYRNE, Henry</b> – of No.34 Arundel Street, Soho. Intends going to Paris. He is from Green Mount, D...His brother was on board Tones Expedition – and went by the name of <u>Byron</u> .
21 <sup>st</sup> Aug 1802	Jones	<b>BARRETT</b>
ditto	ditto	<b>BYRNE</b> – of Mullynahack
ditto	ditto	<b>BARRETT</b> – the younger

19 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799 28 <sup>th</sup> ditto	Edwards	<b>BINNS, Benjamin</b> – <u>Thomas Doyle</u> found means to de... papers &c to him when he was in Newgate – among them were...from <u>Arthur O'Connor</u> . Never appears at any of the meetings, but consulted on every point of importance. <sup>xxxiv</sup>
Ditto	Ditto	<b>BAYLEY</b> – See <u>Bonham</u>
Ditto	Ditto	<b>BRAGGE</b> – An Englishman; but is admitted into the meetings of United Irishmen, as are also, <u>Heyward, Rickman, Sutter</u> &c.
23 <sup>rd</sup> ditto	Ditto	<b>BELTON</b> – Three. All United Irishmen
Ditto	Ditto	<b>BUCHANAN</b> – an United Irishman
Ditto	M. Turnbull	<b>BROWN, John Tempest</b> – one of the Chiefs of the Irish Rebels. He made his escape to Holland and made an agreement with the Government to debauch some of the principal Mechanics [sic] of the Country – among whom are mentioned as Shortly expected to...at the Hague... <u>Guin, Smith</u> &c who have an...foundry at or near Hull. <u>Brown</u> is very much concerned with a Corn Factor of Lincolnshire named <u>Richard Sutter</u> – a democrat. They are forming a plan to stir up to insure the people of the large manufacturing Cities & Towns, and <u>Brown</u> is composing inflammatory pamphlets for the purpose, copies of which he is to send to <u>Sutter</u> packed up in Beef... <u>Sutter</u> lives at a place called <u>Walker or Walton</u> in Lincolnshire.
9 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1798	G.O.	

## **BLACK**

**BULLER** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BROWN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BALF** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BURK** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BANFIELD** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BOYLE** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BARY** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**BOYLEN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

G.S. **BAIKY**

G.S. **BURGH** – was imprisoned two years in the new Com...having been concerned in the plan to blow up the King's...Prison. He formerly lived with Bailey at Canterbury. A Clergyman. Lloyd the American, Duffen – the C...were associates to blow up the Prison. An U.I. [United Irishman]

28 Jan'y 99 G.S. **BYRON**

Feby G.S. **BRIDGWATER** – The Secretary of the U.I. From...in Surrey – was sent to Ireland some time ago.

28<sup>th</sup> March 99 G.S. **BYRNE** – belongs to Division No.2 of U.I.

G.S.  
13 Aug. 98 L.B. **BUCKLEY** – acquainted with Carroll

23<sup>rd</sup> ditto Mr. Sproule **BERKELEY, M.** – of London. Attended the meeting...was held, when the Deputy from France arrived...final settlement.

1 <sup>st</sup> Sept 98	Ditto	<b>BEDFORD, Duke of</b> <sup>xxxv</sup>
29 May	Mr. Sproule	<b>BERNARD</b> – a middle aged man – appears to be of consequence & deeply engaged in the Irish Business.
	W.G.	<b>BURROWES, Frank</b> – a member of a Baronial...of the Rotunda Division Dublin.
		<b>BOYLE</b> – Master at a School near Acton. Belongs to one of the Divisions.
		<b>BINNS, John</b> <sup>xxxvi</sup>
		<b>BELTON, Peter</b> – Keeps a Publick House in Princes Street...Drury Lane
		<b>BROWN</b> – an Irishman
		<b>BARKER, Maurice</b> – A Printer in the Kings Printing Office – belongs to one of the divisions.
		<b>BARKER</b> – brother of the above. Also a Printer to one of the Divisions.
		<b>BROWN</b> – of Drury Lane – belongs to one of the Divisions.
		<b>BLOW</b> – Printer – belongs to one of the Divisions.
		<b>BYRNE</b> – of the County of Wicklow. Acted as General during the Rebellion. He'd the permission of...leave England & now lives in Altona [Hamburg]...same as No.10. <sup>xxxvii</sup>
		<b>BAILIE, Thomas</b> – left London at the time of...business, and went to Paris. Now lives in Altona. Goes by the name of <u>David Gilfort</u>
		<b>BERESFORD</b> – Left Ireland at the time of...business.
28 Nov 99		<b>BLAIR</b> – Clerk in the house of George Smith, Hambro' – A Scotchman. Has been

*the...conveying intelligence from London, Scotland...& Paris.*

J.P. **BONE, John** – Member of the London Corresponding Society – formerly bookseller in Fleet Street. He has given up the business & is succeeded by Jordan...in his account that Division 12 seceded from the...March 95 & set up for themselves under the name London Reforming Society. Bone acted as Secretary...time – but finding it made no progress, returned to the...again. Bone's appearance denotes much Simplicity & a modest demeanour – but his real character is that of a most cruel, arrogant, crafty & persevering Revolutionist.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

26<sup>th</sup> June 98

J.P. **BOURDON, Leonard** – was the person enter...with both English & Irish affairs<sup>xxxix</sup>.

**BYRON, John** – 23 years of age. 5ft 8 ½ in. high – black hair. Eyes & eyebrows thin made. House Carpenter. Neat clean looking man. Sent to Prison.

**BELL, Laurence** or **BALF** – 25 years of age. 5 ft-4 in. high. Red hair – grey eyes – a little marked with the small pox. A journeyman Taylor. Sent to Prison.

G.S. **BURKS** – lately liberated from Prison. Intends to publish another pamphlet. An U.I.

**BROWN, Wogan** – County Kildare man. A United Irishman.<sup>xl</sup>

**BIRCH** – an U.I.

**BEAUCHAMP** – an U.I.

**BRADY** – an U.I.

**BILLEY**

26 March 99

Sir J. Crauford **BYRNE, John** – an Irishman – at Liverpool – a Son of...Byrne. Roman Catholic. Wine

*Mercht in Dublin...Brother a Companion of  
[John Philpot] Curran at Dublin*

*Ditto*

**BLEAKLEY, David** – Clerk to a Mr. Harkness, a...a different practical Character. A thorough...of the French School. Has done infinite mischief...the young men.

**BROUGHAN** – from Wicklow. An U.I.

**BRYAN** – an U.I.

**BRISTOL TAVERN** – Crane Lane near Essex Bridge [Dublin]...kept by one D. Riorden is a principal place for...in U.I.  
As is also the

**BEEF STEAK HOUSE** – Church Street Dublin...by Dignum's Brother.

**BALFF, Luke**

**BEARD, H.**

14 March 1800	<i>Hambro' Infy</i>	<b>BYNG or BRINK</b> – President of the Club of...Altona
4 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1800	<i>Ditto</i>	<b>BROUTH</b> – Aide de Camp to General Clarke...was in Italy
10 <sup>th</sup> Octr 1800	<i>Ditto</i>	<b>BROWNE, Richard</b> – an Irishman. Lately...Hambro' from Portland. Came in a fishing...to the North of Holland. Intends going to...from thence to France.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Decr 1800		<b>BROWNE</b> – an Irishman settled at Dunkirk...furnished Seribin (a French agent) with...for the Army in Holland.
16 Decr 1800	<i>Hambro' Infy</i>	<b>BUKLER</b> – an Irish Emissary – has been com... in France the last five years.
6 Jany 1801	<i>Ditto</i>	<b>BULLOR BALL</b> – arrived at Londonderry from A... to establish Depots of Arms &c at Dublin, Waterford, Londonderry &c
26 Decr 1800	<i>Ditto</i>	<b>BANKS</b> – lately arrived from Lugereaus...Irishman.

30 Jan'y 1801	Ditto	<b>BOWDEN</b> – intends joining the Dutch expedition against this Country
7 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1800	Ditto	<b>BRADLEY</b> – Member of the Irish Club at Hambro'
3 <sup>rd</sup> Jan'y 1800	Ditto	<b>BLACK</b> – Mercht in London Corresponds in Irish Club at Hambro'
13 Jan'y 1800	Ditto	<b>BARROW</b> – Corresponds with the Irish Club...lives in Soho Square – a very dangerous...corresponds also with disaffected persons
1798		<b>CAREY</b> – brother to the Priest in Napper Tandy's... arrived at Paris with Duckett. Was in the... <sup>xli</sup>
1798 9 Nov 98	Rd G.S.	COWAN <b>CORBETTS two</b> – under the names of Cowan, they were expelled Dublin College...lives of...gone to Brest to join the expedition against Ireland. Alluded to by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the vis...held in the University as having contributed to corrupt the minds of the Students. Was a Lieutenant in the College... and his brother a Sergeant, but are as much alike that it is hard to distinguish them...the younger Corbett was on the Anacreon. <sup>xlii</sup>
1798	Rd	<b>CRAVEY, General</b> – a young man goes with the...expedition.
5 Aug 1800 12 Ditto 22 Ditto		<b>CAROLAN</b> – sets off in a day or two in Serlis B...Vide No.7. Received a Passport from Deitrich under [the name] of <u>Chas Edwards</u> . <u>McMahon</u> left a strong recommendation [of] Carolan with Capt. Insara. <u>Carolan</u> did not go... <u>Clarke's</u> Byebrat? – is to correspond with <u>Baillie</u> ...himself an Agent <sup>xliii</sup>
12 Aug 1800	Rd	<b>CLARKE</b> has been all the Winter at Hambro'...of <u>Lewins'</u> Wife – has applied to Lewins for a Passport...Paris. Is gone to Paris

*with a Colonel Waldron, who...on board the Hoche, and is from Lurgan, County Armagh.*

19 Aug 1800	Rd	<b>COLE</b> – Son in Law to Holcroft of the English Philanthropic Society at Hambro’...letters of introduction to all the principal Demo... <u>Hartmann</u> , <u>Meyers</u> &c.
16 Sept	Ditto	
2 Aug 98	J.P.	
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1802	Jones	<b>CHAMBERS</b> – a Printer living in Abbey Street <sup>xliv</sup>
Ditto	Ditto	<b>CAREY</b> – The Revd Mr. – of Mary’s Lane Cha...
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1801	Jones	<b>COYLE, R.</b> – of Lurgan
Ditto	Ditto	<b>CARSON</b> – the Woollen Draper of Dame Street
Ditto	Ditto	<b>COLEMAN</b> – the Silk Mercer of Dame Street
Ditto	Ditto	<b>CONNOLLY</b> – the Schoolmaster of the Circular...
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby ‘99	Edwards	<b>CURRAN</b> – an United Irishman – is acquainted...that passes – but only contributes Money. Infinate [sic] with Mr. Bell of Charter House Sq.
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby 1799	Edwards	<b>CULLEN</b> – an Upholsterer in Windmill Street – a most...Member of the Corresponding Society.
28 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	G.B.	<b>CLARKE</b> – belongs either to the Yeomanry Infantry or...about 21 or 22 Years of age. 5ft 6 in. high – wears his own...tied. Dark eyebrows – rather short nose, - pensive countr...wears sometimes a drab? & sometimes a Blue great Coat with...collar. An U.I.
		<b>CORCORAN</b> – two mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>CANUVUN</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.



**CLIFORD** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CORREGAN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CALLAHER** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**COONAN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**COLEMAN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CAREY** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CORREY** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CAIN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**CHRISTIAN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

29 <sup>th</sup> July	L.B.	<b>CANE, Michael</b> – a Weaver
28 March '99	L.B.	<b>CARROLL</b>
13 Aug 1798	Mr. Sproule	<b>COLOGAN</b> – keeps the Marlbro' Head Pheny...Spital Fields
29 May	W.G.	<b>CURRAN</b> – is not an United Irishman...Blackheath & when in Town at

*Kennedy O'Brien...Middle Temple – who is brother to O'Brien*

2<sup>nd</sup> Sept 1800

**CAROLAN, Edmund**

**COLLINS** – a Coal Heaver- belongs to one of the Divisions.

9<sup>th</sup> Novr '98

Sir James  
Crauford

**CALL** – a Colonel in the Rebel Army at Wexford

Ditto

Ditto

**CAMPBELL**

1800

**CAROLAN, Clinton** – an Irishman – about...old. 5 ft 5 in. or 6 high. Stout made. Fair...blue eyes – rather fat – full broad face – high address & appearance of a Gentleman...same as No.4.

**CRAIG**

**CLARKE** – Son to a respectable Brewer in D...

8 Novr '99

J.P.

**COLLINS** – an Irishman – keeps the Anchor &... Publick House on the Hambourg Berg – was made an U.I. by Hamilton Rowan & Bailie that they...have a place of Rendezvous for the Irish Fugitives.

28 Novr 1799

J.P.

**CORCORAN** – of Paisley in Scotland. Du... report of the state of Scotland, which he sent to the French Directory by McCabe

**COCKBURN** – County Kildare Man – an U.I. Cockburne's Sister is to be married to young...

Sir Jas.  
Crauford

**CORR** – Active in the late Rebellion – now...has lately received a letter from O'Mara...where the Arms are concealed. Acted as Colonel in the Rebel Army. Intends to follow his Trade [as a] Upholsterer in London<sup>xlv</sup>

26 March 99

**CUFF**

		<i>CAMPBELL – from Scotland – a Creole – supposed...on some publick Mission in Ireland.</i>
		<i>CLIFFORD, Henry – of Lincolns Inn – proposed...a Society for the abolition of Tythes &amp; for the...of enlightening the Farmer &amp; Agriculturist...of the Corresponding Society<sup>xlvi</sup></i>
23 June 1802		<i>COWPER or COOPER, Christopher – of Compton Street, Soho...a member of the Corr...Society...and an U.I...with <u>John Binns</u> &amp; <u>John Gale Jones</u></i>
12 Sept		<i>CUNDELL – an U.I.</i>
28 Octr	<i>Hambro’ Infy</i>	<i>CLARKE, Captain – suited for taking over...Emissaries to Holland. Sails from Gravesend.</i>
11 Novr	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>CLARKE – sketched a plan for the invasion...</i>
21 Novr 1800 Ditto	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>COOK, Captain – takes Irish Emissaries to...from Gravesend to Holland</i>
3 Oct 1800	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>CORRAN, Captain – very intimate with...Ellison – going to Ireland.</i>
26 Decr	<i>Ditto Ditto</i>	<i>COX – a French Agent CLAY alias DUNBAR – coming to England...a model to make pikes for the united...sufficiency of fire arms can’t be procured.</i>
20 March 1801	<i>Hambro’ Infy</i>	<i>CREMER – an Irishman – charged with...from Dietrich to Tallyrand</i>
24 Ditto	<i>Ditto</i>	<i>CARTHER – formerly member of the Irish [Club], Hambro’ – was sent on a secret mission...has arrived at Hambro’ from Holland with an Irishman named Leiner – to the present...the Irish Club by O’Ran &amp; received as...</i>

3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 98	Ditto	<b>COLLINS</b> – together with <u>French</u> , <u>Cross</u> ...60 other English & Irish are to be sent...Canada to entice the Inhabitants to serve...
21 Ditto	Ditto	<b>CARR</b> – an Irishman
		<b>CROSS</b>
28 Sept	Sir J. Crauford	<b>CREMBIE, Alexander or CROMBIE</b> – lives at...a very dangerous man
	Ditto	<b>CLARKE</b> – an Irishman who was for a long...for the Telegraph Newspaper – going to...
	Ditto	<b>CRURE or CRUSE</b> – arrived at Hambro' from...
		<b>CRAWFURD</b>
		<b>CROSSFIELD</b>
		<b>CARY</b> – brother to the Priest
	Jones	<b>CHAMBERS</b> – a Belfast Man & Captain...Shamrock Trader to London. Closed to... <u>McCartneys</u> .
	Jones	<b>CLONCURRY, Lord</b> – see Lawless... Mr. Bell of Charter House Sq.
	Jones	<b>CLINCH</b> – of Cecil Street, Strand? – Intimate...Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.
	Jones	<b>CALLAGHAN</b> – of Trinity Lane. Intimate...Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.
	Jones	<b>CHAMBERLAINE</b> – Napper Tandy's Co...Very intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.
	Ditto	<b>CLARKE, John</b> – of the Courier Office – Used to... <u>Vincent's</u> .
1798	Jones	<b>CLARKE, Thos</b> – Usher at a School at or near...formerly in the same capacity at

Flynn's...Street West. Used to meet at  
McGuire's – the Queen's Head Piccadilly

Ditto **CLEMENTS** – a Surgeon of  
Margaret...Cavendish Square. Used to meet  
at...

**DERRY alias DWIRE** – who was  
acquitted...same time with [Arthur]  
O'Connor. Lives with Allen...means to go to  
the Continent. Derry dined a...ago with  
Lawless. Traynor was there. In...an Irishman  
named Flinn called upon Lawless...together  
into another room where they  
remained...hour. Flinn spoke his opinion very  
freely..."the only way to make sure of the  
Revolution was...[des]patch two or three  
Persons here; or even His Ma..." Lawless  
perfectly approved of this and it...that orders  
should be given to the Societies to...volunteers  
for the glorious occasion. Derry...Flinn would  
undertake the job himself – as he...accustomed  
to that sort of work in Ireland...called on  
Lawless the next day, to dissuade him to have  
anything to do with such fellows.<sup>xlvii</sup>

1798  
4 Sept 1800  
Octr 1798  
14 May 98  
2 Aug 98

G.S. **DUCKET** – has denounced Tone at Paris as  
a...D has got money from the French Govt to  
renew the...on board the English Fleet.  
J.P. Ducket...at Paris, and he's had some  
J.P. Conferences with the Minister [of the]  
Marine. To Secretary to Leonard  
Bourdon...Ireland with Addresses &  
Declarations drawn up by...Committee,  
which are to be published.<sup>xlviii</sup>

17 Novr 1800

Rd **DURNIN, Patrick** – Read's friend –  
formerly from...name to a letter of Attorneys  
of Drogheda – was...in the murder of a  
magistrate at that place...Clerk to a Ship  
Broker at Hambro'. Sometimes...the name of  
Cuff

Rd **DONOVAN** – now at Paris. An Ensign...to  
G.S. the Dunkirk Expedition. Was in the Anacreon

28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1803	Rd	<b>DESPARD, Colonel</b> – Intimate with...Charter House Square. <sup>xlix</sup>
Ditto	Jones	<b>DOYLE</b> of Grafton Street
	Sir Jas. Crauford	<b>DILLON</b> – an apothecary of Francis Street, Dublin...where Daughter Grey? Is married. Dillon...arrested at Oliver Bonds but now at large is...of the New Executive Committee, lately chosen in...
2 <sup>nd</sup> Feby 1799		
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby '99	Edwards	<b>DORAN</b> – an United Irishman
Ditto	Edwards	<b>DOOLAN</b> – an United Irishman
Ditto	Ditto	<b>DONAHOUGH</b> – an United Irishman
9 <sup>th</sup> Nov 1798	Ditto	<b>DIGNUM</b> – an United Irishman
	G,B, G.S.	<b>DUFFIN, Patrick</b> – confined in the new comptor?, for being...in a place to blow up the King's Bench – An U.I.
		<b>DOUDLE</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2...held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>DELAP</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2...held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>DEA</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I... the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
Decr 8 <sup>th</sup> 98	G.S.	<b>DELANEY</b> – belonging to the Irish College...intended for the Dunkirk Expedition, but was after...sent on board the Brest [illegible].
28 Jany 99	G.S.	<b>DUFFIN</b> – whose brother was concerned in the plan to...the King's Bench. Frequents the
14 <sup>th</sup> March	G.S.	<u>John of Gaunts</u> , and...the seditious song
Febry 99	G.S.	called " <u>Croppies rise up</u> ," – he is...in a Private
March	Ditto	Lottery business, and is often in company... <u>Lovell</u> the Taylor, St. Alban's Street, Pall Mall, wh...principles are exactly

*the same as Duffin's. Duffin is about 5 ft, 8 in., high – fair complexion, short nose...hoarse. Was to introduced the two Lindons from the north of Ireland, to one Mosely, who was confined for the...at Manchester. An U.I.*

21<sup>st</sup> Sept

L.B. **DUNN** – belonging to the United Britons

***DOYLE** – the Printer. Went to Guernsey to corrupt the Soldiery there – lately came from Ireland, with...intelligence for the Select Committee – intends to w...in a day or two, by way of Liverpool. An U.I. Was reprimanded for having exaggerated...number of U.I. at Liverpool & Manchester – having...them to amount to about 6,000 – the numbers were...that they could not muster above 5 or 600. Brought...for Benjn Binns from the U.I. in Dublin – assuring...assistance from France.*

***DUFF, Michael** – a very violent Republican – was...those who first recommended the horrid System of Assassination and moved in Division 6 for the destruction of the Rey...he also undertook to procure a person to identify him...person entrusted to carry to the Printer, such seditious Songs & writings, as were ordered to be printed for the use of the...was well acquainted with the plans which were laid for the...of the King, and Mr. Pitt – by trade a Weaver.*

21 July

L.B. **DOYLE, Michael** – a Weaver

29<sup>th</sup> Jany 1801

Mr. Resecan **DOYLE, Captain Thomas** – the man who [illegible] the...[illegible] a few days since and very...conducted the Commander on Shore. In custody under the Suspension Bill

13<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1798

Mr. Sproule **DERRY** – who escaped out of Dundalk jail – says those many Staunch Frisnos?, in the English Commons

**DOWDAL**

10<sup>th</sup> April 99

**DIGNUM, Philip** – keeps the Black Horse Public House in Little Wild Street – Doyle used to...with him.

**DAWSON, Michael** – Late of...belongs to No.2 – At the time he became Treasurer...of pistols were delivered to him as the property of...which were for the purpose of assassinating, either...& Mr. Pitt, but were afterwards entrusted to Robert Sh...succeeded Dawson, the Milkman, in whose possession...now are. 46 years of age. 5 ft., 8 ½ inches high, red face & nose – grey hair – black eyes – a Taylor at 11 Mononsuth Street. Sent to prison.

**DUGAN** – Publican

**DARCY, John** – a Taylor – belongs to one of the Divisions. Acting-Secretary to Division No.2 at the time they were...up. 53 years of age. 5 ft., 7 ½ in high. Light brown hair. Pale complexion. Light grey eyes. Sharp hooked nose.

9<sup>th</sup> Novr 98

Sir James  
Crauford  
J.P.

28 D. 99

**DOYLE, Captain** – of the Morgan Rattler – lately come...some of the Rebel Fugitives from Dublin to Hambro' – on the point of returning and takes letters from...United Irishmen to their Friends in Ireland...were all signed. Doyle strongly recommended to...Admiral Bruix to attempt a landing in Ireland in...Harbour – and offered to act as Pilot. Bruix...Passport to Hambro' for Doyle to go to Paris without...<sup>1</sup>

Ditto

Ditto

**DUFF alias CAMPBELL** – but whose real name is Dorner or Dornan. The man who...or Portland at Drogheda. This must be the same...Portland was a Revenue Officer.

**DORNER or DORNAN** – the above

2<sup>nd</sup> Aug 98  
26 Oct

J.P.  
J.P.

**DUCKETT** – brother to Bourdon's Secretary arrived at Hambro' to plan another secret expedition...seeking out all the Irish at Hambro' – and among them...found out one



*Gordon, who confesses he had held some...the Rebel Army. Duckett wants to find out a...Williams, an Englishman who is settled somewhere in Hambro' – Duckett says he is a very fine fellow...to take the command of a secret expedition...thinks of going to England – and wishes to know if...any possible means of seeing Colonel Despard...where, a man of the name of Tremlet was to...who was formerly a Lieutenant in the Navy...(as Duckett says) a glorious fellow, and of Despard...not be found, he must trust him with the secret of his mission. He has...to buy horses for the Rebel Army – and wants...in England to be recommended to him for the...of burning the Brick Yards. He says no money...be wanting to complete the enterprise. Duckett has written a letter to the French Minister of Marine on the Subject of the New Irish Committee, composed of Duckett, Fullerton & Sheels, and of...that the Western part of Scotland is completely organised and armed & can furnish 20, or 30,000 men at...notice. He recommends employing 20 or 30...in England who are to be unknown to each other, under the direction of the Committee & who are to be allowed a certain annual Sum, as well as Money for their travelling Expenses.<sup>li</sup>*

***DWYER, Bartholomew** – was about to take their...oak from Dougan. 20 years of age. 4 ft..11 inches high. Dark brown hair. Small eyes. A Servant. Sent to Prison.*

***DOUGAN, Patrick** – landlord of the Royal Oak...sent to Prison. Belonged to No.2 but was...allowed to remain in the room.*

***DUCIE** – an United Irishman*

***DEMPSEY** – An U.I. From Wicklow. Fled to...[General Joseph] Holt surrendered.*

26 March 99

**DALTON**

**DICKSON, Wm Steele** – of Port-a-Ferry [Portaferry, Co. Down]. One of those...Fort George – has had a regular Committee ever...his confinement.<sup>lii</sup>

**DOGHERTY** – an U.I.

**DOYLE** – the Carpenter. An U.I.

18 Novr 1800	Hambro'	<b>DUFFY</b> – an U.I.
	Infy	
13 Jany 1801		<b>DIGNUM</b> – Brother to the Publican. An U.I.
	Ditto	
26 Decr 1800		<b>DIXON</b>
	Ditto	<b>DOGHERTY</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Oct	Ditto	<b>DONOVAN</b> – Member of L'Assemblee d'Amis...Hambourg
30 Jany 1801	Ditto	<b>DAVEN</b> – lately gone to Paris with Dispatches...Dietrich to Tallyrand
17 Feby	Ditto	<b>DUFF</b> – gone to join the Dutch Expedition against England
	Jones	<b>DICK</b> – an Artillery Officer
	Ditto	<b>DELANEY</b> – of Kildare. Brother of the famous man of that name in Dublin. Used to...at <u>Vincent's</u> .
27 May 18	Ditto	<b>DOWE</b> – of Montpellier Gardens – Used to meet at McGuire's.
	Rd	<b>DOGHERTY</b> – Used to meet at McGuire's
8 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1800	Rd	<b>EVANS</b> – is waiting for the Government's permission...go to France. He still looks forward to an insurrection...has applied for a Passport for Holland where he is going to reside. <sup>liii</sup>
	Rd	<b>EMMET</b> – brother to the State Prisoner of that name...Appointed to supercede [sic] <u>Lewins</u> as appears by a letter to <u>Carolan</u> from

*Jas. Tandy, Son of Napper Tandy sent...to one Power at Hambro', a friend of Carolan. The letter is...Thompson. It is left with Baillie who has orders to...all that come; Carolan having embarked for England.<sup>liv</sup>*

- |              |                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23 Feby 99   | Edwards         | <b>ESTOR EAST</b> – Son to a Clergyman in London...brought over from Paris Tom Paine's letter to England and got it printed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 25 March 99  | G.S.            | <b>EASTBOURNE</b><br><br><b>EGAN</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I...the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 8 Nov        | J.P.            | <b>EATON, Daniel</b> – frequents Merediths                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 26 March 99  |                 | <b>ENSCOE, Jos</b> – Lent a Guinea to...which he expected to be repaid by the Committee. A short man – formerly a Cordwainer but also sells Coals. Sent to Prison.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 25 Novr 1800 | Hambro'<br>Infy | <b>EVANS, Hampden</b> – of Dublin – an Executive to...Man. Now at Hambro' – Left England with the...of Govt. <sup>lv</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 10 Aug 98    | Ditto           | <b>EVERETT, Thomas</b> – formerly a Callenderer [sic]...in the City Road – a most desperate Fellow. He is a stout, fair man – about 5 ft. 8 in high. Fair. Sandy hair...Pitted with the small pox.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 21 Aug 98    |                 | <b>EYRE, Major</b> – lived formerly near Kelly's Baths, Knightsbridge – great friend of <u>McMahon</u> ...married two sisters.<br><br><b>EDWARDS</b> – a French Agent. An exact account...of everything that happens in England is...to Edwards in cypher by a person named...<br><br><b>ELLIOT</b><br><br><b>EVANS</b> – Member of the Club held at the King's Bench Tavern, Wardour Street or Grafton St., Soho. |

	Sir J. Crauford	<b>EYCOOTE</b> – an Englishman or Irishman. Often...the French Charge d’Affaires & has been heard...with him on Irish affairs.
10 Jany 1800	Sir J. Crauford	<b>EDWARDS, Charles</b>
12 Aug 1800		<b>BOLWIN</b> – an Irishman
15 May 98	Hambro’ Infy	<b>BRYDGES, Edward</b> – Aide de Camp to O’Farrell
10 <sup>th</sup> Aug 98	Ditto	<b>BLAKE</b> – in company with Moore. Went to...to purchase 12000. Stand of Arms for the Irish...used to meet at <u>Vincent’s</u> .
	Sir J. Crauford Jones	<b>BARNES or BURNES, Captain</b> – an Englishman commanding a Hambro’ Ship bound to Calcutta...several French Passengers on board. It is...he means to go North About, and land either...or men in some part of Ireland. 28 or 30 years of age. 5ft 3 inches. Brown complexion – oval face.
5 <sup>th</sup> Apr 99	Ditto	<b>BENOIT</b> – was in Ireland three months previous...Hambro’ expedition. <u>Perandier</u> the noted Agent is asking for him to send him thither...
10 May 99		<b>BROWN</b> – an Englishman. 5ft 10 or 11in. Very...fair hair & blue eyes. Arrived at Hambro’ &...visited the French Consul.
30 Aug 99	Ditto	<b>BLIZARD, Surgeon</b> – Susp...of King the medium of a Jacobin Correspond...
Ditto	Sir James Crauford	<b>BOSTON or BERESFORD</b> – Brother-in-Law to <u>Hamilton Rowan</u> . Sometimes goes by the name of Boston.
	Ditto	<b>BURKE</b>
	Ditto	<b>BELL</b> – a Wine Merchant in Charter House...
		<b>BAILLY, Captain</b>

		<b>BOND, Oliver</b>
	Jones	<b>BURKE</b>
		<b>BOYLE, M.J.</b>
		<b>BEARD, H.</b>
	Jones	<b>BARRY</b>
	Ditto	<b>BRENNAN</b> -of the Irish Brigade. Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> .
	Jones	<b>BUTLER</b> – of Albion Street, Blackfriars. Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> .
	Jones	<b>BYRNE, Joseph</b> – now in the Berkshire Militia. Cousin to an eminent Merchant (E. Byrne) in Dublin. Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> .
	Jones	<b>BRADY, Patrick</b> – formerly of Dublin College. Now a law student at Gray's Inn. Used to meet at McGuire's.
	Ditto	<b>BURKE</b> – Veterinary Surgeon in the Wa...Corps. Used to meet at <u>McGuire's</u> .
	G.S.	<b>FLINN</b> – Secretary to Division...
28 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799 Feby 8 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1800	G.S. Rd	<b>FITZGERALD, General</b> – of the County of Wexford. Acted as General during the Rebellion. Had permission from Govt to leave England and now resides at Altona. <sup>lvi</sup>
24 <sup>th</sup> Oct 1800	Rd	<b>FULHAM, Dr.</b> – Has employed Baillie to get him a Passport. He has brought with him a large...of Guineas – at least a thousand or two.
3 <sup>rd</sup> July 1800	Jones	<b>FITZGERALD, Lord Edward</b> <sup>lvii</sup>
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1802	Ditto	<b>FITZSIMMONS</b> – of Bridgefoot Street
9 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	G.S.	<b>FRY, Moses</b> – was concerned in the conspiracy at Manchester...sometimes takes the name of <u>Mosely</u> .

