

# The Paymasters General's Book of Accounts

## Soldiers, Spies & Supplies

*William R*



### Funding William's War In Ireland

June 1690- March 1691

## A unique glimpse into the past...

The Paymasters General's Book is a fascinating glimpse into the past. It would be wrong to say that it is a forgotten past, for that is certainly not the case in Ireland, where, we can safely say, the implications of the War of the Three Kingdoms were to shape the future in many different ways.

So if the past is not forgotten, it deserves to be understood. The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland was presented with the Paymasters General's Book by Belfast City Council in 2009. The book was compiled by Joint Paymasters Thomas Coningsby and Charles Fox and covers the period June 1690 to March 1691. It has hitherto remained a virtually unexplored and unexploited historical artefact, which is why we have decided to make it more generally accessible to a new and wider audience.

Through the REACH programme (Reaching out through Education And Cultural Heritage), the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland is committed to reaching out to achieve a greater understanding about our past and thus a better pathway into the future for us all. The REACH programme is supported by the European Union's PEACE III Programme managed by the Special EU Programmes Body.

This workbook for schools, based on the Paymasters' Book of 1690-91, is part of that outreach and we hope it will inform, educate and enthral all those who read it. We would like to thank all those who have advised, assisted and contributed to this publication. I would in particular commend artists Louis Humphrey and Sam McCrory for their work featured in this publication, and also our staff team members Ashleigh Hill BSc Hons and Dr. Jonathan Mattison for their efforts in making this aspiration a reality.

We hope you enjoy looking to the past and reaching to the future...

**Dr. David Hume BA (Hons) D.Phil., MBE**

**Director of Services, Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland**



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## 2 King William III Arrives in Ireland

### *Painting of William of Orange at Whitehouse*



Painting by: Sam McCrory

King William III landed at Carrickfergus on the 14th June 1690. The bulk of his army landed at the White House, a short distance along the coast, where William travelled to meet a number of his most senior Army Officers, including the Duke of Schomberg and General Kirk. The King visited Carrickfergus where he was greeted by a large cheering crowd.

There were so many ships and other vessels in Belfast Lough that it seemed to observers that a single person could walk across from Carrickfergus to Groomsport without getting their feet wet!

The Paymasters General's book was written when money and currency were different from the normal sterling used today.

At this time, currency would have been written in pounds, shillings and pence, which was used right up until decimalisation in 1971!

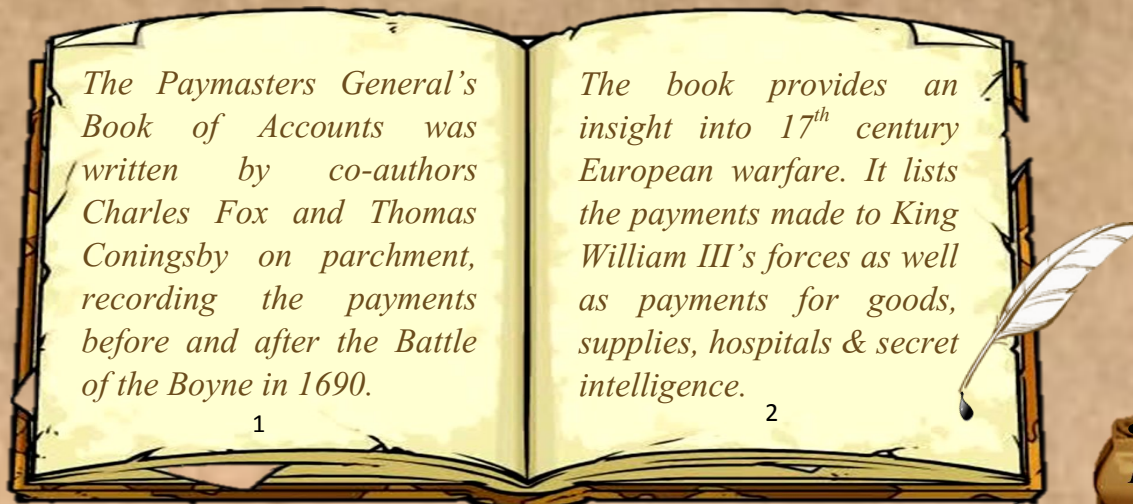


Payments were made by the Paymasters General, using a system called **warrants** or **orders**. These official documents were signed and sealed as a written order from one person to another, instructing them to pay a specified recipient a certain amount of money for goods, acquire foods, supplies, munitions, clothing, transportation, etc. at a given time.



# The Paymasters General's Book of Accounts

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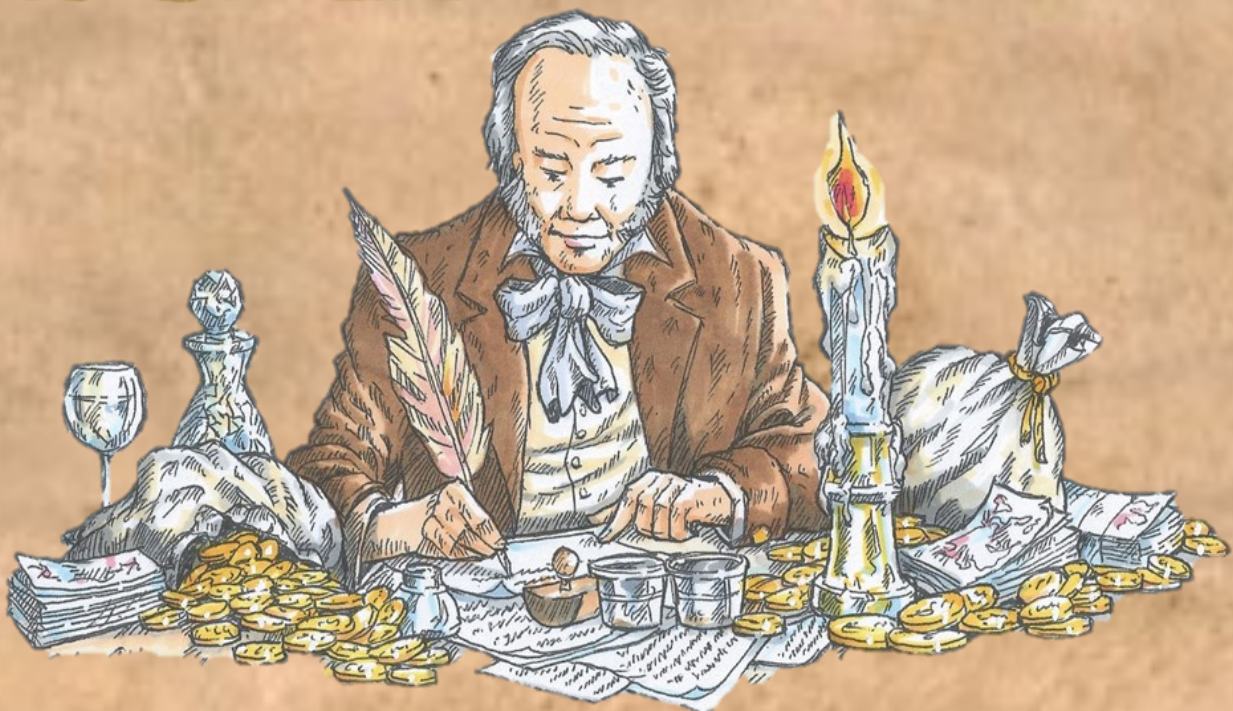
## Joint Paymasters General

### Thomas Coningsby

An English politician who was elected as a Member of Parliament in 1679. As a loyal supporter of William III he accompanied him to Ireland and was at the Battle of the Boyne. He was appointed joint receiver and Paymaster General of William's forces. He is also said to have helped arrange the Treaty of Limerick. He died in May 1729.

