

TUDOR & STUART IRELAND

10th Annual Conference

Royal Irish Academy
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Abstracts and Speaker Bios

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Session 1A (Friday 19th, 12pm-13.30pm)

Melissa Shiels (University College Cork)

Shane O'Neill: Diplomacy and Material Culture

This paper distils the body of a case study of Shane O'Neill and his gift exchange events with the English Crown and its agents. Shane was maligned as the 'Prynce of Pride' and derided as an uncivilised savage by contemporaries and early historians alike. Yet the State Papers and the correspondence of contemporary political actors show that he tried diplomatic means to negotiate for his earldom - from forging patronage connections, exchanging gifts, and utilising honour politics - far more than has previously been recognised. Gift exchange was an important tool of diplomacy and the mutual giving of gifts was part of an ongoing dialogue between participants, the items gifted often containing semiotic meanings. In a colonial and cross-cultural context, where parity of esteem was not assured, gifts were often either prescriptive or exemplary in nature. The O'Neills had a long history of gift exchange with the Crown, and Shane participated in many documented gift exchange events, demonstrating a particular fluency in code-switching when exchanging gifts with either Gaelic or English political actors. Finally, the paper will present an analysis of the inventory of O'Neill's wardrobe and household goods taken just after his assassination in 1567.

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Karen Holland (Providence College)

The Politics of Attire: The Sidneys' Elizabethan Gift Exchanges 1559, 1568, and 1579

The New Year's gift exchange was a well-established and orchestrated practice by the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) that assisted in the creation of social and political bonds between the English monarch and her favorites at court and within the royal household. Rising in position and influence in England, Ireland and Wales during the early years of Elizabeth's reign, the family of Sir Henry Sidney was among the courtiers who participated in this exchange. Between 1558 and 1586, the Sidneys presented the queen with carefully selected items of embroidered clothing and furnishings, symbolic jewelry, and coin-filled purses. In return Elizabeth bestowed silver gilt cups, salts, bowls, and basins and ewers. As was common practice, the Sidneys' gifts of clothing and jewelry were presented to proclaim the family's loyalty as did especially Mary's 1559 gift. Gratitude to the queen was expressed in the gifts presented by both husband and wife in 1579. Mary's 1559 and Henry's 1579 gifts, further assisted in creating and fostering the royal image. However, diverging from accepted custom, the Sidneys' 1579 gifts further offered political and personal commentary on the monarch's actions. Also contrary to the practice of giving gifts to acquire preferment for lands, titles or positions, Henry's 1568 gift, I would argue, instead sought to secure recall from his detested lord deputyship in Ireland.

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Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin (University College Dublin)

Mobility and the evolution of confessional identity in Early Modern Ireland

This paper examines the intersection between various types of mobility and the formation of different confessional identities in Early Modern Ireland. Concentrating in particular on Catholicism, the Established Church and Presbyterianism, it examines five specific themes: the education of clergy; the influence of confessional identity on mobility not primarily motivated by religion such as plantation, mercantile activity and mercenary service; figurative images and narratives of mobility as a means of structuring the understanding of both personal life and wider historical events; practices of mobility as markers of group identity in a pluri-confessional landscape; and mobility and the generation of confessional identity texts.

Session 1A Speaker Bios

Melissa Shiels is a second year PhD student at University College Cork under the supervision of Dr David Edwards, and is in receipt of an Excellence Scholarship from UCC; she was also a recipient of the Anna Parnell Travel Grant from the Women's History Association of Ireland 2021. She has been involved in re-enactment and living history since 2002, and is a Heritage Expert with the Heritage in Schools programme since 2013. She regularly gives costumed talks in museums, libraries, schools, and literary festivals covering a thousand-year period, using material culture and the "embodied turn" - her experience of making and wearing historic clothing - to teach non-academic audiences of all ages.

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Dr Karen Holland is an Assistant Professor of History at Providence College where she teaches courses in Early Modern Ireland, England and France. She also teaches in the college's unique interdisciplinary, team-taught Development of Western Civilization Program. Her articles include 'The Sidney Women in Ireland c. 1556-1594' published in the *Sidney Journal* and six entries in *A Biographical Encyclopedia of Early Modern Englishwomen: Exemplary Lives and Memorable Acts, 1500-1650*, edited by Carole Levin, Anne Riehl Bertolet and Jo Eldridge Carney.

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Prof Tadhg Ó hAnnracháin MRIA is Professor of History at University College Dublin, and the author of numerous publications on the history of early modern Ireland and the religious history of early modern Europe. His third and most recent monograph, *Confessionalism and Mobility in Early Modern Ireland*, was published by Oxford University Press in 2021. In addition, he has edited four books and written numerous articles and chapters in leading journals and books. Last year he was appointed as an editor of the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, which showcases research not only in history, but also in archaeology, literature and linguistics. He served as Head of the School of History at UCD between 2014 and 2017.

Session 1B (Friday 19th, 12pm-13.30)

Evan Bourke (Maynooth University)

Visualising the early modern Dictionary of Irish Biography

MACMORRIS is an IRC laureate project which sets out to capture the full complexity of early modern Ireland by reassembling an inclusive cast list of cultural players, across languages and cultures, active in early modern Ireland. Its focus is on what we are terming “cultural actors”, which are defined as both those who produce culture and those who shape the contexts within which cultural practices operate and change over time. As a way of seeing how far the recovery of such cultural actors – and cultural acts – can capture the layered complexity of cultural conflict and change over time, the project is developing a prosopographical network representation of cultural producers in Ireland in a time of cultural and political transformation. This paper introduces MACMORRIS’ analysis of the early modern lives in the Dictionary of Irish biography (DIB), exploring how the project transformed biographical text which focuses on a single person but contains rich information about social relations, into a global (non-egocentric) network graph, before looking at how we can use network analysis and algorithms as a way represent changes over time and engage in the cultural connections between those in Ireland between 1541 and 1661.

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Thomas Herron (East Carolina University)

Castle to Classrooms: teaching Kilcolman Castle in Virtual Reality

This paper will summarize the positive and negative results of a two-year collaborative Digital Humanities project, Castle to Classrooms: developing an Irish Castle in Virtual Reality, funded (2020-2022) by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project aimed to create modules, or pedagogical tours, in Virtual Reality of a highly detailed 3-D digital model of Kilcolman Castle, the late-medieval Irish building compound best known for being the adopted home of the early modern English poet and administrator Edmund Spenser (1554-1599). The modules consider aspects of cultural continuity and conflict between Spenser and previous occupants of the castle and environs, most notably the lords of Desmond. Various teaching modules have now been completed in prototype in the disciplines of history, archaeology, and literary studies. The modules, which are programmed into WondaVR software for Oculus headsets, employ images, music, text, and the spoken word in poetry and prose to provide a virtual, lived-in experience of Spenser’s castle for students and the general public alike. Original documents, texts, and illustrations with voice-overs are included in the tours and images of objects with pop-up explanations are placed in the castle model. The VR experience thus offers an exciting and innovative window into the complex Irish colonial world that Spenser and his cohort of “New English” settlers partly replaced and partly adapted to.