Jan'y 99

G.S. **FARREL** – of the Herald Office – belongs to Division No.2. One of the original founders of that institution in this Country and was particularly intimate with Sam Nelson [Neilson] of Belfast, now a State Prisoner in Scotland – also with Doyle...of his mission to Ireland, of the propositions he carried...him and had the earliest knowledge of those brought back...that Country

**FRANKLIN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2...held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

11<sup>th</sup> Apr 99

G.S. **FARREL** – is well acquainted with Tignurn?, the Publican. With M'Carty, who, about a year ago, went over to Ireland on some mission for the Society & with Belton, the Publican, he frequented the Publick House in Exeter Street, kept by Cronin, where some of the members of their Society used to meet.

21<sup>st</sup> Sept

L.B. **FARRELL, John** – was, for his zeal, appointed Secretary...in the room of L.B.

13<sup>th</sup> Aug 1798

Mr. Sproule **FINNY** – tried for High Treason & acquitted...in persuading people to join the United Irishmen<sup>lviii</sup>

29<sup>th</sup> May

W.G. **FERGUSON** – knew of the attempt to rescue O'Connor & was particularly active in it.

**FLEMING** – a Publican

**FARRELL** – a Coal Dealer. Belongs to one of the Divisions.

9<sup>th</sup> Nov 98

Sir James Crauford **FULLARTON**

**FULLERTON, Thomas** – of Dublin

11 July 98

J.P. **FROST** – corresponds with Paine at Paris thro'...medium of Meyers. The letters are sent under...without direction. Meyers directs them &...on.

30<sup>th</sup> Aug 99

J.P. **FRANSSENS** – Shoemaker – near Leather Lane, Holborn, Letters with this address should be stopped, as they are of the most treasonable nature. The Wife of Ashley the Shoemaker has frequently...letters from her husband thro' these people. Franssen however is not acquainted with their contents – and was greatly alarmed when he found of what description...of them were.

**FLYNN, Robert** – Delegate together with Darcy...four weeks – belongs to No.2. Suspected of being...to the murder of the person in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 26 years of age. Son of Mr. Connolly's Gamekeeper. Sent to Prison.

**FLYNN** – belongs to the India House. An U.I. 5 ft. 10in high. Smooth faced. Aquiline nose. Large mouth. Black hair. 27 years of age.

#### **FELLS or FILLS**

**FOLEY** – a very violent fellow. Frequents the...of the British Museum, Russell St., Bloomsbury

**FITZPATRICK** – Clerk to Mr. Lynch of Bordeaux

4<sup>th</sup> Nov 1800

#### **FAGNEAU**

11<sup>th</sup> Ditto

Hambro'  
Infy

**FERGUSON** – a Merch't & Member of the Irish Club at Altona.

21 Ditto

Ditto

**FARR** – gone to Holland in company with...

24 Ditto

Ditto

**FORSTER** – a French Agent

9<sup>th</sup> Octr 1801

Ditto

**FARMER** – Ditto

99

Ditto

**FRENCH** – Gone with one Weaver an English...to Scotland, to organise an insurrection in their Country

Sir J.  
Crauford

**FRAMPTON** – gave a Certificate to one Philip...Maricoal, stating that he had

uniformly...in his conversation, a sincere attachment to...warm approbation of the French Revolution...was certified by one Wrighte a Notary Publick...Translator, Attorney &c of No.40 Duke Street...Square. At the bottom was written...Given at Parson's Green – Fulham, County of Middlesex, this 8<sup>th</sup> day of Decr 1792, by S. Frampton. A similar certificate was given to the same person dated the same day, at Newington Green County of Middlesex, by Lindsey & Crombie.

## FRENCH

	Jones	<b>FITZPATRICK, Henry</b> – formerly an Officer of the South Gloucester Militia. Was obliged to leave Ireland on account of having been one of Lord Ed. Fitzgerald's Aides-de-Camp for the Division of Thomas Street, Dublin...to meet at <u>McCartneys</u> .
	Jones	<b>FARRELL</b> – of No.51 Bow Lane, Cheapside...with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square
1798 19 Aug 1800	Ditto	<b>FITZGERALD, Thomas</b> – from Limerick...meet at Vincents.
14 July 1800	Rd Sir J. Crauford Hambro' Infy	<i>Alias Gordon</i> <b>GREY, of the Dublin Rangers Corps Yeomanry</b> - ...to Paris. <u>Grey</u> and <u>Bolton</u> very intimate. Acted as Colonel with the Rebels. Fled from Ireland just in time to avoid being apprehended. Member of the [illegible] Committee at Hambro'.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jan 1800 8 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	Rd	<b>GRAHAM</b> – going to Paris. Appears to be intimate with Lewins thro' whose interests he otherwise Possessed
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1802	Jones L.B.	<b>GALLOWAY</b> – a member of the London Corresponding Society.
Ditto	Jones	<b>GREY, Jonathan</b>



	Ditto	<p><b>GREEN</b> – of Newry</p> <p><b>GRIFFITHS</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</p> <p><b>GILBERT</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</p> <p><b>GREY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.</p>
1 <sup>st</sup> Sept 98	Mr. Sproule	<p><b>GREY</b> – was deputed by Irish to the French Directory...perhaps the same as [GREY/GORDON].</p> <p><b>GRATTAN, Mr.</b></p> <p><b>GRANT</b> – Shoemaker. Belongs to one of the Divisions.</p> <p><b>GORDON</b></p> <p><b>GILFORT, David</b></p> <p><b>GREGORY, Thomas</b> – 46 years of age. 5ft 10in high – a good-looking man – grey hair. Formerly a Publican. Sent to Prison.</p> <p><b>GOMMERSON, Wm Joshua</b> – 42 years of age. 6 feet high. Stout made. Dark brown hair. Small grey eyes. Small mouth. A Butter Factor – a native of Bowling near Bradford, Yorkshire. Sent to Prison.</p>
25 Nov 1800	Hambro Infy	<p><b>GREY</b> – carried on a correspondence with <u>Edwards</u> at Hambro'</p>
30 Decr	Ditto	<p><b>GREEN &amp; THOMAS</b> – two Agents – have arrived...and are to proceed immediately to New Castle and Glasgow</p>
	Ditto	<p><b>GEORGE and SQUETTON</b> – have arrived at Hambro' from Ireland – presented to the Irish Club...set off immediately for Paris as</p>

*they are charged with Dispatches from Ireland to the Irish Club there – and also with a plan for the better regulating the correspondence between the Clubs*

13 Feby 1801

Ditto

**GUYON** – at Amsterdam

24 March

Ditto

**GRANT**

10<sup>th</sup> Aug 98

Sir J.  
Crauford

**GREEL, Wm** – of Dublin lately gone to Paris – there is no doubt of the treasonable nature of his mission...some time since at Amsterdam, on business of the...nature. 50 years of age. 5ft 5in. French measure. Rather...fresh coloured. Round face. Scarcely any eyebrows. Wears a very fair round curled wig. Speaks French badly.

10 May 99

Ditto

**GOLDSIGHT** – 5ft, 6 or 8 in. Thin – dark hair. About 30.

**GOULD**

Jones

**GRIMES** – a lawyer – meets at McGuire's

1798

Rd

**HAMILTON**<sup>lix</sup> – gone to Brest to join the expedition against Ireland – Nephew to Russel<sup>lx</sup> who is in Prison in Ireland – went to Paris for fear of being arrested in London. He and one Bayley, nephew to Col. Bayley sailed together from Gravesend the 6<sup>th</sup> April in Capt. Mumford's vessel, which cleared out for Hambro,' but went to Holland – Mumford took them gratis. Bayley stayed hostage at the Hague till Hamilton arrived at Paris & could procure him a passport to continue his journey. Hamilton reached Paris the 17<sup>th</sup> April. He met Lewins at Brussels who promised to procure a Passport for Bayley. From Enniskillen. Used to meet at McCartney's.

8<sup>th</sup> Aug 1800

Rd

**HUSSEY, Dr.** – has applied for a Passport and is gone in company with Ducket to Paris.

4<sup>th</sup> Sept 1800

Rd

**HASTINGS** – escaped out of the House of a King's Messenger in London – not at all

	Ext: From a list of U.I not signed by any person J.P.	<i>trusted. Lives in Altona. <u>Hastings</u> is a person of consequence &amp; was employed by <u>Leonard Bourdon</u>. The persons he had intercourse with in London, were, <u>Stewart</u> who was apprehended – and two Irishmen – brothers – named <u>Plunkett</u>. They live in the Temple.</i>
26 June 98	Rd	<b>HAMILTON, Hon'ble W.</b>
17 Novr 1800	Jones	<b>HODGSON</b> – of Leith Street
18 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1801	Ditto	<b>HOLLAND</b>
28 <sup>th</sup> Ditto	Edwards	<b>HAYWARD, Richard</b> – an Englishman – wants to go to Paris – he is much with Curran, Lawless, Agar &c in the Temple. He kept a Chandler's Shop somewhere about Fleet Street, but failed.
19 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799		
9 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	G.B.	<b>HARDY, Captain</b>
		<b>HAMMOND</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>HEALY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>HARRINTON</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>HIGGINS</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
26 Jan'y 99	G.S.	<b>HERON or HEARN</b> – who was in the
28 Ditto	G.S.	Guards, and tried for sedition – was supplied
	Wm Greham	with money during his confinement by <u>Counsellor Scott</u> of the Temple & brother-in-law to Lord Oxford – He also got £20 from <u>Sir Fras. Burdett</u> . The [illegible] that <u>Heron</u> gives is, that all Kings, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Bishops and Priests may be speedily cur from the face of the Earth. He also keeps a punch or chisel, and with a hammer, strikes it [illegible]

*into the Head of the King, on different pieces of money declaring that he would serve all the Kings in the world in the same manner.*

25 March 99

G.S. **HUNT** – formerly kept Wright's Hotel, Soho – but is reduced and now collects debts for Mr. Houlditch of Long Acre.

29<sup>th</sup> July

L.B. **HARNEY, John and James** – Weavers

**HAMILTON** – perhaps the same person [as above]

**HUME** – formerly of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lt Dragoons – now Adjutant of the Kent Yeomanry

**HOWARD Junior** – a Taylor – belongs to one of the Divisions.

9<sup>th</sup> Novr 98

**HONE**

14 May 98

Sir J. Crauford J.P. **HARTMANN** – a French Merchant at Hambro', and Secretary to the Philanthropic Society at Hambro' – Corresponds with Dr. O'Keefe in London – who sends him an account of everything that passes – from these [illegible] are made & sent to the French Directory. Dr. O'Keefe urges the Invasion & says that Bonaparte [Napoleon Bonaparte] would be welcomed with open arms.

12 May

A.B. **HANSEN** – a Silk & Muslin Manufacturer at Manchester – has lately disappeared on account of his having taken a very active part in the Corresponding Society at that place.

**HAVEY LACKEY** – 49 years of age. 5ft 8in high – light brown hair [illegible] to red...grey eyes. Driver of a caravan for Mr. Longman in Cheapside. Sent to Prison.

**HOUGHTON** – an U.I.

**HARVEY** – Linen Draper in Liverpool

Sir J. Crauford **HAWKINS and BILLEY** – United Irishman lately arrived at Hambro' – They are going to

		<i>France under the names of <u>Dalton</u> &amp; <u>Fells or Falls</u>.</i>
26 March 99		<b>HAMILTON, Hugh</b> – Williams Street – a Sugar Baker – Probably a Director – Probably arms concealed in his House.
Ditto		<b>HASLET, Henry</b> – of Belfast – possibly not playing fair with Lord Castlereagh.
		<b>HAYNEY</b> – a master Taylor in Scotland Yard. An U.I.
	Hambro'	<b>HOWELL</b> – going to Ireland with <u>Brouth</u>
	Infy	
30 Jany	Ditto	<b>HOLE or KIERLY</b> – gone to join the Dutch expedition against this Country.
11 <sup>th</sup> Novr	Ditto	<b>HARVEY</b> – in company with Ryan. Gone to Holland.
9 Decr 1800	Ditto	<b>HILL</b> – a proposed Jacobin
Ditto	Ditto	<b>HATKEY</b> – a French Agent
Ditto	Ditto	<b>HUMPHREYS</b> – a proposed Jacobin
26 Ditto	Ditto	<b>HUNT</b> – Membre de l'Assemblée d'Amis at Hambro'
30 <sup>th</sup> Jany 1801	Ditto	<b>HERISH</b> – gone to join the Dutch Expedition against this Country
24 March	Ditto	<b>HARDY</b>
16 Sept 1800	Ditto	<b>HEDGE</b> – a Taylor – obliged to quit England about four years ago
11 <sup>th</sup> May	J. Crauford	<b>HUNTER</b> – brother to Mr. Orby Hunter
7 Jany 1800	Hambro'	<b>HUNTER</b> – Cousin of the famous <u>Hornetooke</u>
	Infy	– sometimes goes by the name of <u>Jefferson</u> .
		<b>HARRIS</b> – letters directed to him under cover to <u>Conrad Rucker</u> are for <u>Blackburn</u>
		<b>HARRISON, Wm</b>

**HIGGINS and HUNT** – both expelled [from] Dublin College for sedition. Used to meet at McGuire's.

**HUNT** – see the above

27 May 1800	Rd	<b>JOHNSTON</b> – lives with <u>Grey</u> – has given up all thoughts of going to Paris, and means to return to England with <u>Grey</u> – it's probable they'll embark from Copenhagen. <u>Johnston</u> has applied to <u>McCann</u> not to go to Norway as he was certain he would be much wanted in the interim. <u>Johnston</u> was offered to supersede Lewins – but refused. <u>Emmet</u> was concerned and twenty persons agreed to give 20 guineas each per annum during his Mission, to support him, or the person who should be Deputy. Johnston is jealous of <u>McCormick</u> on account of the latter's intimacy with <u>Grey</u> . Johnston has quarrelled with <u>Grey</u> – intends going to London. His address there is at thus: J&J Shea, London Wall – <u>Thomas Johnston – well made – 5ft 6 inch high – right ankle swelled – which makes him walk lame.</u>
28 July 1800	Ditto	
6 <sup>th</sup> May	Ditto	
19 Ditto	Ditto	
16 September	Ditto	
9 July 1801	Ditto	
25 Apr 1800	Rd	<b>JENNINGS</b> – a cousin, but passes for a nephew of <u>General Kilmaine</u> . Lives with <u>General Aherne</u> . A confirmed Traitor and associates with no others. Was on board the Brest Fleet.
9 Novr 98	Jones	
	Sir J. Crauford	
25 Apr 1800	Jones	<b>JENNINGS</b> – the Mistress or Wife of <u>Capt. Jennings</u> formerly in the French Service, but latterly in the Irish Brigade. She is a perfect Intriguer. Her husband is cousin to <u>Gen. Kilmaine</u> .
28 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1802	Jones	<b>JACKSON, John</b> – of Pell Lane, Dublin. Together with <u>Jonathan Grey</u> and the younger <u>Lawless</u> , nephew of the Surgeon, were deputed to [illegible] in Francis Street. Several others, among whom was <u>Mr. Barrett</u> , a Popish Priest of French Street – has a brother named <u>Henry</u> .
8 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	G.B.	<b>JORDAN</b> – the Bookseller of Fleet Street

		<i>JAMES – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.</i>
	G.S.	<i>JENKINSON – is General Kilmaine's Nephew &amp; now at Paris</i>
	G.S.	<i>JONES GALE, John<sup>lxi</sup></i>
		<i>JOHNSON – a Shoemaker – belongs to one of the Divisions.</i>
26 March 99		<i>JORDAN – of Belfast – a Sugar Baker – living entirely with <u>John Byrne</u></i>
10 <sup>th</sup> July	Sir J. Crauford	<i>JOHNSTONE – suspected of being concerned in the forgery of Bank Notes – Has a brother who lives near Hambro'</i>
		<b>JEFFERSON</b>
31 Jany 1800	Hambro' Infy	<i>JACKSON – member of the Secret Committee at Hambro'</i>
16 May		<b>JORDIS</b>
	Ditto	
11 <sup>th</sup> Novr		<i>INGLIS – Gone to Holland [with] Ryan</i>
	Ditto	
21 Ditto		<i>IRBY – A French Emissary</i>
	Ditto	
20 Decr		<b>JAMES</b>
	Ditto	
14 Novr		<i>JEFFERIES – Cashier of the Irish Club at Hambro'</i>
	Ditto	
14 April 1800		<b>JACK</b>
	Hambro' Infy	<b>JEFFRIES</b>
10 Aug 98		<i>JONES – an Apothecary in Wardour Street – Member of the Club held at the King's Inns Tavern, Wardour St or Grafton Street, Soho</i>
	Sir J. Crauford Jones	<b>JOHNSON, James</b>
		<i>JACKSON – intimate with <u>Mr. Bell</u> of Charter House Sq.</i>

1798	Rd	<b>KEITH</b> – is gone from Paris to England by...
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby 1799	Edwards	<b>KELLY</b> – an United Irishman
Ditto	Ditto	<b>KNOWLES, James</b> – lately came from Ireland. Says he is cousin to Sheridan. A very violent man. Schoolmaster. Meets at McGuire's. An U.I.
		<b>KENNEDY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KELLY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KELLEY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KEALING</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KIRLEY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KENNEDY</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>KAIN</b>
26 June 98	J.P.	<b>KENNY</b> – who was in Duncan's Fleet, and wounded. Belongs to one of the Divisions.
		<b>KILMAINE, General</b> <sup>lxii</sup>
		<b>KANE, Wm</b> – 28 years of age. 5 ft 5 inches high – light brown hair. Red whiskers. Grey eyes. Good teeth. Was Waiter at the Temple Coffee House – light eyebrows – long face. Sent to Prison.



**KIRKHAM, John** – 30 years of age. 5 ft 5 inches high – black hair – eyes – eyebrows & whiskers – thin made – black beard – a Journeyman Smith – Sent to Prison.

**KELLY, Redman** – Attorney's Clerk – 28 years of age. 5 ft 9 inches high. Light brown hair – much marked and...with the small pox & blind of the left eye. Sent to Prison.

**KELLY, Patrick** – 45 years of age. 5 ft 6 inches high. Light brown hair inclined to curl – red whiskers – small face – nose a little inclined to the left side. Keeps a Cook Shop. Sent to Prison.

26 Decr 1800

Hambro'

**KAHO** – an U.I.

Infy

3 Aug 98

Sir J.

**KERNS** – from Dublin. An U.I.

Crauford

16 Apr 99

Ditto

**KILKADY**

Jones

**KIERLY** – see **HOLE**

**KENNETT or KENNOTT** – was for some time a French Agent in England

8<sup>th</sup> Aug 1798

Rd

**KEOGH, Cornelius** – Son to [John] Keogh one of the Catholick Delegates, sent from Ireland to His Majesty – Said to be worth 50 or 60,000 Pounds – made in the Silk Mercury Line. The Father was member of an Executive Committee of U.I. but is said to have made his peace, privately, with Govt. The Son is going, it is said, with his Father's consent to Paris to join the Army, but pretends to be going to join the Archduke, and to have letters for that purpose.

1798

Ditto

6 April 1799

Ditto

Hambro'

Infy

16 Apr 99

Sir J.

Crauford

1798

Rd

**KENNEDY** – of Dublin. Used to meet at Vincent's.

1798

Rd

**LEWINS** – had the sending out of all his Friends – they all went as Privates, as they would not accept Commissions from France. Remains at Paris styling himself Ambassador – he waited at the Hague for Omely who

Decr

G.S.

27 May 1800

Rd

Novr 98

G.S.

brought over a State of Ireland drawn up by Richard McCormick. Lewins is allowed by the French Govt the pay of an Under-Agent viz 500 livres per month. Is President of the Irish Club at Paris. Lewins' wife derives him to direct to Mr. Harison, No.5, Vicar Street, Dublin.<sup>lxiii</sup>

28<sup>th</sup> Aug 1802

Rd **LYSTER** – in Napper Tandy's Staff

Ditto

**LOWRY, Alex'r** – sometimes goes by the name of Black. An U.I.<sup>lxiv</sup>

19<sup>th</sup> Feby 1799  
Jany

**LAWLESS** – the Surgeon is in Holland. Closely connected with Johnston and Grey – has presented the French Government with a full statement of the military force in Ireland – and requested the appointment of Surgeon General to the Army of U.I. He speaks French very well & was of the last Executive Committee in Ireland.<sup>lxv</sup>

8<sup>th</sup> Novr 1798

9<sup>th</sup> Ditto

8<sup>th</sup> Decr

**LAWLESS** – managed almost all the Foreign Correspondence for Lawless – was agent for some property of his in the Co. of Kildare – Lawless has 6,000 organized Irish in London.

Decr 8<sup>th</sup> 98

Jones **LAWLESS** – the younger. Nephew of the Surgeon<sup>lxvi</sup>

Ditto **LYONS** – an eminent Schoolmaster in Dublin

Edwards  
G.S. **LUSK** – an Irishman; was bred to the Sea. Is often with McCartney. Frequented the John of Gaunts' Head Publick House in Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Formerly in the Russian Navy. An U.I.

G.B. **LEMAITRE**

Ditto  
G.S. **LINDEN** – two brothers both very tall men; from the north of Ireland. Duffin was to have introduced them to Mosely alias Moses Fry – one of the Manchester Conspirators – both U.I.

G.S. **LOVELL** – Taylor – St. Alban's Street, mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I., held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage. There is scarcely a person who works for him but he endeavours to bring over to his own way of thinking. Friend of Duffin. An U.I.

**LYNCH** – Lindsay's 6<sup>th</sup> Army Agents – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I., held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**LYNEN** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I., held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**LEARY** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I., held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

**LYON** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I., held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

14 March 98

G.S.

June 1801

G.S.

**LA ROCHE**

**LOVEL** – a Journeyman Musical Instrument maker

**LYNN alias AYRES** – came from France on the 15<sup>th</sup> May – removed to Hampstead Road on the 19<sup>th</sup> at 2 o'clock in the morn. Has two rooms in the Attic Storey. Will not be seen by any person. Has a man Servant who accompanied him from France – a native of Ireland. Very seldom goes out and when he does, it is in a coach in disguise. Has a great deal of luggage. Keeps in his room three ferocious dogs. He and his Servant have both consular...When in Paris lodged in the same house with Bonaparte's Mistress. Is very intimate with Bonaparte and several of his principal friends.

**LAWLER** – a Mason. Belongs to one of the Divisions.

18 Novr 1800

**LYNCH** – a Hackney Writer. Ditto

**LYNCH** – a Mason. Ditto.

28 Decr

Hambro'  
Infy

**LAPWORTH** – late Member of the Committee of arrangement of the Lond: Corr: Society.

**LEE** – The Irish Club at Hambro' assemble at his House

30 Aug 99

Ditto

**LINER** – see **CARTHER**

**LEWIS** – very disaffected – Lives in Catherine Street, Tower Hill

**LAWLESS, Mrs.**

Sir J.  
Crauford

**LINDSAY**

Jones

**LESCURE** – an Irishman who lodges at Blizard's the Surgeon Rt 19 St. Mary Ave.

8<sup>th</sup> Aug 1798

Jones

**LYNCH** – formerly a Law Student but now an officer in the East Middlesex Militia. Used to meet at Maccartney's.

Ditto

**LYSAGHT, Mr.** – Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.

Rd

**LANDER** – a Law Student from Ireland – meets at McGuire's.

1798

5 Aug 1800

Rd  
Ditto  
Hambro'  
Infy

**MADGETT**<sup>lxvii</sup> – had liberty to choose out Irishmen from among all the Prisoners to be embarked on board the Brest Fleet. Has received a letter from O'Keene confirming his former account of the intended expedition to Ireland – they have been advised on making Ireland, to strike up the Channel to Waterford – is anxious to see McCabe suspecting some infy he promised. Madgett's name appeared on Jackson's trial in Ireland but the Crown lawyers thought it a fictitious name. Is near sixty years of age and has lived forty years in France. Was sent to Orleans to confer with the

	Rd	<i>Irish Prisoners there, in order to engage them in the expeditions – on account of their knowledge of the Coast – he is one of the most active Instruments of the Directory in everything that relates to Ireland – so very intimate with <u>Thos. Muir</u>.</i>
1798	Rd	<b>McMAHON</b> – was sent in a small boat from Dunkirk with <u>Joseph Orr</u> with 12 or 14 French to go north & get into Ireland as Smugglers to have the people prepared for <u>Napper Tandy's</u> arrival, but the boat springing a leak, they were obliged to put into Ostend. <u>McMahon</u> is to land <u>O'Meara</u> money to purchase on full pay, and afterwards to sell out. <u>McMahon</u> left with one <u>Power</u> (a clerk in a Merchant's House at Hambro' with whom he is very intimate) £3,000 to forward to him on his arrival in England – was appointed Aide de Camp to Napper Tandy. <u>McMahon</u> goes by the name of <u>Redman</u> . Very intimate with Duckett. <sup>lxviii</sup>
1798	Ditto	
27 May 1800	G.S.	
9 Novr 98	Sir J. Crauford	
8 Ditto	J.P.	
		<b>McCANNAN</b> (Irish American) – gone to Brest to join the expedition against Ireland.
1798	Rd	<b>McCANN, Anthony</b> – gone to Brest to join the expedition against Ireland. About to join <u>Alexander Lowry</u> ; both going to America. <u>Lowry</u> in a letter to McCann proposes his readiness to plunge a dagger in the heart of any traitor Lowry can point out. From near Drogheda. Was on board the Anacreon. Has been sent to <u>Lowry</u> by the Irish Committee at Paris and is now there. He is about 5 ft 8 inches high – stout made – rather inclined to be lusty – fair sandy complexion. Blue eyes. Light hair inclined to be red and has his ears bored for Ear Rings – this he had done when he went in the expedition to Ireland under <u>Napper Tandy</u> , that in case of being taken he might pass for a Frenchman. <sup>lxix</sup>
9 Novr 98	Sir J. Crauford	
26 June 98	J.P.	
2 Aug	J.P.	
1798	Rd	<b>MURPHY</b> – went to Dunkirk on the 28 <sup>th</sup> July – expelled [from] Dublin College. Was on board the Anacreon, and acted as Secretary to Napper Tandy – gone to join <u>Kilmaine's</u>
14 July 1800	Ditto	
19 Aug 1800	Ditto	
16 Apr 99		

Sir J.  
Crauford      Army. Has got a Passport to go thro' France by the means of Aherne or O'Hearn, the agent for the Irish Committee at Paris – George Orr accompanies him – and General Joubert to whom they introduced themselves, is very much interested in their favour.<sup>lxx</sup>

**McCORMICK, Richard** – a reward of £300 was offered for him. A great friend of Lewins'. McCormick was a Linen Draper in Dublin; went to Hambro' by the name of Craufurd – was seen by Johnston, with young Emmet and a Colonel Reid. Formerly in the Austrian Service, at Boltons in Cole's House – Cole is son-in-law to Holcroft. McCormick denied afterwards to Johnston that he knew any such people. Is in London & goes to the House of Lawless, who left Dublin during the Rebellion. He is said to be strongly attached to the cause.<sup>lxxi</sup>

27 <sup>th</sup> May 1800	Rd	<b>MOUARTY alias MARIARTY</b> – receives many letters via <u>Pitcairn</u>
27 <sup>th</sup> May 1800	Rd	<b>McDONNELL, Jas</b> <sup>lxxii</sup> – at Paris under the name of <u>Jas Burke</u>
23 <sup>rd</sup> May 1800	Rd	<b>MITCHELL</b> – in U.I.
24 Octr 1800	Rd	<b>MULRYAN, Major</b> – an Austrian half-pay officer. Great friend of <u>O'Meara</u> .
24 Octr 1800	Rd	<b>McGRATH</b> – a little hump backed Man.
17 Novr 1800	Rd	<b>MAJOR</b> – of Belfast – obliged to fly for his treasonable practices. Is now a Merchant at Christiansend and making a great deal of Money by sending Bark to his Father in Ireland.
	Rd	<b>McMAHON</b> – Member of the Executive Committee, a Presbyterian Parson from the County of Down – was forced to emigrate in June 1798 – came over to London where he associated much with <u>Quigley</u> , who was likewise obliged to leave Ireland. They remained in London initiating the Patriots

after the plan of the U.I. On hearing that the Expedition then fitting out in the Texel, was intended against Ireland, he was one of those who proposed and agreed that an insurrection should be attempted in London, as soon as the landing was effected in Ireland. Colonel Despard was to be the leading person, and the King and Council were to be put to death. The actual force which could be ready to act at a moment's notice was estimated at 40,000 men. McMahon, hearing he was traced to London, resolved on going to France and took Quigley with him as his Interpreter. He raised a Subscription for the purpose of paying Quigley's expenses and collected 75 Guineas (fifteen of which were given by a Mr. Bell, Wine Merchant, Charter House Square). Ten Guineas were given by Chambers of Abbey Street, Dublin, who has been a long time in London, keeping up a Correspondence with Lewins. McMahon and Quigley went over to Cuxhaven; from thence direct to Holland; went on board the Fleet, and when the Expedition sailed, proceeded to Paris. They there found Lewins; but they could get no satisfactory answer from him, relative to his Communications with the French Government – A quarrel ensued and Quigley was dispatched privately by McMahon to London to get someone sent over to represent the Patriots of both Nations & to replace Lewins. A paper drawn up by Benjn Binns and which they had brought over to sketch out something from, was made no use of: but Tom Paine told Quigley he might assure the English that France only made War against their Government. Quigley returned with Mumford. McMahon is about to buy a farm with some money (his own property) he has received from Chas Rankin of Belfast. He is to write once a fortnight to Citoyen Jean Thomas – poste estante a'Hambourg, whom he looks on as a good Patriot.<sup>lxxiii</sup>

1798  
Novr

Rd  
G.S.

**MUIR**<sup>lxxiv</sup> – has with him in Paris a young man named Sonyth – a Gunmaker from Scotland – very intimate with Madget.

