

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF IRELAND 1660–1820

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Charles II (1630–85). Copper engraving by George Vertue, published in London, 1738 (private collection).

THE PROCLAMATIONS  
OF IRELAND  
1660–1820

VOLUME 1

Proclamations issued during the reign of  
Charles II, 1660–85

*Edited by*

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*with*

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IRISH MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

2014

Published by  
Irish Manuscripts Commission  
45 Merrion Square  
Dublin 2  
Ireland  
www.irishmanuscripts.ie

ISBN 978-1-906865-18-4

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Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 1, Charles II, 1660–85, ISBN 978-1-906865-18-4  
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 2, James II, 1685–91; William and Mary, 1689–1702;  
Anne, 1702–14, ISBN 978-1-906865-19-1  
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 3, George I, 1714–27 and George II, 1727–60,  
ISBN 978-1-906865-20-7  
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 4, George III, Part 1: 1760–90,  
ISBN 978-1-906865-21-4  
Proclamations of Ireland, 1660–1820, Vol. 5, George III, Part 2: 1791–1820,  
ISBN 978-1-906865-22-1

Typeset by Carole Lynch in Adobe Garamond  
Printed by O’Sullivan Print, Dublin  
Index prepared by Julitta Clancy

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## INTRODUCTION: THE PROCLAMATION IN CONTEXT

The proclamation was the item of official print encountered most commonly in Ireland during the seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This was as it should be. As evidenced by its dictionary definition, which describes a proclamation as ‘a formal order ... issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places’,<sup>1</sup> proclamations, like acts of parliament, were integral to the capacity of the state to govern. However, unlike acts, proclamations were generated by a variety of bodies. Although generally perceived as an instrument of the Lord Lieutenant (or Lord Deputy) and Privy Council, or of the Lords Justices and Privy Council, or of the Lord Lieutenant (or Lord Deputy) or Lords Justices alone, and thus exclusive to the executive, proclamations were also issued (on occasion) by military commanders, and, with greater frequency, by the mayors of cities. Those issued by the lord mayor of Dublin are occasionally encountered in library and archival collections side by side with the more prolific issue of the Privy Council, and more commonly in newspapers, but they have been excluded from this edition. A large majority of the proclamations included in these volumes took their rise at the Irish Privy Council board, or, when the matter at issue was more commonplace, originated with the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices and emerged directly from Dublin Castle. Proclamations originating with the commander-in-chief of the army or other military commanders are strikingly fewer in number; a handful have been included in this edition when, as in 1688–91 and the late 1790s, they either complement the more numerous issue of the civil administration or engage with military matters of broad political and security consequence.<sup>2</sup> In addition, this edition includes a small number of declarations issued either by the houses of parliament or by commissioners appointed by the Irish executive, and a smaller number of letters patent ushered into the public arena with a similar purpose, and some viceregal orders (mostly though not exclusively relating to military matters) when they complement the proclamations and declarations to which these volumes are

<sup>1</sup> *Oxford English Dictionary*

<sup>2</sup> A number of the proclamations of the mayors of Dublin can be located in J. T. Gilbert and Lady Gilbert (eds), *Calendar of ancient records of Dublin* (19 vols, Dublin, 1889–1944); others are to be encountered in newspapers: see, for examples, *The Dublin Gazette*, 1763; *Hibernian Journal*, 4 Oct. 1793; *Freeman's Journal*, 13 Apr. 1799, 28 Oct. 1800. For examples of military proclamations, additional to the small number issued by Schomberg in 1689–90, and by Generals Lake and Nugent in 1797–8 included in this edition, see those issued by Lieutenant General Ginkel, in his capacity as commander-in-chief in 1690–91, which are in the British Library (G.5869/24, 26, 37, 38, 58, 59, 111) and by Lieutenant-General Craig and others in 1797–8 in *Freeman's Journal*, 27 Sept. 1798; TCD, Madden papers, MS 873/250, *passim*.



primarily devoted. Some eighty-eight per cent of the total are printed verbatim, and though the information available on the remaining twelve per cent is less than complete because no original copy survives, the editors have sought to provide a reliable guide to their content.

Following the example of P. L. Hughes and J. F. Larkin, whose edition of Tudor and Stuart royal proclamations set the standard for publications of this kind,<sup>3</sup> this edition aspires to construct a comprehensive edition of the proclamations issued by the Irish executive between 1660 and 1820. It does not include the speeches of the Lords Lieutenants and Lords Justices opening parliament, which are listed by Robert Steele, whose *Bibliography of royal proclamations of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, 1485–1714* and *Handlist of proclamations issued by royal and other constitutional authorities, 1714–1910* constitute the fullest guide available to the nearly 20,000 proclamations that James Ludovic Lindsay, 26th earl of Crawford, and he identified in the course of their ambitious attempt to list all proclamations ‘issued by royal and other constitutional authorities’ in Britain and Ireland over more than four hundred years.<sup>4</sup> It also does not embrace more than a handful of proclamations issued by the crown and English/British Privy Council that applied to Ireland. The rationale for these exclusions is more readily articulated with respect to the former. Speeches opening parliament were usually published ‘by authority’ and were printed beneath the royal coat of arms.<sup>5</sup> However, though they are frequently encountered with proclamations in library collections,<sup>6</sup> they were a distinct print category. The situation with respect to the proclamations relevant to Ireland issued at Court, or by the monarch in the presence of the English/British Privy Council is more complex; some English proclamations make specific reference to Ireland; others were issued in the expectation that they would apply equally in Ireland and in England. During the Restoration decades, some of these were re-printed in Dublin with explicit official authorisation; subsequently, many more were published in the organ of official print — *The Dublin Gazette*. However, unless they were adopted formally either pursuant to instruction from Whitehall or on the initiative of the Irish executive, few English proclamations appertaining to Ireland are included in this edition. The editors were guided in this decision by the realisation that the important question of the operation of the English/British Council with respect to Ireland requires more specific and focussed consideration than could properly be attempted in a work that is focussed on the activities of the Irish Privy Council. A

<sup>3</sup> P. L. Hughes and J. F. Larkin (eds), *Tudor royal proclamations, 1485–1603* (3 vols, New Haven and London, 1964–9); J. F. Larkin and P. L. Hughes (eds), *Stuart royal proclamations* (2 vols, Oxford, 1973–83).

<sup>4</sup> Robert Steele (ed.), *A bibliography of royal proclamations of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, and of others published under authority, 1485–1714 ...* (2 vols, Oxford, 1910), henceforth Steele, i or ii; *Bibliotheca Lindesiana* (vol. viii): *handlist of proclamations issued by royal and other authorities, 1714–1910 ...* (Wigan, 1913), henceforth *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii.

<sup>5</sup> Examples of speeches by the lords lieutenant can be located in the NLI, LO folders, in RIA, Parliamentary speeches, 1695–7, MR 16/B/13, and in TNA, SP 63 volumes for the 1690s and early eighteenth century; speeches by the Lords Justices can be found in BL, Add. MS 29951, ff 232–3.

<sup>6</sup> Viceregal speeches are printed in the journals of both houses of parliament: *The Journals of the House of Lords of the Kingdom of Ireland* (8 vols, Dublin, 1779–1800) and *The Journals of the House of Commons of the Kingdom of Ireland* (20 vols, Dublin, 1796–1800).

small number of English royal proclamations (over and above those endorsed and formally issued by the Irish Privy Council) relevant to the government and administration of Ireland are presented, but readers are cautioned against concluding that they are either representative or unusual.

In the first of their five volumes on Tudor and Stuart proclamations, Hughes and Larkin described a royal proclamation as 'a public ordinance having its origins in the king's prerogative'. Because this was criticised as too restrictive, they subsequently refined their working definition to mean 'a public ordinance issued by the sovereign in virtue of the royal prerogative, with the advice of the Privy Council, under the royal seal, by royal writ, and actually proclaimed'. This is a workable and useful definition that can be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to Ireland.<sup>7</sup> The most obvious difference is to acknowledge that, apart from 1689–90 when James II was in the kingdom and 1690 when William III was present for a number of months, the royal prerogative was exercised in Ireland *on behalf of* the sovereign by a Lord Lieutenant, a Lord Deputy, or by Lords Justices. Like the monarch, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Deputy and Lords Justices were entitled, by virtue of their position, to issue proclamations. However, like successive monarchs during the late seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, they observed the constitutional understanding that, other than routine matters upon which they could issue orders and declarations on their own authority, they issued proclamations in tandem with the Privy Council. They thereby accepted implicitly that proclamations did not possess the same constitutional authority as acts of parliament.

