

THE PROCLAMATIONS OF IRELAND 1660–1820

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Portraits of: (*top left*) James II (1633–1701), after he had fled England for France and before he set out for Ireland (engraving published by N. de L'Armessin, Paris, 1689, private collection); (*top right*) William III (1650–1702) (engraving by J. Houbraken from a painting by Godfrey Kneller, Amsterdam, 1744, private collection); (*bottom left*) Mary II (1662–94) (mezzotint by J. Smith after a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, London, c. 1690, private collection); (*bottom right*) Princess (later Queen) Anne (1665–1714) as a young woman, dressed in formal robes (mezzotint by John Smith after a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller, London, c. 1690, private collection).

THE PROCLAMATIONS
OF IRELAND
1660–1820

VOLUME 2

Proclamations issued during the reign of
James II, 1685–91

Proclamations issued during the reigns of William III,
1689–1702, and Mary II, 1689–94

Proclamations issued during the reign of
Anne, 1702–14

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 978-1-906865-19-1

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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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PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED DURING THE
REIGN OF JAMES II, 1685–91

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1685

1. PROCLAIMING JAMES II KING

11 FEBRUARY 1685

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Ormonde*¹

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord King Charles the Second of blessed memory,² by whose decease the imperial crowns of England, Scotland, France and Ireland are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince James Duke of York and Albany,³ his said late majesties only brother and heir. And whereas we the Lord Lieutenant General of this kingdom, and the lords spiritual and temporal of the realm, being assisted with those of his late majesties Privy Council and numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Dublin, have on the eleventh day of this instant February in the city of Dublin, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart published and proclaimed that the high and mighty prince JAMES the SECOND, is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful, lineal and rightful liege lord JAMES the SECOND, by the grace of God, 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 affection; beseeching God, by whom kings do reign, to bless the royal King James the Second with long and happy years to reign over us:

We the Lord Lieutenant and Council do by this our proclamation think fit to give publick notice hereof to all his majesties subjects; and do require all mayors, sheriffs, and other his majesties officers to cause the same to be proclaimed in all the cities and towns corporate in this kingdom, and all officers both civil and military, and other his majesties subjects are to be assisting in the performance thereof, with all due solemnity.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin this eleventh day of February 1684[/5].

God save the King

¹ James Butler (1610–88), 1st duke of Ormond, twice served as Lord Lieutenant under the Restoration monarchy: 1662–69 and 1677–85. He was embarked on his final weeks in office when this proclamation was issued: GEC; *HBC*; see *dramatis personae*.

² Charles II died on 6 Feb. 1685, age 54, from complications following an apoplectic fit (stroke).

³ James, duke of York (1633–1701), and duke of Albany (Scotland), was brother of Charles II. His right to succeed to the throne was strongly contested among Protestants in the late 1670s and early 1680s because of his Catholicism. However, James negotiated the ‘exclusion crisis’ and ascended the throne on 8 February 1685 following the death of Charles II: *DIB*; *ODNB*.

Mich. Armach C.; Franc. Dublin; Roscommon; Droghedah; Arran; Longford; Granard; Blesington; Mountjoy; Will. Kildare; H. Boyle; Rich. Coote; Char. Meredith; Will. Davys; John Keating; He. Hene; John Davys. Rich. Reynel; John Cole; Mau. Eustace; C. Wich; Tho. Newcomen; Adam Loftus

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty; and are to be sold by Andrew Crook in Skinner Row, and Samuel Helsham⁴ at the Colledg Arms in Castle Street. 1684[/5].

NLI, MS 1793/42;

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18);

BL, G. 6022[4]⁵

2. PROMULGATING THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION CONTINUING OFFICEHOLDERS IN POSITION

11 FEBRUARY 1685

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Ormonde

Whereas we the Lord Lieutenant and Council are required by letters from the lords of his majesties most honourable Privy Council in England, dated the sixth of February 1684, to publish in this kingdom a proclamation signed by his majesty, which followeth in these words:

A proclamation signifying his majesties pleasure, that all men being in office of government at the decease of the late king his majesties most dear and most entirely beloved brother, shall so continue until his majesties further directions

James R.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased almighty God lately to call unto his infinite mercy the most high and mighty prince, King Charles the Second, of most blessed memory, the King's most dear and most entirely beloved brother, by whose decease the authority and power of most part of the offices and places of jurisdiction, and government within this realm, and in the realm of Ireland did cease and fail, the sovereign person failing, from whom the same were derived; the King's most excellent majesty in his princely wisdom, and care of the state (reserving to his own judgment hereafter the reformation and redress of any abuses in his government, upon due knowledge and examination thereof) is pleased and hath so expressly signified. That all persons that at the time of the decease of the late king, his dearly beloved brother, were duely and lawfully possessed of, or invested in any office, or place of authority or government, either civil or military within this realm of England or in the realm of Ireland or in any other his majesty's dominions belonging thereunto; and namely, all presidents, lieutenants, vice-

⁴ The personal and business relationships of Benjamin Tooke, Andrew Crook and Samuel Helsham are briefly described in the annotation to volume 1: see Pollard, *Dictionary of the Dublin book trade*, pp 129, 281–2, 571.

⁵ This proclamation has two ESTC numbers (R225819 and R227878). It was previously published in HMC, *Ormonde*, ii, 361–2.

presidents, judges, justices, sheriffs, deputy-lieutenants, commissioners of musters, justices of peace, and all others in places of government, either meaner or superior, as aforesaid, and all other officers and ministers, whose interests and estates in their offices are determined, or ceased, by the means aforementioned shall be, and shall hold themselves continued in the said places, and offices, as formerly they held and enjoyed the same until his majesty's pleasure be further known.

And that in the mean while, for the preservation of the peace, and necessary proceedings in matters of justice, and for the safety and service of the state, all the said persons of whatsoever degree or condition may not fail every one severally according to his place, office or charge, to proceed in the performance and execution of all duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertained unto them, and every of them, while the late king's majesty was living.

And further, his majesty doth hereby will and command all and singular his highnes's subjects of what estate, dignity or degree they or any of them be, to be aiding, helping and assisting, and at the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of the said offices and places as they and every of them render his majesty's pleasure and will answer for the contrary at their utmost perils.