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Neil Johnston (The National Archives, UK)

The Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland: a critical consideration

The Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland launched at the end of June 2022 on the centenary of the destruction of the Public Records Office of Ireland. A digital humanities project with linked open data principles at its heart, the VRTI draws together records from more than 70 institutions worldwide to reconstruct virtually the building and its collections. A team of computer scientists, archivists, conservators, heritage scientists and historians worked together to design and build a digital infrastructure that enables the linking of records with those destroyed, allowing the partial reconstruction of the collection. By harnessing frontier technologies and drawing on the skills of its collaborators, the VRTI has created much more than a simple listing of replacement records. This paper will give a brief introduction to the project, discuss the methods used to link disparate records, before presenting some ideas of how the project may develop in the coming years.

Session 1B

Speaker Bios

Dr Evan Bourke is a postdoctoral researcher at Maynooth University and the project manager of the IRC funded MACMORRIS project. Evan is a literary historian with a particular interest in the literature of early modern Ireland, women's writing and digital humanities. Prior to joining MACMORRIS, Evan was a postdoctoral researcher for RECIRC at Ollscoil na Gaillimhe, where he was involved in the design of the RECIRC website and exhibition. He has published in *Literature Compass* and *The Seventeenth Century*, has work forthcoming in *Irish Historical Studies* and *Renaissance Quarterly* and is in the process of working on an edition of the correspondence of Katherine Jones, Viscountess Ranelagh for RHS's Camden series.

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Prof Thomas Herron is Professor of English at East Carolina University. An experienced editor, he has published widely on Spenser-and-Ireland issues, Shakespeare and other early modern authors. He is author of *Spenser's Irish Work: Poetry, Plantation, and Colonial Reformation* (Ashgate 2007) and, most recently, co-editor of an interdisciplinary collection of essays on John Derricke's *Image of Irelande* (1581), published with Manchester University Press (2021).

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Dr Neil Johnston is head of early modern records at The National Archives of the United Kingdom, Kew. His research focuses primarily on the governance of Britain and Ireland in the 17th century. He joined The National Archives in 2016, having previously taught at University College Dublin, where he was awarded his PhD. Neil is a co-investigator with Beyond 2022, a Digital Humanities project that recently launched the Virtual Record Treasury of Ireland. Forthcoming publications include a co-authored book titled *A History of Treason*, as well as an article in *Analecta Hibernica*.

Session 2A (Friday 19th, 14.30-16.00)

Coleman Dennehy (University College Dublin)

Gaols and gaol-breaking in early modern Ireland

For as long as there has been a common-law state in Ireland, the gaol has been a consistent part of the state apparatus in all parts of the island where the king's writ extended. In many ways fundamentally different from the modern prison, at the end of the middle ages gaols were sometimes semi-private enterprise establishments, with differing rates of income, accommodation, or indeed quality of keeper. Studying the gaol through the prism of the gaol-break can tell us much about these porous institutions, how they were managed, the fabric of the buildings, and the standards that were kept within their four walls. This paper will consider some of the many breaks from Irish gaols in the early modern period, and will consider the institution overall. It will ask how conditions, locations, and buildings of the gaols might have contributed to the development of the system in Ireland; to what extent the development of the institutions in Ireland might reflect more generally on the development of the state; and how the medieval gaol began to morph into the modern prison.

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Emma Lyons (University College Dublin)

'Why mourne you so, you that be widdowes?': Widows' inheritance in seventeenth-century Ireland

This paper will examine widows' inheritance rights in seventeenth-century Ireland. Through an analysis of legal statutes and surviving wills from the period, the extent to which widows inherited under English Common Law will be detailed, as will the degree to which the law was applied and enforced in reality. In the seventeenth century, a woman, upon the death of her husband, experienced a new-found freedom with many more entitlements than she had known during her minority or coverture. When she was a child, she was under her parents' control; when she married, she was considered a 'jurial minor', dependent upon her husband, with all legal rights being vested in him. She, as a femme covert, could not enter contracts, nor could she sue or be sued independently. Yet, although a legal minor, a woman was not legally barred from inheriting property, goods or money, with these items frequently bequeathed to women in the seventeenth century, while many women were also appointed executrix of their husband's will. An examination of c. 200 wills dating from this period provides a snapshot into widows' inheritance in seventeenth-century Ireland, how social opinion influenced bequests to widows, and the extent to which husbands provided for their wives.

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Bríd McGrath (Trinity College Dublin)

The Compilation of the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, 1613-15

The fortuitous survival of several manuscript copies of the 1613-5 Irish house of commons' journal allows us to reconstruct the process by which they were created and disseminated at the time in a manner impossible for any other early-modern Irish parliament. This paper considers the source material used to compile the journals, the administration involved, the attitude towards what was regarded as their optimum content and organisation, the changes between different recensions of the document and their contemporary dissemination. The process demonstrates the state's biases in relation to the religious and ethnic make-up of the parliament's lower house and its members' contributions and the clerk's targeting the various versions of the journals to his different audiences, revealing interesting patterns of political patronage.

Session 2A

Speaker Bios

Dr Coleman A. Dennehy has published many articles and chapters, and has four books to his name: *Restoration Ireland: Always settling and never settled*; *The Irish parliament, 1613-89: the evolution of a colonial institution*; *Law and revolution in Seventeenth-Century Ireland*; and *Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and his world: Restoration court, politics and diplomacy* (with Robin Eagles). He is contracted to write or edit a number of books in the coming years, in particular an edition of the diaries of the 2nd earl of Cork / 1st earl of Burlington (with Patrick Little) for the Irish Manuscripts Commission, which is nearing completion, and a book on crime and punishment in early modern Ireland will be published by Bloomsbury in their series 'History of Crime, Deviance, and Punishment'. He is joint editor of *Parlements, États & Représentation*.

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Dr Emma Lyons holds a PhD from the School of History in University College Dublin, where she has lectured in early modern History. Emma held the Research Studentship in Irish History at the National Library of Ireland, cataloguing the Castle Leslie estate papers, and was researcher for the National Library of Ireland's World War Ireland exhibition. Her research focuses on the impact of the Penal Laws on Irish Catholic landowning families, specifically the education of Irish Catholic children on the Continent in the eighteenth-century, and Catholic landownership during the period. Emma's book, *Morrinstown Lattin, 1630-1800: the estate and its tenants*, based on research for her PhD thesis, was published by Four Courts Press in September 2020, and her article 'To Elude the Design and Intention of the Penal Laws: Collusion and Discovery in eighteenth-century Ireland - A Case Study' in *Law and Religion in Ireland, 1700-1920* has just been published.