	Rd	<i>McSHICKY – an Officer of some merit – was under <u>Tone</u>, but they fell out. Is gone to London with one Lewes, an American.</i>
19 May 1801	Jones	<i>McCANN, A. – from Dundalk. Gone to Paris as is supposed with Communications to the French Govt and also to the Irish in Paris. Possibly (Anthony McCann).<sup>lxxv</sup></i>
21 <sup>st</sup> Aug 1804	Ditto	<i>MACNAMARA, Dr. – of Great George Street.</i>
Ditto	Ditto	<i>MARMION – of Beresford Street, Dublin</i>
Ditto	Ditto	<i>McCARDELL – of Dundalk</i>
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby 1799	Elverly	<i>MacDONOUGH – an United Irishman</i>
Ditto	Ditto	<i>MAGAN – an United Irishman</i>
Novr	G.B.	<i>MAJOR – a red-faced little man with light hair – a Surgeon. Speaks no English. An U.I.</i>
Ditto Octr 98	Ditto G.S.	<i>MacKENNA – formerly of the Irish College – he was appointed Lieutenant of Artillery, on board the Dunkirk Expedition.</i>
		<i>McCARTHY – Clerk and Foreman to a Taylor and Army Contractor in Little Wyld Street opposite the Black Horse – went about two months ago on a mission to Ireland – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</i>
		<i>MOONEY – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</i>
		<i>MEREDITH – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</i>
		<i>McIVERS – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage</i>



**MURPHY** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage

**McNAMARA** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage

**McGRATH** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage

**McARTHUR or McCARTER** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage

**MOORE** – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage

8<sup>th</sup> Decr 98

G.S. **MOSELY** – see MOSES FRY – the same person as Mosely.

21<sup>st</sup> Sept.

L.B. **MACKLIN, Walter** – a most zealous Republican and was employed with Flinn in that atrocious act in or about Drury Lane and, which circumstance Dignum is well acquainted. After that transaction Macklin went to Dublin, under pretence of bringing over his son. Was well acquainted with the plans which were laid for the assassination of the King and Mr. Pitt – by trade a weaver.

Ditto

L.B. **MANNET, James** – was a Delegate during the space of six months – and was at the Royal Oak, the night the arrest took place, but went away a few minutes before the arrival of the Officers. Has been very active in putting men up – by trade a Silk Dyer.

22 April 99

**MESKLE** – 5 ft, 7 high – 34 years of age. Speaks bad English.

1<sup>st</sup> Sept 98

Mr. Sproule **MORGAN** – a middle-aged man – appears of consequence and deeply engaged in the Irish Business.

29 May

W.G. **McGUSKIN** – set off last night for Dublin via Liverpool – lodged at the York Hotel near Blackpool Bridge with Grattan. Dowdel went with McGuskin.

**McCARTY** – a Taylor

**McCARTY** – a Publican

**MILLER** – of Great Wild Street – belongs to one of the Divisions.

**McEVERS** – a Bootmaker. Ditto

**MURRAY** – a Taylor. Ditto

**McDONNELL** – Gentleman's Servt. Ditto

**McDONNOUGH** – a Porter in the City. Ditto.

**McGUIRE** – a Taylor from Dublin. Ditto.

6<sup>th</sup> May 99

Sir J. Crauford **McCABE**<sup>lxxvi</sup> – alias **CRAIG** and **PALMER**<sup>lxxvii</sup> alias **WILSON** – lately arrived at Hambro' from Scotland. They pretend that notwithstanding the confinement of O'Connor, they have had communication with him & that they had a letter from him to the French Directory which, however, they were afraid to take with them, and therefore left it in the hands of some of their Friends to be forwarded by the first safe opportunity. McCabe is from Belfast – was very active in the Rebellion at Wexford. His uncle or brother is an eminent Watchmaker & Jeweller in King Street, Cheapside. Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square. Used to meet at Vincent's.

20<sup>th</sup> Aug 99

Sir James **MacNEVIN**<sup>lxxviii</sup> – a friend of Weston

Crauford

Ditto

Ditto

**MUNRO** – an Englishman residing at Altona – said to live much with the United Irish.

14 May 98	J.P.	<b>MEYERS</b> – corresponds with <u>O'Finn</u> and <u>Dr. O'Keefe</u> . <u>Meyers</u> is a very considerable Merchant at Hambro' – and a violent Republican. The intimate friend of <u>Robergot</u> the French Minister at Hambro'. A member of the Philomathion Society. Republicans of consequence of all countries belong to this Society. Corresponds with <u>Agar</u> of the Temple who signs his letters, <u>James Johnson</u> , and Meyer directs to <u>James Johnson</u> to the care of <u>J. Agar Esqr</u> – No.4 Hare Court Temple. <u>Meyers</u> will not correspond any longer with <u>Agar</u> – as <u>Agar</u> destroyed all his papers at the time of <u>O'Connor's</u> arrest. <u>Meyers</u> received money from the French Directory for the information he sends them.
26 June 98	J.P.	
11 July		
		<b>NOWLAN</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
		<b>NEAGLE</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of the U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage
7 <sup>th</sup> March 99	G.S.	<b>NEIL</b> – appointed Secretary General to the U.I. in the room of Wise. A man of determined resolution. Taken up at the Royal Oak.
25 March 99	G.S.	<b>NOWLES</b> – Mr. Sheridan's Brother-in-law – frequents Baine's, Russell Court, Drury Lane.
13 Aug 98	Mr. Sproule	<b>NICHOLSON</b> – who has a Country House some miles from London – attended the meeting that was held on the arrival from France of the Deputy, with the final settlement.
25 Ditto	Ditto	<b>NORFOLK, Duke of</b>
28 Novr 99	J.P.	<b>NORRIS</b> – a Haberdasher at Manchester – is at the head of all that is going on – but is a cautious man and will not publicly come forward till he [illegible] it with effect.

**NOWLAND** – from Wexford. An U.I.

3<sup>rd</sup> Aug 98

Sir J.  
Crauford

**NUGENT** – said to have been formerly a Colonel in the French Service. Is often with the French charge d'affaires.

**NELSON, Saml** – or Nielson

1798

Rd  
Ditto  
Jones

31<sup>st</sup> Sept 1802

**O'FINN** – in Napper Tandy's Staff – went to France to avoid his creditors having no money, but a Bill in Ireland which had nine or ten months to run for which he applied to Bonaparte to give him Cash. Is married to an English Woman, who is expected in England, and will probably bring some papers – the Confident of Roger & Arthur O'Connor – was obliged to leave Ireland in consequence of a Warrant for High Treason being issued against him – he took refuge in London & in April or March was married to the Daughter of a Tradesman living in Shadwell. Edmund O'Finn – 27 years of age – black hair – blue eyes – small mouth – oval face. Francis O'Finn – Brother to the above.<sup>lxxix</sup>

1798

Octr Ditto

Rd  
G.S.

**ORR, Joseph** – of Derry – a relation of Orr that was hanged. Was sent with McMahon, the person from Dunkirk in the Corvette, called La Ruseé to fix the Signals with their friends on shore.

1798

28 Novr 99

Rd  
Ditto  
J.P.

**OMÉLY or O'MEILLY** – on the arrest of Lawless he set off terrified to the Continent – took over returns of the Military & with instructions to attempt the landing at the Shannon or to get some good officers sent if the French would risk nothing else – born in Ireland, but now Citizen of America – went with Lewins to the Hague – a rich man and Tom Paine's great friend – was at Hambro' purchasing Arms.

Sept 1798

Rd

**O'NIEL** – of Dublin. Was at Hambro' in August.

Rd

**O'CONNOR** – The Key of his letter to Lord E. Fitzgerald is The Chevalier – Sir Fras Burdett. Black Terrier and his little brother, Dr. McNevin & his Brother; The Little Priest,

Richard McCormick. It was Lawless who introduced O'Connor to Quigley and advised their going to France together. Quigley was very averse to going. Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.

14 May 98  
20 July

Rd  
J.P.  
M. Graham

**O'KEEFE, Dr.** – a Great Friend of O'Finns' – neither ever admitted to any confidence. O'Keefe said to be gone to the West Indies. O'Keefe is Principal Private Corresponding Secretary to the Philanthropic Society. All ammunition to & from England, forwarded by him

5<sup>th</sup> Aug 1800  
1800

Rd  
Sir J.  
Crauford  
J.P.

**OMEARA** – has a promise from the Minister of War that, should an Irish Brigade be formed, he shall have the Command of it – Omeara offered an old Commission of some of his Friends to smuggle Carolán into England if requisite. A very tall man. 30 years old. Dark complexion & eyes. O'meara was on business of consequence when he was arrested

2<sup>nd</sup> Jany 1800  
12 Aug 1800

Jones  
Hambro'  
Infy

**O'FARRELL** – went some time since to Hambro' intending to go to Paris. A Young Man and is of some consequences. Now acting as Chief of Brigade in the Army in Holland destined against this Country.

25 Apr 1800

Jones

**O'REILLY, Mrs.** – has been in Paris since the Revolution and is going there again. McMahon the Surgeon of Charlotte Street proposes going with her.

3 July 1800

**O'SHEA** – Aide-de-Camp to Hoche

30<sup>th</sup> Sept 1804  
Octr 98  
9<sup>th</sup> Novr 98

Jones  
G.S.  
Sir J.  
Crauford  
Mr. Parish

**O'FINN** – continued from above. On the flight of Quigley he continued to get a Passage to Middlesburgh [sic] or Flushing and went since to Paris where he was for some time supported by the Directory & lodged in the same Hotel with Teeling & Tandy 69ntil he was joined by his Wife – he was then Employed at Ostende & Gravelines, together with the Captain of a Smuggling vessel from Dunkirk, named Bailly – a native of Bradwell in Essex, in getting intelligence and

conveying Newspapers & news of every kind – he made frequent trips to & from Dover & Harwich to the Enemy's Coast, as did also Turner of [illegible] – he then went to Antwerp & from thence to the Hague when he got support from Aherne & was about to embark on board the divisions that were to follow the expedition to Tory Island – On its failure he returned to Antwerp and went to Paris from whence he went to Hambro' and sent his Wife to England with James Powell. She returned to Hambro', and went to Paris to join her husband, who is supported by the French Govt as an Irish Emigrant or Patriot. His wife is a very clever woman and a firm Patriot and is most probably employed by the French Govt. O'Finn volunteered to take an active Command of the Cork United Irish when Hoche was on the Coast. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Napper Tandy but was not in any of the expeditions, having shammed sickness. Was formerly a Lieutenant in the Somerset Militia. The two brothers were charged with a large Packet for the French Directory, containing Plans of different places in Ireland – the number of Troops & Marine Forces & also the number of disaffected which was stated at 70,000.<sup>xxx</sup>

23<sup>rd</sup> Feby 99

Edwards

**O'LEARY, Dr.** – an United Irishman and violent Republican. Represented to be a Friend to the English Govt and an object of suspicion with the U.I.

**O'SHAUGHNESSY** – opposite Drury Lane, Russell Street – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.

10<sup>th</sup> Feby 1801

Sir Jas  
Crauford

**O'KEEN** – lately left Paris to follow Gen. Humbert and his Aide-de-Camp Sullivan alias La Roche – who were gone to Brest.

March 8<sup>th</sup>

**O'CAN alias KAIN** – about 5 foot 10 inches high – very short face – pale and round cheeks – pocked marked – heavy eyebrows, dark eyes sunk in his head – thick lips – speaks bad

*English – has a rough voice...walks with a short moving step – his toes turned in – his shoulders appear high, when his back is to you – having a stoop on the back of his neck – an U.I.*

23<sup>rd</sup> Aug 98

Mr. Sproule **O'LEARY** – formerly Servant to O'Connor – lives with the Duke of Norfolk.

**O'CALLAHAN, James** – from a place called Coleville in Monaghan County – a Friend & Correspondent of McCabe. Is head clerk to Mr. Goldsmid of No.5. Shavie's Inn & 19 Little Trinity Lane – He is about 5 foot 8 inches high – an Irish face – broad legs, sandy coloured – about 33 years old – speaks with the Irish accent.

#### **ORR**

**O'BRIEN** – a Trunk Maker – belongs to one of the Divisions.

9<sup>th</sup> Novr 98

Sir Jas Crauford **ORR, George** – 5 foot 9 or 10 inches high – stout and remarkably well made – very pale – a little marked with the small pox – short snub nose – small mouth – small grey eyes – and has what may be called a particularly Irish...very high forehead – and holds his head remarkably erect – was formerly a Reporter of Parliamentary Debates for the Morning Post – was advertized just before the State Trials of Horne Tooke & under the name of George Orr, the Taylor, which trade however he never experienced. Has a very peculiar manner of shaking his head when he talks.<sup>lxxx</sup>

1798

Rd **PHARIS** – in Napper Tandy's Staff

27<sup>th</sup> May 1800

Rd **PITCAIRN** – says he is not American but Irish and never was in America.

28<sup>th</sup> Aug 1802

Jones **PLUNKETT** – and McCann were deputed to go to the Belfast Hotel to meet Green of Newry, and Captain Russell of Belfast.

19 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799	Edwards	<b>PARRY, Captain</b> – the author of the Brazen Trumpet – gives recommendations to Irishmen going to France.
		<b>PRICE</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak Red Lion Passage.
		<b>PURFIELD</b> – a Taylor – belongs to one of the Divisions.
9 Novr 98 10 Aug	Sir J. Crauford	<b>PENNY</b> – an Englishman – passes very frequently between England & the Continent – he's made himself a Danish Burgher.
		<b>PALMER</b> – of Dublin. Lives with <u>St. John</u> (who has taken the name of <u>Johnson</u> ) of the Dublin Post Office, at a Friends House, No.157 Drury Lane.
		<b>POWER, Thomas</b> – of Dublin. Left Ireland since the Rebellion – now clerk in a Mercantile House in Hambro'
26 June 98	J.P.	<b>PLUNKETT</b> – two brothers
11 <sup>th</sup> July 98	J.P.	<b>PAINE</b>
Ditto	Ditto	<b>PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY</b> – corresponds with Republicans in all Countries – letters are read at every meeting. Those from England are brought by <u>Meyers</u> & <u>Hartmann</u> & are chiefly from <u>Dr. O'Keefe</u> .
28 Novr 99	J.P.	<b>PLACE, F.</b> – a Taylor – lives opposite the Admiralty
		<b>PANTHER</b> – Coach Maker – Marylebone. President of the Corresponding Society
10 <sup>th</sup> July	Sir J. Crauford	<b>PARKER</b> – charged with the communication between England & France, which is chiefly carried on thro' the medium of Smugglers. Has the entire confidence of all the Jacobins of Hambro' and Altona.



30 Octr 12 March 99	Sir J. Crauford Ditto	<b>PRATT</b> – sent to England by the French Govt – said to have been a Republican Officer – and to have a correspondence with England & Ireland, by means of his Wife, who is an English Woman.
	Hambro' Infy	<b>PEACE, John</b> – supposed to be a French Emissary
25 Apr 1800	Ditto	<b>PAWL, Thomas</b> – Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	<b>PEARSON</b>
	Ditto	<b>POWELL, Thos</b>
30 Jany 1801		<b>PRICE, Jos</b>
	Ditto	<b>PHILIPS</b> – gone to join the Dutch Expedition against this Country.
18 Oct 1800	Hambro' Infy	<b>PENNY</b> – is charged with all the secret Dispatches from the Jacobin Societies in London to those on the Continent – He took some Dispatches from a Club in <u>Newport Market</u> to the Irish Club in Hambro'. All letters from every Society on the Continent are sent to this Club in Newport Market.
9 Decr	Ditto	<b>PAMPLER</b> – is to be sent by the Irish Club at Hambro', to Paris, on business of the Society.  <b>PATRICK</b> – see SMALL
6 March 1801	Ditto	<b>PORTHOUSE</b> – obliged to fly from England for having counterfeited a Stamp.
21 Aug 98	Sir J. Crauford	<b>PERRET or PARRET</b> – keeps the Spring Garden Coffee House near Chelsea – formerly the property of <u>Lewis</u> .
10 May 99	Ditto	<b>PITHER</b> – an Englishman – of very democratical principles – 60 years of age – lame & infirm.  <b>PAINE, Tom</b>  <b>POWELL, James</b>

## **POTTS**

Jones **PARRY or BARRY** – a Law Student – intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.

**PURCELL** – a Law Student – Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square – Son to the Physician of that name in Dublin.

## **PATER**

19<sup>th</sup> Feby 1799

Rd Edwards Jones **QUIGLEY** – went for some time by the name of Captain Hope – made Edwards an United Irishmen – Quigley used frequently to sleep at Astley's Punch House over West Bridge where he went by the name of Dr. Firey – supposed to be author of the treasonable paper to the Directory – Crossfield, Binns & O'Connor knows of it – often visited Sir F. Burdett, who knew of his (Q's) business in England as did also Stanhope – used to meet at McCartney's.

28<sup>th</sup> Aug 1802

Jones **QUIGLEY, R** – the younger – resolved in conjunction with Allen & Holland of College Green & Mr. Barrett – the younger to take some more effectual means to get a person to go to France direct – several offered but there was not money enough to defray the expenses – formerly in the Irish Brigade – Used to meet at Vincent's.

28 Novr 99

J.P. **QUIN alias ROGERS** – a very active man among the Irish in London.

**QUILLON** – a linen Draper in Liverpool

Jones **QUIN, Edward** – a Newspaper Reporter & President of a Society in Great May's Buildings -The Sutherland Arms which they call an Harmonic. Used to meet at McCartney's.

Jones **QUIN, Bernard** – an Eminent Writing Master living at No.5 Spring Street, Baker

*Street, Portman Square. Used to meet at McCartney's.*

Jones      **QUINN, John** – an assistant to Mr. Gorman of No.26 Broad Street City used to meet at Vincent's. Intimate with the younger Tallon of Liverpool.

26 June 98

J.P.      **ORR, George** – gone to join Kilmaine's Army

**O'HEARN**

**O'LINDEN** – an U.I.

Sir Jas. Crauford      **O'HARA** – of Antrim. Now a Merchant in London. Great patron of U.I.

Ditto      **O'NIEL, Denis** – an United Irishman. Has lately addressed a Memorial to the Directory, on the present state of Ireland – He left Ireland 2<sup>nd</sup> Decr. In the Memorial he says that he joined the Insurgents on their first taking up Arms at Enniscorthy & was appointed Colonel – was at the Battles of New Ross, Arklow, Newtownbarry, Corroughroo & Vinegar Hill – that he accompanied Father Murphy thro' Kilkenny County, was in various skirmishes and in the three severe actions of Newbridge, Castlecomer & on the borders of Wexford & Kilkenny and afterwards at those of Carnew & Hacketstown – became acquainted with Holt in Wicklow & engaged in the Battles of the Seven Churches, Devil's Glynn & Glynn of Downs – Penetrated into Kildare, the Bog of Allen & Counties of Dublin & Meath with a body of insurgents to raise the people in those parts. Arriving near the River Boyne & finding the number amount to upwards of 40,000 men, they resolved on attacking Dublin – the leaders disagreed and the plan was given over – they were surprized by the Royalists & totally defeated – he being an officer was proclaimed – but made his escape after concealing himself for some time.

Sir James Crauford **O'REILLY** – an Irishman – lately arrived at Hambro' from Copenhagen – just setting out for Paris. At Amsterdam with a cousin of O'Connor & a relation of Gen. Kilmaine – writes word that he expects to sail soon, with the Dutch expedition against Ireland – used to meet at Vincent's.

**O'DONNELL** – is generally President at Bolton's the Hole in the Wall, King Street West.

#### **O'SULLIVAN**

12 June Sir J. Crauford **O'BRIEN** – just arrived from Paris – going on board a Smuggling vessel North about to Ireland.

1 Aug 1800 Hambro' Infy **O'KELLY**

31<sup>st</sup> Jany Ditto **O'BURN** – President of a Club of U.I. at Hambro'

7 Feby Ditto **O'KEEL** – corresponds with the Hambro' Clubs – supposed to live in Dublin.

11 Novr 1800 Hambro' Infy **O'NELL** – now at Paris – corresponds with Roberts at Hambro'.

#### **O'RAN** – see CARTHER

13 March 1801 Ditto **O'BEITH** – member of the Irish Club at Hambro'.

13 June Ditto **ONSLOW** – in the service of France and attached to the Staff of McDonald.

3<sup>rd</sup> Aug 98 Sir J. Crauford **O'TELL or TOLL and JEFFRIES** – said to be leading men among their associates.

5 Feby 99 Ditto **O'MARA** – was Captain under Corr in the late insurrection. From the County of Meath.

Ditto Ditto **O'HARA** – of Antrim – a Merchant in Dublin. OHara is a great patron of U.I.

Jones **O'GORMAN** – used to meet at Vincent's.

	Ditto	<b>ORR, Henry</b> – belonging to a Coal Master's Office in Salisbury Street Strand. Used to meet at <u>McGuire's</u> .
19 Aug 1800	Rd	<b>REID, Colonel</b>
6 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1800	Rd	<b>ROWAN, HAMILTON</b>
17 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1800	Rd	<b>READ</b> – arrived at Hambro' from Paris.
3 <sup>rd</sup> July 1800	Jones	<b>REYNOLDS</b>
Aug. 20 <sup>th</sup> 1801	Jones	<b>RUSSELL</b> – a Timber Merchant in Circular Road, Dublin.
Ditto	Ditto	<b>RUSSELL, Capt.</b>
23 <sup>rd</sup> Feby 99	Edwards	<b>RICKMAN, Clis</b> – a Stationer in Marylebone Lane. Corresponds with <u>Tom Paine</u> – he has the table & pen the <u>Rights of Man</u> were written upon – Is intimate with <u>McCouilly</u> , <u>Felix Supple</u> of Lyon's Inn & <u>Pater</u> of Devereux Court Temple.
Novr	G.B.	<b>REY</b>
28 <sup>th</sup> Novr 1798	G.B.	<b>ROUNDS</b> – belongs either to the Yeomanry Infantry or Cavalry – is of a fair & florid complexion – open countenance – grey eyes a little in-mouthed – fair hair loose, but of such a length as would tie – straight limbed – about 5 ft, 7 or 8 inches high – and 20 or 21 Years of age. His father is said to hold a [illegible] the Customs, as did he himself some time since.  <b>RIORDAN</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage
Octr 98	G.S. G.S.	<b>REY, General</b> – was appointed to that rank by Napper Tandy – was on board the <i>Anacreon</i> – a Frenchman.
29 <sup>th</sup> July	L.B.	<b>RICE, Hugh</b> – a weaver  <b>RICHES, Mrs.</b>

*RICE – lives somewhere by White Chapel – belongs to one of the Divisions.*

9<sup>th</sup> Novr 98

Sir J.  
Crauford

*REED – who fled lately from Dublin – is at present at Hambro'.*

**ROBERTS, George**

**ROGERS**

28 Novr 99

J.P.

*REIMARUS, BUSCH &c – of Hambro' – the correspondence between France, England & Ireland is carried on thro' the medium of this House – Reimarus is Brother-in-Law to Reinhardt the French Minister at Hambro'.*

26 March 99

**REDMAN**

11 Novr 1800

Hambro'  
Infy

*RYAN – gone to Holland.*

25 Ditto

Ditto

*REICKES, William – resides at Birmingham. Corresponds with Gordon the President of the Irish Club at Hambro' – he seems to have been a Ringleader in the Riots in Birmingham.*

30 Aug 99

Sir J.  
Crauford

*READ – Durnin's Friend – lives near Drogheda. Durnin recommended some Irish Priests to him who were obliged to leave the Convents in Italy – as he is convinced they will embrace the good cause.*

**RUCKER, Conrad**

**RANKIN, Charles**

**RATIGAN** – of Bridge Foot Street, Dublin<sup>boxxii</sup>

**RICHARDSON**

Jones

*RICE – a Surgeon and Deputy to the correspondence with the United Irish on board the Fleet – belongs to the Clinker Gun vessel. Used to meet at McCartney's.*

Sept 1798	Ditto	<b>REYNOLDS</b> – two brothers, Attornies in Field Court Greg's Inn. Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> .
	Rd	<b>SWORD</b> – and his Wife lately arrived at Hambro' from Scotland.
1 <sup>st</sup> Aug 1800	Rd	<b>STEPHENSON</b> – who went to Holland has got a Passport and is gone to Paris.
22 Ditto	Ditto	Corresponds with <u>McCann</u> . <u>Stephenson</u> is a rich Sheffield Merchant. Is returned from Paris, and has got a Passport to go back when he pleases – has got many letters from Paris to carry with him to England. Is very intimate with Johnston. He sails for Scotland with the Liik Convoy.
1 <sup>st</sup> Novr	Ditto	
Ditto	Ditto	
1798	Rd	<b>SULLIVAN</b>
	Rd	<b>SIMMS, R.</b>
6 Apr 1799	Rd	<b>ST. JOHN</b> <sup>lxxxiii</sup> – of the Post Office in Dublin.
19 Aug 1801	Jones	Lately arrived at Hambro' – gone to Paris. Alias <u>Johnston</u> – a native of Dublin. Was as early as the year 1797 actively employed and in 1798 was Subdivisional Secretary to a Society of United Irishmen held in <u>Back Lane, Thomas Street, Dublin</u> . He was chosen by <u>Mr. Oliver Bond, Lord E. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Nielson of Belfast</u> as the person most proper to forward their Provincial Correspondence as he held an employ in the Secret department of the Post Office, Dublin; where he forwarded all the plans of the Country Meetings safely and also opened in conjunction with another in the same office all the Secret instructions of Government to the Magistrates & Generals and made the Committee privy to and acquainted with them.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Jany 1800	Jones	<b>SHAW</b> – a Quaker of Skinner Row, Dublin – was at the origin of the United Irish – <u>Jonathan Grey</u> is his most intimate friend, as is also <u>Hampden Evans</u> – both Irishmen.
19 <sup>th</sup> May 1801	Jones	<b>ST. JOHN alias JOHNSTON</b> – he prevented Govt from knowing accurately the time of

Hoche's second attempt on Ireland – for which and for different other circumstances he was to have been appointed Colonel in the Dublin Division on the 23<sup>rd</sup> May, the day appointed for Insurrection – continued Secretary till MacCann of Pill Lane was executed – he formed a plan, together with Lord E. Fitzgerald, Ratigan of Bridgefoot Street, Dublin & Palmer, to bring Lord E.F. from Dublin to the Country, but it was frustrated by Major Sirr, who in attempting to arrest Lord E. was nearly murdered by Palmer and Johnston. He then concealed himself for some time and joined the parties assembled at Kildare & together with McCabe went to Philipstown and Cavan to warn them to rise en-masse – but being disappointed returned under the protection of his sister, whose husband, Mr. Wheeler, in the service of the East India Company in the return of McCabe and Palmer – the former from Scotland, the latter from Carton, the Duke of Leinster's Seat. St. John was, thro' the good offices of Lord Ed. Fitzgerald received at Carton till he could affect his escape.

19 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799	Edwards	<b>STANHOPE</b> – a very zealous Republican.
Ditto	Hambro'	
	Infy	
	Ditto	<b>SALTER</b>
Ditto	Ditto	<b>SHAKESPEAR</b> – an Englishman – a Taylor and great Democrat. Going to France by way of Hambro' but not on any mission.
22 <sup>nd</sup> Novr 1800	Mr.	<b>SMEETON, Gunsmith</b>
	Turnbull	
Ditto	Ditto	<b>SUTTEN, Richard</b>
14 March 99	G.S.	<b>SAVAGE</b> – at Mr. Fraser's Token House Yard behind the Beak. Mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage. Belongs to a Club held at Coachmaker's Hall in the City.
20 Ditto		



**SWEENY** - Mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

**SMALLMAN** - Mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

**SMITH** - Mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

**SULLIVAN** - Mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

26 Jany 99

G.S. **SCOTT, Counsellor**

29 May

W.G. **STUART** – who was examined at Maidstone. Lives in Piccadilly – an United Irishman.

**SAVAGE**

**STEWART** – a Taylor – belongs to one of the Divisions.

**SULLIVAN** – a Shopman in the City. Ditto.

28 Novr 99

J.P. **STEVENSON** – a Muslin Manufacturer of Glasgow – An United Scotsman – passes continually between Glasgow & Hambro'. Conveys intelligence. A friend of Ducket's & regularly corresponds with him.

11<sup>th</sup> July 98

J.P. **SMITH, James** – from Manchester

17 April 99

J.P. **SHEELS** – a Scotsman from Glasgow – has been a French Agent in Scotland for two years. Is to be a Member of the Irish Club at Hambro' – as he is shortly expected from New Castle.

**SULLIVAN, John** – 32 years of age. 5ft 8 inches high. Lank brown hair – marks with the small pox – stout made – a dimple in his chin – a Milkman in Chancery Lane. Sent to Prison. Belongs to Div. No.2.

**SULLIVAN, Michael** – 28 years of age. 5ft 7in high. Black hair, eyes & eyebrows – high forehead – sharp nose – hollow eyed – thin made – a journeyman Taylor – Sent to Prison.

**SAVAGE** – one of the speakers at the London Forum. Author of a very seditious pamphlet. An U.I.

**SHAW** – an U.I.

Sir J.  
Crauford      **SMITH** – who acted as a General officer in the Rebel Army at Ballynahinch, and for whom a reward was offered by Govt – is now at Liverpool, where he is [illegible] by Harvey & Quillon – Linen Drapers in Pool Lane in that town. The Irish Rebels, on their arrival at Liverpool usually address themselves to Harvey & Quillon for assistance.

**STARLING** – of Vine Street – conveyancer – an old member of the London Corresponding Society – a most decided Atheistical Republican.

**SMITH** – of James Street, Covent Garden – bookseller – has resolved to sell no more political books – a member of the Corresponding Society.

