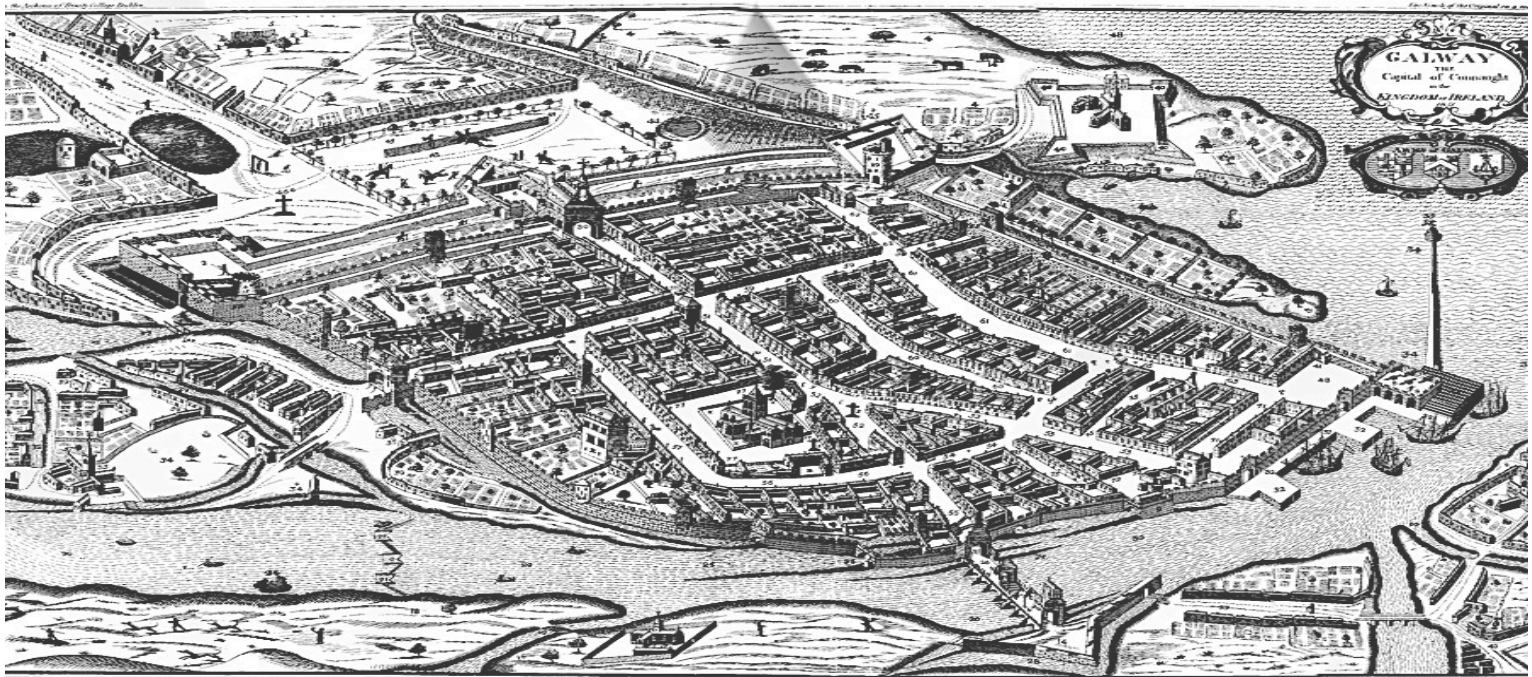


ABSTRACT BOOKLET



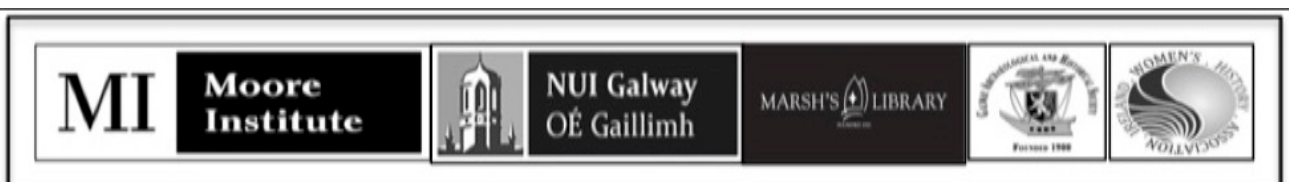
7th Century Pictorial Map of Galway (1651)

Thomas B. Engstrand, the Handmaiden's Library of Galway, 1999.

Courtesy of NUI Galway

TUDOR & STUART IRELAND

7th Annual Interdisciplinary Conference



Acknowledgements and Abstracts

Acknowledgements.....	2
Abstracts:	
Session 1A {Chair: Dr Mark Empey}	3
Dr John Cunningham (QUB)	
Dr Jason McElligott (Marsh's Library)	
Mr Matthew McGinty (NUIG)	
Session 1B {Chair: Dr Gerald Power}.....	4
Ms Lorna Moloney (NUIG)	
Mr Alan Kelly (TCD)	
Prof Caroline Newcombe (Southwestern)	
Session 2A {Chair: Dr Felicity Maxwell}.....	5
Dr David Heffernan (QUB)	
Dr Gerard Farrell (TCD)	
Mr Patrick Hayes (TCD)	
Session 2B {Chair: Dr Padraig Lenihan}.....	6
Ms Deirdre Fennell (NUIG)	
Dr Gerald Power (Prague)	
Dr Patrick Murray (Ind.)	
Session 3A {Chair: Dr Julie Eckerle}.....	7
Dr Dianne Hall (Victoria)	
Dr Naomi McAreavey (UCD)	
Session 3B {Chair: Raina Howe}.....	8
Dr Eugene Coyle (Oxford)	
Ms Therese Hicks (Ind.)	
Mr Stuart Keogh (Ind.)	
Session 4A {Chair: Dr Naomi McAreavey}.....	9
Dr Fiona Pogson (Liverpool Hope)	
Mr Evan Bourke (NUIG)	
Dr Karen Holland (Providence)	
Session 4B {Chair: Prof. Chris Maginn}.....	10
Prof. Steven Ellis (NUIG)	
Dr John Cronin (IAPH)	
Mr Diarmuid Wheeler (NUIG)	
Session 5 Chair: {Dr. Bronagh McShane}.....	11
Dr Keith L. Smith (Discovery Programme)	
Dr Yvonne McDermott (GMIT)	
Dr Benjamin Hazard (UCD)	
Session 6A {Chair: Dr Thomas Herron}.....	12
Dr Amy Harris (Ind.)	
Prof. Raymond Hylton (Virginia Union)	
Dr Eamon Darcy (Maynooth University)	
Session 6B {Chair: John Carrigy }.....	13
Mr Kieran Hoare (NUIG)	
Mr Philip Walsh (UCD)	
Mr Ultan Lally (NUIG)	

