

Comhaltas na gCumann Staire
Clár na Comhdhála 2012, OÉ Gaillimh



Irish History Students' Association
2012 Conference Programme, NUI Galway

Date (<i>Lá</i>)	Events (<i>Imeachtaí</i>)	Location (<i>Ionad</i>)
2 nd March	18:45 - Registration	Foyer, Áras Na Mac Léinn The View, Áras Na Mac Léinn The View, Áras Na Mac Léinn
	19:00 - Food & Wine Reception	
	20:00 - Welcome Speech by Prof. Steven Ellis, Head of School of Humanities, NUI Galway and others	
3 rd March	08:30-09:15 - Registration	Arts Millennium(AM)
	09:15-10:45 - First Round of Panels	AM
	10:45-11:00 - Tea and Coffee	AM Lobby
	11:00-13:00 - Second Round of Panels	AM/Concourse
	13:00-14:30 - Lunch Break & Announcement of Last Year's Prize Winners	College Bar
	14:30-16:00 - Third Round of Panels	AM/Concourse
	16:00-16:15 - Tea and Coffee	AM Lobby
	16:15-18:15 - Last Round of Panels	AM
	18:45 - CCB CCS / IHSA AGM. Representatives from all affiliated history groups to attend	AM
	20:00 - Before dinner, Professor Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh will deliver the keynote address. After dinner music to be provided by NUIG traditional music society	Meyrick Hotel
4 th March	11:30 - Round panel discussion with Dr. Adrian Grant of <i>Scoláire Staire</i>	The Kings Head Pub
	12:45 - Walking tour of the city, interspersed/followed by live traditional music in some of Gaillimh's finest pubs or the Ireland vs. France Six nation match	Galway City

Temporary Internet Accounts for IHSA 2012

Username: 1007836t

Password: brhyz4987

OR

Username: 1007837t

Password: hxnsc2639

Friday, 2nd March

Venue: Foyer, Áras Na Mac Léinn & The View, Áras Na Mac Léinn

18:45 - Registration

19:00 - Food & Wine Reception

20:00 - Welcome Speech by Prof. Steven Ellis, Head of School of Humanities, NUI Galway and others

Saturday, 3rd March

Venues: Arts Millennium Building (AM) & Concourse (AC)

08:30 - 09:15 - Registration in Arts Millennium Lobby

9:15 – 10:45 FIRST ROUND OF PANELS

Panel 1 Social Distinctions in the Modern Period Venue: AM104

Chair: Dr. Caitríona Clear

Ciarán McCabe, NUIM

The suppression of street begging in early nineteenth-century Dublin

Michael Dwyer, UCC

The housing of the working classes of Cork City in the early 20th century

Pamela McIlveen, QUB

“Ashamed of their fathers’ *calling*”: Social mobility and attitudes to money-lending in the Belfast Jewish community, 1916-1926

Panel 2 The Media and Labour Unrest Venue: AM105

Chair: Dr. John Cunningham

James Curry, TCD

Ernest Kavanagh (1884-1916): The Irish Worker’s ideal cartoonist

Gerard Watts, NUIG

James Larkin and the Press

Mary Hawkins, NUIG

‘No fire in their room?’: Galway nurses ability to agitate for better working conditions, 1922-1970

Chair: Dr. Alison Forrestal

Janine Hildebrandt, UCC

Astronomy in the early Middle Ages: Evil science or subject worth studying?

Robert Rock, UU

“Wicked Practyse and Sorcery”: Katherine MacDonnell and the Witches at Dunluce, c.1640

Annika Stendebach, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Johannes Gutenberg and medieval Mainz

Chair: Professor Steven Ellis

Stuart Irwin, QUB

Revd Dr Henry Montgomery and the early years of the Shankill Road Mission, c.1896-1912

Robyn Atcheson, QUB

‘Go ye therefore and teach all nations’: Ulster Presbyterians and Foreign Mission in the early nineteenth century

Edna Lalor, GMIT

The Church of Ireland Community in East County Galway, 1911-1926

10:45 – 11:00 Coffee Break

Arts Millennium Building Lobby

11:00 – 13:00 SECOND ROUND OF PANELS

Chair: Dr Laura Kelly

Caroline Gillan, NUIG

The Function and Nature of Eighteenth-Century Scientific Dedications

John O'Neill, MIC

The Uses for Respectable Madness in the Irish Provincial press, 1800-1850

Lisa Butterly, NUIM

‘Architecture is a sort of oratory of power by means of forms’: the County Louth Mental Home in the Irish Free State

Ciarán Bryan, NUIM

The Development of an Irish nutritional discourse

Chair: Dr Jackie Uí Chionna

Barry Sheppard, QUB

Irish Cultural Nationalist Groups of the late 19th Century

Conor Morrissey, TCD, IRCHSS

Women Protestant Nationalists: the Contrasting Fortunes of Albinia Brodrick and Alice Stopford Green

Dara Folan, NUIG

The 1913 Oireachtas, the Gaelicisation of Galway and ‘the coming revolution’

Kathleen Weigand, TCD

Traditional Dress in the Construction of Irish National Identity Painting from 1905 – 1935

Chair: Dr Laurence Marley

Rachel Wilson, QUB

Materials, memory and mourning: the physical possessions associated with grieving amongst women in the Irish aristocracy, c.1690–1740

Cathal Smith, NUIG, IRCHSS

Apostles of Agricultural Reform: The Ballinasloe Agricultural Improvement Society in the Era of High Farming and Great Famine

Alan Drumm, UCC

Counter Recruitment in Parnell’s Ireland, 1880 – 1892

Emer Crooke, NUIM, IRCHSS

‘A building not distinctively Irish’: government attitudes to the ‘Big House’ in independent Ireland, 1945-70

Chair: Dr Gearóid Barry

Mairéad Mc Nally, NUIM, IRCHSS

The popular Front in Lyon, 1936

Emily Haire, QUB

Up close and personal: Anglo-French intelligence liaison in the late 1930s

Donal Hassett, TCD

Conflicting Visions of Modernity: The Soviet and Nazi Pavilions at the international Exposition of 1937

Barry Whelan, NUIM, IRCHSS

Rethinking a Spanish genocide: Franco’s crimes against his people after the Spanish Civil War

Chair: Professor Dáibhí Ó Cróinín

Eoin Ó Donnchadha, UCD

Educating the *Éices*: Evidence for poetic education in *Sanas Cormaic*

Julianne Pigott, UCD

Framing female sanctity in medieval Ireland: authorial intent, audience reception and the historian's dilemma

Kicki Ingridsson, NUIG

Death and violence in the early Irish Annals

Sandra Hartl, University of Bamberg

Celtic motifs in J.R.R. Tolkien's works

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch Break

NUIG College Bar

14:30 – 16:00 THIRD ROUND OF PANELS

Chair: Dr Mary Harris

Steven Balbirnie, UCD

Major General Frederick Cuthbert Poole and the Allied Intervention in Northern Russia, 1918: Conflict and Controversy

Paul O'Brien, MIC

Patriotism, national identity and recruitment in the First World War: a perspective from a regional Irish town

Fionnuala Walsh, TCD

“Never before have lives been so valuable”: the impact of WWI on female health in Ireland

Chair: Dr Tomás Finn

Kate Cowan, NUIM

‘Only the most extreme families had enrolled their sons in the Fianna’: The role of scouting movements in the struggle of independence in Ireland in the early twentieth century

David Toms, UCC

Whist Drives and Cinderella Dances: Fundraising, sports and society in Ireland, 1900-1945

Mark Tynan, NUIM, IRCHSS

Irish Football’s Financial Crisis of the 1930s

Chair: Dr Sarah-Anne Buckley

Gearóid Ó Faoleán, UL

Refugees or Evacuees?: The internally-displaced of the Northern conflict

Séan Ó Duibhir, NUIG

Aontacht Éireann (1971-1976): The ‘Real Fianna Fáil’

Jason Robinson, Oxford

Rethinking the Transition: small political parties and groupings in South Africa, 1990-1996

Chair: Dr Kimberly LoPrete

Chris Doyle, NUIG

Count Gildo: Tyrant of Libya AD 397-98

Immanuel Lissel, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

The Walls of Constantinople - Θεοδοσιανὸν τεῖχος

Esther Helen Luetzgen, UCC

Shaping the City: Transformation and Space in 16th-Century Cologne

Chair: Dr Pádraig Lenihan

Ian Abbey, Texas A&M University

The Woodes Rogers Privateering Expedition

Patricia Walker, TCD

The English Reformation and its effects on the culture of Death

Ciaran Priestley, NUIM

Community experience of the 1798 Rebellion: a comparative context

16:00 – 16:15 Coffee Break

Arts Millennium Building Lobby

16:15 – 18:15 LAST ROUND OF PANELS

Panel 15 The Individual in Early Twentieth-Century Irish Politics

Venue: AM104

Chair: Dr Mary Harris

Erica Doherty, QUB

‘Possibly the most sinister influence in west British politics’: T.P. O’Connor and the 1916 Lloyd George Home Rule negotiations

Jonathan Hannon, NUIG

Bulmer Hobson: thinker of the long revolution

Kevin McCarthy, UCC

Bob Briscoe: The Quintessential ‘other’ of an Irish Catholic Nationalist Political Culture

Chair: Dr. Enrico Dal Lago

Florry O'Driscoll, NUIG

‘Are not Irish Papists covering your fair land like locusts?’: Anti-Catholicism, the Irish in the American Civil War and the New York City Draft Riots

Regina Donlon, NUIM

Sankt Peter’s and St. Bridget of Erin’s: the role of the national parish in German and Irish immigrant communities in the American Midwest, 1850-1900

Thomas Salamone, Marquette University

Black Lace Discontent: An Examination of Irish and African American Race Relations in Boston during the "Historical 1960s"

Justin Fitzgerald, MIC

Irish-American pilgrimage to the ‘old sod’

Chair: Dr Róisín Healy

Gavin J. Lynch-Frahill, UCC

What Lost the Kriegsmarine the Battle of the Atlantic?