**SHAW, Robert** – a Milkman in Wild Street.

**SMITH or FAGNEAU**

5 Aug 1800	Hambro' Infy	<b>SPOOT</b> – President of the Irish Club at Paris.
5 Decr	Ditto	<b>SHERALD</b> – formerly in the Polish Legion in France which he quitted to serve in the expedition against England.
19 Decr	Ditto	<b>SCOTT and SANDERS</b> – arrived from Holland
3 <sup>rd</sup> Octr 1800	Hambro' Infy	<b>STONE</b> – member of the Irish Club at Hambro'

Ditto 12 March 99	Ditto	<b>SIDERSON</b> – President of Ditto – an Irishman. Friend of <u>Ducket</u> . Gone to Ireland & is to correspond with <u>Ducket</u> . 30 years of age. 5ft 8in – very thin – delicate complexion & [illegible] red curled wig.
27 Feby 1801	Ditto	<b>SMALL alias TOMES alias PATRICK</b> – formerly employed by the French in Poland.
3 Apr	Ditto	<b>STERLING</b>
16 June	Ditto	<b>SMART or SMOTH</b>
28 Septr 98	Sir J. Crauford	<b>STONE</b> – who was tried for High Treason – is going to Paris – concerned, with <u>Tallyrand &amp; Dr. Leseham</u> , an Hanoverian - is a manufactory of Wedgewood Ware at Paris.
		<b>SQUETTON</b>
		<b>SMYTH</b>
	Jones	<b>SMITH</b> – a Master Taylor living at No.42 Greek Street, Soho – Used to meet at <u>McCartney's</u> .
		<b>SUPPLE, Felix</b>
	Jones	<b>ST. JOHN</b> – the Bookseller in the Strand. Meets at <u>McGuire's</u> .
	Ditto	<b>SHANNON</b> – expelled [from] Dublin College – Used to meet at McGuire's.
17 Novr 1797	Rd G.S.	<b>TEELING</b> – a letter dated Paris 23 <sup>rd</sup> Octr, written by Teeling and inclosed to <u>Giague</u> under cover to <u>Rheis</u> ...the French Minister, was sent to London under cover to <u>Mr. Bell</u> who was to forward it to Ireland. It was directed to <u>Wm. Thompson Esq</u> , Kildare Street Hotel, Dublin – supposed to be for <u>O'Connor</u> . <u>Teeling</u> writes in the name of <u>Burke</u> . Had a letter from <u>Pappenheimer</u> , whom he met in London to the <u>Abbe' Syeyes</u> , and one from a person named <u>Webb</u> in King Street to <u>Tom Paine</u> – belonged to the Rochfort Expedition.

1798

Rd **TAYLOR** – son of Mr. Taylor near Maidstone – who was formerly in Parliament – shewed Derry his Certificate of Civison...was sworn in at Cork.

**TANDY, Napper** <sup>lxxxiv</sup>– having quarrelled with Lewins and Tone, called a meeting of United Irishmen in [illegible] with Muir, Madgett & Stone – at the meeting a division took place – the numbers pretty equal – Muir waited on Tallyrand with a petition which the latter carried instantly to the Directory, in consequence of which Tandy was appointed General – those that sided with him compose his Staff, viz: McMahon (Coigley's Companion) to be Colonel and Aide-de-Camp; O'Finn – Cary (brother to the Priest); Waldron, Pharis and Lyster and two or three others Irish Americans – Blackwell is appointed Tandy's Adjutant General. Sullivan is appointed a Captain and Secretary to Humbert & set out for Rochefort together with a great number of French officers on the 21<sup>st</sup> July

1798

Rd **TORRE**

9 Novr 98

Sir J. Crauford **TONE**<sup>lxxxv</sup> – gone to Brest to embark with the expedition against Ireland. Was to have been the Chief of this expedition. Has a brother<sup>lxxxvi</sup> who goes by the name of La Roche, and was in the Rochfort expedition. Went for some time by the name of General Smyth.

Rd **TANDY, Colonel** – is so distressed that he has been obliged to sell his buckles and most of his clothes. Lewins has swindled him out of £50 and the French Govt will do nothing for him.

Rd **TENNANT or TENNENT** – now in Paris – deserted his Countrymen, in consequence of a remittance of £2,500 with which he and one Thomas Wilson have made a purchase.<sup>lxxxvii</sup>

1798

Rd **TRAYNOR**

19 Aug 1801	Jones	<b>TYRRELL</b> – gone to Paris as is supported with Communications to the French Government and also with the Irish in Paris.
21 <sup>st</sup> Ditto	Ditto	<b>TEELING, Dr.</b>
	Ditto	<b>TONEY</b>
		<b>THOMAS</b> – mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.
		<b>TUNIGER</b> - mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.
13 <sup>th</sup> Aug 1798	Mr. Sproule	<b>THORINGTON, Wm</b> – Deputed by the Four Provinces to the French Directory to know why the Men & Arms promised – had not been sent – the reason assigned was a difference of opinion in two parties – being again reconciled – the Directory expected for 15,000 or 20,000 men – the expenses of £200,000 yearly for 5 years. Thorington is a good-looking man – about 5ft 8in high, cropped dark hair – insinuating manner- from the County of Cork – was educated in the Irish College at Paris. <u>Thorington</u> counts upon 500,000 men in Ireland & says the subscription in England amounted last month to £10,000. This money is appropriated to the use of Ireland, and is at present in the hands of a <u>Mr. Taylor</u> of Islington, who was one of those that attended the meeting, held on the arrival from France of the Deputy with the final settlement
		<b>TAYLOR</b> – the above
28 <sup>th</sup> Octr 98	J.P.	<b>TAAFFE</b>
		<b>TURNER, Robert</b> – of Newry – goes by the name of <u>George Roberts</u> – lives at Hambro', and is Irish Agent there.
2 <sup>nd</sup> Aug 98	J.P.	<b>TREMLET</b>

8 Novr	J.P.	<b>TATLOCK</b> – a Silk Broker in London – Married to a Sister of Alderman Combe's Wife – At a Dinner that was given by the French at Hambro', to commemorate the 14 <sup>th</sup> July – his conduct was so violent & the [illegible] he gave so extravagant that he was reprehended by the Dutch & Spanish Ministers – He is now at Leipzig but will shortly return to England.
	Under-Sec. Fisher	<b>THOMPSON</b> – an U.I. Carries on a Correspondence with Ireland – Addresses his letters to <u>Mr. Jas Potts</u> care of <u>M.J. Bogle, Belfast</u> . Is now at Paris.
Novr 1800	Hambro'	<b>TOOLE</b> – gone to join the Dutch expedition.
	Infy	
21 Ditto	Ditto	<b>TYLER</b> – a French Agent.
		<b>THOMAS</b> – see <b>GREEN</b>
13 Jany 1801	Ditto	<b>THOMPSON</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> Feby	Ditto	<b>TAYLOR</b>
		<b>TOMES</b>
	Jones	<b>TIERNAN</b> – clerk to Goldsmith of Trinity Lane & No.5 Thevies Inn, Holborn. Used to meet at <u>McCartney's</u> .
	Jones	<b>TALLON</b> – the younger of Liverpool. Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> . Corresponds with the Societies in Dublin – in conjunction with the younger <u>Keogh</u> , formerly of Dublin, but now a Merchant in Liverpool.
	Ditto	<b>TENNANT, Wm, Junr</b> – Used to meet at <u>Vincent's</u> .
	Jones	<b>VINCENT</b> – kept a House where the United Irish used to meet.
1798	Rd	<b>WILSON</b> – of the Courier Office – supposed to been trusted with many important papers.
1798	Rd	<b>WALDREN</b> – in Napper Tandy's Staff.

	Rd	<b>WILLIAMSON</b>
28 <sup>th</sup> May 1804	Jones	<b>WHITTLE, W.</b> – intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.
14 <sup>th</sup> Feby 1799	Edwards	<b>WILKINSON</b> – a Cutler. An U.I.
4 <sup>th</sup> March	Ditto	<b>WEYLAND</b> – an United Irishman – lately escaped from Prison. A tall good-looking young Man – is of a very respectable Farmer's family in the Black Bog in the County of Wicklow – was in many of the Engagements in Ireland and was taken Prisoner by Capt. Stratford (Lord Aldborough's brother) and sent to England.
28 <sup>th</sup> Feby	G.S.	<b>WISE, Issac</b> – Secretary to the General Committee of Delegates. No person except Wise had access to the Temple (called Nt.1) during the three months that he served. At the expiration of which time, he was to introduce his Successor. Wise has made a report that Nt.1 had received information upon who they could rely that the French were making preparations that assistance might be depended on – that if the French were even to fail in eleven attacks, the 12 <sup>th</sup> should not be wanting. 5ft 7in high – sharp pointed nose – a little pock marked – light hair – 30 years of age – has the Dublin accent.
Feby 99	G.S.	
March 7 <sup>th</sup>	L.B.	
16 <sup>th</sup> March 99	G.S.	<b>WHITE</b> – a Taylor. Frequents the Black Horse, Little Wild Street – the only Englishman who belongs to any Division of the United Irish.
28 Jany 99	G.S.	<b>WHEELAN</b> – of Tower Street, Seven Dials – belongs to Division No.2 was tried for sedition at Winchester – formerly Secretary-General to the United Irishmen. <u>Wheelan</u> is a Taylor, and acted as such to a Regiment of Militia at Winchester, at the time he was tried. Is much connected with <u>Sir Francis Burdett &amp; Young Lawless</u> who was tried at Winchester. 5ft 8in high – pock marked – in kneed – speaks slow – 28 years of age.
14 March	G.S.	

**WALKER** - mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

**WHITNEY** - mentioned in a paper found at Division No.2 of U.I. held at the Royal Oak, Red Lion Passage.

10<sup>th</sup> April 99

Ford

**WHITE, William** – The Examination of William White of No.10 Church Street, Seven Dials in the Parish of St. Giles in the Fields. Taylor – Taken before Mr. Ford, the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1799. Says that about January or Feby 1798 he first used a Publick House called the Black Horse in Little Wild Street, kept by Philip Dignum – that he went to this House because it served the Shop he worked in with Beer. That a man named Boyle at that time lodged at the Black Horse who had lately come from Ireland – believes from Belfast – understands he was, and is an Usher at a School near Acton, near Ealing. He was intimate with one McCarty who lodged and worked with Ext [Examinant]. Boyle was constantly conversing with McCarty on the affairs of Ireland – Soon after this different Irishman genteelly dressed used to come there – McCarty told Exam't he would introduce him to some of the first people, from Ireland and put him up to a Sign of Admittance – but he must not mention it to any Englishmen, as no Englishman was ever admitted. The sign Ext forgets, but it was changed that night. Ext was first introduced, and a fresh one given by a tall man of the name of Hamilton, who said the sign they had in Ireland was a very good one, and might do here. It was used he said at the Cellar in Holborn the Night before, meaning the Furnivals Inn Cellar. To the best of Ext's recollection, he thinks the sign was, the Right Hand & Left linked together, signifying Union. The Countersign was, your Right Hand on your Left Breast, as the token of truth; then you reached out your Left Hand to shake hands with person's Left Hand, then pressing with your Thumb the first joint of the



Forefinger, and the other person pressing, the same with you, was a sure token – One saying Unity – the other answering Truth – One saying Liberty – the other answering Death, was the way of knowing each other, if they did not recollect Faces. The Business was begun by choosing a Secretary, to take down the names & subscriptions of one penny per week to support persecuted Irishmen. John Binns was there – and addressed them on the situation of the people of Ireland, which seemed to have much effect upon the person's present – This was the first night Ext. was there. The next night (to the best of his recollection) he saw Colonel Despard there. He had on a white hat. Mr. Lawless was there, and a stout good-looking Man named Bonner or Bonham together with said Binns. They spoke chiefly on organizing Societies in different parts where there was the most likelihood of meeting with Irishmen. There were a great number of Printed Addresses to the Irish People produced that night, which were to distributed about St. Giles's, advising the people to unite, and come forward on behalf of their injured Country. Binns spoke nearly to the same effect as the previous Night. He had a great number of Printed Speeches of Sir Francis Burdett's which he made in the House of Commons – he sold these at a penny each. He advised the meeting if any of them were taken with any papers on them, not to say where they had them from, as they must prove it, and thinks he used the expression, they could not prove a negative – Binns said much about his being taken into custody at Birmingham – talked about Pikes, and said it was the most useful instrument in a Field against Horse – as the Horse would not advance against it, if used in a proper manner. That was to thrust it in the Horse's Nostrils, which would occasion him to rear up and throw his Rider, which was better than placing it against the Horse's Shoulders, as by that means, the man using it might be overpowered - McCarty was then chosen Secretary – they were to divide when they amounted to Thirty-

six and divide their stock according to the number that branched off. They were always to go to a House kept by an Irishman, and he must be put up. They soon made sufficient for three Divisions, as they called it, and numbered them as they were formed – Ext was balloted to a Division that met at a House kept by one Peter Belton in Princes Street, Drury Lane, and the other Division went to a Publick House at the corner of Archer Street in Windmill Street where Hamilton was Secretary – as Ext was informed but was soon after obliged to go away, on account of a Warrant from The Duke of Portland's office – this Ext heard at the time of O'Connor & Binns being arrested. Previous to this Ext saw at Dignum's an Irishman, who was Adjutant in the Kent Yeomanry Cavalry – He had been in the 17<sup>th</sup> Lt Dragoons. Thinks his name was Hume – a well looking young man. He came with another tall man named Taaffe, who appears very familiar with Binns, but did not stop long. Ext. never saw Binns or any of the other persons after that time (but has heard of their being there) till the Society removed to the Royal Oak. The Society Ext. belonged to at Belton's met very thin; it was held on a Wednesday night, and the money collected was paid to the Landlord, and sent every month to the Head Treasurer, named Enscoe, and applied to the use of the other Binns in Newgate, and another Irishman named Savage in with him, who had half a Guinea between them per Week. Ext. thinks this was about the month of May – then they began to lay complaints against the Society's not meeting and paying up its arrears. It never exceeded twenty as Ext. believes and entirely dwindled away at the latter end of May, or thereabouts. A Division called No.7 went to Belton's afterwards from a Publick House at the corner of Tash Street in Grey's Inn Lane, kept by one Fleming. It met on Sundays. A man named Whelen was the Secretary General to the whole for a time, as Ext. understood, but did not keep it long, owing to a disagreement with the Committee respecting his business

which was to keep a check upon the Treasurer for what Money was collected. Division 8 was held somewhere by White Chapel but Ext. does not know where. Division 9 which was the last Ext. heard of, was held, he believes, at the Cock and Neptune in Welldon Square kept by one McCarty which Ext. understood was chiefly attended by Coal Heavers, and the Landlord's Brother belonged to the Society – it met on Sunday's, Ext. attended the Meeting once and heard a Letter read from Binns who was tried at Maidstone, requiring assistance to go to Ireland. There was a small Sum granted him for that purpose, and to be out of the way, as Ext. heard there was a Warrant out against him from the Duke of Portland's Office. This might be about the latter end of June. Division Ext. belonged to entirely broke up, and nobody attended it. Ext. attended the Division from Grey's Inn Lane and used to hear of Lawless sending Messages to Dignum for McCarty to come to him at his Lodgings in St. Alban's Street, Pall Mall – McCarty told Ext. Lawless was appointed for a time here by the Committee in Ireland, and had offered half his fortune to an officer of Merit to go to Ireland, to take the command of the United Irish, but he had refused it – McCarty said he saw Mr. Grattan and several Irish Gentlemen at Lawless's House & McCarty used to go backwards & forwards to Lawless till the latter end of June, when of a sudden, he acquainted Mr. Dolan, his Master, that he was going to Ireland to see his Father & Mother, and should set off the Monday following. The latter end of the week, he was making preparations to go and told Ext. he had been again with Lawless, who had told him, if he went to Dublin, he should be supplied with plenty of Money, by going to his Father's House, and inquiring for the Steward in his name. He said he had thanked him, but he did not want money at present – if he should he would embrace the opportunity. Just about this time, a man arrived from Guernsey, of the name of Doyle, a Printer who had been in London before, and was sent by Binns to Guernsey to manage a

Printer's Press, where he was soon after apprehended on suspicion & put into prison. McCarty told Ext. he (Doyle) was appointed Secretary in his room. McCarty set off for Ireland on the Thursday morning following taking his Trunk with him, and leaving a small one and some books with Ext. and a Mahogany case which he ordered to be given to a Woman named Riches (with whom he had before lodged) if he did not return and also leaving with Ext. a paper – sealed up directed to Doyle with orders for Ext. to give it him, letting Ext. he had it from Hamilton, with orders to get it printed for the Fleet – It remained at Ext's Lodgings for some days, when Ext. saw Doyle at the Black Horse where he lodged, who asked Ext. for the paper & desired he would leave it for him at the Bar when he came that way – Ext. afterwards opened it, and seeing it was for the Fleet, immediately tore it, and put it out of the way – This was in July last. Ext. believes McCarty came back about the end of Sept. He came to Ext., not knowing he was married, in order to lodge with him as before, and to work again for Dolan. Ext. heard in the meantime that Lawless was gone to Ireland. He was told so by a Shopmate named Michael Dawson, now in custody, who was chosen Treasurer in the room of Enscoe, and used to frequent the House in Red Lion Passage. Ext. recollects him bringing a Summons for McCarty to attend the Committee – McCarty was offended & refused to go. Ext. heard vert little of what was going on afterwards (except by Dawson his Shopmate) until about the beginning of Feb[ruar]y last, when McCarty asked him to go one Sunday and see Binns, as he had promised to call on him. Ext. agreed, and they accordingly went to a Publick House, The Royal Oak, in Red Lion Passage. Ext. saw Binns, and an Irishman named Brown, who were the only persons there. He was told, it was not the Sunday they met. They met but once a fortnight. The Conversation respected Binns chiefly, who was asked how he could venture himself in publick? He replied

Government had promised if he would not busy himself with them, they would not with him. McCarty asked him if he ever heard of Hamilton. Binns said he was very well in France and he had had a letter from him lately. He talked much of his trial at Maidstone, and said the Adjutant of the Kent Yeomanry had had the mortification to be upon the party who conducted him & O'Connor, and he road backwards and forwards in a great rage at seeing him a Prisoner. He said Govt he was well aware watched his motions, but he would see his Friends, and his principles were the same as ever. He invited McCarty to come & see him at Pancras where he was Clerk to some Wheel Manufactory. Ext. recollects one Saturday night, a man named Farrell, now in Custody, a Printer, came to the Black Horse with another man named Orr, and asked for McCarty, Farrell enquired of him when he was at his Division and said he had brought a Friend with him to be admitted – McCarty said he must come tomorrow, Sunday, as had been agreed – Ext. does not know if he was there or not – Ext. has never attended any one of the Societies since he left Belton's, which was in July last, but believes they have decreased very much in numbers to what they were in the Spring, 1798, and supposes they never amounted to above 200. Ext. is sure that many persons never attended after being made. Thinks the Divisions as well as he can recollect were between January and May 1798, as follows:

No.1 – In the Cellar in Holborn

2. Held at Dignam's – removed to the Royal Oak, Dugans
3. At Dugans in Archer Street – removed to Welch's – King Street, Seven Dials
4. Black Dog, Drury Lane – Broke upon
5. Belton's – broke up
6. Cloth Fair – opposite the Hand & Shears
7. Flemings – Corner of Tash Street, Grey's Inn Lane – removed to Belton's.
8. White Chapel
9. Well Close Square

*And Ext. further says that among the persons he has seen at Different Divisions of the Society, at different times, were the following:*  
Maurice Barker – a Painter in the King's Printing Office

His Brother – a Printer

Doyle – a Printer

Farrell – Ditto. Now in Custody.

Grant – a Shoemaker

Roach – keeps the Ipswich Arms in Thames Street

Brown – Drury Lane

Miller – Great Wild Street

McEvers – Bootmaker – Gray's Inn Lane

Wise – Shoemaker

Murray – Taylor – Grosvenor Mews

Lawler – Mason

Farrell – Coal Dealer

McDonnell – Gentleman's Servt – Gray's Inn Fields

Rice – somewhere by White Chapel

Collins – Coalheaver – Cock & Neptune

Darcy – Taylor – at the Bell – Russell Court

Kenny – who was in Duncan's Fleet & wounded

O'Brien – Trunk Maker – The Griffin, Eagle Street

Purfield – Taylor

McDonnough – a Porter in the City

Steward – Taylor – at the Scotch Arms

Steward Junr – Ditto – at the Crown in Stanhope Street

Johnson – Shoemaker – bottom of Little Wild Street

Boyle – Usher in some school by Acton

Blow – Printer

Sullivan – a Shopman in the City

Lynch – Hackney Writer

Lynch – Mason

McGuire – Taylor from Dublin

*And this Ext. further says that the Paper now shewn him, purporting to be an address to the Seamen & Marines on board the British Fleet, and marked "I.R. 10<sup>th</sup> April 1799" and likewise written only this Ext. with his name – W. White" – is the principal & greater part*

*of the paper given him by McCarty & before referred to in this Examination  
(Signed) – Wm. White.*

*20<sup>th</sup> Aug 99*

*Sir J.  
Crauford*

**WARTON or WARTHON** – *an Irishman – just arrived at Hambro' from Paris – Said to be a great Friend of MacNevin.*

*2<sup>nd</sup> Aug 98*

*J.P.*

**WILLIAMS, Captain**

*July 99*

*J.P.*

**WELDON** – *a Lace Merchant in Watling Street, London – a great Democrat*

**WHEELAN** – *says that 40 or 50,000 Irishmen are to be sent to London to assist the Corresponding Society and that there is actually a plan to carry this into effect. Thinks the small Boats & Wherries between Dublin & Waterford could convey over 50,000 men with facility.*

**WILLIAMS** – *from Cork. Went to Paris by the way of Hambro' as a Dealer in Glass. His business was to learn what was intended by the Directory & what measures the United Irish were to pursue in consequence – He is soon expected back – lives with Astley at Paris. Maguire an English Taylor is also gone on the same errand.*

**WILKINSON, George** – *the Seditious Baker is now at Bristol distributing libels. He is supported by the U.I.*

*31<sup>st</sup> Aug*

*Sir J.  
Crauford*

**WILLIAMSON, George** – *lately arrived from Ireland at Hambro', on board a ship which went north about – Is said to be charged with important Dispatches for the Directory – Is accompanied by an Irish Priest named Warburton who acts as his secretary – Was educated at the Irish College at Paris. Corresponds with one Elliot an Irishman, who is at Bremen or Bremerlee and who accompanied them to France.*

*13 Jany 1800*

**WARBURTON** – *see the above*

10 <sup>th</sup> May 1800	Hambro' Infy	<b>WILLIAMS</b>  <b>WHALE, John &amp; Wm</b>
3 <sup>rd</sup> June	Hambro' Infy	<b>WILKES</b> – <i>secret agent of the French Govt at Hambro'</i>
28 Oct	Ditto	<b>WATSON</b> – <i>was sent in Sept last from Holland to England – disguised as a Sailor – Has returned with two Irishmen named Maguire.</i>
7 Novr	Ditto	<b>WOLFF, Patrick</b> – <i>had the command of the Irish who joined the French Flag at Bantry Bay – a most zealous Republican</i>
30 Decr	Ditto	<b>WOOD</b>
19 <sup>th</sup> Aug 98		<b>WILT</b> – <i>just set off for Cork. 5..2 french measure – black hair – aquiline nose, marked with a scar in the cheek.</i>
28 Sept 98	Ditto	<b>WATSON, Dr.</b> – <i>gone to Paris – landed at Copenhagen from Ireland.</i>
19 Apr 99	Sir J. Crauford	<b>WALSH</b> – <i>whose mother lives at a place called Tallygowran in the County of Limerick.</i>
		<b>WRIGHT</b>
	Sir J. Crauford	<b>WILD</b>  <b>WEAVER</b>
	Ditto	<b>WILSON, Thomas</b>
	Jones	<b>WILKINSON</b> – <i>an officer in the East Middlesex Militia. Used to meet at <u>McCartney's</u>. Is Nephew to Napper Tandy.</i>
	Jones	<b>WHITTLE, Fortescue</b> – <i>of Belfast – gone to Paris. Used to meet at Vincent's.</i>
8 Novr 23 Sept 1800	J.P. J.P.	<b>MERRYWEATHER</b> – <i>a Shoemaker in Leadenhall or Lombard Street – boasts of his being the person who placed the Bill against the Monument. A most determined Jacobin.</i>



*Has sent several plans to the French Govt to overturn the English Constitution.*

16 Jany 99

J.P. **MORRIS, Harvey** – who was arrested at Hambro', at the same time as Napper Tandy &c. In France in Autumn 1815, and corresponds with Mr. Power of Pembrokestown, Co. Waterford.<sup>lxxxviii</sup>

**MARSHALL, Dr.** – of Glasgow. Sent a report of the State of Scotland to the French Directory – McCabe was entrusted with it. McCabe had also letters from Arthur O'Connor containing an apology from the late Irish Directory to the Directory of France.

**McKENZIE, Beedell** – his real name is McKinley. Belongs to the Committee. Was a Delegate from No.4 at the same time with Luke Balf. Comes from Belfast & took a very active part during the Rebellion there. A very ingenious man. Was the person who was to have assassinated the King or Mr. Pitt. The plans brought by Doyle were intermitted to him & Niel. They were to correspond in consequence with H. Beard in Dublin. 24 years of age. 5ft 6in high – black hair inclining to curl. Black eyes. Crooked nose, florid complexion. Black whiskers. High forehead – a Coach Painter. Sent to Prison.

**MONTGOMERY, John** – formerly belonged to the Committee.

**McDONALD** – an Apothecary. An U.I.

**MALONY** – An U.I.

**McKINLEY** – Coach Maker. From the North of Ireland – one of the Committee.

26 March 99

**MAGUIRE, Bartholomew** – partner of Hugh Hamilton.

Ditto

**MOODY** – of one of the Inns of Court. Son of Dr. Moody, a Presbyterian Teacher in Dublin. Supposed to be a friend of Richardson.

26 March 99

**MERCER, Thos** – of Gloucester Street, Dublin. Gives pecuniary assistance. A great Coward.

**MACARTNEY**

**MACARTNEY, Florence** – from Roscommon  
**MACARTNEY**

**MELLEVILLE** – frequents the Constitution Pub. Bedford St: Covent Garden.

**MORELL & McCONNELL** – owners of a vessel supposed to be employed in carrying letters to & from the disaffected in England & France. The former is of the Municipality & the latter a Merchant of Dunkirk. Middleton went over in this vessel.

**MOORE**

6 March 1801	Hambro' Infy	<b>MAGUIRE</b> (see <u>WATSON</u> ).
16 Decr 1800	Ditto	<b>MORGAN</b> – distributes inflammatory handbills.
Ditto	Ditto	<b>MACNAMARA</b> – a Naval officer. Gone to Paris with Dispatches.
20 June 1800	Ditto	<b>McCLEOD</b> – an Irish Emissary. Has been employed four or five years in France.
30 Jany 1801	Ditto	<b>MACKEY</b> – very intimate with <u>Roberts</u> , <u>MacDonald</u> .
3 <sup>rd</sup> Feby	Ditto	<b>MARSHALL</b> – gone to join the Dutch Expedition against this Country.
18 March 1801		<b>McGILLES</b> – intimate with <u>Le Febvre</u> – a French officer who is related to Augereau – and who had an appointment in the Army which was to have invaded Scotland.
3 <sup>rd</sup> Aug 98	Hambro' Infy	<b>MATTHEWS</b> – member of the Irish Club at Hambro'.

12 March 99	Sir J. Crauford	<b>MARGRAHA</b> – Scotch or Irishman – suspicious
16 April 99	Ditto	<b>McCARTHY</b> – Captain of an American Trader. Intimate with the Rebel Irish at Hambro’.
16 Apr 99	Ditto	<b>MURPHY</b> – a native of Drogheda – once had a vessel of 14 Guns, which beat off all the King’s Cutters. Lives near Killala. Went to France with <u>Humbert’s</u> Aide-de-Camp with the account of his having effected a landing – returned, and took over 20 or 30 Rebels to France. Was made Port Captain in their Navy. Gone back to Ireland. It is presumed in his smuggling Boat, with Directions how to act. <sup>lxxxix</sup>
	Sir J. Crauford	<b>MURPHY</b> – of Smithfield, Dublin. Is returned from Spain and is at Liverpool – acquainted with the <u>Keoghs</u> .
		<b>MARIAVAL, Philip Oliver</b>
		<b>MacMAHON</b> – Surgeon of Charlotte Street, Portland Place. Used to meet at McGuire’s. Formerly of Aungiers Street, Dublin.
		<b>MURPHY, Father</b>
		<b>MIDDLETON</b>
		<b>McCARTNEY, T.</b> – formerly kept a House in Piccadilly where a Committee was held to swear in United Irishmen. He now keeps the Oakley Arms, [illegible] Street, Lambeth, for the same committee purpose. <u>Quigley</u> or <u>Hamilton</u> regularly attended.
	Jones	<b>McCANN</b> – an Apothecary of Parliament Street. Used to meet at <u>McCartney’s</u> & at <u>McGuires</u> .
	Jones	<b>McMULLEN</b> – of Dublin. Intimate with Mr. Bell of Charter House Square.
	Jones	<b>McCOULLY</b>

Jones      **MURPHY, Edward** – a Merchant – formerly of Cadiz but now residing in Sion College in the City. Was formerly an Agent & Merchant in Cadiz – and follows the same trade now in London. Used to meet at Vincent's and took his son with him, whom he initiated. He subscribed to the support of those who were not able to secrete themselves or to convey themselves abroad – was very intimate with Captain Chambers from Belfast and knew the state of the North of Ireland, by correspondence carried on thro' Chambers medium.

Jones      **MOORE, Thomas** – of Galway – well known in Dublin. Used to meet at Vincent's – intimate with Purcell.

Jones      **MANNING** – a Law Student. Used to meet at Vincent's.

Ditto      **McNAMARA** – of Camberwell. Met at McGuire's.

Ditto      **MOLONNEY** – son of a Spanish Merchant. Here for his education at one Flynn's in James Street West – Used to meet at McGuire's.

**ZEALY** – Tobacconist – corner of Oxford & Swallow Streets. Vice President of the Corresponding Society.





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<sup>i</sup> **Samuel Neilson** (1761-1803) was a Belfast based businessman, journalist and leading member of the United Irishmen's National Directory. In September 1796, a warrant for his arrest was commissioned by Justice Boyd for his role in editing the United Irishmen's chief organ, *The Northern Star*. Neilson surrendered himself to Pollock and Lord Downshire at the premises of the Belfast Society for the Promoting of Knowledge, and calmly stated that he prayed for a quick trial. He was detained in Kilmainham Gaol where his health started to decline. Neilson was released in February 1798 to allow his health to improve and on condition that he kept out of trouble. The leading authority on the life of Samuel Neilson is that of *The Belfast Jacobin – Samuel Neilson and the United Irishmen* by Kenneth L. Dawson, published in 2017.

<sup>ii</sup> **John Jeffreys Pratt** (1759-1840), styled **2<sup>nd</sup> Earl Camden**, served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 13 March 1795 to 14 June 1798. A Tory politician, Camden had political experience as Lord of the Admiralty (1782-1783) and Lord of the Treasury (1789-1792), becoming a close ally of Prime Minister William Pitt, for which he was rewarded the post as Viceroy of Ireland. Noted as a strong opponent of Catholic Emancipation and the maintenance of conservatism in the Irish political scene, he promoted coercion in the clampdown of the United Irishmen and Defenders, suspending *habeas corpus* and unleashing a lethal martial-law campaign, particularly in Ulster. After the outbreak of the Rebellion, Camden faced considerable pressure. While the County of Wexford continued to be held by the insurgents, Camden tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Pitt. His replacement, Lord Cornwallis, traversed a different route to quash the rebellion by easing the coercive measurements that Camden had enforced. In 1804, he was promoted as Secretary of State for War and the Colonies, a post he held for one year, before remaining as a Minister without portfolio in Prime Minister, the Duke of Portland's War Cabinet until 1812.