And further, his majesty's will and pleasure and express commandment is that all orders and directions made or given by the lords of the Privy Council of the late King in his life time shall be obeyed and performed by all and every person and persons, and all and every thing and things to be done thereupon shall proceed as fully and amply as the same should have been obeyed or done in the life of the said late King, his majesty's most dear and entirely beloved brother.

Given at the court at Whitehall, the sixth day of February, in the first year of his majesty's reign of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

God save the King

A true copy: John Nicolas⁶

We the Lord Lieutenant and Council in pursuance of the aforesaid letter do hereby publish the said proclamation: And do require all persons concerned to take notice of his majesty's pleasure thereby signified and to yield obedience thereunto.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, this eleventh day of February 1684[15].⁷

⁶ Sir John Nicholas was clerk of the English Privy Council from 1658 to 1699: see George F. Warner (ed.), *The Correspondence of Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state, and of his son Sir John Nicholas, clerk to the Privy Council, Camden, new (second) series*, 40 (1886), 50 (1892), 57 (1897), third series, 4 (1920).

⁷ In addition to the formal adoption of the English proclamation of 6 Feb., it is improbable that the publication by Benjamin Tooke of a Dublin edition of 'an account of what his majesty said at his first coming to [the English Privy] Council' (*Whereupon the Lords of the Council were humble suiters to his majesty, that these his gracious expressions might be made public, which his majesty did order accordingly* (NLI, MS 1793/42)), which the Council authorised should be 'made public', was not published at the behest of the Irish Privy Council. It ran as follows: 'My Lords, Before I enter upon any other business, I think fit to say something to you; since it hath pleased almighty God to place me in this station, and I am now to succeed so good and gracious king, as well as so very kind a brother; I think it fit to declare to you that I will endeavour to follow his example and most especially in that of his great clemency and tenderness to his people; I have been reported to be a man for arbitrary power but that is not the only

Mich. Armach. C.; Franc. Dublin; Roscommon; Droghedagh; Arran; Longford;
 Granard; Blesinton; Mountjoy; Will. Kildare; H. Boyle; Rich. Coote; Char.
 Meridith. Will. Davys; John Keating; He. Hene; John Davys; Rich. Reynell; John
 Cole; Mau. Eustace; C. Wich; Tho. Newcomen; Adam Loftus

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty;
 and are to be sold by Andrew Crook in Skinner Row, and Samuel Helsham at the
 Colledge Arms in Castle Street. 1684[/5].

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18);
 NLI, MS 1793/41 (imperfect)

3. ON THE PETITION OF MERCHANTS ABOUT FRAUDULENT PRACTICES IN THE
 BUTTER TRADE 12 JUNE 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

*Mich. Armach. C.; Granard*⁸

Whereas several of the most considerable merchants, residing in and about this city of
 Dublin, and other the cities, corporations and trading ports of this kingdom, have of
 late, in the behalf of themselves, and other the merchants thereof, preferred their
 humble petition to this board, thereby setting forth that butter being one of the
 principal commodities of the product of this kingdom and not only of an universal
 use, and expence at home, but being likewise transported in very great quantities to
 parts beyond the seas, from whence, of all others, it makes the greatest return in moneys
 to the manifest advancement of his majesties revenue and enriching of the subjects of
 this his kingdom, is nevertheless, by the fraudulent dealing, and practice, of several
 farmers, owners and packers of butter and by combination between them, and the
 coopers, and makers of casque, to the great wrong and abuse of his majesty, in
 victualling of his navy, of merchants in victualling of their ships, of all traders in the said
 commodity, of all householders who buy the same for their expence, and to the great
 dishonour of this nation, in parts beyond the seas, brought into great disrepute abroad,
 whereby it yields not that price, nor is vented there in such quantities as otherwise it
 would, by means whereof the petitioners are at great uncertainties as to the returns,
 and their agents and factors abroad oftentimes fined and imprisoned by the magistrates
 and governors in forreign parts, where the said butter is by them exposed to sale, as the

⁷ *contd.* story has been made of me: And I shall make it my endeavours to preserve this government both
 in church and state, as it is now by law established: I know the principles of the Church of England are
 for monarchy and the members of it have shewed themselves good and loyal subjects, there fore I shall
 always take care to defend and support it. I know too that the laws of England are sufficient to make
 the King as great a monarch as I can with; and as I shall never depart from the just rights and prerogative
 of the crown, so I shall never invade any man's property; I have often heretofore ventured my life in
 defence of this nation and I shall still go as far as any man in preventing it in all its just rights and
 liberties.'

⁸ Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, and Arthur, 1st earl of Granard were sworn Lords Justices on
 20 Mar. 1685: *NHI*; *HBC*.

petitioners have by divers letters from their correspondents, and proofs and testimonies, made appear unto us; the coopers and makers of casque oftentimes making their casque, wherein butter is to be packed, of green and unseasoned timber, and the staves, and bottoms of them so thick, that a firkin which ought not to weigh above ten pounds both commonly weigh, from sixteen to twenty pounds; and the half barrel which ought not in weight to exceed twenty pounds, both commonly weigh, from thirty to forty, so that the merchant is not only defrauded in the weight, but the butter becomes unfit for common use, and not merchantable, contracting both a bad taste and smell, from the sap which cometh from the green and unseasoned timber of the casque; so that the trade aforesaid was in all probability likely to be utterly lost, to the very great lessening of his majesties revenue, and the unsufferable prejudice of his subjects in this his kingdom, as aforesaid.

And whereas the said merchants did by their said petition for preventing the abuses aforesaid, and avoiding of the mischiefs that may ensue thereon, humbly propose the following expedients, viz.

