This is the most wide-ranging study ever published of political violence and the punishment of Irish political offenders from 1848 to the founding of the Irish Free State in 1922. Those who chose violence to advance their Irish nationalist beliefs ranged from gentlemen revolutionaries to those who openly embraced terrorism or even civil war. Sean McCourt's comprehensive survey of Irish revolutionary struggle, mashing together chapters on punitive set of offenders with descriptions and analysis of their campaigns. Government's response to political violence was determined by a number of factors, including not only the nature of the offences but also interest and support from the United States and Australia, as well as current objectives of Irish policy.

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Wonderful. Told with style, pace, character, texture, and tension' - Lee Child 1815: The war is over but for the inmates at Dartmoor Prison, peace - like home - is still a long way away. On the eve of the year 1815, the captured sailors of the Eagle arrive at Dartmoor prison; bedraggled, exhausted, sustained only by a rumour heard in the hold that freedom is at hand. As the announcement of the end of the war, the guards bristle and the inmates stir. The powder keg was fixed to blow and Joe has just lit the fuse. Elizabeth Shortland, the Governor's wife, looks out at the unsettled crowd. The peace means the end of time, that she needn't be here for ever. But suddenly, she cannot bear the thought of leaving. Inspired by true events, Mad Blood Stirring is a story of hope and freedom, of loss and suffering. It is a story about how sometimes, in our darkest hour, it can be the most unlikely of things that see us through.

Over 16,000 men refused to fight in WW1 and became known as Conscientious Objectors. Their initial incarceration in prison was deemed unsuitable for many and they were sent to Dartmoor, a much work centre was to be set up at Black Watch, a prison in the town of Princetown, Devon, home of the notorious Dartmoor Prison. This book explores its change of purpose to that of work centre and the daily life, type of work and health of those COs held there. It also looks at the impact of their arrival on the local community and the attitudes of the village residents towards them.

The War of 1812 is a conflict best characterized by two adjectives: ironic and forgotten. Conventional histories of the War of 1812 focus almost exclusively on the land engagements of the war, despite the occurrence of several crucial engagements at sea. In what is perhaps the greatest irony of all, one of the most infamous incidents of the war -- the shooting of several United States prisoners-of-war at Dartmoor prison in 1815 -- has received virtually no scholarly attention. The general topic of prisoners-of-war during the War of 1812 has received almost no treatment. Owing to the lack of substantial scholarly literature on Dartmoor prison during its time as a place of incarceration for both French and American prisoners-of-war, this study's primary focus is on the autobiographical accounts of the men held there. However, the prisoner has discovered a different story of what was like within the prison of Dartmoor, widening considerably the unique experience, all of these narratives are autobiographical in scope. Building upon the prisoner-of-war autobiographies, this thesis concludes with a discussion of the two most important events in the context of the prison as a prisoner-of-war compound. The first, a riot over bread, bears a direct correlation to what would take place on April 6, 1815. The second, the Dartmoor Massacre, was an actual event. What degree of outside influence did the former influence the latter? What did the Dartmoor Massacre really mean? Or have time, sensationalism, and political rhetoric obscured the truth?

It's an account of life as a British prisoner of war during the War of 1812, and it's also a mystery. Prisoner of the British was originally released in 1816 as A Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts, Late a Surgeon on Board an American Privateer, Who Was Captured at Sea by the British. As such it is an immensely readable, if eye-opening, account of the author's experiences as a British prisoner of war during the War of 1812. At first he was held at Melville Island, Halifax, then in a prison ship at Chatham, England, and last in a prison to Dartmoor Prison. His descriptions and observations of the characters and characteristics of three nations are truly remarkable-as is his detailed descriptions of the mass murder of American prisoners at Dartmoor on April 6, 1815. But there is a mystery surrounding this book as well-a mystery that is debated to this day. Who wrote it? Benjamin Housewater, the pioneering American physician, is credited with authorship, but he would have been 59 years old to have written his story in 1815. There is no record of his ever having served in the military. Modern scholars now suspect a 21 year old seaman from Massachusetts by the name of Henry Torey, but no one knows for sure. Whoever wrote it, it's a must read for anyone who wishes to genuinely understand the War of 1812.

South-West England, 1812. England is at war with America and when two hundred and fifty American prisoners-of-war arrive at Dartmoor prison, it is already overcrowded with French prisoners. Among the newcomers is Lieutenant Pilgrim Penn, an American merchant seaman, who soon falls in love with a local girl at a market in Princetown. The inmates are in a particular troublesome group. When the governor's daughter becomes romantically involved with one of them, he orders his soldiers to open fire during a minor disturbance, even though the war has ended and personal revenge is suspected as his true motivation.

"Covers the incarceration of French and American prisoners of war in Dartmoor Prison, where acts of cruelty and degradation by their guards were countered by defiance and a spirited loyalty by the prisoners to their respective countries. Much of the story is told first-hand by those who were there. --"
Excerpt from The Prisoners Memoirs, or Dartmoor Prison: Containing a Complete and Impartial History of the Entire Captivity of the Americans in England, From the Commencement of the Last War Between Great Britain and the United States, Till All Prisoners Were Released by the Treaty of Ghent Capt. Charles Bennett, HD. N.Y. Mr. M'Neil, Saleass. Mr. J. B. Bowles, Saleass. Mr. J. F. Fosdick, Gloucester. Mr. J. Clark, capen-elizabeth, do. Mr. J. Foster, Gloucester. Mass. Mr. Charles Whitewood, netti-pork. Mr. Samuel Rossett, do Mr. Jacob F. Taylor, Philadelphia. Mr. William Conlin, new-york. Mr. Samuel S. Brush, do. Capt. John C. Rowsley, Baltimore. Md. Mr. John Meigh, Boston. Mass. Mr. Edward Shaw, Baltimore, Md. Lieut. S. S. Fitte. 'Connecticut. Mr. Samuel Correy, Vermont. Mr. Samuel Humphries, New-york. Mr. William P. Meehan, New-york. Do. Mr. Samuel Rush, do. Mr. William Hul, do. Mr. William Atkins, Connecticut. Mr. Daniel Hitchkins, Salem, Mass. Mr Thomas Carlton, Boston, do. Mr John Migate, Warren, R. I. Mr Cornelius Hoy, Baltimore. Md. Capt. Jesse S. Smith, stonington, . Con. Mr James Sproson, new-york, Mr Benjamin Wheeler, Baltimore, Md. Mr George Scott, Capt. Matthew S. Stee, Philadelphia, Penn. About The Publisher Forgotten Books has published millions of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, imperfections such as missing pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. may be replicated in these works,  but we believe this work is culturally important, and have decided to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. This work is made available to the public and as a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. within these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

During the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, over 200,000 prisoners of war of many nationalities were held in Dartmoor Convict Prison. One of the most notorious and destructive in English prison history, it received unprecedented public and media attention. This book examines the causes, events and consequences of this period. It is an exploration of the 1932 prison riot in Dartmoor Convict Prison. One of the most notorious and destructive in English prison history, it received unprecedented public and media attention. This book examines the causes, events and consequences of this period.