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to extend our most sincere gratitude to the College of Arts, Social Sciences and Celtic Studies, NUI Galway, the School of Humanities, NUI Galway, the Moore Institute, NUI Galway, the Discipline of History, NUI Galway, the Discipline of English, NUI Galway, the Women's History Association of Ireland, and Marsh's Library for providing financial support for this year's conference.

Their generosity has not only made this year's programme possible, but has also ensured that the scholarship presented over these two days will have an enduring impact through the production of podcasts. Beyond the provision of funding, institutional support for the Seventh Tudor & Stuart Ireland Conference has been nothing less than tremendous.

For the last two years, NUI Galway has been a most gracious and welcoming host. We would especially like to thank Professor Daniel Carey, Professor Marie-Louise Coolahan, and Professor Steven Ellis for their encouragement, advice, and help throughout the past year.

Thank you also to Ms Martha Shaughnessy and Ms Chloe Graham of the Moore Institute, and Ms Helena Condon (Discipline of History), Ms Dearbhla Mooney (Discipline of English) and to the Moore Institute for the use of facilities in the Hardiman Research Building.

Thank you to the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society (GAHS) for organising the historical walking tour of medieval Galway at this year's conference. Thanks also to Kieran Hoare, who not only provided us with his time and advice over the year but also a lecture on behalf of the GAHS.

We also wish to express our gratitude to the following individuals and offices for offering their time, talents, and wisdom:

- Professor Patricia Palmer (Maynooth University) and Professor Chris Maginn (Fordham), who kindly agreed to give this year's plenary addresses.*
- Mike Liffey (HistoryHub.ie) for the production of high quality podcasts, which have made research on early modern Ireland available to a global audience.*

Lastly, we wish to thank all speakers and chairs, without whom there would be no conference.

Evan Bourke, Raina Howe, Ioanna Kyvernitou & Matthew McGinty

Abstracts

Session 1A

Dr John Cunningham

Queens University Belfast

An after game at Irish: Clement Walker and the Conquest of Ireland in 1649

*This paper will discuss the content and contexts of a short pamphlet published anonymously in London in mid-1649, as Cromwell gathered his forces for the expedition to Ireland. The work in question, entitled *An after game at Irish*, has not previously received any scholarly notice. I will first rehearse the evidence that exists to prove the author to have been Clement Walker. An MP and well-known polemicist, Walker ended up in the Tower of London later in 1649 and remained there until his death in 1651. Walker was strongly opposed to the regicide and under the pen name Theodorus Verax he launched a series of scathing attacks on the army in England and the new republican regime. It is worthwhile to relate *An after game* to these other works produced by Walker, especially his *History of Independency*. The paper will then consider the content of *An after game*, demonstrating how and why Walker posed, somewhat unconvincingly, as a Protestant displaced by the 1641 rebellion. It will pay attention to the way in which he sought to use the Irish past to delegitimise the English parliament's claim to sovereignty over Ireland, and consequently to undermine support for Cromwell's campaign. At the heart of his argument was the central place of the crown in the Anglo-Irish constitutional relationship; a relationship that he argued had been undone by the regicide. The historiography of English opposition to the Cromwellian conquest has largely relied on very fragmentary evidence of uncertain provenance, with the focus mainly on Levellers and mutinous soldiers. By drawing attention to *An after game*, this paper seeks to improve understanding of the nature and variety of that opposition.*

Dr Jason McElligott

Marsh's Library

William Hone and the Rye House Plot of 1683

*British radicals of the early nineteenth century often drew inspiration from the print culture of the seventeenth century. One response, for example, to the Peterloo Massacre of 1819 was a proposal to reprint *Killing Noe Murder* (1657), a celebration of tyrannicide originally targeted at Oliver Cromwell. The leading radical publisher William Hone (1780-1842) was a collector and would-be scholar of early-modern print culture. Hone may have been involved on the fringes of a plot, known as the Cato Street Plot, to assassinate the British cabinet in 1820. This paper will explore Hone's understanding of the dangers of insurrectionary politics through his knowledge of the fate of his exact namesake who was executed in 1683 for involvement in the ill-fated Rye House Plot to assassinate James, Duke of York. This paper will consider the importance of the Rye House Plot in the context of the tradition of sectarian, religiously motivated insurrectionary moments and movements in Tudor and Stuart Britain and Ireland. It will explore the differing ways in which earlier sectarian and later political risings have been forgotten or commemorated by posterity.*

Mr Matthew McGinty

NUI Galway

'You know the nature of the Irish, how easily they are divided': Tanistry, primogeniture and divided clans

In November 1598 Sir Robert Cecil, the Secretary of State, wrote to Sir Thomas Norris, the then President of Munster, and reminded him 'you know the nature of the Irish, how easily they are divided'. One of the principle causes for Gaelic society's divisiveness was Tanistry, the system used to deal with the issue of succession. Tanistry created a situation where there were a large number of candidates for the position of clan chieftain and often when a chieftain died violence resolved the usually ensuing dynastic dispute. Clans were therefore extremely fractured with intense rivalries between kin groups that continued from one generation to the next. The Tudor government's attempts to introduce primogeniture further complicated the issue. Now when a chieftain died his eldest son could use primogeniture to forward his claim and this could bring him into conflict with others in his clan using Tanistry. My presentation will examine why Tanistry resulted in extremely riven and destructive clans as well as show how primogeniture further exacerbated the situation.