1. That all butter casque be made stanch, and tight at both ends, neatly hooped, and of well seasoned timber, either of ash or oake, fit for that purpose.
2. That no butter casque be made to contain one hundred weight of butter, and no more, that shall with the heads and hoops thereof weigh more than twenty pound and so the weight to be proportionable of a greater or lesser casque.
3. That all butter casque be made by certain standards, and to contain as followeth: the barrel to contain two hundred and twenty four pound, and the kilderkin one hundred and twelve pound, and the ferkin to contain fifty six pounds of neat butter and no more, besides the casque.
4. That every cooper do brand in fair characters, on the head of all the butter casque which he shall make, or cause to be made (the said barrels being first seasoned in water) the first letters of his or their Christian name and his or their surname at length, with the name of the corporation, mannour, town or village where he dwells, before such casque be exposed to sale.
5. That all owners, makers, and packers of butter doe make and pack, or sell none but sound and merchantable butter, without mixing the same with immoderate quantities of salt.
6. That the first owner, maker, or packer of butter, doe brand in faire characters on the side of the casque, wherein he or they shall cause his or their butter to be packed, the first letter of his or their Christian name, with their surname and the name of the corporation, mannor, towne or village wherein he or they dwell, at the time of his or their making and packing the same.
7. That all magistrates of corporations, justices of the peace and seneschalls of mannors, be required to give charge at their general sessions, courts leet, and courts baron, unto their jurors to present all coopers, and all makers and packers of butter, that shall not conform unto the rules aforesaid.

Now we the Lords Justices and Council having taken the premisses into consideration, and well weighing the great hazard the said trade of butter is in, of being utterly lost, to the lessening of his majesties revenue, and detrement of his subjects in this his kingdom, in case the same be not speedily prevented. And having likewise taken into consideration, one act of parliament made and enacted at Westminster, in the 14th year of the reign of his late majesty King Charles the Second of blessed memory, intituled, abuses committed in the weight and false packing of butter reformed.⁹ And finding likewise the expedients and rules offered by the petitioners, for preventing and remedying the abuses aforesaid, to agree, and be conformable to the rules and expedients prescribed and enacted by the makers of the said act, in the body thereof, for the prevention of the abuses aforesaid, and which if duely observed, may tend much to the encrease of the trade and traffick of this realm, and the reputation of the butter of this kingdom that shall be transported to foreigne parts. Doe think fit hereby to approve of the said rules and expedients herein above mentioned and offered as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly charge and require that from and after the nine and twentieth day of September next the said rules and directions shall be duely observed and complied with, by all coopers, and others who shall hereafter make, or sell, any casque for butter, and also by all other persons who shall hereafter make up or pack any butter for sale, and also by all merchants who shall transport any butter into forreign parts, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their utmost perills.

And we do strictly charge and command all, and every the justices of the peace in and throughout the severall counties of this kingdom, as also all mayors, portrives, soveraignes, bayliffs, and other magistrates, and head officers of all cities, burroughs, and corporations, and all seneschalls of any manners to give the same in charge unto their jurors, at their general sessions and at their courts leet and courts barron, and to use their uttmmost diligence, to have such as shall transgress the said rules and directions, after the said nine and twentieth day of September next to be proceeded against as persons guilty of fraud and decept in their severall trades and mysteries, contemnners of his majesties authority and destroyers of the trade of this kingdom.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin this 12th day of June 1685.

Franc. Dublin; Longford; Cha. Feilding; Char. Meredith; John Keating; He. Hene;
Ric. Reynell; Tho. Newcomen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Took, printer to the king's most excellent majesty; and are to be sold by Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/44;
King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)¹⁰

⁹ 14 Charles 11, chap. 26 (Eng.).

¹⁰ This proclamation is calendared in HMC, *Ormonde MSS*, ii, 362–4.

4. SECURING THE ARMS PROVIDED THE MILITIA

20 JUNE 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas upon information that the arms given out of the stores to the militia of this kingdom, as well as those paid for by the several counties are not lodged in safe places in the said countries, as by the instructions annexed to the commissions of array¹¹ was directed, but are scattered in places where they are exposed to the attempts of robbers or other evil designing and disaffected persons, his majesty hath thought fit to command us to take effectual remedy for the same. We pursuant to his said directions do hereby strictly require and command every captain or in his absence any other officer in chief of the militia within this kingdom, as well of horse as foot, on or before the fourteenth day of July next to call for and gather together all of the fire-arms appertaining to his troop or company and to lodge the same in his own dwelling house or the next adjacent place where they may be secured from any evil designs whatsoever. And we do further require all such captains or other officers as aforesaid immediately upon receipt of the said arms to return an account to us the Lords Justices, or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being and Council or to the clerk of the Council, what number of arms are so delivered into their custody with the several kinds of them and the names of such persons as shall not give in their arms before the aforesaid fourteenth day of July next, as they are hereby commanded, giving withal an account whether the said arms were delivered out of the stores, bought by the county, given by the officer or paid for by the private men. And lastly, we require all such militia captains or other officers as aforesaid, to keep the arms when so lodged, clean and in good order that they may be fit for the militia upon days of exercise, or for such other uses as his majesty may have for them. All which they are required to perform in the time appointed, as they shall answer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 20th day of June 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Drogheda; Longford; Mountjoy; Char. Meredith; John Keating;

He. Hene; John Davys; Ric. Reynell; Tho. Newcomen

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty; and are to be sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/46;

King's Inns Library, S.B3 (28)

¹¹ See Neal Garnham, 'Defending the kingdom and preserving the constitution: Irish militia legislation, 1692–1793' 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), p. 108. The militia was part of a tradition of non-professional military, which was more visible in the eighteenth century: see D. W. Miller, 'A non-professional soldiery, c. 1600–1800' in T. Bartlett and K. Jeffery (eds), *A military history of Ireland* (Cambridge, 1996), pp 317–20 and passim.

5. PROMULGATING THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 13 JUNE DECLARING THE
DUKE OF MONMOUTH A TRAITOR 22 JUNE 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas we the Lords Justices have lately received a proclamation published by his majesty in England, dated the thirteenth day of June 1685, which followeth in these words:

James R.

Whereas we have received certain information that James, Duke of Monmouth,¹² Ford late Lord Gray¹³ outlawed for high treason, with divers other traytors and outlaws, are lately landed in an hostile manner at Lyme in our county of Dorset, and have possessed themselves of our said town of Lyme, and have sent and dispersed some of their trayterous [ac]complices into the neighbouring countrey to incite them to joyn in open rebellion against us:

We do hereby, with the advice of our Privy Council, declare and publish the said James Duke of Monmouth and all his [ac]complices, adherents, abettors and advisers, traytors and rebels; and do command and require all our lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, sheriffs, justices of the peace, mayors, bayliffs and all other our officers, civil and military to use their utmost endeavours to seize and apprehend the said James Duke of Monmouth, Ford, late Lord Gray, and all their confederates and adherents; and all and every other person and persons that shall be aiding or abetting the aforesaid traytors and rebels. And the said persons and every of them to secure, until our further pleasure be known as they will answerer the contrary at their utmost peril.