### Charles Fox

Born January 2<sup>nd</sup> 1660 in Brussels, he was named after King Charles II (James II's brother) who acted as his godfather. He was an English politician representing Salisbury in Parliament and was appointed Paymaster General for King James II, then King William III and finally, Queen Anne. He died in September 1713 (with loads of unpaid bills!).





# A Right Royal Family Feud



*Mary*

Born: April 30th 1662  
Died: December 28th 1694

Marriage date: 4th November 1677 at St. James' Palace, London

FACT: Mary and her husband William were Joint Sovereigns of England.

FAST FACT: When Mary was told she was to be married to her first cousin William, she was said to have wept all that day and the next. She was even tearful on her wedding day! During her marriage to William, she grew to love him very much.



*William*

Born: November 4th 1650  
Died: March 8th 1702

Marriage date: 4th November 1677 at St. James' Palace, London

FACT: William was born a sovereign Prince of Orange as his dad died 8 days before he was born, giving William the title.

FAST FACT: William was quite small in stature and much shorter than his wife Mary.



*James*

Born: October 14th 1633  
Died: September 16th 1701

Reign: 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1685 – 11<sup>th</sup> December 1688

FACT: James came to the throne after his brother, Charles II, died of a fit similar to a stroke.

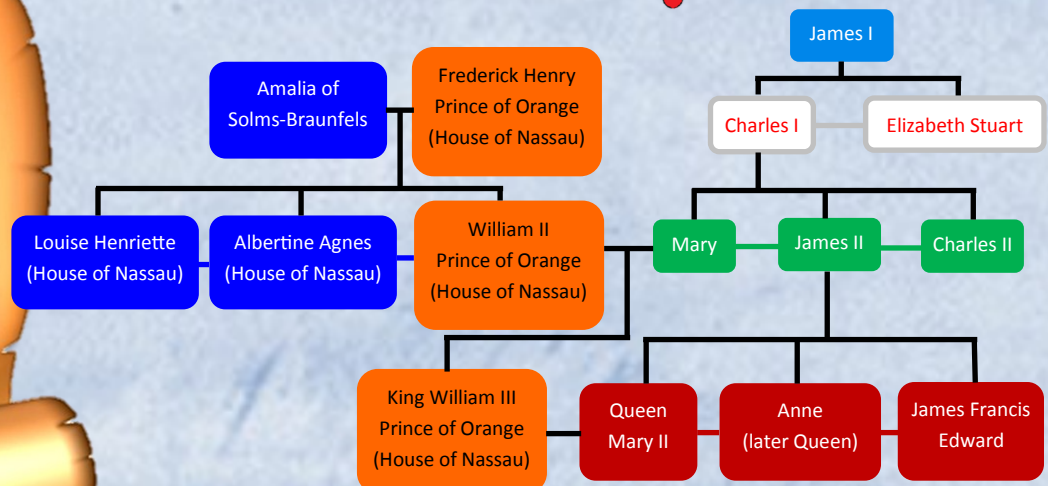
FAST FACT: James' second wife, Mary of Modena, had a son but it was rumoured he had died and was replaced with another baby so that James would have an heir. The baby was known as the 'warming pan baby' as he was allegedly sneaked into her bed, hidden in a warming pan!!

## The Royal Blood Line

### Fast Facts

Did you know that William, Mary & James were all related! James was Mary's father & William's uncle & father-in-law!

So that made William and Mary cousins!





# Timeline

## Countdown to War

2nd June 1690  
Paymasters General's Book Begins

19th June 1690  
William left Belfast after spending 5 days there

22nd - 25th June CAMPED:  
Loughbrickland—rendezvous point for the Williamite army


30th June: Williamite Army reaches the Boyne at Old Bridge

 1st July 1690  
**BATTLE OF THE BOYNE**

6th July: William and his army enter Dublin

5th September 1690  
William departs for England

 24th—29th September 1690  
Siege of Cork

 12th July 1691  
Battle of Aughrim

14th June 1690  
William III lands at Carrickfergus

19th - 22nd June 1690  
CAMPED: Hillsborough

25th June CAMPED: Newry  
26th June CAMPED: Dundalk

30th June: King William is shot while surveying Jacobite Camp

3rd July: James II flees to France from Waterford

9th July: Williamite army marches on to Kilkenny

September 1690—William's army takes Kinsale after 13 day siege

11th March 1691  
Paymasters General's Book Ends

3rd October 1691  
Treaty of Limerick

1690

1691

Plug Bayonet c. 1680



# KING ARRIVES AT CARRICKFERGUS

## Jubilant scenes as King William III arrives in Ireland.

Large crowds flooded Carrickfergus today to welcome the King as he landed on Irish soil. The King has travelled to Ireland to fight James II. The Williamite Army is of larger scale, has more supplies, and of greater force.

The King has brought many trusted men to fight alongside him including the Duke of

Schomberg who arrived earlier in Groomsport last year (1689).

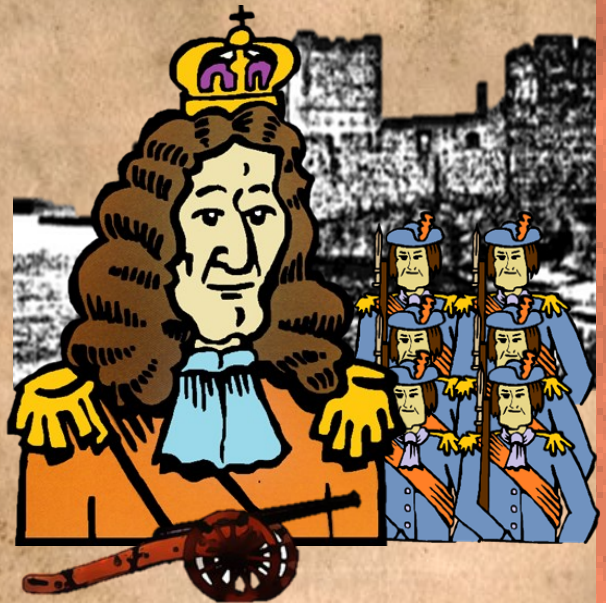
Many brave individuals have already joined King William's army. Any young men who have not yet signed up but are interested should attend the sign up day at Carrickfergus Castle tomorrow.