Session 1B

Ms Lorna Moloney

NUI Galway

Securing Thomond - The Impact of Surrender and Regrant on Gaelic Lordship 1536-1569

This paper examines the rapid transformations in Thomond under Surrender and Regrant for the Gaelic MacNamara lordship of Clancuilein, a region twenty miles long and eighteen miles wide, east of the River Fergus in County Clare. This paper produces quantitative evaluations derived from Historical GIS, demonstrating the loss of key MacNamara towerhouses, the subsequent reduction of status for this lordship in comparison to the O'Brien lordship during the period from 1534-1569, and the disappearance of Clancuilein as a Gaelic lordship. Surveys of primary sources in the State Papers, lead to an evaluation of the known rapid disintegration of the residential stability of this Gaelic Clans to secure Thomond. By examining the MacNamara Gaelic lordship we can see how Tudor policy operated on the ground and its' impact on localised landscapes. Securing Thomond by Surrender and Regrant was part of Tudor policy. It has often been argued that it was a peaceful process. However, it can be seen in this paper to exclude the loyal MacNamaras from its inception. As it exalted the O'Brien Gaelic lordship through changes in dependence on military powers, annexation of tower houses and negation of the territory of Clancuilein. The evidence of the loss of key tower houses together with the MacNamaras being continually overlooked as core nobility was clearly deliberate under Tudor rule. Prevention of the creation of 'over mighty subjects' as policy dissipated obedient Gaelic lordships such as the MacNamaras. Securing Thomond through exclusion of the MacNamaras under Surrender and Regrant then ensured the next phase of Tudor policy of Presidencies, shiring and taxation could materialise where the Gaelic Lordship of Clancuilein quickly became part of a new baronial landscape.

Mr Alan Kelly

Trinity College Dublin

The 'Tudor Columba' of Manus O'Donnell, c.1532

Manus O'Donnell, heir to the O'Donnell lordship, commissioned a life of St. Columba, the 'Beatha Cholm Cille' in 1532. Alongside his extensive literary endeavours, Manus was a shrewd and ambitious political operator. The 'Beatha', and in particular its lavishly illustrated image of the saint hemmed by Tudor roses – a 'Tudor Columba' – serves as a bridge between scholarly pursuits and O'Donnell politics. This paper proposes that the 'Beatha' was produced with some input from the Kildare Geraldines, partly to enhance the ecclesiastical standing of the O'Donnell clan but also to be received at court. Having officially submitted to English over-lordship in 1531, and as Kildare became Lord Deputy, O'Donnell could work with the viceroy while the crown could exert an influence in west Ulster. The illustrated 'Tudor Columba' is a politically charged manifestation of a desire to cultivate relations with the crown government. O'Donnell could most readily achieve this with Kildare as an intermediary, to the benefit of all parties concerned. The 'Beatha' was most likely commissioned at the time the strategic and symbolically important Lifford castle was built in the mid 1520s. At this time, Manus worked along with Kildare to present a framework for Irish administration to the crown. More specifically, this blueprint was designed along the lines of broad ecclesiastical reform and unity in the Irish Church to secure the support of Wolsey or his successor. The 1531 'submission' and 1532 'Beatha' shed light on this policy, with the illustrated page of the 'Beatha' the symbolic centrepiece of the initiative. The fall of Wolsey and fallout over the king's divorce were as disastrous as they were unforeseen, dramatically rendering O'Donnell Geraldine efforts ultimately fruitless. Nonetheless, evidence for this seemingly unlikely exists - most strikingly symbolised by this illustrated 'Tudor Columba.'

Prof Caroline Newcombe

Southwestern Law

'The Legal Conquest of Ireland in 1608'

Sir Edward Coke wrote that "Union of laws is the best means for the union of countries." During the Tudor period, any legal relationship between England and Ireland was not a voluntary union. Instead, it was a union by conquest. It was based on the belief that native Irish law, known as Brehon law, was a key factor which stood in the way of the final "conquest" of Ireland. This is because property rights under the native system of Brehon law were fundamentally different from property rights under English common law. The Tudor administrator, Sir John Davies, recognized this fact, as well as the fact that English law only prevailed inside the Pale. This is demonstrated by the following statement: "The Irish governed their people by the Brehon law...they punished all malefactors...and this they did not only during the reign of King Henry II, but afterward in all times, even until the reign of Queen Elizabeth." Davies recognized another fact too. It was the fact that although the Battle of Kinsale resulted in the military conquest of Ireland, what still remained to be conquered, was the Irish native legal system. My paper will explain how the "legal conquest" of Ireland was achieved. It was achieved, not through force of arms, but by a system of legal imperialism exemplified by the judicial resolution of the Case of Tanistry decided in 1608.

Session 2A

Dr David Heffernan

Queens University Belfast

The development of the Ulster Plantation in early Stuart Donegal, c. 1609-41

The Ulster Plantation involved the confiscation and redistribution of some three and a half million statute acres of land across six counties of Ulster. Given the enormous geographical expanse involved studies of the settlement in the early Stuart period, from T.W. Moody's work on the Londonderry plantation and R.J. Hunter's study of the plantation in Cavan and Armagh onwards, have understandably tended to focus on distinct geographical regions which were colonised. Some regions however have still not been comprehensively studied, none more so than Donegal. Here two regions had an exceptional status with Inishowen in the extreme north granted as a personal fiefdom to the lord deputy, Arthur Chichester, and the barony of Tirhugh in the south divided between a variety of interest groups including Trinity College Dublin and the Church of Ireland. As such this paper focuses on the four precincts of Portlough, Boyleagh and Banagh, Lifford and Kilmacrenan/Doe and Fanad in the centre of the county, which were granted to English and Scottish undertakers and the servitors and natives to assess how the theory of plantation was put into practice there. In doing so it seeks to make some assessment of the overall development of the Ulster Plantation in Donegal in the early Stuart period and how successful the plantation was in the most westerly part of Ulster.