Given at our court at Whitehall this thirteenth day of June 1685 and in the first year of our reign.

Now we the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit to cause the said proclamation to be reprinted here, to the end all his majesties subjects of this kingdom may take notice hereof.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 22th day of June 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Droghedah; Longford; William Davys; William Davys;
Char. Meredith; John Keating; He. Hene; Ric. Reynell

¹² James Crofts, or James Fitzroy (1649–65), the eldest illegitimate son of Charles II and Lucy Walters, who was created duke of Monmouth in 1663, landed at Lyme Regis on 11 June 1685 in an attempt to depose James II, and to assume the throne. Proclaimed king at Taunton on 13 June, he was executed on 15 July following military defeat at Sedgemoor on 5 July: *ODNB*; *GEC*.

¹³ Ford Grey, Baron Grey of Warke (1655–1701) was an enthusiastic exclusionist who participated in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, but he was an ineffective military leader. He was taken prisoner, condemned for high treason and stripped of his title, but he saved his life and secured a pardon by giving evidence against his former associates, and was restored in June 1686. He was raised in the peerage as earl of Tankerville in 1695: *GEC*, vi, 169–70.

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, and are to be sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]¹⁴

King's Inns Library, S. K1 (18);
BL, C.21.f.12[9]

6. PROMULGATING THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 15 JUNE AGAINST THE
DUKE OF MONMOUTH'S DECLARATION 22 JUNE 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas we the Lords Justices have lately received a proclamation published by his majesty in England, dated the fifteenth day of June 1685, which followeth in these words.

James R.

Whereas James duke of Monmouth in order to excite and stir up our subjects to joyn with him in a rebellion against us, hath lately by his rebellious emissaries published and dispersed a most vile and traitorous paper against us and our government; entituled *The Declaration of James Duke of Monmouth, and the noblemen, gentlemen and others now in arms for defence and vindication of the Protestant religion, and of the laws, rights and privileges of England from the invasion made upon them and for delivering the kingdom from the usurpation and tyranny of us by the name of James Duke of York*,¹⁵ which paper our lords spiritual and temporal assembled in parliament have justly condemned to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman,¹⁶ as containing the highest of treasons, which the utmost malice of our most implacable enemies could falsely contrive against us. We, out of our princely grace and tenderness to our subjects, lest any of them, through ignorance of the danger they will inevitably incur thereby, may be misled to receive and entertain the said trayterous paper, or to publish the same to others their fellow subjects, have thought fit with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby to give notice thereof to all our loving subjects; and do hereby strictly charge and command all our lieutenants, deputy lieutenants, sheriffs, justices of the

¹⁴ In addition to its formal promulgation by the Irish Privy Council on 22 June, this English proclamation of 13 June was included with those of 15 and 16 June, and the English act of parliament pronouncing the duke of Monmouth guilty of treason (1 James II, chap. 2) in a four-page pamphlet, published in Dublin, which, like contemporary proclamations, was published by Benjamin Tooke, and sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham: *By the King: three proclamations: the one for the seizing of James Duke of Monmouth and his accomplices. The other for the suppressing of a traitorous declaration published by the said James Duke of Monmouth aforesaid; and the last for a reward of five thousand pounds for the taking and securing his body either dead or alive. Together with an act of parliament for the attainder of the said James Duke of Monmouth of high treason* (Dublin, 1685). There is a copy in NLI, MS 1793/45.

¹⁵ Monmouth's 'declaration' was published in London in 1685.

¹⁶ This condemnation was issued on 15 June: William Cobbett, *The parliamentary history of England, from the earliest period to 1803* (36 vols, London, 1806–20), iv, 1365.

peace, mayors, bayliffs, headboroughs, high constables, petty constables, and all other our officers military and civil, and all and every our loving subjects within this our realm of England, dominion of Wales and town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they apprehend and cause to be apprehended all and every person and persons who shall publish, disperse or entertain, without discovery thereof to the next justice of the peace, the said traitorous paper, to the end they may be proceeded against as traytors to us, our crown and dignity as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at our court at Whitehall this fifteenth day of June 1685 in the first year of our reign.

Now we the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit hereby to give notice of the said proclamation to all his majesties loving subjects in this kingdom, and do hereby strictly charge and command all mayors, sovereigns, bayliffs, portrieves, and all other magistrates and officers of the several and respective cities and towns corporate of this kingdom, and all and every the justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables and other his majesties officers as well civil and military, and other his majesties good and loyal subjects within this kingdom of Ireland, that they apprehend and cause to be apprehended all and every person and persons who shall publish, disperse or entertain (without discovery thereof to the next justice of the peace) the said traitorous paper, to the end they may be proceeded against as traytors to his majesty, his crown and dignity, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin the 22th day of June 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Droghedah; Longford; William Davys; Char. Meredith; John Davys; John Keating; He. Hene; Ric. Reynell

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty: and are to be sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]¹⁷

NLI, MS 1793/47;
King's Inns Library, S. K1 (18)

¹⁷ In addition to its formal promulgation by the Irish Privy Council on 22 June, this English proclamation of 15 June was included with those of 13 and 16 June, and the act of parliament pronouncing the duke of Monmouth guilty of treason in the pamphlet: *By the King: three proclamations: the one for the seizing of James duke of Monmouth and his accomplices; the other for the suppressing of a traitorous declaration published by the said James Duke of Monmouth aforesaid; and the last for a reward of five thousand pounds for the taking and securing his body either dead or alive, together with an act of parliament for the attainder of the said James duke of Monmouth of high treason* (Dublin, 1685). There is a copy in NLI, MS 1793/45.

7. PROMULGATING THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION OF 16 JUNE OFFERING A
REWARD OF £5000 FOR THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH DEAD OR ALIVE 22 JUNE 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas we the Lords Justices have lately received a proclamation published by his majesty in England, dated the thirteenth day of June 1685, which followeth in these words

James R.