Lili Zách, NUIG

“Admission of aliens for purpose of giving lectures on foreign affairs in Ireland during the Emergency”

Joseph Quinn, TCD

The responses of the Irish Government towards desertion from the Irish Defence Forces to the British Armed Forces during the Second World War

Charlotte Pissors, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

World War II: an Impulse for Emancipation in West Germany?

Chair: Dr Kimberly LoPrete

Stephen Greenwood, QUB

Did Athenian Women have any Property Rights?

Michael Santowski, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Abelard and Heloise: The Construction of Male and Female Identity in the Middle Ages

Kenneth Coyne, NUIG

The Language of Individual, Society and Realm in Robert of Rheims’ “Clermont Speech” in his *Historia Iherosolimitana*

18:45 - CCB Comhaltas na gCumann Staire Venue: AM 104
Irish History Students' Association AGM
Representatives from all affiliated history groups to attend.

19:30- 20:00 - Arrive at Hotel Meyrick for end-of-Conference Dinner

20:15 - Professor Gearóid Ó Tuathaigh will deliver his key note address, "The Historian and the Role of Public History". After dinner, music will be provided by NUIG traditional music society.

Sunday March 4th

11:30 - Round panel discussion in the Kings Head Pub with Dr Adrian Grant of *Scoláire Staire*. "History & Technology: Opportunities and Challenges for Historians in the Digital Age"

12:45 - Walking tour of the city with Dr John Cunningham, Dr Jackie Uí Chionna & Dara Folan. The tour will start at the Spanish Arch.



SCOLÁIRE STAIRE

“History & Technology: Opportunities and Challenges for Historians in the Digital Age.”

A Special Roundtable Discussion hosted by Scoláire Staire, as part of the IHSA Conference 2012.

The Ruby Room @ The King's Head, High Street, Galway.
Sunday 4 March 2012, 11.30am.

We are pleased to announce that Scoláire Staire will host its first event in conjunction with the Irish History Students' Association in March 2012. The IHSA hold a conference every year which allows students to present their research to peers in a friendly environment. This year's conference takes place in the historic city of Galway and is being organised by the history society (Cumann Staire) at NUI Galway. The call for papers officially opens on 15 January so be sure to get your abstracts in to the organisers.

The main presentation part of the conference will take place on Saturday 4 March in NUI Galway. Our editor will be in attendance throughout the day so if you have any ideas for articles etc. be sure to have a chat with him. On Sunday 4 March there will be a special roundtable discussion hosted by Scoláire Staire in the Ruby Room at The King's Head on High Street. The topic for the discussion will be “History & Technology: Opportunities and Challenges for Historians in the Digital Age”. We will be talking about the huge advances in technology in the last decade, how these have greatly benefited historians, but also how they pose challenges for research in the future. As a product of the digital revolution, Scoláire Staire feels compelled to discuss these issues with the next generation of historians. The event will last for one hour and anyone who wants to speak can throw in their penny's worth for discussion. Or, you can just come along, have a brew and listen to the discussion. The event will be a casual affair and will be followed by a walking tour of Galway leaving from St. Nicholas' Church nearby.



More Details:

<http://cumannstaire.com/ihsa/>
<http://www.irishhistorystudents.net>
<http://scolairestaire.com>
<http://thekingshead.ie/the-ruby-room.aspx>

ihsa2012@gmail.com
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Conference Speaker Abstracts

Panel 1

Ciarán McCabe. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“The suppression of street begging in early nineteenth-century Dublin”

Accounts of early-nineteenth-century Dublin abound with references to the city being ‘infested’ with those perceived as being the deviant poor – particularly, sturdy beggars and idle vagabonds. The charitable alms of members of the public – given either voluntarily or through fear and intimidation – supported not only the city’s indigenous beggars but also ‘strange’ vagrants, whose countryside wanderings drew them to the city. In a period before the introduction of the Irish Poor Law, charities and private individuals/bodies provided not only relief but measures for the punishment of street beggars. This paper will outline, firstly, the various threats – ranging from sedition and crime to the spread of disease and commercial loss - that ‘vagabonds and sturdy beggars’ posed in this period. An analysis will then be presented on responses to these perceived threats. Early police authorities possessed powers to arrest and detain suspected vagrants. Indeed frequently, the vagrancy laws, which were vague and left much to the constable’s discretion, were used as a means of rounding up suspicious characters. There were also instances of extra-legal initiatives for suppressing mendicancy. Householders and the business community at times hired ‘street inspectors’, who possessed no legal powers, to patrol a particular ‘beat’ and remove any unwanted beggars.

Michael Dwyer. University College Cork.

“The housing of the working classes of Cork City in the early 20th century”

On 27 October 1930, the Irish Times published an article entitled ‘A difference of taste’. The anonymous author had attended a screening of the film version of the Séan O’Casey play *Juno and the Paycock* in a Cork City cinema and ‘was struck by the quiet manner in which the Cork people received it’. The article continued that the Cork audience ‘being comparatively free from the slum evil, found little amusement in seeing Dublin slum-dwellers portrayed to life’ and ‘that it was a silent audience that filed slowly out into the night’. Indeed, Hitchcock presented working class Dubliners as poor and ragged, residing in tenements of dilapidated Georgian grandeur, but O’Casey’s fiction, was a fiction which mirrored the reality of life as experienced by the Cork cinema-goers. The author of the Irish Times article could hardly be blamed for his misjudgement of the Cork audience reaction. Unlike the Dublin tenements, which were highly visible in Dublin City centre, the Cork tenements were removed from the shopping, entertainment and business districts of Patrick Street and Grand Parade. A ‘specially contributed’ 1929 article in the Cork Examiner entitled ‘Cork’s own slums’ pointed out that the Cork slum problem was a hidden one.

Pamela McIlveen. Queen’s University Belfast.

“‘Ashamed of their fathers’ calling’: Social mobility and attitudes to money-lending in the Belfast Jewish community, 1916-1926”

From the mid nineteenth-century, the practice of money-lending was condemned by AngloJewish religious and civic leaders. Irish Jews largely echoed these sentiments, and Belfast’s small Jewish community encouraged its members to pursue more ‘respectable’ trades and professions. Yet in spite of the leadership shown by the Chief Rabbi and Board of Deputies the practice in Belfast, as in other regional communities, stubbornly prevailed - even amongst the Belfast synagogue’s own personnel.

This paper will investigate how an incident involving money-lending threatened to split the small Belfast congregation and will assess how and why attitudes towards 'usury' in the Belfast Jewish community changed within a single generation. Using the records of the Belfast Hebrew Congregation, local and national newspapers and the papers of the Chief Rabbi this paper will also address the views of non-Jews in Belfast towards money-lending and look at how the practice continued in Belfast in different forms.

Panel 2

James Curry. Trinity College Dublin.

“Ernest Kavanagh (1884-1916): The Irish Worker’s ideal cartoonist”

In the four years prior to his death on the steps of Liberty Hall during the Easter Rising, Ernest Kavanagh had established himself as a notorious Irish political cartoonist. Although his work appeared in publications such as *Fianna*, *Irish Freedom* and *The Irish Citizen*, it was undoubtedly those featured in labour leader James Larkin’s popular weekly newspaper, *The Irish Worker*, which saw “E.K.” gain the most notoriety. These cartoons saw Kavanagh champion the rights of Ireland’s working class, depict William Martin Murphy and the Dublin Metropolitan Police as murderous monsters during the 1913 Dublin Lockout, and attack John Redmond for his public recruitment of Irish soldiers following the outbreak of World War One in August 1914. My paper proposes to examine Kavanagh's unique artistic style, explain why he succeeded in becoming *The Irish Worker*'s foremost cartoonist during the paper's first circulation run (1911-14), and reject the notion put forward by American historian Robert Lowery in the 1980s that the “E.K.” cartoons were “crude” and one of *The Irish Worker*'s “defects”. It will then look to analyse a selection of Kavanagh's most important labour, nationalist and suffrage cartoons.

Gerard Watts. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“James Larkin and the Press”

This paper attempts to assess the representation of James Larkin in Irish newspapers in the period April 1923 to late 1925. During this period, Larkin returned to Ireland from the United States and became involved in the ensuing split within the ITGWU. He also resumed his leadership role at the head of industrial disputes, and continued his involvement with Communism, visiting Russia in 1924. Jim Larkin was a huge figure amongst the Irish working class and was one of the biggest names in the Irish public arena in the early part of the last century. He was known, particularly, for his prodigious organisational skills in gaining unionisation among workers, and for his driving leadership during the strike and lockout of 1913. The newspapers claim to be the papers of the nation, and claim to write and report the news in the interests of the Irish people. This essay looks to see whose interests are actually being served in what it argues to be a negative representation of James Larkin by the Irish newspapers in this period.