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Dr Bríd McGrath is an historian of early-modern Irish parliaments and towns and has published widely on these subjects. She is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society and a visiting research fellow in the School of Histories and Humanities, Trinity College Dublin.

Session 2B (Friday 19th, 14.30-16.00)

Michael Keane (University College Cork)

The Earls of Castlehaven

The colourful story of the Earls of Castlehaven included fighting in the Battle of Kinsale (the 1st Earl), dramatic trial and execution for sexual depravity (the 2nd Earl), military leadership of the Catholic Confederacy and resistance to Cromwell (the 3rd Earl). The 11th Baron Audley, later the 1st Earl, was an English commander in the Battle of Kinsale. He later became one of Ireland's largest plantation landowners, possessing c200,000 acres across Ireland, extending from West Cork to Cavan, Armagh and Tyrone. The Castlehavens led colourful lives, none more so than the 2nd Earl. He married royalty as his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Derby and Alice Spencer of Althorp, was at one stage heir presumptive to Queen Elizabeth I. However, the 2nd Earl was accused by both Anne and his son, later the 3rd Earl, of extreme sexual depravity. Following a sensational trial, he was found guilty and executed in London in 1631. Remarkably the 3rd Earl became a leading commander in the Catholic Confederacy uprising and eventually was left to lead the resistance in Ireland to Cromwell.

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David Heffernan (University College Cork)

The Great Miser: Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, and the Grand Tour of Lewis and Roger Boyle

Between 1637 and 1639 the second and third sons of Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork, Lewis Boyle and Roger Boyle, journeyed through Western Europe on an early modern version of the Grand Tour. Chaperoned by their tutor, Monsieur Isaac Marcombes, they visited Geneva before making a truncated visit to Italy and then proceeding back north through France. Much of interest occurred during the two year journey, not least an outbreak of smallpox amongst the party. For a magnate such as the earl of Cork, for whom dynasticism was such a prevalent concern that he had already purchased the titles of Viscount Kinalmeaky and Baron Broghill for Lewis and Roger when they were still children, this was worrying. But his letters to Marcombes, as found in a recently rediscovered letter-book of the earl's at Chatsworth House in Derbyshire, suggest that Cork's concern was primarily with berating his sons' tutor about overspending on their expenses. This paper looks at the earl's letter-book, what it reveals about this early modern Grand Tour and the earl's attitude towards both family and money.

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Therese Hicks (Independent)

An Illustration of Dublin Networking in the 1620s & '30s: Robert Kennedy

Like the master networker, Richard Boyle, and Kennedy's mentor, William Parsons, Robert Kennedy made extensive use of both family and political connections to become the Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and eventually the baronet of Mount Kennedy in Co Wicklow. While the connectivity of Boyle and Parsons has been well documented, that of the middle-ranking Kennedy has not. Starting off with a family friend, Sir James Carroll, to access an Exchequer clerical post, Kennedy then married into an old Protestant Dublin family, the Sankeys, whose offspring and their spouses further extended the reach of his influence. Kennedy also had access to Parsons' own extended familial circle. In this way, he became a property developer on St Nicholas Street, as well as financially benefitting to the extent of owning a manor in north Wicklow. This paper will explore the details of Kennedy's networking choices, and the ways in which this allowed him to become upwardly mobile.

Session 2B Speaker Bios

Dr Michael Christopher Keane is a graduate of Trinity College Dublin. He was Senior Lecturer/Head of Department, University College, Cork, 1981-2009. In retirement he has pursued his interests in Irish local history. He has published three local history books, 'From Laois to Kerry: The Laois origins and continuing presence in Kerry of the Moores, Kellys, Dowlings, Lawlors, Dorans, McEvoy's and Dees (Deevy's or Devoy's)' (2016); 'The Earls of Castlehaven Lord Audley's of Cork and Kildare: War, Sex, Corruption, Land: From the Battle of Kinsale to the Great Famine and beyond' (2018); 'The Crosbys of Cork, Kerry, Laois and Leinster: Bards, Imposters, Landlords, Politicians, Aeronauts, Newspapers' (2021).

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Dr David Heffernan is a historian of Tudor and Stuart Ireland. His latest book, *Early modern Dubhallow, c.1534–1641: The crisis, decline and fall of Irish lordship*, will be published in the Maynooth Studies in Local History series this autumn

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Therese Hicks is an independent researcher who has transcribed the estate papers of the Kennedys of Mount Kennedy. Her book, *No Mere Irish: The Kennedys of Mount Kennedy* will be forthcoming in the autumn from Wordwell/Eastwood Books.

Conference Plenary
Friday 19th, 16.15-17.30

Prof Brendan Kane (University of Connecticut)

Political thought and practice from the Irish-language perspective: nach cuma faoi?

Brendan Kane is Professor in the departments of History and of Literatures Cultures and Languages at the University of Connecticut, where he also directs the Democracy and Dialogues Initiative of the Human Rights Institute. He is currently working on two book projects related to early modern Ireland, one on legitimacy and one on political thinking and practice from the Irish-language perspective. Most of his time, however, is spent on the Léamh.org project which aims to assist those wishing to engage with Irish sources written c. 1200-1700. Hopefully some of these projects will actually get completed next year during a six-month Fulbright residency at the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, School of Celtic Studies.

Session 3A (Saturday 20th, 9.30-11.00)

Stuart Kinsella (Christ Church Cathedral)

Who inspired the woodcuts of Derricke's 1581 Image of Ireland?

The twelve woodcuts of John Derricke's *The Image of Irelande with a Discoverie of Woodkarne* (1581) which survive in only a single copy in Edinburgh comprise six refined views projecting Sir Henry Sidney's organised viceregal dominance over the country, along with six naively executed caricatures of a supposedly uncouth Irishry. They are among the few surviving visual sources of sixteenth-century Ireland, often reproduced as illustrative material, their biases unsignalled, yet rarely are they placed in a wider European context. A collection of essays published last year has made a concerted effort to try and redress this and reassess both text and woodcuts. The finer six of the woodcuts are signed ID and FD, but who were these individuals, and where and from whom did they learn and ply their craft? Did they produce other woodcuts or collaborate with others? Some of these questions have begun to be answered by scholars in the aforementioned essay collection, but others pose further puzzles. A number of clues point to the alien communities of Tudor London seeking asylum from continental religious persecution, and it is across the English Channel that one must ultimately seek the origins of these prints, which this paper will examine.