Whereas an humble address hath been made unto us by our Commons assembled in parliament, that we by our proclamation would please to promise a reward of five thousand pounds to such person or persons who will bring in the person of James Duke of Monmouth alive or dead; and whereas the said James duke of Monmouth stands attained by high treason by act of parliament, we do hereby by the advice of our Privy Council, publish and declare our royal promise and our will and pleasure, that whoever shall bring in the body of the said James Duke of Monmouth, either dead or alive, shall receive and have the reward of five thousand pounds to be forthwith paid by our high treasurer of England for such his or their service.

Given at our court at Whitehall, the sixteenth day of June 1685 in the fifth year of our reign.

Now we the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit to cause the said proclamation to be reprinted her, to the end all his majesties subjects of this kingdom may take notice hereof.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 22nd day of June 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Droghedah; Longford; William Davys; Char. Meredith; John Davys;
John Keating; He. Hene; Ric. Reynell

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty:
and are to be sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in
Castle Street. [1685.]¹⁸

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18);

BL, G. 6022 (10)

8. PENALTIES FOR THE DISSEMINATING OF FALSE NEWS 10 JULY 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas by the ancient laws and statutes of this realm great and heavy penalties are inflicted upon all such as shall be found to be spreaders of false news, or promoters of

¹⁸ In addition to its formal promulgation by the Irish Privy Council on 22 June, this English proclamation of 16 June was included in the pamphlet: *By the King: three proclamations...* (see note 14).

any malicious slanders and calumnies in their ordinary and common discourses; and by the said laws it is provided that the tellers and publishers of false news and tales shall be taken and adjudged to be the first authors and contrivers of them, in case he or they shall not bring forth and produce the person from whom he or they first heard the said news or tales. And notwithstanding that the said penalties of the said laws and statutes have by a proclamation issued from this board, dated the 9th of July 1672,¹⁹ been published and made known, that so all persons might take notice of them and avoid the said penalties, yet there have been of late more bold and licentious discourses than formerly, and men have assumed to themselves a liberty not only in coffee houses but in other places and meetings both publick and private, to censure and defame the proceedings of state, by speaking evil of things they understand not, and endeavouring to create and nourish an universal jealousy and dissatisfaction in the minds of all his majesties good subjects; we therefore the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit, by this our proclamation, to forewarn and strictly command all his majesties subjects that they presume not henceforth, by writing or speaking, to utter or publish any false news or reports, or to intermeddle with the affairs of state or government, or with the persons of his majesties counsellors or ministers, in their common or ordinary discourses, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils. And because all bold and irreverent speeches touching matters of this high nature are punishable, not only in the speakers, but in the hearers also, unless they do speedily reveal the same unto some of his majesties Privy Council, or some other his majesties judges or justices of the peace; therefore, that all men may be left without excuse, who shall not hereafter contain themselves within that modest and dutiful regard which becomes them; we do further declare that we will proceed with all severity against all manner of persons, who shall use any bold or unlawful speeches of this nature or be present at any coffee house, or other publick or private meeting, where such speeches are used, without revealing the same in due time; we being resolved to suppress this unlawful and undutiful kind of discourse by a most strict and exemplary punishment of all such offenders as shall be hereafter discovered. And to that end we do hereby will and require all and every his majesties judges and justices of the peace, and all other his majesties magistrates and ministers in their several stations, that they take special care to have the said laws put in due execution against all such as have or shall hereafter offend in this kind.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the tenth day of July 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Longford; Blesinton; Char. Feilding; William Davys; John Keating;
He. Hene; John Davys

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty;
and are to be sold by Andrew Croke and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in
Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/48;
King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)

¹⁹ See vol. 1, no. 207.

9. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION, DEAD OR ALIVE, OF RICHARD POWER

17 JULY 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas Richard Power late of Ballintotty in the county of Tipperary yeoman,²⁰ was by proclamation issued from this board dated the 12th of October 1683,²¹ for the reasons therein expressed proclaimed rebel and traitor, and it was by the said proclamation declared that whosoever should bring unto any sheriff the body of the said Richard Power alive, or kill him, and bring in his head to the sheriff of the county where he should be killed, should have for his reward twenty pounds.

And whereas the said Richard Power and his complices have since the publishing the said proclamation committed many burglaries, robberies, and stealths, and divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his majesties loyal and good subjects and the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom. Now for the further encouragement of such person or persons as shall prosecute the said Richard Power, we do hereby declare, that whosoever shall bring unto any sheriff the body of the said Richard Power alive, or kill him and bring his head to the sheriff of the county where he shall be killed, to be by such sheriff set up on some publick place in that county, shall have for his reward the sum of one hundred pounds, including the twenty pounds reward as aforesaid; for payment whereof we will give warrant as occasion shall require. And if any of the complices of the said Richard Power shall bring in him the said Richard alive, or kill him, shall bring in his head as aforesaid, shall, together with the said reward, receive his pardon for all crimes, murder excepted, the said one hundred pounds, to be paid over and above such sums of money as in several counties of this kingdom, where the said robberies have been committed, have been or shall be collected in order to be given to such person or persons as shall bring in the said Richard Power alive or dead as aforesaid. And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot, and all other his majesties officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perils.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin the 17th day of July 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Blesinton; Char. Feilding; John Keating; He. Hene; John Davys;
Ric Reynell

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty:
and are to be sold by Andrew Crook at the Printinghouse on Ormonde Key and
Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/49;

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)²²

²⁰ Richard Power was one of the more notorious 'tories' active during the Restoration era; for an impressionistic, and romanticised, account see Stephen Dunford, *The Irish highwayman* (Dublin, 2000), pp 55–67.

²¹ See vol. 1, no. 302.

²² This proclamation has two *ESTC* numbers (R225838 and R227109).