It had not always been so. In the sixteenth century, when the authority of the king in Council took precedence over that of parliament, it was decreed by the Statute of Proclamations of the English parliament of 1538<sup>8</sup> that a proclamation made by the king with the assent of the Privy Council had the force of law, provided it did not infringe the right to inherit and to own property. This was a contested claim, and the power was revoked in 1547. As a consequence, from then onwards, the proclamation was deemed subordinate to statute, although it was equally binding on the subject provided it did not 'contradict' existing, or 'establish' new law, as the jurist, William Blackstone, famously explained:

From the same original, of the king's being the fountain of justice, we may also deduce the prerogative of issuing proclamations, which is vested in the king alone. These proclamations have then a binding force, when (as Sir Edward Coke observes) they are grounded upon and enforce the laws of the realm. For, though the making of laws is entirely the work of a distinct part, the legislative branch, of the sovereign power, yet the manner, time, and circumstances of putting those laws in execution must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive magistrate. And therefore his constitutions or edicts, concerning these points, which we call proclamations, are binding upon the subject, where they do not either contradict the old laws, or tend to establish new ones; but only enforce the execution of such laws as are already in being, in such manner as

<sup>7</sup> Hughes and Larkin, *Tudor royal proclamations*, ii, p. xvii; see J. P. Cooper's review of Larkin and Hughes, *Stuart royal proclamations* in *English Historical Review*, 91 (1976), pp 850–52.

<sup>8</sup> 31 Henry VIII, chap. 8 (Eng.).

the king shall judge necessary. Thus the established law is, that the king may prohibit any of his subjects from leaving the realm: a proclamation therefore forbidding this in general for three weeks, by laying an embargo upon all shipping in time of war, will be equally binding as an act of parliament, because founded upon a prior law.<sup>9</sup>

Blackstone's characteristically lucid description of the relationship of a proclamation to a statute accurately described the situation that obtained in Great Britain and Ireland in the mid-eighteenth century when he penned these observations, but this was not so firmly fixed as to be unbreachable in practice. The promulgation on a number of occasions in the late eighteenth century of proclamations overriding the 1782 and 1784 corn acts, which imposed high tariffs on grain imports in order to encourage increased domestic production and exportation, is a striking illustration not only of the preparedness of the authorities *in extremis* to invert the normal relationship of statute and proclamation,<sup>10</sup> but also, when it was clear to all to see that this was in the public interest, of the general acceptance that this should be so.<sup>11</sup>

Yet, as revealing as these episodes are of the public's attitude to the law, and of the politics of distress,<sup>12</sup> the political elite in Ireland during the later seventeenth and eighteenth centuries accepted that statute law took precedence over the proclamation, and that the latter was, as Blackstone made clear, first and foremost an instrument to give effect to statute law.<sup>13</sup> However, it was also the reality, particularly in the late seventeenth century, when parliament met irregularly,<sup>14</sup> and the amount of law admitted to the statute book was small,<sup>15</sup> that matters which ordinarily would have been the subject of legislation prior to their becoming the subject of a proclamation were addressed in the opposite order. A good example is provided by the suggestion of the earl of Orrery in November 1661 that the Irish Privy Council should seek to have the existing prohibition on the 'sale of gun-powder', provided for in proclamation, given statutory authority, and a proposition to this effect featured subsequently on a list of 'bills to be prepared'.<sup>16</sup> This was always likely prior to the assumption by parliament in the 1690s of the initiative in the making of law, as after the Irish Privy Council seized the initiative in preparing legislation in the 1630s, that body was the

<sup>9</sup> William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the laws of England* (4 vols, London, 1765), i, 271.

<sup>10</sup> James Kelly, 'The Privy Council of Ireland and the making of Irish law, 1692–1800' in Michael Brown and S. P. Donlan (eds), *The laws and other legalities of Ireland, 1689–1850* (Aldershot, 2011), pp 70–71.

<sup>11</sup> *Hibernian Journal*, 11 Jan. 1794.

<sup>12</sup> See James Kelly, 'Scarcity and poor relief in eighteenth-century Ireland: the subsistence crisis of 1782–4', *IHS*, 28 (1992), pp 38–62.

<sup>13</sup> This is most clearly illustrated by those proclamations that formally promulgated acts of parliament in whole, or in part: see, for example, the proclamation issued on 22 Feb. 1667 (below, pp 208–11) giving effect to the act of 1666 for advancing the linen trade. For a contemporary discussion of this point see the article, 'Proclamations have not the force of law', *Hoey's Publick Journal*, 1 Apr. 1771.

<sup>14</sup> Five Irish parliaments were summoned between 1613 and 1692 (or four if James II's Irish parliament of 1689 is excluded): 1613–15, 1634–5, 1640–47 and 1661–66.

<sup>15</sup> The number of statutes enacted per parliament between 1613 and 1666 was as follows: ten in 1613–15 (11, 12 and 13 James I); fifty-three in 1634–5 (10 and 11 Charles I); seventy-two in 1640–1 (15 Charles I); and fifty-four in 1661–6 (13–18 Charles II).

<sup>16</sup> Orrery to Ormond, 20 Nov. 1661, in Thomas Morrice (ed.), *A collection of state letters of Roger Boyle, the first Earl of Orrery* (2 vols, Dublin, 1743), i, 43, 123–4; James Kelly, *Poyning's law and the making of law in Ireland, 1660–1800* (Dublin, 2007), p. 19.

primary place of origin both of legislation and of proclamations for more than a half century. Furthermore, the long intervals between meetings of parliaments encouraged the Irish administration to devise and to pursue its own solutions to administrative, political and other problems; and, in the absence of the capacity routinely to add to the statute book, it was logical that officials had regular resort to the power to issue proclamations vested in the chief governor and Privy Council.<sup>17</sup> They were certainly encouraged to proceed after this fashion by the realisation that the proclamation and the statute were integral to their capacity to govern the kingdom efficiently. The closeness of the link was manifested in the 1660s by a number of declarations issued by both houses of parliament and by various commissions, and, in 1678, when proposed legislation to combat tories and woodkern included a clause requiring sheriffs and justices of the peace to ‘cause public and open proclamation to be made’ calling upon ‘offenders’ to lay down their arms.<sup>18</sup>

The failure to convene a meeting of the Irish parliament between 1666 and 1689 served not only to ensure that the number of proclamations promulgated by the Irish Privy Council remained high during the reigns of Charles II and James II (see Tables 1a and 1b), but also that issues which ordinarily might have been attended to in parliament, and been the subject of legislation, were dealt with by proclamation. Among the matters so addressed in the 1670s were the regulation of peddlers and chapmen, the confiscation of arms in Catholic possession, the establishment of tax farms, the management of currency, the apprehension of tories and rapparees, and the expulsion of Catholic ecclesiastics.<sup>19</sup> The pattern was not altogether different during the early years of the brief reign of James II, although some new issues emerged, or during the reign of William III (1689–1702), when the irregularity of the meetings of parliament ensured that the number and range of issues addressed through the medium of the proclamation remained high, and that it was readily resorted to as a means both of communicating political decisions to the public and of advancing and articulating policy.

It must be observed at the same time that in common with the Irish parliament, which was confined in its freedom to legislate by Poynings’ Law, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, and the Lords Justices and Privy Council, were not at liberty to issue whatever regulations, administrative instructions or policy initiatives they pleased in the form of a proclamation. They were answerable to Whitehall, which meant that they routinely issued proclamations on the direction of the monarch and the English Privy Council, and ministers,<sup>20</sup> and generally refrained from issuing proclamations with strategic or commercial implications without prior authorisation. For example,

<sup>17</sup> See Kelly, *Poynings’ Law*, chapter one, for a consideration of the role of the Privy Council in the 1660s.

