

constable, is equally harrowing. Both were convicted of the Doherty murder and while their death sentences were commuted to penal servitude, they spent twenty years in prison for a crime they did not commit. The approaches, which the authorities used to secure convictions, are outlined, but there is little doubt the evidence was unreliable. The official attitude was 'the law must take its course'. The evidence from newspapers and the National Archives provides a compelling argument that the statements and actions of the prosecution witnesses, Jack Moran and Patrick Rafferty, were unreliable and that they had perjured themselves in return for the financial rewards that the government offered. It cost the authorities £14,250 to secure the guilty verdicts (p. 48). While Patrick Rafferty's evidence convicted the accused, his wife swore under oath that her husband had not left their house on the night of the murder. The flawed process can be seen in that the authorities did not proceed with the charges against the other six people arrested, even though their cases were also dependent on the testimonies of the same witnesses. The central feature in this study was the authorities' determination to secure convictions and the police officers' role in tutoring the principal witnesses for the trials. There was also the issue of packing the juries with jurors regarded as loyalists.

The defendants suffered because of the poor legal representation they received: Patrick Finnegan only secured the services of the eminent lawyer, T. E. Webb, after a Fair Trial Fund was established in the Craughwell, Loughrea, Gort and Athenry areas. The imprisonments remained a major local grievance up to 1902, when both men were released on leave. Members of the Irish Parliamentary Party, in particular the local M.P., William Duffy, raised the case on a number of occasions in the House of Commons. Despite their long incarceration their local communities did not forget the prisoners and sections of the R.I.C. questioned Muldowney's guilt and regularly petitioned the government for clemency.

This is a study of the miscarriage of justice against Finnegan and Muldowney, and while the research is meticulous and engaging, there is a failure to place the event in the overall context of the land agitation. While we are informed of what happened to the two men, no attempt is made to provide an overall conclusion as to how such convictions were part of the government and police policy to counteract rising lawlessness and crime levels in the 1881–2 period. There are occasions when the author's sympathies are clearly indicated and when instead of providing an objective assessment and analysis he offers his own personal opinion. Nevertheless, Finnegan's work is important in highlighting the miscarriage of justice that occurred during the land war, and the defendants' failure to secure redress for their unjust incarceration.

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THE BRITISH AND IRISH IN CENTRAL EUROPE c.1560–1688. By David Worthington. Pp xiii, 232. Surrey: Ashgate Publishing, 2012. £65.

In an article published in 2006, entitled 'An overview of recent research on the theme of Irish and Scottish emigrants and exiles in early modern Europe' (*Przegląd Historyczny*, pp 33–44), David Worthington, its author, postulated closer examination of the common experience linking emigrants and refugees from Britain and Ireland. At that time, as he rightly observed, historians have made few attempts, to provide a wider, international background necessary for interpreting the processes that led tens of thousands of men and women of archipelagic origin to travel to and within the confines of Continental Europe. Worthington also advocated greater familiarisation with historiographical developments within the host countries and/or societies on which particular studies focus: for example, comparisons in terms of the factors that induced migration. Lastly, the author called for

more comprehensive archival work to be carried out on the activities of expatriates in the lesser-known parts of Europe.

Worthington's first attempt to address such deficiencies was a publication of an edited volume entitled *British and Irish emigrants and exiles in Europe, 1603–1688* (2010) which addressed the first comprehensive comparison of Scottish, Irish, English and Welsh migration on the Continent in the early modern period. This material supported Worthington's conviction of the value of comparative studies for the re-examination of seventeenth-century British and Irish history.

The book under review, *The British and Irish in Central Europe c.1560–1688*, builds upon and adds to this corpus of work by concentrating on the migration from the archipelago into Central Europe, that is the Austrian Habsburg patrimonial lands and the lands of the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth. In the introduction the author gives a brief outline of pre-seventeenth-century religious, intellectual, military, commercial, and political contacts between both regions. He also sets himself a difficult task: firstly, to offer 'a transnational perspective on the now established "New British and Irish histories"' (p. 2); secondly, to inspect, within this specific expatriate setting, relations between the four national groups of the archipelago and the networks they formed. The subsequent sections of his text try to address this considerable undertaking.

In a preliminary chapter, 'Commentators and comparisons', Worthington examines a wide selection of early modern British and Irish historical accounts, letters, travel diaries and memoirs. He then discusses them, paying specific attention to information they provide on significant transnational, Anglophone networks in the region and in particular, the circle centered around the Central European branch of the Leslie family. In the next section, 'Court and crown', Worthington surveys diplomatic relations, in particular, at the court of the Austrian Habsburgs. An examination of the progress made towards achieving greater British and Irish influence over Central Europe during the period, as well as the Leslies and their circle's role in that process, follows. Worthington also examines the attempts to secure closer ties between both regions founded on common Franco-phobia, and 'a naïve desire to unite Christendom' (p. 82). The emphasis of the following part, 'Cavaliers and Christendom', is placed on the investigation of the consequences of such diplomatic attempts and the assessment of the role of soldiers from the Three Kingdoms, in the pro-Habsburg alliance fighting the 'infidel', especially from 1618 to 1635, and later in 1683. The chapter 'Calvinists, "the curious" and commerce', concentrates on the religious aspect of the British and Irish expatriate experience. It presents an overview of activities conducted by Protestant theologians and scholars active in the region since the latter part of the sixteenth century. The last part of the publication, entitled 'Catholic colleges and clergy', looks at emigrants and exiles working from within a Roman Catholic framework. Worthington provides an analysis of the activities of the Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh members of the Society of Jesus, religious women, as well as members of other orders. The author demonstrates how such individuals transformed their new surroundings and what sort of impact their presence had on the expatriate community in the area under investigation.

In the process the author affords an interesting contribution to the British, Irish and central European historiography. He provides substantial evidence to demonstrate an existence of non-national frameworks amongst those of archipelagic background. Likewise, his account does much to explain that identities often evolved on the basis of a shared linguistic, cultural, religious or social background. Lastly, Worthington successfully assesses emigrants' and exiles' interaction in a wider European context and evaluates how amiable or otherwise this interaction was during the period under investigation.

In sum, the publication is an important contribution to studies into the early modern migration of people from the Three Kingdoms to Central Europe. It provides the reader with a thorough and critical recapitulation of the research to date in this field.

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