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They forget I am an Irishman. They were out to end British rule in the whole of Ireland. They had no popular mandate and were easily crushed by the British. Their leaders were executed, while the rank and file and suspected sympathisers were jailed without trial. Both then and since many socialists have indeed wondered why Connolly was there: Certainly at the time, many on the left both in Britain and internationally had difficulty cheer-leading the Rising. Moreover, while the Great War was not endorsed by all on the left most of those who did oppose it did so on pacifist grounds. Accordingly, they would hardly have been likely to offer solidarity to the Rising and its apparent militarism. And, by and large, they certainly did not: In concluding her article, she made clear her sympathies: This was through an eye-witness account by a comrade of Pankhurst, Patricia Lynch, a young Irishwoman then living in England. She wrote of their sympathy for the Rising, and placed that event firmly in its political and social context, which most on the British left ignored. Poets and dreamers do not make revolution. There must be popular unrest behind even the smallest revolt. In Dublin it is impossible for men and women of the working class to live like human beings. The conditions under which they live are more deadly than the trenches; out of every six children born, one dies. Can we wonder that high spirited men and women, seeing their wrongs so ignored, have allied their discontent to that of political reformers? Whoever calls such a rebellion a putsch is either a hardened reactionary or a doctrinaire, hopelessly incapable of envisaging a social revolution as a living phenomenon. To imagine that social revolution is conceivable without revolts by small nations in the coloniesâ€¦. For this it is first necessary to understand the international and local context. For hundreds of year the Irish had sought to break free of English political and economic domination of their country. For most of that time there were also opposing views in Ireland both on how that should be achieved and to the extent to which that domination should be ended. By , that had become only too apparent in Ireland. The Irish nationalist party under the leadership of John Redmond had signed up to support the British in the Great War and had urged Irish people to join the British Army. For Connolly especially it was also a war against the Great War. Indeed he explicitly stated, just before the Rising, that it was the circumstances of the war that necessitated an armed revolt. So instead it was up to the Irish: Catalonia and the right of Self-Determination - An interview with Inaki Irazabalbeitia There was another important context behind socialist participation in For Connolly especially this too was a disaster, for it meant the permanent division of the Irish working class. Which, in itself, is justification enough for trying to prevent it. In the five years which followed those in Ireland who sought to secure the Republic declared by the Rising participants asked more questions of the British left and trade union movement. As the post-war period was also one of the most militant in British working class history those questions had a particularly important relevance. Again, they were both universal and local. The Easter Rising was only the start, but the participation of Connolly and his socialist comrades in the Rising made that start possible.

Chapter 2 : Don Juan De Aquila Was Here | A great revolt broke out in Ulâ€¦ | Flickr

Eye-Witnesses to Ireland in Revolt, by James Hewitt, Cap. starting at \$ *Eye-Witnesses to Ireland in Revolt*, has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.

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The main cause for Parliament taking such a step was the effort begun by dispossessed Gaelic-Irish Lords in Ulster to recover those lands that had been confiscated from them in past years. As a people they were determined that their religion should be preserved, and, at the same time, they would defend their rights and property under the monarchy and within the constitution. Even now, in the twenty-first century there are certain groups who continue with these contentious charges to maintain division and animosity among the people for their own political sectarian motives. Without doubt, there were many crimes committed during this insurrection, which must be deplored and condemned by everyone. In the years since the insurrection these so-called historians have concealed what is the true story of the struggle. Many of the alleged massacres appear to be nothing more than made-up stories without any basis in truth. For the most part these reporters relied upon the depositions taken from alleged eyewitnesses to the events, which were preserved for future generations and are visible on-line at present. Since the beginning of the twentieth century modern investigative historians have studied these depositions in depth and have recognised many of them for what they were meant to be i. An attempt by the English authorities of the day to blacken the name and reputation of those Irish Catholics for all time. Instead of furnishing proof of bloody massacres and atrocities the depositions highlight the fact that many of the charges are both baseless and malignant. But, for the moment let us look at how the fuse was finally lit. For over a decade, he played a leading political and social role in the local Ulster community and, outwardly at least, he appeared to have assimilated well into colonial society, and was knighted in They had been impressed by the success of the Scottish Covenanters, they sought to gain control of the Kingdom and negotiate with the King from a position of strength. The Ulster Irish envisaged an assault on two fronts with Sir Phelim targeting Charlemont and other key points in southern Ulster as a means of preventing Protestant settlers in the north of the Province from linking up with forces that would undoubtedly be sent from Dublin. Successfully rallying thousands of followers to his banners, Sir Phelim executed his part of the plan to perfection. Acting quickly the authorities rounded up the conspirators, including Maguire, who was subsequently executed in London. Within a few days, however, the limited strike that had been envisaged by the leaders of the insurgency sparked widespread unrest in the land, with reports of attacks not only in Ulster, but in North Leinster as well. Disillusioned with the existing discriminatory political system they, nonetheless, professed their loyalty to the King, and claimed to have acted in self-defence against the unjust policies enforced by the colonial administration in Dublin. He was especially charged with the capture of Derry: Although they now identified the Ulster-Irish as the chief culprits in the uprising, their actions had done little to assuage the fears that these Catholic Lords held about the possible heavy-handed tactics that Dublin might just employ in their response to the insurrection. The subsequent refusal Lords Justices to provide these same Catholic Lords with sufficient arms to protect their estates from the Ulster insurgents merely reinforced the general sense of grievance that was felt by all those Catholics not yet involved in the uprising. The insurgents, however, restricted their actions in those first weeks to the theft and destruction of property from Protestant settlers. In early November, Sir Phelim published a proclamation that was allegedly issued by the King, Charles I, authorising Irish Catholics to take up arms on his behalf. To the ranks of the insurgent forces came small tenant farmers, landless labourers, and notorious outlaws among many others. The local Catholic landowners had become anxious in the wake of the uprising, fearing that there would be a complete breakdown of law and order, and they rapidly assumed command of the insurgents in their areas. But, despite their best efforts, the landowners began to find it increasingly difficult to maintain any control of the rank-and-file supporters. Most of these men had been embittered by long-standing grievances and more recent economic hardships which they blamed on the Protestant newcomers. After suffering several set-backs against government forces in various places, some of the insurgent groups began to adopt a more violent attitude towards their targets. Their initial efforts to drive a wedge between the Scots and English settlers, by limiting their attacks to the latter group, had proved to be unsuccessful and impossible to sustain as