<sup>18</sup> James E. Aydelotte, ‘The Duke of Ormonde and the English government of Ireland, 1678–85’ (Ph.D. thesis, University of Iowa, 1975), pp 398–404.

<sup>19</sup> See below for the texts of the relevant proclamations; for the relationship between proclamations against Catholics and the law see S. J. Connolly, *Religion, law and power: the making of Protestant Ireland 1660–1760* (Oxford, 1992), p. 267; James Kelly, ‘Sustaining a confessional state: the Irish parliament and Catholicism’ in D. W. Hayton, James Kelly and John Bergin (eds), *The eighteenth-century composite state: representative institutions in Ireland and Europe, 1689–1800* (Basingstoke, 2010), pp 47–8.

<sup>20</sup> Nottingham to Traby, 27 Feb. 1692, HMC, *Thirteenth report, appendix 6, Fitzherbert MSS* (London, 1892), p. 31. For the non-controversial example of the proclaiming of George I, see Shrewsbury to Lords Justices, 1 Aug. 1714 (TCD, Shrewsbury letterbooks, MS 2023, f. 50).

officials at Whitehall in the 1690s closely scrutinised every proposal prepared in Ireland targeted at Catholics. Thus, when in the absence of parliament, which was prorogued in controversial circumstances in November 1692, the Irish administration in May 1693 communicated the 'draught of a proclamation' for the purpose of 'banishing the Popish bishops and regular clergy', the king and his ministers demurred. William III deemed the moment inopportune since 'it might be liable to misconstruction abroad by his [Catholic] allies'.<sup>21</sup> As a consequence, the Irish administration was advised by the English secretary of state 'to suspend the issuing the proclamation ... till further order'.<sup>22</sup> Instructions of this directness were unusual. Most Irish proclamations were not of such political, strategic or diplomatic sensitivity as those appertaining to Catholics in the 1690s to require the close attention either of the English/British Privy Council or of the monarch, and few were vetoed as a result.

*Table 1a: Number of proclamations, declarations and orders, by reign.*

REIGN	NUMBER OF PROCLAMATIONS
Charles II, 1660–85	309
James II, 1685–91	140
William III, 1689–1702	254
Anne, 1702–14	171
George I, 1714–27	129
George II, 1727–60	366
George III, 1760–1820	1045

*Table 1b: Number of proclamations, and allied documents, by decade.*

DECADE	NUMBER	DECADE	NUMBER
1660–70	200	1741–50	90
1671–80	92	1751–60	134
1681–90	197	1761–70	174
1691–1700	190	1771–80	159
1701–10	147	1781–90	179
1711–20	131	1791–1800	307
1721–30	88	1801–10	116
1731–40	90	1811–20	110

The proclamations issued during the reign of an individual monarch cannot be said to possess a discrete and distinguishing character, but they do provide a distinct window onto the security, administrative and political concerns of the era in which they were promulgated. Thus the proclamations issued during the reign of Charles II reflect the

<sup>21</sup> Nottingham to Blathwayt, 30 May, Blathwayt to Nottingham, 5/15 June 1693 in HMC, *Report on the manuscripts of the late Allan George Finch*, vol. 5 (London, 2004), pp 137, 144; for the context see Charles Ivar McGrath, 'Securing the Protestant interest: the origins and purpose of the penal laws of 1695', *IHS*, 30 (1996), pp 25–46.

<sup>22</sup> Nottingham to Blathwayt, 13 June 1693 in HMC, *Finch*, v, 150.

PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED DURING THE  
REIGN OF CHARLES II, 1660–85

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# 1660

## 1. PROCLAIMING CHARLES II KING

14 MAY 1660

[BY THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF IRELAND<sup>1</sup>] A PROCLAMATION<sup>2</sup>

Wheras by the death of our late sovereign Lord King Charls,<sup>3</sup> of blessed memory, the imperial crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland did then immediately, solely and rightfully by inherent birth-right, and lawfull and undoubted succession, descend and come to his most excellent majestie, Charls the Second,<sup>4</sup> as being lineally, justly, and lawfully next heir of the bloud-royal of these realms; and although it can no way be doubted, but that his majesties right and title to his crowns and kingdoms, was, and is every way compleated by the death of his most royal father of glorious memory, without the ceremony or solemnity of a proclamation: yet seeing proclamations in such cases have been always used, to the end all good subjects might upon such occasions testifie their duty and respect; and considering that the armed violence, and other calamities of many years last past, have hitherto deprived us of any such opportunity, wherein we might express our loyalty and allegiance to his majestie:

We therefore the General Convention of Ireland, together with the lords commissioners for government and management of the affairs in Ireland,<sup>5</sup> and the commissioners for

<sup>1</sup> First mooted by a council of army officers on 28 Dec. 1659, the General Convention of Ireland assembled briefly on 27 Feb. 1660 but first met to transact business on 2 Mar. 1660. Unicameral in structure, the Convention's members were returned by the traditional parliamentary constituencies; for a detailed account, see Aidan Clarke, *Prelude to restoration in Ireland. The end of the commonwealth 1659–1660* (Cambridge, 1999), passim.

<sup>2</sup> While the substance and much of the wording of the Convention's proclamation of 14 May drew on the English proclamation of 7 May (see Steele, i, no. 3188), some adaptations were made for Irish purposes (see Clarke, pp 297–8); for an account of the ceremony of proclamation see John T. Gilbert (ed.), *Calendar of ancient records of Dublin* (19 vols, Dublin, 1889–1944), iv, 572.

<sup>3</sup> Charles I (1600–49), the second son of James I, reigned from 27 Mar. 1625 until his execution on 30 Jan. 1649.

<sup>4</sup> On 1 May 1660, both houses of the Convention meeting at Westminster declared that the government 'is, and ought to be, by king, lords and commons'; a week later the exiled Charles II (1630–85), now deemed to have succeeded to the throne on the execution of his father in 1649, was proclaimed king by the lords and commons and the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of the City of London. Leaving The Hague on 23 May, and landing at Dover on the 25th, Charles II entered London on 29 May 1660; he was crowned on 23 Apr. 1661. On 1 July 1660 a bill declaring the Convention at Westminster a parliament received the royal assent.

<sup>5</sup> The council of state in London on 8 Mar. appointed Roger, Lord Broghill, Sir Charles Coote, Major William Bury, and Sir John Clotworthy lords commissioners for 'the management of the affairs of Ireland' (Clarke, p. 255).

government of the armie,<sup>6</sup> and divers of the nobility of this kingdom now present, and the mayor, aldermen, sherives, and commons of the city of Dublin, and the officers and souldiers of the army in and about the said city, and other freemen of this kingdom now present, do according unto our duty and allegiance, heartily, joyfully and unanimously acknowledge, publish, declare and proclaim, that the said high and mighty Prince Charls the Second, immediately from and after the death of his said royal father of happy memory, was and is become our onely, lawfull, lineal, and rightfull liege lord, Charles by the grace of God the most potent, mighty and undoubted king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith &c.: to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affections, and to whom we do most faithfully and humbly submit and oblige our selves, our heirs and posterities for ever: beseeching God by whom kings do reign to bless his royal majesty with long and happy years to reign over us.

J. Barry, chairman<sup>7</sup>

God save the King

May the 14, 1660

Ordered by the General Convention of Ireland, that this proclamation be forthwith printed and published.

Ma. Barry, clerk of the general convention of Ireland<sup>8</sup>

Dublin: printed by William Bladen,<sup>9</sup> by special order. Anno Dom. 1660.

British Library, 1851.b.3(48)

## 2. SUPPRESSING TORIES AND WOODKERNS

28 MAY 1660<sup>10</sup>

[BY THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF IRELAND, A DECLARATION]

A declaration of the General Convention of Ireland for suppression of tories and woodkerns

Ma. Barry

Certain persons called tories and woodkerns daily betake themselves in arms to the woods, bogs, mountains, and rob, burn, kill, destroy, &c., the English and other good

<sup>6</sup> For the commissioners for government of the army, see Clarke, pp 142–3.

