



THE PROCLAMATIONS OF IRELAND 1660–1820





Portraits of: (left) George I (1660–1727) (line engraving by J. Houbraken from a painting at Kensington Palace by Godfrey Kneller, Amsterdam, 1746, private collection); and (right) George II (1683–1760), head and shoulders portrait in oval frame, mounted on a plinth (mezzotint by Thomas Jefferys, London, c. 1735, private collection).



THE PROCLAMATIONS
OF IRELAND
1660–1820

VOLUME 3

Proclamations issued during the reign of
George I, 1714–27

Proclamations issued during the reign of
George II, 1727–60

Edited by

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with

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PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED DURING THE
REIGN OF GEORGE I, 1714–27





1714

1. PROCLAIMING KING GEORGE I

6 AUGUST 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Tho. Armagh,¹ Con. Phipps, Canc.²

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lady Queen Anne, of blessed memory,³ by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg:⁴

We the Lords Justices of this kingdom, and several of the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being assisted with those of her late majesties Privy Council, and numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of Dublin, do, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburg, is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, George, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, 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 and queens do reign, to bless the royal King George, with long and happy years to reign over us. And we 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, and market towns in this kingdom, and all officers both civil and military, and other his majesties subjects, are to be assisting in the performance hereof, with all due solemnity.

¹ Thomas Lindsay, archbishop of Armagh, served as a Lord Justice from 7 June to 21 September 1714 along with the lord chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps: see *dramatis personae*.

² Sir Constantine Phipps, lord chancellor: see *dramatis personae*.

³ Queen Anne died on 1 Aug. 1714 of suppressed gout, which developed into an inflammatory epidermal disease (erysipelas).

⁴ Prince George, elector of Hanover (1660–1727), was the eldest surviving child of Ernest Augustus, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, electress of Hanover, granddaughter of James I (James VI of Scotland) and daughter of Frederick V, elector palatine. Under the 1701 Act of Settlement (12 and 13 William III, chap. 2 (Eng.)), Sophia and her heirs were named as heirs to the throne in succession to William III or Anne. As Sophia died in May 1714, her eldest son succeeded as George I in August 1714 on Anne's death: *ODNB*; *HBC*, p. 42.



Given at the Council chamber in Dublin-Castle, the sixth day of August 1714.
 Will. Dublin; Kildare; Abercorn; W. Kildare; Shelburne; Cha. Feilding; P. Savage;
 Wm. Steuart; Tho. Keightly; Sam. Dopping

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
 in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.7;

Dublin Gazette, 10 Aug. 1714

2. ORDERING THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CATHOLIC POSSESSION 7 AUGUST 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Tho. Armagh; Con. Phipps, Canc.

Whereas by the decease of our late sovereign lady Queen Anne of blessed memory, the imperial crowns of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to our sovereign Lord George by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. For preventing dangers that may arise at this juncture from Papists or other persons disaffected to his majesties government, and for preserving the publick peace of this kingdom, we the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby strictly charge and require all Papists licensed to keep and wear arms, forthwith to deliver up their respective arms, and all ammunition in their possession, to the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate where such persons do reside, who are hereby required to give a receipt for the said arms and ammunition, and to keep the same till further order.

And we do hereby strictly command and require all justices of the peace, and other officers in this kingdom, within their several jurisdictions, to search for, take and seize all arms, armour and ammunition of what kind soever which shall be found in the possession of all papists not licensed, and all reputed Papists and other persons suspected to be disaffected to his majesties government, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for them or any or either of them, and to return a true and particular account thereof to the clerk of the Council, or his deputy, of such arms as they shall seize pursuant to this proclamation, with the names of the persons in whose custody or power they shall find such arms, armour and ammunition. And if any Papist or Papists, or other suspected person or persons, shall presume to carry or keep arms, armour or ammunition, contrary to the intent and meaning of this our proclamation, we do hereby will and require all justices of the peace and other magistrates, to proceed against all such offender and offenders, and to put the law in due and strict execution.

And we further charge, command and require all justices of the peace, and other chief officers and magistrates, within their several jurisdictions, to seize and take all serviceable horses, geldings and mares that shall be found in the possession of any

Papist, reputed Papist or suspected person, or in the possession of any other person or persons in trust for any Papist, reputed Papist or suspected person, and the same to keep according to law. And strictly to examine upon oath all and every person and persons whom they shall suspect to conceal any arms, armour or ammunition, horses, mares or geldings belonging to any Papist, reputed Papist or suspected person, and so all and every thing that is further required in and by the laws of this kingdom for the punishment of such who shall conceal the same.

Given at the Council chamber in his majesty's castle of Dublin, the seventh day of August 1714.

Will. Dublin; Kildare; Abercorn; W. Kildare; Shelburne; Cha. Feilding;
P. Savage; Wm. Steuart; Tho. Keightly; Sam. Dopping; C. Ó Neill

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, in Copper Alley. 1714.⁵

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.8;

Dublin Gazette, 10 Aug. 1714;

NLI, MS 1793/202;

NLI, LO folder 3/22⁶

3. REQUIRING OFFICEHOLDERS TO CONTINUE TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES

14 AUGUST 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Requiring all persons being in office of authority or government at the decease of the late Queen, to proceed in the execution of their respective offices.

Tho. Armagh; Con. Phipps, Canc.

Whereas by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of her late majesty Queen Anne, intituled, *An Act for the security of her majesty's person and government, and of the succession to the crown of Great Britain in the Protestant line*,⁷ it was enacted, that no office, place or employment, civil or military, within the kingdoms of Great-Britain or Ireland, dominion of Wales, town of Berwick upon Tweed, isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, or any of her majesty's plantations, should become void by reason of the demise of her said late majesty, her heirs or successors, kings or queens of this realm; but that every person and persons in any of the offices, places and employments aforesaid, should continue in their respective offices, places and employments, for the space of six months next after such death or demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next

⁵ This proclamation is twice recorded in *ESTC*; nos N69340 and T187282 refer to the same proclamation.