<sup>iii</sup> **Thomas Pelham** (1756-1826), styled The Right Honourable Thomas Pelham, was a respected Whig politician before becoming attracted to the Tory Party. He first rose to political prominence after he was appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance under the Duke of Richmond in Lord Rockingham's Whig Government. Being a member of the Privy Council, he was soon-after promoted as Chief-Secretary of Ireland for a brief period and represented the constituency of Clogher in the Irish House of Commons for two years. Politically, Pelham was anti-Pitt, however he favoured a war-coalition between Pitt and the Duke of Portland. In 1795, Pelham was re-assigned to serve again as Chief Secretary of Ireland, under Lord Lieutenant, Earl Camden; a position he did not wish to embrace enthusiastically throughout his tenure. With Ireland facing extreme coercive measures and the path to rebellion becoming unavoidable, Pelham's health began to deteriorate and he was forced to return to England; resulting in his position eventually being filled by his substitute, Viscount Castlereagh, in late 1798. After the fall of William Pitt, Pelham was promoted to Home Secretary in Henry Addington's cabinet. In June 1805, he succeeded his father as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Chichester.

<sup>iv</sup> **Robert Simms** (1761-1843), was a founding member of the Belfast Society of United Irishmen. A Presbyterian owner of a paper mill at Ballyclare, Co. Antrim, Simms was the first Secretary of the United Irishmen and a close friend of Theobald Wolfe Tone, who referred to Simms as '*the Tanner*'. He was a chief-proprietor of the United Irish organ, the *Northern Star*, and one of the chief officers of the United Irishmen's National Directory. Simms resigned his rank as Adjutant-General of the Antrim insurgency and stepped completely away from the United Irishmen on the eve of the outbreak of rebellion, knowing it would proceed without French assistance. He was subsequently arrested and placed in Fort George, Scotland, along with the other State Prisoners. He was released in 1802 after the Treaty of Amiens. He did not participate in any fashion with the Emmet uprising of July, 1803, nor involved himself in politics for the remainder of his life. He died on 23 June 1843. His brother, **William Simms** (1763-1843), also one of the chief-proprietors of the *Northern Star*, was arrested in February 1797. The Simms brothers were held at Newgate Gaol in Dublin until July 21, 1797. William Simms died on 2 August 1843.

<sup>v</sup> **Charles Hamilton Teeling** (1778-1848) was the second son of Luke Teeling and Mary Taaffe, and the younger brother to Bartholomew Teeling, a high-ranking United Irishman, who was executed in Dublin, after the failed Humbert expedition. The Teeling's were an influential and wealthy linen merchant family from Lisburn, Co. Antrim. By his mid-teenage years, Teeling was politically engaged and attempted to reconcile the various Catholic militant groupings with the Defenders and to propose an alliance between the Defenders and the United Irishmen. In September 1796, Teeling was arrested and charged for high treason. He was subsequently released in 1797 after no trial was held. Teeling did not involve himself in the 1798 Rebellion and on 4 November 1798,

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he wrote to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Cornwallis, that “I neither acted nor aided in the late rebellion” – (NLI, MS-17863, pp.10). After the Rebellion, young Teeling established a bleach-green at the Naul in north County Dublin. He was briefly incarcerated after the failed Emmet uprising, although he played no part in its organising. He later became a journalist and political organiser. In 1828, he wrote a successful three-part series on the events of the 1798 Rebellion, entitled, *History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798: a personal narrative*. Teeling’s narrative was one of the first published accounts of the events, alongside those of Wexford United Irishmen, Edward Hay and Thomas Cloney.

<sup>vi</sup> **Henry Haslett** (1758-1806), a native of Clooney, Limavady, Co. Londonderry, was a merchant who captained a company of Volunteers during the shifting political events of the 1780s and was a founding influence in the United Irishmen. Haslett was a co-proprietor of the United Irish organ, the *Northern Star*. On 16 September 1796, he was arrested alongside Dr. Alexander Crawford, Samuel Neilson, Thomas Russell and held in Kilmainham Gaol. He was eventually released in December 1797, and he refrained from publicly supporting the United Irishmen any further. In order to probably deflect suspicion, Haslett donated £5.13s.9d. to the Belfast Yeomanry Corps, while United Irishmen historian, Madden, firmly believed that Haslett became a government agent. His Belfast business continued successfully after the Rebellion and he died on 4 December 1806, aged 48 years.

<sup>vii</sup> Loughlinstown Camp was a large British military compound situated at Loughlinstown in south County Dublin. The camp, established in 1795 on the orders of Lord Camden, served as a base to defend Killiney Bay and the extensive Dublin-Wicklow border.

<sup>viii</sup> **Major-General Francis Jack Needham** (1748-1832) was a veteran of the American War of Independence and in the war against France in 1793. Needham was at first, officer-commanding the camp at Loughlinstown, but as the 1798 Rebellion progressed in County Wexford, he was charged with holding the town of Arklow, Co. Wicklow, to prevent the insurgency from gaining a foothold to attack Dublin. He successfully managed to repel the Wexford insurgents at the Battle of Arklow, on 9 June 1798, which resulted in them suffering huge numerical losses. On the early morning of 21 June 1798, Needham, in command of a column of government forces, approached the southern flank of Vinegar Hill, along the Oulart road. Being late allowed the remnants of the insurgents to escape, earning Needham the nickname, ‘the late General Needham’. To this day, the area to the south of Vinegar Hill is still referred to as ‘Needham’s Gap.’ After the fall of the Wexford insurgency, Needham commanded the government forces camp on Gorey Hill, dominating any attempt of a renewed insurgency attack in north Wexford.

<sup>ix</sup> **Arthur O’Connor** (1763-1852) was son of Roger Conner and Anne Longfield. He was born at Connerville, near Bandon, Co. Cork. A barrister by profession, he never practised in Ireland as he received £1,500 per annum. Having an interest in politics, he soon held regard for the French Revolution and showed his discontent when Britain declared war on France in 1793. O’Connor soon developed more radical ideas and after the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam as Lord Lieutenant in 1795, he made a dramatic speech in the Irish House of Commons, calling for the allowance of Roman Catholics to take seats. O’Connor soon befriended Lord Edward Fitzgerald and became a high-ranking United Irishman. In early 1797, he was arrested and confined for six months, being released after extensive lobbying. O’Connor and Fitzgerald promoted the idea of a mass-uprising across the country, which sparked consternation with other leading United Irishmen, who wished to wait for French assistance. In March 1798, O’Connor was arrested at Maidstone in Kent, England, having tried to sail to France. Tried with high treason, the trial made national news, as revelations of O’Connor’s friendship with Whig party leader, Charles James Fox, were discussed. Other witnesses, like Henry Grattan, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Suffolk and the earl of Moira each supplied support for O’Connor and he was eventually acquitted, but sent back to Ireland, where he was held in detention during the period of the Rebellion. He was sent to Fort George in Scotland with other State Prisoners. This confinement saw a growing animosity between the radicals and the moderates, with O’Connor and his supporters falling out with Thomas Addis Emmet and his supporters. Wiser counsel prevailed when a duel had been encouraged between the two leading parties. In 1802, the prisoners were released and O’Connor travelled to France, where the various Irish camps settled, however, their disagreements flourished. In 1804, after the creation of the Irish Legion, O’Connor was promoted General by Napoleon Bonaparte. This led to Emmet and MacNevin leaving France for the United States. O’Connor remained in France and died at his chateau at Le Bignon in 1852.

<sup>x</sup> **George Stewart** (1752-1813) was the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1792 and again in 1799. A descendent of the royal Stuart dynasty, Stewart was born in Co. Tyrone, to Alexander Stewart and Jane



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Wallace. Having studied medicine, Stewart originally practised at 11 Fownes Street in Dublin before supplying medical service in other parts of Dublin. In 1785, he was appointed State Surgeon and resided at 19 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. It appears by the above letter to Secretary Cooke that Stewart was hired professionally by Dublin Castle to medically attend and observe the condition of the political prisoners. Stewart died on 21 June 1813.

<sup>xi</sup> **Edward Cooke** (1755-1820) was son of William Cooke, provost of King's College, Cambridge, and Catherine Sleafch. He was educated at Eton and at Cambridge, earning a Masters degree. In 1778, he was appointed as private secretary to Richard Heron, the then Chief Secretary of Ireland. Not regarded greatly for his political experiences, Cooke would serve the constituency of Old Leighlin in the Irish House of Commons up until its dissolution. In 1795, after Lord Camden succeeded Lord Fitzwilliam as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Cooke was appointed as Under-Secretary in the Chief-Secretary's Office, at Dublin Castle, quickly utilising his role as an excellent co-ordinator of Dublin Castle's complex intelligence section which promoted the use of informers and concerned citizens to help secure and gather information across the country; all of which would lead to the demise of the United Irishmen across Ulster and many other parts of the country. After the Act of Union, of which Cooke supported, he eventually resigned his post in 1801. He would serve as Under-Secretary for War and the Colonies under Lord Camden (1804-1806) and Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (1812-1817). Cooke died in London on 19 March 1820.

<sup>xii</sup> **William Elliot** (1766-1818) was born in Reigate, Surrey, to William Nassau Elliot and Martha Meade. In 1796, Elliot, a friend of the family of Edmund Burke and a proponent for union between Britain and Ireland, was appointed private secretary to Chief Secretary, Thomas Pelham. He succeeded Edward Cooke as Under-Secretary for the military department. While in Ireland, he became a Member of Parliament in the Irish House of Commons, representing the constituency of St. Canice. In March 1798, Elliot was recommended for the position of Acting Chief-Secretary after Pelham's health began to decline, however, Elliot refused the position citing his own failing health as a barrier. Viscount Castlereagh would replace Pelham as Chief-Secretary and both he and Elliot formed a strong friendship. A strong supporter of Catholic emancipation, Elliot resigned after he struggled against Prime Minister William Pitt's stone-walling towards the idea of Catholic emancipation. He briefly represented the constituency of Portarlington in the new Westminster Parliament but was forced to resign his seat after opposing Henry Addington as Prime Minister. In 1806, he reluctantly agreed to serve as Chief-Secretary of Ireland, lasting only a year. Having suffered with bouts of illness throughout his life, Elliot eventually died on 26 October 1818.

<sup>xiii</sup> **Robert Weir/ Ware**, was the first appointed Jail-Keeper of Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin, after it was opened in August 1796. The above memorial gives explicit detail of the costs, accumulated by Weir, in overseeing the political prisoners, however, it is unknown if Weir received the debt. He was replaced shortly afterwards after several prisoners escaped. Henry Joy McCracken penned his views on the event: *"this kindly jailer was replaced owing to the escape of three prisoners."* No other information exists on Robert Weir/Ware.

<sup>xiv</sup> **John Golding** was a carver and gilder, based at Stephen Street, Dublin. His whereabouts are not recorded in the Directory of Merchants & Traders of Dublin in 1798, highlighting that he was no longer in occupation. Historian, R.R. Madden, highlighted in *The United Irishmen: their lives and times, Volume 1* (p.372), a section related to the informer, Edward Newell, which stated on the 14<sup>th</sup> April 1797 (the day before the warrant of their arrest was issued), the following deposition: *"Deponent further says, that in last summer, John Golding, carver and gilder, of Stephen Street, Dublin, James Murphy, of Kilcock, in the county of Meath [Kilcock, Co. Kildare], and Metcalf, came to Belfast, in order to join the defenders of Dublin, with the United Irishmen of the north. Deponent met Golding in the streets, whom he knew in Dublin, a member of the Philanthropic Society, to the best of his recollection. He then introduced them to Thomas Dry, alias Jackson, who carried them to Joseph Cuthbert, tailor, in order to swear them; and about two or three days afterward, he was present when said Cuthbert swore Golding to be a secretary of the United Irishmen, and gave him two books of United Irishmen's constitutions, with which he went away from Belfast."*

<sup>xv</sup> **Leonard McNally** (1752-1820) was a playwright, lyricist, barrister and founding member of the Dublin Branch of the United Irishmen. An early member of the United Irishmen, it is assumed that he was compromised on the word of an informer for his associations with Rev. William Jackson, and subsequently became a leading informer against his associates in the United Irishmen. Passing his information to Edward Cooke, via John Pollock, McNally continued to maintain his membership of the organisation and even represented some members in several trials for treason, such as Robert Emmet and the Sheares' Brothers. McNally resided at 57 Dominick Street however,

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he died at 22 Harcourt Street in February 1820. Although suspected of his treachery to his United Irish associates in his later years, it was not publicly revealed until the 1850s when R.R. Madden elaborated on his role in feeding valuable information to Dublin Castle. He often signed his correspondence with Dublin Castle, with the initials, J.W.

<sup>xvi</sup> **James Tandy** (1766-1836?) was son of James Napper Tandy and Ann Jones. Tandy initially began his career in the East India Company, serving as a junior officer, before settling in Dublin as a wine merchant. Politically, he served on the common council of Dublin Corporation, and followed his father into the United Irishmen. He took no part in the planning or initiating of the 1798 Rebellion, with Dublin Castle not seeing him as any threat. Tandy appears to have remain focused on maintaining his business instead of aspiring to see United Irish success. After his father's incarceration and pending trial, Tandy organised his legal counsel and often petitioned Lord Cornwallis, with whom he kept a cordial relationship. After his father's release and exile to Bonapartist France, Tandy's fortunes turned for the worst. His family home in Gloucester Street was often visited by United Irish veterans and sympathisers, creating suspicion from Dublin Castle. Coincidentally, the Emmet uprising was to take place around that time, causing James Tandy to be deemed a major suspect, however his connections with Cornwallis prevailed, much to the annoyance of officials in Dublin Castle. Having escaped an assassination attempt, he was then arrested in October 1803 and his papers seized. He was held in custody in Kilmainham Gaol until 18 September 1804. Shockingly, while visiting her husband in prison, Tandy's wife, also escaped being shot. Tandy, upon his release, expressed his desire to Cornwallis' successor, Lord Hardwicke, that he was not politically supportive of his late father's politics and desired to be left in peace. In 1807, he published a pamphlet, *An appeal to the public*, which was dedicated to Prince George, the Prince of Wales. Tandy would spend his later years serving as a magistrate, retiring in 1836. His date of death is unknown.

<sup>xvii</sup> **Rev. Mr. James Coigly** (1761-1798). In 1970, when the historian, Fr. Brendan McEvoy wrote of Fr. Coigly in his article "Father James Quigley: Priest of Armagh & United Irishman", he recalled that there was a field known as 'Quigley's Field' in the townland of Castleraw, in northern Co. Armagh with ruins of a cottage still evident. Today, I am unsure if these ruins remain. It was the birthplace of a mysterious and relatively forgotten player in the 1798 events, Fr. James Coigly (Quigley). Coigly, as he preferred his surname to be spelt, was born in August 1761, the second son of James Coigly and Louisa Donnelly. He was baptised by Fr. Owen Laverty on 8 August 1761 with James Marlay and Jane Donnelly recorded as his sponsors. Coigly grew up in a modest, Catholic background, in a densely populated county containing an abundance of Ireland's three prominent religions. He was quite proud of his ancestry; his maternal great-grandfather was killed with his five brothers whilst defending the bridge during the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, whilst his paternal great-grandfather invented and constructed the famous boom at Culmore for the siege of Derry. Coigly, who was known to have been a sickly child, was educated in the classics at the Free School in Dundalk, Co. Louth and showed great interest in theology which eventually saw him serving a clerical apprenticeship and being ordained a priest in January 1785. He was awarded a certificate by Fr. Dudley Devlin, parish priest of Coigly's home Parish of Kilmore. To complete his ordination he was instructed by Dr. Richard O'Reilly, the Coadjutor-Bishop and administrator of the Diocese of Armagh to travel and carry out his seminary studies. Coigly had to travel to the Continent, where he took a place in the Collège des Lombards in Paris in June 1785. Superior of the Collège was Rev. Fr. John Baptist Walsh, who was viewed by the students as harshly conservative and somewhat despotic. A collective of students, in which Coigly was apart of, focused on battling Walsh's authority. Coigly's animosity with Walsh stemmed from the latter not awarding a burse or a scholarship to Coigly to help finance his time in Paris. The burse was traditionally set for holders of the name, O'Neill, McGinn and McGuinness or those who could claim ancestral links to those clans. After receiving threats of expulsion and imprisonment, Coigly was eventually awarded some financial assistance. In the summer of 1789, Coigly, fearing that he would be 'lanternised,' by the mob for being a priest, decided to flee Paris on 12 October 1789. He made his way unmolested to Dieppe and eventually to the safety of Brighton on England's southern coast. According to Valentine Derry, Coigly later admitted his dislike and hatred of what had occurred in Paris. It is ironic that less than a decade later, Coigly would conspire to encourage Revolutionary France to send expeditions to Ireland and England. It was truly a traditional case of 'England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.' Coigly returned home to Castleraw, in which he later: "*On arrival in my own country, to my grief, I found the inhabitants of that devoted county, Armagh, engaged in a civil war and religion made the pretext.*" Coigly attempted to rebuild communal relations between the warring factions of the Peep O'Day Boys and the Defenders but such work was monumental as the tide of sectarianism intensified. On 19 September 1795, as these religious attacks intensified across Armagh, the Coigly homestead in Castleraw was attacked by Protestant extremists. The Coigly's, having already being attacked at a local fair by extremists, eventually fled to Dundalk. It was during this period that Coigly befriended Thomas Coyle, an apolitical linen merchant based in

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Lurgan, and grew an attachment with his close relation, the above-mentioned Valentine Derry. The historian, McEvoy, believes that ill-health prompted Coigly not to take up parochial duties, although he does claim that Coigly ministered at some capacity in Dundalk, where he became revered by the local population. His relationship in 1790s Irish politics is clouded before 1796. Of course, being of the clergy, he would've faced strict discipline from his Bishop and authorities if he had collaborated with the United Irishmen, which had given up its constitutional agitation to become revolutionary militant post-1795. Indeed, Coigly would've been intrigued by the constitutional ideology of the United Irishmen and their aim in solidifying the religions of Catholic, Protestant and Dissenter in friendship, however, he was no Jacobin. It was the wrecking of his parents' homestead and the false imprisonment of Thomas Coyle, who denounced the local magistrates with corruption, that brought Fr. Coigly to join the Society of United Irishmen in the summer of 1796. He was sworn in by Valentine Lawless, a son of Lord Cloncurry at his father's house at 24 Merrion Square, Dublin. Whilst still residing in Dundalk, Coigly would often travel to Belfast and Dublin on United Irish business whilst still trying to repair religious divisions in the North. Coigly's work with the United Irishmen soon caught the eye of Dublin Castle via their informer, Leonard McNally. Upon hearing that he was to be arrested, Coigly fled across the Irish Sea to Manchester, where he cemented links with the Irish community in Ancoats. It was here that Coigly witnessed the birth of the Society of United Englishmen and the growth of radicalism in England's industrial centres. He lived on the subscriptions of the poor immigrant Irish, whilst encouraging the republican doctrine of the United Irish. The organisation had better use for Father Coigly. Respecting his previous period of residence in Paris, they decided to send him to France to forge stronger links with sympathisers. He received a purse of 25 guineas and sailed to the port of Cuxhaven in Germany. Whilst in Hamburg, Coigly possibly had met the United Irish delegate Samuel Turner, who in fact was a government spy for Prime Minister Pitt. From Hamburg, Coigly travelled to Paris and interacted with the Irish community there, who were petitioning and encouraging the French Directory to launch an expedition to Ireland. Upon arrival, Coigly noticed a division in the Irish camp. One led by Theobald Wolfe Tone and the other by James Napper Tandy; both as militant as each other, however vanity and rank caused much jealousy. Coigly sided with the Tandy faction, seeing as they had mutual connections to Louth and the Defender movement there, a move which brought Tone to write about his dislike for Coigly. Coigly not only sided with Tandy but he co-administered an arraignment of Tone with accusations. It was clear that Tandy had planned to discredit Tone's association with the French. Tone would write that this division was due to Tandy being pompous and mimicking himself as an Anglo-Irish military hero. Coigly's time and deeds in Paris are relatively unknown. Instead of wearing the clerical garb, he was noted to walk the streets of Paris in a military uniform. He would remain in Paris until late 1797 upon which he returned to Ireland. His mission to Ireland was to prepare for an immediate French expedition. Upon returning to Dublin in December 1797, he resided in the homestead of James Dixon in Usher's Island. The informer, Francis Magan, reported Coigly's actions to Dublin Castle, whose presence alarmed them abundantly. On 11 January 1798, Coigly visited Lord Edward Fitzgerald at Leinster House to discuss some internal issues within the United Irish organisation. He was to be sent back to Paris with Arthur O'Connor, the former MP for Philipstown, militant United Irish leader and friend of Lord Edward. He slipped out of Dublin on 31 January 1798 and sailed from Drogheda to England unhindered and arrived in London on 11 February. Whilst in London, Coigly was invited to dine with Valentine Lawless, who had initiated Coigly into the organisation nearly two years before. Also present was the corrupted United Irish delegate, Samuel Turner, who reported back all the details of Coigly's mission to 10 Downing Street. Coigly's position was tightening by the day without his knowledge. On 27 February 1798, the Paris delegation made their way for the southern port of Margate by various routes. Coigly posed as Captain Jones with two servants who were actually United Irishmen, Jeremiah O'Leary and John Allen. Arthur O'Connor posed as a Captain Morris with one attendant, John Binns, who was representing the London Corresponding Society. They gathered at the King's Head Inn in Margate and proceeded to hire a boat for France. Little did they know but the British Cabinet had issued warrants for their arrest. The King's Head was surrounded by London's early police unit, The Bow Street Runners and local dragoons. Revett, the commanding officer entered the United Irishmen's quarters and found Coigly having breakfast. He requested to be allowed to finish his meal before being arrested and conveyed to the Watch House in Margate on charges of treason. Seditious papers were found on Coigly's possession that would later work against him. They would eventually be brought to London and cast into the Tower of London for several weeks to await trial. In the initial sessions, the group pled Not Guilty to the charges brought before them of treason. On 21 May 1798, as news reached England of the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the trial against Coigly, O'Connor, Binns, Allen and O'Leary began in Maidstone, Kent. It would be the trial of the decade considering the Tory Government heavily pressed Arthur O'Connor over his links and friendships to many prominent liberals in Britain's Whig Party. Charles James Fox (Leader of the Opposition), the Duke of Norfolk, Henry Grattan and Thomas Erskine supplied character witnesses for O'Connor, which proved beneficial in his case. Coigly was cornered. With no political support and the seditious correspondence found during his arrest, he would be the only one found guilty. He

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was sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered, the execution for traitors. A bustling fracas ensued upon sentencing, with a chance of escape offered to Coigly by sympathisers. He calmly refused. John Binns, later recalled that upon being released, he spoke to Coigly momentarily in which he stated that the condemned priest was positive and hopeful in seeing the end of Ireland's plight. Whilst corresponding with his dear friend, Valentine Derry, Coigly admitted that his health was dramatically failing. It was clear that melancholy overwhelmed Father Coigly in his last days. He openly wrote that he couldn't write to his aged parents: "I have not the courage to write to my father. May the God of our forefathers give him and my distressed mother consolation." One of Coigly's final letters to Valentine Derry saw more expression. "*Believe me I am not afraid of death...as this is the last you may ever receive from me and as you know of old the attachment I had for Belfast even so far as to wish my ashes there.*" Coigly asked for simple remembrance with a mere stone with his name etched upon it. He had also penned some sketchy biographical letters to Derry, which have proven highly beneficial to historians who have delved into his life. He also wrote, "An Address to the People of Ireland" in which Coigly conveys the impression that the cause for which he will die for shall prevail and also exhorted his fellow Irishmen of every religious persuasion to avoid bigotry and prejudice. At 11am on 7 June 1798, after receiving word that the quartering aspect of his execution had been suspended, Coigly received his sacraments from Fr. Griffith. Rev. Fr. James Coigly was brought out to Pennington (Pennenden) Heath, a mile outside Maidstone. A large crowd had gathered to watch the spectacle. One account states that the condemned priest peeled an orange during the introductory proceedings. He prayed briefly before declaring his innocence to the spectators. Soldiers were even noted for their tears. Coigly's final words were: "*I am innocent of the charge for which I die. O Lord have mercy on me and receive my soul.*" James Coigly was hanged and beheaded and his remains buried close to the site of the gallows. Today in Maidstone you will see three stained glass windows dedicated to the memory of Fr. James Coigly in the Church of St. Francis of Assisi. Wolfe Tone, who chastised Coigly in his memoirs, wrote kindly upon hearing of his execution: "*(Coigly) has been executed and died like a hero...his conduct at the hour of his death clears everything....if ever I reach Ireland, and that we establish our liberty, I will be the first to propose a monument to his memory.*"

<sup>xviii</sup> **Arthur McMahon** (1755-1816?) was a Presbyterian minister and United Irishman. It is assumed he was a native of Donanelly, Co. Down. Having studied at Glasgow University, he would be appointed at the presbytery of Antrim and later at Kilrea, Co. Londonderry, before being ordained on 12 October 1789. He eventually settled to practice at Holywood, Co. Down and rejoined the Antrim presbytery. Having joined the United Irishmen, McMahon chose the militant route and supported the Fitzgerald and O'Connor faction, which proposed an insurrection, with or without French support. By July 1797, he fled to Britain and met other United Irishmen, particularly Rev. Mr. James Coigly. On 8 July 1797, they crossed from Dover to the continent. Once they arrived in Paris, McMahon joined the Tandy camp, having found some issues with Theobald Wolfe Tone's group. When the Rebellion broke out in Ireland, McMahon and Joseph Orr, requested to be sent to Ireland. Orr joined James Napper Tandy aboard the *Anacreon* expedition, which proved unsuccessful, while McMahon boarded a corvette at Flushing, which was abandoned due to a leak. McMahon remained in Paris until 1803, leaving modestly and at times, financially pressured. In 1804, he was commissioned as lieutenant in the newly formed Irish Legion and eventually rose to the rank of Captain. After the Flushing campaign failed, McMahon was made a prisoner-of-war, however he was not afforded the luxuries rewarded to officer prisoners. He was instead placed among common soldiers in prison hulks, particularly the *Veteran* at Gosport. After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, he returned to Paris. It was assumed by his family that he fell, fighting for France, during the Waterloo Campaign, however, historian C.J. Woods states that McMahon applied for a military pension at Boulogne-sur-Mer in September 1816.

<sup>xix</sup> **Samuel Turner** (1765-1810?) was son of Jacob Turner, a merchant and justice of the peace in the Lurgan district. Turner studied law at Trinity College but never practised. We can assume that he was appointed a justice of the peace for the Counties of Armagh and Down because of his father's influence and experience in that role. By 1797, Turner had become a member of the United Irishmen and quickly gained and proved manageable of any responsibility. Within a short period of time he was promoted to the National Directory and became privy to the plans of the leading United Irishmen. Having assisted both Bartholomew Teeling and Alexander Lowry in their efforts to help acquit leading United Irishmen in the Antrim and Down assizes. Turner's allegiance to the United Irishmen appeared solidified when he challenged the commander-in-chief, Lord Carhampton to attempt and remove a green neck-tie that Turner wore. After an altercation, a duel was called however Carhampton reputedly apologised and the matter forgotten about. Within weeks, Turner offered himself over to magistrate, Joseph Pollock. Threatened with arrest, Turner fled to the continent, however he had become an informer against his compatriots. Turner would continue his work as a double-agent, supplying information on the United Irishmen's

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network across northern Europe and their relationship with the French Directory. His treachery to the movement was acknowledged after the failure of the 1798 Rebellion and Turner had returned to reside in Dublin, presumably on a pension for his actions. Nothing is known of his later years with some legendary regard given to his supposed demise at a duel on the Isle of Man in 1810.

<sup>xx</sup> **Edward Hudson** (1772-1833) was born in October 1772 to Capt. Henry Hudson and Jane de Tracy in Co. Wexford. Having become orphaned as a child, Hudson was adopted by his cousin, the renowned Dr. Edward Hudson of 38 Grafton Street and who owned the Hermitage demesne in Rathfarnham (now part of the St. Enda's / Pearse Museum complex). By 1797, he was close friends with the poet, Thomas Moore, who later penned, *The Origin of the Harp*, in dedication to Hudson. Their friendship had been based on their common interest in old Irish traditional airs and poetry. Hudson, a United Irishman, was present at the Oliver Bond meeting, which was raided by Dublin Castle officers, on 12 March 1798. Having being held at Kilmainham Gaol, he was sent to Fort George in Scotland and not released until the Treaty of Amiens was signed between France and Britain in 1802. Hudson did not follow many of his compatriots to France, but instead made his way to the United States, settling in Philadelphia. There, he married Maria Bridget Byrne, the daughter of exiled United Irishman and the renowned Grafton Street bookseller, Patrick Byrne, however, Maria would die in August 1812 as a result of an abscess on her lungs. Hudson would become a pioneer in American dentistry and was associated with the replacement of dental pulp with gold foil, and for modernising some dental practises. Hudson died in Philadelphia on 3 January 1833.

<sup>xxi</sup> The "*Book of Suspects*" was an encyclopaedic, detailed list of those deemed as radical and treasonable against the Crown, most likely compiled by the intelligence organisations in London and Dublin with the word of informers and spies. Many of the names contained in the list are lesser-known individuals with little background information and some names contain enough intricate detail to give additional information on.

<sup>xxii</sup> **William Aylmer** (1778-1820) was son of Charles Aylmer and Esmay Piers of Painstown, Co. Kildare. Aylmer, a United Irishman and former officer of the Kildare Militia, took command of the north Kildare insurgency, basing themselves in the bogs of Timahoe. He led the insurgents on various sorties to Kilcock and Maynooth and commanded the insurgents during the Battle of Ovidstown, on 19 June 1798. After the Wexford and Wicklow insurgents failed in their march to the midlands, Aylmer, along with Edward Fitzgerald of Newpark (Co. Wexford), Hugh Ware, Bryan McDermott and other insurgent commanders entered into negotiations with Dublin Castle to finally end the rebellion in Leinster. On 21 July 1798, the leadership formally surrendered and were conveyed to Dublin Castle. After his release in 1799, Aylmer, listed on the Banishment Act, left Ireland for the continent, landing at Hamburg and made his way to Vienna, the capital of the Kingdom of Austria, where he enlisted as a cavalry officer in the Fifth Light Dragoons of the Habsburgian army. He was rewarded with a lieutenancy in 1804 in the 10<sup>th</sup> Cuirassiers. On 22 April 1809, during the great Battle of Eckmühl, Aylmer was wounded and left on the battlefield. He was subsequently captured by the French and later exchanged, gaining the rank of Captain. During the peace negotiations of 1814, Aylmer was attached to the Austrian Delegation, under Klemens von Metternich, in London. After the fall of Napoleon and being honourably discharged from service to Austria, Aylmer returned to his native Kildare. In 1818-1819, he answered the call from John Devereux, a former insurgent leader from south Wexford, to participate in an Irish Legion to support Simon Bolivar's independence wars in South America, with promises of gaining large wealth in the process. Aylmer enlisted after purchasing a commission in the Legion, alongside Francis Burdett O'Connor, the nephew of Arthur O'Connor, and Morgan O'Connell, the son of Daniel O'Connell. On 25 September 1819, the Irish Legion landed at Margarita, off the Venezuelan coast. The campaign was marred by ill-discipline, mutiny, poor healthcare and boredom, as Bolivar did not find use for the Legion. In March 1820, Aylmer led the Irish Legion at the Battle of Riohacha, receiving wounds which failed to heal in the tropical climate. Aylmer was transported to Jamaica and died on 20 June 1820.