<sup>7</sup> Sir James Barry (1603–73), who represented the constituency of county Dublin in the General Convention, was chosen as the Convention's chairman (Clarke, pp 247–8, 321; see *dramatis personae*).

<sup>8</sup> Mathew Barry, cousin of Sir James Barry (see note 7 above), was appointed clerk of the General Convention (Clarke, p. 248); he deputized for Sir Paul Davys as clerk of the Irish Privy Council in the 1660s and 1670s and was appointed joint clerk for life with two of Davys's sons in January 1673; he served as secretary to the commissioners for implementing the Act of Explanation (1665), and as clerk of the Pipe; he was replaced as clerk of the council by James II in 1689 (Hughes, *Patentee officers*, p. 8; *DIB*).

<sup>9</sup> William Bladen (c. 1585–63), king's printer in Ireland, 1642–7, and official printer under the Commonwealth (*DIB*).

<sup>10</sup> This edition does not embrace the 'declarations' of the General Convention. This particular declaration is included because it was issued after Charles was proclaimed king, but before royal government was formally established in Dec. 1660. It also pertains to an issue that was frequently revisited during the 1660s and 1670s.



subjects. Every person so in arms is a rebel and a traitor. £10 for conviction of every leading tory or woodkern, £5 for every common one, £3 for every aider and abettor or reliever. Payment to be made by the collector of the poll money. This to be printed and published.

28 May 1660.

Dublin: W. Bladen. 1660.

Steele, ii, no. 618<sup>11</sup>

**3. ENFORCING THE LAWS AGAINST VICIOUS, DEBAUCHED AND PROFANE PERSONS**

**30 MAY 1660**

BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION<sup>12</sup>

Against vicious, debauch'd and prophane persons.

London, 30 May 1660.

Reprinted at Dublin by special order: W. Bladen. 1660.

Steele, ii, no. 619<sup>13</sup>

**4. ROYAL PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE REBELS IN IRELAND**

**1 JUNE 1660**

BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION<sup>14</sup>

Against the rebels in Ireland

*Charles R.*

Charles by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all our loving subjects of England and Ireland, greeting. We taking notice by the information of the Lords and Commons now assembled in parliament,<sup>15</sup> that after the vast expense of bloud and treasure for the suppressing of the late horrid rebellion in Ireland, begun in October 1641, there are yet many of the natives of that our kingdom, deeply guilty of that rebellion, who have of late broke out into new acts of force and violence, some murthering, robbing and despoiling several of our English Protestant subjects there planted, and others of them by force entering upon, and disquieting the possessions of several adventurers and souldiers there, to the great and manifest disturbance and hinderance of our English plantation. And being very

<sup>11</sup> PROI (1922).

<sup>12</sup> While a significant number of royal proclamations issued at the English Privy Council were printed in Ireland during the reign of Charles II, only those whose relevance to the government of Ireland is apparent are included in this edition. Issued in London and Dublin, this proclamation anticipated the Irish proclamation of 23 Feb. 1661 (no. 19).

<sup>13</sup> PROI (1922).

<sup>14</sup> The text of this proclamation is taken from the reprinting in Dublin by William Bladen; a copy of the London edition is in NLI, LO folder 2/7.

<sup>15</sup> A reference to the Convention Parliament of England (dissolved on 29 Dec. 1660).

sensible of the innocent blood of so many thousands of our English Protestant subjects, formerly slain by the hands of those barbarous rebels, and of new mischiefs of the same kind likely to fall out, as the sad issue and consequents of so unhappy beginnings: do therefore, by the advice of the said Lords and Commons, now assembled, as well to testify our utter abhorring of the said late rebellion, as to prevent the like for the future; and for the present establishment of the peace of that our kingdom, hold it our duty to God and the whole Protestant interest, to command, publish and declare, and do by this our proclamation accordingly command, publish and declare, that all Irish rebels (other than such as by articles have liberty to reside in these our dominions, and have not since forfeited the benefit thereof) now remaining in, or which hereafter shall resort to England or Ireland, be forthwith apprehended and proceeded against as rebels and traitors according to law. And that the adventurers and souldiers, and other our subjects in Ireland, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, who on the first day of January last past were in the possession of any of the manors, castles, houses, lands, tenements or hereditaments of any the said Irish rebels, shall not be disturbed in such their possessions, until we, by the advice of the Lords and Commons now assembled as aforesaid, or such parliament as we shall call in England or Ireland, shall take further order, or that they be legally evicted by due course of law. And all our justices of peace, mayors, sherifs, and other officers both civil and military, both in England and Ireland, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this our proclamation, as often as occasion shall require.

Given at our Court at Whitehall the first day of June 1660, in the twelfth year of our reign.

London: printed by Christopher Barker and John Bill, printers to the kings most excellent majestie. 1660, and reprinted at Dublin by William Bladen, by special order. Anno Dom. 1660.

Cambridge University Library, Bradshaw Collection;  
Bodleian, Carte 71, f. 378

5. CONTINUING THE COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE      24 SEPTEMBER 1660

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT  
OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND, A DECLARATION

Whereas the lords of his majesties most honorable Privy Council by their letter to us have signified<sup>16</sup> that preparation would be made for the holding of a parliament in this kingdom with as much speed as possible, as the most comprehensive expedient to make provision for the army here, by the free and voluntary grant of his good subjects; and to set in order this kingdom, which a long and bloody war followed with variety of usurpations and oppressions had almost reduced to ruin, and that then there will be consideration had of the best way for settling and regulating the excise and customs in this kingdom, and in the meanwhile that the excise and customs (which are so

<sup>16</sup> No letter fitting this description is calendared in *CSPI, 1660–62*.

absolutely necessary for the support of the army) may not impair, it is his majesties pleasure, and so expressly declared by the said letters, that the said excise and customs shall be leavyed according to the former rates till (after the meeting of parliament, or the arrival of the Lord Deputy<sup>17</sup> and Council here) other order shall be taken therein.

We therefore in humble obedience to his majesties said pleasure do hereby signify, declare and publish the same, and that his majestie expects from all persons concerned therein all due conformity to the payment of the said excise and customs in manner aforesaid, and the rather considering that a great part of the payment of the army kept here for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the nation depends upon the monies arising thereby, which if not readily payd to answer that necessary charge depending thereupon, the army will be unavoidably forced to free quarter, which his majestie in his great care and tenderness of his people is desirous to avoid by all just and honourable means. And as we do thus declare and publish his majesties pleasure, so we doubt not that all persons concerned in the payment of the said excise and customs (in gratitude to his majestie for his royal care and tenderness of them, and in wisdom to themselves, and in prevention of the great burden and dammage which otherwise may follow to themselves, and to the kingdom in general, by the souldiers being necessitated to free quarter) will readily and cheerfully to answer his majesties expectation in the payment of the said excise and customs to the officers hitherto by us employed in the receipt thereof, as we may have the cause to represent it to his majestie for their advantage, as that which his majestie will take in good part at their hands, and retain a gracious memory thereof, for their comfort and benefit in due time.

Dated at Dublin, the 24 day of September 1660.

Cha. Coote;<sup>18</sup> William Bury<sup>19</sup>

Printed in Dublin by William Bladen, by special order. Ann. Dom. 1660.

NLI, LO folder 2/8

<sup>17</sup> Neither John, Baron Robartes, named as Lord Deputy of Ireland on 25 July 1660, nor the duke of Albemarle (formerly Lieutenant General George Monck), named as Lord Lieutenant in June 1660 (*NHI*, ix, 489) took up their appointments; Robartes was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1669.

<sup>18</sup> Sir Charles Coote was created earl of Mountrath in 1660: see *dramatis personae*.

<sup>19</sup> Sir William Bury (1603–61), one of the three commissioners charged with presenting a petition to parliament in London in the summer of 1659, subsequently represented Lismore in the General Convention (see Clarke, p. 36).

