

Foreword

This CD edition of The Database on the Irish military presence in the Spanish Armies, 1580–1818, is a very important publication for The Centre for Irish-Scottish and Comparative Studies, Trinity College Dublin. During the last five years, our projects on the Irish Military in France and Spain have worked together and have produced some extraordinary results. These have been received with great interest at a number of major international conferences on Irish migration to early modern Europe and the complete databases have now been placed on-line via the NUI Maynooth webpage ‘The Irish in Europe’.

This special Irish-Spanish with the Ministry of Defense demonstrates the external dimension of a research programme that locates itself firmly within in an European context. It shows also the privileged link between Ireland and Spain and the vitality of Irish studies among young Irish and Spanish scholars. The next book, *Essays on the Irish military presence in Early Modern Spain, 1580–1818*, to be published also by the Ministry of Defense and edited by E. García Hernán and O. Recio Morales, will complement the present CD edition. It also exemplifies the efforts made by all the institutions and researchers associated with the TCD project ‘The Irish in Spain’. Special thanks are due for their support and supervision to Prof. Ciaran Brady (TCD), Dr. Declan Downey (UCD), Dr. Enrique García Hernán (CSIC Madrid) and Prof. Jane Ohlmeyer (TCD).

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The present CD co-edition by the Spanish Ministry of Defence and Trinity College Dublin, a university of internationally recognized prestige, demonstrates the interest of this Department towards European research. The Spanish Ministry of Defence, with its support to different publications and conferences, has also revalued the Spanish-Irish studies, especially related to the presence of the Irish nation in our armies and in the Spanish society throughout history. This database on electronic support by Dr. Óscar Recio Morales –within the great project sponsored by the Trinity College and supported by the Spanish Ministry of Education- is an indispensable instrument for all those interested in knowing the Irish presence in the Modern Spain armies. Special thanks are due for their editorial work and splendid results to Antonio Magariños, Spanish Ministry of Defence’s Subdirector General de Documentación y Publicaciones, and to Fernando Castillo Cáceres, Jefe de la Unidad de Estudios.

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Introduction to the Spanish Database

1. On the Spanish project

The database project The Irish military presence in the Spanish Armies, 1580 – 1818 is a research resource carried on by the CISS –The Centre for Irish-Scottish and Comparative Studies (Trinity College Dublin): www.tcd.ie/CISS/mercenaries/index.php The project was under the supervision of Dr. David Dickson (CISS), Dr. Ciaran Brady (Trinity College Dublin) and Dr. Declan Downey (University College Dublin). Along with these three established Irish experts, the Project also relies on Dr. Enrique García Hernán's assistance (CSIC-Madrid), director of the Spanish Ministry for Education and Science Project Irish émigré group strategies of survival, adaptability and integration in Spain (16th-18th C.): www.irishinspain.org

The CISS-Trinity College Spanish Project is parallel to the one carried on by Dr. Colm Ó Conaill Soldiers of the Irish Regiments in French Service, 1691-1791 and to the Institute of Irish and Scottish Studies (University of Aberdeen) Database: Scotland, Scandinavia & Northern Europe, 1580-1707: <http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/history/ssne> Both the CISS and the Department of Modern History, Trinity College Dublin, cooperate with the Project based in Maynooth The Irish in Europe: www.irishineurope.com/database.html, where both French and Spanish Databases will be placed on-line.

Our first aim is cataloguing the Irish presence in the different territories belonging to the Spanish Monarchy. As a result, we hope to offer a basic 'tool' to each researcher interested in the Irish emigration to the Continent. In February 2007 the Database includes 10,571 Irishmen. Work continue on-line and it will be extended to the Naval world from July 2007. In his original Access format they are divided in 4 tables:

TABLES	number
1 Irish military presence in the Spanish Monarchy, 1580 – 1700	4.450
2 Irish community in the Spanish Monarchy, 1580 – 1700	1.610
3 Irish military presence in Bourbon Spain, 1700 – 1818	2.785
4 Irish community in the Spanish Monarchy, 1700 – 1818	1.726
TOTAL	10.571

Normally each name includes 2, 3 or more entries in successive years, so we are speaking about 30,000 original sources. Tables are divided in 2 periods –basically 17th and 18th C.- and individuals in militarymen and civilians –though until the 18th C. the frontier between civilian and military was not entirely clear. On this CD from the Spanish Ministry of Defence we present the 2 military Databases.

As regards the Habsburg period a number of *entrettenidos* and *entrettenidas* (an *entrettenimiento* was a monthly salary in exchange for some services) were given a salary by the Council of War, depending of the militar resources of a particular kingdom or region and appointed themselves to a militar post. Therefore, it is no wonder that they appear in the Habsburg table, although these individuals, like women, would never directly serve in the Army.