It is reported that the Williamite army will gather supplies and money as they travel south.

Thomas Coningsby and Charles Fox will also be

travelling alongside the King, appointed as Paymasters General for the war in Ireland. They will be in charge of keeping accounts of each payment and making sure that there is enough funding to make the King's side as strong as it can be.

If you would like to donate to William's army please bring your donations to Carrickfergus as soon as possible.



## Joint Paymasters Appointed



## King William III has selected Charles Fox and Thomas Coningsby Esq's as joint Paymasters General.

Together both men will keep an account of all money that has been paid by them, or their deputies in the Kingdom, for the use of the National Forces and Armies.

Money gathered will be provided to the General Officers, the several regiments of troops, companies of horse foot and dragoons, artillery, hospitals, reformed officers and for provisions.

## Bonfires Greet King's Arrival



Cheering crowds greeted the King as he landed in Carrickfergus. As the King made his way to Belfast, many bonfires were lit on the hillsides to celebrate his arrival.

Recruitment opportunity to serve the King! If you think you could provide help to the

Williamite Army as a spy or provide secret intelligence please respond to this advert (in code).



# Funding William's War

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## Custom & Excise Duty

(money charged by the King for transport and sale of goods in his Kingdom) collected at the following places:

- 1 Armagh
- 2 Cavan
- 3 Clonmel
- 4 Coleraine
- 5 Dundalk
- 6 Kilkenny
- 7 Kinsale
- 8 Lisburn
- 9 Loughgall
- 10 Naas
- 11 Rosslare
- 12 Strabane
- 13 Strangford
- 14 Trim (Tyrrm)
- 15 Waterford
- 16 Wexford
- 17 Wicklow
- 18 Youghal



## William Arrives At Carrickfergus



- 1 William Arrives At Carrickfergus
- 2 Battle of the Boyne
- 3 Battle of Aughrim
- 1 Siege of Kinsale Sept. 1690
- 2 Siege of Cork Sept. 1690
- 3 Siege of Limerick 1691

## From custom & excise duties:

Most income: **Waterford**  
Least income: **Strangford & Dundalk**



## Early Exchange Rate

15% profit was made from exchanging Irish money to English money in 1690.

## Top 5 Funders

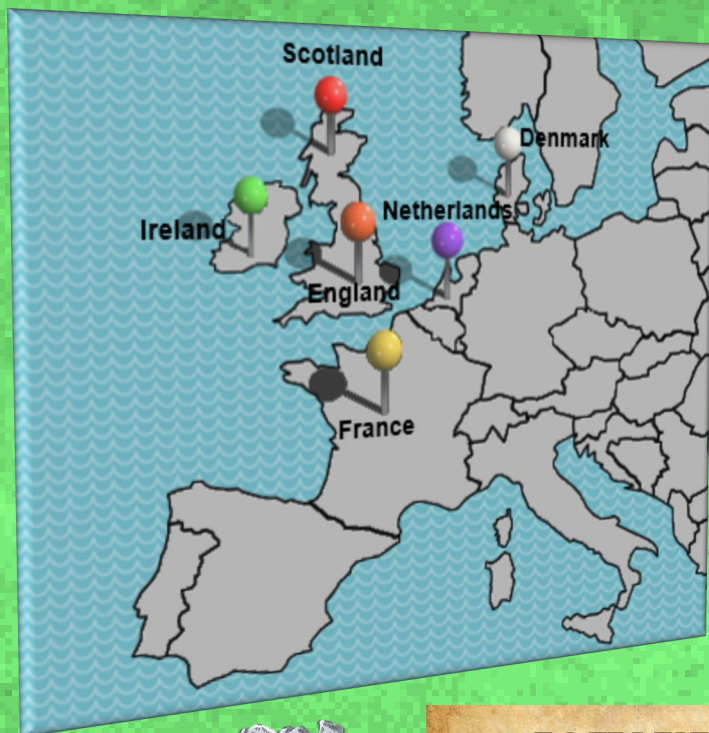
The following individuals donated substantial amounts towards William's war effort





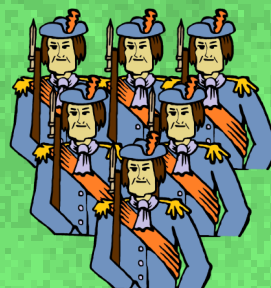
# Preparing for War

## William's Troops Muster



William assembled a huge European army, recruiting troops from:

- Scotland
- Ireland
- England
- France
- Netherlands
- Denmark



### JACOBITES

James' troops were from - France, England, Scotland and Ireland



### Music Fact File

William's huge European Army marched its way across Ireland en-route to the River Boyne. Familiar tunes like 'Lilliburlero' resonated through the Ulster air as the soldiers marched towards battle, roused by the sound of the fife & drum.

### JOIN KING WILLIAM'S ARMY



**Now Recruiting in  
England, Scotland, Ireland,  
France, Denmark &  
The Netherlands**  
Top Wages Paid!



**Will you take  
the King's shilling?**

### Army Officer's Pay

*Selected Ranks*

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| General            | Given money to divide amongst his regiment |
| Paid: £25          | Colonel                                    |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Paid: £20                                  |
| Paid: £10          | Captain                                    |
| Lieutenant         | Paid: £7.10s                               |
| Paid: £5           | Cornet                                     |
| Ensign             | Paid: £5                                   |

*Paid every 14 or 28 days!*

### Fast Facts

#### A SELECTION OF TAX INCOME

Out of every pound paid out, 12p was taken in tax to help further fund the war. The total amount of tax taken was from:

Officers (General) - £224:2.4

Pay of the army—£1434:13:12

Trains of artillery—£94:01.2

French Reformed officers—£298:6.7





# Preparing for War

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## What An Army Needs!

Horses



Cannons



Swords



Muskets, Bayonets & Pistols



Gun Powder



Cannonballs



Troops



Spies & Intelligence



Brandy



Food & Provisions

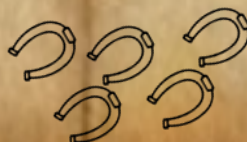


Oxen & Carts



Money

Horse Shoes





# Battle of

WEATHER REPORT: Today: 1<sup>st</sup> July 1690

After several days of hot weather, it is expected that today will bring more of the same. Sunny spells and warm temperatures.



Diary Entry :- DATE: 1st July 1690

:- LOCATION: River Boyne

The day before the battle, King William was injured while surveying the Jacobite camp. He was struck by shrapnel fired from a cannon - which took the coat off his shoulders and drew blood from his skin. He called for a napkin and another coat, stretched his arm out three times, and then carried on (assistance was provided by Thomas Coningsby – Paymaster General and later Lord Justice of Ireland).