## 1661

6. CONTINUING THE EXCISE AND NEW IMPOST PENDING THE SUMMONING  
OF A PARLIAMENT

2 JANUARY 1661

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Mountrath*<sup>20</sup>

Whereas the late General Convention of this kingdom of Ireland, considering the state of his majesties revenues, and the necessity of supporting the needfull charges of the kingdom for the preservatian thereof in peace and tranquility, least otherwise the army might be necessitated to free quarter, which would draw a great burden and give occasion of publick grief to the people; the said Convention therefore on the 26th. of May last,<sup>21</sup> ordered and ordained that the excize and new-impost should be paid by all manner of persons whatsoever trading in or to this kingdom, until the 29 of September, then next following; and the motive inducing the said Convention to limit it to no longer a time than the said 29 of September, was in regard it was hoped by that time his majesty might be graciously pleased to call a parliament in this kingdom; and whereas by reason of his majesties other great and weighty occasions for settling the affairs of all his kingdoms and dominions, his majesty being necessitated (much against his mind) to defer for a time the calling of the said intended parliament here, and considering the high necessity of continuing the said excize and new-impost for a time, so to prevent the great evils which otherwise might follow to the army, and consequently to his majesties kingdom and people, hath thought fit that the said excize and new-impost should continue for some time beyond the said 29 of September last; and whereas the lords of his majesties most honourable Privy Council of England by their letters of the 10 day of October last, have signified hither that the declaration set out by the late commissioners for government and management of affairs in this kingdom of Ireland, dated the 24 day of September last,<sup>22</sup> for continuance of the payment of the said excize and new-impost in this kingdom, having been read (his majesty sitting in Council,) his majesty declared his gracious approbation thereof as a matter of great importance and necessity; and whereas the said lords of his majesties most honourable Privy Council by their later letters of the 7 of November last, signified hither that they did well approve of the continuing it in the same method and way wherein it is now settled, until his majesty or the parliament of Ireland (intended to be assembled) shall take other order therein.

<sup>20</sup> Letters patent passed on 9 Oct. 1660 to appoint Sir Maurice Eustace lord chancellor, and he appears to have assumed office by 3 Nov. 1660 (*NHI*, ix, 509; *CSPI*, 1660–62, p. 74). ‘Canc.’ stands for ‘(Dominus) Cancellarius’, the Latin term for the officeholder. Eustace was sworn a Lord Justice on 31 Dec. 1660, as was the earl of Mountrath (*NHI*, ix, 489; see *dramatis personae*); the earl of Orrery was absent and not sworn until 17 Jan. 1661; for Charles II’s authorising three Lords Justices see *CSPI*, 1660–62, pp 149–50.

<sup>21</sup> No declaration to that effect, issued by the Irish Convention, has been located.

<sup>22</sup> See no. 5.

And whereas now upon the arrival here of the lord chancellor of this kingdom, his majesty hath by new and fresh directions unto us, declared his gracious pleasure for the speedy calling of a parliament in this kingdom, and hath given it expressly in charge to us, to prepare and transmit speedily to his majesty under the great seal of this his kingdom, bills according to the usual manner in order to the calling of the said parliament, which we are preparing accordingly, so as the day for assembling of the said parliament will be speedily resolved on by his majesty; and his majesty hath commanded us to reduce the concessions made by his majesty to the commissioners from the late General Convention in this kingdom into bills, and to transmit them to his majesty and his Council in England, in order to the passing of them in the parliament intended to be called in this kingdom, and consequently the settling of mens estates; we therefore do think fit by this our declaration, to publish these things to his majesties good people, and that his majesty expects the continuance of the payment of the said excize and new-impost according to the former rates and letters, until his majesty or the parliament of Ireland now intended to be so speedily assembled shal take other order therein; and we doubt not to find all his majesties good subjects therein concerned ready and cheerful to answer his majesties expectation in the payment of the said excize and new-impost accordingly, to the officers hitherto employed in the receipt thereof, and the rather in regard the payment of the army depends thereupon in a high degree, and that it leads in order to the prevention of the great burden and dammage which otherwise will unavoidably follow to the kingdom in general, by the soldiers being necessitated to free quarter, a thing which his majesty in his pious care and tenderness of his good subjects desires by all possible means to avoid.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin the second day of January 1660[1].

God save the King

Jo. Elect. Ermachanus; Ja. Margetson Dublin Elect.;<sup>23</sup> Hen. Tichborne; Ja. Ware;  
Rob. Meridith; Montgomerie; Jo. Bysse; Theo. Jones

*Mercurius Publicus*, no. 2, 10–17 Jan. 1661, pp 29–3

**7. PROMISING REDRESS OF THE GRIEVANCES OF SUBJECTS, BY SETTLING THE  
CHURCH, ADMINISTERING JUSTICE, AND PREPARING LAWS 5 JANUARY 1661**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Mountrath*

His majesty taking into his princely consideration the sad and deplorable state of the kingdome of Ireland for some years past, wherein some wicked persons had most unnaturally, rebelliously and traiterously shaken off the kingly government, (under which the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland had by the blessing of God

<sup>23</sup> John Bramhall was nominated archbishop of Armagh on 1 Aug. 1660, and James Margetson was nominated archbishop of Dublin on 3 Aug. 1660: hence their status as 'Elect.' on 2 Jan. 1661 (*NHI*, ix, 394, 424).

flourished for many ages,) trampled under foot not only Gods true religion, (the foundation of all righteous government) but also the fundamental laws of the land, by which laws all mens rights, properties, freedoms and liberties were preserved, and instead thereof, introduced disorder, confusion and misery in church and state, and in consequence the most horrid and unparalleled murder of his majesties royal father of blessed memory, and of many thousands of his majesties subjects; that for several years last past his majesties usual courts for administration of his justice to his people have been shut up, and no sherifs or justices of peace legally settled in the several counties throughout this kingdome, for the better execution of justice, and preservation of the peace and tranquility of the kingdom; from which general dissolution of the whole frame of government of this kingdome, that further mischiefs have not flowed; his majesty ascribes first to the restraining hand of Almighty God, and next to the loyal and peaceable disposition of his good subjects in this kingdome.

But now his majesty having (by the blessing of God upon his council and endeavours) overcome these difficulties which did hitherto retard the resettlement of this his kingdom, hath given it expressly in charge to us, that above all things else, we endeavour to settle such good orders in the church, that Almighty God may be better served in the true established religion in this kingdom than of late, and the people by that means reduced from their errors; that his courts of justice be set open with all convenient speed, that every man may gather the comfortable fruits of his justice; and to that end, he hath appointed judges for those his several courts of justice; that having heard many complaints of violent extorsions and oppressions committed upon his subjects of this kingdom, especially upon the poorer sort, as well by souldiers as others, he hath given us speciall charge and command to do them justice in any their complaints, and to give them proof thereof by causing speedy and severe punishment to be inflicted upon such as shall hereafter commit any extorsions or oppressions upon any of his subjects, that by such administration of justice, others may be deterred from committing the like offences; and his subjects be enabled and encouraged to live and take pains in their several callings, when they shall find they are suffered quietly to enjoy that which they attain unto by their labours and industry, then which his majesty declares he desires nothing more; that upon the humble application of the agents sent into England by his majesties Protestant subjects of this kingdom, his majesty hath declared his gracious intention for a parliament to be held here; and to that end hath required us to dispatch and transmit speedily to his majesty and his Council in England, acts to be propounded in the next parliament, and particularly, that we should reduce the concessions made by his majesty to the commissioners from the late General Convention of Ireland into bills, and transmit them to his majesty and his Council in England in order to the passing of them in the parliament intended to be called in Ireland; that we should give all possible countenance and encouragement to all his subjects for increase of trade and commerce.