⁶ This proclamation is calendared in HMC, *Ormonde*, ii, 481–2.

⁷ 6 Anne, chap. 66 (British).



successor, to whom the imperial crown of Great-Britain was limited and appointed to go, remain and descend; and that all officers in any offices, places or employments, who should be by that act continued, should take the oaths therein mentioned and do all other acts requisite by the laws, and statutes of this realm, to qualifie themselves to be and continue in such their respective places, offices and employments within such time, and in such manner, and under such pains, penalties and disabilities, as they should or ought to do, had they been newly elected, appointed, constituted and put into such offices, places or employments, in the usual and ordinary way:

We therefore with the advice of his majesties most honourable Privy-Council, do hereby direct and command, that all persons who at the time of the decease of the said late Queen, were duly and lawfully possessed of, or invested in any office, place or employment, civil or military, within this kingdom, do with the first opportunity, take the respective oaths of office, and all other oaths as required by the said act, and in the mean time do not fail every one severally according to his place, office or charge, to proceed in the performance and execution of all duties belonging to their respective offices. And we do hereby require and command all his majesty's subjects, to be aiding, helping and assisting at the commandment of the said officers and ministers, in the performance and execution of their respective offices and places, as they and every of them tender his majesties utmost displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their perils.

Given at his majesties castle of Dublin, the fourteenth day of August 1714.

By their excellencies command,
J. Dawson⁸

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Croke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.9;
Dublin Gazette, 17 Aug. 1714

4. ORDER FOR SIX MONTHS MOURNING ON THE DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE

16 AUGUST 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS
OF IRELAND

Tho. Armagh; Con. Phipps, Canc.

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God to take to his mercy, our late sovereign lady Queen Anne, of blessed memory; for the solemnizing her decease, we expect that all the Lords and Privy Councillors, shall put themselves and their livery servants into the deepest mourning (black cloaks excepted) on Sunday next the 22d of this instant, and

⁸ Joshua Dawson was under secretary to the chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant between 1699 and his dismissal from the post on the succession of the Whigs following the accession of George: *HIP*.





their coaches and chairs on that day fortnight, on which no nails of bullion or gilt nails are to be seen; neither for the first six months are they to put on them any escutcheons of their arms, or crests. And we do also direct, that all other his majesty's subjects do put themselves into the deepest mourning (black cloaks excepted) on Sunday the 22d of this instant; and that the King at Arms do give publick notice hereof.

Given at his majesty's castle of Dublin, the sixteenth day of August 1714.⁹

By their excellencies command,
J. Dawson

God save the King

Dublin Gazette, 17 Aug. 1714

5. AUTHORISING ALTERATIONS TO THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

17 AUGUST 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND [A PROCLAMATION]

Tho. Armagh; Con. Phipps, Canc.

Whereas their excellencies the Lords Justices of Great-Britain, have thought fit to signifie their pleasure to us the Lords Justices, that the following alteration be made in the Common-Prayers for the King and royal family, on the death of her late most excellent majesty Queen Anne; and whereas by the late Act of Uniformity,¹⁰ which establishes the liturgy, and enacts, that no form or order of Common Prayers be openly used other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those prayers, litanies and collects which do any wise relate to the king, queen or royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occasions, according to direction of lawful authority; it is this day ordered by their excellencies the Lords Justices and Council, that the following alterations be made, viz:

In the morning service, immediately after the Creed and Lords prayer, instead of *Queen* read *King*.

⁹ This instruction was also promulgated at the direction of the Lords Justices by William Hawkins, Ulster King at Arms, on the same day: 'By command of their excellencies the Lords Justices, I do hereby give publick notice on the present occasion of the death of her late majesty Queen Anne, of blessed memory, that they expect, that all Lords and Privy Councillors, do put themselves and their livery servants into the deepest mourning (black cloaks excepted) on Sunday the twenty second of this instant, and their coaches and chairs on that day fortnight, on which no nails of bullion or gilt nails are to be seen, neither for the first six months that they put on them any escutcheons of their arms or crest; and further they direct, that all other his majesties subjects do put themselves into the deepest mourning (black cloaks excepted) on Sunday the twenty second of this instant.' There is a copy of this instruction in Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.10.

¹⁰ The Irish Act of Uniformity (17 and 18 Charles II, chap. 6) was modelled on the English Act of Uniformity (13 and 14 Charles II, chap. 4).





In the prayer for the queens majesty, instead of *Lady Queen Anne* read *Lord King George*.

In the prayer for the royal family, instead of *the Elector of Brunswick* read *His Royal Highness the Prince*.

In the evening service the like to be observed.

In the litany in the suffrages for the Queen, instead of *Anne* and *Queen* read *George* and *King*, for *her* read *him* and *his*, and for *she* read *he*.

In the suffrages for the royal family, instead of *the Elector of Brunswick* read *His Royal Highness the Prince*.

In the prayer for the parliament, instead of *Queen* read *King*, instead of *her* read *his*.

In the communion service in the first collect, instead of *Anne our Queen* read *George our King*, instead of *she* read *he*, and instead of *her* read *his* and *him*.

In the second collect, instead of *Anne* read *George*, instead of *Queen* read *King*, for *her* read *his*, and for *she* read *he*.

In the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, instead of *Anne our Queen* read *George our King*, instead of *her* read *his* and *him*.

In the forms of prayer to be used at sea, instead of *Lady Queen Anne* read *Lord King George*, and for *her* read *his*.

In the form of the fifth of November, in the suffrages after the creed, instead of *Queen* read *King*, instead of *her* read *him* and *his*.

In the prayer to be us'd instead of that in the time of war and tumults, instead of *Queen Anne* read *King George*, instead of *her* read *him* and *his*.

In the collect before the epistle and gospel, instead of *Queen* read *King*, instead of *her* read *him* and *his*.

In the last prayer, instead of *Lady Queen Anne* read *Lord King George*.

In the form for the thirtieth of January in the first collect after the prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church, instead of *Queen Anne* read *King George*.