the disorder spread throughout the Province. Terrified Protestant settlers felt themselves exposed and vulnerable to attack from their Catholic neighbours, and they fled their homes for the relative safety of the nearest garrisoned town. From there many of the refugees would continue south toward the capital, Dublin. The journey south, however, was filled with danger as the insurgents would frequently attack the defenceless convoys that moved slowly along the road. Men, women and children would be stripped of all their clothes and possessions. Exposed to the harsh winter weather without food, or shelter many of these civilian victims would die by the side of the road. Leger launched a widespread and bloody offensive across the southern part of the country. Indiscriminately executing large numbers of Catholics, including some of the landed gentry, whether or not they supported the uprising. Whatever the initial intention of the Dublin administration, Coote and St. Leger, the escalating conflict effectively gave them the ideal excuse to confiscate the most lucrative Catholic estates that still survived in Ireland. On the first day of the rising the insurgents successfully captured the town, port and castle of Newry by surprise, which meant that little blood had been shed by either side. Seaton Reid tells us that when the town of Newry was taken by surprise, by the rebels, fifteen of the local townspeople were hanged. Reid used the depositions of alleged eye-witnesses to make such claims, without recognising them to be little more than hearsay evidence. The Governor, Sir Arthur Tarringham, very narrowly escaped but the entire garrison were captured and disarmed, and fifteen of the townspeople hanged. As a matter of fact, Harris makes no mention of any executions around or within the town of Newry at this time. Yet another self-proclaimed historian of the period and Protestant Churchman, Dr. Knox, seems to mix up events in Newry with what was alleged to have happened in Armagh the following May. James Seaton Reid D.

Chapter 4 : NO WITNESSES by Marlowe Books, Book Price Comparison at bookstores

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From his mother, he inherited the Earldom of Carrick , and through his father a royal lineage that would give him a claim to the Scottish throne. He was probably brought up in a mixture of the Anglo-Norman culture of northern England and south-eastern Scotland, and the Gaelic culture of south-west Scotland and most of Scotland north of the River Forth. Annandale was thoroughly feudalized and the form of Northern Middle English which would later develop into the Scots language was spoken throughout the region. Carrick was historically an integral part of Galloway, and though the earls of Carrick had achieved some feudalization, the society of Carrick at the end of the thirteenth century remained emphatically Celtic and Gaelic speaking. He would also have spoken the early Scots language. His name appears in the company of the Bishop of Argyll , the vicar of Arran , a Kintyre clerk, his father and a host of Gaelic notaries from Carrick. It is also around this time that Robert would have been knighted, and he began to appear on the political stage in the Bruce dynastic interest. Days later that son, Robert de Brus, 6th Lord of Annandale , resigned the earldom of Carrick he had held in right of his late wife to their son, Robert, the future king. Robert the Bruce and his father both considered John a usurper. The Bruces and the earls of Angus and March refused and the Bruce family withdrew temporarily from Scotland, while the Comyns forfeited their estates in Annandale and Carrick, granting them to John Comyn, Earl of Buchan. On 26 March seven Scottish earls made a surprise attack on the walled city of Carlisle, which was not so much an attack against England as the Comyn Earl of Buchan and their faction attacking their Bruce enemies. The next time Carlisle was besieged, in , Robert the Bruce would be leading the attack. The campaign had been very successful, but the English triumph would only be temporary. I must join my own people and the nation in which I was born. That Bruce was in the forefront of fomenting rebellion is shown in a letter written to Edward by Hugh Cressingham on 23 July , which reports the opinion that "if you had the earl of Carrick, the Steward of Scotland and his brotherâ€you would think your business done". The Scottish lords were not to serve beyond the sea against their will, and were pardoned for their recent violence in return for swearing allegiance to King Edward. The Bishop of Glasgow, James the Steward, and Sir Alexander Lindsay became sureties for Bruce until he delivered his infant daughter Marjorie as a hostage which he never did, and he was soon actively fighting for the Scots again[citation needed]. Yet, when King Edward returned to England after his victory at the Battle of Falkirk , where Fordun records Robert fighting for Edward, under the command of Antony Bek , Bishop of Durham, Annandale and Carrick were excepted from the Lordships and lands which he assigned to his followers. He was succeeded by Robert Bruce and John Comyn as joint Guardians, but they could not see past their personal differences. In , William Lamberton , Bishop of St. Andrews , was appointed as a third, neutral Guardian to try to maintain order between Bruce and Comyn. Soules was appointed largely because he was part of neither the Bruce nor the Comyn camps and was a patriot. He was an active Guardian and made renewed efforts to have King John returned to the Scottish throne. It was around this time that Robert the Bruce submitted to Edward, along with other nobles, even though he had been on the side of the Scots until then. There were rumours that John Balliol would return as to regain the Scottish throne. Soules, who had probably been appointed by John, supported his return, as did most other nobles. But it was no more than a rumor and nothing came of it. However, though recently pledged to support King Edward, it is interesting to note that Robert the Bruce sent a letter to the monks at Melrose Abbey in March which effectively weakened his usefulness to the English king. Bruce also married his second wife that year, Elizabeth de Burgh , the daughter of Richard de Burgh, 2nd Earl of Ulster. By Elizabeth he had four children: In , Edward invaded again, reaching Edinburgh, before marching to Perth. From there, he marched through Moray to Badenoch , before re-tracing his path back south to Dunfermline. With the country now under submission, all the leading Scots, except for William Wallace , surrendered to Edward in February John Comyn, who was by now Guardian, submitted to Edward. The laws and liberties of Scotland were to be as they had been in the days of Alexander III , and any that needed