And as we doe hereby publish and declare to all his majesties subjects in this kingdom these several particulars given us in charge by his majesty for the comfort and benefit of his people, so we doe hereby also signify to them that we (agreeable to the duty due from us to his majesty,) are preparing to execute his said commands, not

only as to those transmissions to be made into England in order to the hastening of the parliament, but also in all things else given us in charge, and will be ready and willing upon all occasions to hear the complaints of his people, and to take order that all due redress be given them therein, according to the trust reposed in us by his majesty. And as his majesty is thus abundantly tender and carefull of the good of his people, so he expects from them such thankful, returns of obedience and acquiescence in his care of them, as may become the duty and loyalty of faithfull and loving subjects to so good and gracious a king.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the fifth day of January 1660[/1].

God save the King

Jo. Elect. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie; Ja. Donelan;  
Jo. Byse; Hen. Tichborn; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones

*Kingdoms Intelligencer*, no.4, 21–8 Jan. 1661, pp 50–52

**8. ANNOUNCING THE SUMMONING BY ROYAL LETTER OF THE GENERAL  
CONVENTION TO MEET ON 22 JANUARY 1661**

**7 JANUARY 1661**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Mountrath*

By royal letter of 18 December,<sup>24</sup> the General Convention is summoned to meet at the Four Courts, Dublin, on 22 January at 9 a.m. where they formerly assembled. Members are to be elected in place of those deceased. Protection for members and their servants granted.

Dublin, 7 January 1660[/1].

Jo. Elect. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson, Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie; Ja. Donelan;  
Jo. Byse; Hen. Tichborne; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones

Dublin: W. Bladen. 1660[/1].

Steele, ii, no. 623<sup>25</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Charles II to Lords Justices (draft), 18 Dec. 1660 (*CSPI, 1660–62*, p. 140). Charles authorized the recalling of the General Convention in order 'to provide for the army till the calling of the next parliament'.

<sup>25</sup> PROI (1922).

9. FOR HEARING GRIEVANCES ABOUT RESTITUTION OF LANDS, IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH THE KING'S INSTRUCTIONS OF 31 DECEMBER 1660 9 JANUARY 1661

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Mountrath*

Whereas his majesty by his letters of the 31 of December last,<sup>26</sup> hath signified to us the Lords Justices his gracious pleasure, the tenor of which letters follows in these words,

Right trusty, and right wel-beloved couzens and councillors, we greet you well; albeit we have lately directed severall letters to you in behalf of divers of our subjects of that our kingdome, for restoring them to their lands and possessions, upon certificates of such persons as were most proper to be intrusted by us in examining the petitions of those who desired the restitution of their lands; yet if it appear unto you that any particulars relating thereunto were not fully known to those whose reports we relyed on, whereby we may have granted any thing that may reflect on our own honour, that may prejudice the publique, or intrench on what justly belongs to any adventurer or souldier, or other person (unless they be content to take a compensation for the same elsewhere) we leave it wholly to your discretion to govern yourselves in complying with those our letters as you shall find expedient being on the place, holding still to those rules we have prescribed in our declaration for the settlement of the kingdome, you certifying to us from time to time the reasons for which you think not fit to cause grants to be made according to our said letters; and so we bid you heartily farewell: Given at our court at White-hall the 31. day of December, 1660. in the twelfth year of our reign.

Upon consideration of which letters, we observing his majesties abundant grace and goodness therein expressed towards his good subjects doe think fit hereby to publish the same for the contentment and satisfaction of all persons therein concerned; and we shall be ready upon application made to us by any person or persons concerned herein to hear them in their just pretences, and to give such order therein as we shall finde to be agreeable to honour and justice, and pursuant to his majesties intention in his said letters and his declaration therein mentioned.

And whereas we are informed that much wast and spoil is daily committed on lands and tenements possessed by adventurers and souldiers and by others who are possessed by virtue of pretended leases from the late usurpers, or by leases from the late commissioners appointed for setting of lands, &c, and much destruction made on the woods on the said lands; we therefore doe hereby strictly charge and command all persons so possessed of the said lands, not to commit or suffer to be committed any wast or spoil on any of the said lands, nor any timber to be cut or felled on any the said woods but for necessary boots<sup>27</sup> until further order from us; and we require the

<sup>26</sup> This letter is not calendared in *CSPI, 1660–62*.

<sup>27</sup> 'For necessary boots' was apparently a term of the law relating to forests; see William Nelson, *The laws of England concerning the game of hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling, &c. and of forests ...* (London, 1732), p. 300.



respective sherifs and justices of peace in all and every the several counties of this kingdome, to take care that these our commands be duly observed; and where any timber-trees are already cut down and remaining in any of the said woods, or ware made thereof remaining on any the said lands that they cause the same to be stayd in the same places where they remain until further direction from us, and to give us a speedy account of their proceedings herein.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin the ninth day of January 1660[/1].

Jo. Elect. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie; Ja. Donelan;  
Jo. Bysse; Hen. Tichborne; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones

God save the King

*Kingdomes Intelligencer*, no. 4, 21–8 Jan. 1661, pp 52–4

**10. ADJOURNING HILARY LAW TERM**

**15 JANUARY 1661**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Mau. Eustace, Canc.; Mountrath*

Hilary term adjourned from *Octabis Hilarii* to *Octabis Purificationis*. Revenue payments as usual.

Dublin, 15 January 1661[/1].

Jo. Elect. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson, Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie;  
Hen. Tichborne; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith

Dublin: W. Bladen. 1661[/1].

Steele, ii, no. 625<sup>28</sup>

**11. PARDONING NAMED TORIES OR WOODKERNS WHO RENDER THEMSELVES  
TO THE AUTHORITIES**

**19 JANUARY 1661**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Orrery; Mountrath*

Whereas divers persons in several parts of this kingdom, commonly called tories or woodkerne, have of late betaken themselves to lewd, wicked and unlawful courses, stealing and robbing and spoiling his majesties good and loyal subjects, and do stand upon their keeping, so as they are not ameanable to law: and whereas humble suit hath been made unto us by divers of those persons, namely John Costegin, Edward Cashen, James Shiren, and others of them, to be received into his majesties mercy, they pretending that they have not had their hands in bloud; and albeit we might justly proceed with severity against them, and so make them publique examples of his majesties justice, yet we observing his majesties abundant clemencie and indulgence to all his

<sup>28</sup> PROI (1922).

subjects, and that it is his desire that such of them as are misled may be reduced from their evil courses, rather than to perish therein. We therefore think fit, before we proceed against those offenders with that severity which their crimes deserve, first to offer that favour to them all in general (who have not had their hands in blood), which some of them in particular have now humbly besought, and are ready thankfully to receive; and therefore we do hereby in his majesties name strictly charge and command all and every the said persons at, by, or before the eighteenth day of February next, to render him and themselves quietly and peaceably with their arms and such ammunition as they have, into the hands of the high sheriff, or one of his majesties justices of peace of the county where such person or persons are or shall be, and to continue dutiful towards his majesty, and peaceable and inoffensive towards all his majesties subjects, and give good security by recognizance to be taken before one of his majesties justices of peace for their so doing.

And we do hereby give to them and every of them as aforesaid, the word and assurances of us the Lords Justices and Council, that all and every of them (not being guilty of murder) who shall so render themselves within the said time as aforesaid, and shall from thenceforth behave themselves dutifully towards his majesty, and peaceably and inoffensively towards all his majesties subjects in their persons, estates, goods and chattels, and shall give such security as aforesaid, shall have his majesties gracious pardon for their lives for all offences (excepting murder). And in case the said offenders or any of them shall lay hold on this his majesties gracious mercy now in compassion of them offered by us to be extended to them, and do render him or themselves to such sheriff or justice of the peace, and give such security as aforesaid, within the said time, every such sheriff and justice of the peace respectively, is then forthwith to certify unto us the names and surnames, and qualities of such persons, and the places of their respective abodes before they entered on the unlawful courses wherein now they are, and transmit unto us the recognizances, which shall be taken of them as aforesaid.