Mary Hawkins. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“‘No fire in their room?’ Galway nurses’ ability to agitate for better working conditions 1922-1970”

Between 1920 and 1940, there was no shortage of people speaking out on behalf of nurses. There was a general consensus that the working conditions of general nurses needed to be improved. This was not just limited to Ireland – there was a similar scene in England during the same period. The tone used by many speakers was one of sentimentality and pity. There was an idea that general nurses were powerless to improve their conditions. This talk is not however about who said what and when. Rather it is about the ability of general nurses themselves to agitate for better working conditions. General

nurses unlike mental nurses did not have a tradition of trade union membership. It was considered improper by nursing leaders for general nurses to belong to trade unions – the use of the strike being incompatible with general nurses duty of care towards their patient.

Panel 3

Janine Hildebrandt. University College Cork.

“Astronomy in the early Middle Ages: Evil science or subject worth studying”

This paper will look at education in the early Middle Ages and the questions that arose with modern scholarship such as “how original were early medieval scholars” and “how liberal were the liberal arts”. Claims that medieval scholars mainly studied and copied the ideas of classical and/or patristic authors can be questioned looking at the topic of astronomy. Being one of the seven liberal arts it was early on condemned, yet not forgotten in later scholarship.

Robert Rock. University of Ulster.

“Wicked Practyse and Sorcery”: Katherine MacDonnell and the Witches at Dunluce, c1640”

There is scant documentation relating to instances of witchcraft and magic in early modern Ireland and it is rare that new evidence is found – existing literature on the topic is mostly in the form of secondary material. The Huntington library in California, however, has in its record collection, a short letter. Dated from 1640, it is addressed to John Bramhall, the Bishop of Derry, and is from Sir Christopher Wandesforde, the then Lord Deputy of Ireland. The letter concerns one Katherine MacDonnell, the Duchess of Buckingham and wife of the 2nd Earl of Antrim, Randall MacDonnell.

Within the letter, it is clear that Katherine is fearful of the actions of ‘some who are accused to bewitch her’, and wants action to be taken in the form of the arrest of those accused by Justices of the Peace. There are no legal records or documentation of any kind relating to this case, the only evidence available to the historian is this one letter, therefore it is safe to assume that nothing came of this accusation.

Annika Stendebach. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

“Johannes Gutenberg and medieval Mainz”

Without doubt Johannes Gutenberg, famous for introducing modern book printing, is one of the most celebrated sons of Mainz. My intention is to point out how Gutenberg, his famous invention and the contemporary Mainz are linked. Thus I will not only go into details concerning Gutenberg’s biography, but also concerning the medieval Mainz. This includes politics within the city as well as the cityscape of Mainz in the 15th century. Johannes Gutenberg was born as a son of the Gensfleischs, one of the long-established patrician families in Mainz, at the beginning of the 15th century. His family has been involved in the inner-city politics for generations, since the patricians had dominated the city council for almost a century. But in the 14th century there was a shift of powers and the patricians had to cooperate with representatives of the different guilds. As a consequence of the power struggles resulting from that, whole dynasties left Mainz in protest. So did Gutenberg and his family, they had left Mainz in 1411, in 1413 and again in 1428. At the latest he returned in October 1448. There are several of his small printings from 1454 available; his famous Gutenberg bible was probably printed at that time as well.

Panel 4

Stuart Irwin. Queen's University Belfast.

“Revd Dr Henry Montgomery and the early years of the Shankill Road Mission, c.1896-1912”

In 1896 the Revd Dr Henry Montgomery, a Presbyterian minister and prominent domestic/home missionary in the city of Belfast, founded the Shankill Road Mission. This institution became a central part of the identity of this working-class protestant area but has received virtually no attention by historians. This paper fills the gap in the historiography regarding how protestant churches responded to urban growth and its associated social problems in Belfast in the late Victorian and Edwardian period by tracing Montgomery's work in the establishment and running of this institution. It will be argued that through this institution Montgomery sought to promote individual conversion with a genuine concern for the material well-being of the working-class community of the area. Whilst this was not a completely unique approach to mission work, his evangelical zeal, personal determination, and ambition for the institution is noteworthy.

Robyn Atcheson. Queen's University Belfast.

‘Go ye therefore and teach all nations’; Ulster Presbyterians and Foreign Mission in the early nineteenth century”

In the late eighteenth century, spurred on by the cue from ‘the Great Commission’ in Matthew's Gospel, evangelical activism flourished internationally among Protestants and as a result of this, Protestant missionary organizations were established in Britain. It was through such organizations that Ulster Presbyterians expressed their support until the formation of their own Foreign Mission in 1840. This paper seeks to explore the reasons why Ulster Presbyterians became involved in foreign mission in the nineteenth century and how this motivation led to the establishment of the first Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Church in 1840. It provides a study of both religious and secular motives which inspired Ulster Protestant missionaries. The impact of evangelicalism and theological ideologies such as millennialism are considered along with more secular trends such as the Enlightenment and ideas of imperialism. It looks at how Presbyterians supported mission and provides an examination of the influence of a key figure in cultivating this support. Revd James Morgan was an evangelical Presbyterian minister in Belfast whose zeal for missionary activity leading up to the establishment of the foreign mission continued into his role as the mission's first convenor. This paper contributes to the growing scholarly interest in Protestant missions while offering a fresh perspective on the role of Ulster Presbyterians.

Edna Lalor. Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology.

“The Church of Ireland Community in East County Galway, 1911-1926”

The main concern of this paper is to review the unique place of the Church of Ireland community in east County Galway in the emergence of modern Ireland, as reflected through the dimensions of history, heritage and cultural identity. In furnishing an outline of the history of this community in the parishes of Aghrim, Clontuskert (Glan) and Kiltormer, Kilconnell, Ahascragh and Ballinasloe from 1911 to 1926, efforts will be made to illuminate the social, demographic and political trends that shaped the community's transformation. This timeframe reflects a period of change in Ireland in general, from being on the brink of Home Rule, through war and revolution, to gaining independence from the United Kingdom. The paper will also look at the changing built heritage of the Church of Ireland at the time as well as the social activities that the community participated in and related to culturally.

Panel 5

Caroline Gillan. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“The Function and Nature of Eighteenth-Century Scientific Dedications”

This paper which is based on my PhD project aims to examine scientific dedicatory practices in eighteenth-century Britain. Dedications were an important way for authors of signalling a connection such as gratitude or an appeal for continuing support to a particular patron. A leading patron like the third Earl of Bute received a multitude of dedications. An examination of the scholarly work dedicated to Bute can largely be completed through the 17th – 18th Century Burney Collection Newspapers and Eighteenth Century Collections Online. In his dedication, Sir William Fordyce praised the Earl of Bute his ‘zeal and liberality in patronizing every discovery, or attempt, which may conduce to the promotion of the sciences and arts’. I will examine whether there was an increase in the number of dedications made to Bute during his political career and period of influence with Royal Family. By analysing the careers and dedications of Bute’s clients it may be possible to ascertain how many were successful in gaining his patronage. An examination of dedications would provide a useful insight into the patronage system during the eighteenth century.

John O’Neill. Mary Immaculate College.

“The Uses for Respectable Madness in the Irish Provincial press 1800-1850”

This paper analyses the provincial press treatment of madness and the lunatic asylum in early nineteenth century Ireland. In this period the possibility of treatment and recovery was forwarded through the principles of moral and appropriate care. The adoption of a more considered approach to madness is discernible in press coverage. Where humour and detachment initially characterised press depictions of lunacy, later a degree of respectability and moral decency was superficially attached to the mad. This paper suggests that there was a crucial difference between these successive types of coverage, the earlier designed to alleviate popular anxiety by marginalising insanity and the insane, the later exaggerating the social dangers of lunacy by castigating madness. Ireland’s pioneering system of public asylums in the 1820s provided an opportunity for the press to promote a more moral approach to the treatment of insanity. The provincial press however faced a dilemma. While wanting to utilize the language of public interest to promote a public understanding of lunacy the press also sought to diminish the influence of state run institutions and to preserve the positions of the urban elite in the local philanthropic sphere. A choice had to be made as these values could not be traded off against one another, and protecting the existing structure of social patronage took precedence over promoting the rise of a broader and encompassing social arena for debate. Where madness could have been used effectively and effectually to promote social amelioration it was instead used to protect positions. An important question is the extent to which madness was increasing in this period. This paper briefly addresses this to show that the press promoted inequality and a set of material values that increased the vulnerability to emotional distress at the expense of family, community, and quality of life.

Lisa Butterly. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Architecture is a sort of oratory of power by means of forms’: the County Louth Mental Home in the Irish Free State”

When the County Louth Mental Home opened in Ardee in 1933 it was a celebrated feature of the local landscape. The building was an impressive architectural success symbolising over ten years of community and county efforts. The architecture of a building can be analysed as part of developments in style and design. It can also highlight the political framework supporting the building project and influence of power relations in the decision making process. This paper focuses on the second aspect

emphasising the role of political representatives in the development of a new asylum in the Free State period. The presentation examines the political dialogue which facilitated the architectural outcome by 1933, both local and national. The discussion details the competition arena in the late 1920s when a design was selected for the new facility. In 1932, national leadership transferred to the Fianna Fáil Party so the discussion locates the architecture of the mental home in the political milieu of the period. While the change in representation in Dáil Éireann had little impact on the actual style of the building in Louth, it did influence the architectural history of the facility in the decades to follow which is considered in this paper.