The day of the battle began with excessively hot weather. At 6am King William mounted his horse and began to give orders. The Williamite and Jacobite armies were so close, that soldiers could eavesdrop on each other's conversations from across the river (they could also hear a variety of languages from all the different nationalities).

King William sent a strong force of about 15,000 of his men towards Slane, who made it past the river without opposition. Around 11am, another detachment of soldiers were sent from the Williamite side who were to be aided by a contingent of cavalry. However, the conditions of the river made the passage very difficult so the cavalry regiment did not make it in time to aid the soldiers who had crossed the Boyne River earlier, at Oldbridge. The Jacobite army had set up an ambush behind ditches and shot incessantly at the Williamites as they crossed the river near Oldbridge.



The Williamite forces advanced further despite the ambush, and during the fighting the Duke of Schomberg (William's second in command) was killed. The Jacobite forces made another advance on the Williamite army but they were quickly repelled, with many of their men being killed. The Jacobite Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Tyrconnell, re-formed his troops and made two further heroic but unsuccessful attacks on the Williamites.

Lt General Hamilton set up a rear guard action, which enabled the Jacobites to flee the battlefield. Hamilton himself was captured, taken prisoner and sent to Dublin Castle. The whole battle lasted less than 12 hours.



(Information taken from 'Earl of Meath's Letter', 'Colonel Thomas Bellingham's Diary', 'George Storey's Account of the Battle of the Boyne' and 'Battle of the Boyne 1690 by Michael McNally')



# the Boyne

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**DATE**

July 1<sup>st</sup>  
1690

Did you know that the Battle of the Boyne took place on July 1st 1690. However due to a change in calendars in 1752, from Julian to Gregorian calendar (which is still used today) the Battle of the Boyne is now celebrated on the 12th July!

Duke of Schomberg (William's second in command) was shot and killed during the Battle of the Boyne



In a letter from the Danish Duke of Wurttemberg to King Christian V of Denmark, it was remarked that the water was so deep at the Boyne that it came up to their armpits!

Sir Albert Conyngham was an Officer from Co. Donegal who was in command of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons. He fought at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and the Battle of Aughrim in 1691. However, sadly, his dragoons were ambushed in Sligo on the way home from Aughrim, where he was taken prisoner and subsequently killed on 5th September 1691.



One of William's Standards

The Battle of the Boyne took place across the River Boyne, near Drogheda which is on the east coast of Ireland.

What are they saying?!

BLAH  
BLAH

Williamite and Jacobite soldiers could hear each other's conversations across the Boyne River!

**Did you know that two Popes fought at the Boyne?!**

Lt. Col. Pope and Lt. Rodger Pope, from John Coy's regiment, fought in King William's army!

Fifes and drums may have been used by the Army commanders to relay orders to the soldiers during battle!

**Did you know** that a Danish Account of the Battle of the Boyne, highlighted that in the days leading up to the Battle, Jacobite agents were sent to the Williamite camp to pollute wells and fresh water stocks!!! They were caught red-handed and were shown no mercy.





# Broken Bones,

## Layments made to the Hospitalls

During the course of the war King William set up hospitals at Kilmainham (Dublin) and Cork, where the injured soldiers were taken for medical treatment.

The hospitals were rented out to help William's soldiers. A 'King's Warrant' allowed for an immediate payment for rent of 400 pounds. Also, a 'General's Warrant' issued a payment of 150 pounds for continuing rent of the hospitals.



### Fast Facts

#### TOP DOC

Charles Thompson Esq. was the Surgeon General of the Williamite army and was in charge of all medical care from battlefield to hospital. There were 3 surgeons and 2 apothecaries appointed to him.



1st July 1690



Jacobite Army

Casualties: 1500

1st July 1690



Williamite Army

Casualties: 500



# Blood & Bandages

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## Kilmainham Hospital

### Battlefield Injuries

**Shrapnel / blast wounds** - from cannon fire

**Gun shot wounds** - from musket ball

**Stab wounds** - sword, bayonet or dagger

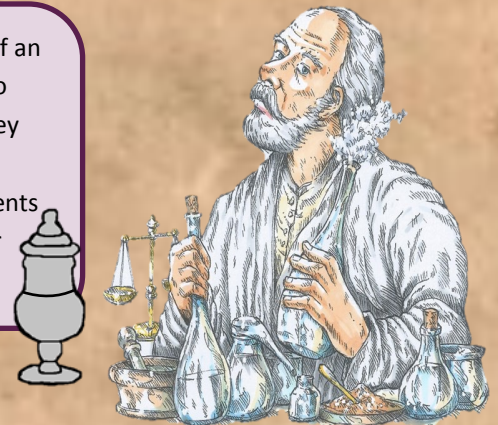
**Multiple crush injuries** - caused by horses

**Drowning** - in River Boyne

Many of the casualties did not die from their initial wounds, but died from secondary infections such as gangrene, blood poisoning, or shock. Other causes of death were from diseases such as cholera, typhoid or dysentery.



**Apothecary:** The job of an apothecary is similar to pharmacists today. They would have prepared medicines and treatments for different injuries or diseases.



Mr. William Robinson Esq. was paid to make repairs and supply the needs of the hospital at Kilmainham

Slaters - £6.17.0

Carpenters - £1.18.0

Plumbers - £6.17.0



Glazing work & materials - £10.12.0

Locks, hinges & nayles (nails) - £3.5.0



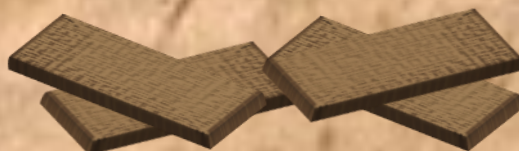
Brick Layers - £1.0.0

Stayres (stairs) into the garden - £8.0.0

Timber - £3.8.0

Stones & brick - £0.16.0

Slates & tyles (tiles) -£1.12.0





# Hospital Helpers

*Laid to Henry Gascoign Esq. Treat to the Hospit. near Billmynham to be by him paid to the severall Officers of the said Hospitall according to the following particulars being 31 days pay upon account as by the Hon. Warrant at the 10<sup>th</sup> March 1690 with acquitt appears viz<sup>t</sup>*