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Naomi McAreevey (University College Dublin)

Hunger trauma and the 1641 Depositions

Hunger was a key part of Protestant representations of traumatic suffering during the 1641 rebellion. Deponents gave voice to the experience of hunger by describing how starvation and thirst drove them to drink dirty water and eat foods deemed unfit for human consumption, such as wild plants, animal skins and taboo meats. They seemed to draw a line at human flesh, however. In this paper I will show that while representations of hunger in the 1641 depositions share important similarities with contemporary European and later Irish representations of hunger, there are important distinctions that reflect the conditions of early settler colonialism in mid-seventeenth century Ireland. I will suggest that representations of hunger were bound up with the urgent need to enforce or reinforce distinctions between the indigenous Catholic and Protestant settler community in Ireland. This is evident in the lines drawn between what the British Protestants would and would not eat, even at the risk of starvation and death. Overall the representation of hunger in the 1641 depositions allowed the British Protestants to reassert cultural differences between the settler and indigenous communities in Ireland that would later help to justify Cromwell's violent reconquest of Ireland.

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Session 3A

Speaker Bios

Dr Stuart Kinsella is the Research Advisor for Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, and an Adjunct Fellow of the School of Music at University College Dublin. He is a professional singer and holds degrees in botany, medieval history, and history of art and architecture from Trinity College Dublin.

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Dr Naomi McAreavey lectures on Renaissance literature in University College Dublin. Her research focuses on the cultures of the 1641 rebellion and women's life writing in early modern Ireland. Her edition of *The Letters of the First Duchess of Ormonde* is forthcoming with the Renaissance English Text Society/Iter Press. She is co-editor with Julie Eckerle of *Women's Life Writing in Early Modern Ireland* (University of Nebraska, 2019) and with Fionnuala Dillane and Emily Pine of *The Body in Pain in Irish Literature and Culture* (Palgrave, 2016). She is currently writing a book on memory, trauma, and the 1641 depositions.

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Session 3B (Saturday 20th, 9.30-11.00)

Simon Egan (Trinity College Dublin)

Revisiting the Royal Pretenders: Simnel, Warbeck, and the wider Gaelic World

A considerable body of work has been completed on the so-called royal pretenders, Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. Scholars have paid particularly close attention to the role of the colonial community in Ireland in supporting these figures. Little attention, by comparison, has been devoted to exploring the involvement of the Gaelic Irish aristocracy in these conspiracies. This paper seeks to examine this issue in more detail. The paper argues that while the Simnel plot appears to have largely confined to colonial community in Dublin, the Warbeck crisis needs to be located within a wider geographic framework of interpretation. The paper draws attention to the politics of Ireland's western seaboard and the activities of powerful Irish lineages such as the Uí Dhomhnaill of Tír Chonaill and the Burkes of Clanrickard. For example, during the mid-1490s, both of these families became embroiled in the conspiracy and there is evidence to suggest that they provided Warbeck with safe passage from Waterford to Scotland in 1495. By drawing upon a rich meld of source material from across the wider Irish and British Isles, the paper argues that the ambitions of these western dynasties greatly amplified and prolonged the threat posed by Warbeck.

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Ruth Canning (Liverpool Hope University)

Conduct Unbecoming: Crown Soldiers in 1590s Ireland

During the Nine Years War, Ireland witnessed the influx of an unprecedented number of English soldiers led by many of England's most accomplished military men. Sent to fight Hugh O'Neill's confederates and defend the queen's loyal subjects from assault, the reality was that many of these soldiers were a greater menace to civilians than the so-called rebels. They demanded food, lodging, and money from the inhabitants, violently punishing those who refused. It is true that Tudor armies were plagued by chronic disciplinary problems, but the soldier's life in sixteenth-century Ireland was not an easy one. Neglected by the crown for which he fought, the English soldier suffered from an intolerable shortage of pay, food, clothing, shelter, training, and arms, and was thrown into a war against an enemy who possessed a distinct local advantage with respect to tactics and terrain. This paper will examine the experiences and behaviour of the crown's English soldiers in Ireland. It will also explore the extent to which the crown was to blame for the hardships of soldiers and the abuses they inflicted on civilians.

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John Young (University of Strathclyde, Glasgow)

An army in distress. The Covenanting army in Ireland and the wars for the three kingdoms

This paper will discuss the significance of the Scottish Covenanting army of 11,000 troops that was sent into Ireland in 1642 in the context of the aftermath of the 1641 rebellion and the wars for the three kingdoms. It will examine the institutional response of the Scottish Privy Council which undertook the preparations for military intervention and the role of Scottish parliamentary interval committees that were established at the end of the 1641 Scottish Parliament. It will also discuss key committees of the 1643 and 1644 Convention of Estates and relevant committees of the First Triennial Parliament (1644-47) and Second Triennial Parliament (1648-51) that dealt with the issues of supplying the army in Ireland, as well as strategic security. Detailed consideration will be paid to a transcribed manuscript from the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, NLS Adv. MSS 33.4.8, Transactions of the Scots Army in Ireland, and what this tells us about the Covenanting army in Ireland. Furthermore, this paper will discuss evidence from the Scottish Parliament, Privy Council and church records documenting war widows in Scotland from the 1641 rebellion and whose husbands were killed in military action in Ireland. This latter dimension is part of an ongoing research project on the legislative response of The Scottish Parliament to victims of warfare, war widows, and warfare and society in Scotland during the war for the three kingdoms.

Session 3B

Speaker Bios

Dr Simon Egan was awarded a PhD from University College Cork in 2016. His thesis was funded by the Irish Research Council and explored the resurgence of Gaelic lordship in Ireland and Scotland, c.1350-1513. From 2017-18, he held a fellowship from the Society for Renaissance Studies and from 2018-20 he held a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellowship at the University of Glasgow. He is currently an Assistant Professor in Medieval Irish and British history at Trinity College Dublin.

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Dr Ruth A. Canning is a Senior Lecturer in History at Liverpool Hope University. A historian of early modern Ireland and Anglo-Irish relations, Dr Canning's research examines the socio-political impact of war on identity formation amongst Ireland's minority Old English population. Her monograph, *The Old English in Early Modern Ireland: The Palesmen and the Nine Years' War, 1594-1603* (Boydell, 2019), was awarded the 2019 National University of Ireland Publication Prize in Irish History. She is currently a collaborator on Castle to Classrooms: Developing an Irish Castle in Virtual Reality, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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Dr John R. Young is Senior Lecturer in History at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow. He is a double graduate of the University of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society (FRHistS), Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (FSAScot), Fellow of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland and a Senior Fellow of the Higher Education Academy (SFHE). He specialises in early modern Scottish History, including the history of the pre-1707 Scottish Parliament, the 1707 Act of Union, the Covenanters, and Scotland's relations with Ulster. He has appeared on several television programmes talking about Scotland and Ulster, including Plandáil/Plantation (BBC Northern Ireland/TG 4) and Born Fighting: How the Scots-Irish Shaped America (STV/UTV/PBS America). He has also given talks at the Ulster American Heritage Symposium in Northern Ireland and the USA and The Tower Museum, Derry/Londonderry as part of the 2013 Derry/Londonderry UK City of Culture programme. His publications on Ulster include: John R. Young and William Kelly (eds), *Ulster and Scotland 1600-2000: History, Language and Identity* (Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2004); John R. Young and William Kelly (eds), *Scotland and the Ulster Plantations: explorations in the Scottish settlement of Stuart Ireland* (Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2009); 'The Scottish Response to the Siege of Londonderry, 1689-90', in W. Kelly (ed.), *The Sieges of Derry* (Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2001); 'Refugees in Scotland in the aftermath of the 1641 Ulster Rebellion', in David Edwards, Pádraig Lenihan and Clodagh Tait (eds), *Age of Atrocity: Violent Death and Political Conflict in Early Modern Ireland* (Four Courts Press, Dublin, 2007), and 'Scotland and Ulster Connections in the Seventeenth Century: Sir Robert Adair of Kinhilt and the Scottish Parliament under the Covenanters', *The Journal of Scotch-Irish Studies*, volume 3, No. 4, (2013). He is the editor of *Parliaments, Estates & Representation*, the journal of The International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (ICHRPI), published by Taylor and Francis.