Ciarán Bryan. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“The Development of an Irish nutritional discourse”

As advances were made in medicine, intensive study of humanity’s dietetic needs ensued and during the early decades of the twentieth century the science of nutrition was rapidly developed. In 1938, Professor of biochemistry at Dublin University, William R. Fearon published *The national problem of nutrition*. In this paper, Fearon noted (with a hint of pride) how the first study which computed a ‘nation’s actual food supply, imported and home-produced, in terms of proteins and calories’ was carried out in Ireland in 1912 by Professor W. H. Thompson, of Dublin University. However, he also added that, ‘Since then, knowledge of the science of nutrition has been advanced enormously, and Thompson’s pioneer work has been pursued in every civilised country – though least of all in his own.’ Perhaps the reason for this neglect is due to the upheaval caused by the war of independence, the civil war, and the instability and uncertainty that was a product of the reorganisation of the Irish state in the 1920’. As such this paper will strive to illustrate the nature of the development of an Irish nutritional discourse.

Panel 6

Barry Sheppard. Queen’s University Belfast.

“Irish Cultural Nationalist Groups of the late 19th Century”

Irish Cultural Nationalist groups which appeared in the late nineteenth century to promote native language, arts and sports have sometimes been accused of being reactionary to the dominance of British culture in Ireland rather than being genuinely concerned with the revival of native Irish culture. The following paper attempts to dispel this notion by arguing that if there were reactionary elements to them it was more anti-English feeling than anti-British. It will do this by showing that cooperation existed between Irish Cultural Nationalist groups and their Welsh and Scottish counterparts, particularly among language enthusiasts. It will also show that the burgeoning language movement was inspired by similar movements in Britain particularly the relationship the Welsh language had with modern industry. The paper will also show that rather than attracting members who had exclusively nationalist aims, the language movement occasionally attracted those who sought personal independence rather than political independence. It will also show that the literary revival movement also wished to promote art from other Celtic traditions in Britain. The traditional narrative on the sporting movement, the G.A.A., has argued that the Association was at the forefront in the fight for independence, this paper will look at such claims as well as subsequent historiographical debates which contradict them.

Conor Morrissey. Trinity College Dublin.

“Women Protestant Nationalists: the Contrasting Fortunes of Albinia Brodrick and Alice Stopford Green”

Throughout the period 1900-1923 a substantial number of Irish Protestant women eschewed Unionism, and associated with the advanced strain of Irish nationalism. These women tended to support a variety of radical causes besides nationalism, and a large number of them proved far less politically compromising than the men in the movement. This paper will consider the contrasting fortunes of two representative female Protestant nationalists: Albinia Brodrick, (1861–1955), and Alice Stopford Green, (1847–1929). Nurse and republican Albinia Brodrick, originally Unionist, and from a conservative background, underwent a radicalisation in middle age as a reaction to the Boer War, that coincided with her moving to Ireland in 1907. From 1916, she gained a reputation as the most unyielding of Irish republicans. The historian Alice Stopford Green came from a similar background to Brodrick, and also became politicised due to the Boer War, and became a prominent nationalist activist. By contrast she was a political moderate, willing to accept the Treaty. This paper will analyse the factors that caused these women to take such different views, and how they were treated by the wider nationalist movement.

Dara Folan. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“The 1913 Oireachtas, the Gaelicisation of Galway and ‘the coming revolution’”

An tOireachtas, the annual national festival of Conradh na Gaeilge, was the social and cultural high point of the Gaelic Revivalist calendar. In July/August 1913, Galway city had the singular honour of being chosen as the first venue outside of the capital to host the event, this signifying the county and its chief town’s centrality to the League’s regional and broader national aims to preserve and propagate the Irish language in situ, the town being uniquely a bilingual provincial capital servicing the largest extant Gaeltacht at the turn of the twentieth century. This paper will seek to probe the impact of this week long ‘Irish Ireland’ festival upon Galway city, and will analyze the League’s contemporary aspirations for promoting and reinforcing the language therein. In addition, latent internal tensions over putative attempts to ‘politicize’ An Conradh nationally will also be addressed, this representing a crucial and fateful clash of philosophies between the apolitical traditionalists and the ultimately ascendant republican faction. Such debates will be contextualized within the turbulent political climate of 1913, namely the Home Rule Crisis, and the concomitant drift towards nationwide militarism.

Kathleen Weigand. Trinity College Dublin.

“Traditional Dress in the Construction of Irish National Identity Painting from 1905 – 1935”

The paper I will deliver pulls from art historical, ethnographic, and postcolonial methodological approaches to Irish art history. This paper examines the cultural and political context of early twentieth century Ireland as a backdrop against which the re-adoption of Irish dressing—the promotion of the production and use of traditional Irish clothing as opposed to British or international trends—was encouraged by politicians and cultural figures, including the Celtic Revivalists, Douglas Hyde, and AE Russell. This paper examines the nationalist motivation behind these ideas, which related to a conscious program of invigorating Irish culture. The degree to which the emulation of these ideas was reflected in Irish painting of the era will be investigated. Paintings under consideration are examined within the context of the West of Ireland as—what was then considered—the most appropriate locale for such subjects. Figurative depictions and images of traditional Irish dress by artists Jack Yeats, Seán Keating, Charles Lamb, Patrick Tuohy, Seán O’Sullivan, and Beatrice Elvery are examined in reference to how the imaging of Irish dress visually codified a sense of national identity within Irish artistic society, straying from the idioms of other European Modernist artistic hubs.

Panel 7

Rachel Wilson. Queen's University Belfast.

“Materials, memory and mourning: the physical possessions associated with grieving amongst women in the Irish aristocracy c. 1690–1740”

This paper will explore women's use of material possessions to express grief in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and will focus on the experiences of those who were from, married into, or immersed in the Irish aristocracy, with occasional comparisons to their English counterparts. It will examine how items including clothing, jewellery, pictures and monuments were created and employed by these women to commemorate the dead and demonstrate the sorrow of the living to the outside world and will look at the financial cost of such public displays of grief. The paper will show that there were noticeable differences in how these objects and images were used, depending on how the woman in question was connected to the deceased and will demonstrate these differences by considering how women used their material possessions to show their grief for a close family member compared to a distant one, or for a child rather than an adult. The women's involvement in and views of, society's compulsory practice of official state mourning, will also receive attention, as will the opinions of contemporary observers on what was expected of those in mourning, what was considered appropriate and what was seen as excessive.

Cathal Smith. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Apostles of Agricultural Reform: The Ballinasloe Agricultural Improvement Society in the Era of High Farming and Great Famine”

The presentation will discuss activities of a local agricultural society, established in Ballinasloe in 1840, in the first decade of its existence. Founded by progressive east Galway landlords, the BAIS sought to promote the modernization of agriculture in their region. Their activities included the hiring of a Scottish agriculturalist, the establishment of a model farm, the promotion of crop rotations, and drainage schemes. The local society became affiliated with the national Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, itself founded in 1841 and influenced by the success of the BAIS. The presentation would refer to the successes and failures of the society in convincing tenants to adopt a new system of improved farming, as well as its reaction to the Great Famine, which arrived only five years after the BAIS was established. The presentation will be a summary of a paper of the same name that I recently wrote and submitted to the Journal of the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society, and has been provisionally accepted for publication in the next issue of this Journal.

Alan Drumm. University College Cork.

“Counter Recruitment in Parnell's Ireland 1880 – 1892”

During the 1880s the British authorities in Ireland faced two periods of violent agrarian unrest, the Land War 1880-82 and the Plan of Campaign 1886-92. In order to regain control of the country and deter the Land League the government were forced to employ the army to aid the RIC. In its role as aid to the civil power the military were used to evict tenants from their homes and protect landlords from bands of moonlighters roaming the countryside. Consequently nationalists were able to label the army as a force of coercion and occupation and launch a counter recruitment campaign once the Land War came to a close. By utilising sources such as the report of the celebrated Wantage Committee into the terms and conditions of service in the army and the annual findings of the Inspector General of Recruiting, I will demonstrate that as the scope of military operations widened, recruitment declined. The paper will also discuss the methods employed by nationalists in their counter recruitment campaign and how the military reacted to this largely undocumented aspect of Parnell's Ireland. Finally it will conclude by touching on the longer term effects of the nationalists campaign on civil military relations.

Emer Crooke. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“A building not distinctively Irish': government attitudes to the 'Big House' in independent Ireland, 1945-70”

The country houses of the Anglo-Irish aristocracy were visible markers on the landscape of a newly independent state of the British administration who had, symbolically at least, left after the formation of the Free State in 1922. Viewed by some as ‘symbols of colonial oppression’, or ‘tombstones of a departed ascendancy’, they did not fit easily into the political social and cultural landscape being created in the Free State. However this paper will focus on the period, 1945-70, after the virulent nationalism that characterised independence and before the ‘international outlook’ brought with EU membership and greater economic freedoms, when these ‘mansions’ were often contested spaces in terms of symbolic meaning. One of the most revealing ways this can be explored is through the gifting of some of these ‘Big Houses’ to the state in this period by owners. The reasons for their offers, the debates that took place in private government files and the ultimate decisions to accept or refuse will be examined in order to reveal political attitudes to the Big House in this period when Ireland was still coming out of the shadow of colonisation and equally, decolonisation.