<sup>xxiii</sup> **John Allen** (1777-1855) was born in Dublin to Christopher Allen and Johanna Shaw. He worked as a draper from his residence at 80 Francis Street, Dublin. Allen appears to have held radical and hardline views and was deemed ultra-militant, having been accused of the murder of a loyalist outside Astley's Theatre on Kevin Street. Allen was persuaded to leave Ireland by Lord Edward Fitzgerald and joined Arthur O'Connor and Fr. James Coigly in England to join them on their ill-fated journey from Margate to France. After they were captured, Allen was placed in the Tower of London to await trial for treason, however, he was acquitted as a result of the Maidstone trial which saw O'Connor eventually banished from England and Coigly executed. It is unknown what capacity Allen played in the insurrection, if any at all, but he was residing at 36 College Green in early 1799. During this period, he helped reconstruct the shattered United Irish network in Dublin, and eventually became a close

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associate of Robert Emmet. In the summer of 1802, Allen, under the alias of 'Captain Brown,' joined Emmet on an unsuccessful mission to press the Spanish Government to support an Irish insurrection. After the Emmet uprising failed in July 1803, Allen fled Ireland, settling in France, where he joined the Irish Legion upon its inception. In March 1810, Allen, by then a Captain of a company of voltigeur sharpshooters in the Second Battalion, was attached to Junot's 8<sup>th</sup> Corps of the Army of Portugal. On 21 April 1810, Allen successfully led a forlorn hope against the walls of Astorga, with his company suffering horrific casualties. Allen was declared a hero of France and was awarded the prestigious, Légion d'honneur, which helped paved his promotion to Colonel. In March 1811, Allen was captured by Spanish guerilla fighters and brought to Cadiz, suffering from torturing sabre wounds during his incarceration. He, William Dowdell and Sandy Devereux eventually escaped in 1812. After the fall of Napoleon, Allen retired on half-pay to Caen where he died on 10 February 1855.

<sup>xxiv</sup> **Sir James Gregan-Crauford** (1761-1839), son of Sir Alexander Crauford, the 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet of Kilbirney, and Lady Jane Crauford. His brother was Robert 'Black Bob' Crauford, who led the cavalry attacks against General Humbert's rear-guard in the days before the Battle of Ballinamuck, and who became a renowned British commanding officer during the Napoleonic wars. James Crauford was firstly the Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen before becoming the British Resident consul for Hamburg and other Hanse trade towns. He was instrumental in keeping intelligence on the Irish emigres who resided in Hamburg and Altona. He also initiated the arrest of James Napper Tandy, Hervey Morres and James Blackwell. Crauford died on 9 July 1839.

<sup>xxv</sup> See **John Allen** above.

<sup>xxvi</sup> **James Bartholomew Blackwell** (c.1765-1820) was born in Ennis, Co. Clare. In the 1770s, he was sent to Paris to be educated in theology at the Irish College, however, he changed interests and began studying medicine at the Hôpital la Bicêtre, qualifying as a surgeon. He then joined the French army, becoming a naturalised French citizen in 1784. Blackwell's politics were in favour of seeing reform implemented and it was reputed that he took part in the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789. During the period of the Terror in 1794, Blackwell successfully intervened in a revolutionary tribunal to save the life of an English officer, eventually marrying his daughter, Sophie. To protect Sophie's honour, he fought a duel against an officer, Joachim Murat, who would later rise to military fame in Napoleon's army, becoming Marshal of the Empire and King of Naples. Blackwell served on the failed Bantry Bay expedition, under General Lazare Hoche. The following year, he befriended Rev. James Coigly and supported the faction of Irish emigres, under James Napper Tandy, becoming his Adjutant-General. In August 1798, Blackwell sailed aboard the *Anacreon* with Tandy, landing at Rutland Island, Co. Donegal, on 16 September 1798. On hearing of the collapse of General Humbert's expedition, Blackwell, the de-facto commander of the *Anacreon* expedition, decided to leave Ireland. They sailed for Bergen in Norway, before making their way to Hamburg, arriving on 22 November 1798. There they met Hervey Montmorency Morres and William Corbett while awaiting French passports, but Samuel Turner informed the British consul, Sir James Crauford, of their plan to leave Hamburg. Blackwell, Tandy, Morres and Corbett were arrested and imprisoned in dire conditions. After encouraging international political pressure, the prisoners, having existed in miserable conditions, were extradited to England in September 1799. As Blackwell was a French citizen, this ignited a political frenzy and France broke off diplomatic and trade links with Hamburg as a result. They were sent to Ireland where they were held at Kilmainham Gaol. Blackwell's friendship with Tandy became irreparably strained as his health further declined. On 10 December 1801, as peace talks between Britain and France began, Blackwell was released and returned to France. In 1804, when the Irish Legion was commissioned, Blackwell was created chef-de-bataillon, siding with the O'Connorite element. His leadership was soon deemed ineffective and Blackwell was transferred to a cavalry unit of the Grand Armée, serving in the Austrian and Prussian campaigns. After the Napoleonic wars, Blackwell retired on half-pay as a colonel, becoming a town governor firstly at Bitche, in northern France, and then La Petite Pierre. Having given his allegiance to the restored Bourbon monarchy, he was rewarded a Légion d'honneur in 1819. Blackwell died in Paris in 1820 and was buried in Père Lachaise cemetery.

<sup>xxvii</sup> **Thomas Burgess**, a native of Drogheda, Co. Louth, was a United Irishman and nephew of the agitator, James Dixon of Kilmainham. In the summer of 1797, he fled to France with Bartholomew Teeling and Anthony McCann. Burgess would join Tandy and Blackwell on the *Anacreon* expedition. Burgess and Corbett left Bergen in Norway before Tandy and Blackwell and reached Hamburg on 3 November 1798. After the revolutionary period, Burgess studied music and art, dying in 1848.

<sup>xxviii</sup> **Lyndon Bolton** (1760-1852) was born to William 'Black Billy' Bolton and Mary Lyndon at Monkstown Castle in south Dublin. He had formerly been a yeoman and noted as an '*inactive United Irishman*,' by his wife, Jane

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Carpenter Bolton, however the informer, Samuel Turner, described Bolton as a “*most infamous blackguard*”. Bolton had fled to Hamburg with many Irish insurgent exiles in August 1798 and was still residing there in 1803, where he was reported to have been involved with some continental support towards the Emmet uprising in Dublin. Bolton’s financial circumstances suffered while he resided in Hamburg. In November 1798, he wrote: “*I am Gid knows a miserable Way living in a Garret without friends or Acquaintance, at a great Distance for six Months without any Assistance to my family.*” While living in an impoverished state, the Bolton’s lost several children, Mary, Eliza and Lyndon junior, who all died within weeks of each other. After the Emmet uprising failed, the Bolton’s returned to Dublin and re-established himself as a successful woollen-draper. He died on 29 January 1852.

<sup>xxix</sup> **Sir Francis Burdett** (1770-1844) was son of the Baronet of Foremark. He was educated at Westminster School, before his expulsion in 1788. He toured the continent for several years, during which the French Revolution occurred; an significant event which would radicalise Burdett’s politics. Upon his return to Britain, Burdett married Sophia Coutts, the daughter of a wealthy banker, Thomas Coutts, however, the marriage was often melancholic for both parties, yet the union survived. In 1797, he succeeded his grandfather as the fifth baronet, inheriting the family estates and purchased a rotten-borough of Boroughbridge in Yorkshire, allowing him to become a member of the House of Commons. Being friends with a radical lawyer, John Horne Tooke, his politics shifted further to the radical elements, refusing to join either the Whigs or Tories. Interestingly, his maiden speech focused primarily on Ireland, on which he accused the Parliament as being guilty of the “*oppression of an enslaved and impoverished people.*” He opposed the suspension of Habeas Corpus and attacked Prime Minister Pitt’s Government for their coercive acts to suppress individual freedom. Burdett later recalled, “*the best part of my character is a strong feeling of indignation at injustice and oppression and a lively sympathy with the sufferings of my fellows.*” In 1802, Burdett paid the debts of Thomas Paine, allowing him to return to the United States and was a supporter of Colonel Edward Despard during his trial of treason, which saw Despard subsequently executed. Burdett’s popularity steadily increased and in 1803 he won the Westminster constituency; noted for its artisan and trader votes. He would push for constitutional reform, an end of the penal code against Roman Catholics across Britain and Ireland, the end of corporal punishment in the armed forces and the abolition of slavery and denounced the Peterloo Massacre, earning him a respected status among the early trade unionists and working classes. His urging for reform saw the Reform Act of 1832 passed, however, his politics shifted towards the conservative Tory party in later years. As his political life ended, Burdett would regret that many of the policies that he had pushed had gone too far. He died at his residence at 25 St. James’s Place, London, on 23 January 1844 and was interred at Ramsbury Church.

<sup>xxx</sup> **Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte** (1763-1844) was born in Pau in southern France. Having joined the French army, he sided with the revolutionaries in 1789 and quickly rose through the ranks to Brigadier-General by 1794. He served with great talent, earning great distinction in the wars against Austria and in the Italian peninsula, rising briefly to Minister of War. His relationship with Napoleon Bonaparte was often turbulent, however, Napoleon would reward Bernadotte with the title Marshal of the Empire and Prince of Pontecorvo. Bernadotte married Desirée Clary, whose sister was married to Joseph Bonaparte, the King of Spain, under Napoleon’s rule. In 1810, he was, with the support of some influential members of the Swedish aristocracy, spontaneously declared heir-presumptive to the childless Swedish king, Charles XIII. This immediately gave Bernadotte the power as de-facto commander of Sweden’s armed forces. His allegiance to Napoleon and France having diminished, he orchestrated the creation of the Sixth Coalition by allying with Russia and Great Britain. Bernadotte soon-after launched a successful campaign on France’s main ally of the north, Denmark, which resulted in the Swedish takeover of Norway. In 1818, Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden, becoming Charles XIV John. He died on 26 January 1844 and his remains were interred at Stockholm’s Riddarholmen Church.

<sup>xxxi</sup> **William Barker** (1759-1811) was a brewer and merchant from Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford. Barker’s background story contains many anomalies and various mixed accounts. Son of Arthur Barker and Sarah Sherlock, he was described by Miles Byrne as “*another gentleman, one of the purest Irish patriots that ever lived, joined the people’s camp at Enniscorthy on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May [1798]. William Barker was a wealthy resident of the town, connected not only with all the Catholic aristocracy of the county, but nearly allied to the first Protestant families of the town and county; not belonging to any political society whatever, he did not hesitate to take a command, when a chance offered to set Ireland independent and free. He had, in my mind, more merit than almost anyone who part in this war.*” Barker, it is believed, had military experience, having served in Walsh’s Regiment in the French Army in the 1780s, however, his valuable experience was not agreed upon by the insurgency. As the

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insurgents established their camp on Vinegar Hill, Barker had unsuccessfully promoted the immediate take-over of New Ross, before it could be solidly constructed into a fortified town. On the morning of 21 June 1798, Barker and Rev. Mogue Kearns held the stone bridge in Enniscorthy, preventing General Johnston's forces from joining with General Gerard Lake's forces, east of the Slaney River. It was at this bloody bottle-neck that Barker received a serious wound to arm. Insurgent leader, Thomas Cloney would later write: *"Mr. William Barker, a gentleman who had seen service on the continent, exhibited prodigies of valour, and lost an arm by holding his post to the last on the bridge; but the resistance was altogether unavailing against so powerful a force of regular troops, supplied with numerous artillery and commanded by able generals."* Barker's damaged arm was subsequently amputated by an English surgeon while under house-arrest. Not given ample time to heal, Barker was imprisoned in Wexford Gaol. Having been tried, he was acquitted of all charges. Fearing the authorities would pin further charges on him, the Barker family fled Ireland for the continent and settled at St. Germain-en-Laye for a short period before moving to Morlaix in Brittany. Barker would join the Irish Legion, holding the commission of Captain. During the Walcheren Campaign of 1809, Barker's health declined and he died in 1811 at Bois-le-Duc in Holland. The stone bridge in Enniscorthy which he defended valiantly is today known as William Barker Bridge.

<sup>xxxii</sup> **John Bonham** was one of the leading United Irishmen in London. When the 1798 Rebellion broke out in Ireland, he and other conspirators were arrested and imprisoned for several months.

<sup>xxxiii</sup> **John Binns** (1772-1860) was born in Dublin on 22 December 1772 to John Binns and Mary Pemberton. He grew up in reasonably affluent circumstances due to his father's successful ironmonger business. He was also closely related to 'Long John' Binns, a radical merchant and close friends with James Napper Tandy. Binns' father perished whilst crossing the Irish Sea in 1774, and his mother's marriage to George McEntegarte, saw Binns relocate to Drogheda, Co. Louth. Suffering from maltreatment from their step-father, both John and his older brother, Benjamin, left Drogheda in 1782 and taken into care by their grandfather in Dublin, where they received an excellent education. John became a chandler and soap manufacturer. In 1793, both brothers were invited to join the Dublin Society of United Irishmen, most probably influenced by their uncle George Binns. In April 1794, both Binns travelled to London to further their careers and eventually joined the London Corresponding Society, a liberal club, related in ideology with the United Irishmen. John Binns rose within the society's ranks with his oratory skills and agitating Paineite politics. On 11 March 1796, Binns was arrested on charges of sedition, on which he was eventually acquitted. Later that year, Binns was one of the leading founders of the London Branch of the United Irishmen, which was based primarily in Holborn, Soho, Clerkenwell and Whitechapel. Binns' radicalism saw him enter into the conspiracies of 1798. He promised the Dublin Executive of the United Irishmen, that he would rally support towards insurrection in Ireland. On 28 February 1798, Binns was arrested on charges of treason at Margate in southern England, along with John Allen, Arthur O'Connor and Rev. James Coigly. The group had planned to sail to France to communicate to the French Directory regarding support for their planned insurrection and to further encourage French support. The trial at Maidstone exposed much of the connections between liberal Whig MPs, the United Irishmen, the London Corresponding Society and radicals like Sir Francis Burdett. All, but Coigly, were acquitted, with Coigly sacrificed to the gallows. When the United Irish suffered greatly during and after the 1798 Rebellion, Pitt's Government in Westminster cracked down hard on the reformists and radicals in Britain. On 16 March 1799, Binns was arrested at Clerkenwell and incarcerated for two years. In July 1801, he set sail from Liverpool for Baltimore, USA. Binns settled in New York City and joined the Society of Theophilanthropists, which advocated for free-thinking, radical republican politics. Binns was an avid and outspoken supporter of Thomas Jefferson and faced attacks from President John Adams' Federalist faction, who espoused nativist rhetoric and were outspoken against the United Irish emigres who wished to find solace in the United States. In March 1802, Binns moved to Northumberland in Pennsylvania, where radical thinkers like Joseph Priestley resided. He established a newspaper, the *Republican Argus*, which was pro-Jefferson and became a successful paper amongst the Democratic Party. In 1806, Binns married Mary Anne Bagster and he joined the Church of the United Brethren. Between 1807 and 1829, Binns edited the *Democratic Press*, the leading paper of Pennsylvania, which supported the Democratic Party. He used his influence to denounce Andrew Jackson during the 1824 Presidential race and promoted his own party candidate, John Quincy Adams. The vicious verbal attacks against Jackson saw Binns suffer physical attacks and death threats. He would serve as an alderman in the city of Philadelphia for two decades, and interestingly, while owning black slaves, he advocated that the US Congress should encourage legislation which would compensate slavers and allow the slaves to return to Africa. In his later years, Binns' views on Ireland changed. He claimed national independence via physical force revolution was counter-productive and welcomed both the Catholic Emancipation of 1829 and the reformist league under Daniel O'Connell. During the Great Hunger of 1845-1852, which saw hundreds of thousands of Irish immigrants arrive in the United States, Binns challenged the racist rhetoric of the 'Know



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Nothing Party,' a nativist faction. After his retirement, he completed his autobiography in 1854. John Binns died on 16 June 1860 in Philadelphia and was interred at Monument Cemetery. Today, his remains lie close to his brother, Benjamin, at Lawnview Cemetery, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

<sup>xxxiv</sup> **Benjamin Pemberton Binns** (1771-1844) was the oldest of the Binns brothers. Benjamin was born on 18 January 1771 to ironmonger, John Binns and Mary Pemberton. After the death of his father in 1774, Benjamin and his younger brother, John, had a sour relationship with their mother's new husband, George McEntegarte, and they decided to finish their education under the guidance of their grandfather. Benjamin completed his apprenticeship as a plumber. In April 1794, Benjamin travelled to London with John to advance their careers, but instead entered radical, underground politics, similar in ideology to the United Irishmen. Benjamin Binns would become the Under-Secretary of the London Corresponding Society and one of its chief couriers. Binns was arrested in June 1798 and held at London's Newgate Prison before being conveyed to Dorchester Prison. After his release, Binns returned to Ireland and unsuccessfully attempted to establish a business in Bray, Co. Wicklow. In March 1817, suffering from agoraphobia, he left Ireland for good and joined his brother in the United States. Although he did not participate in American politics, it is interesting to note that some American newspapers contain various inputs from Benjamin Binns, where he is particularly defensive of the ideals and values of the politics of reform across Britain and Ireland in the 1790s. Binns, an emotive and rallying writer, also wrote the poem, '*The Burning of Scullabogue Barn*,' which was later included in R.R. Madden's 'Literary Remains of the United Irishmen.' Binns died on 27 January 1844, at his residence on North 8<sup>th</sup> Street in Philadelphia. He was firstly interred at the Moravian Burial Plot, then Monument Cemetery, and now rests at Lawnview Cemetery in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

<sup>xxxv</sup> **Francis Russell, 5<sup>th</sup> Duke of Bedford** (1765-1802) was an English aristocrat and Whig politician.

<sup>xxxvi</sup> See **John Binns** above

<sup>xxxvii</sup> **Garrett Byrne** (1762-1832) hailed from Ballymanus House, Asknagap, Co. Wicklow. The son of Garrett Byrne and Christina Jans and brother of William 'Billy' Byrne, Garrett Byrne was the de-facto commander of the south Wicklow insurgency during the 1798 Rebellion, known informally as the 'Ballymanus Division'. The Byrne family had been prominent Catholic landowners and were deeply connected to many of the county's Catholic aristocracy and the traditional O'Byrne clan. He was married to Mary Sparling of Hacketstown, Co. Carlow, noted for being turbulent and controversial and without any issue. His first cousin was William Michael Byrne of Parkhill, Co. Wicklow, who was executed in Dublin, in July 1798. Byrne directed the Wicklow insurgents during the 1798 Rebellion and was present at many of the significant clashes in the north Wexford theatre of conflict, including the Battle of Vinegar Hill. He would become an influential commander within the remnants of the insurgency and encouraged their manoeuvres into County Wicklow in late June 1798, before joining them on the failed march to the midlands. On 20 July 1798, Byrne surrendered to General Sir John Moore at his camp in the Glen of Imaal, Co. Wicklow, on condition that he use his influence to encourage active insurgents to adhere to Cornwallis' pardoning scheme. Byrne's life after the surrender is confusing at times. He and Edward Fitzgerald of Newpark were sent to Bristol, England, where they would remain until 22 March 1799, where they were removed to London and eventually faced exile to the continent. An April 1800 letter to his sister, Frances Byrne, states that he was residing in Hamburg, where both Byrne and Fitzgerald became financially destitute. An 1806 lease of Ballymanus shows us that Byrne was back in England and residing at Sidmouth in Devonshire. An 1824 petition from Charlotte Byrne, the second wife of Garrett, to the Chief Secretary's Office in Dublin, requested permission for Byrne to return home to settle his family affairs, which was unsuccessful. This letter claimed that he was residing on the Isle of Jersey and it attempted to downplay his role in the Rebellion. In May 1827, an attempt to gain a pardon from George IV failed, however, it claimed that Byrne was residing in Caen, France. He reputedly died in 1832 and is apparently buried in either the cemetery of Vaugirard or Montparnasse; both in Paris.

<sup>xxxviii</sup> **John Bone**, a notable bookseller and devout Christian, Bone had been a member of the London Reforming Society, later joining and becoming a Secretary of the London Corresponding Society in 1796. Bone would get into conflict with hardline radicals when he refused to sell Thomas Paine's 'Age of Reason' because it upset his devout religious views. In 1798, Bone was arrested and held in Cold Bath Fields prison for a brief period before fleeing in exile to Antwerp where he remained until 1804. Upon his return, Bone focused on economic and poor law reform, publishing a pamphlet, 'The Principles and Regulations of Tranquillity.' In his later years, Bone's politics swung more centre; viewing the French Revolution as a failure as no moral revolution had proceeded it.

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<sup>xxxix</sup> **Louis Jean Joseph Léonard Bourdon de la Cronière or Leonard Bourdon** (1754-1807) was a French revolutionary and politician. Born into an affluent royalist household at Alençon, Normandy in November 1754. Having studied law in Orleans, he was appointed to the position of *avocat aux conseils* and settled in Faubourg Saint-Marcel, Paris, where he soon after ceased working as a lawyer. By 1789, he was elected to the Estates General. After the Revolution, Leonard, a Jacobin, oversaw educational reform. In 1800, he abandoned his path for reforms and joined the board of directors of the Toulon military hospital. As director of military hospitals, he travelled with the Grand Armée, however, he died in Breslau, Prussia, on 29 May 1807.

<sup>xi</sup> **Thomas Wogan Browne** (1758-1812) was son of Michael Browne, a French army colonel, who resided at Castle Browne, near Clane, Co. Kildare, and Catherine Wogan. Browne married Sarah Pearson, a daughter of a wealthy landowner. Browne was known for his liberal reformist politics and supported Catholic relief. He would befriend Theobald Wolfe Tone and other leading United Irishmen. Thomas Russell claimed that Browne, *'understands the art of living well the best of any man I have seen...his theory of politicks is very rational for a man of fortune.'* Browne would become a supporter of the Whig Party and in 1797, he overruled a Dublin Castle directive, which saw his yeomanry stood down with charges of sedition. Browne was accused of being a United Irishman and was denounced by leading United Irishman and informer, Thomas Reynolds. He was dismissed from the magistracy in 1797. He played no part in the insurrection of 1798 and died, without an heir, at Castle Browne on 14 March 1812. His residence, renowned for its stunning interior and vast library, would later become Clongowes Wood.

<sup>xli</sup> **Christopher Carey** was employed as a French agent to establish United Irish clubs in coastal ports of southern Britain

<sup>xlii</sup> **William Corbett** (1779-1842) was born at Ballythomas, Co. Cork to Frederick Corbett and Amy Purcell. Corbett was educated firstly by his father before entering Trinity College in 1792, thus graduating with a B.A. Whilst a student, Corbett was Secretary of Trinity's Historical Society and had befriended Robert Emmet and the poet, Thomas Moore. Although a Protestant, Corbett deeply supported Catholic Emancipation and eventually joined the Society of United Irishmen. During the Visitation of Lord Clare to Trinity, Corbett, his brother Thomas, Robert Emmet and others were expelled from the college and marked from the rolls. In May 1798, knowing the authorities had them marked, Thomas and William Corbett left Ireland for France, travelling through Norway, Zealand and Hamburg. Upon arriving in Paris in August 1798, William joined the French military and was assigned as a captain in James Napper Tandy's pointless expedition to Ireland. On 3 November 1798, Corbett applied for a passport into Hamburg but was refused. On 24 November, acting on the supposed word of informer, Samuel Turner, the British consul, Sir James Crauford, issued arrest warrants for the party. Corbett's imprisonment conditions were extremely harsh, with his cell often flooding during the cold winter. When the prisoners' health began to decline, they were transferred into British custody and placed in Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin, arriving there on 17 November 1799. The prisoner ledgers highlight Corbett's name alongside that of his alias: George Peters. Sharing a cell with United Irishman, Thomas Treanor, Corbett's health again declined. A plan to escape was hatched and on 23 February 1801, the escape was initiated on what was a stormy night. Using a knotted silk rope, Corbett climbed over the high perimeter wall, injuring himself after falling. The plan was a success and he was quickly spirited away to France. Between 1801 and 1803, Corbett taught English at the College of St. Cyr, until he received papers that he was to be commissioned as officer in the newly created Irish Legion, alongside his brother. In September 1804, William would naturally side with his brother, Thomas, during the controversial dispute with John Swiney, which resulted in a pistol duel and Thomas' eventual death. On 2 December 1804, Corbett, being a senior captain in the Irish Legion, represented the Irish Legion at the coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte at Notre Dame, alongside John Tennant. Corbett's melancholy over his brother's untimely death and his poor chances of promotion saw him being eventually moved to Division Staff. In 1806, he left the army and took back up his teaching position at St. Cyr. When the Peninsular War broke out, Corbett re-enlisted and was placed in the 70<sup>th</sup> Regiment. He would serve with great distinction throughout the war and retired as a colonel on half-pay. In 1828, Corbett was placed on the staff of Marshal Maison for the expedition to Greece. In 1831, he was promoted Brigadier-General and was awarded the rank of commander-in-chief of the French forces in Greece, for which he was rewarded a Knighthood of St. Louis. Corbett died at Saint-Denis, Paris, on 12 August 1842 and was interred at Montmartre.

**Thomas Corbett** (1773-1804) was the oldest of the Corbett brothers. Having graduated from Trinity College in 1791, he, alongside his younger brother, had been a member of the College's yeomanry unit. Having joined the United Irishmen, he helped manage the Northern Star in its dying days before total suppression. In May 1798, he fled to France via Trondheim, Copenhagen and Hamburg and joined the French army, under the alias of Cowen. He participated in the Hardy expedition of October 1798 and managed to escape back to France, where

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he established himself in teaching English at Pyrtané. After the formation of the Irish Legion, he was reunited with his brother, William, and commissioned as a captain, however, the notable divide among the United Irishmen, would spill over within the officer's class. The O'Connorites and Emmetites had become suspicious of each other, resulting in a dangerous calamity. The Corbett's sided with the O'Connorites and on 3 June 1804, he refused to sign a document which confirmed that the entire regiment had sworn allegiance to Bonaparte, claiming that Captain John Swiney, an Emmetite, had not done so. The following day, Swiney struck Corbett on the parade ground at Morlaix, resulting in the call for a duel. On 20 September 1804, Corbett and Swiney met at Lesneven. After multiple attempts, Corbett, who was badly wounded, refused to surrender his honour. On the sixth attempt, Corbett was struck once again. He died from his wounds that night.

<sup>xliii</sup> **Edward Carolan.** A native of Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan and a resident of France for some years. Took the test to join the Dublin Society of United Irishmen on 10 May 1793. In July 1800, Carolan, alongside Thomas O'Meara, travelled to Hamburg, staying for a short period to liaise with the Irish exiles residing there. The British consul, then presided by James Glennie, was informed of their mission by informer, Samuel Turner. Government agents were dispatched to watch O'Meara and Carolan and report on their actions, once they arrived at Gravesend. O'Meara remained in London where he was eventually arrested while Carolan returned to Dublin to report to Robert Emmet and William Bailey, about a potential French expedition. Dublin Castle became aware and alarmed by Carolan's freedom to travel around Ireland and reporting across the United Irish network. Carolan, using the alias of Cunningham, avoided arrest and returned to Hamburg in February 1801. Carolan died in 1809.

<sup>xliv</sup> **John Chambers** (1754-1837) was born in Dublin, a son of a Protestant wine merchant. In his youth, he was apprenticed in a printworks, resulting in the establishment of his own printworks in Dublin in 1775. In December 1780, Chambers married Christian Mary FitzSimon, however, she died in 1796. By 1781, Chambers ran his business from 5 Abbey Street. As a representative of the St. Luke's stationers' Guild, he secured full rights for Catholic members. Chambers' business suffered greatly when his premises were burnt down on 7 January 1792, at an expense of £3,000. In 1797, having become a director of the Bank of Ireland, he opened a warehouse for the sale of merchants' and traders' account books. Chambers was a supporter of Catholic emancipation and had reprinted, 'An argument on behalf of the Catholics,' a popular pamphlet composed by Wolfe Tone. Chambers would become a member of the Dublin Society of United Irishmen in late 1792 and advocated for parliamentary reform. Chambers would rise to become one of the influential members of the United Irishmen. In March 1798, as Dublin Castle cracked down on the United Irish leadership, Chambers' premises were targeted and ransacked. With a bounty of £300 on his head, Chambers surrendered himself to the authorities and was placed in Kilmainham Gaol in late August 1798. In 1799, he and other leading United Irishmen were sent to Fort George in Scotland, where they were held in comfort until the Treaty of Amiens ended the war between Britain and France in 1802. After his release, Chambers went to France, however, by August 1805, he left for the United States and established a new stationary business on New York's Wall Street in Manhattan. His son, Charles Chambers joined as a business partner in 1808 and married Catherine Caldwell Parks, sister of the Antrim exiles, Richard and John Caldwell. In 1816, with his friends, Thomas Addis Emmet, William James MacNeven and William Sampson, he helped establish the New York Association for the Relief of Emigrant Irishmen, with the aim of settling newly arrived Irish immigrants. One bombastic idea, which came to nothing, was to petition Congress to give over large swathes of new territory for Irish people to declare as a safe homeland. During his retirement, Chambers became President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in 1828. John Chambers died at his residence at 73 White Street in New York City on 8 February 1837 and was interred at the Caldwell Family Cemetery in Salisbury Mills, Orange County (NY).

<sup>xlv</sup> **Corr** was an insurgent from County Meath who fled to Hamburg in the autumn of 1798 before settling in Paris.

<sup>xlvi</sup> **Henry Clifford** (1768-1813) was the son of Hon. Thomas Clifford of Tixall, Staffordshire. He studied at Liege and returned to practice law and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. Being very learned of the law, Clifford advocated for many civil liberties, particularly surrounding his own faith, Roman Catholicism. He died at Bath on 22 April 1813.