Session 4A (Saturday 20th, 11.30-13.00)

Brian MacCuarda (University of Oxford)

From Irish Protestant to Jesuit novice: Francis Slingsby and Rome, 1633-42

Within the historiography of early modern travellers to Rome from the Stuart realms, the essay explores conversion to the Roman Church, and entry into the Jesuit novitiate. The focus is a young man of Anglo-Irish colonial background, native of Cork. After graduating from Oxford, the summer he spent in Rome (1633) while on the grand tour was marked by spiritual struggle, leading to conversion. Crucial in this process was the accompaniment of English Jesuits, principally John Gerard (1564-1637). Among Roman contemporaries, Francis Slingsby (1611–42) was respected as a convert who had suffered because of his new denominational identity. The office-holding and distantly aristocratic family background, and his Oxford education, marked him out for Catholic ecclesiastics in Rome as belonging to the social, political and cultural elite of a Protestant kingdom, drawing him to the attention of influential Roman figures. His second Roman sojourn began in 1639, as an English College seminarian, with studies (including mathematics) at the Collegio Romano. An account follows of his life as Jesuit novice (from September 1641), his death, and his zeal for conversions from Protestantism among subjects of the Stuart kingdoms.

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John Kelly (Independent)

The final journey of the effigy of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle

From its re-discovery in 1809, the effigy of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, (d. 1594) has led a troubled and travelled existence. After its discovery it was initially taken into the care of the local landlord, Henry Bruen. The effigy was then moved to Portarlinton, where it remained until it was returned to Carlow in 2021. This paper will present the story of the effigy from the death of Hartpole in 1594 to the present day. This story includes characters such as the antiquarian, P.D. Vigors, the irascible Watty Cox, John Bowen of Ballyadams (Seán a Phíce), Lord Walter Fitzgerald and the Ballitore Quaker Diarist, Elizabeth Cole (nee Leadbeater). The successful return of the effigy to Carlow was the result of what was initially a campaign by the local history community which led to official intervention and the eventual support for the move from local authorities and the National Monuments Service.

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Tim Heanue (Kylemore Abbey & Gardens)

The nuns of Kylemore Abbey and their connection to James II

This paper will discuss the connection between the Benedictine community of Kylemore Abbey and the Stuart dynasty, and James II in particular. This will begin with the original foundation of the community as an Irish Benedictine house in Ypres in modern Belgium in 1665. This will be part of a wider discussion of the relationship between Benedictine houses in exile and the Stuart court in exile. On the accession of James II, the community in Ypres was invited to establish a presence in Ireland. The nuns successfully ran a school in their monastery in Dublin until they were forced to return to Ypres in the aftermath of the Battle of the Boyne. The community in Ypres maintained their connection to James until his death in 1701 and continued their connection to the Stuart court in exile long into the 1700s. The various connections between the Community and the Stuarts will be illustrated by various artifacts from the Kylemore Archive.

Session 4A

Speaker Bios

Dr Brian Mac Cuarta SJ is fellow in early modern history, Campion Hall, Oxford. He has published on the Catholic community, and on colonial society, in early modern Ireland. With Mary Ann Lyons he is co-editor of the essay collection, *The Jesuit mission in early modern Ireland, 1560-1760* (forthcoming).

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John Kelly is an independent researcher and the current editor of *Carloviana*, the journal of the Carlow Historical and Archaeological Society. He has presented papers on the life and legacy of Robert Hartpole at previous Tudor Stuart Conferences.

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Tim Heanue is manager of the Visitor Centre of Kylemore Abbey and Gardens. The research for this paper was undertaken for his Signature Tour (Connemara, Kylemore and the Stuarts) as part of his work as a history guide in Kylemore Abbey. He holds a BA in History and Archaeology in NUIG, and his research interests include Late Medieval/Early-Modern Irish Archaeology, Landscape Archaeology, and the use of Archaeological sites in the GAA.

Session 4B (Saturday 20th, 11.30-13.00)

Caoimhe Whelan (Trinity College Dublin)

Tudor Antiquarianism: History and Fiction

How do the approaches of the Old and New English differ in writing the history of Ireland in the sixteenth century? Do family connections and political positions effect the way histories can be written? How do the approaches of Christopher St Lawrence and Lord Deputy Sidney differ when writing the history of Ireland in the 1570s? This paper will explore the use of medieval sources and the different ways they can be used to shape perspectives of the history of Ireland.

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John Marshall (Trinity College Dublin)

'Legitimising Tudor and Stuart rule in Ireland: the thirteenth century Marshal Partition as early modern propaganda'

In 1245 the last son of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke and lord of Leinster, died, instigating the partitioning of the vast Marshal lands that reached across Ireland, Wales, and England. The Marshal Partition introduced some of the most important families in the Plantagenet realm into Ireland, whose descendants went on to be key political players for the turbulent centuries to come. It was these heirs to the Marshal lands, and the Partition itself, that were later used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as a means of justifying Tudor and Stuart rule in Ireland. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries saw a renewed attempt to assert royal authority in Ireland by the English monarchs, and against this backdrop writers such as Edmund Campion, Meredith Hanmer, John Lynch, and Roderick O'Flaherty, all of whom had a wide spectrum of different political and religious beliefs, looked to the past and used the Marshal Partition as a means of substantiating Tudor and Stuart rule in Ireland. This paper analyses how the thirteenth century Marshal Partition was manipulated by sixteenth and seventeenth century writers to validate the royal right to Ireland.