Panel 8

Mairéad Mc Nally. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“The popular Front in Lyon 1936”

Current scholarship on street violence in the 1930s centres upon one specific area in France, Paris. However, there are still hardly any works on political violence in the provinces. Therefore, our understanding of what happened there and in France as a whole is skewed. In the early 1930s right-wing street agitation had increased, while strikes and demonstrations occurred on and off throughout the period. Taking the city of Lyon, as a case study, this paper will set out to examine left and right-wing behaviour during preparations for the Popular Front government 1936-38. After the 1934 February riots in Paris, the next two years were followed by street battles and Communist meetings, as both left and right were caught up in the struggle over how France should be governed. While the right-wing leagues intensified their existence, the left responded with a united action pact, in the form of a radical-socialist communist alliance, which signalled a new era of government. However as the Popular Front preparations got under way in Lyon, there appears to be some differences from what happened on a national level to the localised one in Lyon. This aspect will also be assessed in the paper.

Emily Haire. Queen’s University Belfast.

“Up close and personal: Anglo-French intelligence liaison in the late 1930s”

This paper examines the personal relationships that developed between British and French intelligence officers in the late 1930s. A study of intelligence liaison at the highest level offers a valuable means of further understanding Anglo-French relations in the few years preceding the Second World War, when Europe was facing the increasing threats of fascism and communism. By employing archival sources from Britain and France, as well as published memoir material, this examination of the personal relationships that developed between intelligence practitioners in Britain and France shows how close working relations facilitated intelligence sharing.

Donal Hassett. Trinity College Dublin.

“Conflicting Visions of Modernity - The Soviet and Nazi Pavilions at the international Exposition of 1937”

Two decades after the collapse of the Soviet Union, historians seem ready to move towards a less politically charged debate on the nature of modernity in the two most controversial regimes of the twentieth century: Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia. While previously Western scholars tended to consider “modernity” as synonymous with the modernisation of liberal, capitalist democracies exclusively, contemporary scholarship has embraced a more fluid theorisation allowing for the consideration of Soviet and Nazi “modernities”. Bearing this theoretical evolution in mind, this paper examines the presentation of modernity in the Soviet and Nazi Pavilions at the International Exposition of 1937. The Paris Exposition, held at the height of the Spanish Civil War, offers a dramatic visual manifestation of the clash between these two consciously competing visions of modernity, neither of which conforms to the normative model of “Western” modernisation. Both Pavilions, deliberately placed opposite each other and built in direct competition, projected an idealised image of their respective homelands, blending visions of the future with symbols of the past.

The architecture, artistic works and didactic displays which characterised them reflected the complex, often contradictory, attitudes of the Nazi and Soviet regimes to modernity. By analysing the representation of technology, labour and women in the Pavilions, this paper seeks to trace parallels and highlight differences in the “modernity discourses” at the heart of the Nazi and Stalinist regimes.

Barry Whelan. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Rethinking a Spanish genocide – Franco’s crimes against his people after the Spanish Civil War”

Read most historical DVDs on the worst dictators of the twentieth century and you will be provided with names such as Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Nicolai Ceausescu, Pol Pot, and Saddam Hussein. General Francisco Franco ruled Spain with an iron fist from 1936-1975. He imposed his Fascist ideology and authoritarian rule across every facet of public life yet he is never tainted with the same brush as other dictators. He was indirectly responsible for the deaths of over 500,000 people during the Spanish Civil War as well as the total destruction that conflict wrought on the peoples of Spain. This presentation seeks to examine another area of historical research that is still to be researched – Franco’s post-Civil War crimes. Apologists for the regime put the figure at 10,000 deaths, some modern Spanish historians at no more than 50,000. Paul Preston puts the figure at over 150,000 executions of those deemed by Franco to be his enemies – Communists, Basques, separatists, dissident writers and Republican politicians, etc. In this paper I will use never before published material from Ireland’s Minister in Madrid, Leopold Kerney, which proves that even after the end of the Second World War, Franco was responsible for some of the worst crimes of the twentieth century.

Panel 9

Eoin Ó Donnchadha. University College Dublin.

“Educating the Éices: Evidence for poetic education in Sanas Cormaic”

The envisaged archetype of the early Irish glossary Sanas Cormaic (also known as Cormac’s Glossary) has been dated to the close of the ninth, or beginning of the tenth century. This composite text emanates from a vibrant literary tradition and survives in a number of distinct redactions, preserved in a host of late medieval and early modern manuscripts. Interestingly, in its various surviving forms, the glossary shows a high level of preoccupation with early Irish poets (filid). The glosses preserved in Sanas Cormaic deal with numerous themes relating to the poetic profession. Amongst these, perhaps the most interesting is poetic education, as it was central to how the filid were defined. This paper will engage

with testimony from Sanas Cormaic in order to explore various aspects of early Irish poetic learning and instruction. It will be shown that the evidence for poetic education from this fascinating text compliments that provided by other vernacular sources. Specific themes that will be discussed include: the importance of education; fosterage; the obligations and responsibilities of both tutors and pupils; the poetic curriculum; methods of instruction and examination.

Julianne Pigott. University College Dublin.

“Framing female sanctity in Medieval Ireland: authorial intent, audience reception and the historian’s dilemma”

This paper will examine the prevailing methodologically and ideologically bound positions which have dominated scholarship on early Irish saintly women over the last decades and propose an alternative approach with the potential to generate a new frame of interpretation for female sanctity. Historians have traditionally focussed on the extant lives of Irish female saints in isolation from the broader corpus of Irish and European hagiography, regularly adducing only the ubiquitous Brigidine model as foil or exemplar. With reference to the Vitae of Brigit, Samthann, Íte and most instructively Monenna, this paper identifies weaknesses in the dominant techniques. It further suggests that contextualising each life with respect to the contemporary social and political landscape, disinterring the authorial intent informing the work, considering the potential audience for the respective Vitae and juxtaposing the female saint with not only saints of the same gender but with all saints ‘written’ for the same purpose may reconstitute the ways in which we, as historians, understand how early concepts of sanctity were constructed.

Kicki Ingridsson. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Death and violence in the early Irish Annals”

The annals as documents are mainly preoccupied with death, making them important sources not just for the historical events themselves but also into the vocabulary used to describe these events. The subject of this paper is part of my ongoing research into the description and vocabulary of death and violence in early Irish literature. This paper will discuss how different genres not only describe events, such as death and violence, in different ways, but how they also sometimes require different context-specific vocabulary. As the format of the annals with short entries (albeit sometimes expanded with details of the event as well as poetry) differs from the narrative contexts of for example saga literature, the information is going to be structured in a different way. Furthermore, a context specific use of vocabulary is needed in the annals to accommodate for example the frequent reposing of bishops, a rare occurrence in the saga literature. Finally, being written in both Old Irish and Latin, the annals provide an interesting bilingual scribal situation.

Sandra Hartl. University of Bamberg.

“Celtic motifs in J.R.R. Tolkien’s works”

J.R.R. Tolkien’s mythological universe has evolved from many sources into a place “where many paths and errands meet.” Although the author himself often denied the influence of Celtic motifs on his works, they are obviously there. Besides, he owned hundreds of books on this topic, which can be found in some Oxford libraries today. First of all, the Welsh language deeply impressed him right from an early stage of his writings on. It formed the basis of the invented language later called Sindarin, which was used by certain tribes of Elves. Furthermore, the Irish legend of Tuatha Dé Danann played an important role as an inspiration for the tragic story of the Noldor Elves’ departure from Valinor. Also the idea of this place, an otherworld in the West, reminds the reader of Tír na nÓg. The story of

Beren and Lúthien uses a strong Celtic motif: the love of a fairy woman and a mortal man. It has often been compared with the tale of Culwch and Olwen from the Welsh Mabinogion. Tolkien was not really caring for the depictions of elves as a diminutive, fairy-like people. They should rather be powerful, strange, and tall as humans but living in a different space and time. This description resembles that in Celtic mythology very much. Finally, the Celts had a far more positive attitude towards the forests they lived in than other cultures coming into consideration when the motif of the woods is concerned. Consequently, the Celtic motifs provide an essential contribution to the creation of Middle Earth – glimmering starlight without which the mythic world would lack much of its beauty.

Panel 10

Steven Balbirnie. University College Dublin.

“Major General Frederick Cuthbert Poole and the Allied Intervention in Northern Russia, 1918: Conflict and Controversy”

The purpose of this paper is to examine Major General F.C. Poole’s command of the North Russia Expeditionary Force during 1918. This case study will act as an example for how relations were conducted during the Russian Civil War between the interventionist commanders in the field and their political and military superiors, as well as with their Allied and White Russian colleagues. This paper will examine F.C. Poole’s North Russian command from his initial arrival at Murmansk until his recall to London in October 1918. The focus shall be upon the conflict and co-operation between General Poole and the policy makers in London, as well as with the various groups represented in North Russia; concluding with an examination of the controversy surrounding his departure from the North Russian command in October 1918. This paper will contribute to the on-going re-examination of the complexities experienced on the ground in the various theatres of the Russian Civil War.

Paul O’Brien. Mary Immaculate College.