alteration would be with the assent of King Edward and the advice of the Scots nobles. The pact is often interpreted as a sign of their deep patriotism despite both having already surrendered to the English. With Scotland defenceless, Edward set about destroying her as a realm. Homage was again obtained under force from the nobles and the burghs, and a parliament was held to elect those who would meet later in the year with the English parliament to establish rules for the governance of Scotland. For all the apparent participation by Scots in the government, however, the English held the real power. While all this took place, William Wallace was finally captured near Glasgow and was hanged, drawn and quartered in London on 23 August. In September, Edward ordered Robert Bruce to put his castle at Kildrummy, "in the keeping of such a man as he himself will be willing to answer for," suggesting that King Edward suspected Robert was not entirely trustworthy and may have been plotting behind his back. However, an identical phrase appears in an agreement between Edward and his lieutenant and lifelong friend, Aymer de Valence. He also had a large family to protect. If he claimed the throne, he would throw the country into yet another series of wars, and if he failed, he would be sacrificing everyone and everything he knew. Bruce, like all his family, had a complete belief in his right to the throne. His ambition was further thwarted by John Comyn. Comyn had been much more resolute in his opposition to the English; he was the most powerful noble in Scotland and was related to many more powerful nobles both within Scotland and England including relatives that held the earldoms of Buchan, Mar, Ross, Fife, Angus, Dunbar and Strathearn. Comyn was the nephew of John Balliol. According to Barbour and Fordoun, in the late summer of 1305 in a secret agreement sworn, signed and sealed, John Comyn agreed to forfeit his claim to the Scottish throne in favour of Robert Bruce upon receipt of the Bruce lands in Scotland should an uprising occur led by Bruce. Bruce took the hint, [33] and he and a squire fled the English court during the night. They made their way quickly for Scotland and the fateful meeting with Comyn at Dumfries. According to Barbour, Comyn betrayed his agreement with Bruce to King Edward I, and when Bruce arranged a meeting for 10 February with Comyn in the Chapel of Greyfriars Monastery in Dumfries and accused him of treachery, they came to blows. Barbour however tells no such story. Swords were drawn by supporters of both sides, the burial ground of the Monastery becoming the battlefield. Bruce and his party then attacked Dumfries Castle. The English garrison surrendered and for the third time in the day Bruce and his supporters were victorious. Bruce hurried from Dumfries to Glasgow, where, kneeling before Bishop Robert Wishart he made confession of his violence and sacrilege and was granted absolution by the Bishop. The clergy throughout the land was adjured to rally to Bruce by Wishart. They state that the Comyn murder was planned in an attempt to gain the throne of Scotland. No records have ever been found in England stating that King Edward had any knowledge of treachery by Robert Bruce before his acts against Comyn. They state that King Edward did not hear of the murder of John Comyn until several days past his death. The royal robes and vestments which Robert Wishart had hidden from the English were brought out by the Bishop and set upon King Robert. The great banner of the kings of Scotland was planted behind his throne. In June, he was defeated at the Battle of Methven and in August, he was surprised in Strathfillan, where he had taken refuge. On his way, he granted the Scottish estates of Bruce and his adherents to his own followers and had published a bill excommunicating Bruce. It is still uncertain where Bruce spent the winter of 1306. Most likely he spent it in the Hebrides possibly sheltered by Christina of Garmoran although Ireland is a serious possibility, and Orkney under Norwegian rule at the time or Norway proper where his sister was queen dowager although unlikely are not impossible. One, led by Bruce and his brother Edward landed at Turnberry Castle and began a guerrilla war in south-west Scotland. The other, led by his brothers Thomas and Alexander, landed slightly further south in Loch Ryan; but they were soon captured and were executed. At the same time, James Douglas made his first foray for Bruce into south-western Scotland, attacking and burning his own castle in Douglasdale. Leaving his brother Edward in command in Galloway, Bruce travelled north, capturing Inverlochy and Urquhart Castles, burning Inverness Castle and Nairn to the ground, then unsuccessfully threatening Elgin. Transferring operations to Aberdeenshire in late 1306, he threatened Banff before falling seriously ill, probably owing to the hardships of the lengthy campaign. Looping back via the hinterlands of Inverness and a second failed attempt to take Elgin, Bruce finally achieved his landmark defeat of Comyn at the Battle of Inverurie in May 1307, then overran Buchan and defeated the English garrison at Aberdeen. The Harrying of Buchan in was

ordered by Bruce to make sure all Comyn family support was extinguished. Buchan had a very large population because it was the agricultural capital of northern Scotland and much of its population was loyal to the Comyn family even after the defeat of the Earl of Buchan. Most of the Comyn castles in Moray, Aberdeen and Buchan were destroyed and their inhabitants killed. With these acts, Bruce had successfully destroyed the power of the Comyns, which had controlled much of northern and southwestern Scotland for over a hundred and fifty years. In March , he held his first Parliament at St. Andrews, and by August, he controlled all of Scotland north of the River Tay. The following year, the clergy of Scotland recognised Bruce as king at a general council. The support given to him by the church in spite of his excommunication was of great political importance. The next three years saw the capture and reduction of one English-held castle or outpost after another: Linlithgow in , Dumbarton in , and Perth, by Bruce himself, in January Bruce also made raids into northern England and, landing at Ramsey in the Isle of Man, then laid siege to Castle Rushen.

Chapter 5 : A Jacobite narrative of the war in Ireland

Books by Hewitt, James., Eye-witnesses to wagon trains West, The Irish question, Yoga, Famous names in world exploration, Yoga postures, Relaxation, Eye-witnesses to Ireland in revolt, Eye-witnesses to Nelson's battles.