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Kevin Gerard Tracey (Maynooth University)

'Let us rescue notable matters from the forgetfulness of man': Ireland as an Exile's Ecological Chronotope

In the first book of his manuscript *Zoilomastix*, the Irish soldier-historian Philip O'Sullivan Beare lashed at foes medieval and modern. Refuting the propagandist calumnies of Giraldus Cambrensis and, to a lesser extent, the attacks of Richard Stanihurst from exile in Spain, O'Sullivan Beare cited the Senecan dictum that 'space is very often made for greater fortune by injury' as a means to create the opening by which a more truthful picture of Ireland might emerge. Writing by turns in Latin, Spanish, and Irish, O'Sullivan Beare argued that an encyclopaedic wholeness of his native land could only be submitted for the reader's examination 'with the words of a native writer making a more accurate sketch'. This paper offers a reading of O'Sullivan Beare's natural history of Ireland through the lens of Mikhail Bakhtin's 'chronotope', exploring how the epistemic genre of natural history was utilized to inform and influence contested narratives; narratives in which, as Bakhtin proposed, 'space becomes charged and responsive to the movements of time, plot and history'. From this position, it considers O'Sullivan Beare's creation of veracity, before suggesting that the exiled soldier's account of the 'loss' of his Gaelic world has much to tell us in a time of ecological crisis.

Session 4B Speaker Bios

Dr Caoimhe Whelan is a Research Fellow based at the Trinity Long Room Hub Arts & Humanities Research Institute, Trinity College Dublin. She is Joint Secretary of the Irish Historical Society and is Honorary Secretary of the heritage and research group, the Friends of Medieval Dublin.

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John Marshall is a PhD candidate at Trinity College Dublin having previously obtained a BA and MA in history from Dublin City University. His research at present focuses on the three-quarters of a century foundational period of the Leinster lordship (1170–1245), with a specific emphasis on Leinster's place within the vast Marshal transnational holdings with lands spanning England, Wales and Normandy. This research project includes a long overdue reappraisal of the Marshal partition (1245–47), a fruitful corpus of documentation largely neglected since Goddard Henry Orpen's analysis over one hundred years ago.

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Dr Kevin Gerard Tracey is a literary historian with research interests in the reading of mathematical and scientific texts in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His publications to date include articles on the teaching and learning of mathematics in early modern Europe. His forthcoming articles focus upon the interplay of method and mathematics in Jesuit pedagogy, and upon evidence of Irish readers of pre- and post-Galilean astronomy. Following the completion in 2019 of his AHRC-UK-funded PhD, undertaken collaboratively between Swansea University and the Science Museum, London, Kevin joined the English department at Maynooth University, where his current, Irish Research Council-funded project, AMERGIN utilizes digital humanities and close reading techniques to uncover evidence of Irish users' engagement with philosophical, scientific, and technical materials across Latin and European vernaculars.

Session 5A (Saturday 20th, 14.00-15.30)

Charlie Taverner (Trinity College Dublin)

Dining at Dublin Castle: food and power in a sixteenth-century lord deputy's household accounts

The records of eating and drinking at Dublin Castle are some of the richest and most revealing examples of their kind in early modern Europe. In this paper, I examine the household accounts of Sir William Fitzwilliam, lord deputy in 1572–5 and 1588–94, discussing what these documents reveal about Ireland's food culture and how it connects to broader continental trends. This is based on extensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of the surviving accounts, carried out as part of the ERC-funded FoodCult project at Trinity College Dublin. To begin with, I look at the consumption patterns of certain foodstuffs, like meat and fish, which were laden with significance, especially in such a vast and prominent household. Then I take a broader view of the rhythms, scale, and practicalities of dining at the castle. Though this elite residence was hardly representative of Ireland at large, its everyday life can tell us much about the country's society and economy. It may also offer insights into the political history of the period. Lavish dining may have conveyed the impression of power and high status, but its heavy cost also underlined the precariousness of English rule.

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Raymond Hylton (Virginia Union University)

'The Most Horrid Crime Committed Since the Death of the Prince of Glory': Trauma, Treason, Monarchist Persistence, and Accounting for the Failure of Ormondite and Pre-Ormondite Settlements of French Protestants in Ireland

It was not for lack of trying: attempts were made throughout the 16th and 17th Centuries to populate Ireland with substantial numbers of Huguenots, and other Continental Protestants; and Britain had been very successful in that regard since the 1550s. This paper explores why, despite religious affinities (especially during the Commonwealth and Protectorate), and confronting a common foe in Roman Catholicism, the reaction of the greater number of French Calvinists was – at best – studied indifference, and ranged as far as emphatic condemnation of the idea. What was not taken into sufficient consideration is the residual strength of monarchial loyalism, and the impact of three notorious atrocities on the thinking of prospective immigrants. The St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre; the 1622 'Day of Okewas' in Virginia; and the 1641 Irish Uprising would exert incalculable influence into the 18th Century. But what eventually mitigated the negative considerations? This paper will further examine the turn of events contributing to the reversals that facilitated a solid Huguenot presence in Ireland by 1701.

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Benjamin Hazard (University College Dublin)

A dedicatory epistle addressed to Bernard O'Conor Phaly, 1761

This paper deals with a dedicatory epistle written in Spanish to Bernard O'Conor Phaly in 1761. Born in France to Irish Jacobite parents, he became chief of his name before a career as a soldier, governor and chief magistrate in the service of Spain. This source has hitherto passed unnoticed in the writing of Irish history. It provides an account of a Jacobite migrant written in his own lifetime, together with a description of his forebears and their ancestral tomb in Ireland. This epistle offers an insight into the historiographical awareness of late eighteenth-century Jacobite exiles. Few contemporary contributions exist for Jacobite political debate of that period. At times critical of Spain and its rulers, the epistle shows how an affinity, often tragic, developed between the Catholic Irish and early modern Spain.

Session 5A Speaker Bios

Dr Charlie Taverner is a historian of food and cities. He is currently a research fellow at Trinity College Dublin, part of the ERC-funded FoodCult project exploring food, culture and identity in early modern Ireland. His first book, *Street Food: Hawkers and the History of London*, will be published by Oxford University Press in winter 2022/23. He has a PhD from Birkbeck, University of London and was previously the Economic History Society's Anniversary Fellow at the Institute of Historical Research.

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Prof Raymond Pierre Hylton graduated from University College, Dublin in 1986, and has served on the faculty of Virginia Union University since 1991, including three terms as Department Chair, and one as Dean. He is the author of *Ireland's Huguenots and their Refuge, 1662-1745: An Unlikely Haven* (2005); *Virginia Union University* (2014); *The Richmond 34 and the Civil Rights Movement* (2020); and *Richmond's First African Baptist Church* (to be published, 2022).

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Dr Benjamin Hazard works at the School of History, University College Dublin. He completed his doctoral studies in History after conducting research in archives and libraries in Spain, Rome and Belgium. He has since been back several times. He has an established research record and publishes his findings annually. The Irish Legal History Society has awarded Hazard the Osborough Composition Prize in Irish Legal History, 2022, by unanimous decision.