But in case any of the said offenders shall be so wretchedly insensible of this his majesties gracious mercy now by us tendered to them as not to lay hold thereon, and so not render themselves within the said time to such sheriff or justice of peace as aforesaid and not put in such security as aforesaid, then and in such case, we do hereby publish and declare that all and every the said offenders which shall not so render themselves and put in security as aforesaid, and all such as shall accompany or adhere to them after the said eighteenth day of February next, and every of them, are from and after the said eighteenth day of February next, to be called, reputed and taken for notorious rebels and traitours against his majesty and the laws of this kingdom, and accordingly to be prosecuted by all his majesties good and loving subjects in all hostile manner whatsoever. And we do hereby charge and command all manner of persons upon their duty of allegiance to his majesty, that they do not presume to comfort, relieve, or abett them or any of them, or hold intelligence or correspondence with them, or any of them that shall not so render themselves, or put in security as aforesaid, or any of their confederates or adherents, or give to them or any of them meat, drink, or lodging, as they desire to avoid the several punishments that by the laws of the land may be inflicted on them for such offences.

And in case any of his majesties justices of peace shall find due proof made before them that any person or persons shall presume to comfort, relieve or abett any of the said persons hereby declared to be taken for rebels and traitours as aforesaid, or any of their confederates or adherents, or hold intelligence or correspondence with them or any of them, or give to any of them meat, drink, or lodging contrary to this proclamation, such justice or justices of peace are to cause such persons so comforting, relieving or abetting the said persons as aforesaid, or holding intelligence or correspondence with them or any of them, or giving meat, drink, or lodging to them or any of them, to be apprehended and committed to prison, until they give good security for their appearances at the next assizes to be held for the county wherein such person or persons dwell or reside, to be there proceeded against according to law.

And we do hereby in like manner charge and command all his majesties good and loving subjects, to make diligent search and inquiry in what place any of the said persons hereby declared to be taken for rebels and traitours, or any of their confederates or adherents shall from time to time lurk or be received, and by all means possible to prosecute, apprehend and take the bodies of them, and to bring them, or cause them to be brought under safe custody unto the high sheriff, or one of his majesties justices of peace of the county where such person or persons shall be taken as aforesaid, for which such reward shall be given as shall be answerable to so good and acceptable a service. And towards the speedier effecting of this service, all commanders, officers and souldiers of his majesties army, and all other his majesties officers and loving subjects whom it may concern, are to be aiding and assisting as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their extreame perils.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the nineteenth day of January 1660[/1].

Jo. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson, Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie; Hen. Tichborne;  
Ja. Donelan; Jo. Bysse; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones

God save the King

Imprinted at Dublin by William Bladen, by special order. Anno Dom. 1660[/1].

TNA, SP 63/306, f. 31<sup>29</sup>

**12. FOR A DAY OF HUMILIATION ON 30 JANUARY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
EXECUTION OF CHARLES I**

**21 JANUARY 1661**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL, A PROCLAMATION

For a day of humiliation to be kept and observed on the thirtyeth day of  
January 1660, being the anniversary of the murder of King Charles the  
first of blessed memory

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Orrery, Mountrath*

We cannot doubt of the happy condition of our late dread sovereign of ever blessed memory Charles the first, being assured by the voice of truth itself that whosoever

<sup>29</sup> Calendared in *CSPI, 1660–62*, p. 187.

looseth his life for Christs sake shall find it; in which respect martyrdom (wherewith he was undoubtedly crowned) hath been justly stiled the baptism of blood, and the anniversary days of the death of the martyrs have been ever observed by the Church of God, as the birth days of their glory, so as it might seem half a crime to shed a tear for him whose soul the Lord hath delivered from death, his eyes from tears, and his feet from falling; whom his bloody enemies did advantage more by their malice and cruelty then they could have done by the pretension of allegiance and loyalty, snatching him from the sweet society of his dearest consort, and most hopeful royal issue,<sup>30</sup> and from the government of all his kingdoms and people to place him in the bosom of the blessed angels and saints triumphant.

Yet, when we consider our own loss to be deprived by a company of traiterous paracides of such a prince, of so eminent and exemplary virtue and piety, with whom our liberty, our laws, our religion had expired if God in his great mercy had not miraculously restored them by the happy restitution of his majesty; when we consider the manner of his death, to be murdered by his own subjects who had sworn allegiance to him, in his chief city, before the gates of his own pallace, in the face of the sun, in the sight of his good people, who durst not mutter whatsoever they thought, and that under a formality and fained pretence of justice, after all the indignities and affronts imaginable, had been put upon him; and especially considering the guilt of innocent blood, how it defileth the land and lyeth heavy upon a whole nation, being not to be washed away but by the blood of them who shed it, God in his national judgments oftentimes involving those who are innocent in the eyes of man with the nocent, which he may still justly do considering that our national sins deserved that he should permit that detestable paracide to be committed.

All these things being duly pondered, we the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit to set a part, and do hereby set a part, the thirtieth day of this present month of January for a day of solemn fasting and humiliation of our selves before the Lord, at which time all his majesties subjects of this kingdom of Ireland are required by us to meet and assemble themselves at their several parish churches, to joyn with their respective ministers in publick prayer that God will be graciously pleased to avert his judgments from this nation due unto so horrid and bloody a crime, and to discover more and more those who have been the principal contrivers and actors in that unparaleld murder, and to establish and radicate<sup>31</sup> his majesty in the just possession of his hereditary crowns and kingdoms. And lastly to forbear all bodily labour, and all trading, and to shut up their shops for that day. And we do further require all ministers and curates throughout this kingdom of Ireland, either dignitaries, or beneficiaries or stipendiaries, upon that day, at ten of the o'clock in the forenoon to assemble their parishioners, and to read this proclamation to them, to press unto them the detestableness of this barbarous murder, which was so much the more abominable by how much it was endeavoured to be covered under the cloak of religious piety and justice. And to exhort their several congregations to loyalty and obedience, and a perfect detestation of those seditious principles from which so much treason and

<sup>30</sup> Charles I married, by proxy, the Catholic princess Henrietta Maria (1609–69) on 11 May 1625; she became Queen Consort of England, Scotland and Ireland, and was the mother of Charles II and James II.

<sup>31</sup> This is a now rarely used word meaning 'to cause to take root', or 'to establish firmly' (*OED*).

rebellion hath flowed, and doth and will daily flow for the future, unless such dangerous tenets destructive not onely to piety but to all humane society be purged out of the minds of men. And we hope and do expect that all his majesties good subjects as they desire to appear innocent of the guilt of that bloud will seriously perform this our injunction.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 21 January 1660[/1].<sup>32</sup>

Jo. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson Elect. Dublin; Michael Boyle Elect. Cork, Cloyn, Ross;<sup>33</sup> Montgomerie; Hen. Tichborne; Rob. Forth; Ja. Ware; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones; Arthur Hill

God save the King

Imprinted in Dublin by William Bladen, by special order. Anno Dom. 1660[/1].

TNA SP 63/306, f. 35<sup>34</sup>

### 13. AGAINST ASSEMBLIES OF PAPISTS, PRESBYTERIANS, INDEPENDENTS, ETC.

22 JANUARY 1661

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Orrery, Mountrath*

Whereas we are given to understand by the informations of many persons well deserving credit, that of late times there have been sundry unlawful assemblies in many parts of this kingdom held by Papists, by Presbyterians, by Independents, by Anabaptists, by Quakers, and other fanatical persons meeting in great numbers, divers hundreds and sometimes thousands at an assembly convened and congregated, some by a forraign pretended jurisdiction, others by a pretended domestique authority from a presbytery, others under pretence of Congregational churches, and all of them contrary to and in contempt of his majesties royal authority, and the established laws of the land, and if not seasonably prevented threatening the disturbance of the good government, peace and tranquility of the kingdom; in which assemblies some have taken upon them on their own heads to appoint publique fasts, and days of humiliation or thanksgiving for his majesties subjects, and to give holy orders and induct into ecclesiastical benefices, and to deprive ministers (who have good titles by the laws of this realm) at their pleasures by their arbitrary orders, by the force of such of their parishioners as joyn with them and go along with them. At which meetings they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities, and to cast dirt in the face of the lawful magistrates, yea to usurp the essential rights of soveraignty it self, and to inveigh against the known laws of this realm:

We therefore, the Lords Justices and Council, considering and desiring timely to prevent the many sad inconveniences and mischiefs, which must of necessity flow from these tumultuous courses if not prevented, and what apparent dangers they threaten to

<sup>32</sup> A similar proclamation for England was issued on 25 Jan. 1661 (*CSPI*, 1660–62, p. 194).