To 18 Surgeon's Mates at 3 shillings per day: **£83.14.0**

3 Clerks at 5 shillings per day: **£23.5.0**

1 Butler at 3 shillings per day, and his assistants at 1 shilling and 6 pence per day: **£6.19.6**

1 Gardener and Assistant at £40 per year: **£3.6.8**

1 Chief Nurse at £12 per year: **£1.0.0**

20 Nurses more: **£10.16.8**

1 Chief Washer at £12 per year: **£1.0.0**

8 Washers more: **£4.6.0**

12 Porters at 5 shillings per week: **£13.0.0**

2 Watermen at 8 shillings per week: **£3.9.4**

1 Clerk of the Chapel at £20 per year: **£1.13.04**



6 Apothecary's Mates at 3 shillings per day: **£27.18.0**

1 Fueller at 1 shilling and 6 pence per day: **£2.6.6**

28 Infirm old soldiers at 3 pence per day: **£9.16.07**

2 Cooks at 2 shillings and 6 pence per day, also their assistants at 1 shilling and 6 pence per day: **£10.01.6**

1 Conductor at 3 shillings per day: **£4.13.0**

4 Wagons at 1 shilling and 6 pence per day: **£9.6.0**

Discharge of soldiers: **£10.0.0**





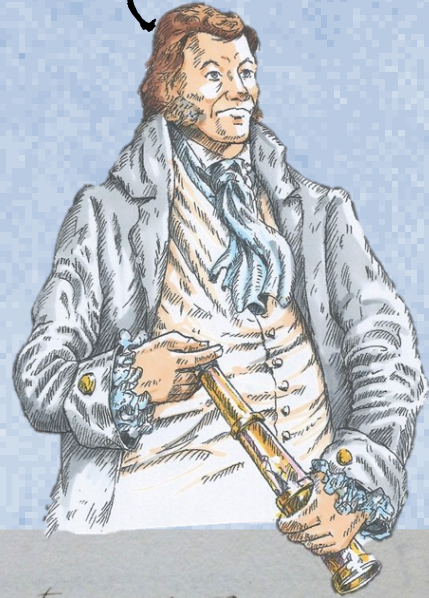
# Spies, Guides and Changing Sides

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The Williamite Army employed several individuals as spies to gain intelligence about the Jacobite Army.

They would obtain valuable information and bring it back to William and his army. This would have included information such as the time of the next attack, the strength of the Jacobite forces, or even where James was spending the night.



## Secret Spies

Capt. Shears - Sent as  
Guide to the Army  
**PAID: £10.0.0**



William Fuller -  
Secret Service  
**PAID: £10.0.0**



Richard Sankey - Private  
Intelligence  
**PAID: £23.0.0**



Cornet John Morgan -  
Sent to enemy about  
Secret Service  
**PAID: £10.0.0**



John Davis - Handler  
for messengers &  
Secret Service  
**PAID: £9.7.6 &  
£35.16.0**



*Paid to Lieut Coll. Toby Purcell upon acc<sup>t</sup> of  
his pay as Govern<sup>r</sup> of the Newry and upon acc<sup>t</sup> of  
his disbursements for Fortifications & intelligence  
as by the Generalls Warr<sup>t</sup> dat<sup>d</sup> the 17<sup>th</sup> February 1690  
in the acquittance appears*



TOP SECRET



# Spies, Guides and changing sides

*Paym<sup>ts</sup> made to Offi<sup>cers</sup>  
who deserted y<sup>e</sup> Enemy on  
Accompt of half pay*

## Fast Facts

### Changing Sides

Following the Battle of the Boyne, King James fled to France never to return. During the time of the Paymasters General's Book, many troops would have changed sides. Jacobite troops that wanted to join the Williamite Army would have only received half pay!

Here are a selection of names that changed sides.....

- Lieutenant Frances Smith - Dragoons
- Cornet Roger Shields - Horse
- Cornet William Manwaring - Horse
- Quarter Master William Burfield - Horse



I'm off to France -  
Farewell...

*James*

### Changing Sides:

#### Lt. General Richard Hamilton

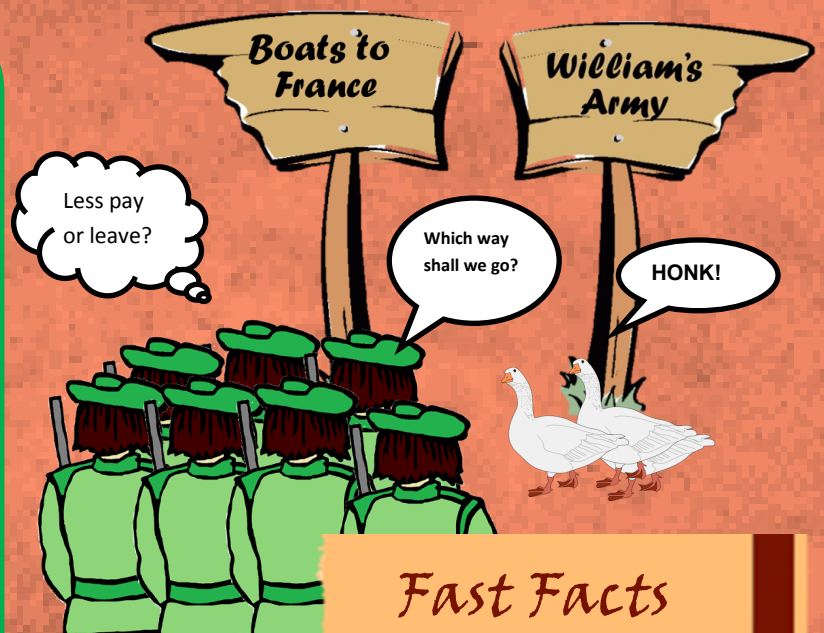


During the Williamite Wars in Ireland Hamilton fought for both sides. He was sent by King William to seek a surrender from the Lord Lt. of Ireland

Tyrconnell, commander of the Jacobite army. However, instead Hamilton advised against the surrender and joined the Jacobite side.

Richard Hamilton was promoted to a Jacobite Lt. General, and was later captured at the Battle of the Boyne by the Williamites.

He was imprisoned in Dublin Castle, where he was to be executed. However, he was later released in April 1692, in a prisoner exchange for Lord Mountjoy, and fled to France.



## Fast Facts

### The Wild Geese

Following the Treaty of Limerick in 1691, many of the Jacobite Army were allowed to leave for France, as a condition stated in the Treaty. They became known as 'The Wild Geese'.

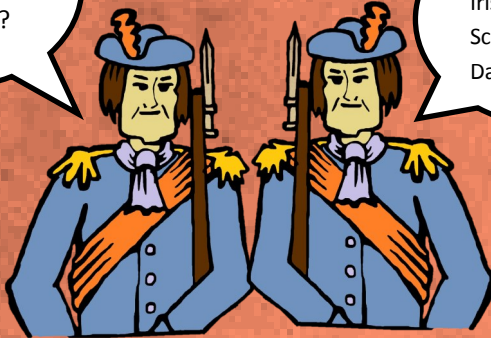


# William's Warriors

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Find your name in William's Army

Is your name  
the same as  
one of ours?



We've got French,  
Irish, English,  
Scottish, Dutch and  
Danish names!

## Fast Facts

Did you know?

Sadly names of ordinary foot soldiers were not documented in the Paymasters General's book. The recorded names were reserved for officers and high ranking members of the army.