“Patriotism, national identity and recruitment in the First World War: a perspective from a regional Irish town”

This paper explores the role of Michael Glynn & Sons, millers of Kilrush, County Clare, in their official capacity as recruiters for the British Army during the period of the First World War (1914 – 1918). Through an analysis of contemporary material sourced from the significant personal and commercial papers of the Glynn family, the paper investigates the response to the recruitment drive at local level. The records utilised here include official propaganda, newspaper articles, personal accounts, minutes of meetings and personal correspondence. The paper examines the nature of local reaction to the war and briefly explores the various inducements that persuaded a considerable number of Kilrush men to enlist in the army and navy. An assessment of the moral obligations attached to the recruitment campaign will provide an understanding of what has been termed ‘naive patriotism’. This paper also provides a snapshot of the appetite for the war at a national level though it will concentrate primarily on the identity of a regional town at a time when much of the country was politically unstable.

Fionnuala Walsh. Trinity College Dublin.

“‘Never before have lives been so valuable’: the impact of WWI on female health in Ireland”

This paper looks at the impact of the First World War on civilian health in Ireland, in particular the health of women. The historian J.M Winter has argued that the First World War improved infant and maternal mortality rates in Britain; that the war was a time of improved health for civilians. This

paper tests Winter's conclusions with regard to wartime mortality trends in Ireland. It examines maternal and infant mortality statistics from the Annual Registrar-General reports to assess wartime trends in these areas. The Annual Registrar General Reports are also used to demonstrate the effect of the war on poverty and emigration. The paper also looks at the level of concern with maternal and infant health during the war. Sources for this include the 1917 Carnegie United Kingdom Trust Report by E. Coey Bigger, the Dublin Journal of Medical Science and the Journal of the Social and Statistical Society of Ireland. This paper is but a small part of a thesis examining the broader impact of the First World War on women in Ireland, looking at the effect of the war on women's employment, women's involvement in the political movements and women's household management, diet and health.

Panel 11

Kate Cowan. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Only the most extreme families had enrolled their sons in the Fianna’: The role of scouting movements in the struggle of independence in Ireland in the early twentieth century”

This Paper will discuss the role of scouting movements in the struggle for independence in Ireland in the first two decades of the twentieth century. Children in this time period is an under researched topic and it is my hope to highlight aspect of this topic. This paper will be split into three main phases; the preparation for a rising and rivalry with Robert Baden Powell's scouting organisation, the role of youth during Easter week and finally the evolution and development of responsibility given to youth movements during the War of Independence. The first phase will discuss the early years of youth movements within Ireland in the first decade of the twentieth century and the role minors played within both nationalist militant campaigns and the preparation for a war against British forces in Ireland. This section will also examine the rivalry between the Baden Powell Scouting organisation and Fianna Éireann. The second phase of this paper will discuss the responsibilities given to minors during the week and the vital role some members played in various events that took place during Easter Week. Finally it is the intent of this to paper illustrates the change in role of youth members within the struggle of independence, to a more serious and in some cases violent role.

David Toms. University College Cork.

“Whist Drives and Cinderella Dances: Fundraising, sports and society in Ireland 1900-1945”

This paper will examine, by using newspaper sources, the ways in which sports clubs and other organisations used both Whist Drives and Cinderella Dances as a significant element in their efforts at fundraising throughout the first half of the twentieth century. One element that will become most clear in the course of the paper is that the popularity of both these past times is not restricted to any one part of Irish society and is thus used by every and all kinds of sporting organisation as a means of fundraising in their local communities. Significantly, this fundraising and these events provided a source of entertainment and sociability that these communities might otherwise have struggled to create without the sports club as a focal point for the hosting of these big events.

Mark Tynan. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Irish Football's Financial Crisis of the 1930s”

After a period of unprecedented growth and development during the 1920s, supporters of association football in Ireland were understandably optimistic about the future of the game as the new decade began. In the initial months of the decade association football in Ireland appeared to be in a healthy position, with the amount of spectators attending football grounds remaining high, as the standard of

play in the Free State League continued to improve as a result of the acquisition of a large number of British professional players by Irish clubs. The optimism that followers of association football felt would prove to be short-lived however, as external economic forces, as well as internal mismanagement and problems, brought the game to its knees. The fallout from the Wall Street Crash, the incoming Fianna Fail government's economic war with Britain, and its decision to impose an entertainment tax on sports impacted heavily on association football, while the continued policies of the football clubs in hiring British talent began to prove unsustainable, as the majority of the country's senior clubs began to financially falter. As the decade progressed it became clear that the future of the game was very uncertain, and it remained to be seen whether the game could survive in its current form.

Panel 12

Gearóid Ó Faoleán. University of Limerick.

“Refugees or Evacuees? The internally-displaced of the Northern conflict”

According to the Scarman Report, the sectarian violence which engulfed Belfast and other towns across the north in August 1969 led to the forced evacuation of nearly 2,000 families – over 80% of which were Catholic. A large number of these families fled over the border to temporary camps set up for the evacuees in the Republic of Ireland; including at Gormanstown Army Barracks in County Meath. And, while most of these people eventually returned to their homes, a significant amount chose to remain in the south. Seasonal violence over the course of the next three summers increased the number of displaced persons who permanently left Northern Ireland. Many of those who fled the violence and intimidation settled in County Clare, for various reasons. Indeed, the Irish Times estimated in 1987 that almost one-third of the population of Shannon – then approximately 10,000 people – were originally from the north. My presentation aims to examine the push and pull factors which resulted in such significant numbers of northerners settling in this area. Further, the impact of this migration will be considered. This includes the difficulties with regards integration, the issue of self-identity and the likelihood of support for militant republicanism among the displaced persons.

Séan Ó Duibhir. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Aontacht Éireann (1971-1976): The ‘Real Fianna Fáil’”

In May 1970, An Taoiseach, Jack Lynch, dismissed the Minister for Finance, Charles Haughey, and the Minister for Agriculture, Neil Blaney, for their failure to ‘subscribe fully to Government policy on the Six Counties’. Outraged by Lynch’s actions, the Minister for Local Government, Kevin Boland, also resigned from the Cabinet. This marked the beginning of what was to become known as the ‘Arms Crisis’, and initiated a period of internecine strife within Fianna Fáil. Following a failed attempt to replace the Lynchite leadership at the 1971 Ard Fheis, Boland left Fianna Fáil and established a rival organisation, ‘Aontacht Éireann’. At the Party’s inauguration in September 1971 he declared that this new entity would ‘cut down the rotten tree that Fianna Fáil has become and replace it with a new growth firmly rooted in the old tradition of nationhood’. Despite these bold words, Aontacht Éireann would have little electoral impact, and by 1976 had lost many of its founding members, including Boland himself. This paper will examine the political, social, and economic policies advanced by the Party during this period. The object will be to determine the extent to which the political philosophy of Aontacht Éireann was compatible with the original foundation principles of Fianna Fáil, as enunciated by Éamon de Valera between 1926 and 1932. Importantly, this paper will also attempt to ascertain whether from 1971 onwards, it was Aontacht Éireann, rather than Jack Lynch’s Fianna Fáil, that could claim to be the true repository of the original Fianna Fáil philosophy.

Jason Robinson. University of Oxford.

“Rethinking the Transition: small political parties and groupings in South Africa, 1990-1996”

The South African transition, usually deemed to have begun on February 2, 1990 with President F.W. de Klerk’s historic speech to parliament unbanning the ANC and other groups, and culminating in the drafting of a new Post-Apartheid Constitution in 1996, has been host to a litany of popular and academic re-telling. Many of these narratives, however, have been dominated by a popular bilateral gaze which focuses on figures such as Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk, the ‘Roelf and Cyril Show’ (after the South African Government and ANC’s principal negotiators) and the nature of the to and fro between the white minority regime and the leadership of the ANC. Whilst the ANC and National Party were no doubt crucial in this process, these meta-narratives have come to dominate the story of this period in South African history to such an extent that a host of other important groups at this time have been almost deliberately forgotten. Small political parties and groupings, such as the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), the Afrikaner far right, the Homelands and others, were also vying for influence and power at this time and attempting to put their own stamp on the makeup of a post-Apartheid dispensation. My paper will seek to look at the alternative political parties and groups attempting to influence the negotiations process at this time, why they failed to achieve their goals and to what extent domestic/international representations of these groups ultimately marginalised them come the final settlement in South Africa.

Panel 13

Chris Doyle. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Count Gildo: Tyrant of Libya AD 397-98”

Between AD350-423 there were more than twenty usurpations within the Western Roman Empire. One of these was led by a Moorish prince (and Roman high official) named Gildo who was based in North Africa. North Africa had long been considered the “breadbasket” of the Roman Empire. Grain from its fertile agricultural regions was distributed throughout the urban centres of the empire at subsidised prices or as free handouts. This grain supply was fundamental to the continued security of the state and any interruption seriously undermined the power and authority of the emperors. Accounts of civil unrest and famine caused by food shortages attest to the consequences of its disruption. In 397-98 Gildo withheld grain shipments to Italy which created a terrible famine there. His defiance continued until a military campaign was sent to suppress him. This particular usurpation shook the imperial government so much so that he was publicly denounced as a “mad tyrant” but did Gildo deserve this label? Was there more to his rebellion? Closer examination of texts, laws, coinage and archaeology concerning this episode suggest another less well known aspect to Gildo’s revolt.