10. PROSCRIBING NOCTURNAL MEETING AND ASSEMBLIES

24 JULY 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas we are informed that divers of his majesties subjects in several parts of this kingdom, being possessed with strange fears and groundless jealousies, have frequently of late deserted their own dwelling houses and have resorted either to castles or other places of strength, or into the fields or woods in the night-time, under colour of securing themselves from dangers, which (considering the quiet and peaceable condition this kingdom is in) there is no reason for them to apprehend; we think fit hereby to require and command all his majesties subjects in this kingdom, to forbear all unlawful meetings in the night-time, and other disorderly assembling of themselves together, and that they do quietly and peaceably demean themselves, following their several callings and employments, and not forsaking their own habitations, upon pretence of any such groundless fears or apprehensions, as they will answer the contrary at their perils; we being resolved, by his majesties authority wherewith we are intrusted, sufficiently to provide for the security and preservation of all his majesties subjects, both in their persons, estates and possessions, according to the laws of this realm, which we shall take care to see duely executed, for the safety and protection of all his majesties faithful and obedient subjects, and the terror and punishment of all disturbers of their peace and quiet.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, 24th day of July 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Roscommon; Longford; Blesinton; Char. Feilding; John Keating;
He. Hene; John Davys; Ric Reynell; Rob Hamilton

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty:
and are to be sold by Andrew Crook at the printing house on Ormonde Key and
Samuel Hensham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/50;

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)

11. PUBLIC THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCED FOR 23 AUGUST 1685

10 AUGUST 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL, A PROCLAMATION

For a solemn and publick thanksgiving throughout the kingdom for his majesties late victories over the rebels

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God in the beginning of his majesties reign to manifest his great goodness towards his majesty and his kingdom, in giving him so absolute and signal victories over the late rebels, who in contempt of the laws of God, and of these kingdoms, rose up against his majesty in open rebellion, threatning the

subversion of the peace and tranquillity of his kingdoms, whereby it hath pleased him in his infinite mercy not only to restore to his majesty and his kingdoms a perfect peace by an utter dissipation of all those rebels, but likewise to deliver into his hands the chief heads²³ of that horrid, traiterous conspiracy, in order to their condign punishment, that thereby nothing might remain to interrupt his majesties peaceable government for the future. Upon the due consideration whereof, we do with all humility admire and adore the late mercy and goodness of God in giving victory to his majesties arms, and delivering him and his kingdoms from the miseries and calamities that might and constantly do ensue an intestine and unnatural rebellion. And considering that such signal and publick mercies are invitations from heaven to us, and all his majesties subjects to render the most publick and cheerful expressions of thankfulness to the divine goodness; we are desirous that the just tribute of praise and thanksgiving to our great sovereign the king of heaven and earth be solemnly returned by us and all his majesties people for this his late mercy; and to the end some solemn time may be appointed for the publick performance of this duty, that all his majesties subjects in this kingdom, who equally share in the blessing and joys of this deliverance, may be united in the devotions which are offered for it:

We do hereby publish and declare, that Sunday the three and twentieth day of this instant August be observed as a day of publick thanksgiving to almighty God throughout this kingdom, for this his great mercy. And we do direct and appoint, that this our proclamation be publickly read in all churches and chappels on Sunday precedent thereto; to the end that notice be taken thereof, and due thanks and praise may upon the said 23d day of August be offered up unto almighty God by us, and all his majesties people with one heart; and that humble supplications be made before him for his continual assistance, and improvement of this, and all his mercies, to the honour of his great name, and the safety, peace and benefit of all his majesties kingdoms and dominions; We willing and strictly commanding all persons within this kingdom, with all sobriety, reverence and thankfulness to perform this duty on that day, and to observe the same, as becomes so solemn an occasion; and that the same forme of prayer with thanksgiving prepared in England, for that occasion (which we have ordered to be printed here²⁴) be also on the said three and twentieth day of August made use of in the publick service and worship of God.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin the tenth day of August 1685.

God save the King

Francis Dublin; Roscommon; Longford; Blesinton; Charles Fielding; John Davys;
Thomas Newcomen

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, and are to be sold by Andrew Crook at the printing house on Ormonde Key, and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. 1685.

NLI, MS 1793/51;

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)

²³ Following the defeat of his attempted coup at the battle of Sedgemoor on 5 July, the duke of Monmouth fled in disguise, but was apprehended on 8 July, conveyed to London and lodged in the Tower to await execution, having previously been attainted on 16 June. He was beheaded on 15 July: GEC; *ODNB*.

²⁴ The publication referred to was *A form of prayer and solemn thanksgiving* (Dublin, 1685): see Sweeney, no. 2443.

12. PREVENTING DUELS AND QUARRELS IN THE ARMY

11 AUGUST 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas his majesty being informed that frequent duels and quarrels do happen between the officers of his army in this kingdom, hath thought fit, in order to prevent the same for the future, to authorize and empower us to cashier from time to time all such officers as shall send, receive or deliver any challenge, or give any real affront to any other, the same being made to appear to us; and further, that such officer or officer so offending, after the publication of his majesties pleasure herein, shall be also declared incapable of any employment in his majesties service. We do in pursuance of his majesties commands hereby publish and make known the same, and strictly charge and command all officers to conform themselves to his majesties pleasure therein accordingly, as they will avoid cashiering, and being rendered incapable of any employment in his majesties service.

Given at his majesties Castle of Dublin the 11th day of August 1685. In the first year of his majesties reign.

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty: and are to be sold by Andrew Crook at the printing house on Ormonde Key and Samuel Helsham at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. 1685.

NLI, MS 1793/52;

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)

13. SECURING AND STORING ARMS PROVIDED TO THE MILITIA

16 OCTOBER 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas by proclamation dated the 20th of June 1685,²⁵ for the reasons therein expressed, we did strictly require and command every captain, or in his absence, any other officer in chief of the militia within this kingdom as well of horse as of foot, on or before the 14th day of July then next to call for and gather together all the fire-arms appertaining to his troop or company, and to lodge the same in his own dwelling-house, or the next adjacent place where they may be best secured from any evil designs whatsoever. And we did further require all such captains or other officers as aforesaid, immediately upon receipt of the said arms, to return an account to us the Lords Justices or other chief governor or governors of this kingdom for the time being, and Council, or to the clerke of the Council, what number of arms were so delivered into their custody, with the several kinds of them, and the names of such persons as shall not give in their arms before the aforesaid 14th day of July then next, and whether the said arms were delivered out of the stores, bought by the county, given by the officer, or

²⁵ Above, no. 4.