Session 5B (Saturday 20th, 14.00-15.30)

Steven Ellis (NUI Galway)

Creating the south Dublin military frontier under the early Tudors

The English Pale built up around Dublin in early Tudor times described both a particular region of the Tudor state but also a frontier between the two medieval nations which had developed after the twelfth century conquest. My recent monograph on Ireland's English Pale focused on the Pale's spatial dimensions under the Tudors, but the Pale also denoted the long-established south Dublin marches which survived for four centuries until the Tudor conquest. Its standing defences erected mainly after 1460 created what was Ireland's best-known example of a very common aspect of early modern state formation, a military frontier marked by border fortifications and transforming the earlier medieval marches. Earlier, the defence of the south Dublin marches had been a top priority for central government, but regular payments for military expeditions and forwards around the Leinster mountains failed to arrest the gradual crumbling of English rule there. By contrast, the costs of the military frontier fell largely on the local community; significant stretches of marchland were brought back under English rule; raiding by the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes was curtailed, and the power of these chiefs was much reduced.

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Sean Cunningham (National Archives, UK)

Understanding, Co-operation and Control? Richard Edgcombe and Henry VII's plans to rule in Ireland during the first years of Tudor kingship

In 1485, a new king, Henry VII, came to the English throne burdened with a huge range of problems linked to lordship, loyalty, the projection of power and his own inexperience. In Ireland, he was quick to recognise the need for allies, but knew that pushing the restoration of the Butler family could generate new issues linked to the recent civil war fought in England. The king's initial solution was to appoint Sir Richard Edgcombe as England's expert on Irish affairs. Edgcombe then began to build his network and knowledge to represent a Lancastrian English king in an Anglo-Irish lordship still closely linked to the House of York. This presentation will investigate whether, rather than building steps towards a workable compromise, Edgcombe's appointment actually contributed to a rise in Irish opposition to the Tudors? Were his methods a factor in polarising Ireland's political community, and did his approach to resolving the strands of the Lambert Simnel conspiracy become the root of longer-term problems for English representatives in Ireland?

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Paul Duffy (University of Leicester)

Digging the Dissolution

Over recent years, I have been fortunate enough to lead large excavations at the former abbey of St Thomas the martyr, St Mary's abbey and St Peter's parish church among other investigations in Dublin City. In addition to abundant medieval and Georgian phases, these excavations have yielded rich detail on the transition and dismemberment of these institutions surrounding the dissolution of the monasteries and the subsequent secular development of these lands by royal favourites throughout the seventeenth century. This talk will briefly detail this process at the abbey of St Thomas the martyr with reference to a detailed, illustrated deposition of 1634 and the records of the Earl of Meath. A similar process by which a fourteenth-century gatehouse at St Mary's abbey was transformed into a private townhouse in the early seventeenth century will also be explored through lease information, historic mapping and pictorial evidence. Finally, the fate of St Peter's church at the centre of what would become the Aungier estate is charted and a fascinating sixteenth-century Gallowglass burial discovered within the church is viewed in the context of Silken Thomas' attack on Dublin Castle via Ship Street in 1534.

Session 5B Speaker Bios

Prof Steven G. Ellis MRIA is professor emeritus of history at NUI Galway, and chair of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences. His recent publications include *Ireland's English Pale, 1470-1550: the making of a Tudor region* (Irish Historical Monographs, Woodbridge, 2021); 'Siegecraft on the Tudor frontier: the siege of Dublin, 1534, and the crisis of the Kildare rebellion' in *Historical Research*, xcii (2019), pp 705-19; 'A crisis of lordship: Robert Ogle, 5th lord Ogle, and the rule of early Tudor Northumberland' in *Northern History*, lv (2018), pp 61-75.

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Dr Sean Cunningham is head of Medieval Records at The National Archives UK, Kew. He has broad experience of 15th and early 16th century government history, records and research methodologies, and is especially interested in the interconnecting processes of representation and the projection and reception of authority across the British Isles and Europe in the period 1399–1558. Sean has focussed much of his research on the reign of Henry VII (1485–1509), and has published and lectured widely on the establishment of Tudor power before the Reformation.

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Paul Duffy is an archaeological director and project manager, a PhD candidate at Leicester University, member of the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland and, most recently he has been invited onto the board of the Friends of Medieval Dublin. He has presented and published widely on his archaeological work and historic research (much of which can be seen here - <https://independent.academia.edu/DuffyP>).

Session 6A (Saturday 20th, 15.30-17.00)

Alan Ford (University of Nottingham)

'A Fragment Fallen from Ancient Time': St. Patrick's Purgatory and Confessional History

In 1632, the Protestant Bishop of Clogher, James Spottiswood, destroyed St Patrick's Purgatory in Lough Derg. The political and religious contexts are relatively straightforward: it was part of a drive by the Dublin Lords Justices to suppress open manifestations of what they saw as Catholic superstition. Our interest here, though, is in the historical background—the debate over the origins of St Patrick's Purgatory between Catholic and Protestant scholars. Catholics such as Bishop David Rothe of Ossory argued for the antiquity of the shrine, tracing its origin back to St Patrick, stressing 'its constant and consistent acceptance in every age, and by the memory of people across this whole nation.' Protestants argued that it was a 12th century invention, designed to exploit the gullibility of pilgrims. This paper will explore in more detail these historical arguments, showing how they related directly to the recent development of two rival confessional approaches to the writing of Irish history, each using the latest humanist methodology to sort out true from spurious sources, but each also driven by specific and very different theological and hermeneutical concerns.

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Annie Khabaza (University College Dublin)

'[He] hath strayed from the truthe all the heavens wyde': Kinds of authority in Edmund Spenser's View on the Present State of Ireland and Richard Stanihurst's Plain and Perfect Description Of Ireland

In Edmund Spenser's *A View on the Present State of Ireland*, the two interlocutors Eudoxus and Irenius are both familiar with Richard Stanihurst's *Description of Ireland* from the 1577 edition of Holinshead's *Chronicles*. Stanihurst's work is dismissed by Eudoxus, who refers to one particular anecdote as a "blind conceit", and both men highlight what they see as some of Stanihurst's more ridiculous claims. Even Eudoxus, whose role in the conversation is to ask questions of the more knowledgeable Irenius, is able to claim that Stanihurst's work is unreliable, and Irenius is able to "correct" the record from his own first-hand experience. Indeed, one of the main functions of the dialogue format that Spenser adopts in the *View* is to give Irenius, who provides the bulk of information within the text, the authority of first-hand experience to support the viewpoints expressed. This paper will compare Stanihurst's *Description* and Spenser's *View*, considering how both texts use sources and first-hand knowledge to assert their own viewpoints on Ireland and dismiss others. It will begin by considering how and why Spenser chooses to reference the *Description* in his *View*, and will then consider how both texts assess sources and claim authority in these works.