In the form for the twenty ninth of *May*, in the suffrages next after the creed, instead of *Queen* read *King*, instead of *her* read *his* and *him*.

In the second collect after the suffrages, instead of *her heirs after her* read *his heirs after him*, and for *her* read *him*.

In the last collect, instead of *Queen Anne* read *King George*, for *her* read *his*, for *Lady the Queen* read *Lord the King*, instead of *her* read *him* and *his*, instead of *herself* read *himself*.

In the prayer for the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, instead of *our sovereign Lady the Queen* read *our sovereign Lord the King* and instead of *her* read *him* and *his*.

In the form for the twenty third of *October*, in the proper collect for that day, instead of *Queen* read *King*.

In the prayer for the second collect after the litany, instead of *Queen* read *King*.



In the fourth collect of the second service, after the collect for the King, instead of *Queen* read *King*, and instead of *her* read *him*.

And it is further ordered, that no edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforward printed but with these amendments, and that in the mean time, till copies of such edition may be had, all parsons, vicars and curates within this realm do, for preventing of mistakes, with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in the church-books, according to the foregoing direction, and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes, and that the most reverend the archbishops and the right reverend the bishops take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin Castle, the seventeenth day of
August 1714.

Will. Dublin; Kildare; W. Kildare; Cha. Feilding; P. Savage; Rich. Cox;
Robt. Doyne; Rob. Rochfort; Wm. Steuart; Tho. Keightley; Theoph. Butler;
Gus. Hamilton; Sam. Dopping

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.11

**6. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGING KING
WILLIAM'S STATUE** **22 OCTOBER 1714**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

*Will. Dublin; Kildare*¹¹

Whereas some profligate persons disaffected to his majesties government and to the late happy revolution, did on Monday the eleventh of this instant October in the night-time offer great indignities to the memory of his late majesty King William, by taking out and breaking the truncheon in his statue erected on College Green, at the expence of the city of Dublin:¹² we having a grateful sense of the many blessings accomplished for these kingdoms by that glorious prince, do hereby declare, that all persons concerned in that barbarous fact, are guilty of the greatest insolence, baseness and ingratitude, and for discovering the author or authors of that villany, do hereby publish and declare, that we will give the necessary orders for the payment of one hundred pounds sterling, to such person as shall discover the persons concerned,

¹¹ William King, archbishop of Dublin, and Robert Fitzgerald, earl of Kildare, were sworn (with John Vesey, archbishop of Tuam) as Lords Justices on 21 Sept. 1714 (*NHI*, ix, 492): see *dramatis personae*.

¹² For a contextual account of this and other attacks on the statue of William of Orange, see James Kelly, "The Glorious and immortal memory", *RIA Proc.*, 94 C (1994), pp 25–52 (esp. pp 32–3).



and apprehend all or any of the persons guilty of the said offence; and in case any one of the persons concerned in the said act shall make a full discovery of his accomplices, so as one or more of them may be brought to condign punishment, such discoverer shall besides the said reward, have his majesties most gracious pardon for the same.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 22th day of October 1714.

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Mount-Alexander; Abercorn; John Dromore; Jos. Dean;
Wm. Conolly; Theoph. Butler; Oliver St. George; John Allen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Croke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.12;
Dublin Gazette, 26 October 1714

7. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF ROBBERS IN DUBLIN CITY

11 NOVEMBER 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Kildare

Whereas it appears to us, by the oath of Mr. Robert Porter of the city of Dublin, that his house in Smith-field in the said city, was on the twenty fifth of September last about two of the clock in the morning, broke open by certain robbers, and above two hundred pounds in gold and silver, with other things of considerable value, were thence stolen and carried away:

To the end that the said notorious malefactors may be brought to condign punishment, and his majesty's good subjects be protected from the like attempts for the future, we the Lords Justices and Council have thought fit by this our proclamation, to will and require the lord mayor of the city of Dublin, and all other mayors, sovereigns, justices of the peace, magistrates, and other his majesty's officers and ministers of justice, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions and powers, to use their endeavours to cause the said robbers to be apprehended and secured in order to their being brought to justice, and for the encouragement of all and every person and persons who shall discover and apprehend all or any of the said offenders, so as he or they be brought to justice, we do hereby declare, that such person shall as a reward for such service, receive out of his majesty's treasury, the sum of thirty pounds sterl[ing]. And if any of the persons who was active or assistant in the said robbery, shall discover and procure any one or more of his or her accomplices to be apprehended and secured, so as justice may be done on such accomplice or accomplices, such person for such his or her service, shall not only receive the above-mentioned reward, but shall also obtain and have his majesty's most gracious pardon.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of November 1714.





1714

11

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Mount-Alexander; Abercorn; John Dromore; Wm. Whitshed; Joh. Forster; Jos. Dean; Hen. Tichborne; Wm. Conolly; Theoph. Butler; Oliver St. George; John Allen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty, in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.13

8. AGAINST HOUGHERS OF CATTLE 30 NOVEMBER 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION
Against the houghers of cattle.

[Dublin,] 30 November 1714.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 3¹³

9. ENFORCING THE LAW AGAINST CATHOLICS AND NON-JURORS 6 DECEMBER 1714

[BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND,
A PROCLAMATION¹⁴]

For putting in execution the laws against Papists and non-jurors

[Dublin,] 6 December 1714.

Irish Ecclesiastical Record, 32 (1911), p. 381

**10. REWARD FOR THE DISCOVERY OF THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER OF
LIBELLOUS PRINT 6 DECEMBER 1714**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION¹⁵
For discovering the author and publisher of a libel entitled *Honest Resolves*.¹⁶

[Dublin,] 16 December 1714.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 3

¹³ PROI (1922).

¹⁴ This proclamation does not survive. It formerly existed in the Public Record Office of Ireland, and is referred to in 'Glimpses of the penal times', *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, 32 (1911), p. 381, where it is suggested that it was 'repeated' on 25 July 1715. Since there is no surviving proclamation of that date, but there is one of 29 July, which bears comparison, readers are referred to the proclamation of 29 July 1715 below for a likely guide to the content of this proclamation.

