717. Ordered that a Committee be appointed to consider the equitable laying out of the £10,000 *per mensem* assessment. 2 Aug. *Ib.* f. 213.

718. Ordered that Messrs Corbett, Robert Goodwin and Col. Thomlinson do peruse the Act of Parliament and Ordinance of the Lord Protector, whereby the three baronies of Coolock, Balrothery, and Imokelly are appointed to satisfy the arrears due to maimed soldiers, aged widows and orphans, and further consider how the State may most advantageously be enabled to buy the respective Debentures issued by the Commissioners of Accounts for such arrears. 5 Aug. *Ib.* f. 219.

719. Oliver Cromwell to Henry Cromwell.

"Upon the addresses of James Coppinger[1] Esq. finding that his case (if truly stated by the enclosed) to be different from many others, and in respect his father was faithful to the Parliament in assisting them against the Rebellion, and lending them at the first £500 towards maintenance of their army, and supplying them with victuals and other necessaries, upon which account the rebels burned his house and his castles, and he himself never acted against the Parliament, and hath lately married a gentlewoman who is a Protestant and of good repute,

[1] This James Coppinger appears to have been the son of Robert Coppinger, who was Mayor of Cork in 1644, when the old inhabitants were turned out of the city by Inchiquin on his revolt to the Parliament, and of whom the following curious anecdote is related by Wright in his *History of Ireland*, ii, p. 86. During his stay at Cork in 1649, Cromwell is said to have made Coppinger's house at Ballyvolane his headquarters. Some years before, when travelling on the Continent, Coppinger became security for a young Englishman, a brewer, for a debt, for which he was arrested. The bills drawn in Coppinger's favour were, however, on presentation in England, dishonoured, and Coppinger had to make good their payment. In 1649 he was recognised by Cromwell, who sent for him, and on his appearing, asked him if his name was not Coppinger. "Yes," replied Coppinger. "Were you not at—— ?" further inquired Cromwell, mentioning the town and year. "Yes." "Did you not become security for a young man, whose bills were never honoured, and you had to pay ?" "Yes." "Then," said Cromwell, "I am that man, and you will receive your estate without further question, in compensation of those bills." Murphy, who quotes the story in his *Cromwell in Ireland*, p. 246, adds: "Another version, which we have from a member of the Coppinger family, says that Cromwell gave the owner a protection which saved the property from confiscation, and that he wrote it on the pommel of his saddle, seated on horseback, before the door." The above letter seems to dispose of these legends. More interesting historically is the fact that Cromwell's interposition did not save Coppinger from transplantation (see below, p. 574). He was, however, restored to his estate by the Court of Claims at the Restoration. See *Cal. State Papers*, Irel., 1669-1670, pp. 282-283.

we desire that all favour may be shown him both as to his estate and also in exempting him from transplantation." 14 Aug. Letters of the Lord Protector and Council A/28. 26. f. 68.

720. Whereas it is humbly conceived that the Commonwealth is at great charge in maintaining of divers garrisons and guards, which are of little or no use or defence to the country, and only serve as conveniencies to private men that have taken custodiams, it is the humble desire of the Council that the Lord Deputy may see what may be done for their retrenchment. 15 Aug. General Orders A/5. 5. f. 221.

721. "Whereas many murders, robberies, spoils and other mischiefs are daily done and committed by Tories, and other loose and idle persons in several parts of this nation, upon the English and Protestants and other the good people of this land, by reason such Tories and other evil disposed persons are sheltered and protected by the Irish, that live scatteringly up and down the several counties, whereby no notice can be taken of such evil practices, upon consideration had thereof, and to the end that such mischiefs may be prevented for the future, it is hereby ordered and declared that the governors within the respective precincts in Ireland do take special care that all such Irish, as are not comprehended in the Rule for transplantation into the Province of Connaught and County of Clare, and that live scatteringly in the several counties of Ireland, (and thereby can make no resistance against Tories, but rather are a relief to them and hold correspondency with such bloody persons and others) do at or before 20th August next draw themselves into villages and townships and cohabit together in families, and that every such village or township shall consist of at least thirty families, and shall not stand or be placed within half-a-mile of any fastness, whether it be wood, bog or mountain, that may be adjudged a shelter for Tories or other enemies of the Commonwealth. And it is further ordered and declared that in each of the said villages or townships there must be appointed a headman, constable or tithing-man, who is from time to time to take care that the cattle belonging to that village be brought together every night, and that there be a watch set in convenient places, and cause at least