Dr Gerard Farrell

Trinity College Dublin

The distribution of land between native Irish and servitors in the Ulster plantation

This research emerges from a database I am creating in which the townlands granted in the Ulster Plantation will be identified and mapped for the first time, and made available online with an interactive map which will allow the viewer to get an overview of the plantation visually. This project will be a landmark in studies of the plantation, showing how it worked in its execution, as opposed to its planning which has consumed much of historians' attention. Doing this work, I have realised that there is an enormous amount that has escaped our attention about how colonisation worked on the ground in Ulster. For example, with regard to the distribution of land between the colonists and Irish, there has been much debate over whether or not the poorer lands were given to the Irish, but this has been limited to a consideration of the location of individual precincts and what category of grantee they were assigned to. I have realised we can learn far more by looking at land-distribution within the native-servitor precincts, as these (alone of the three types) were assigned to two categories of grantees to share. I will, in my talk, present some of the findings of this research in the form of maps showing the lands granted to servitor and natives respectively, and discuss some of the conclusions and insights we can gain about the Ulster Plantation from seeing how it actually looked in reality, as opposed to on the drawing board.

Mr Patrick Hayes

Trinity College Dublin

Hazards to Marine Activity: Extreme Weather and Piracy in Irish and Adjacent Waters, 1535-1660

This paper will present a chronology of extreme weather events and an index of piratical activity based on the Calendar of Material relating to Ireland from the High Court of the Admiralty Examinations, 1536-1660. The records of the court provide details on difficulties encountered by mariners at sea. Levels of detail differ between records, but many provide information on the date and location of these events. By utilizing qualitative data analysis methods we can extract all the relevant information related to certain events, such as instances of piracy or occurrences of extreme weather. By mapping instances of piracy and extreme weather we can understand what areas of the Irish coast were worst affected by these occurrences and gauge how this changed over time. Extreme weather chronologies made using historical records can also be compared to natural archives such as tree rings. The sensitivity of such archives to climate allows for the reconstruction of the vigour and positioning of the prevailing winter westerly winds (as measured by the North Atlantic Oscillation index), which often brought with them the biggest storms experienced in Irish waters. This evidence allows us to link the location, severity and frequency of storms to longer-term changes in climate. Reconstructing the frequency and location of extreme weather and piracy allows us to better understand the hazards mariners faced in the Tudor & Stuart periods. The available evidence, in sum, suggests that these hazards could have a substantial economic effect and influence greatly the safety of seafarers.

Session 2B

Ms Deirdre Fennell

NUI Galway

The desperate, the doubtful and the sperate': John Symcott and attempts at Irish Exchequer reform, 1570-1575.

John Symcott was appointed as second remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1570. By August 1573 he is commended for his work by Adam Loftus Archbishop of Dublin. Symcott is also noted as having received £20 'in reward for his pains in coming to England and remaining there about the booke of orders for the Exchequer'. Although noting 'the complete impediment to reformation because of the practice of 'cousinage' in Ireland' Symcott continued to work on Exchequer reform and in 1574 called in a former sheriff Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam. Fitzwilliam complained bitterly about Symcott's actions, seeking judgement against Symcott for having called him in like a 'fugitive'. Yet the Chief Baron of the Exchequer Sir Lucas Dillon stated that Symcott had issued the necessary and correct warrants, and bound Sir Thomas to end his account. Symcott also called in Lord Baltinglass and Dillon bound Baltinglass to pay his debts quickly, giving 'very short days for their payments'. Yet by January 1575, Symcott describes an Irish exchequer which is in total disarray. '... the records are so slenderly looked into, made so common to the Irish viens and searches that a number of them are embezged, their tenures blotted, cut out or razed[erased]'. By March 1575 Symcott indicates that he is now seen as but '...a common drudge amongst them'. And by September 1575, John Symcott's position as second remembrancer of the Exchequer has been awarded to Roland Coywck, clerk of the Priory Council.

Dr Gerald Power

Metropolitan University, Prague

Aliens in Sixteenth-Century Ireland

This paper presents a typology of aliens in Ireland in the age of the Tudors, highlighting mostly continental long-term residents, particularly clergymen, and more temporary incomers, from soldiers to tourists and shipwreck survivors. It engages with the question, perhaps not frequently enough posed or adequately resolved, of Ireland in its early modern European context: was Ireland a peripheral backwater or was it in fact integrated firmly into mainstream European cultural life?

Dr Patrick Murray

Independent

Judging the Plot of Ireland in Spenser's A View of the Present State of Ireland

In Edmund Spenser's prose dialogue A View of the State of the State of Ireland (1596), one of the speakers, Eudoxus, initiates a map reading. Responding to his fellow interlocutor Ireinius and his plans for the subjugation of Ireland, Eudoxus announces, "though perhaps I am ignorant of the places, yet I will take the map of Ireland before me and make my eyes in the meanwhile my schoolmasters to guide my understanding to judge of your plot". In this gesture, described by Bruce Avery as 'the only event in the text – the only non-verbal performance of either character,' the map's function in the relationship between coloniser and colonised, the exercise of early modern colonial power, and also its role in military planning is explicitly articulated. Here, the rhetoric of power, colonialism, and politics are modulated through a key discourse of spatial understanding – cartography.