¹⁵ This proclamation has not been located, but it is in all likelihood a reiteration of that of 16 Dec. 1712, offering a reward of £500 for the apprehension of the author of this tract (above, vol. 2, no. 149 (Anne)). It is listed in *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii, 3, which records the copy in the Public Record Office of Ireland prior to 1922. The brief description provided here is from *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*.

¹⁶ No publication with this title has been located in *ESTC*.





11. REQUIRING TORIES, ROBBERS AND RAPPAREES PRESENTED BY THE GRAND JURIES
OF COUNTY TYRONE TO SURRENDER TO THE AUTHORITIES

20 DECEMBER 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

*Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare*¹⁷

Whereas in pursuance of an act of parliament lately passed in this kingdom, intituled, *An Act for the better suppressing tories, robbers and rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes*,¹⁸ the grand jury at a general quarter sessions of the peace held at *Omagh*, in and for the county of Tyrone, the sixth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, did present, that Bryan Bane Ó Neill of Killinan in the parish of Kildress and county of Tyrone aforesaid, Hugh Ó Neill, late of Altromag in the parish of Ternonmagork, son to Shane Boy ó Neill (deceased) and brother to Torlagh ó Neill now of Altromag aforesaid, and Arthor Mc. Donnell, son to James Mc Donnell of Murnall, in the parish of Kildress (all of the said county of Tyrone) are tories, robbers and rapparees, out in arms and on their keeping, and have committed several robberies in the said county on his majesty's subjects, which presentment is duly returned and now remains with the clerk of the Council in this kingdom according to the directions given by the said act:

We therefore the Lords Justices and Council, pursuant to the tenor of the said act, do by this our proclamation give notice, publish and declare, that the said persons in the said presentment named and presented, are presented as tories, robbers and rapparees, by the presentment aforesaid, and out on their keeping. And we do hereby command and require all the said persons so presented, and in this our proclamation named, and each and every of them respectively forthwith and at farthest on or before the first day of February, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, to render themselves respectively to some one or more justice or justices of the peace of the said county of Tyrone, wherein the said several persons stand presented as aforesaid, as prisoners, to answer all and every the matters and charges that shall be objected to him or them respectively, which said justice and justices of the peace are hereby required forthwith to send the said person or persons so rendring him or themselves by *mittimus* to the goal of the said county, in which *mittimus* shall be mentioned, that such prisoner or prisoners is or are of the number of the persons proclaimed, and shall be thereby committed with-out bail or mainprize, there to continue till the next general assize and general goal-delivery to be held for the said county, until he or they shall be thence discharged by due course of law. And in case the said several persons so presented and herein named as aforesaid, do not or shall not on or before the said first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, render him or themselves as aforesaid to some one or more justice or justices of the peace for the said county, that then the person or persons neglecting and not rendring him or themselves as aforesaid, shall from and after the said first day of February, one

¹⁷ See footnote 11 above.

¹⁸ 7 William III, chap. 21.



thousand seven hundred and fourteen, be according to the statute, convict of high treason, and suffer accordingly. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all his majesty's good and loyal subjects from henceforth not to harbour, entertain, abett, cherish or assist, the said persons so presented and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them; not to permit them or any of them, to come into or abide or lodge in their houses, nor to furnish them nor any of them with provisions, meat, drink or other necessaries or conveniencies whatsoever, under the pains and penalties by the said act, or any other laws or statutes in force in this kingdom. And we have further thought fit to declare, and do hereby publish, that if any person or persons whatsoever (after the time hereby perfixed for the said tories, robbers or rapparees out on their keeping, and hereby proclaimed, to surrender themselves as aforesaid) shall kill, apprehend or bring in the said tories, robbers or rapparees, or any of them, so as they or any of them shall and may be convicted, that every such person and persons so killing or bringing in all or any of the said robbers, tories or rapparees, so presented and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, shall receive from us, the sum of twenty pounds for each of the said robbers, tories or rapparees so killed or brought in, over and above the rewards to him or them payable by vertue of the act of parliament in that case made, to be paid by or levyed on the country for the same.

And we further publish and declare, that all and every person and persons that from and after the said first day of February, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, herein limited for the said several persons to render themselves as aforesaid, who shall knowingly conceal, aid, abett, or succour such person or persons so presented, proclaimed, and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them; the respective person or persons so concealing, abetting, aiding, or succouring such person or persons so presented and proclaimed, and every one of them is and are by the said act declared and enacted, to be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy, and suffer as felons convict of felony without benefit of clergy; and that we will have them prosecuted accordingly with the utmost rigour. And we think fit to notify, that by a clause in an act of parliament, intituled, *An Act to supply the defects, and for the better execution of an act passed in a session of parliament held in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, of glorious memory, intituled, an act for the better suppressing tories and rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes*,¹⁹ it is enacted and provided, that if any person or persons who already hath or hereafter shall commit any robbery or burglary, shall while he is at large, and before he shall be apprehended or in custody, make discovery of any two or more such robbers, tories or rapparees, indicted, proclaimed, or presented as aforesaid; being also at large and not in custody, so as any two or more of such tories, robbers and rapparees, shall be thereupon apprehended and convicted, or shall kill any two or more of the said tories or robbers proclaimed as aforesaid, and being out on their keeping at the time of such their being killed, the person or persons so making such discovery, or killing such robbers or tories as aforesaid, shall not be proceeded against for any robbery or burglary by him or them committed before the making such discovery, or such killing as aforesaid; but shall be intituled unto, and shall have and receive his majesty's gracious

¹⁹ 9 William III, chap. 9.



pardon for the same, which pardon shall in such case also be a good bar to any appeal to be brought for any robbery or burglary by him committed. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all judges of assize and general goal-delivery, and all and every other magistrates and officers in this kingdom whom it may concern, within their several jurisdictions, to put the said act in due execution. And we do hereby require all his majesty's good subjects, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the said act, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the twentieth day of December 1714.

