

SURRENDER OF WEXFORD

Lieutenant-Colonel David Synnot (-1649), Commander of Wexford

5 October 1649

The propositions of Colonel David Synnot, governor of the town and castle of Wexford, for and on the behalf of the officers, soldiers, and inhabitants in the said town and castle, unto General Cromwell.

1. *In primis*, that all and every the inhabitants of the said town, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall have free and un-interrupted liberty publicly to use, exercise, and profess the Roman Catholic religion, without restriction, mulct, or penalty, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.
2. That the regular and secular Roman Catholic clergy now possessed of the churches, church livings, monasteries, religious houses, and chapels in the said town, and in the suburbs and franchises thereof, and their successors shall have, hold, and enjoy to them and their successors forever the said churches, church livings, monasteries, religious houses, and chapels, and shall teach and preach in them publicly, without any molestation, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. That Nicholas, now Lord Bishop of Fernes, and his successors, shall use and exercise such jurisdiction over the Catholics of his diocese as since his consecration hitherto he used.
4. That all the officers and soldiers, of what quality or degree soever, in the said town and castle, and such of the inhabitants as are so pleased, shall march with flying colors and be conveyed safe, with their lives, artillery, ordnance, ammunition, arms, goods of all sorts, horses, moneys, and what else belongs to them, to the town of Ross, and there to be left safe with their own party; allowing each musketeer towards their march a pound of powder, four yards of match, and twelve brace of bullets; and a strong convoy to be sent with the said soldiers, within four and twenty hours after the yielding up of the said town.
5. That such of the inhabitants of the said town as will desire to leave the same at any time hereafter shall have free liberty to carry away out of the said town all their frigates, artillery, arms, powder, bullets, match, corn, malt, and other provision which they have for their defense and sustenance, and all their goods and chattels, of what quality or condition soever, without any manner of disturbance whatsoever, and have passes and safe conducts and convoys for their lives and said goods to Ross, or where else they shall think fit.
6. That the mayor, bailiffs, free burgesses, and commons of the said town may have, hold, and enjoy the said town and suburbs, their commons, their franchises, their liberties, and immunities which hitherto they enjoyed; and that the mayor, bailiffs, and free burgesses may have the government of the said town as hitherto they enjoyed the same from the realm of England, and that they may have no other government, they adhering to the state of England and observing their orders, and the orders of their governors in this realm for the time being.
7. That all and every the burgesses and inhabitants, either native or strangers, of the said town who shall continue their bode therein, or come to live there within three months, and their heirs, shall have, hold, and enjoy all and singular their several castles, messuages, houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the land of Ireland, and all their goods and chattels, of what nature, quality, or condition soever, to them and their heirs, to their own several uses for ever without molestation.
8. That such burgess or burgesses, or other inhabitant of the said town, as shall at any time hereafter be desirous to leave the said town shall have free leave to dispose of their real and personal estates respectively to their best advantage; and further have full liberty and a safe conduct respectively to go into England, or elsewhere, according to their several pleasures who shall desire to depart the same.

9. That all and singular the inhabitants of the said town, either native or strangers, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall have, reap, and enjoy the full liberty of free-born English subjects, without the lest incapacity or restriction therein; and that all the freemen of the said town from time to time shall be as free in all the seaports, cities, and towns in England as the freemen of all and every the said cities and towns; and all and every the freemen of the said cities and towns to be as free in the said town of Wexford as the freemen thereof, for their greater encouragement to trade and commerce together of all hands.
10. That no memory remain of any hostility or distance which was hitherto between the said town and castle on the one part, and the Parliament or state of England of the other part; but that all act and acts, transgressions, offences, depredations, and other crimes, of what nature or quality soever, be they ever so transcendent, attempted or done, or supposed to be attempted or done, by the inhabitants of the said town or any other heretofore or at present adhering to the said town, either native or stranger, and every of them, shall pass in oblivion without chastisement, challenge, recompense, demand, or questioning for them, or any of them, now or at any time hereafter.

Henry Cary, *Memorials of the Great Civil War in England* (London: Henry Colburn, 1842), II:181–185.