Regarding the parallel French project, some differences do exist. The first one lies in the chronology: while the French project focuses in the 18th C., we cannot limit the Spanish project

merely to the Bourbons' period. The Irish emigration during the 17th C. reached remarkable levels, especially after Kinsale (1602) and after the arrival of Cromwell in Ireland (1653). Since the beginning of 17th C. the Irish could rely on a specific military unit established within the Army of Flanders, the Irish 'tercio'. This unit anticipated the creation of the Irish Brigade or Brigada Irlandesa in Spain, set up at the beginning of the 18th C. and made up of the regiments Irlanda, Hibernia and Ultonia, on the active list until 1818.

The second difference compared to the French project lies in the database fields themselves. It is impossible to use the same fields as the information supplied by the Spanish and the French authorities was essentially different. Thus, while as regards the French project the place of origin is most almost always mentioned precisely, the Spanish authorities were satisfied with the adjective irlandés ('Irishman') or de nación irlandés ('of Irish nation'). It is only in the data supplied by the 18th C. regiments (in the Spanish documents much more homogeneous than the data of the 17th C.) where the place of origin appears, but not in every case and most of the time written incorrectly. In the same way, the French fields dealing with the physical features of the person (height, hair, eyes, physical marks: smallpox, gaunt, lean, pale...) are all fields not present in the Spanish database. On the contrary, a field absent in the French database, that of 'Social origin, title', which deals with the class, social condition of the individual, is extremely important for the Spanish, as for both the 17th C. and the 18th C. aristocracy held almost all the posts as officers in the army, identifying themselves with the traditional military class, the natural protectors of the Kingdom; and nobility was the only way to form future Irish officers (and their descendants) in the Spanish Armies.

2. Possibilities

The only limit to the Database possibilities are the original sources themselves. The statistical analysis of the achieved results will allow us to confirm or confute some hypotheses about the Irish emigration to Continental Europe prior to the post-great famine migration, a topic much better studied. Some of the Database applications could be:

1. Individual identification and military career: as long as historical sources allow us, we should individuate each soldier and then follow his professional path. Thus, we should be able to focus on the relationship between the military class, the other authorities and the receiving society, on the one hand; on the other, the relationships with other Irish communities in exile and the colleges.
2. Quantitative esteem of the Irish in the European armies. In Flanders the Irish *tercio* fluctuated continuously according to the need of the conflict: however, it consists of around a thousand men. Generally speaking, soldiers were accompanied by closer members of their natural families, -wives and sons. Nevertheless, some other relatives -'vassals' from the social family-, moved to Flanders searching for protection.
3. Verify if some Irish surnames join the same captain-company (17th C.), the same regiment (for the 18th C.) or if they spread evenly in the troop. Presence of a social group (Old Irish, Old English), using Irish surnames.
4. Check the areas of Ireland (by surnames) which were most affected by emigration and during which period.
5. Link the possible causes and effects among the driving elements of this stream of migration (political, economic, religious, cultural elements) and the arrival in the territories of the Spanish Monarchy.

6. Costs of Spanish economic help on Irish salaries and pensions, specially after 1602.

3.Database set-up: table fields on this CD

1. DATES: date (dates) of original document; the symbol / means different date and so different original document; n.d.e. means no exact date in original document
2. SURNAME: modern English surname: O'NEILL; name between (...): surname as it appears in original document (O Neal); n.s.=no surname in original document; the symbol * means probably the same person. See next field.
3. NAME: modern Spanish first name: Tomás; name between (...): first name in original document (Thomas); * means probably the same person as indicated between [...]
4. ORIGIN & DEATH
5. TITLE: nobiliary title, social origin (“condición social” in Spanish), Spanish Military Orders: Santiago, Calatrava, Alcántara, Montesa
6. FAMILY: natural family: sons, fathers, paternal grandfathers, maternal grandfathers
7. MARITAL STATUS
8. RANK: military rank
9. ARMY: infantry; artillery; cavalry; armada (Spanish Royal Navy)
10. TERRITORY (Habsburg Spain Table, 1580-1700): territory, years of service on territory
11. TERCIO (Habsburg Table) or REGIMENT (for Bourbon Spain Table, 1700-1818)
12. COMPANY
13. SALARY (Habsburg Table)
14. MILITARY CAMPAIGNS (Habsburg Table)
15. LICENCES (Habsburg Table)
16. BATALLION (Bourbon Table)
17. DATE & RANK OF ENROLMENT (Bourbon Table)
18. YEARS OF SERVICE (Bourbon Table)
19. MONTHS (Bourbon Table)
20. DAYS (Bourbon Table)
21. FOREIGN ARMIES (Bourbon Table): services in previous foreign armies and/or services in previous Spanish regiments
22. AGE (Bourbon Table)
23. ESTUDIES (Bourbon Table): military academy? (please note it is usual “not stated” as the Regiment itself was the main educational centre for the 18 C. officers: military academies worked only for Engineering and Artillery)
24. POSITION (Bourbon Table): official posts in the Military and/or Civil Administration
25. ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
26. COMMENTS: additional information from the original document