Examining the appearance of the map as an "event" in Spenser's text, and paying close attention to Avery's assertion that the map reading "adumbrates [...] a movement toward greater use of maps as both tools for the expansion of empire and the fostering of a nationalistic attachment to territory," I argue that Eudoxus's gesture continues an established image-centred discourse within early modern English literature regarding Ireland, its colonisation and administration. The paper goes on to examine how Spenser, through the invocation of cartography, skillfully draws mapping into the Renaissance trope of 'emplotting', a notion which through play on the word 'plot' draws together narrative, mapped, geographical and imaginative space. I suggest that embedded within this moment in Spenser's text is a conscious appropriation of such a rhetorical device for the exercise of colonial power, and I relate this to ongoing Elizabethan efforts to map the provinces of Ireland with a view to future plantation.

Session 3A

Dr Diane Hall

Victoria University

Women, children and sieges in 17th century Ireland.

This paper will analyse the involvement of women and children in sieges in mid-17th century Ireland. Sieges often involved non-combatants and there is a large body of contemporary evidence by and about women who were caught up in sieges both of houses and of towns. There has been interesting scholarly attention paid to women who led the defence of their homes in the absence of their husbands, such as Lady Elizabeth Dowdall and Lettice Digby, Baroness of Offaly. Less attention has been paid to women who did not lead the defence of castles. However, such women are often recorded intervening in the decisions to seek quarter and to evacuate castles after defences were overwhelmed. As well as women, children were often present at sieges and this paper will also consider how contemporary reports and witness statements described the involvement of children. Emotive language used when negotiating quarter was inflected by ideas about gender as well as age, class and military position.

Dr Naomi McAreavey

University College Dublin

'The noblest person, The wisest female, and the best of wives that Ever lived': The Duchess of Ormonde and her Letters

This summer I am completing my edition of the letters of Elizabeth Butler, née Preston, First Duchess of Ormonde (1615-84), so for my paper I propose to sketch the key findings of my research into her life and letters. Elizabeth Ormonde has long been recognised as a woman of some importance in seventeenth century Ireland, but she has received scant critical attention in her own right. My edition will represent the first large-scale examination of her voluminous correspondence, and will illuminate her extensive connections, her extraordinary influence within the Ormonde Butler family, and her significant role in the social, cultural and political life of seventeenth-century Ireland. In my paper I will outline the defining themes and characteristics of the Duchess's of Ormonde's letters, and identify some of the most interesting examples of her epistolary interventions. Overall I will indicate why the Duchess of Ormonde merits more scholarly attention than she has hitherto received.

Session 3B

Dr Eugene Coyle

University of Oxford

Sir William Aston and the Witch of Youghal

The modern Irish legal system is derived from the English common law tradition. Early Irish law, the Brehon law, codified as the Fénechas during the seventh century established the statutes that governed everyday life in Celtic Medieval Ireland. The Elizabethan wars, the Flight of the Earls in 1607 and the Confederacy Wars (1641-1653) delivered the coup de grâce to native Irish law. During the Commonwealth and later into the Restoration, the primary role of the Irish administration in Dublin was to promote English law and order throughout Ireland. Court Assizes were held throughout the country, together with borough, sheriff, church and manorial courts. These Assizes tried the most serious criminal offences and arbitrated on land disputes. They had a travelling Chief Justice, who meted out sentences under parliamentary statute and English criminal and civil law. One such Chief Justice was Major William Aston, a Cromwellian parliamentarian soldier and barrister. He fought at Drogheda against his distant cousin Royalist Governor Sir Arthur Aston and acquired confiscated estates in Louth, Meath and Dublin city. William Aston was appointed Military Governor and MP for Louth and Meath - one of thirty - and actively supported Richard Cromwell's Irish policies in the Rump Parliament. In 1660 Aston resigned his commission, was knighted and later appointed one of the four Chief Justices of Ireland. In 1661 at Youghal, County Cork Sir William Aston presided at the famous witch trial, the only held in Ireland during the seventeenth century.

Ms Therese Hicks

Independent

The Kennedys of Mount Kennedy

Robert Kennedy, the original owner of Mount Kennedy, Co Wicklow first appears in 1602 as a junior chamberlain in the Exchequer. On the basis of my two years transcribing his estate papers (not previously transcribed), I will speak about his rise to landowning status, acquisition of a baronetage, and the passing on of the estate to his son Richard who became an Exchequer judge. Robert apparently came from a Gaelic Catholic family, but converted to the Established Church. Through marriage to the daughter of Sankey Silyard, the owner of a house on St Nicholas St, and with the help of Robert's brothers John and Walter, he first acquired property and position through borrowing. Later he also bought the assets of his second cousin once removed, Catholic Alderman Robert Kennedy, who died in 1624, 9 months before his heir became 21. The newly established Court of Wards facilitated the younger Kennedy's sudden rise to wealth, fuelling his land purchases in Co Wicklow. Despite suffering losses of over £7,000 at the hands of Confederate forces in 1641, he rebounded and continued to improve his fortunes. His son Richard was a captain in a Cromwellian army, but he was able to quickly embrace the return of the monarchy, and lost no property in the land settlement acts of the 1660s. However, his son, Robert, died during the 1688 panic. His sons died as young men, and the estate was sold on. This previously untold story is a good illustration of the turmoil of the 17th century.

Mr Stuart Keogh

Independent

Slow Rise, Sudden Fall: The chequered career of James Malone, King's Printer to James II

The theme of this paper is the life and times of the Jacobite printer James Malone, the Dublin he lived in and the print trade which was his livelihood. It will examine the surviving publications, which bear his name and place their production within the context of the tumultuous period of Early Modern Ireland. Although Malone was from a prominent Catholic Dublin family, his rise to prominence was uncharacteristically slow. A freeman of the city in 1672, he started off selling medicine pills to become a bookseller's agent in 1681. Malone then successfully graduated to become a City alderman and a recognised bookseller in his own right. Malone's career took off during the short and stormy reign of James II (1685-1690), culminating in his appointment to the prestigious position of King's Printer. This post enabled him to supply the new Regime with news-sheets, sermons and printed declarations. Unfortunately his fortunes suffered drastically with the Jacobite defeat at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690. The victors, the new Williamite government, pursued Malone for his previous allegiances over many years. Malone survived as a Catholic printer in these hostile times, dying in 1721.

