ABOUT THE BOOK

*Proclamation 1625: America's Enslavement of the Irish*
by Herbert L. Byrd Jr.

*Proclamation 1625* is the unveiling of the true and untold history of Irish slavery in America. What many Americans don’t know is that the Irish preceded the Africans as slaves in the early British colonies of America and the West Indies. They toiled in the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland and the sugar cane fields of Barbados and Jamaica. For over 179 years, the Irish were the primary source of slave labor in the British American colonies and the British West Indies. King James I’s Proclamation ordering the Irish be placed in bondage opened the door to wholesale slavery of Irish men, women and children. This was not indentured servitude but raw, brutal ‘I own you’ slavery with all the mistreatment that goes with being a slave including being beaten to death.

The book progresses through the reign of 19 British monarchs and discusses the centuries old rancor between the Irish and the English and the political, social and economic conditions that led to the Irish enslavement. By the time Africans became the primary source of labor, the plantation owners had already honed their skills in using violence to increase tobacco and sugar production; they gained their experience beating the European servants and Irish slaves.

*Proclamation 1625* timelines it and brings it all together; it is the complete and untold history of slavery in America.

[www.proclamation1625.com](http://www.proclamation1625.com)

*For details on ordering, please see the TO ORDER page.*
AUTHOR'S BIO

Herbert L. Byrd Jr. is president and CEO of MOJA an information technology and intelligence analysis company which supports the U.S. intelligence community and national level decision-makers.

*Proclamation 1625* was written in complete secrecy. No one outside of the publishing company was aware the book was been written. When the Editorial Evaluation of the book was completed the last week in December 2015, Herbert then told his wife he had written a book. The secrecy was more about the author’s concern of whether or not he could complete the project and did not want to be subjected to the repeated question of “How’s the book coming?” and not have made any progress.

Herbert has a Masters Degree in Electrical Engineering from Syracuse University, LC Smith School of Engineering and Computer Science.

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AUTHOR Q&A

What motivated you to write the book/story?
Over the years, various articles have been written about white slavery in America. But the one discussion that seem to prompt a response from the readers were articles written about Irish slavery in particular.

For some readers it was out right disbelief that there could be any form of white slavery in America and appeared annoyed by the thought of it. Some readers went so far as to consult a historian about the Irish slavery. Their response was they were told it did not happen and then given by the historian the classical response of defining a slave versus an indentured servant. Others were outright told white slavery never existed in America, period. That response is a function of the imposed limitations of not teaching any suggestion of white slavery in American history. But a few wanted to know why there was no history of Irish slavery in the textbooks. That piqued my interest also. I wanted to know the answer to that question.

The general lack of knowledge of Irish slavery and the question of why isn’t it in the history textbook was motivation to write the book. It was clear that writing a 2 or 3 page article on Irish slavery was not going to be sufficient enough to be believed. The entire history of how it came about would be required.

Proclamation 1625 goes back in time and covers the reign of 19 British monarchs and the centuries old rancor between the Irish and the English that led to the Irish enslavement. It is world history and occurs during a period when England owned America.

What was the most difficult task in writing the book?
The most difficult task in writing the book was to stay focused on the Irish struggle and their mistreatment. So much of their struggle paralleled that of the Africans.

Does the book shed new light on a common belief?
Yes it does. There are 1or 2 generally shared perspectives that has been corrected. There are a couple of events that occurred in history that will be new to most. Also towards the end of the book, there is a discussion deemed taboo by the ruling class in the past (i.e. Passing)

Did you feel there was a need for this information to be published?
Very much so; the information is not common knowledge among the general populace. It occurred in a time and place that was quite significant in American history.

Why did you choose to self-publish?
I wanted to keep control of the content of the book.

A person having read the book, what would you like the reader to take away with them?
The truth about how life really was in the colonies during the early colonial period – you can’t discuss the complete history of slavery in America and not discuss Irish slavery.
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PROCLAMATION 1625, AMERICA’S ENSLAVEMENT OF THE IRISH
Herbert L. Byrd Jr. Pens New Book On A Forgotten and Shameful Time

[Gainesville, Virginia – ENTER DATE] What many Americans don’t know is that the Irish preceded the Africans as slaves in the early British colonies of America and the West Indies. They toiled in the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland and the sugar cane fields of Barbados and Jamaica. Author Herbert L. Byrd Jr. has now unveiled the true and untold history of Irish slavery in America in his new book, Proclamation 1625: America’s Enslavement of the Irish.