Are any of these names in your family tree?

|           |            |          |          |        |
|-----------|------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Allen     | Cunningham | Hunt     | Pope     | Wynter |
| Arbuckles | Davis      | Jackson  | Price    | Young  |
| Battie    | Douglas    | James    | Richard  |        |
| Barr      | Drake      | Jenkins  | Richards |        |
| Blake     | Edwards    | Johnson  | Roberts  |        |
| Bowles    | Evans      | Jones    | Robinson |        |
| Boyde     | Ford       | King     | Russell  |        |
| Boyle     | Fox        | Kirke    | Sharp    |        |
| Bush      | Frasier    | Lamerie  | Shannon  |        |
| Carpenter | Glover     | Lee      | Smith    |        |
| Cassell   | Green      | Lewis    | Spence   |        |
| Caulfield | Griffith   | Lloyd    | Stewart  |        |
| Chappeau  | Hacket     | Longford | Stuart   |        |
| Chesnoy   | Hall       | Lowther  | Thomas   |        |
| Clarke    | Hamilton   | Marks    | Thompson |        |
| Cooke     | Harbord    | Matthews | Ward     |        |
| Cox       | Harrison   | Mercier  | Warden   |        |
| Coy       | Harvey     | Morgan   | Webb     |        |
| Crowther  | Hastings   | Morrice  | White    |        |
| Cumming   | Huddleston | Nicholls | Williams |        |

## Selection of European Names

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Boirebau     | La Bastide   |
| Burze        | La Salle     |
| Cariez       | Madronet     |
| Champlaurier | Melier       |
| Damassas     | Neufville    |
| De Solms     | Nassau       |
| Escourre     | Obre         |
| Falaize      | Paris d'Beau |
| Ferrot       | Seve         |
| Gassaud      | Rapan        |
| Ganckell     | Rossieres    |
| Hovenden     | Schmitten    |
| Hubac        | Sousigny     |
| Isarne       | Tettau       |



# Settling Debts

## Extraordinary Payments

for their Majesties' Immediate Service by Order, from the Rt. Hon. Lords Justices of Ireland

Colonel Foulks-for making a grate to the window  
of the room where Colonel Richard Hamilton  
was confined. 1.17.12

Dean of Christ Church for making up the  
Chief Government seat. There pulled down by  
the Roman Clergy. 57.10.0

Frances Floud, a volunteer, wounded at the  
Siege of Limerick. 5.0.0

Colonel Deering for repairing of magazine  
at Carrickfergus. 9.15.0

Richard Cox Esq. for the charge of his  
circuit into Munster. 100.0.0

William Robinson Esq., Surveyor General  
of his Majesty's Buildings for repairs &  
works and preserving buildings & magazines  
in the Castle of Dublin and Chappel Izod, and for  
providing centinel boxes. 256.0.0

~\*~\*~\*~

Dr. Hall, a Romish Priest (Roman Catholic Clergyman). 30.0.0

Monsr. Russell, Minister of the French Church. 25.0.0

Paid to several ministers of the Presbyterian  
persuasion in the North of Ireland for their  
allowance of £1200 per annum. Granted for  
one quarter ending the year 300.0.0  
29th September 1690.



*William A*





# and Departure

Captain Horn was paid £20.0.0 for the upkeep of the lighthouse at Hoath (Howth) Dublin. Later another £40.0.0 was paid for repairing the lighthouse & furnishing it with coals.



**John Collis**

was paid 'extraordinary charges' of £23.0.0 for providing fireworks to celebrate King William III's birthday on the 4th November 1690.

Which way to France?



William III victoriously sets sail for England, whilst James II escapes to France - never to return!

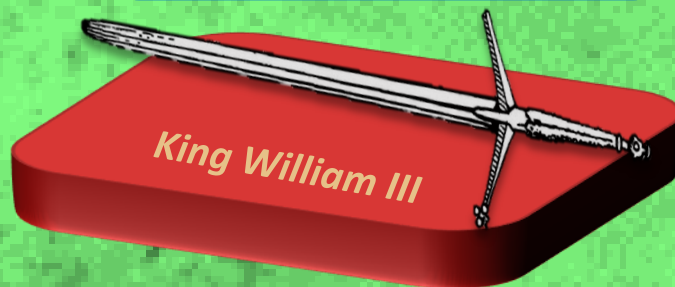


Thomas Coningsby co-author of the Paymasters General's Book, was also titled 'Lord Justice of Ireland'.

Fires (coal) and Candles were provided for the council chambers and the Castle of Dublin.



Paid the Deputy Constable of the Castle, £20.0.0 for providing fires and candles for the guards.



Before setting sail for England, King William III presented a Ceremonial State Sword to the City of Dublin - the sword was made by John Brearly at a cost of £59.0.0 (approx. £8700 today!)



# An Abstract of all Receipts

(A Summary of Payments)

There are only 3 women mentioned in the Paymasters General's Book by name.

They are:

Mrs Digby - for exchanging money.

Mrs Patience Holt - for exchanging money.

Margaret Loyd - widow and relict of Thomas Loyd, late Colonel of one of the Inniskilling Regiments.

## Converting to today's money

To convert the value of money from 1690 to today's money, you multiply by approximately 143.

E.g. £100.00 in 1690 is now worth - £14,300.00



*Money received from England during the time of this Account* } 235755 13 6

## Selection of Payments made to several forces.

Forces of Irish Establishment:  
£161371.10.112

Dutch Forces: £50456.7.0

Forces of English Establishment:  
£6450.0.0

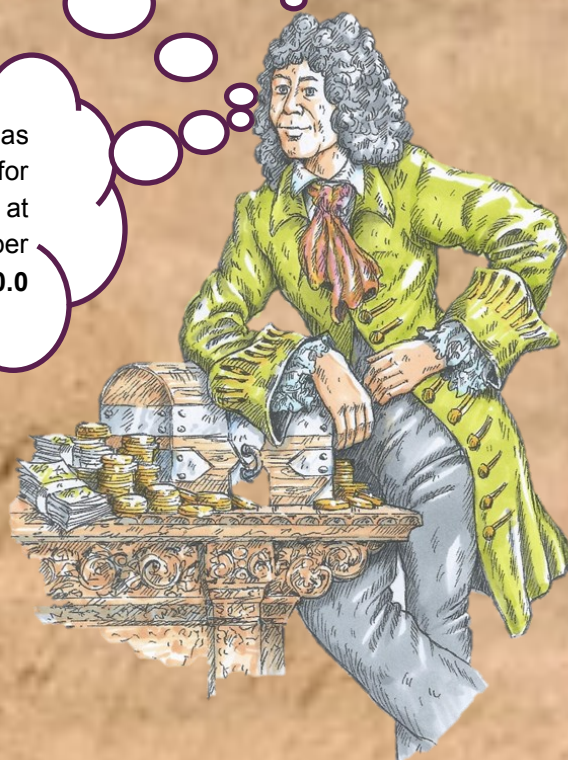
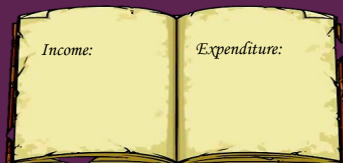
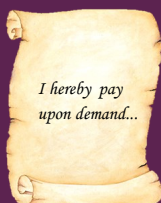
Half Pay to deserters from the enemy: £117.16.9