Write comment Northern Ireland today is the example of reconciliation of the communities that were for years divided because of the religious and political issues. The conflict between the Ulster Unionist, and the Nationalist are centuries old. The Protestant Unionist, appealed to remain a part of the United Kingdom, while the Catholics liked to assemble with Republic of Ireland. This conflict included not only the political disputes, but brought the violence and terror to the streets of Northern Ireland. Bloody Sunday is a recent history incident that occurred on 30th January , when British army soldiers killed thirteen civilians in Londonderry during the civil rights march against the internment without trial. The Government of Northern Ireland introduced special Power Act in August that allowed arrests and detention without judicial process. Such a brutal response created wage of revolt that explode in the civil right struggle. The movie tells the story on Ivan Cooper who was prominent figure of the civil rights movement and founder member of nationalist SDLP. Bloody Sunday leader finds faith in film , January 30 Despite the central role Copper had in the Bloody Sunday movie, an official report published last year rejected his claims that the journalist from the Sunday Times did not interview him. Still, the role and opinion of Greengrass is important because of his stands that use of force of British paratroops helped only IRA to increase its membership and to involved Northern Ireland in deadly violence for more then two decades. Not only the actors and eye " witnesses of Bloody Sunday events hold the position that the bloody victory belongs to the IRA movement. I grew up in Northern Ireland under its long toxic shadow. Its sole beneficiary was the IRA. The only winners were the IRA , June Bloody Sunday was a tragedy for the bereaved and the wounded, and a catastrophe for the people of Northern Ireland. Report of Bloody Sunday Inquiry. The report was published on 15th June last year followed by the statement of current British Prime Minister Gordon Brown. In a statement to the House on the Saville Inquiry, Brown affirmed the findings of the report. Statement on Saville Inquiry. Even though, the Saville report does not indicated the responsibility of the authorities for toleration or encouragement of unjustified lethal force, still recognized the lack of discipline among armed forces. The contrast between civilians and British armed force is apparent in the movie Bloody Sunday. It was filmed with the documentary approach to make the events of Northern Ireland history more closed to the viewers. I can agree with the approach of the director Greengrass used in the movie to catch at least a glimpse of a personal and collective memory drama of Northern Ireland history. It took more than two decades for the British Government to apology for the Bloody Sunday. The revision of the past and the collective memory is something that every nation should face in their history. The use of documentary approach and showing the drama in the last minutes of its film, Grenggrass opens the possibility to every viewer to seek for its true of the Bloody Sunday happenings. The role of the press and media is only a small part in this TV docudrama from It showed only BBC reporter asking why the military attacked unarmed civilians. However, Grenggrass does not touch the role of the Sunday Times in the aftermath of Bloody Sunday because the movie ends shortly after the killings of civilian protesters. The importance of civil rights and the free expression of the opinion is the cornerstone of every democracy. In the light of news from Libya and the protesters that are killed it is important to underline that every government should investigate the killing of civilians. What is the difference between United Kingdom and Libya? British government undertook the investigation and finally apologized for the Bloody Sunday. In a democracy, the society is prepared to confront itself with every misuse that might occur against the civilians and their right of protest. The negligent behavior after the Bloody Sunday event in exactly lead Northern Ireland in the violence driven by mixture of politics and terror. While we follow the news from Libya, we should ask: Saville Inquiry continues cover-up of Bloody Sunday massacre. In World Socialist Web Site. Retrieved March 6, , from <http://www.wsworld.com/news/2012/03/06/saville-inquiry-continues-cover-up-of-bloody-sunday-massacre/>: Bloody Sunday leader finds faith in film , January Return to Bloody Sunday. Retrieved March 8, , from <http://www.wsworld.com/news/2012/03/08/bloody-sunday-leader-finds-faith-in-film/>: Saville inquiry dismissed evidence of Ivan Cooper.

Chapter 6 : Rebellion “ The Fuse is Lit “ My Irelands Past

About James Hewitt: Librarian Note: There is more than one author in the GoodReads database with this name. Eye Witnesses To Ireland In Revolt avg rating.

Discourse on treaty of Limerick Observations on siege of Limerick Conditions suitable for the Irish Proceedings in connexion with treaty of Limerick Conclusion of treaty at Limerick, October, First and second articles of the treaty of Limerick Ireland, a distinct realm and nation Views on relations between England and Ireland p. IT pleased Almighty God, after a long exile, to bring back Charles the second to the throne of his ancestors. His majesty landed from Holland, at Dover, in England, on the twenty-fifth day of May, , and arrived at his palace of Whitehall, in London, on the twenty-ninth of the same month. There is nothing now to be seen or heard but joys and jubilees throughout the British empire, for the royal physician is come to heal the three bleeding nations, and to give them the life of free-born subjects. The great Justiciary is seated again in his tribunal, to distribute justice amongst the oppressed, which had been banished from the land for twenty years before, so that the loyal people of the three kingdoms may now call themselves happy, because they had suffered much for their prince, who, having been their fellow-sufferer, and now being restored to his power, cannot but share his happiness with them. The first thing the king did, after his coming to London, for the settlement of his kingdoms, was to go about performing the promise he had made in his declaration sent into England from Breda, which was to pardon all his subjects except such as the present parliament of England should think fit to leave out of the amnesty, to whose discretion he left the matter. This parliament was chosen upon an agreement made between general Monk and the little remnant of the old rump parliament, sitting some weeks before the king came into England, by the free election of the people in general. And they sat while the king was in Flanders, and at last voted for the calling home of his majesty, that being the only way as Monk had judged in his resolution of restoring the king to end the long distractions of the three realms, caused by the different governments of madmen or fools, who usurped the sovereign authority from time to time. We may reasonably believe that a great many members of this parliament were of the old p. And here is the first false step he made in his kingly regency, and the foundation of after calamities, by reason of the unnatural injustice which the said parliament by virtue of that arbitrary power granted them did to the only whole-loyal nation of the three. The king, it seems, was amazingly timorous, even at a time when he had all the guilty subjects at his feet, who expected nothing more than their lives, and a preservation of what lawful estates they had. For generally in England they were so weary in killing and destroying one another about what kind of government they should establish for their happiness, that any wise man with a moderate strength might wind them which way he pleased. His majesty was most certain that his Irish subjects were loyal, upon record made up by himself upon the peace of , which he owned in some measure before this same parliament, as we shall observe beneath. He also understood that there were many loyal families in England and Scotland which had positively stood for himself and his royal father. Why, then, would he leave their dooms to the will, and pleasure of men, amongst whom some, being Cromwellians, might retain their old grudge unto those faithful persons, and particularly keep their former design of ruining the Catholic of Ireland, as de facto it afterwards proved so by their concurrence with the Cromwellians of Ireland, to the destruction of the said Catholic, as we will let you see in its due place. What the king ought to have done was, to declare to the parliament that there was no need of a pardon to the Catholic of Ireland, nor to those families which had borne arms for his father in England and Scotland, and had remained constant in their fidelity to the present restoration, nor to the Scots, who had purged their rebellion p. Afterwards the king should proclaim his pardon to all the rest of his subjects, except such as signaled themselves in rebellion, whom the king himself in general terms should mark out. But if the king would choose to make the business more easy unto him, his majesty should have issued, as the custom is, an universal amnesty, with an exception of celebrated rebels, throughout his dominions, which proceeding every nation of the three would be contented with; and the devil is in it if Catholic Ireland would refuse the condition. But now let us see what the parliament did in this mighty affair of a general indemnity. The king, on the third day after his arrival at London, went to the house of lords,