Immanuel Lissel. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

“The Walls of Constantinople - Θεοδοσιανὸν τεῖχος”

In its history, Constantinople had at least three walls to protect the city. The history of the fortifications of Constantinople started with the walls of Byzantium. Constantine the Great, after whom it was named, founded 330 AD a new imperial residence in place of Byzantium, naming it “New Rome”. Because of him it became the new capital of the Roman Empire and maintained that position until the end of the Byzantine Empire. For its defence it was only necessary to build a wall on the west-side of the City because of the natural-water barrier on the three other sides. But because of the city’s growth it became necessary to build a new one – the Wall of Theodosios. But what do we know about these fortifications that protected the city till 1453 when the Ottomans captured it? The Wall of Constantine was no longer in existence, but where was it situated? Which kind of

defence construction was the Theodosian wall? I will give you an insight in the defence-conception of the walls, the Gates and the “Fall of Constantinople” in 1453.

Esther Helen Luettgen. University College Cork.

“Shaping the City: Transformation and Space in 16th Century Cologne”

In recent decades, our understanding of the role of maps and cityscapes has evolved, as we have learnt to read and appreciate them as graphic representations of spatial concepts, but also as an alternative method of communication. The images that are included in this paper were influential in the development of the tradition of mapping Cologne and are therefore deemed significant in their method of representation. Under the premise that maps and cityscapes can be analyzed on several different levels, this paper looks at a number of examples from those found in the Koelhoffische Chronik of 1499 to Birbourn’s copper engraving of Cologne in 1610. This paper discusses how images were used as a way of creating perceptions of power or religious identity, especially if seen in context with any accompanying texts.

Panel 14

Ian Abbey. Texas A&M University.

“The Woodes Rogers Privateering Expedition”

My paper is related to my PhD dissertation, which examines Woodes Rogers’ privateering expedition in the early eighteenth century, during the War of Spanish Succession. Since I will be presenting to a general rather than specialized audience, I will mostly provide the background to the voyage and describe the main events. The expedition circumnavigated the globe between 1708 and 1711 and raided Spanish and French shipping on its way. It became the first English force since Cavendish’s (over one hundred years before) to capture a Spanish Manila galleon. It is most famous, however, for rescuing a marooned Scots sailor named Alexander Selkirk. Upon his return, Selkirk recounted his adventures to Daniel Defoe, who prepared a fictional version that became Robinson Crusoe. The dissertation and paper illustrate how the voyage fits into the eighteenth century world, particularly in the colonial and mercantilist aspects. In many ways, Rogers’ expedition represents the motivations and norms of the contemporary commercial, maritime, and social worlds. Although the expedition was ostensibly formed to fulfil military duties, private financial interests also influenced Rogers’ and his crew’s decisions to undertake such a hazardous voyage into largely unknown waters.

Patricia Walker. Trinity College Dublin.

“The English Reformation and its effects on the culture of Death”

The Reformation was introduced to England from the top down which left the country’s subjects in a very difficult position; if they remained loyal to Catholicism they risked death or damnation and if they converted to the Church of England they turned their back on the religion of their traditions and ancestors. England’s break with Rome led to the abolition of Purgatory, Limbo and the Cult of the Saints. The elimination of these important Catholic institutions drastically altered English religion and imposed changes upon the culture of death and effected how people interacted with the dead. In Catholicism, the community of the living closely interacted with the community of the dead. Under the new Protestant regime, men and women could no longer officially pray for the souls of their loved ones and their spiritual fate became their responsibility alone. I will discuss how by removing Purgatory, Limbo and the Cult of the Saints, Protestant reformers imposed major changes which affected the culture of death and dying in both direct and indirect ways.

Ciaran Priestley, National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Community experience of the 1798 Rebellion; a comparative context”

In order to assess how a society’s interpretation of the political crises of late eighteenth century defined their experience of the 1798 Rebellion, a cross-comparison of four Irish communities will be undertaken. The significance of political, demographic, economic and particular social factors will be considered through a cross-comparative analysis of each locality. The communities chosen for study are Ballymoney, county Antrim, Clonsilla, county Dublin, Killala, county Mayo and Bantry, county Cork. In each of these communities, local experience of the 1798 Rebellion will be considered. It is important to place each community in context. Therefore, population figures and geographical details will be provided and an analysis of the religious outlook of the community will be included. The nature of the local economy will also be considered. This study will analyse the community as a unit of state. It will be necessary to consider in more detail the nature of state presence within the community and its functional role/ civic functions and community structures. Also, the extent to which networks of communication facilitated the spread of information will be established. An account of agrarian disturbance within the region will be provided as will an account of conflicts of ideology and interpretation in the community. It will also seek to investigate how secret societies or agrarian groups identified with revolutionaries.

Panel 15

Erica Doherty. Queen’s University Belfast.

“Possibly the most sinister influence in west British politics’: T.P. O’Connor and the 1916 Lloyd George Home Rule negotiations”

On 9 June 1917, the Irish republican newspaper, *The Harp*, described the Irish Parliamentary Party politician, Thomas Power O’Connor, as ‘possibly the most sinister influence in west British politics’. An integral part of the IPP’s inner leadership circle, O’Connor’s position as go-between during the failed Lloyd George Home Rule negotiations of June- July 1916, resulted in widespread condemnation of him in the Irish press. This paper sheds new light on the 1916 Lloyd George negotiations by scrutinising the part played by T.P. O’Connor. Through the examination of a variety of sources, including private correspondence, parliamentary debates and newspapers, it will address the gap in the historical literature surrounding these crucial talks. This paper demonstrates that O’Connor played a prominent and important role in facilitating these negotiations and that the criticisms expounded in the Irish press towards him as a result of his actions in fulfilling his role as go between, were unfounded.

Jonathan Hannon. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Bulmer Hobson: thinker of the long revolution”

As we approach the centenary of the 1916 rising, there has been an insurrection of sorts; by various parts of Ireland historical and political establishment, into how we view this almost mythological event in Irish history. The Irish nation has existed in one form or another for thousands of years, but the Irish state is a recent concept. All states engage in some form of myth to create a romantic narrative as to their founding. America has long propagated the myth of persecuted pilgrims landing on Plymouth rock to be free from persecution, but as Gore Vidal commented “they didn’t land to be free from persecution, but rather to be free to persecute”. The rising of 1916 gave legitimacy to an ascendant political class of educated middle class Irish men and women. It played a large part in the radicalising and uniting of the Irish nation. Bulmer Hobson was a vocal opponent of the rising. This has resulted in him becoming one of the great forgotten figures of Irish history. Due to the word limitations of this paper, I will attempt to focus on what I feel are the most important aspects of Hobson’s legacy. My

argument is that Hobson provided the hardware for the eventual treaty and withdrawal of the British. He achieved much of this between 1907 and 1916. I will now outline a general overview of his early life and activities for the advanced nationalist cause.

Kevin McCarthy. University College Cork.

“The Quintessential ‘other’ of an Irish Catholic Nationalist Political Culture”

Bob Briscoe was the sole Jewish political representative in arguably the most traumatic period in the history of European Judaism. He was a member of a government that was operating in an overwhelmingly Catholic nationalist environment; and although there is no evidence to suggest that it was an anti-Semitic political culture, it is beyond doubt that individual anti-Semites were part of that political culture. Briscoe realized early in the decade that there was a looming catastrophe facing Europe’s Jewish communities and was a quick and ardent convert to the revisionist Zionist movement of Jabotinsky. Briscoe, despite numerous official requests to the Department of Justice, was almost entirely unsuccessful in his endeavors, as few as 60 Jews were admitted to Ireland during this period. Briscoe turned outwards, striving to get European Jews to the Palestinian Mandate as an alternative to the closed door policy of the Irish State. In this context the question must be asked, given his prominent position, his close personal friendship with de Valera, could he have done more? Was he a silent voice, was his overt Zionism acting out of a trauma that was unfolding with every letter he received?

Panel 16

Florry O’Driscoll. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“‘Are not Irish Papists covering your fair land like locusts?’ Anti-Catholicism, the Irish in the American Civil War and the New York City Draft Riots”

The paper that I will be presenting is on the subject of anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiment in the United States in the years between the Great Famine and the American Civil War. The aim is to compare two different reactions of Irish people to this treatment. I will firstly show some examples of this anti-Irish sentiment through quotes, cartoons and advertisements from the time. I will then look briefly at the service of the Irish during the Civil War, for both the Union and the Confederacy. Finally I will examine the behaviour of Irish immigrants in New York City during the Draft Riots of 1863, when they were guilty of murdering black men, women and children. The plan is to show that, although these Irish people reacted to provocation in different ways, some in a noble fashion and others rather less so, ultimately they were an oppressed minority in a hostile environment. Unwanted and unwelcome, the Irish immigrants resorted to extreme physical violence in the face of severe discrimination. They took offence, they united and through solidarity they survived. It is my belief that both of these different reactions to provocation by Irish people show that it is possible for anyone to be a victim or a villain, if the conditions are right.

Regina Donlon. National University of Ireland, Maynooth.

“Sankt Peter’s and St. Bridget of Erin’s – the role of the national parish in German and Irish immigrant communities in the American Midwest 1850-1900”

It is widely documented that European migration to the United States peaked during the second half of the nineteenth century. After an initial period on the east coast, many found their way to the American Midwest. Three cities are considered in this paper, Toledo, Ohio; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and St. Louis, Missouri. In each of these locations there is evidence of vibrant German and Irish immigrant

communities and invariably, the cornerstone of each community the church. The formation of a national parish, whether Catholic or Lutheran, confirmed the existence of a succinct territorial entity, proud of its heritage and optimistic of its future. This paper analyses the importance of religion in immigrant life and examines why the church's role extended far beyond the moral instruction of its members. It discusses the social role of the church and how religious institutions underpinned many of the social activities pursued by both communities. Finally, and most significantly, this paper compares the role and influence of the church in immigrant life. Further, it contrasts the subtle differences which characterise the national parish commenting particularly on influential pastors and proffers reasons as to why the church became such an integral part of the immigrant experience.