<sup>xlvii</sup> **Valentine Derry** (1761-1821) was born at Donoughmore, Co. Down, to John Derry and Rose Maseby. He was a relative and close friend of Rev. James Coigly, who was sentenced to death at the Margate trial, in June 1798. Derry fled to Paris and became a teacher of the Classics at the College of La Flèche and helped the notable Miles Byrne become acquainted with the French language. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the newly formed

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Irish Legion in December 1803, followed with a promotion to Captain in March 1804. In 1806, he resigned his commission and left France for the United States. He established himself at the Academy of Erasmus Gall at Flatbush, Brooklyn, where he held the title of principal teacher between 1808-1809. Derry, with the support from fellow exile, William Sampson, established his own academy at Newtown in Queens, which charged students \$200 for annual tuition and board. On 3 October 1821, Valentine Derry died at his residence at 100 Greenwich Street, New York, aged 60 years and was interred in the old churchyard of the Basilica of St. Patrick's.

<sup>xlviii</sup> **William Duckett** (1768-1841) was born at Killarney, Co. Kerry. At an early age Duckett travelled to France to study for the priesthood at the Irish College before leaving in July 1789. On 10 August 1792, the Irish College was attacked by revolutionaries. Duckett supported the attackers and he was brought to the attention of Leonard Bourdon (see note XXXIX). Duckett's ecclesiastical career was over by 1792, when he was present at White's Hotel with an entourage of revolutionaries, radicals and reformers, which celebrated the French Revolution. Several months later, Duckett was charged by the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Le Brun, to travel to Ireland and dispense republican propaganda. He liaised with the London Corresponding Society and the Society of United Irishmen, joining neither organisation. Duckett's growing influence among the French revolutionaries saw him gain direct access to the newly established Directory, urging them to launch an expedition to Ireland. His relationship with other Irish revolutionaries is recalled with his great disdain towards Theobald Wolfe Tone, siding with the Napper Tandy faction. He was disallowed to join the Hoche expedition, which failed to land at Bantry Bay. Duckett would spend much of 1797 spreading disillusionment among the British naval fleet, which might have subsequently caused the mutinies of 1798. He would become personal secretary to Bourdon while the latter acted as the French consul to Hamburg. In July 1798, he was arrested and confined for a short period while visiting the Kingdom of Hanover. By 1800, he left Hamburg and returned to Paris, where he took up a position as a professor of English at the College Sainte-Barbe. Several years later, he married Frederica Georgina Vollmeister, and they had three children. Duckett would spend his later years composing and publishing poems and died on 8 April 1841.

<sup>xlix</sup> **Edward Marcus Despard** (1751-1803) was the son of landowner, William Despard of Coolrain, Mountrath, Queen's Co. (Laois) and Jane Walsh. Despard was educated at the quaker school in Ballitore, Co. Kildare, the same school attended by Edmund Burke and James Napper Tandy. In 1766, he entered the military, becoming an ensign in the 50<sup>th</sup> Regiment. Having faced a turbulent entry with having killed a man during a duel, Despard was eventually promoted to lieutenant in 1772 and posted to Jamaica. As the American Revolution raged, Despard was dispatched to the West Indies after Spain declared war on Britain. He was tasked, as chief-engineer, to help seize a Spanish fort at San Juan. With his reputation becoming more enhanced, Despard was appointed to command an expedition on Mosquito Coast. In late 1783, he was promoted to Colonel and given accolades from royalty for his service. In the following year, he was appointed superintendent of Honduras to oversee the territory awarded to Britain in the fall-out of the war between Britain and Spain. He would hold this title, with some difficulties aimed at his rule by settlers, until he was recalled home in 1790. Hoping to have his honour restored by Whitehall, he was informed that the position was abolished and that he would face no charges. In 1791, he was charged for illegally seizing ten American trade vessels. He was imprisoned for three years and stripped of his half-pay military pension. Naturally angered at his treatment, Despard turned to radical politics, joining first the London Corresponding Society and then co-founding the United Englishmen, a branch of the Society of United Irishmen, before it evolved into the United Britons. Despard started to construct a network and befriended the United Irish emissary, Edward Lewins, who linked Despard with the French Directory. In early 1798, Despard was connected with Arthur O'Connor, John Binns and Rev. Coigly, before they were arrested and tried at Maidstone. Despard, a captain in the Middlesex Militia, was discharged from the unit, highlighting that his influence within the radical underworld, had come to the attention of the British authorities. On 22 April 1798, he was arrested and placed in Cold Bath Fields prison in Clerkenwell. With his health in decline and many petitions urging his release, Despard would not be released until May 1801. Having returned to Ireland, he met United Irishman, William Dowdall. He returned to London in early 1802, charged with reconstructing the United Irish network and strengthening links with France. On 16 November 1802, he was arrested at a meeting at the Oakley Arms in Lambeth. Many of his associates had been disgruntled soldiers and of Irish background. Seditious papers were found in his possession and he was charged with high treason. On 7 February 1803, he was tried and four of his co-accused turned King's Evidence against him. The plans of assassinating the King were discussed in the trial in the detail and character witnesses, Admiral Horatio Nelson and Sir Evan Napean, failed to secure Despard's liberty. He was found guilty and sentenced to be executed. He was hanged and beheaded on 21 February 1803 and buried in St. Faith's parish cemetery, near St. Paul's.

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<sup>i</sup> **Captain Doyle**, a native of Rush, Co. Dublin, was instrumental in connecting the growing United Irish Committee in Hamburg with the remnants of the United Irishmen in Ireland. Doyle was a notable sailor and smuggler and was successful in connecting correspondence with Joseph Holt, who, during the autumn of 1798, was still in leadership of the United Irish in the Wicklow Mountains. Doyle's ship was seized in late 1798 by the authorities, stressing the connection between Hamburg and Ireland.

<sup>ii</sup> **Sidney Duckett**, a native of Killarney, Co. Kerry and younger brother of William Duckett, appears to have joined his brother on the continent in the 1780s. By the summer of 1798, he was teaching in Bremen, however, he left to support his brother in his activities. On 17 July 1798, while passing through Rotenberg an der Wümme in Hanover, William Duckett was arrested, which caused consternation as Sir James Crauford, the British consul at Hamburg, urged for his extradition to Britain. Crauford failed in his attempts and the Kingdom of Hanover did not wish to upset relations with Britain or France. Duckett was eventually released in September and made his way to Altona, to avoid being harassed by Crauford. Sidney, who was not arrested, made his way to Altona, having had informed the French consul of William's arrest and incarceration.

<sup>iii</sup> **William Steel Dickson** (1744-1824) was born at Ballycraigy, Co. Antrim, to John Dickson and Jane Steel. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, but left without gaining any qualification. His time in Glasgow saw Dickson exposed to many enlightened thinkers which would politically influence him. On 8 April 1767, Dickson was licensed after serving fourteen months trials at the presbytery of Templepatrick. Dickson would preach at various congregations throughout Antrim and Down for several years and made many acquaintances during this period, including the Stewarts of Mountstewart (the family of Lord Castlereagh). On 6 March 1771, he was ordained at Ballyhalbert by the presbytery of Killyleagh and several months later, he married Isabella McMinn. He was a devoted preacher, farmer, husband and father, however, during the outbreak of the American Revolution, Dickson's enlightened mind bore conflict. He began to apply biblical principles to the current upheavals, or as he defined it, 'scripture politics.' He provoked controversy and was accused of sedition when he spoke ill of the British interference in the American colonies. He was greatly supportive of the Volunteer movement in 1778-1779 and promoted the incorporation of Roman Catholics into the ranks of his local unit. In March 1780, he moved to the congregation of Portaferry, Co. Down, earning £270 per annum. During the 1783 election, he was one of the leading supporters of Robert Stewart, the father of Lord Castlereagh. After the French Revolution and the rise of Jacobin politics in Belfast, Dickson was magnetised towards the rising demand for reform and befriended Thomas Russell, Henry Joy McCracken and Samuel Neilson. Dickson's philosophy encouraged parliamentary reform and emancipation on biblical grounds. Having joined the United Irishmen, he would eventually be appointed to replace Thomas Russell as the commander of the Down insurgency. On 5 June 1798, before the outbreak of rebellion in Ulster, Dickson was arrested and imprisoned in Belfast. In April 1799, he was transferred with other State prisoners to Fort George in Scotland, and would remain there until the Treaty of Amiens granted their release in January 1802. His release caused great embarrassment to the General Synod, however, Dickson had never been officially tried for his part in the conspiracy. In the election of 1805, he took a prominent position in the opposition against his former ally, Lord Castlereagh in the Down election. Dickson died in Belfast on 27 December 1824 and was buried in a pauper's grave at Clifton Street Cemetery, Belfast.

<sup>iiii</sup> **Hampden Evans** (1740-1820), a native of Mount Evans, Portrane, Co. Dublin. In 1769, he married Margaret Davis. During the Rebellion, he was imprisoned in Kilmainham Gaol, however, he successfully petitioned Lord Cornwallis, to be allowed leave Ireland. Evans, a significantly wealthy man and United Irishman, fled Ireland for Hamburg in early 1799. Having been named on the Banishment Act list, he was allowed to proceed to the continent without interference. After some time in Hamburg, the Evans family moved to Paris, where they became acquainted with the exiles such as Miles Byrne, Matthew Dowling, John Sweetman, Hugh Ware and John Swiney. Evans died on 22 April 1820, aged 80 years. His son, Hampden, served in the Irish Legion, and was killed at the Battle of Goldberg on 19 August 1813. Another son, George Hampden Evans would become a Whig MP for Dublin County at the Westminster Parliament.

<sup>liv</sup> **Robert Emmet** (1778-1803), son of Dr. Robert Emmet and Elizabeth Mason. He was the youngest brother of Thomas Addis Emmet, a leading United Irishman. Emmet was educated at Trinity College before entering the King's Inns. In 1796, he joined the United Irishmen, becoming a secretary of one of Trinity's United Irish clubs. During the summer of 1798, although not involved in the fighting, Emmet served the organisation as an emissary. In 1799, he was instrumental in the rebuilding of the movement and prepared a plan to avoid what led to the original Directory's downfall. Emmet's restructuring was effective as many informers were weeded out and could not penetrate the tight circle manufactured by Emmet. In the summer of 1800, he was appointed secretary to

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the United Irishmen's delegation to France, which was overseen by Kildare United Irishman and ambassador, Malachy Delaney. Emmet was not charmed by Paris or the French society, and remained firmly implanted within the Irish exile community. In late 1802, he returned to Ireland, hoping to launch an insurrection, without French aid. He would fall in love with Sarah Curran, the daughter of John Philpot Curran, however their relationship would remain a secret until after his death. From March 1803, the planned insurrection was taking shape, with many depots established across Dublin and networks strengthened which incorporated many insurgent veterans from the 1798 rebellion, who had remained in hiding. After the uprising failed on 23 July 1803, Emmet went into hiding and was eventually apprehended at Harold's Cross by Major Sirr. He was tried for high treason and found guilty. On 20 September 1803, Emmet was led to St. Catherine's Church, on Thomas Street, Dublin. He was hanged and beheaded and subsequently interred at Bully's Acre, however, the location of his remains has become one of Ireland's greatest mysteries with many places claimed as the true burial site.

<sup>lv</sup> See (Note Liii) above.

<sup>lvi</sup> **Edward Fitzgerald** (1770-1807) was born into a Catholic middle-class farming family at Newpark, near Blackwater, Co. Wexford. Little is known of his earlier life apart from being a champion hound-hunter and steeplechaser. Accused of being a United Irishman, Fitzgerald was arrested and incarcerated at Wexford Gaol. On 29 May 1798, as the insurgents gathered in their thousands near Wexford Town, the authorities sent Fitzgerald and John Henry Colclough to meet the insurgents and encourage them to return to their homes. Fitzgerald, being wise, did not pass on the demands but reluctantly accepted the insurgency's pleas for him to take command. Fitzgerald would serve in the Northern Division of the Wexford army and took part in the Battles of Tubberneering, Arklow, Vinegar Hill, Hacketstown and Ballyellis. He would participate in the failed march to the midlands, which saw the remnants of the Wexford and Wicklow's insurgents join with the Kildare insurgency under William Aylmer. On 14 July 1798, he received a bad wound at the skirmish of Knightstown Bog. After the failure of the rebellion, Fitzgerald made his way back to northern Kildare with Aylmer. On 21 July 1798, after negotiations, Fitzgerald and Aylmer officially surrendered to the authorities, near Sallins, Co. Kildare. Fitzgerald and Wicklow insurgency leader, Garrett Byrne, were sent to Bristol, England, where they would remain until 22 March 1799, when they were officially arrested. On 8 April, both Byrne and Fitzgerald, composed a letter to Dublin Castle, stating: *"We are certain we have not committed any act of deserving censure, and cautiously avoided the slightest appearance, that possibly could give offence except that of breathing the free air."* They were eventually released but encouraged to go to the continent, leaving from Yarmouth on 30 April. Having suffered financially, Fitzgerald died in Hamburg in 1807.

<sup>lvii</sup> **Lord Edward Fitzgerald** (1763-1798) was the fifth son of James Fitzgerald, first duke of Leinster, and Emily Lennox. During the American Revolution, Fitzgerald was given a commission as ensign in the 96<sup>th</sup> Regiment, before later purchasing a commission as lieutenant in the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment. In 1781, he would serve as aide-de-camp to Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Moira, while serving in the Charleston theatre of war. On 8 September 1781, Fitzgerald was badly wounded in the leg at the Battle of Eutaw Springs in South Carolina. He was left for dead but was attended to by a black slave, Tony Small. A friendship of empathy was born out of this encounter and Small would remain with Fitzgerald up until 1798. After the American Revolution, Fitzgerald served in the West Indies for a short period before returning home to Ireland. He briefly became MP of Athy in 1784, before re-entering the army and seeing a term in British North America (Canada). While there, he encountered many Native Americans, which helped transition his opinions to that of all men being equal. Upon his return to Ireland, he became MP for Kildare. In late 1792, he travelled to Paris and declared himself *'le citoyen Edouard Fitzgerald: I do not like to be Lord Edward'*. He befriended Thomas Paine and immediately embraced the politics of the French Revolution. He cropped his hair and relinquished his title at a famous dinner at White's Hotel on 18 November 1792. His career in the army was forced from him as a result. While in Paris, he met Pamela, the alleged natural granddaughter of Philippe Égalité, the duc of Orléans, marrying her three weeks later. Upon his return to Ireland, Fitzgerald embraced radical politics, marking himself out among the conservatives of the Irish House of Commons and attracting him to a future friend, Arthur O'Connor. By 1794, he broke away from the traditions of aristocracy and moved his family to a humble lifestyle in Kildare, where he embraced the customs and ways of the local people. By 1795, Fitzgerald would become one of the main leaders of the United Irishmen. In May 1796, he travelled to Switzerland with O'Connor, to meet Reinhard, the French consul. Fitzgerald would spend the following year negotiating and soliciting support from France for an expedition to Ireland. One of his greatest mistakes was trusting and promoting a friend, Thomas Reynolds, to become Colonel of the Kildare United Irishmen, which allowed him to gain an in-depth understanding of the movement's plans, and who would inform upon his comrades. After the collapse of the Leinster Directory in

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March 1798, Fitzgerald went into hiding, with Dublin Castle advertising a bounty of £1,000 for his apprehension. While hiding at the home of feather-merchant, Nicholas Murphy, at 151 Thomas Street, Fitzgerald continued to play a part in the plans of the upcoming insurrection. On 19 May, a search party, commanded by Major Sirr, entered the premises. Fitzgerald, leapt among his captors, killing one and badly wounding another officer. He was stopped when Major Sirr opened fire, wounding Fitzgerald in the shoulder. Incarcerated in Newgate Gaol, Dublin, Fitzgerald's wound began to fester and a fever ensued. He died on 4 June 1798 and was interred at the crypt of St. Werburgh's, Dublin.

<sup>lviii</sup> **Patrick Finney**, a yeoman and United Irishman, was tried on 16 January 1798 in Dublin for high treason. He was charged for compassing and imagining the death of the King, and adhering to his enemies. He was represented by Thomas Addis Emmet, Leonard McNally, Mathew Dowling and John Philpot Curran, who successfully brought the trial to an acquittal. After the Rebellion, Finney went to Hamburg.

<sup>lix</sup> **William Henry Hamilton** (1771-1825) A native of Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Hamilton was born in 1771 to Johnston Hamilton. He was a close associate and nephew-in-law to Thomas Russell. While studying law in England, Hamilton, a member of the London Corresponding Society, had played an influential role in uniting the Corresponding Society with that of the United Irishmen. In April 1798, Hamilton met Edward Lewins in Brussels before travelling to Paris, where he met Charles-Francois Delacroix, the French Foreign Minister, to inform him of the plans of the proposed insurrection in Ireland. In September 1798, he joined the Hardy expedition, which culminated in failure at the Battle of Donegal in October 1798. Unlike Tone, Hamilton escaped back to France. In 1802, Hamilton met Robert Emmet in Paris, and their relationship grew when they planned on rejuvenating the United movement. Hamilton left France in December 1802, arriving firstly in London, before making his way to Ireland, with Edward Carolan. When the plans for insurrection were inaugurated, Hamilton, along with Bryan McDermott and Michael Quigley, returned to France in order to rouse support from the exiles and emigres. He was appointed adjutant to Thomas Russell in their attempt to rally northern republicans to the flag of Emmet's uprising. In October 1803, he was arrested and held at Kilmainham Gaol until the restoration of habeas corpus in March 1806. Interestingly, Miles Byrne recorded that Hamilton had fled to the United States and had become a councillor, however conflicting sources also indicate that Hamilton remained in Dublin, contributing to the Dublin Evening Post and composed a play, *The Portrait of Cervantes*. In 1819, being an editor of the Evening Post, Hamilton played a crucial role in advertising the Irish Legion, under John Devereux, which was planning to support Simon Bolivar's struggle for independence in South America. Hamilton joined the Legion on the expedition, holding the rank of Colonel. He died of fever at Santa Anna in Colombia on 26 December 1825.

<sup>lx</sup> **Thomas Russell** (1767-1803) was born in Dromahane, Kilshannig, Co. Cork, to John Russell and Margaret O'Kennedy. Having been tutored at home, Russell was intrigued by his Anglian faith and had wished to become a clergyman, however, in 1783, he enlisted into the army, serving in the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment in India. He served with distinction in the Mysore Wars of 1783-84, before returning to Ireland. In July 1790, he met Theobald Wolfe Tone in the public gallery of the Irish House of Commons, from which they established a solid friendship. Two months later, he was commissioned a junior-officer in a regiment stationed in Belfast. While there, he formed many more friendships, particularly with Samuel Neilson and Henry Joy McCracken. He became more involved in the politics of reform and sold his commission, leaving the army. In October 1791, Russell was one of the co-founders of the Society of United Irishmen. He urged the United Irishmen to liaise with the Catholic Convention, hoping they would accept nothing but full emancipation, however, unsuccessful negotiations found that the Convention were eager to receive any partial relief. In March 1793, Russell was appointed secretary of the United Irishmen at a time when the Government began to clamp down on radicals. In January 1794, he became the librarian of the Belfast Society for Promoting Knowledge to prevent destitution. Throughout 1794 and 1795, Russell helped strengthen the organisation across Ulster and was instrumental in forming an alliance between the United Irishmen and the more sectarian, Defenders. In September 1796, he was arrested and confined in Newgate Gaol and held, without trial, for six years. He was sent to Fort George with other leading United Irishmen and was finally released in June 1802. He travelled to Paris and established fresh links with the United Irish emigres. Having little interest in the Bonapartist regime, he returned to Ireland and immediately supported Robert Emmet in his plans for insurrection. With the support of James Hope and William Henry Hamilton, he was charged with organising the United Irishmen in Ulster, in preparation for Emmet's uprising. Mobilisation in Ulster failed to materialise and upon hearing of Emmet's failed uprising and capture, he made his way to Dublin. On 9 September 1803, Major Sirr, on receiving the word of an informer, arrested Russell at 28 Parliament Street. On 20 October 1803, Russell was tried on charges of high treason at Downpatrick, Co. Down. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. Russell was hanged and beheaded and his remains interred at Downpatrick Church of Ireland cemetery.

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<sup>lxi</sup> **John Gale Jones** (1769-1838) In 1783, he was admitted to the Merchant Taylor's School and completed his education as a surgeon and apothecary, having been trained by William North. A member of the London Corresponding Society, Jones spoke, often enthusiastically, at many public forums in support of the French Revolution and was arrested and confined on several attempts. In 1810, Charles Philip Yorke insisted on the exclusion of strangers from the House of Commons while debating the events of war in the Lowlands. Yorke faced much public criticism for this action from Jones, who was called before the House of Commons. Jones admitted his criticism and was committed to Newgate prison, London, for four months. Jones died at Somers Town, London, on 4 April 1838.

<sup>lxii</sup> **Charles Edward Saul Jennings** (1751-1799) known as General de Kilmaine. Jennings was born in Dublin on 19 October 1751 to Theobald Jennings, a physician from Galway, and Eleonore Saul. Having been privately educated in Ireland, Jennings moved to France in 1769, settling in Tonnay-Charente in the south of the country. His father, hoping to improve his family's stance, invented the fictitious title, Baron Kilmaine, a title which was recognised by the French authorities. In 1774, Kilmaine joined the Royal Dragoons, transferring after several years to a regiment comprised of many foreign-born recruits, the Legion de Lauzun. After seeing action in Africa and with Lafayette in America, Kilmaine saw gradual promotion. At the beginning of the French Revolution, Captain Kilmaine was stationed in the fort town of Verdun. After a short bout of imprisonment, he gave forth his recognition and allegiance to the national assembly. Kilmaine was promoted to chef d'escadron and served under Dumouriez during the invasion of the Lowlands, distinguishing himself at the Battle of Valmy. In 1793, Kilmaine was rapidly promoted to General of Division. He was ordered to command the Armee du Nord, however, a retreat that nearly cost a takeover of Paris, saw Kilmaine imprisoned for several months until the demise of Robespierre. In May 1795, he supported the rising General Napoleon Bonaparte in suppressing a Jacobin uprising in Paris. Bonaparte regarded Kilmaine highly, especially after Kilmaine distinguished himself at the Battle of Lodi and the seizing of Milan. Kilmaine's rising fame saw him promoted to command the Armee d'Angleterre, which would have been tasked to invade Britain and Ireland. His health declining, Kilmaine, having spent time resting in Paris, befriended the Irish emigres, James Napper Tandy, Theobald Wolfe Tone and the radical writer, Thomas Paine. After the capture and death of Tone, Kilmaine assisted the grieving Matilda Tone and her children. With his health compromised with chronic dysentery, Kilmaine died in Paris on 11 December 1799 and was buried with full military honours and his name was later inscribed on the Arc de Triomphe.

<sup>lxiii</sup> **Edward Lewins** (1756-1828) is believed to have been born in Dublin to Thomas Lewins, a wool-card maker. His son followed his father into the trade profession as a Freeman's Journal article from 23 May 1795 highlight that he was a card maker, tripe merchant, grocer and attorney's apprentice. The Wilson's Dublin Directory for 1794-1795 states that Lewins waws a cotton manufacturer at 117 Thomas Street, Dublin. His background is unknown, with some sources indicating that he was educated in France, possibly to join the priesthood. On 9 March 1792, he joined the United Irishmen and attended the Catholic Convention in December of that year, representing St. Catherine's parish. Lewins may have been one of the United Irishmen who met French agent, Eleazer Oswald in Dublin in May 1793 and liaised with Rev. William Jackson and Archibald Hamilton Rowan at Newgate Gaol in March 1794. In late 1796, he met Bernard MacSheehy, the emissary of General Hoche, who at that time, was sailing to Bantry Bay. After the clampdown on the United Irishmen, Lewins was chosen and instructed by a United Irish sub-committee, consisting of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas Addis Emmet and Richard McCormick, to go to the continent as ambassador of France, the Lowlands and Spain. In late March 1797, he met French ambassador to Hamburg, Charles Reinhard, giving detailed statistical information on the numerical strengths of both the United Irishmen and Government forces. During the summer of 1797, he joined Tone in Paris. Lewins met General Lazare Hoche at Friedberg in Hesse-Cassel on 29 May 1797 and impressed upon him the Leinster Directory's desire for more French aid in case of insurrection. Both Lewins and Tone went to The Hague, meeting the Batavian Republic's foreign affairs committee, and in June 1797, met General Herman Daendels and Admiral Jean Guillaume de Winter on a possible Dutch expedition. Lewins then returned to Paris, meeting Talleyrand, Barras and Napoleon Bonaparte. The Lewins-Tone camp was soon in competition for attention from the French Directory by the Tandy faction, whom they did not get on. The Lewins-Tone faction would increasingly fall out of touch with Irish affairs. Lewins would remain as de-facto Irish ambassador throughout the 1798 Rebellion, however, many of the exiles from the Tandy camp would see to it that he remained relatively isolated. He was not briefed or communicated with during the plans of the Emmet uprising in 1803. After the fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons, Lewins was made an inspector of schools and he eventually was rewarded as Knight of the Légion d'honneur. He died on 11 February 1828 at Paris and was interred at Père Lachaise.



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<sup>lxiv</sup> **Alexander Lowry**, a Rathfriland merchant, was the treasurer of the Co. Down United Irishmen and a close friend of James Napper Tandy. He had previously been an officer of the Volunteers. During the summer of 1797, General Lake's orchestrated a severe crackdown on Ulster's United Irishmen. Lowry fled to the continent, settling in France. Lowry was part of Tandy's *Anacreon* expedition. After several years, he felt disillusionment with the Bonaparte regime and eventually gained passage to the United States. In 1806, he was permitted to return to Ireland by Lord Castlereagh. He died in Katesbridge, Co. Down in 1820.

<sup>lxv</sup> **William Lawless** (1765-1824) was son of John Lawless and Bridget Beauman of Shankill, Co. Dublin. Little is recorded about his childhoods, however, he was apprenticed to the surgeon, Michael Keogh of Meath Street in the 1780s. He obtained letters testimonial from the Royal College of Surgeons in June 1788 and was within a year appointed to the role of superintendent of dissections at the College's surgical school in Mercer Street. Having become an elected member of the College in March 1790, Lawless established his own practice in Meath Street. In September 1794, he was appointed professor of anatomy and physiology at the College of Surgeons, where his skills and progressive theories were embraced with great respect. Being close with Thomas Addis Emmet via their mutual profession, Lawless became enticed by the liberal politics of the Society of United Irishmen. Having joined, Lawless would become a trusted friend to leading United men such as John Sheares and Lord Edward Fitzgerald. On 19 May 1798, as the wounded Lord Edward was being carried to Dublin Castle for interrogation, Lawless, along with an elected United Irish colonel, Edward Rattigan, collected some weapons from a watchhouse on Catherine Street and proceeded to rescue Fitzgerald. This rash move failed to materialise. Lawless, knowing that the Castle was after him with a £300 bounty on his whereabouts, decided to flee and by late 1798, he was in France. He was stripped of his membership of the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal College of Surgeons. Upon arriving in Paris, Lawless enlisted in the French Army and served under General Brune during the campaign to expel the British forces in Holland. In August 1803, the Irish Legion was established with the purpose of training Irish exiles in the event of another Irish expedition. Lawless was given a full commission as captain. In July 1809, he and his unit were sent to Vlissingen in Holland to engage and halt a British held siege in what is now referred to as the Walcheren Campaign. The battle ensued and Lawless was badly wounded with a gunshot to his face: the musket ball having penetrated beneath his right eye and lodged under his ear. Whilst getting his wound treated, the French positions at Flushing fell into British hands. Lawless spared no time during the evacuation and with Terence O'Reilly, honourably saved the Imperial Eagle of the Irish Legion, by rowing in a small open boat whilst under fire, an act that would reach the ear of Napoleon. For this act, Napoleon promoted Lawless to Major and awarded him the Legion d'honneur. Lawless used his new commission to help reorganise the Irish Legion and refreshed its ranks with prisoners-of-war. In February 1812, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and in 1813, the Legion was sent to Silesia, where it suffered horrific casualties at the First Battle of Lowenberg on 19 August 1813. Several days later, the depleted Legion was again in battle at Lowenberg, and Lawless suffered an extreme injury when a cannonball struck his leg. Napoleon, dismayed at the news, ordered his prime battle surgeon, Baron Dominique Jean Larrey, to immediately operate on Lawless behind the lines. His leg was amputated. While convalescing, Lawless was promoted to General of the Brigade, however, it was not fully commissioned, as Napoleon's abdication cancelled it. After the Restoration of the Bourbons, Lawless faded into obscurity. He died in Paris on 25 December 1824 and was interred at Pere-Lachaise, in a plot paid for by Miles Byrne.

<sup>lxvi</sup> **Luke Lawless** (1781-1846) was son of Philip Lawless and Bridge Savage. He was nephew of William Lawless. Little is known of his participation in the 1798 Rebellion but having studied the classics, law and spent a period in the Royal Navy, he eventually emigrated to France in 1810. He was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Irish Legion; the regiment in which his uncle was then Major. In September 1811, he was charged by the French Government to visit Ireland to report on conditions there and to calculate British military strength. He was assisted on this mission by Archibald Hamilton Rowan and Thomas Drumgoole. He returned to France and was awarded with a promotion to staff-captain. Upon the dissolution of the Legion in 1815, Lawless was one of the few officers who did not experience combat and viewed with suspicion by the restored Bourbon authorities, was expelled from France. Lawless emigrated to the United States, becoming a lawyer in St. Louis in Missouri. Lawless rose to become a judge and was best remembered for a controversial trial when he attempted to manipulate a jury's outcome in a case that had caused national scandal. On 28 April 1836, a free black man, Francis McIntosh, was brutally lynched and killed in St. Louis. On 16 May 1836, a grand jury was convened to investigate the occurrence, with Lawless presiding. Lawless encouraged no indictment for the crime and no one was ever charged for the murder. He informed the jury that no judicial action could be taken for something that was a mass phenomenon. He incited that McIntosh had encouraged his own death and misinformed the jury that

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McIntosh had been a pawn to local abolitionists. Lawless was condemned for his decisions and opinions. He died on 3 September 1846.

<sup>lxvii</sup> **Nicholas Madgett** (c.1740-1813) was born in Co. Kerry, a relation of Bishop Nicholas Madgett of Kerry. In his early adulthood, he travelled to France and studied to become a priest at the Irish College in Toulouse. In 1767, he was ordained a priest and remained in France. At the time of the French Revolution, pressures made him change to a secular outlook. He was present at the White's Hotel banquet on 18 November 1792 and would become employed by the Convention and later the Directory as a translator in the Foreign Office. He was charged with introducing both Archibald Hamilton Rowan and Theobald Wolfe Tone to the French system on their arrival. He died in France on 9 March 1813.