and, being seated on his throne, he sent for the house of commons; then before both houses he made a speech, in which he urged them to dispatch the act of indemnity for the quieting of his people. The king, in eight weeks after, came to the parliament, and in his speech he had this paragraph concerning his Irish subjects, for whom he was particularly zealous in the general pardon to be given, saying thus, on the twenty-seventh of July, They have shown much affection to me abroad, and you will have a care of my honour, and what I have promised to them. But how he actually discharged this debt, and how that parliament preserved his honour in concurring to his desire of having the Irish included in the act of oblivion, we shall behold immediately. How this design was compassed, of excluding the Irish from the said general pardon, and, in consequence, from a repossession of their ancient inheritances, we shall here show you. The lord Broghill afterwards earl of Orrery and sir Charles Coote afterwards made earl of Mountrath being the most stirring men of the Cromwellian Protestants in Ireland, understanding a little before the restoration that king Charles the second would be soon settled in the throne of England: Upon this resolution the prisons of Ireland were fined with nobility and gentry. Immediately after, this fanatic cabal sent sir John Clotworthy, that famous plunderer, into England, to disperse stories that it would be dangerous for the. It was to this purpose that king James the first was induced by a false information to grant the lands of Ultonian peers and gentlemen to English and Scotch Protestants; and it is upon this ground that Clotworthy and his fellow-usurpers would now fain persuade the king and the English parliament to settle that Cromwellian scum of England in their illegal possessions of Irish lands, rather than do justice to the loyal nobility and gentry by restoring unto them their birth-rights. On the contrary, the just interest of the crown of England is only preserved in Ireland by maintaining in a high state the true conquerors of that kingdom, who by their blood annexed the Irish crown to the English diadem, for which the kings of England stand for ever indebted unto their bravery. Those victors, being Catholic, landed from England in Ireland, under the happy fortune of Henry the second, the English monarch, which is above five hundred years since. Their posterity have continued in the like gallantry and loyalty even to this day, propping the true kings of England, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, while the upstart Protestants have of late years endeavoured to cast down those crowned heads, and actually prevailed. The Catholic noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland now living are, for the greater proportion, the descendants of those old heroes, and showed themselves such to Charles the first and Charles the second, when Clotworthy, Broghill, Coote, and the rest of those little fanatic scabs, demonstrated themselves enemies to the solid English interest, that is, to the crown of England. And as to the more ancient Irish noblemen and gentlemen, since they have been for several generations linked in blood to the old English of Ireland, and are of the same religion, which obliges her professors to fidelity upon pain of damnation, these persons have the same firmness of loyalty and the same interest. So that, if a true king of England, once settled in his throne, did but preserve unto the Irish Catholic in general all their birth-rights, he might p. But to resume our interrupted narrative. King Charles the second at this time landed in England, as above mentioned; and thereupon the Irish gentlemen who had been a little before imprisoned in Ireland by the Cromwellian rebels, were set at liberty. Sir John Clotworthy, being encouraged by this success of his first endeavour, and being now assisted by the lord Broghill and other Cromwellian agents, arrived out of Ireland, is resolved to push on his good luck. These new agents brought with them bills for thirty thousand pounds sterling, in order therewith to facilitate the obtention of their aims. They presented also gifts unto the royal brothers, the dukes of York and Gloucester. They gave a splendid treat to the duke of Ormonde, and another, with a gold cup, to general Monk, made duke of Albemarle. But as to Sir John Clotworthy, he being now aided by these, his fellow agents, and fearing that a general act of indemnity would be made, he most impudently tendered to the parliament a proviso against including the Irish therein, p. That notorious rebel, not being contented to obtain the grace of being pardoned by the said act his justly forfeited life, but he must also, like an atheist, strive to secure unto himself and his fellow-traitors those lands of the loyal Irish which he and his gang had acquired by rebellion. This is an impudence of which history cannot show a parallel, because it is exhibited in sight of that re-inthroned king, whom Clotworthy and his co-usurpers of Irish estates had kept in banishment, abjuring his very title to the crown, and exhibited against those persons whom the said king had owned good subjects by the peace of , and found them such substantially from that time, both at home and abroad, unto his restoration. Here we see that when once a