To William Lefter for repairing the wall of their Majesties' Phoenix Park near Dublin, by order, dated 11 February 1690:  
**£7.6.0**

For the tender and washer of rooms and fire-maker, at £10.0.0 per annum:  
**£7.10.0**

For incident and contingent charges:-  
coals, candles, books, paper, ink,  
parchment at £180.0.0 per annum:  
**£135.0.0**

To the said Thomas Coningsby Esq for his allowance at £2000.0.0 per annum:  
**£1500.0.0**  
(9 months pay)





# Puzzle Pages

21

## FAST FIVE QUIZ

### CHAIN OF COMMAND

Place the chain of command in order of status from 1-7 (1-most important)

General

Ensign

Lieutenant  
Colonel

Colonel

Cornet

Lieutenant

Captain

1. How much money did Mons. Russell, Minister of the French church get paid for his support to William's Army?

2. William Robinson made several repairs and supplying the wants of Kilmainham Hospital. How much was paid for plumber's work?

3. Who donated the most money towards William's Army?

4. Name the joint Paymasters General.

5. Richard Sankey was paid £23.0.0 for what service?

### TRUE OR FALSE?

Circle **TRUE** or **FALSE** for each of the statements

1. William landed with his army in Groomsport, Co. Down.

T F

2. William was James' uncle.

T F

3. A Captain in William's Army was paid £10.0.0.

T F

4. King James II escaped to Holland.

T F

5. There were more Jacobite soldiers killed than Williamite soldiers.

T F



## Puzzle

## Paymasters' Wordsearch



|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J | E | E | C | S | C | K | K | Z | B | B | O | S | G | K |
| R | C | W | N | U | R | Z | E | W | D | R | S | U | O | I |
| M | T | K | E | G | W | E | D | W | F | C | N | F | S | L |
| V | S | Z | S | R | R | E | T | I | O | S | C | E | P | M |
| F | R | Z | E | E | R | I | F | S | M | Q | M | L | A | A |
| Y | S | K | V | F | S | E | V | I | A | A | D | I | L | I |
| B | P | C | U | K | J | U | T | E | J | M | L | U | C | N |
| S | I | A | K | C | P | H | R | G | R | L | Y | B | E | H |
| G | E | Y | F | I | S | A | N | G | I | B | C | A | C | A |
| N | S | J | W | R | X | I | V | W | E | O | O | C | P | M |
| I | V | I | S | R | K | C | G | R | O | O | B | Y | G | Z |
| N | L | Y | R | A | M | N | E | E | U | Q | N | F | N | R |
| O | I | X | R | C | I | Y | S | K | L | G | M | P | U | E |
| C | X | O | F | K | J | A | C | O | B | I | T | E | S | Q |
| W | I | L | L | I | A | M | I | T | E | S | D | H | P | R |

Find These Words:

CARRICKFERGUS  
FOX  
KILMAINHAM  
PAYMASTER  
SPIES

CONINGSBY  
GUNSMITHS  
KING JAMES  
QUEEN MARY  
SURGEON

FIFE  
JACOBITES  
KING WILLIAM  
RIVER BOYNE  
WILLIAMITES



# PAGES

## Crack the Spy Code



|    |    |    |    |    |   |    |   |    |    |   |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|---|----|----|
| A  | B  | C  | D  | E  | F | G  | H | I  | J  | K | L  | M  |
| 25 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 26 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 23 | 3 | 11 | 18 |

|    |   |    |    |   |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |
|----|---|----|----|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|
| N  | O | P  | Q  | R | S  | T | U | V | W  | X  | Y  | Z |
| 15 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 24 | 17 | 7 |

|   |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 5 | 8 | 4 | 18 | 25 | 22 |
|   |   |   |    |    |    |

|    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 19 | 4 | 15 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 17 |
|    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 25 | 15 | 13 |
|    |    |    |

|    |   |    |   |    |    |    |
|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| 19 | 8 | 25 | 9 | 11 | 26 | 22 |
|    |   |    |   |    |    |    |

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 1 | 4 | 24 |
|   |   |    |

|    |    |   |    |
|----|----|---|----|
| 12 | 26 | 9 | 26 |
|    |    |   |    |

|    |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 25 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 22 |
|    |   |   |   |   |   |    |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 | 1 |
|   |   |

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| 5 | 8 | 26 |
|   |   |    |

|    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |   |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|
| 10 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 22 |
|    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |   |    |

|    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 16 | 26 | 15 | 26 | 9 | 25 | 11 | 22 |
|    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |

|    |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
|    |   |   |   |



Write your own code!

|  |
|--|
|  |
|  |
|  |
|  |





# Puzzle Pages



Can you answer the questions below based on the painting above of King William III arriving at the White House to greet his army?

1. If each tent could hold 15 men, and there were 200 tents at the Whitehouse, how many men would there have been?

2. If 4 men were needed to take down each tent, how many men took down 20 tents?

3. If each cart could hold 10 tents and there were 200 tents all together, how many carts were needed to pull all the tents?

4. If a group of soldiers took 30 minutes to take down one tent, how long would it take them to take down 8 tents?



# Who Am I??

Match each individual to the correct description.

25



Duke of  
Schomberg



Queen Mary



Richard  
Hamilton



King William III  
Prince of Orange



Thomas  
Coningsby



King James II



Charles Fox



Sir Albert  
Conyngham

- I was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November 1650
- I was married to my first cousin Mary

- I was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1633
- I was the brother of Charles II
- I had two wives—the second was Mary of Modena

- I was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> April 1662
- I was married to my first cousin William

- I was an English Politician
- I supported William III and accompanied him to Ireland at the Battle of the Boyne
- I was co-author of the Paymasters General's Book
- My title was 'Lord Justice of Ireland'
- I died in May 1729

- I was born on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January 1660 in Brussels
- I was named after King Charles II who was my godfather
- I was an English Politician representing Salisbury in Parliament

- I was King William's second in command
- I was shot during the Battle of the Boyne and died

- I was an Officer from Co. Donegal, in charge of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Dragoons.
- On the way home from the Battle of Aughrim, 1691, I was taken prisoner and later killed
- I died on the 5<sup>th</sup> September 1691

- I fought for both sides during the Battle of the Boyne
- I was promoted to a Jacobite Lt. General
- I was captured at the Battle of the Boyne and imprisoned in Dublin Castle
- I was released in April 1692 and fled to France