Session 4A

Dr Fiona Pogson

Liverpool Hope

Elizabeth Wentworth, countess of Strafford, and her role in the vice-regal household.

Elizabeth Wentworth, countess of Strafford, is an example of those women recently described by Rachel Wilson as 'shadowy figure[s], known only to a few and rarely seen in public beyond a few state occasions.' This paper aims to shed some light on the nature of her role as the wife of the lord deputy during the 1630s. It draws on her surviving correspondence with her husband and his steward, as well as Strafford's recently discovered financial accounts, to explore her role in establishing and maintaining the vice-regal household, including her efforts to organise the provision both of material goods and domestic servants. It will examine her responsibilities in caring for her step-children, her step-daughters in particular, guiding their education and leisure activities, and her fulfilment of charitable duties. It will consider her knowledge of political affairs and her response to attempts to employ her as an intermediary with her husband. The paper will also discuss the ways in which Strafford presented his wife to others on public occasions. It will argue that these interactions were influenced in part by his understanding of older conventions governing the conduct of the lord deputy's wife, but that they were also possibly guided by the more recent significance attached to the role of the queen, underlined by the appearance of a portrait of Henrietta Maria in Dublin Castle and its role in Strafford's inauguration ceremony.

Mr Evan Bourke

NUI Galway

"What I know of Butlers' story ... is this": Lady Ranelagh's Transmutation History

The Hartlib circle was an intellectual correspondence network that was formed in London in 1641, centred around Samuel Hartlib, John Dury, and Jan Amos Kaminski. This group was mainly active between 1641 and 1661, and included well-known figures such as Robert Boyle, Henry Oldenburg, Benjamin Worsley, and the Boate Brothers. As shown by Mark Greengrass and others, its overarching aim was universal knowledge; thus members corresponded on various topics including politics, religious conversion, educational reform, science and medicine. The network also had many female members, such as Katherine Jones, Viscountess Ranelagh, Dorothy Moore Dury, and Lady Joan Barrington, none of whom have yet garnered sufficient scholarly attention. This paper will analyse Lady Ranelagh's transmutation history, a letter she sent to Hartlib on the 5 April 1659. It will explore how she drew on the overarching conventions of the genre and interrogate how she asserts authority over the narrative through her knowledge of Ireland and her father's knowledge of the Baltimore raid of 1631.

Dr Karen Holland

Providence College

Finding Her Voice: Joan Fitzgerald's Petition Letters to William Cecil'

In the mid-sixteenth century, Joan Fitzgerald, the Irish countess of Ormond and Desmond, adopted several 'voices' in her petition letters to the royal official William Cecil. Though Joan's three letters preserved in the State Papers constitute only a small sample, they do illustrate an evolution in language as Joan sought favourable reception of her requests. Women suitors often employed female stereotypes - the vulnerable widow, the good mother or the dutiful wife - to gain sympathy and acquiescence from their male readers. The countess, however, did not fully exploit these tropes. Rather in her July 1547 and April 1562 letters, Joan relied on the 'male' vocabulary of political friendship, land transactions and client patronage in writing to her social inferior. She portrayed herself, first and foremost, as a competent administrator of her first and third husband's estates and her eldest son's inheritance. It was only in her last correspondence, dated July 1563, that Joan entreated Cecil in deferential language and presented herself as a loving wife and mother. The trajectory of Joan Fitzgerald's letters from self-confident to humble not only demonstrates her search for an appropriate petitionary script, but also illustrates her perceived loss of power in her political relationship with William Cecil as he advanced in the Crown's favour and she failed to fully realize her requests.

Session 4B

Prof Steven Ellis

NUI Galway

A border baron and the Tudor state: Richard Nugent, 3rd baron of Delvin, 1478-1538

Richard Nugent, 3rd baron of Delvin, was a prominent landowner in the western marches of the early Tudor English Pale. He was one of seven resident peers in Co. Meath, and for sixty years a towering figure in organizing its rule and defence against 'the wild Irish'. During this period, too, he also served as the king's acting viceroy in Ireland on three separate occasions, serving as temporary governor on each occasion in difficult circumstances. Indeed, his difficulties as vice-deputy in 1527-28 precipitated the events for which he is perhaps best remembered, his kidnapping during a parley with the neighbouring Irish chief, O'Connor Fahy, which plunged the Dublin administration into a crisis. Lord Delvin's generally successful defence of his barony of Delvin, strategically situated in the western marches of this sprawling shire, was however one of the reasons for the decision in 1542 to divide the shire into Meath and Westmeath, even though he did not live to see it. In his father's day, Lord Delvin's barony of Delvin had been part of Duke Richard of York's liberty of Trim, and the 2nd baron had sometimes served as Duke Richard's deputy. The liberty was finally suppressed around the time Lord Richard succeeded his father, and in the reorganization of Meath, the local government which followed came to play a more prominent role in the administration of the early Tudor shire.

Dr John Cronin

IAPH

Dónal Cam O'Sullivan Beare and the first battle of Aughrim, 1603

Dónal Cam O'Sullivan Beare's March of from Glengariff to Leitrim in winter, 1603 is one of the most noteworthy events in early-modern Irish History. It is also quite well documented. The trials suffered by Dónal Cam and his followers on this trek came to prominence through two seventeenth-century sources; the Annals of the Four Masters and Historiae catholicae Iberniae compendium, a work written by Dónal Cam's nephew Philip. Other contemporary accounts exist also, all of which reinforce the event's notoriety. Among the most notable events on this march, judging by the level of coverage it receives in the primary sources, is the clash at Aughrim county Galway between O'Sullivan Beare's followers and a larger body of Crown troops. This action, which the former fought immediately after a fighting retreat of some 14 miles, ended in stunning victory for Dónal Cam's troops. Notable as this encounter was for the compilers of the aforementioned primary sources, however, the battle has received little study in any subsequent secondary literature, including works of local and military history, being (understandably) overshadowed by the battle fought in the same locality some 88 years later. This paper will seek to redress this neglect somewhat by providing a detailed analysis of O'Sullivan Beare's action. It shall examine where exactly, and when exactly, it was fought, how many were engaged in combat, and how it was fought from a tactical viewpoint. Through this the paper, I hope to contribute further understanding of the Nine Year's War.