seared conscience reigns in people it brings them to a stupidity in all manner of righteousness, so that to do wrong, even in a great measure, is no more a check on their minds, than on the breast of the worst idolater in the world. But the king notwithstanding the proclamation issued before against the new insurrection of Ireland, which by this time was proved false coming to the house of peers in July following, as above said, and having made a speech in favour of the Irish, the parliament thereupon appeared to be moved to extend the act of oblivion to the Irish Catholic. This was a terror to the atheistical cabal; yet they will not desist till they obtain their aim. So they address themselves to the duke of Ormonde, and make to him, as it is affirmed, such large offers of compensation, that they gained the man to the destruction of his own country, and to his lasting shame. Upon this, Ormonde took an occasion to form a speech in the house of lords against comprehending the Catholic of Ireland in the act of indemnity, saying that the king had taken that business into his own hands. Behold here a marvellous meanness of spirit in a personage illustrious in his extraction. He strikes close friendship with men of a vile race, whose alliance in blood he would highly scorn. He embraces the party of known rebels; he associates with them in the blackest villainy; and to crown his baseness, he sells his country for an estate, having *p. Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, sed omnes omnium caritates una patria complexa est.* Ormonde thinks he has raised his grandeur upon a rock. He is grossly mistaken. Unjust acquisitions are never durable: *Male parta male dilabuntur.* We see at this day the truth hereof in this, his very case; for his new great estate, which he most wrongfully possessed, to the destruction of many innocent families, is already, even in his immediate successor, almost all consumed, and his male progeny is in a fair way to be extinct. There will be no missing of it, since a better branch is to succeed. On the other side, if the duke of Ormonde had fortunately taken part with justice, and thereby set up his country and kindred, he would have proved the greatest subject of Europe, and that lastingly; for the ancient nobility and gentry of Ireland would have been contented to afford him a share in their lands, as a grateful acknowledgment of his generosity; they would be perpetual admirers of his family and sticklers to his interest. In fine, heaven would bless that high act of justice with the duration of ages. But you will say that Ormonde chose to establish Protestant religion in Ireland upon the ruin of his country. We answer briefly, true religion never does injustice. The apostles, in settling of Christianity, took not away the worldly substance of the Jews and gentiles. But to revert to the grand business of pardoning the subjects of England, Ireland and Scotland. The bill being thus made ready for the royal assent, the king came to the House of peers, as of custom, and gave his assent thereunto, not injustice to the Irish. The exceptions were differenced by this, that those judges or regicides then surviving must die for their enormities, but the Irish were not to be questioned for their lives. This is a strange act of pardoning subjects for rebellion. The Catholic of Ireland are left out of the amnesty, yet they are suffered to live, nor is there any clause in the act for taking away their estates. Usually a subject guilty of rebellion is first condemned to the penalty of death, and in consequence thereof his estate falls to the king. But here the Irish subject is tacitly judged guilty of rebellion, yet he is neither pardoned, nor his life taken from him, nor his estate vested in the king, though in the possession of another who is an undoubted rebel, and who had usurped the same from the said Irish subject and his fellow-subject, because the said Irish subject fought for the king against that undoubted rebel and his general. This is a labyrinth in which the parliament of England have involved themselves. I am sure they will never get out of it by showing justice in their act of indemnity, and by demonstrating sense and reason therein, inasmuch as concerns the Irish. Protestants of England and of Ireland being joined in an army under the conduct of Oliver Cromwell, fought on the land of Ireland for the government of England, that had put to death Charles the first, and kept in banishment Charles the second. Against whom did they fight in the said Ireland? They fought against the native Catholic. Why did they fight against the native Catholic? Was it because the said Catholic fought against the king? That is nonsense, for in such case the said Catholic and the *p.* Therefore the Irish Catholic must have fought for some end that was ill opposition to the end of the aforementioned Protestants. The case is uncontrollable. How came it then that the parliament of England, being constituted judges between both parties, gave a pardon to one side, though they had fought against the king, and refused a pardon to the other side, though they had fought for the king? We can assign no other reason, in the true meaning, for this partiality, than because the parliament was beforehand resolved, upon certain motives of their own, to commit that notorious injustice, notwithstanding what the

world should say against them, as the sinner will offend God for his pleasure, though he knows God threatens damnation unto him for committing that crime. See here a general and supereminent injustice allowed by the Protestant church of England in their representatives, clergy and laity - an injustice that is evidently against the light of nature, so that a pagan, committing the same, could have no excuse for the fact; and, which is more to be admired, not one Protestant in the English monarchy had written against it as a thing contrary to their religion. But they behaved themselves hereat like poltroons, not uniting in the common cause, nor helping themselves, as they should do, which is a misfortune frequent to the nation. Whence, we may say of them, gens ad servitutum nata. Calamity overspreads often a great people by the fault of a few amongst them, namely, when some betray the trust reposed on them; and when others become so selfish, as not to contribute the least, either in purse or in personal labour, to the general welfare, not caring a rush whether their country sink or swim, so they be well themselves under any masters; and choosing in the interim to consume their estates most sottishly on p. If the Irish at this time had used their due efforts to aid themselves, doubtless God would assist them, as saint Augustine says, Conantes adjuvat, exauditque deprecantes. What should they fear? It was their natural right to petition their supreme magistrate for a redress of grievances, which were so great, that their an was at stake, their fortunes, their honour, the welfare of their wives, of their children, of their nearest kindred, of their country, of their religion, and in some, all that is necessary and comfortable to man in this world. It was a right which sovereign princes cannot touch, nay, they have been made sovereigns to preserve that right unto their subjects, and to which they are to pose their own particular happiness. It was a right which, when violated by government, turns government to former anarchy, and provokes the people to resume their original liberty. Again, what should they fear to represent their oppression to their common father, for they were recorded innocent by beams of the sun. Their king avowed the point, and the most Christian king was ready to confirm it in characters of blood; because he had been mediator in making the peace of between the king and his Irish subjects. Yea, the request of these subjects was indisputable, and his majesty should not have admitted any demur in the case, but ought to have given orders to put them into possession of their petitioned lands without any form of judicature; because they had as evident right to those lands as they had to the skin that covers their body. Nay, we may set the query, whether in this case there lay any obligation of a good subject on the Irish gentlemen to recur to the king, if by their own power they could drive the usurpers out of the possession of their estates, as some gentlemen of Scotland did to Cromwellian intruders as soon as the king was restored. For why should I not here resume my own, as well as from a manifest robber or thief, without having recourse to the government or to the law? On the other side, those persons against whom the Irish were to complain in their grievances, were a parcel of rascals, were murderers of harmless people in Ireland in the year , were p. So that these Irish were the men, who ought in true policy to have been supported for the interest of England, as above indicated, and not a few scoundrels, who had contributed to ruin the whole English monarchy. However, the Irish nobility and gentry stirred in some small measure at the hearing of their disaster in England, and so sent a few agents or deputies to the king, in order to obtain a better doom for their country.