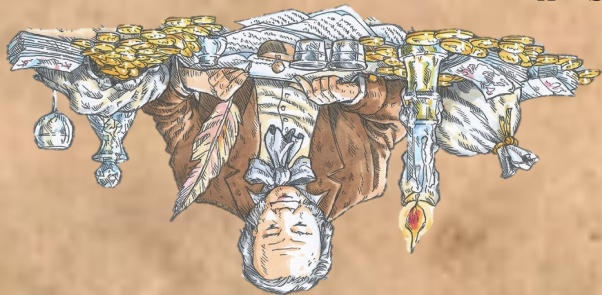
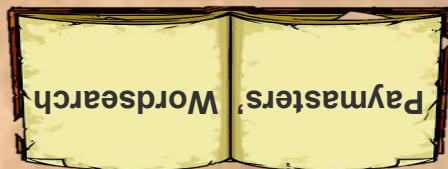
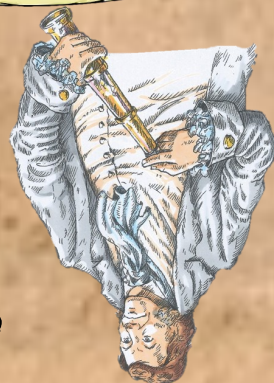


Using the painting of King William of Orange arriving at White House, imagine you are a Journalist, Army Officer, or Servant at the building and describe the event in your own words.

A blank, aged, yellowed scroll with horizontal lines for writing. The scroll is unrolled, showing a series of horizontal lines across its surface. The edges of the scroll are slightly frayed and uneven, giving it an old, historical appearance. The background is a textured, brownish surface.

# Crack the Spy Code

Thomas Coningsby and Charles Fox were authors of the Paymasters' Generals' Book



## RANK THE ARMY



1. General

2. Colonel

3. Lieutenant Colonel

4. Captain

5. Lieutenant

6. Cornet

7. Ensign



## TRUE OR FALSE?

1. FALSE

2. FALSE

3. TRUE

4. FALSE

5. TRUE

## Numeracy—Painting

1. 3000 men

2. 80 men

3. 20 carts

4. 4 hours



## FAST FIVE QUIZ

1. £25.0.0

2. £6.17.0

3. Earl of Portland

4. Charles Fox & Thomas Coningsby

5. Private Intelligence



## Who Am I??

1. King William III

2. King James II

3. Queen Mary

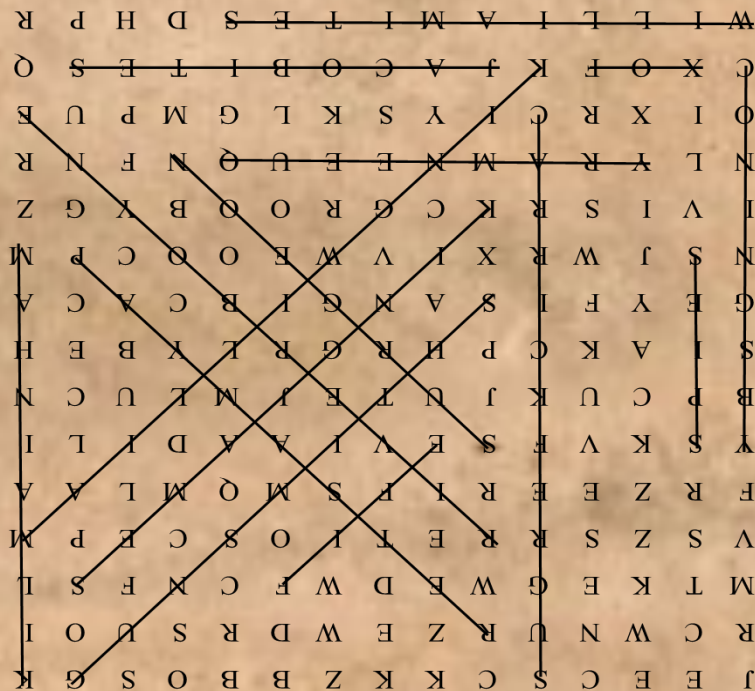
4. Thomas Coningsby

5. Charles Fox

6. Duke of Schomberg

7. Sir Alberty Conyngham

8. Richard Hamilton



# Puzzle Page Answers!

27



# R.E.A.C.H

'Reaching out through Education And Cultural Heritage'

## Discussion Topics and Tasks

Now that you have successfully completed the booklet, there are a number of discussion topics and tasks you can do in relation to what you have learned, either individually or as part of a class exercise or project.

### Discussion Points

List the four pages in the booklet which you enjoyed reading the most.

Why did you enjoy these pages?

How did they help you learn more about the Williamite Wars?

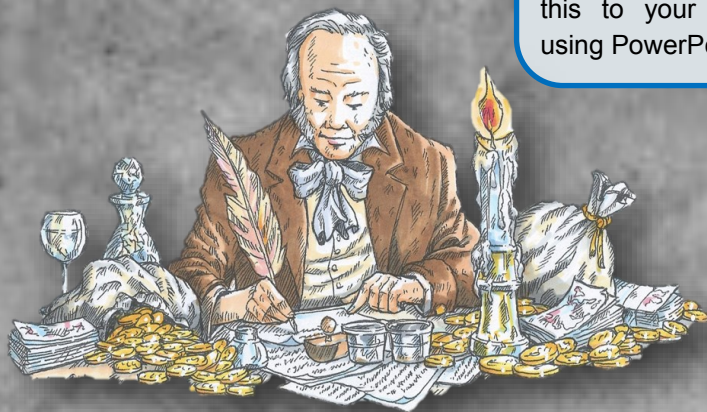


### Topics

What can you find out about what was happening in other countries around the world at the time of these events? E.g. in France or Spain?

### Tasks

Create a short presentation about all that you've learned and discovered and present this to your class, perhaps using PowerPoint?



Soldiers, Spies & Supplies

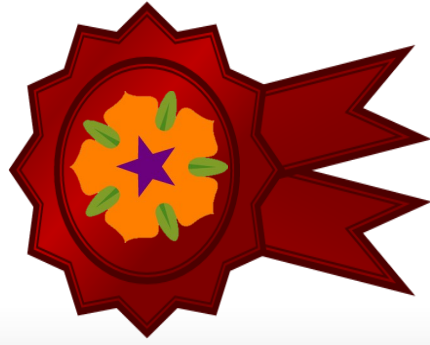
# Certificate

---

This certificate is awarded to

.....

This is to certify that the Paymasters General's Account  
Book has been successfully completed



---

School

---

Class and Date



Produced by the  
**Grand Orange Lodge Of Ireland**

**MUSEUM  
BELFAST  
REACH  
LOUGHGALL  
ARTEFACTS  
GOLF**



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*Email:*

*[info@grandorangelodge.co.uk](mailto:info@grandorangelodge.co.uk)*



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