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Mount-Alexander; Santry; Wm. Whitshed; Joh. Forster;
Jos. Dean; Edw. Crofton; Hen. Tichborne; Wm. Conolly; Theoph. Butler

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.14;

Dublin Gazette, 28 December 1714

12. AUTHORISING ALTERATIONS TO THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER

24 DECEMBER 1714

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND [A PROCLAMATION]

Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare

Whereas his most excellent majesty has thought fit to signify his royal pleasure to us the Lords Justices, that the following alterations be made in the Common Prayers for the royal family: and, whereas in the Act of Uniformity, which establishes the liturgy of the Church of Ireland, provision is made such alterations in the prayers for the royal family, as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority. It is this day ordered in Council, that, in the Order for Morning Prayer, in the prayer for the royal family, after the words, *his royal highness*, and before the words, and *all the royal family*, be added, *George Prince of Wales, the Princess, and their issue*.²⁰

In the Order for Evening Prayer, in the prayer for the royal family, after the words, *his royal highness*, and before the words, and *all the royal family*, be added, *George Prince of Wales, the Princess, and their issue*.

In the litany to be used after Morning Prayer, and repeated in the form and manner of making of deacons, in the suffrages for the royal family, after the words, *his royal highness*, and before the words, and *all the royal family*, be added, *George Prince of Wales, the Princess and their issue*.

²⁰ George (later George II) was created Prince of Wales on 27 Sept. 1714. He married Caroline of Brandenburg-Anspach in August 1705, and had issue: Frederick (1707–51); Anne (1709–59); Amelia (1711–86); Caroline Elizabeth (1713–57); George William (died 1717); William Augustus (1721–65); Mary (1723–72); and Louisa (1724–51): *HBC*, p. 42.



And it is further ordered, that no edition of the Book of Common Prayer be from henceforward printed, but with these amendments, and that in the mean time till copies of such editions may be had, all parsons, vicars and curates within this realm, (for preventing of mistakes) do with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in the church books according to the foregoing directions: and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes, and that the right reverend the bishops take care, that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the twenty fourth day of December 1714.

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Tyrawly; Wm. Whitshed; Joh. Forster; Jos. Dean;
Edw. Crofton; Hen. Tichborne; Wm. Conolly; Theoph. Butler; Jon. Allen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714.

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.15

1715

13. ORDERING A GENERAL THANKSGIVING ON 1 MARCH 1715

8 FEBRUARY 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare

Whereas it hath pleased almighty God in his great goodness to bring his most sacred majesty King George to the peaceable and quiet possession of the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and thereby to disappoint the designs of the Pretender, and the wicked contrivances of his adherents, to defeat his majesty of his undoubted right to the imperial crown of these realms, and to subvert the established constitution in church and state:

We the Lords Justices and Council, being deeply sensible of this signal providence of God, which calls for the most thankful and solemn acknowledgement from all his majesty's subjects, do issue this our proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, that a general thanksgiving to almighty God for these his mercies, be observed throughout this his majesty's kingdom of Ireland, on Tuesday the first day of March next ensuing.



And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to be the most reverend the arch-bishops, and the right reverend the bishops to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, so be used in all churches and chappels, and other places of publick worship, and to take care for the timely dispersing of the same throughout their several dioceses in this kingdom.

And we do strictly charge and command, that the said publick day of thanksgiving be religiously observed by all his majesty's loving subjects, as they tender the favour of almighty God, and upon pain of suffering such punishment as can be justly inflicted upon all such who shall contemn or neglect the same.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the eighth day of February 1714[/5].

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Mount-Alexander; Abercorn; Tyrawly; Wm. Whitshed;
Jo. Forster; Jos. Dean; Edw. Crofton; Hen. Tichborne; T. Southwell; Wm. Conolly;
Theoph. Butler

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714[/5].

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.18;
Dublin Gazette, 15 February 1715

**14. ORDERING TORIES, ROBBERS AND RAPPAREES IN QUEEN'S COUNTY AND
COUNTIES LOUTH, MONAGHAN, KILKENNY, FERMANAGH AND LONGFORD
TO SURRENDER 8 FEBRUARY 1715**

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare

Whereas in pursuance of an act of parliament lately passed in this kingdom, intituled, *An Act for the better suppressing tories, robbers and rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes.*²¹ The grand jury at a general quarter sessions of the peace, held in and for the county of Lowth, the eleventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, did present the following persons to be tories, robbers and rapparees, in arms upon their keeping.

Bryan Garatty^{*22} of *Blackwater-Town*, in the county of *Ardmagh*, and late of the county of *Lowth*.

*Bryan Kelly** of *Darcy*, in the county of *Ardmagh*, and late of the county of *Lowth*.

Edmond Mc. Cooy of *Lurgan Cullinbuoy* in the county of *Ardmagh*, and late of the county of *Lowth*.

*Thomas Jaffery**, late of *Lislea* in the county of *Ardmagh*, and formerly of the county of *Lowth*.

²¹ 7 William III, chap. 21.

²² In the surviving copy of this proclamation in the Bradshaw Collection, Cambridge University Library, the names indicated above with an asterisk are underlined and have the comment 'taken' in manuscript in the margin.



*Francis Grimes**, late of *Lelt* in the county of *Ardmagh*, and formerly of the county of *Lowth*.

Charles Mc. Karagher of *Darcy*;²³ *Art. Mc Cann* of *Tullyvullen*, both in the county of *Ardmagh* and late of the county of *Lowth*.

*Bryan Roe Mc. Mahon** of *Tateneskeagh*, in the county of *Lowth*.

*Patrick Moddie Ó Fairelly** of the county of *Ardmagh*, late of the county of *Lowth*.

James Roe Ó Callan, and *Bryan ne Galp Ó Callan*, both of the county of *Monaghan*, and late of the county of *Lowth*.

*Henry Roe Mc. Ardle** of *Muckne* in the county of *Monaghan*, and late of the county of *Lowth*.