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Eye-Witnesses to Ireland in Revolt. Edited by James Hewitt. SIGNED PRESENTATION COPY. James HEWITT, ed. Signed by Author(s) 1st Edition. Linen on the Green. An.

In all Munster was in revolt—it would seem that the clans had realised the necessity of a united Ireland. Carew, by fraud and treachery, as well as by force, had subdued nearly the whole of Munster by the end of 1601. The Irish were making pressing demands on the King of Spain for help which was offered, but was very slow in coming. At last, on the 23rd September, 1602, a Spanish fleet of 54 ships with a force of 3,000 on board entered the harbour of Kinsale. The ships were to be brought into Cork Harbour, but, on nearing its entrance, a head wind started which caused them to make for Kinsale. The English army at Kinsale was too small to oppose their landing—a force of 50 foot and 40 horse—and these immediately set out for Cork, many of the better class of persons accompanying them with all their goods. They carried off all cattle and corn from the district and broke down the mills. The Spanish army marched, with 25 colours, towards the town, the gates of which were thrown open to them, and they were received kindly by the town people. The town, environed by hills, was without any kind of defence, and contained about 100 houses. The commander-in-chief, Don Juan de Aquila, in order to allay the fears of the people, issued the following proclamation: Don Juan de Aquila. He then set about repairing the defences, and took possession of Rincurran Castle. Mountjoy and Carew were at Kilkenny, and, learning the Spaniards had arrived, they set out for Cork, and at the end of three weeks encamped on the north side of Kinsale with an army of 12,000 men. On the 29th of October the Lord President besieged Rincurran, Don Juan sent a party of 500 to its relief, but, after some hard fighting, the place was delivered up to the English, and the prisoners were sent on to Cork. Sir George received the following letter of thanks on the occasion from the Queen, 31st of October, 1602. Carew, against his will, was despatched to intercept him. None of them was anxious to fight, as each, thought it better to reserve his strength for a future effort. They were one night within four miles of each other near Holy Cross in Tipperary. Luckily there came a sudden and intense frost which hardened up the bogs and morasses, and enabled him in the night to cross the Slieve Felim mountains, and in 24 hours he reached Croom, 40 miles distant, the greatest march that Carew ever heard of before. He arrived at Kinsale about the middle of November. So I betake you to the keeping of God. The Tyrone horse during the day hovered round their camp, and they were not able to get in provisions for men or horses. Famine, sickness, and exposure to bad weather, decimated their ranks. The Spaniards made sallies in the night and inflicted heavy loss. As the vast majority of the English army were Irishmen, there were many deserters daily from the English camp, who were increasing with adversity. The Irish cause was thus bound to succeed if the allies remained quiet and kept the English hemmed in. Additional troops to reinforce de Aquilla were despatched in twelve vessels, six of which, owing to bad weather, had to put back to Corunna, while the other six safely reached Castlehaven in November. Some cannons taken from the Spanish ships were mounted on shore, and the English were driven off with the loss of men. The English now were reduced to great straits, and neither hay, corn, water, nor fuel, was permitted to be taken to the camp, desertion was increasing, the army was rapidly melting away, and by the 20th December the fighting force was reduced to about 600. The Spaniards had plenty provisions, yet, for some time back, Don Juan was urging the Irish chieftains to make a night attack on the English camp, in which the Spaniards were to take part. It was decided the attack should take place on the night of the 23rd December. On the 22nd December Brian MacMahon, an Ulster chieftain, and "a principal Commander in the Irish army," whose eldest son had been a page to the Lord President, sent a messenger requesting the Lord President for a bottle of aqua vitae. The President, for old acquaintance, granted the request. The next night the same messenger was sent conveying the thanks of MacMahon and warning the President to be on his guard as an attack was to be made that night by the Irish and Spaniards. The English lost no time in making preparations. Mountjoy is to take the field against the Irish, and Carew is to keep an eye on the Spaniards. To his amazement he found all in readiness to meet him, the men drawn out in line of battle, and the horses mounted. There was confusion in the ranks, which the quick eye of Mountjoy observed. The Deputy gives the order to follow. The route lay through a boggy glen, cut by a stream to the northwest of the

town. The regiments were then broken, the vanguard and main body were mixed up, and the Irish were broken, scattered, slain. They were pursued two miles, and the English did not return to the camp until they were "tyred with killing. Other authorities state that the number of dead was about They fled from the field and created a panic, which was the real cause of the defeat. Don Juan made no move to co-operate with the Irish, only he showed himself at the end when all was over, and immediately returned behind his entrenchments. At the end of a week he had concluded a treaty with the English, surrendering all the castles and garrisons the Irish Chiefs entrusted to his care, and then prepared to return to his own country. On arriving in Spain he was coldly received by the King, whose favour he had lost, and was confined a prisoner in his own house, where he died of chagrin soon after.

NO WITNESSES by Marlowe Books, Find the lowest price on new, used books, textbooks: Compare Book Prices at Stores! *Eye-Witnesses to Ireland in Revolt, (His.*