Mr Diarmuid Wheeler

NUI Galway

Warham St. Leger, Francis Rush and the Nine Years' War in the Queen's County

By the outbreak of the Nine Years' War in 1594, the Leix-Offaly plantation, situated in the heart of the midlands, was rapidly deteriorating and had finally begun to show the negative effects of several prolonged years of relentless warfare and destruction. Exacerbating the situation, the coinciding uprising of Onny MacRory O'More in 1596 ensured that the government's grip on Leix steadily crumbled, thus plunging the territory into chaos. Although it was quite clear that it was the innocent Gaelic and English settlers alike who bore the brunt of the devastation during this period, it also had a profound effect and acted as a stern test of loyalty for the numerous individuals who assumed prominent positions within the local government of the Queen's County. As the various government strongholds were swiftly reclaimed by the Gaelic rebel coalition, Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond among others launched a scathing attack upon the crown captains scattered throughout the county for not offering more resistance to the rebel onslaught. Two captains in particular, however, were notable exceptions to this trend: Warham St. Leger and Francis Rush. This paper will analyse the significant role these men played in recovering the territory of Leix during this turbulent period, ultimately ensuring the crown retained a foothold in the Queen's County for centuries to come.

Session 5

Dr Keith L. Smith

Discovery Programme

Lost But Not Forgotten: Altar Plate in the Inventories of Kilconnell Franciscan Friary

The seventeenth century was arguably one of the most disruptive periods in Irish history, irrevocably altering the social, political and religious composition of the island through a century of religious conflict. In their role of confessors, educators, preachers and agents of the Counter Reformation, the religious orders in Ireland found themselves directly in the firing line during these wars of faith. The case of the Franciscan friary at Kilconnell provides a microcosm of the Catholic experience in the seventeenth century. Founded by the O'Kelly lordship of Hy Maine in the fourteenth century, it enjoyed the patronage many local families, before suffering attack and occupation during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Four seventeenth-century inventories distinguish Kilconnell from other religious foundations, revealing the material possessions of the community and the steps they took to preserve them during the turmoil of the late seventeenth century. This paper intends to explore these inventories in greater detail, initially by contextualizing them historically, before investigating the fates of two pieces of altar plate that feature in the inventories in particular; firstly, the Thomas Burke chalice of 1633 – a chalice that survives in record only but reveals a great deal about the Catholic network that stretched from Galway to Meath to the continent; and secondly, the Francis Guiffe chalice of 1638 - one of the few pieces of altar plate that has survived from Kilconnell friary and a key source that demonstrates the complex familial associations between patron families and friary that spanned centuries.

Dr Yvonne McDermott

Galway Mayo Institute of Technology

The fate of Moyne friary: History and architecture in the early modern period

This paper will consider the historical and architectural developments at Moyne friary from 1540 onwards. Like many rural friaries in the west of Ireland, Moyne evaded suppression during the Henrician Dissolution campaign. Although the friary was eventually dissolved officially during the reign of Elizabeth I, this did not mark the end of the friars' occupation of Moyne, which was discussed in detail in the seventeenth century writings of Donatus Mooney. The reasons for the longevity of the Franciscans at Moyne will be addressed, in addition to architectural changes to the friary during this period. These include the insertion of new west doorway, widening of the crossing tower and a house added to the east of the complex. These demonstrate how the friars' incremental approach to the construction of their friary continued beyond the friary's ostensible dissolution. The evidence for the alleged burning of Moyne and its neighbouring friary Rosserk in 1590 will also be explored. The paper will employ a combination of documentary and structural evidence to explore Moyne's post medieval experience.

Dr Benjamin Hazard

University College Dublin Irish

Franciscans of the Santiago Province in Spain

Documentation from the early 1590s until the late 1670s identifies more than twenty Irish friars in the Franciscan province of Santiago in Spain. This paper deals with their reasons for joining the Franciscans in the north-western part of the Iberian Peninsula where the Franciscans maintained a visible presence in the university city of Salamanca. In addition, this research draws attention to the lives of these friars after they joined the Santiago province.

Session 6A

Dr Amy Harris

Independent

Observations on the Journal of Thomas Dingley (Dineley) c. 1680-1: a snapshot of Ireland: Architecture, Culture and Society

Thomas Dingley's (Dineley's) Irish journal (1680-1) is housed in the Genealogical Office of the National Library of Ireland and is bound with his tour of France (1675). The Irish tour consists of 328 pages and is well known as being an important source for illustrations of monuments, buildings and cartography. The aim of this paper is illustrate the manuscripts wider importance in that it also serves as a useful source for social historians, literary scholars and topographers. His Irish journal will also be discussed within the context of his other similar manuscripts, such as his English tour (c1675-c.1680), Welsh tour (c1684) and his earliest known work, a tour of the Low Countries (c1671) which has been recently traced.

Prof Raymond Pierre Hylton

Virginia Union University

Women and Family in Ireland's Huguenot Refuge: Paradigms and Comparisons

The Huguenot immigration to Ireland was perhaps primarily about religion, but it was also about family – nor can family and religion be easily untangled in the context of Early Modern Europe. As in most instances, it is the men who are the more heralded, the women (and children) are the unspoken voices. Narrative sources are practically non-existent, and records rarely mention a woman without tying her in to her husband, or sometimes another male relative. References to independence of status or action are rare. When looking at the chronicle of the Huguenots who settled in Ireland, the primary example is that of Marie de la Rochefoucauld de Champagne. But as a noblenoman whose very prosperous family took especial pains to preserve her account and memory, she is definitely atypical. This paper proposes to expand on the Marie de Champagne story and to examine extant records, primarily from Dublin and Portarlinton, to piece together a coherent view of family life within the Huguenot communities that put down roots in Ireland, and how that family life impacted upon the larger picture. It is an image which is often replete with contention and hardship. Such evidence as exists of the greater role of female individually and collectively within the scope of the Huguenot dispersion will be identified and analysed in context, and will shed light on gender relations and limitations, and provide suggested springboards for further study.

