

## Causes of the 1641 Rebellion Documents (original)

Deposition of Christopher Jesson, Ropemaker in Co. Down  
'And this deponent further saith that at the time of his goeing from Newry to Dublin he which was about the middle of the said month of October the deponent was possessed of the goods vnder mencioned to the vaule vnder mencioned all which goods he left in & about his said house vizt beasts & cattle with ix li. One house, household stuffe provision apparell & ware belonging to his ropers trade worth at least one hundred and one pounds. Ten shillings timber worth ix li, xiiij s vj d. in ready money xxiiij li. One lese of a house in Newry & backside for 14 years to come worth 46 s. 8 d. A yeare one house lease of another house for 14 years to come or thereabout worth 12s. A yeare one other lease of a house & two parkes of land in Newry for some ten years to come worth besides the chief rent clearly 5 li. per annum. The profit of all which leases the deponent is like to loose by occasion of this present rebellion and this deponent hath alsoe bestowed in building & repairing of the said houses Lx li. And this deponent further saithe that there were seuerall debts due to the deponent by seuerall persons whereof some are now as the deponent is informed & beleiveth in rebellion.

The mark of the said [mark]

Christopher Jesson

Jur 25o ffebr 1641

William Hitchcocke

Roger Puttocke

MS 837, fols 002r-003v

## Deposition of Thomas Fleetwood, Curate of Kilbeggan, Co. Westmeath

'And this deponent hath heard divers of the Rebels saie that the reason why they went into Rebellion, was because ... the Landes that were taken away theis 40 yeres, & passed away by way of plantacion should be restored: And that they should have tolleracion of Religion.'

Tho: fpletewood

Jur 22o Marcij 1642 coram

Hen: Brereton

Joh Watson:

MS 817, fols 037r-040v

## Deposition of Robert Maxwell, Rector of Tinon in County Armagh

And that the deponent alsoe asked Phelemy o Neale what his demands were without which his Lordship and the rest would not lay downe armes.

At first he told his deponent that they required only liberty of conscience, but afterwards as his power so his demands were multiplied.

They must haue noe lord deputy, Greate Officers of State privy Counsellors Judges or Justices or peace but of the Irish nation. Noe standing Army in the Kingdome. All tythes payable by papists\* to be paid to popish preists.

Church lands to be restored to their bishopps. All plantacions since Primo Jacobi to be disannulled non made hereafter. Noe payments of debts due to the brittish or restitution of any thing taken in war.

All fortificacions and Strengthes to be in the hands of the Irish with power to erect and build more if they thought fit. All strangers (meaning brittish) to be restrained from comeing over.

All Acts of parliament against popery and papists togeather with poynnyngs Act\* to bee repealed, and the Irish parliament to be made independent'

Rob: Maxwell

deposed 22 Aug. 1642

Joh Watson

Will: Aldrich

MS 809, fols 005r-012v

Deposition of Thomas Johnson, vicar in County Mayo

That the titularly <Arch>Bishop of Tuam Malachy Keely hadd assured them that they should not need to feare: for that thenglish should not have power to fight against them but should bee deliuered into their hands soe as they might cut their throats or kill them at their pleasures And that they should heare the holy ghost say Masse vnto them thrice before they went to battaile.

Thomas Johnssonne Clarke viccar

of Turlogh and KildeCaminge

Jur xiiiijo ~~febr~~: Jan: 1643

Hen: Jones

Hen: Brereton

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MS 831, fols 190r-191v

Papists	Another term for Catholics
Poynings Act	<p>In 1494 an Irish Parliament meeting at Drogheda passed Poynings' Law, named after Sir Edward Poynings, the recently-arrived chief governor in Ireland. It would survive, with modifications, until 1782.</p> <p>Under the terms of Poynings' Law, all Irish Bills had to be submitted by the English chief governor in Ireland to the King and Privy Council, via the English Parliament.</p> <p>There they could be amended and approved, or rejected. Only Bills approved and returned to Ireland under the Great Seal of England were presented to the Irish Parliament.</p> <p>The original purpose of had been to to curb the independence of Ireland's Anglo-Norman chief governors. However, the Irish Parliament resented its restrictive effect.</p>