Posted on August 19, by NFB In the decades following the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, the Irish Brigades of Europe, most notably France, found themselves as soldiers without a war, relegated to garrison duty and minor adventures on unimportant campaigns, usually just to settle down areas with the potential for revolt. Irish born generals in French service would serve in foreign fields, but the service of the Irish Brigade itself in this period is fairly unremarkable. More and more of their rank and file were not Irish, but descendents of Irish or non-Irish, usually commanded by Irish officers. But the fighting character of the Brigades was never extinguished, and they played their part in the next great bout of political violence to engulf Europe, as the major powers of the day lined up against each other once more. The War of the Austrian Succession, which took place between and , was a battle over the rights of a woman, Marie Therese, to succeed her father to the Hapsburg Throne in Austria. Drawing in numerous smaller states, Kingdoms and principalities, the war would spill over into North America, the Caribbean and India. Through the first few years, there are little records of the deeds and actions of the Irish Brigade, but this was to change in Fighting in the Low Countries had been continuing for some time, and a major French offensive in had firmly established them there, with the capture of places like Menin and Ypres. He aimed to initiate a grand offensive in the Spring of , to force the Allies further back in Flanders and directly threaten what remained of the Hapsburg holdings in the Low Countries. Saxe, having gained the advantage of picking the site of the coming conflict, fortified a position near the small village of Fontenoy, a few miles away from Tournoi, and awaited an inevitable Allied attack. Saxe himself was no stranger to the capabilities of the Irish Brigade, having witnessed the slaughter at Malplaquet when he was just 14, and trusted them enough to give them an important placement in his order of battle. Saxe placed his army in a strong defensive position, just ahead of Fontenoy at the centre, and behind several slopes that could be used to pour fire down on any advancing enemy. The construction of several earth and wood redoubts made the position even stronger. The Irish were placed on the French left, alongside Norman and other French units, near the village of Ramcroix and behind the Barry Wood. But the Allied column, a mix of British and Dutch primarily, persisted, add despite taking great hurt, was able to engage and drive back several French regiments, creating a dangerous breach in the French line. The Allies pushed forward through the created gap, and for a time it seemed as if the French were beaten, Louis XV preparing to ride off. What followed has been mired in some confusion due to conflicting first-hand accounts, but the rest of the Irish Brigade was sent forward by Saxe, along with whatever cavalry he could muster up. It was one of the most famous attacks of the period. The fighting was a vicious brawl, between Dutch and Scots on one side, Irish and French on the other. Rolling musketry fire wiped out entire lines, before bayonet charges struck deep. Withdrawals were ordered to prevent too far an advance, and then second lines would do it all again, with cannon fire adding to the slaughter. The Allies, having been battered and bloodied for hours, had nothing left for any kind of counter-attack, and instead opted for an ordered withdrawal, Cumberland ceding the ground and the day in the face of French advances on all parts of the field. Lauded by Louis XV and rewarded with promotions and pay rises, the Irish Brigade could exult in being, perhaps, the key military unit that had insured a French victory at Fontenoy, their victory noted in foreign courts as well as in France itself: Voltaire, never one to willing give credit to anyone other than Frenchmen, downplayed the role of the Irish, preferring instead to lavish praise on Norman regiments, rumps of which had accompanied the Irish into the last attack, and his much-distributed accounts were influential. Some British commentators, for obvious reasons, were also not keen to acknowledge the role played by Irish soldiers fighting for France, not least because of the lost colour. The Allies could have done more in their pursuit of victory â€” most notably, a failure to attack Fontenoy itself contributed to the overall Allied failure to send the French fleeing â€” but would likely have carried the day but for that final charge, in which the Irish Brigade played the central part. There was little tactical nuance to the moment of course, just fighting skill and one side reaching the breaking point before the

other. From Fontenoy, the French were able to launch further attacks throughout Flanders, severely destabilising the Allied position there and grabbing a great deal of territory. The Irish Brigade, following another stretch of coastal garrison duty, were heavily engaged again at the Battle of Lafelt, in modern-day Belgium, in 1708, pushing Allied forces from the village of Lafelt and helping to secure a French victory, taking even larger casualties than they had at Fontenoy in the process. The war would end the following year with the Treaty of Aix-le-Chapelle, which brought peace but was remarkably unpopular in France, with Louis XV giving up most of the land his armies had won. Regardless of that, the two battles, but Fontenoy in particular, became heavily associated with the Irish Brigade.

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His Eye-witnesses to history Summary Examining the integral roles of finance, marketing, learning curves, research and development, inventory control, and manufacturing techniques, Strategic Planning presents a comprehensive overview of the development and implementation of contemporary strategic planning models applicable to both small and

In the words of M. The entire British population in the northern province is not believed to have been much more than by the mids. This is not to say, of course, that the massacres did not take place. The problem for historians is in determining how much trust one can put in contemporary evidence provided by British settlers and thus arriving at a sober, dispassionate enumeration of the causalities. By their nature they are a tendentious source. The intention of that campaign was to whip up support in Britain for action against the catholic Irish. Newry was targeted for attack as part of an overall scheme to cut off the British settlers " in a line running roughly west of the Bann " from their fellow countrymen in the east of the province. Accordingly Newry was captured on the first day of the revolt in October Why he was singled out is uncertain. There was a general fear of Puritans. Evidently though, Elizabeth Crocker and her son were treated roughly by the insurgents. Indeed it is interesting that they " and the other captured Newry protestants " were stripped of their clothes. This was a general feature of events in and this type of action has been interpreted in a recent historical work as one of a number of factors which demonstrated that there was a clear economic basis for the revolt. Also it is clear that there was a belief among the protestant settlers that God would wreak revenge on the Irish because of their behaviour. It was the Irish women apparently who issued the most blood-curdling threats to their protestant captives. Yet she detected some sympathy from some of the Irish inhabitants.. Crocker makes clear that some fifteen of the settlers were executed at this time. The clear fact that she survived testifies to the truth that not all the Newry captives were executed at this time. Yet Lord Ernest Hamilton, writing about the events at Newcastle , maintained that all of the captives then were slaughtered bar one man who escaped! Some of the depositions clearly contradict each other. Yet there is no doubt about the vengeful slaughter carried out by the forces of General Munro in the town when it was retaken by the British in May That is because the source for the latter is the British themselves. On 6 May , three days after the town was retaken, sixty men and two priests were executed on the bridge over the moat of Newry Castle. Some were shot while others were hanged. Later on the same day, some of the British soldiers attacked the one hundred and fifty women who had been brought out of the castle, and drowned twelve of them before they were restrained. This would seem a tenable judgement except for the fact that he goes on to affirm that a massacre of protestants at Scarva bridge in early May provoked the same retaliation which was unleashed in Newry later in the same month. Clearly the slaughter of the Newry Irish cannot have been both a head-for-head retaliation for the sixty protestants killed at Scarva bridge, AND a retribution for the sixteen to twenty-seven protestants killed in the previous year in the aftermath of the Irish capture of Newry. The numbers do not tally. The historiography of the rebellion has suffered from serious shortcomings. Some Newry protestants were killed, certainly, but the killing was not wholesale.