Dr Eamon Darcy

Maynooth University

The art of memory in medieval and early modern Ireland

Frances Yates's ground-breaking book, 'The Art of Memory' (1966), detailed how people from antiquity to the seventeenth century could develop memorization tools to recall and store information. Ancient Greek techniques that impressed "places" and "images" on the mind allowed rhetoricians to access complex thoughts and stories to be used at appropriate moments in their speeches. Over time these techniques passed into European tradition via the Romans and were called upon by key figures in Irish history, most notably preachers and poets. We know that some of the treatises that preserved these techniques such as Thomas Aquinas's Summa Theologiae circulated in Ireland. This presumably shaped how preachers performed their sermons. Similarly, the limited evidence that has survived about Irish bardic schools hints at the adaptation of mnemonic techniques from the classical tradition by bardic poets. The advent of print and the influx of new ideas about memory meant that the utility of these classical techniques was challenged in the late sixteenth century by Erasmus and Pierre de la Ramée (both of whom argued that it was better to memorise information by order) but defended by Giordano Bruno. A keen observer of this dispute, the Drumcondra born Sir William Bathe, who later became a Jesuit and diplomat, then taught Queen Elizabeth I mnemonics and developed memory techniques to learn new languages in his Ianna linguarum (1611). The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to investigate the engagement of Irish literati with European cultures of memorization. It will argue that the social attitudes invested in memory and recall shaped contemporary attitudes towards print and the spoken word, which had a profound impact upon every facet of daily life in Tudor and Stuart Ireland from mundane gossip and public performance to municipal customs and court testimony.

Session 6B

Mr Kieran Hoare

NUI Galway

UCG, GAHS and Early Modern Ireland

This paper will examine the role of historians in Tudor and Stuart Ireland in University College Galway (now NUI Galway) from the appointment of Mary Donovan O'Sullivan in 1912 to the present day. Not only have historians based in the university contributed to national and international historiographical debate down through the years, but many have also had a role in the Galway Archaeological and Historical Society. It will outline the unique position of the City of the Tribes within Irish historiography - and sketch the contribution of the university and local history society to studies of Tudor and Stuart Ireland in the twentieth century and beyond.

Mr Philip Walsh

University College Dublin

The expulsion and re-establishment of Catholic merchants in Galway town during the Interregnum and Restoration

During the 1650s most Catholics were expelled from the town of Galway; they forfeited their urban property and underwent internal transplantation to County Galway or elsewhere in Connaught. This paper will examine the attempts of the Catholic merchants of Galway to re-establish themselves in the town in the 1660s. The 1650s witnessed repeated attempts to expel Catholics from the urban areas of Ireland. There were numerous and frequent orders for the Catholics of Galway to be expelled from the town. The fact that the orders had to be constantly reissued makes it clear that this was never completely successful, nevertheless, it was the exceptions who remained, whether the poor or the very rich. The Restoration saw the expelled Catholics of Galway endeavour to return to the town but this was forcefully resisted by the new Protestant corporation and inhabitants. Initially this required a petition to the lord lieutenant and then if successful, an explicit order from the lord lieutenant to the local authorities in Galway, in order for the successful petitioner to return to the town. Even then it was with major restrictions on their living and trading conditions there. As the 1660s progressed this was increasingly dealt with on a local level throughout Ireland but long after it had ceased to be the case in other towns, petitions were still necessary for Catholic merchants to return to live and trade in Galway town

Mr Ultan Lally

NUI Galway

Seventeenth century Dominican Connacht: the medieval heritage of the Order of Preachers and the Counter-Reformation in the west

The Order of Preachers (Dominicans) stated position within the Church from its inception in 1216 was as Catholicism's theological watchmen. Dominicans enjoyed strong international connections with the curia, and indeed every theologian to the pope had to be a Dominican. The order wielded considerable clout with the Spanish Habsburgs and provided successive confessors to the King of Spain. The Dominicans were the first of the mendicant orders to establish houses in Ireland, and likewise the first to establish houses west of the Shannon. The longevity of the order's presence and indeed its heritage in Connacht engendered a prestige in the west of Ireland that crossed ethnic and social boundaries. The Observant Movement coincided with an explosion of Dominican foundations throughout Connacht prior to the dissolution of the monasteries. By 1540, an autonomous Irish Dominican province had been created which incorporated both Gaelic Irish and so-called Old English houses into one unified Irish body, pre-empting Geoffrey Keating's similar supposed 'conceptual leap' by almost a century. In contrast, Irish Franciscans were still describing the makeup of their Irish province in terms of two ethnic groups as late as the mid-seventeenth century; and Irish Jesuits were to retain a bias for the Old English demographic up until the same juncture. Countrywide, the regular clergy and- in particular- the Franciscans, acted as the shock troops of the Counter-Reformation but in Connacht the Dominicans were more important. The Dominicans constituted an integral part of the socio-religious make-up and inheritance of the region, which resulted in strong ties between the order and the principle families of the western province. Ancient attachments between the Friars Preachers and Connacht families like the Clanricardes and the Mayo Burkes (Mac William Íochtar); O'Conors Don and O'Conors Sligo; the O'Shaughnessys; the MacDermotts and MacDermotts Roe; as well as an increasing influence the Dominicans exerted over prominent merchant families or 'tribes' of Galway city such as the Lynches, encompassed what amounted to the most prominent families of Connacht, many of whom had family members that were Dominican friars and, after 1643, sisters. This paper will focus on a generational relationship between the order and the wider Connacht society with a particular emphasis on three such Connacht families of the seventeenth century.