For over 179 years, the Irish were the primary source of slave labor in the British American colonies and the British West Indies. King James I’s Proclamation ordering the Irish be placed in bondage opened the door to wholesale slavery of Irish men, women and children. This was not indentured servitude but raw, brutal ‘I own you’ slavery with all the mistreatment that goes with being a slave including being beaten to death. By the time Africans became the primary source of labor, the plantation owners had already honed their skills in using violence on the Irish to increase tobacco and sugar production.

Herbert L. Byrd’s Proclamation 1625 progresses through the reign of 19 British monarchs and discusses the centuries old rancor between the Irish and the English and the political, social and economic conditions that led to the Irish enslavement. For those who want to know the true and untold history of slavery in America, Proclamation 1625 is the definitive book.

Proclamation 1625: America’s Enslavement of the Irish by Herbert L. Byrd Jr. is available for order from most major online book retailers, including the FriesenPress Bookstore, Barnes & Noble, and Amazon. The eBook is available for Amazon Kindle, iTunes Bookstore, Google Play, Kobo and Nook.

About the Author
Herbert L. Byrd Jr. is president and CEO of MOJA an information technology and intelligence analysis company which supports the U.S. intelligence community and national level decision-makers. Herbert has a Masters Degree in Electrical Engineering from Syracuse University, LC Smith School of Engineering and Computer Science. He resides in Haymarket, VA.

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TO ORDER

Proclamation 1625: America’s Enslavement of the Irish is available for order from most major online book retailers, including the FriesenPress Bookstore, Amazon, Chapters Indigo and Barnes & Noble.

The eBook is available for Amazon Kindle, iTunes Bookstore, Google Play, Kobo and Nook. Wholesale orders are available through the distributor: INGRAM.

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BISAC/Categories

- HIS036020: HISTORY / United States / Colonial Period (1600-1775)
- SOC054000: SOCIAL SCIENCE / Slavery
- SOC031000: SOCIAL SCIENCE / Discrimination & Race Relations

KEYWORDS:

- slavery, Irish slavery, Irish immigrants, British colonies, Proclamation 1625, race relations, West Indies
When one thinks of slavery in America, the only thought that comes to mind is Africans picking cotton in the fields of America. What many Americans don’t know is that the Irish preceded the Africans as slaves in the early British colonies of America and the West Indies. They toiled in the tobacco fields of Virginia and Maryland and the sugar cane fields of Barbados and Jamaica.

For over 179 years, the Irish were the primary source of slave labor in the British American colonies. Proclamation 1625 is the unveiling of the true and untold history of slavery in America. King James I’s Proclamation ordering the Irish be placed in bondage opened the door to wholesale slavery of Irish men, women and children. This was not indentured servitude but raw, brutal mistreatment that included being beaten to death.

The Irish were forced from their land, kidnapped, fastened with heavy iron collars around their necks, chained to 59 other people and held in cargo holds aboard ships as they were transported to the American colonies.

During the early colonial period, free European and free African settlers socialized and married. Intermarriages existed in the colonies for over a hundred years until the birth and evolution of white racism. The Irish and African slaves were housed together and were forced to mate to provide the plantation owners with the additional slaves they needed.

The British abolished slavery in 1833. This act emancipated the Irish slaves in the British West Indies, America abolished slavery in 1865. None of this freed the Irish to the degree they wanted because America had classified them as “colored” and treated them accordingly. It was only after the ruling class accepted them as “white” that they could finally say: “I’m free, white and 21.”

Proclamation 1625 is for those who want to know the true and untold history of slavery in America.

Herbert Byrd is president of MOJA, an information technology and intelligence analysis company that is in support of the U.S. intelligence Community and national level decision-makers. He has a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, Syracuse University, L. C. Smith College of Engineering and Computer Science.

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