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John McCafferty (University College Dublin)

'Sparkles of divine light': talking to God in early modern Ireland

Tardiness of Protestant translations of liturgical and scriptural texts into Irish is a commonplace of discussions of religious change in 16th and 17th century Ireland. The English and Irish languages tend to be examined as a binary without much reference to Latin and other European vernaculars known and used on the island in this period. This paper will attempt suggest that complex trajectories and hierarchies were at play in language choice and that religious acts of all kinds, not just worship, offer opportunities for thinking about spoken life in Ireland during this time.

Session 6A

Speaker Bios

Prof Alan Ford is an Emeritus Professor of Theology at the University of Nottingham. He specialises in early-modern Irish religious history, and is the author of *James Ussher: Theology, History, and Politics in Early-Modern Ireland and England* (Oxford, 2007), and the editor of *The Church of Ireland and its Past: History, Interpretation and Identity* (Dublin, 2017). He is currently working on a book exploring the writing of Irish religious history from 1600 to 2000.

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Annie Khabaza is a PhD Student and resident scholar at the Humanities Institute, University College Dublin. Her PhD research is funded by a UCD Advance scholarship, and is focused on a comparison on Richard Stanihurst's translation of the Aeneid and Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*, considering how both texts use Virgil's epic narrative to contemplate their respective positions on sixteenth-century Ireland.

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Prof John McCafferty is a Professor of History at UCD, he is currently Chair of the Irish Manuscripts Commission. His publications and research are concerned with religious change in Ireland and on the continent between 1500 and 1700.

Session 6B (Saturday 20th, 15.30-17.00)

Patrick Little (History of Parliament Trust)

Conning the Cromwellians: the secret devotional life of the 2nd earl of Cork in 1650s Ireland

The earl of Cork's position in Cromwellian Ireland was ambiguous. Although he had allowed to recover his estates fairly quickly and was on reasonably good terms with the Cromwell family, the authorities in Ireland were aware of his royalist past and suspicious that he was still attached to the banned Church of Ireland. This paper focuses on the latter aspect, and in particular the earl's successful attempts to hoodwink his puritan enemies by maintaining a private devotional life - based on the Book of Common Prayer, the church calendar of fasts and festivals, and regular receiving of Holy Communion – while all the time outwardly conforming to the Cromwellian church.

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Lucia Pereira Pardo (National Archives, UK) & Louise O'Connor (National Library Ireland)

Understanding colour in Tudor and Stuart Ireland: analysis of the colourants used in 16th-17th century Irish maps and heraldic manuscripts

The development of the discipline of Heritage Science, and specifically of non-invasive analytical techniques, now allows us to interrogate the materiality, condition and production context of our painted cultural heritage. Very few examples of painted objects from Ireland have undergone scientific analysis to date, namely medieval illuminated manuscripts on parchment from the library of Trinity College Dublin and the collections of the Royal Irish Academy, and wall paintings dating from the 12th - 16th century. Few examples of graphic art have survived from the Tudor period in Ireland. Through a collaboration between the Conservation Departments of the National Library of Ireland (NLI) and The National Archives of the UK (TNA), two relevant manuscript collections on paper dated in the 16-17th centuries has been investigated using non-invasive techniques (microscopy, Fibre Optic Reflectance Spectroscopy and X-Ray Fluorescence Spectroscopy): maps by Richard Bartlett and heraldic manuscripts from the Office of the Ulster King of Arms. This collaboration has created new information on colourant use which fills a void between the monastic manuscript tradition and 18th century urban centres of artistic production in Ireland. This talk will present the results of the analysis and will attempt to contextualise and compare them with published sources.

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Jason McElligott (Marsh's Library)

Books for old soldiers: Creating a library at the Royal Hospital Kilmainham, 1712-14

The establishment of the Royal Hospital Kilmainham (RHK) during the 1680s was a major advance in the care of wounded and elderly soldiers. The officers and men surely had much time for reading, but there seems to have been no provision for a library of any sort until 1712 when the Master, Colonel Charles Feilding, solicited donations of books from a broad cross-section of the upper echelons of protestant Irish society.

The surviving 211 volumes donated to the RHK between 1712 and 1714 contain specially-printed bookplates which record the identities of the donors. This paper will address what these men (and some women) donated for the benefit of the old soldiers. Did the donors send books from their own libraries or did they purchase new texts? Do the donated texts constitute a coherent library or are they merely a random assortment of texts? Above all, this paper will consider how the soldiers engaged with books that others thought they should be reading.

Session 6B

Speaker Bios

Dr Patrick Little is assistant editor of the 1640-60 House of Lords section at the History of Parliament Trust, London. He has written a number of books and articles on mid-seventeenth century British and Irish history, and is currently co-editing (with Coleman Dennehy) *The Diary of Richard Boyle, 2nd earl of Cork and 1st earl of Burlington, 1650-73*, for the Irish Manuscripts Commission.

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Dr Lucia Pereira Pardo is Senior Conservation Scientist at the Collection Care department of The National Archives, where she provides scientific support for conservation projects and researches the TNA collection from a material perspective. She uses multiple techniques to characterise the archival collection, such as Multispectral Imaging (MSI), Fibre Optic Reflectance (FORS), Fourier-Transform Infrared (FTIR), X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) and Raman Spectroscopies. She has a research interest in the analysis of illuminated manuscripts, maps and textiles. Before joining TNA in March 2019, she was a Conservation Scientist at Historic Royal Palaces, a postdoctoral A.W. Mellon fellow at the British Museum and a ZSK/MINIARE fellow at the Fitzwilliam Museum (University of Cambridge). With a background in both Chemistry and Art History, she completed her PhD in Heritage Science at the University of Santiago de Compostela in 2015, after specialising in the analysis of pigments in the Laboratories of the Spanish Institute for Cultural Heritage in Madrid (IPCE) in 2009.

Louise O'Connor is a paper conservator at the National Library of Ireland since 2007. She is responsible for the conservation and preservation of the Prints & Drawings, Ephemera and Heraldic Manuscripts collections. Prior to this, she worked as a paper conservator in the National Gallery of Ireland, following a fellowship in conservation at the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin. Louise received her Master's degree in Fine Art Conservation; Works of Art on Paper from Northumbria University, UK in 2005 and a BA International in Art History & Italian from University College Dublin in 2003. Louise is an accredited member of the Institute of Conservators-Restorers Ireland (ICRI). She has published in national and international peer reviewed publications. Her particular research interests are the history and use of artists' materials and techniques.

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Dr Jason McElligott is the Director of Marsh's Library in Dublin. A graduate of UCD, he completed a Ph.D. at St John's College, Cambridge and is a former Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. He is currently working on book theft in eighteenth-century Dublin and on the racial politics of the Irish writer Bram Stoker in the late nineteenth century.