<sup>33</sup> Michael Boyle was consecrated bishop of Cork, Cloyne and Ross on 27 Jan. 1661 (*NHI*, ix, 415).

<sup>34</sup> Calendared in *CSPI*, 1660–62, pp 190–91.

the kingdom in general, have thought fit to declare to all his majesties loving subjects that all such assemblies, whether it be of Papists, of Presbyterians, of Independents, of Anabaptists, of Quakers, or of any other fanatical persons, are in themselves altogether unlawful, and most dangerous to the common good of the kingdom; and therefore we do strictly inhibit and forbid all his majesties subjects either ecclesiastical or lay, to call or convocate any such assemblies under the name of days of humiliation, or days of thanksgiving or consistorial days, or under any other pretence whatsoever, or to be present at them, or to execute their sentences, or to be present or any way to assist at the execution of them, as they will answer the contrary at their perils.

And we do hereby further declare, that as we can readily pass by such disorderly and tumultuous meetings for the time past upon hope of amendment for the future, so if any person or persons whatsoever, shall for the future presume to convocate or appoint any such assemblies, or meet at them being convocated by any others, or shall disperse or spread abroad any of their orders, sentences, or acts, or execute or assist at the execution of any of their said orders or sentences, or acts, or any part of them hereafter, we shall call him to a strict account aswel for the time past as for the future.

And as we assure our selves that the most reverend arch-bishops, and the right reverend bishops, will use all due care and industry to gain such as have been seduced into those turbulent and seditious courses to obedience and conformity to the just laws of this realm, we do hereby require and charge them, and all governors, justices of peace, sherifs, and all other his majesties loving subjects and officers whatsoever, that they suffer not any such unlawful meetings under the pretence of religion to be held within their several provinces, diocesses, shires, or districts for the future, but seize upon all such persons so assembled, and bind them over with sufficient sureties to answer for such unlawful meetings, and all other abuses and disorders aforesaid, either before the judges of assize, or the justices of the peace at their sessions according to the quality or degree of their offences, there to be proceeded with according to law, as they tender his majesties service, and the prosperity and welfare of this kingdom.

And we require all commanders, officers, and souldiers of his majesties army, and all other his majesties subjects, as occasion may be offered, or their assistance required, to be ayding and assisting in the due execution of these our commands, whereof they may not fail. And we require all mayors, sherifs, and all other officers of cities, counties, and corporate towns to cause this proclamation to be forthwith published and proclaimed, and publicly fied up in all publique places within their respective limits.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, 22 day of January 1660[/1].

Jo. Armachanus; Ja. Margetson Elect. Dublin; Montgomerie; Michael Boyle, Elect. Cork, Cloyn, Ross; Hen. Tichborne; Rob. Forth; Rob. Meredith; Theo. Jones

God save the King

Imprinted at Dublin by William Bladen, by special order. Anno Dom. 1660.

TNA, SP 63/306, f. 37<sup>35</sup>

<sup>35</sup> Calendared in *CSPI, 1660–62*, p. 191.

14 DECLARING CERTAIN FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER COINS AS CURRENCY  
AND SETTING THEIR VALUE

29 JANUARY 1661

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Maurice Eustace, Canc.; Orrery, Mountrath*

Whereas the kings most excellent majestie by his letters of the thirtieth of November last hath signified to us, that he is informed that there is a great scarcitty of coin in this his kingdom, which must be the occasion of the decay of trade, and very great inconveniences which usually accompany the same; that it hath been offered to his majest as an expedient for the present to raise such outlandish coin as is now current here to a higher value, and to depress that part thereof which is of the baser sort to a less value; and his majesty (in his gracious care and tenderness of his good subjects in this kingdom) being desirous (as much as in him lies) to remedy such evils as are upon his people here, by his said letters authorizes us to take the premises into our serious consideration, and to do therein as we should find most expedient for the good of his people and his service; we therefore (in humble obedience to his majesties royall commands), having taken the same into our consideration at this board, do hereby publish and declare, that all and singular the several species, sorts, and kinds of coins following (viz):

The golden rider; the half golden rider; the Spanish and French quadruple pistols of gold; the double pistol, the single pistol, and half pistol, the double ducatt of gold, and single ducatt; the Spanish suffrain of gold, and Spanish half suffrain; the piece of eight of silver Mexico or civil, rix doller or cross doller; French Lewis and Old Peru, and their several halves, quarters and half quarters; the Portugal royal, and the half and quarters thereof; the ducatoon, the half ducatoon, and the quarter ducatoon, and the cardecue, that now are, or hereafter shall be brought into this kingdom, shall on and from the second day of February next be allowed and pass in all payments as well to and from his majesty as otherwise howsoever as currant money within this kingdom, as fully and freely as if the same were sterling money, and currant of and in England at the weights and rates following (viz):

Gold

The piece commonly called the golden rider, weighing six peny weight and twelve grains to pass at two and twenty shillings and six pence.

The piece commonly called the half golden rider, weighing three peny weight and six grains to pass at eleven shillings and three pence.

The piece commonly called the Spanish quadruple pistol of gold, or French quadruple pistol of gold, weighing seventeen peny weight and eight grains, to pass at three pounds four shillings.

The piece commonly called the Spanish double pistol, or French double pistol of gold, weighing eight peny weight and sixteen grains, to pass at two and thirty shillings.

The piece commonly called the Spanish single pistol, or French single pistol of gold weighing four pen weight and eight grains to pass at sixteen shillings.

The piece commonly called the Spanish half pistol, or French half pistol of gold weighing two penny weight and four grains to pass at eight shillings.

The piece commonly called the double ducCAT of gold weighing four penny weight and twelve grains to pass at eighteen shillings.

The piece commonly called the single ducCAT of gold weighing two penny weight and six grains to pass at nine shillings.

The piece commonly called the Spanish suffrain of gold weighing seven penny weight and two grains to pass at eight and twenty shillings and six pence.

The piece commonly called the Spanish half suffrain of gold weighing three penny weight and thirteen grains, to pass at fourteen shillings and three pence.

### Silver

The piece commonly called the piece of eight of Mexico or Civil, Rix dollar or cross dollar weighing seventeen penny weight to pass at four shillings and nine pence.

The piece commonly called the half piece of eight of Mexico or Civil, Rix dollar or cross dollar weighing eight penny weight and twelve grains, to pass at two shillings four pence half penny.

The piece commonly called the quarter piece of eight of Mexico or Civil, Rix dollar or cross dollar weighing four penny weight and six grains, to pass at one shilling two pence farthing.

The piece commonly called the half quarter piece of eight of Mexico or Civil, Rix dollar or cross dollar weighing two penny weight and three grains to pass at one shilling two pence farthing.

The piece commonly called the Portugal Royal weighing fourteen penny weight, to pass at three shillings eight pence.

The piece commonly called the half Portugal Royal weighing seven penny weight, to pass at one shilling and ten pence.

The piece commonly called the quarter Portugal Royal weighing three penny weight and twelve grains, to pass at eleven pence.

The piece commonly called the ducCAToon weighing one ounce and sixteen grains, to pass at five shillings and nine pence.

The piece commonly called the half ducCAToon weighing ten penny weight and eight grains, to pass at two shillings ten pence half penny.

The piece commonly called the quarter ducCAToon weighing five penny weight and four grains to pass at one shilling five pence farthing.

The piece of eight commonly called the French Lewis and the old Perue, and the half piece and the quarters and half quarters thereof to pass as they now do; (viz.), the whole piece at four shillings and six pence; the half piece at two shillings and three pence; the quarter at one shilling a penny half penny, and the half quarter at six pence three farthings.

The piece commonly called the cardecu to pass as it now doth.