paid for by the private men. And the said militia captains or other officers as aforesaid, were by the said proclamation required to keep the arms when so lodged, clean, and in good order, that they may be fit for the militia upon days of exercise, or for such other uses as his majesty may have for them. In pursuance of which proclamation several returns have been made by the officers of the militia. Whereby it appears that many of the said arms did remain in the hands of particular persons, who in contempt of the commands of this board refused or delayed to return them to the said officers as they were required. Whereof we the Lords Justices have taken notice, did by our letters to the collonels, or other superior officers of the several regiments of horse and foot of his majesties army in this kingdome, desire and authorise them to inform themselves what returns the several militia officers of the several towns and counties within the province wherein their regiments were quartered have made of arms pursuant to the said proclamation; and where ill returns, or none at all have been made, they were to cause the captains or the officers commanding in chief, each militia troop and company that have been negligent therein, forthwith to bring in the arms of their troops or companies wherein the said officers of the regiments of the army were to take the advice and assistance of the sheriffs and justices of the peace in the said several counties; and in case any of them should further delay to give and account as by the said proclamation was directed, the said officers of the regiment were then to cause such arms to be collected according to the proclamation, and a perfect list made thereof, expressing the number and kinds, and the persons names to who they did belong and to send the same to us the Lords Justices.

And we being now informed that several of the said officers of the army have, in pursuance of the said letters, collected divers of the said militia arms, which as yet remain under their custody, or of other persons entrusted by them. We think fit hereby to require not only the said officers of the army, but also such particular persons as aforesaid, who detain any of the said militia arms, forthwith to deliver, or cause to be delivered, all of the said arms so collected by the said officers, or detained by the said particular persons, to the the [*sic*] respective captains, or other officers in chief of the said troops or companies of the militia, who by the said former proclamation were authorized to receive the same.

And for the better preservation of the said arms, and to the end to have them in a readiness to answer any occasion of his majesties service, we do hereby in his majesties name require the said captains, or other officers in chief of the said militia troops or companies, by or before the sixteenth day of November next to cause all the said arms so delivered to them as aforesaid, to be safely conveyed to one of his majesties stores of arms and munition in this kingdom, viz. for the province of Leinster to the stores at Dublin or Athloane, for the province of Munster to the stores of Corke, Kinsale, Lymerick, Waterford or Duncannon; for the province of Connaght to the stores of Gallway or Athloane; and for the province of Ulster to the store of Londonderry, Carigfergus or Charlemont; and there to deliver all the said arms which shall so come to their hands, together with a list containing the number and kinds of them and of the names of the particular persons of the militia, to whom they do respectively belong, unto the clerks of the said stores respectively, who are hereby required to receive them, and to give acknowledgements under their hands of the receipts of the said arms upon

a duplicate of the said list so to be received by them; and from time to time to give us an exact account of what arms they shall receive and from whom.

And we do hereby declare that the charge of conveying the said arms shall be paid by his majesty, and to that end the said captains and other officers of the militia, who are to deliver the said arms into the stores as aforesaid, are immediately after the delivery thereof to send the clerk of the Council a note of their reasonable charge in this matter, which we shall take care shall be paid unto them accordingly by his majesty.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 16th day of October 1685.

God save the King

Franc. Dublin; Longford; Blesinton; Mountjoy; Cha. Feilding; John Keating;
He. Hene; John Davies; Ric. Reynell; Tho. Newcomen

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty; and are to be sold by Andrew Crook at his majesties printing house on Ormonde Key, and Samuel Helsham, at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. [1685.]

NLI, MS 1793/53;

BL, C.21.f 12[17];

King's Inns Library, S.K1 (18)²⁶

14. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF BURGLARS, ROBBERS AND OTHERS

23 DECEMBER 1685

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]²⁷

Mich. Armach. C.; Granard

Whereas it appears by examinations read at this board, that John mac William Fitz Gerald, John Carroll, Dominick Warham, Dermott Grady, John Fowlon, Daniel Bryon, John mac Morice Aheren, Connor Enraghty, Dun mac David Hine and Roger Gayny, have of late committed several burglaries, robberies and stealths in several parts within this kingdom, besides divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his majesties loyal and good subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom; upon which misdemeanours and crimes, being pursued by some of his majesties good subjects, they the aforesaid persons are fled to the woods and mountains, where they stand upon their keeping, so as they are not answerable or ameanable to law but wilful contemnors of the same. And forasmuch as the actors of these disorders and offences cannot as yet be apprehended, whereby they may be punished by the ordinary course of law, whence we may justly be moved according to the former usage and custome in this kingdom in case of like nature, to cause them to be forthwith proclaimed rebels and traytors. Yet in mercy to them, we think fit hereby to charge and command them upon their duty and allegiance to his majesty that they and every of them, do before the six and twentieth day of January next, render their persons to any of his majesties justices of the peace, and submit themselves to his majesties justice to be tried for their offences according to the

²⁶ This proclamation has two *ESTC* numbers (R227104 and R225847). It is calendared in HMC, *Ormonde*, ii, 365–7.

²⁷ This proclamation is calendared in HMC, *Ormonde*, ii, 367–8.

laws of the land; wherein if they or any of them do fail, we do hereby publish and declare that he or they so failing, are from and immediately after the said six and twentieth day of January next to be called, reputed, and taken for notorious rebels and traitors against his majesty, and accordingly to be prosecuted by all his majesties loving and good subjects in all hostile manner. And we declare further that whatsoever person or persons shall comfort, relieve or abett them or any of them, they are and shall be reputed, deemed and adjudged traitors in like degree with the forenamed rebels and traitors themselves and to be proceeded against according to law.

And we do in his majesties name straightly charge and command all his majesties loyal subjects, upon their duty of allegiance to his majesty, not only to forbear to receive or relieve the persons aforesaid, or any of them; but also to make diligent search and enquiry in what place or places the said persons shall from time to time lurk or be relieved; and by all means possible to prosecute, apprehend, and take the bodies of them, and them to bring, or cause to be brought under safe custody unto the high sheriff of the respective counties where any of them shall be apprehended, to be by such sheriffs kept in strict and safe custody, till we, upon notice thereof, shall give further direction concerning them; or resisting or refusing to be taken, to kill them or any of them.