<sup>lxviii</sup> **Rev. Arthur MacMahon** was a native of County Down and an established Presbyterian minister at Kilrea. He was a high-ranking United Irishman, being a member of the Ulster Directory. In June 1797, he fled Ireland and interacted with Rev. James Coigly and other members of the United Britons. His espionage and radical actions caught the attention of Whitehall, courtesy of the informer, Samuel Turner. When the Rebellion failed in Ireland, MacMahon settled in France, where, in poor health and suffering with severe pains in his legs, he joined the Irish Legion after its conception in 1803. He would serve with great distinction, particularly at Flushing in September 1809. Having been captured, he was conveyed as prisoner-of-war to Britain and would remain there until the abdication of Napoleon in 1814. Upon release, he returned to France, he briefly rejoined his regiment, however, after the Bourbon Restoration and disillusioned with politics, MacMahon settled at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where paralysis deteriorated his body. He may have died around 1816.

<sup>lxix</sup> **Anthony McCann** was a Protestant landowner from Corderry, Co. Louth, and was the first Chairman of the United Irishmen in that county. In the summer of 1797, he fled Ireland with Thomas Burgess, Patrick & John Byrne and Bartholomew Teeling. McCann joined Tandy on his failed Anacreon expedition in September 1798. After the arduous journey to Hamburg via Norway, the group were disallowed passports by the French consul and were subsequently arrested by the orders of the British consul. McCann escaped arrest and remained a resident in Hamburg. The poem, '*The Exile of Erin*,' by Thomas Campbell, was written about McCann. After the release of the State Prisoners from Fort George in 1802, McCann welcomed and accommodated Samuel Neilson and in August 1802, he travelled to Ireland with Neilson. With Neilson relocating to the United States, McCann returned to Hamburg, becoming briefly involved in a smuggling operation before falling into extreme poverty. It is believed that he became an informer as a result, but it is unknown how effective his information was. In the 1820s, with the efforts of John Leslie Foster, MP, he was given a full pardon to return to Ireland, however, Madden's *Literary Remains*, states that McCann had married a German native and had become a wealthy corn merchant.

<sup>lxx</sup> **John Powell Murphy** – On 18 April 1798, Murphy entered Hamburg along with George Orr, brother of the martyred, William Orr. They were tasked by Rev. Coigly and Samuel Turner with seeing Leonard Bourdon before he returned to France. Passing themselves as British merchants, they were supposed to be given passports to travel to France, however, they went to Leipzig. They returned to Hamburg and remained there for several days. Unable to procure French passports, they went to seek the assistance of the Batavian Republic, but failed. They managed to enter France illegally. They joined the failed Tandy expedition aboard the Anacreon and became disillusioned. After their arrival in Norway, they broke away from Tandy and Blackwell and offered their services to Greig, the British consul in Bergen, who sent them to England for examinations.

<sup>lxxi</sup> **Richard McCormick** was a poplin trader, based at 9 Mark's Alley, Dublin. He was a notable progressive liberal, having participated in the Volunteer Movement in the early 1780s. At one stage of his career, McCormick employed over 200 workers. McCormick had served as Secretary on the Catholic Committee, which eventually led him to work with an aspiring lawyer, Theobald Wolfe Tone. Their relationship prospered and Tone privately nicknamed McCormick, '*Magog*,' after a large statue of a Greek god at London's Guildhall. McCormick was involved in the United Irishmen from its earliest days and became one of Tone's trusted confidants. By 1796, with the United movement driven underground, and Tone having fled to the United States, McCormick aligned himself with the Fitzgerald-O'Connor faction, becoming a high-ranking officer on the National Executive. In November 1796, French officer and Killarney native, Bernard MacSheehy, who would later become the first officer-commanding of the Irish Legion, was sent by the French Directory to liaise with McCormick and the United Irishmen, on the advice of Tone. After the failed Bantry Bay expedition, McCormick became a target for Dublin Castle spies, and soon began to distrust Fitzgerald and O'Connor. Suffering from pressures, he fled Ireland on 20

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February 1798 for France. After the 1798 Rebellion, McCormick grew disillusioned with reactionary politics and was eventually allowed to return to Ireland in 1814. Shortly afterwards, McCormick moved to England to become a guardian to the daughter of John Tennant, who had been killed in 1813 during the Saxony Campaign. On 26 May 1827, McCormick died.

<sup>lxxii</sup> **James Joseph MacDonnell** was born into a Catholic landowning family at Carnacon, near the northern shores of Lough Mask in County Mayo. In his youth, he was educated in Austria and later studied law in London, where he befriended Theobald Wolfe Tone. Upon their return, both Tone and MacDonnell worked together on the Catholic Committee in order to help relive some of the existing penal code that hampered emancipation. MacDonnell joined the United Irishmen and was influential in establishing the society in his native Mayo, where he embraced the membership of Ulster exiles who fled from Orange persecution in the mid-1790s, establishing themselves in Mayo. When General Humbert landed in Mayo in August 1798, MacDonnell was given a commission and fought at the Battle of Castlebar and at Ballinamuck. After the failure of that campaign, knowing a warrant for his arrest had been issued by magistrate, Denis Browne, MacDonnell fled to Paris. The Mount Pleasant N.S. Schools' Folklore contains a story about MacDonnell, stating: *"James Joseph MacDonnell [sic] of Carnacon House who was nicknamed 'Séamus Ruadh' was colonel of the united Irish men. He marched to Ballina to meet General Humbert. He led his men to Castlebar and fought against the English at Stabawl Hill in Castlebar town. He also fought at French hill outside Castlebar. He accompanied Humbert to Collooney hill in Co. Sligo. From there he went to Ballinamuck, Co. Longford. After Ballinamuck he hid in a field. He was discovered by an English officer who attempted to arrest him but MacDonnell drew a purse from his pocket containing twenty gold coins and offered them to him. The officer said he would get no reward for arresting MacDonnell so he released him and took the coins. MacDonnell came again to Carnacon. The English were watching him and he had to remain hidden. At last he got word that the English were coming to surround the place where he was. He went to Murrisk on Clew Bay about five miles from Westport. Here Ó Máile the well-known smuggler had a boat and he sailed with him to France. He lived for some time in Paris. It is supposed that he went to America and died in New York."* A family source claimed that MacDonnell fled from Aughris in a smuggling vessel belonging to the Coneyses, and commanded by a Captain Agnew. In 1803, whilst in Paris and having been commissioned a captain in the Irish Legion, MacDonnell married Scottish born, Henrietta Mackie, who gave birth to a daughter, Josephine Mary, in 1805. Having a falling-out with the commander of the Legion, Bernard MacSheehy, MacDonnell resigned his commission and went to reside in Cadiz in Spain, where he engaged in commerce for a short period, before they sailed to the United States. In 1809, whilst journeying to visit her parents, Henrietta died, leaving Josephine stranded in Plymouth, England. She was fostered by Lady Whitshed, a royal lady-in-waiting, who resided at Hampton Court Palace in London. When corresponding with Lady Whitshed regarding repatriation, MacDonnell addressed her only as *'Mrs. Whitshed,'* highlighting his republican courtesies. Both father and daughter were later reunited. James Joseph MacDonnell died in Jersey City (NJ) in 1848, having served as Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County, New Jersey.

<sup>lxxiii</sup> See (Note LXVIII)

<sup>lxxiv</sup> **Thomas Muir** (1765-1799) also known as Thomas Muir the Younger of Huntershill. Known today as 'the father of Scottish democracy,' Muir was born on 25 August 1765 on Glasgow's High St. to James Muir and Margaret Smith. By the 1780s, the Muir Family had reached the summit of their social aspirations when they purchased Huntershill House, together with adjoining lands. They were an orthodox Presbyterian family, confined within the rigid moral and social ethic of 'Auld Licht' Calvinism. Thomas, as a child was described as "a pious child of modest, reserved nature." His intellectual qualities are also deserving of mention. Having been educated by William Barclay, a local schoolmaster, Muir entered Glasgow University, and after five lectures, he matriculated and took up divinity at 10 years of age. In 1782, he graduated in Arts and evolved his interests from religion to law and politics. Being a liberal, he supported the Whig Party and became actively vocal against Scottish conservatism. Scotland was only within the Union of Great Britain since 1707 and the decades succeeding the Jacobin uprisings of the 1740s still saw some raw political divisions. In May 1784, Muir was embroiled in a reform issue at Glasgow University and was castigated for his involvement in writing a critique, entitled 'A Statement of Fact' against a lecturer named William Leechman. Having been refused legal representation, Muir gave notice of his voluntary expulsion. Having taken a place at Edinburgh University under the Whig Professor of Law, John Wylde, he completed his studies, passed the Bar examinations and was admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1787, aged 22 years. With his new position, he began agitating for law reform, claiming laws were set against the poorer classes. For this he became known as "The Chancellor," and his actions created many enemies amongst the conservative establishment. With the French Revolution exciting the political left across Britain and Ireland in the early 1790s, Muir and an associate, William Skirving, a Fife farmer, established a branch of the

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Society of the Friends of the People, which had started to blossom from London and across English cities. Muir and his associates, taking into consideration the vital educational differences between the working classes of Scotland and England, opted for a nationwide association of reform clubs unlimited to any social class. The Scottish Association of the Friends of the People was formed in Edinburgh on 26 July 1792. Supported by two new publications, 'The Edinburgh Gazette' and 'The Caledonian Chronicle,' the new movement expanded successfully across the Scottish Lowlands. Unlike London, its membership was predominantly artisans and tradesmen such as weavers and bricklayers, tailors and shoemakers. As early as September 1792, Muir had begun correspondence with the United Irishmen, in particular, its secretary at the time, Archibald Hamilton Rowan. He detailed the new movement's objectives and highlighted the close ideological connections that they shared with the United Irishmen. Muir also suggested closer links between the Scottish and Irish organisations. Within months, a branch was established in Glasgow and a propaganda tour of Sterlingshire, Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire was initiated to build membership. As a result, new organisations were created at Lennoxton, Campsie, Paisley and Kirkintilloch. On 21 November 1792, Muir, having been elected Vice-President of this new movement, called for a General Convention to be held in Edinburgh in December, with invites to liberals, reformers and radicals across Britain to attend. On December 8th, as the delegates started to descend upon Edinburgh, an Address of Fraternity arrived at Muir's residence in Carrubers Close, from Dr. William Drennan, co-founder of the United Irishmen. Its nationalistic sentiments and appeal to the independent spirit of the Scottish people were entirely to Muir's satisfaction. He distributed copies of Drennan's communication to various delegates who had arrived. Afterwards, Muir read it in his opening Address at the Convention. He may have surprised to see an angered reaction from some of the moderate liberals and enlightened unionists who disagreed with republicanism and who saw it as talk of treachery against the Crown, constitution and Union. Muir would become a marked man. Several weeks later, a moderate pro-Union Whig, Lord Daer, whilst in correspondence with Whig M.P. and future Prime Minister, Charles Grey, exclaimed that "the Friends of Liberty in Scotland have almost unanimously been enemies to the Union with England. Such is the fact, whether the reason be good or bad." On 2 January 1793, Muir was arrested on the charge of sedition and conveyed to Edinburgh where he refused to comply with the questioning. He was released on bail. On 8 January, Muir travelled to London to discuss the issues with the Scottish society with Whig reformers, Charles Grey and Lord Lauderdale, who were willing to cease petitioning for parliamentary reform upon hearing the news of the French plans to execute King Louis XVI. Anguished, Muir travelled to Paris to vainly urge the French leaders to reconsider King Louis' sentence of death. His journey was futile. The King was sent to the guillotine and Britain declared war on France. Muir, anguished and fearful towards the split in the British liberal camp also faced concerns about his trial. He was declared a fugitive by the authorities. In late June 1793, he travelled to Ireland aboard, 'The Hope of Boston,' and met several senior members of the United Irishmen in Belfast. He remained in Ireland for the summer and joined the United Irishmen, before deciding to return to Scotland and await his fate. Upon arriving at Portpatrick, he was immediately recognised and apprehended and sent to Edinburgh's Tolbooth Prison. On 30 August 1793, Muir was tried on the charges of sedition and circulating Thomas Paine's 'The Rights of Man.' His trial suffered vindictiveness and slander from Lord Judge Braxfield whilst the media set about to brandish Muir as a dangerous Jacobin. The jurors, mostly conservative unionists, were quick to declare him guilty. Muir was sentenced to fourteen years transportation to the penal colony of New South Wales. In response of this sentence, the reform movement stiffened against the conservative coercion. A new Convention was called by William Skirving which effectively made him a marked man also. Another liberal, Thomas Fyshe Palmer, was tried at the town of Perth and he too was sentenced to transportation to New South Wales. The leadership of the Scottish reform movement was within the scopes of Westminster and the militant conservative authorities and slowly they would constrict the movement and force it underground. On the first week of May 1794, the 'Surprise' sailed from Spithead, bound for Sydney. Aboard were Thomas Muir, William Skirving, Thomas Fyshe Palmer and two senior members of the London Correspondence Society, Maurice Margarot and Joseph Gerrald. The French Admiralty, under orders of Comite du Salut Public, apparently sent out frigates to intercept the transport and rescue the prisoners, but no attack occurred and the ship's journey to Sydney remained unhindered. The prisoners suffered brutal treatment aboard the ship and were even accused of organising a mutiny on board. They arrived at Sydney Cove on 25 October 1794, feeling much dejected. Sydney was a hostile environment in the mid-1790s. Muir was determined not to remain there, unlike his fellow political prisoners, who purchased land. Muir constructed a small, simple shack in Kirribilli and remained inactive until the prospect of escape was offered to him. Having befriended a French sailor named Pierre François Péron, they immediately hatched an escape plan. Muir was to row out to the harbour at Port Jackson and board an American vessel, 'The Otter.' William Skirving was suffering from a bout of yellow fever; Joseph Gerrald was dying from tuberculosis; Palmer refused to leave Gerrald's side and Margarot was based in Parramatta and out of touch with his fellow political prisoners. On 17 February 1796, Muir seized the initiative. He left a note for Governor Arthur Phillip, thanking him for his tolerance and stating

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his intention to practice law in the American Bar. Watching out for blockade ships, Muir carefully rowed out towards the 'Otter,' reaching his goal at midnight. Muir was a free man. The 'Otter' dropped anchor at Nootka Sound, near Vancouver, on 22 June 1796. Whilst there, Muir happened to converse with Jose Tovar, a pilot of a Spanish shipping vessel, who informed Muir that a British ship, HMS Providence, was docked in the harbour. Muir, knowing this ship had left Sydney just before his escape, was reluctant to remain there any longer, as he had conversed and befriended some of the crew of that ship whilst in Sydney. The chances of being recognised were indeed high. With a stroke of luck within a dour situation and the ability to speak Spanish, Muir succeeded in persuading Tovar to allow him enter the service of his boat and to bring him to California, at a time when Spanish regulations strictly refused foreigners admission into their territory. Again, Muir had escaped. On arrival at Monterrey, Muir was welcomed by the Spanish Governor of California, Don Diego Borica, who, charmed by the Scotsman, accommodated Muir at his Governor's Palace. Borica informed his superiors of his new guest who weren't as impressed. Ignoring Muir's request to be allowed pass through Spanish territory to the United States, the Viceroy of Mexico City ordered the severe disciplining of Jose Tovar and requested Borica to have Muir escorted to Mexico City without the suspicion of him being under arrest. Muir's claim in befriending major personalities of the French Revolution caused much suspicion amongst the Spaniards. After an arduous and pains-taking journey across the hostile mountains of the Sierra Madre Occidental, Muir reached Mexico City and was immediately placed under arrest. His story was not believed. The Viceroy, Miguel de la Grúa Talamanca de Carini y Brancoforte, ordered that the Scotsman be shipped to Spain as a spy. Under heavy guard, he was shipped to Havana on the island of Cuba, to await the crossing of the Atlantic to Spain. Muir, ever curious and given somewhat a freedom of the port town, interacted with several locals and American merchants. His aim was to reach the United States. It is recorded that he made an escape attempt which saw him detained within poor conditions within the dungeons of La Principia, a large fortress in Havana. Ever resourceful, Muir managed to send word of his plight to Victor Hughes, the French agent for the Windward Islands, who in turn communicated with the French Directory in Paris, informing them of Muir's adventures and woes. Hughes also sent an angry letter to the Governor of Cuba, protesting about the harsh treatment that Muir suffered, but any chance of Muir being released was upset by the fact that he had been sent to Spain within the time the letter was sent. Within three years, Muir had travelled around the world and been to three continents. His plight was far from over. On the morning of 26 April 1797, as the 'Ninfa' sailed into the harbour of Cadiz, on the southern coast of Spain, it was confronted by a Royal Navy blockade, as Spain was at war with Britain. The captain of the 'Ninfa' immediately turned his ship, hoping to straddle the coast until he found safer havens but they were being chased by several British frigates. After several hours, the 'Ninfa' turned and faced her pursuers and gave battle. A fatal mistake, as she was blasted with a heavy salvo from the British frigates. After a brief battle, 'Ninfa' surrendered. Upon being interrogated, one of the Spanish crewmen revealed Muir's presence to the British officer, who boarded the 'Ninfa.' He could not be found. They failed to recognise him anywhere, for it appears that Thomas Muir received a deadly blow of shrapnel to his face, severely disfiguring him and breaking his cheekbone and damaging his eyes. He was sent ashore to heal with the wounded having escaped recognition by the British. After diplomatic negotiations between France and Spain, Muir was released from Spanish custody on 16 September 1797. Weak and emaciated, Muir travelled across Spain, escorted by an officer from the French Consulate in Cadiz. He was granted a hero's welcome in France and hailed as the 'Martyr of Liberty,' and 'Hero of the French Republic.' He was no longer the young, energetic and determined Thomas Muir that had been in Paris during the execution of King Louis XVI back in early 1793. He looked aged and sickly. He adorned a black eye-patch and his left cheekbone solidly drooped, revealing his teeth in a perpetual grimace. He arrived in Paris in early 1798, where he received further adulation and honours from the French Republic. It seems Muir did not wish to be flattered and instead encouraged the Directory to contend with Britain upon British soil. Muir's main correspondents during 1798 were Thomas Paine, James Napper Tandy and Dr. Robert Watson of Elgin, who was the United Englishmen's emissary to the French Republic. He was delighted to hear of the Society of United Scotsmen being established and was commissioned by the French Directory to welcome the Scottish United delegates, Angus Cameron of Blair Atholl and James Kennedy of Paisley, to France. Knowing British spies were heavy at work in Paris, Muir requested that he be placed in quieter environs, in order to welcome the Scottish visitors. This was granted and he was sent to the town of Chantilly. Thomas Muir died suddenly on January 26th 1799, alone. He was 33 years old. The causes of his death are unknown but some have speculated that he was poisoned by a British spy. The French Directory published his obituary within 'Le Moniteur,' claiming he had succumbed to the horrific wounds that he received. He was buried immediately outside the town graveyard because he was not a Catholic. This site has since been developed and his grave is lost. Whatever can be said about Thomas Muir, he truly lived an extraordinary life. *"We have achieved a great duty in these critical times. After the destruction of so many years, we have been the first to receive the spirit of our country and give it a National Existence"* - the last recorded words of Thomas Muir.

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<sup>lxxv</sup> See (Note LXIX).

<sup>lxxvi</sup> **William Putnam McCabe** (1776-1821) was the youngest son of Thomas McCabe of Belfast and Jean Woolset. McCabe was brought up to embrace the textile trade as his profession, having trained in Belfast, Manchester and Glasgow. He was also brought up surrounded by radical conversation. Having joined the United Irishmen, McCabe set out as an organiser. Known for elegant disguise, he would escape recognition. Tipperary magistrate, Thomas Judkin Fitzgerald would refer to McCabe as '*the right arm of sedition*.' Having organised much of Ulster with James Hope, McCabe would travel to Wicklow and northern Wexford, strengthening the United movement and giving out oaths. In May 1798, he was charged with organising security for Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Throughout the Rebellion, he was known to appear in Wexford, Wicklow, Kildare, Cork and Mayo. In December 1798, he left Ireland for France, via Britain, where he got in contact with Valentine Lawless, John Bonham and William Dowdall. Remaining in England until February 1799, McCabe, William St. John Mason and George Palmer, charged with liaising with the French authorities, attempted to sail to Hamburg, but were forced to return to Britain. On hearing of the transfer of State Prisoners from Ireland to Fort George in Scotland, McCabe and Palmer travelled to Scotland to communicate with the prisoners, particularly Arthur O'Connor, who composed for them a letter of introduction to the French Directory. In August 1799, they reached Hamburg, using the aliases, Craig and Wilson. Meeting Lady Pamela Fitzgerald, the widow of Lord Edward, she secured for them, through Parandier, a French agent, passports to France. McCabe and Palmer would have arrived in France during political upheaval. The French Directory was in decline and a provisional consulate was in formation, led by Napoleon Bonaparte and Abbe Sieyes. After several months, McCabe and Palmer returned to Hamburg, and McCabe journeyed home. By late 1800, he was again reported by the Crown authorities as having left Ireland for France. Correspondence from that period indicate the fear of McCabe's missions. In 1802, he settled at Rouen, where he established a successful cotton-mill. After the failure of the Emmet uprising, McCabe, it is believed, made contact with leading British officials, citing disillusionment with the Bonaparte regime. In 1817, he visited Ireland, however, he was arrested and placed in Kilmainham Gaol for eighteen months. Having returned to France with declining health, he died in Paris on 6 January 1821 and was interred at Vaugirard cemetery.

<sup>lxxvii</sup> **George Palmer** – See (Note LXXVI)

<sup>lxxviii</sup> **William James MacNeven** (1763-1841) was born in Ballinahown, near Aughrim, Co. Galway, into a Catholic landowning family. At the age of eleven, he was sent to his uncle, Baron William O'Kelly MacNeven, in Austria, to receive an education. His uncle, being physician to Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, allowed young MacNeven to witness courtier life on the continent, including meeting musician, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. While in Austria, MacNeven would have been exposed to the enlightenment, which was being discussed and debated among the elite and educated of Europe. Having completed his university studies at Prague and Vienna, MacNeven qualified in medicine. He returned to Ireland in 1784 and established himself in Dublin, having set up a practice at Thomas Street and taking up a position at Jervis Street Hospital. During this period, he was appointed a professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, which resulted in him forging a strong relationship with the Emmet family. Politically, he got involved in the Catholic Committee, which would soon connect him with Theobald Wolfe Tone, and many who would become leading figures in the United Irishmen. During the clampdown on the United Irishmen, MacNeven would leave Ireland on 27 June 1797, on an important mission to Hamburg to assist Edward Lewins in persuading the French Directory to resend another expedition to Ireland. Unbeknownst to him, their memo was intercepted by British authorities and MacNeven was singled out as a significant figure within the movement. Upon his return to Ireland, he escaped being captured at Oliver Bond's residence, however, watching the events from a building on King's Inn Quay, MacNeven did not flee. He was arrested and his reputation destroyed in Dublin. MacNeven was incarcerated in Kilmainham Gaol for the duration of the insurrection and was eventually sent to Fort George as a State Prisoner, in late March 1799. After the Treaty of Amiens bore peace between Britain and France, MacNeven travelled to the continent, firstly visiting Vienna, Prague and Switzerland before entering Bonapartist France. He enlisted in the Irish Legion and earned a commission as Captain. Upon seeing Napoleon's lack of interest in another Irish expedition, MacNeven, now disillusioned, left France. Having arrived on 4 July 1805, he arrived at New York City. In 1810, he married widow, Jane Margaret Riker Thom. He remained close friends with Thomas Addis Emmet and other leading United Irishmen who found a home in the United States. Their relationship was so close that Emmet's son, Thomas Addis Emmet Junior would marry MacNeven's stepdaughter. In his later years, MacNeven would spend his time assisting Irish immigrants and championing their rights. He died on 12 July 1841 and was buried at Riker Farm in Queens, (NY). A large obelisk memorial was dedicated to him at St. Paul's Episcopalian Church in Lower Manhattan. His legacy in the United States; his encouragement of using modern medical techniques and his

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highly respected publication, 'Exposition of the Atomic theory of Chemistry and the Doctrine of Definitive Proportions,' earned MacNeven, the affectionate title of 'the father of American Chemistry.' United Irishman, William Sampson, would speak of MacNeven's legacy: *'If Ireland ever fails to cherish his memory, she will prove utterly unworthy of him.'*

<sup>lxxxix</sup> **Edmund O'Finn** (1767-1811) was a native of County Cork. In 1796, he joined the Cork Legion of Yeomanry, a guise used by many United Irishmen to learn and gain some military experience. In January 1798, he fled Ireland when a warrant of high treason was issued against him. He was named on the Exile Bill, with the threat of execution if he was to return to Ireland. O'Finn travelled firstly to London, where he interacted with the United Irishmen clubs in that city as well as the London Corresponding Society. He was requested by Rev. James Coigly to travel to France to interact with the United Irish leadership there, in particular, the Tandy faction. He would remain in France for several years, joining the French army. Rising in the ranks, he was promoted a colonel in the Lanciers de Bergh and served in the Peninsular War. On 25 September 1811, whilst leading a reconnaissance party along the banks of the Azava River, near Ciudad Rodrigo, they were surrounded by a British cavalry unit. O'Finn, leading a rear-guard during a retreat, was surrounded and killed.

<sup>lxxx</sup> See (Note LXXIX).

<sup>lxxxi</sup> **George Orr** – brother of United Irish martyr, William Orr. See (Note LXX).

<sup>lxxxii</sup> **Edward Rattigan** was one of the leading colonels of the United Irish Division in Dublin. After the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the collapse of the Dublin United Irishmen, Rattigan fled Ireland for France and joined the French army. He was killed at the Battle of Marengo on 14 June 1800.

<sup>lxxxiii</sup> **William St. John Mason** (1773-1857), a native of County Kerry, was son of John Mason and Elizabeth Austin. A cousin of Thomas Addis Emmet and Robert Emmet. Having graduated from Trinity College, it appears he worked for a brief period in the Dublin Post Office. He was selected as a person of immense trust by the Leinster Directory, before its structure was taken apart by spies and informers in March 1798. After the arrest of many leading figures at Oliver Bond's residence, Mason fled to Britain, where he got involved in the radical circles in London. In April 1799, he accompanied William Putnam McCabe and George Palmer to Hamburg and with the support of Lady Pamela Fitzgerald, he made his way to Paris. Mason appears to have returned to Ireland to practice law, but was detained under suspicion after the Emmet uprising's failure. He was arrested in August 1803, and placed in a cell next to his cousin, where he unsuccessfully attempted to bribe the gaoler to release Emmet. After his release in 1806, he engaged in a campaign to hold to account the government who detained him for three years. Prison abuses and various oppressions were highlighted in the report. He died in London in 1857.

<sup>lxxxiv</sup> **James Napper Tandy** (1738-1803)

<sup>lxxxv</sup> **Theobald Wolfe Tone** (1763-1798)

<sup>lxxxvi</sup> **Matthew Tone** (1766-1798)

<sup>lxxxvii</sup> **John Tennant** (1772-1813) was son of Rev. John Tennant and Anne Patton of Roseyards, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim. Tennant was raised in the faith of Presbyterianism and was educated by his father before serving an apprenticeship under Samuel Givan, a grocer from Coleraine, Co. Derry. During the crackdown on the United Irishmen, Tennant fled Ireland for the continent. In 1799, he joined the French army, holding the temporary rank of Major. He received a captaincy in the Irish Legion when it was formed in 1803. On 2 December 1804, each regiment in the service of France was ordered to send two officer representatives to the coronation of Napoleon Bonaparte at Notre Dames, Paris. Tennant and William Corbett represented the Irish Legion. He was subsequently presented with the Irish Legion's regimental eagle by Napoleon. On 9 November 1809, Tennant was promoted chef de bataillon of the Legion's Fourth Battalion. In 1813, for his services to France, he was presented with a Legion d'honneur. On 19 August 1813, Tennant was killed at the Battle of Lowenberg, a battle which nearly obliterated the Irish Legion.

<sup>lxxxviii</sup> **Hervey Montmorency Morres** (1767-1839) was son of Matthew Montmorency Morres and Margaret Magan of Rathalean Castle, Co. Tipperary. His background was prestigious, but Morres was born into a middle-class Catholic landowning family. In 1782, he enlisted as a cadet in the Liégeois regiment of Vierzet in the Austrian army, where he distinguished himself at the Siege of Belgrade in 1788. Having served in Lacy's Regiment, Morres would become an officer in Count Kavanagh's Regiment of cuirassiers and fought under Prince Hohenlohe and

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General Wurmser in the wars against the infant French Republic. Noted for his courage, Morres was appointed aide-de-camp to Prince Charles of Fürstenberg. In September 1795, he married Louise de Helmstadt and returned to Ireland. Upon settling at Knockalton, Co. Tipperary, Morres corresponded with the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Camden, regarding the state of the country and advised on what to do in case of a French invasion. In 1796, he was commissioned as aide-de-camp to General Ralph Dundas, however, his political stance appears to have changed during the subsequent months. He became an active member of the United Irishmen and was given the rank of commander of the Tipperary United Irishmen before rising to Adjutant-General of Munster. During the clampdown of the United Irishmen and the insurrection, Morres fled to Hamburg, arriving there on 7 November 1798. He was arrested on the orders of Sir James Crauford, the British consul of Hamburg, when the leading officers of the failed Tandy expedition, arrived back to Hamburg, after an arduous journey from Ireland to Norway. Held in dire conditions, his health began to decline. His wife died during his incarceration, further causing his decline. After his extradition, his trial collapsed on many errors relating to his arrest and he was bailed in December 1801. Morres travelled to France and thanked Bonaparte for his influence to see Morres set free. He eventually returned to Ireland a free man, and did not participate in the Emmet uprising of July 1803. He would marry Helen Esmonde, the widow of Dr. John Esmonde of Osbertstown, the United Irish leader who was executed during the 1798 Rebellion. In 1811, having received an invitation to become a French officer, Morres returned to France and accepted the appointment. After the fall of Napoleon, he remained in France and was awarded French citizenship. On 25 June 1817 he was awarded the Knighthood of St. Louis and retired on half-pay, researched his family history and published the first antiquarian research on the round towers of Ireland. Morres died on 9 May 1839 at Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

<sup>lxxxix</sup> **Daniel Murphy** (1755-1836) was born c.1755 in Drogheda, Co. Louth. In his youth, he was employed in the merchant service, becoming a ship-hand, and rising to captain. Murphy was the pilot who led Humbert's convoy into Killala Bay on 22 August 1798. Humbert ordered Murphy to sail to France with a dispatch, informing the Directory of their arrival in Ireland. On his arrival, he was gifted with a sword and a pair of pistols. He was awarded with a commission in the French Navy and subsequently promoted by Napoleon Bonaparte as Grand Pilot of the French Navy at Brest. After the Bourbon Restoration, Murphy, a devout Bonapartist, settled in Nantes on a small pension, where he died in 1836.