Thomas Salamone. Marquette University.

“Black Lace Discontent: An Examination of Irish and African American Race Relations in Boston during the “Historical 1960s”

Since its inception in the seventeenth century, Boston has often been associated with the many positive attributes that echo its influential roots: liberty, freedom, education, culture and progressivism. However, like many American cities, the “Historical 1960s,” which I deem to be ca. 1965-1976, proved challenging on this urban metropolis originally founded with a visionary spirit. It was no secret that issues of civil rights plagued the United States during this time and, while likely much of the national and global attention would be focused on the American South, Boston, a cornerstone of Irish American triumphs and tribulations, cannot claim complete exemption from the nation's racial conflict during the era. Indeed, as Boston's political and educational leaders saw that there was defacto school segregation in Boston between African American and Caucasian students, it was decided that school populations would be readjusted to correct the racial imbalance. As plans went into action to and children of either race were bussed from one part of the city to another, notably between African American dominated Roxbury and Irish American “Southie,” the aforementioned groups would come head to head, notably as many Irish American Bostonians protested African Americans in their neighborhoods and in their schools.

Justin Fitzgerald. Mary Immaculate College.

“Irish-American pilgrimage to the ‘old sod”

The act of pilgrimage has been a constant theme in Irish history for many centuries. Though it is well attested in the source material that Irish people were going on pilgrimages to various sites around the country and many more overseas, little or no attention has been given to those who travelled to Ireland to engage in pilgrimage exercises. One such group, which became prominent in the documentary evidence from the late nineteenth century onwards, is Irish-Americans. Yet, although such excursions were reported as pilgrimage, this seems in many cases to have been little more than an etymological play on words and these events had, in fact, very little to do with religion, but were more concerned with politics and money. Indeed, even bona fide pilgrimages with their emphasis on devotion and penance were also dominated by similar concerns. This paper will explore the various layers of pilgrimage by analysing the origins and evolution of Irish-American pilgrimage to Ireland as gleaned from American and Irish newspapers from the nineteenth and twentieth Centuries.

Panel 17

Gavin J. Lynch-Frahill. University College Cork.

“What Lost the Kriegsmarine the Battle of the Atlantic?”

A historiographical argument is what factor most influenced the defeat of Nazi Germany’s attempt to starve Great Britain into surrender. Many factors contributed; the Ultra code breakers of Bletchley Park, the convoy system, advancement of Anti-U-Boat technology, the increased building capability of allied ship yards and an extension of allied maritime patrol aircraft. The German factors looked at are; the lack of commitment out of the German High Command to the U-Boat war, a lack of cohesion between the Luftwaffe and the Kriegsmarine, the loss of experienced commanders during the early periods of the war. It is often argued that one of these factors is the over-riding factor in the result of the battle. Through analysis of the primary sources and engaging with the arguments or contemporary historians, this paper will investigate what really happened that swung the battle towards an Allied victory.

Lili Zách. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“Admission of aliens for purpose of giving lectures on foreign affairs in Ireland during the Emergency”

This paper explores how the question of admitting foreign lecturers to Ireland contributed to the controversy around Irish neutrality during the Second World War. As a result of the Emergency Powers Act (1939), travel restrictions were introduced, which also had an impact on intellectual life in Ireland, making it harder for foreign lecturers to contribute to academic debates. In this study, I concentrate on how the controversy around the Irish Institute of International Affairs evolved throughout the Emergency. More specifically, I explain how inviting foreign lecturers to Ireland created a tension between the Irish Government and the Institute, especially in the case of London based diplomats-in-exile. This paper argues that although the significance of the Institute is not often commented upon in Irish historiography, the records of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Dáil debates show its importance in connection with Irish neutrality during the Second World War. Most importantly, this paper analyzes which factors influenced the procedure of granting visas to foreign lecturers. Firstly, how the speakers’ nationality often complicated the granting of visas; secondly, how the proposed topic of the lectures may have influenced the Government’s decision in granting the visas; thirdly, which Irish political figures commented upon the particular issues; and lastly, which lectures were publicly debated in the Irish press.

Joseph Quinn. Trinity College Dublin.

“The responses of the Irish Government towards desertion from the Irish Defence Forces to the British Armed Forces during the Second World War”

From the outbreak of war in September, 1939, men and women from both Northern Ireland and Eire flocked to recruitment centres throughout the United Kingdom to enlist in the British Forces. Many of these ordinary citizens were joined by men that were already serving in the Irish Army and who, in some cases, had been on duty only hours previously. The decision to desert was dictated by a number of factors, some of them orientated around the interests of the deserters themselves, or their families. Quite a number claimed to have deserted for economic reasons, but for many others, financial motives had little to do with the swapping of uniforms and allegiances. This paper shall investigate the reasons why desertion occurred on such a grand scale and how the Irish government responded to this problem, particularly at a time of national crisis. It will outline the trend of desertion in the early years of the war, based on partly on statistics from this period. The apparent value of Irish Army deserters to the British Forces will be explored along with efforts to encourage would-be-deserters to enlist. Lastly, this paper

will show how the government and the authorities in Eire treated returning deserters, including those who had fought with great distinction during the war.

Charlotte Pissors. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz.

“World War II: an Impulse for Emancipation in West Germany?”

During the Second World War almost all German men had to leave their home and their families in order to fight at one of the many frontiers. The women stayed with children and elderly people at home and had to manage their survival by themselves. In many cases they did this very successfully. Like in World War One many women also took over men's jobs. Their work force was needed to keep the war economy going. This caused the women to become independent of their men.

They did no longer need them to feed the family. This suggests that World War II gave an impulse of emancipation to German woman. But interestingly West German society became very conservative again during the 1950's. Gender roles and family structures became after a short period of liberation old fashioned again. The husband continued to have the control over his wife. Women were not allowed to raise children on their own and the men pushed women again out of the work force back to the own stove. The talk elaborates therefore if World War II gave an impulse for emancipation to West German women or not and tries to point out the reasons for the development.

Panel 18

Stephen Greenwood. Queen's University Belfast.

“Did Athenian Women have any Property Rights?”

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the various issues surrounding the extent of property rights which could be exercised by Athenian Women during the Classical period. A preliminary discussion in the paper considers the rationale behind the seclusion of Athenian women from the economic world. Considering the nature of the entire oikos in Classical gives a broader insight to the rights of women in the economic sphere in Athens. This overall study provides arguments for and against the given title and portrays women as a pivotal force in household economics, despite the consensual view that they had little involvement in finance and property ownership. Through various means such as inheritance and marriage women could have restricted, not impossible ability to manage property. In addition to an overall analysis of economic institutions revealing women's property rights, the paper focuses on some striking examples of female Athenians exercising considerable power through financial transactions. Discussion of this topic is attributed greatly by the primary sources of the classical period: predominantly trial speeches.

Michael Santowski. Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

“Abelard and Heloise – The Construction of Male and Female Identity in the Middle Ages”

The paper will focus on the construction of gender and identity in the High Middle Ages. The exchange of letters between the marriage partners Peter Abelard and Heloise d'Argenteuil will serve as an example for how gender studies can be applied to Medieval studies. The letters give insights into many aspects of monastic and social life in 12th Century France. Yet, it is the personal dimension which gives the letters an extraordinary stand among medieval primary sources up until today. The relationship of the couple underwent many turning points which demanded from them to solve problems posed by conflicting ideas of masculinity and femininity. At first, a brief overview over the history of Peter Abelard and Heloise d'Argenteuil will serve as an introduction. Secondly, I will discuss the medieval viewpoints concerning the roles of men and women in order to show the mindset in which Abelard's and Heloise's relationship developed. Lastly, important categories from the field of gender

studies will be established in order to apply them on the preconditions and perceptions of male and female identities as depicted in the letters.

Kenneth Coyne. National University of Ireland, Galway.

“The Language of Individual, Society and Realm in Robert of Rheims’ ‘Clermont Speech’ in his *Historia Iherosolimitana*”

This paper is derived from my MA thesis entitled “An Explication of Pope Urban II’s ‘Clermont Speech’ in Robert of Rheims’ *Historia Iherosolimitana*”. The *Historia* was an early twelfth-century history of the First Crusade written c.1107-1118 at the abbey of Saint Remi in the diocese of Rheims. This “Clermont Speech” is Robert’s version, one of four that exist, of Pope Urban II’s address at the Council of Clermont in November 1095, which “officially launched” the First Crusade. This paper will show, through a semantic analysis of the Latin used to construct Urban’s speech, that Robert fundamentally understood as an individual the basic ambitions of the “Reform Papacy” during his lifetime. Robert also emphasises by his language his belief that the Franks as a society were in all respects a separate race from all other races on Earth, both Christian and pagan, and that the Franks themselves were given special military prowess by God. Robert subtly conveys his belief that Urban, as a powerful reforming Pope during the period of the “Reform Papacy”, and not any lay ruler, was the true leader of this Franco-centric and Franco led Christian realm.

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