And we do hereby declare, that whosoever shall, after the said six and twentieth day of January next, bring unto any sheriff the body of the said John Mac William Fitz Gerald, John Carroll, Dominick Warham, Dermott Grady, John Fowlon, Daniel Bryen, John Mac Morrice Aheren, Connor Entaghty, Dun Mac David Hine and Roger Gayny or any of them alive, or kill any of them, and bring his head to the sheriff of the county where he shall be killed, to be by such sheriff set up in some publick place in that county, shall have for his reward, for each person so brought in, or his head, ten pounds; for payment whereof we will give warrant, as occasion shall require.

And whosoever of the said proclaimed persons, or any other shall after the said six and twentieth day of January next, apprehend and bring unto the high sheriff of the county where such person shall be apprehended, or resisting, shall kill any of the said rebels and traitors particularly named as aforesaid, he shall, together with his said reward receive his pardon for that fact, or any other (murder only excepted).

And towards the speedy effecting of this service, all commanders of horse and foot, and all other his majesties officers and loving subjects are to be aiding and assisting, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the three and twentieth day of
December 1685.

God save the King

Roscommon; Drogheda; Blesinton; Mountjoy; Cha. Feilding; Char. Merideth; John
Davies; Richard Reynell; Tho. Newcomen; Adam Loftus

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
and are to be sold by Andrew Crook, at his majesties printing house on Ormonde
Key, and Samuel Helsham, at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. 1685.

NLI, MS 1793/54;

King's Inns Library, S. K1 (18)²⁸

²⁸ This proclamation has two *ESTC* numbers (R227108 and R225848).

1686

15. FORM OF PRAYER FOR USE ANNUALLY ON 6 FEBRUARY TO COMMEMORATE

THE ACCESSION OF JAMES II

27 JANUARY 1686

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]²⁹*Clarendon*³⁰

Whereas not only the pious Christian emperors in ancient times but also of late his majesties own most religious predecessors, kings of this realm, did cause the days on which they began their several reigns to be publickly celebrated every year (so long as they reigned) by all their subjects, with solemn prayers and thanksgiving to almighty God. This pious custom received lately a long and doleful interruption upon occasion of the barbarous murder of his majesties most dear father of blessed memory, which changed the day on which his majesties most dear brother succeeded to the crown, into a day of sorrow and fasting. But his majesty having thought fit to revive the former laudable and religious practice, and having caused a form of prayer and thanksgiving to be composed by his bishops to that purpose, did on the 23d of December 1685 declare his will and pleasure that the said form of prayer should be forthwith printed and published, to be used yearly upon the sixth day of February (the day on which his majesty began to reign) in all churches and chappels within his kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed. And whereas by letters to us the Lord Lieutenant, his majesty hath signified that it is his pleasure that the said form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in this kingdom upon the day aforesaid; and that we should give such order therein as should be requisite and has been usual upon the like occasions:

We the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in obedience to his majesties said command, and that there may be an entire uniformity of both churches and kingdoms in their publick thanksgiving on the day aforesaid, do hereby publish and declare, and also strictly charge and command that the said sixth day of February yearly (during his majesties reign) be set apart and observed as a day of publick thanksgiving in and throughout this his majesties kingdom of Ireland; and that the same form of prayer and thanksgiving prepared in England for that occasion (which we have ordered to be printed here) be on the sixth day of February yearly used in all churches and chappels in this his majesties kingdom of Ireland: whereof all persons, whom it may concern are, to take notice.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the twenty-seventh day of January
1685[/6].

²⁹ This proclamation is calendared in HMC, *Ormonde*, ii, 368.

³⁰ Henry Hyde, 2nd earl of Clarendon (1638–79), who was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on 1 October 1685, took the oaths of office on 9 Jan. 1686: *DIB*; *HBC*.

God save the King

Mich. Armach; Franc. Dublin; Roscommon; Drogheda; Longford; Granard;
Blesinton; Mountjoy; Cha. Feilding; Char. Merideth; He. Hene; John Davies; Rich.
Reynell; Paul Rycaut

Dublin: Printed by Benjamin Tooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
and are to be sold by Andrew Crook, at his majesties printing house on Ormonde
Key, and Samuel Helsham, at the Colledge Arms in Castle Street. 1685.

NLI, MS 1793/55;
King's Inns Library, SK4 (18)

16. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF TORIES AND RAPPAREES 10 FEBRUARY 1686

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL [A PROCLAMATION]

Clarendon

Whereas it appears by examinations read at this board that Dennis Morisy alias Troy, Teige Leaghy, John Barry, Francis Power, John Scoley alias Fouloe, John Gerald, and John Scoley alias Bailiffe, have of late committed several burglaries, robberies and stealths in several parts within this kingdom, besides divers other outrages, to the terror and annoyance of his majesties loyal and good subjects, and to the disturbance of the peace of the kingdom; upon which misdemeanours and crimes, being pursued by some of his majesties good subjects, they the aforesaid persons are fled to the woods and mountains, where they stand upon their keeping, so as they are not answerable or ameanable to law but wilful contemners of the same. And for as much as the actors of these disorders and offences cannot as yet be apprehended, whereby they may be punished by the ordinary course of law, whence we may justly be moved according to the former usage and custom in this kingdom in cases of like nature, to cause them to be forthwith proclaimed rebels and traytors; yet in mercy to them, we think fit hereby to charge and command them upon their duty and allegiance to his majesty, that they and every of them do before the fifteenth day of March next render their persons to any of his majesties justices of the peace, and submit themselves to his majesties justice to be tried for their offences according to the laws of the land; wherein if they, or any of them do fail, we do hereby publish and declare that he or they so failing, are from and immediately after the said fifteenth day of March next, to be called, reputed, and taken for notorious rebels and traytors against his majesty, and accordingly to be prosecuted by all his majesties loving and good subjects in all hostile manner. And we declare further, that whatsoever person or persons shall comfort, relieve, or abett them, or any of them, they are and shall be reputed, deemed, and adjudged traytors in like degree with the forenamed rebels and traytors themselves, and to be proceeded against according to law. And we do in his majesties name straightly charge and command all his majesties loyal subjects, upon their duty of allegiance to his majesty, not only to forbear to receive or relieve the persons aforesaid, or any of them; but also to make