*Art. Donoghy**, late of *Castlering* in the county of *Lowth*, now near *Ardmagh*.

*Bryan Crumney**, late of *Dundalk* in the county of *Lowth*.

Faneagh Roe Mc. Ardle, of *Muckna* in the county of *Monaghan*, late of the county of *Lowth*. And the grand jury at the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at *Maryborough* in and for the *Queens county*, the tenth day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, did present the following persons to be tories, robbers and rapparees, in arms out on their keeping, *viz.*

*Cornelius Lawler**, *Dennis Lawler** and *William Lawler**, sons of *John Lawler** of *Garrydenny*, *Patrick Lawler*, son to *Michael Lawler* of *Kill* in the county of *Kilkenny*. *Rabnet Purcil**, *John Begg Brenan**, *Edmond Beg-Comorford*, *Patrick Comorford** ubiq.²⁴; *John Mulcabill* of *Aghadrine* als. *Sramugh*, *William Purcill* and *Peirce Purcill*, both of *Damers-town* in the county of *Kilkenny*, *John Bane Brenan*, late of *Ferodogh* als. *Peny*. And the grand jury at a general quarter sessions of the Peace, held at *Iniskillin* for the county of *Fermanagh*, the twelfth day of *January*, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, did present *Owen Mc. Murphy**, son to *Shane Roe Mc. Murphy* late of *Ruskey* in the parish of *Dromully*, and county aforesaid. *Bryan Mc. Guire**, late of the *Anas* in the county of *Monaghan*, son to *Catherin Mc. Murphy* als *Mc Guire*, of *Corriskea* in the parish of *Goloone* in the said county of *Monaghan*, *Eneas* als. *Neese Mc. Cullin*, late of the *Anas* in the county of *Monaghan*, son to *Allistrin Mc. Cullin*, formerly of the said place in the said county. *Andrew Gregg*, butcher, late of *Newtown-butler* in the county of *Fermanagh*. *Patrick Moyle Ó Connolly**, late of the county of *Longford*, and lately broke out of *Cavan* goal, and son to *Edmund Ó Connelly*, of the said county of *Longford*. *Patrick Glass Ó Conelly*, late of *Corneglare* in the county of *Monaghan*, son to *Edmund Ó Connelly* of *Cabra* in the said county, and son-in-law to *Neile* Murphy of *Cormeine* in the aforesaid county.

*David Dunbarr**, late of *Lisnemalict* in the county of *Fermanagh*.

*Peter Donelly**, lately a soldier in *Sr. John Whitwong's* regiment,²⁵ and brother to *Shane Barnagh Ó Donnelly*.

²³ Charles McKaragher/Caraher was not apprehended pursuant to this proclamation; he was subject to a further proclamation on 24 Dec. 1717; see below no. 56.

²⁴ 'Ubiq' is presumably an abbreviation for 'ubique', meaning everywhere or anywhere.

²⁵ Sir John Wittewronge, 3rd bart. (1673–1722), MP for Aylesbury, 1705–10, and Chipping Wycombe, 1713–22, long aspired to a regiment, which he finally received, courtesy of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the earl of Wharton, in 1709, whereafter he spent time in Ireland. The regiment was disbanded in 1712: *HoP*.



Connell Mc. Goran of Mockanagh, in the county of Fermanagh.

Owen Ó Mullagan, son to Shane Ó Mullagan, late of Cornegiltagh.

And *Hugh Mc Illroy of Sleavebagh, in the said county of Fermanagh*, to be tories, robbers and rapparees, out in arms and on their keeping. Which said several presentments are duly returned and now remain with the clerk of the Council in this kingdom, according to the directions given by the said act.

We therefore the Lords Justices and Council, pursuant to the tenor of the said act, do by this our proclamation, give notice, publish and declare, that the said persons in the said respective presentments named and presented, are presented as tories, robbers and rapparees, out on their keeping, by the respective presentments aforesaid. And we do hereby command and require all the said persons so presented and in this our proclamation named, and each and every of them respectively forthwith and at farthest on or before the twenty first day of March next ensuing, to render him or themselves respectively to some one or more justice and justices of the said respective counties, wherein the said several persons stand presented as aforesaid, as prisoners to answer all and every the matters and charges that shall be objected to him or them respectively, which said justice and justices of the peace, respectively are hereby required forthwith to send the said person or persons so rendering him or themselves by *mittimus* to the goal of the said county, in which *mittimus* shall be mentioned, that such prisoner or prisoners is or are of the number of the persons proclaimed, and shall be thereby committed without bail or mainprize, there to continue till the next general assize and general goal-delivery to be held for the said county, until he or they shall be thence discharged by due course of law. And in case the said several persons so presented and herein named as aforesaid, do not or shall not on or before the said twenty first day of March next ensuing, render him or themselves as aforesaid to some one or more justice or justices of the peace for the said respective counties named in this our proclamation, that then the person or persons neglecting and not rendering him or themselves as aforesaid, shall from and after the said twenty first day of March next ensuing, be according to the said statute, convict of high treason, and suffer accordingly. And we do hereby strictly and charge and command all his majesty's good and loyal subjects, from henceforth not to harbour, entertain, abett, cherish or assist, the said persons so presented and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them; not to permit them or any of them, to come into, or abide or lodge in their houses, nor to furnish them nor any of them with provisions, meat, drink, or other necessaries or conveniences whatsoever, under the pains and penalties by the said act, or any other laws or statutes in force in this kingdom. And we have further thought fit to declare, and do hereby publish, that if any person or persons whatsoever (after the time hereby prefixed for the said tories, robbers or rapparees, out on their keeping, and hereby proclaimed, to surrender themselves as aforesaid) shall kill, apprehend, or bring in the said tories, robbers or rapparees, or any of them, that every such person and persons so killing, or bringing in all or any of the said robbers, tories or rapparees, so presented and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, shall receive from us, the sum of twenty pounds



for each of the said robbers, tories or rapparees, so killed or brought in, over and above the rewards to him or them payable by vertue of the act of parliament in that case made.

And we further publish and declare, that all and every person and persons, that from and after the said twenty first day of March next ensuing, herein limited for the said several persons to render themselves as aforesaid, who shall knowingly conceal, aid, abett, or succour such person or persons so presented, proclaimed and named in this our proclamation as aforesaid, or any of them; the respective person or persons so concealing, abetting, aiding or succouring such person or persons so presented and proclaimed, and every one of them is and are by the said act declared and enacted, to be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy, and to suffer as felons convict of felony without clergy; and that we will have them prosecuted accordingly with the utmost rigour. And we think fit to notifie, that by a clause in an act of parliament pass'd in the ninth year of the reign of his late majesty King William the Third of glorious memory, intituled, *An Act to supply the defects, and for the better execution of an act passed in the same session of parliament, intituled, an act for the better suppressing tories and rapparees, and for preventing robberies, burglaries, and other heinous crimes,*²⁶ it is enacted and provided that if any person or persons who already hath or hereafter shall commit any robbery or burglary, shall while he is at large, and before he shall be apprehended or in custody for such offence, make discovery of any two or more such robbers, tories or rapparees, indicted, proclaimed or presented as aforesaid; being also at large and not in custody, so as any two or more such tories, robbers and rapparees, shall be thereupon apprehended and convicted for such offence, or shall kill any two or more of the said tories or robbers proclaimed as aforesaid, and being out on their keeping at the time of such their being killed, the person or persons so making such discovery, or killing such robbers and tories as aforesaid, shall not be proceeded against for any robbery or burglary by him or them committed before the making such discovery, or such killing as aforesaid, but shall be intituled unto and shall have and receive his majesty's gracious pardon for the same, which pardon shall in such case also be a good bar to any appeal to be brought for such robbery or burglary by him committed.

And whereas we have received information, that there are great numbers of other tories, robbers and rapparees, in arms and out on their keeping in several parts of this kingdom, who have committed many robberies, burglaries, and other notorious felonies and breaches of the peace. We having taken the same into our serious consideration, and intending to give all due encouragement for the speedy apprehending and convicting of all such offenders, do by this our proclamation publish and declare that if any person shall within six kalendar months from the date hereof take or apprehend any tory, robber or rapparee not herein named, out in arms and upon his or their keeping, so as such tory, robber or rapparee shall be convicted according to law, he or they shall have and receive from us the sum of twenty pounds sterling, for each robber, tory or rapparee so taken, apprehended and convicted as aforesaid. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all judges of assize and general

²⁶ 9 William III, chap. 9.



goal-delivery, and all and every other magistrates and officers in this kingdom whom it may concern, within their several jurisdictions to put the said act in due execution. And we do hereby require all his majesty's good subjects, with their utmost diligence to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the said act, and in taking and apprehending all such robbers, Tories and Rapparees, as shall be found in arms and out upon their keeping, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the eighth day of February 1714[15].

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Mount-Alexander; Abercorn; Tyrawly; Wm. Whitshed;
Joh. Forster; Jos. Dean; Edw. Crofton; T. Southwell; Hen. Tichborne;
Wm. Conolly; Theoph. Butler

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714[15].

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.17;

Dublin Gazette, 22 February 1715

15. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF TWO ESCAPED PRISONERS 7 MARCH 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare

Whereas Christopher Everard and Walter Eustace,²⁷ two prisoners lately in the goal of Kilmainham in the county of Dublin, and under sentence of death for high treason, did on or about the sixth day of February last past break his majesty's goal, and thereout made their escapes. We therefore the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby promise and declare, that if any person or persons shall discover, take and apprehend the said Christopher Everard and Walter Eustace, or either of them, he or they shall have and receive from us the sum of one hundred pounds sterling, for each of the said persons, and we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall knowingly conceal, aid, abett or succour the said Christopher Everard and Walter Eustace, or either of them, we will have them prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law: and we do hereby strictly charge and command all magistrates and officers, and all other his majesty's good subjects, to be aiding and assisting in the

²⁷ Christopher Everard was a Catholic landowner of Fethard, county Tipperary: R. A. H. J. Everard, 'The family of Everard', *Irish Genealogist*, 8, no. 2 (1991), p. 197. An English newspaper report (which mangles their names) indicates the nature of Everard's and Eustace's treason. 'Dublin, Feb. 8. Last Sunday night Charles [*sic*] Everard a lieutenant, and one Walter Young [*sic*], who ever since the late reign have been confined in Kilmainham Goal, for being inlisted in the service of the Pretender, had the good fortune to escape with their irons on thro' a window, where 2 centinels stood, for which neglect the sentinels were put into the said goal and double bolted, and we heard the government has order'd the rest of the Pretender's men in number 23, to be brought to the King's Bench to receive fresh sentence.' *Weekly Journal with Fresh Advices Foreign and Domestick*, 19 Feb. 1715.



taking and apprehending the said Christopher Everard and Walter Eustace, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the seventh day of March 1714[/15].

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Inchiquin; Mount-Alexander; Tyrawly; Wm. Whitshed;
Jo. Forster; Edw. Crofton; Hen. Tichborne; Tho. Keightley; Gus. Hamilton;
Theoph. Butler; John Allen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714[/15].

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.19;

Dublin Gazette, 12 March 1715

16. REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THOSE WHO DEFACED KING

WILLIAM'S STATUE

7 MARCH 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Jo. Tuam; Kildare

Whereas notwithstanding a former proclamation²⁸ issued promising a reward to such as should discover and apprehend the person or persons who had formerly defaced the statue erected at College Green, at the expence of the citizens of Dublin, in honour of his late majesty King William the Third of glorious memory, for the issuing of which the Commons of Ireland soon after in parliament assembled, made an humble address of thanks to the then Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom,²⁹ for his care and vigilance in issuing thereof; yet nevertheless the same base and villanous act hath been since practiced by some profligate and infamous persons disaffected to his majesty's government and happy establishment on the throne of these nations, and to the late happy revolution; who on the thirteenth day of February last, being the day of the late King William's and Queen Mary's accession to the throne, offered great indignities to the memory of his said late majesty, by taking the truncheon out of the hand of the said statue so erected in memory of that glorious prince, by whom under God this nation in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty and eight, was delivered from Popery and arbitrary power:

We the Lords Justices and Council, having a just abhorrance of all such disaffected and villanous practices, do hereby declare, that all persons concerned in that barbarous fact, are guilty of the greatest insolence, baseness and ingratitude, and for discovering the author or authors of that villany, we do hereby publish and declare, that we will give the necessary orders for the payment of two hundred pounds sterling, to such person or persons as shall discover, take and apprehend all or any of the persons guilty

²⁸ Above, no. 6.

²⁹ On 10 Aug. 1709, the House of Commons approved a strongly worded address of thanks to the earl of Wharton, the then Lord Lieutenant, calling on him to issue a proclamation to discover those responsible for 'defacing' the statue of William III during the parliamentary recess: *Commons Journal*, ii, 672, 673. The incident is briefly addressed in Kelly, "The glorious and immortal memory", p. 33.



of the said offence; and in case any one of the persons concerned therein shall make a full discovery of his accomplices, so as one or more of them may be brought to condign punishment, such discoverer besides the said reward, shall have his majesty's most gracious pardon for the same.

Given at the Council chamber in Dublin, the seventh day of March 1714[/5].

Alan Brodrick, Canc.; Inchiquin; Mount-Alexander; Tyrawly; Wm. Whitshed;
Joh. Forster; Edw. Crofton; Hen. Tichborne; Tho. Keightley; Gus. Hamilton;
Theoph. Butler; John Allen

God save the King

Dublin: Printed by Andrew Crooke, printer to the king's most excellent majesty,
in Copper Alley. 1714[/5].

Cambridge University Library, Hib.0.714.20;

Dublin Gazette, 12 March 1715

17. ORDERING THE DISARMING OF CATHOLICS

18 MARCH 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION³⁰

All Papists in Ireland to be disarmed.

[Dublin,] 18 March 1714/5.

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 5

18. AUTHORISING THOSE IN OFFICE TO REMAIN IN POSITION

18 MARCH 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION³¹

For all persons in offices or employments to continue in position until further order.

[Dublin,] 18 March 1714/[15].

Bibliotheca Lindesiana, viii, 5

19. FOR REGULATING THE MAKING AND USE OF BUTTER CASKS

21 MARCH 1715

BY THE LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION

Will. Dublin; Kildare

Whereas by act of parliament passed in this kingdom, in the tenth year of the reign of his late majesty King William the Third of glorious memory, intituled, *An Act for reforming abuses in making of butter-cask, and preventing of false packing of butter*,³² it is

³⁰ This proclamation has not been located. *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, viii, 5, records a copy in the British Library, but it has not been located and is not in the *ESTC*.

³¹ PROI (1922).

³² 10 William III, chap. 2.



amongst other things enacted in these words, viz.: that from and after the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand six hundred ninety eight, no cooper nor other person whatsoever in this kingdom of Ireland, shall at any time presume to make or cause to be made any butter-cask whatsoever for sale, but such only as shall be made of sound, dry and well seasoned timber, according to the several gages and weights herein-after mentioned, and known by the several names following (that is to say) the firkin, half barrel, three quarter barrels and barrel; and that every firkin do and shall contain two quarters of an hundred, at five score and twelve pounds to the hundred, neet,³³ besides the tare of the cask, and not less, of good and merchantable butter, and that cask not to weigh above ten pounds, and to contain and hold seven gallons. And every half barrel do and shall contain one hundred weight, neet, at five score and twelve pounds to the hundred, and not less, of good and merchantable butter, besides the weight of the cask, and the cask not to weigh above twenty pounds and to measure fourteen gallons, every three quarter barrel do and shall contain one hundred and two quarters neet, at five score and twelve pounds to the hundred, besides the weight of the cask, and not less, of good and merchantable butter, and the cask not to weigh above thirty pounds, and to measure twenty one gallons. And every barrel do and shall contain two hundred weight, neet, at five score and twelve pounds to the hundred, besides the weight of the cask, and not less, of good and merchantable butter, and the cask not to weigh above forty pounds, and to measure twenty eight gallons. And that every such cask hereafter to be made, shall be made with three hoops on each quarter, to be set on with twiggs or sufficiently notched, and have two heads to be put into riggles and made tight, so as to hold pickle, and that no cap-heads be hereafter made for any such cask to be exposed to sale as aforesaid. And for the better discovery of all frauds or abuses which shall be committed against the said act, it is thereby further enacted, that every cooper or other person making cask for putting butter in, as aforesaid, shall set upon every firkin, half barrel, three quarter barrel and barrel, so made of seasoned timber as aforesaid, a mark with the first letter of his and their Christian name, and his and their sir-name at length, with an iron brand, with a mark for the city, town, village or parish wherein he lives. And that every farmer and other person or persons hereafter at any time packing up butter, or exposing the same to sale, shall from and after the said twenty fifth day of March, one thousand six hundred ninety eight, pack up his butter in such sufficient cask made of sound, dry, and well seasoned timber, and marked as aforesaid, and in none other, and shall set upon every such firkin and cask, when the same is fully and thoroughly seasoned, by filling such cask with water, and not to be put standing in water; and when the same is filled with butter, the first letter of his or their Christian name, and his and their sir-name, at length with iron brand. And if the said cooper or farmer, or other person or persons whatsoever, making cask or packing up butter, or exporting the same to sale as aforesaid; shall at any time from and after the said twenty fifth day of March, one thousand six hundred ninety eight, offend by omitting to do what he or they are required by this act to do and perform; he or they so offending, and being convicted upon oath of the said offence, before one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace, or chief magistrate of any corporation, by one or more witness or witnesses; which oath the said justice or justices, or chief magistrate,

³³ *Lege* net.