

DEICH MBLIANA NA GCUIMHNEACHÁN OLLSCOIL MHÁ NUAD

# Maynooth University

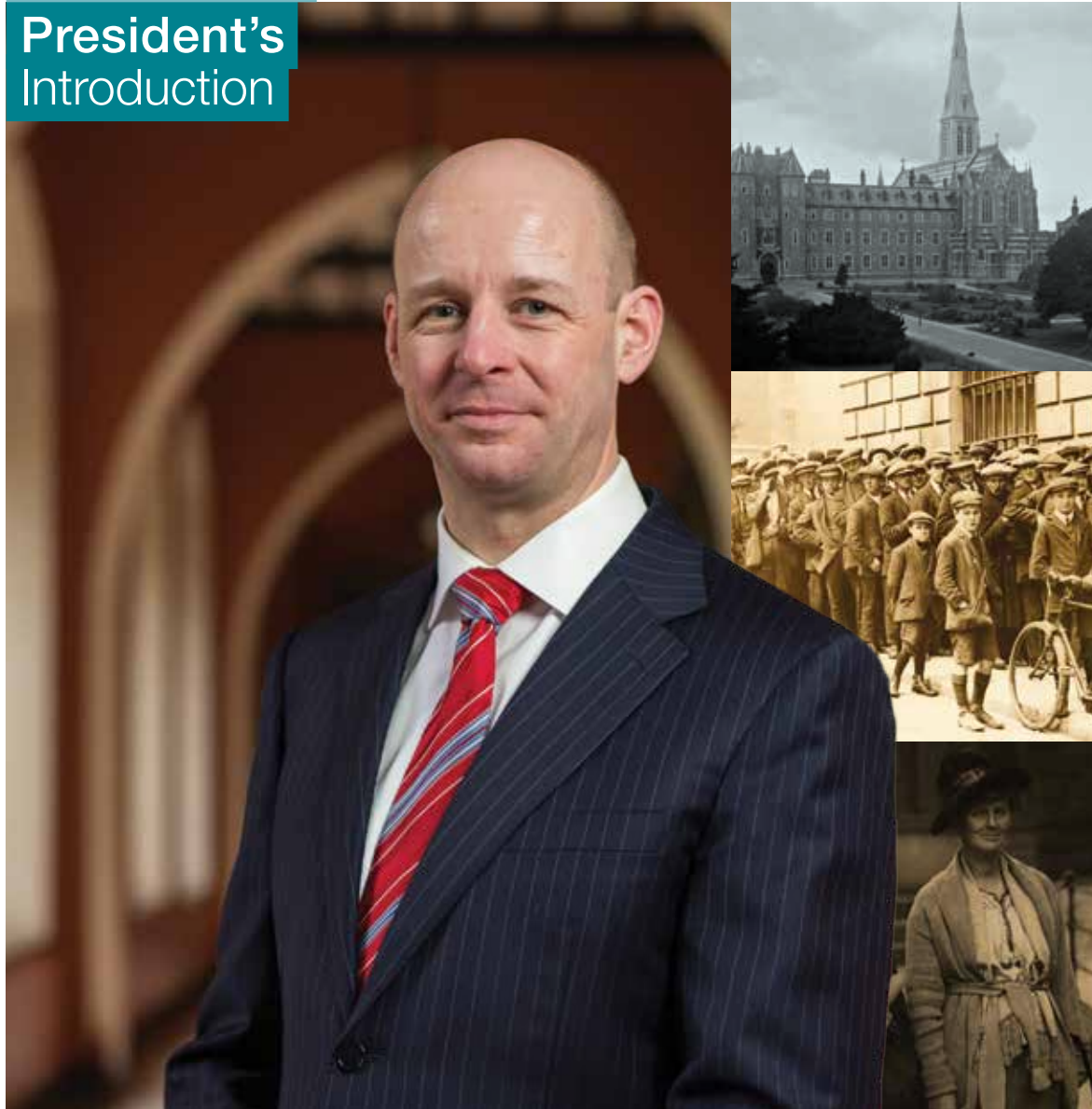
## Decade of Commemorations



An Clár Comórtha  
Programme of events



## RÉAMHRÁ AN UACHTARÁIN

President's  
Introduction

“All changed, changed utterly:  
A terrible beauty is born.”

I gceartlár an spleodair agus an fhuadair ar fad ar a dtugtar “Deich mBliana na gCuimhneachán” – na taispeántais, an tráchtairacht, na siompóisiamáí, na cláir faisnéise agus na hathléirithe – dírfodh m’aigne ar cheann de na samplaí is luaithe dá bhfuil againn de mhachnamh ealaine ar an éirí amach a tharla ar Dhomhnach Cásca 1916. Scríobh WB Yeats *Easter, 1916* idir mí na Bealtaine agus mí Mheán Fómhair i mbliain an teidil agus nuair a foilsíodh é scaoileadh loinneog nua draíochta isteach i gcomhthuiscint phobal na hÉireann: “All changed, changed utterly: A terrible beauty is born.” Tá an loinneog dóchasach agus scanrúil ag an am céanna agus léiríonn sí intinn atá ag iarraidh tuiscint a fháil ar imeacht nach raibh an suntas agus na hiamhairtí a bhain leis soiléir ag an am.

Tá an ‘áilleacht uafásach’ a rugadh an lá sin céad bliain ar an saol anois agus tagann measúlacht le haois. Is díol suntas gur “cuimhneachán” an focal a luaitear leis an tsraith imeachtaí a dhíríonn ár n-aird ar an méid a tharla céad bliain ó shin. Ní hionann cuimhneachán a dhéanamh ar rud éigin agus machnamh a dhéanamh air. Tugann cuimhneachán le tuiscint go bhfuil an leagan den scéal a nglactar go coitianta leis á chumhdach agus gurb é sin deireadh an scéil.

Ba chóir gur díol machnamh a bheadh sa mhéid sin dúinn, ar mhórán cúiseanna. Ag Ollscoil Mhá Nuad, tá iarracht déanta againn machnamh, criticé agus anailís ar 1916 agus ar an oidhreacht a bhaineann leis a chur i láthair i sraith chuimsitheach imeachtaí thar thréimhse cúpla mí a bhaineann feidhm as an réimse iomlán de shaineolas na hOllscoile.

Tá sé mar aidhm ag an tsraith imeachtaí seo an comhrá náisiúnta reatha a athrú, aird a dhíriú ar phearsana a fhágtar ar an imeall go minic agus guth a thabhairt d’obair scoláirí ó réimse de dhisciplíní acadúla, ar fud oileán na hÉireann agus níos faide i goéin. De bhí gur fhág mórán de na gníomhaíochtaí cuimhneacháin a bhain le comóradh céad bliain Éirí amach na Cásca banscoláirí as an áireamh, anseo ag Ollscoil Mhá Nuad, mar chomóradh ar Éirí amach na Cásca céad bliain ó shin, tá sraith de thaispeántais,

In the midst of the excitement and commotion of what has been designated the “Decade of Commemoration” – the exhibitions, commentaries, symposia, documentaries, and re-enactments – my mind was drawn to one of the earliest examples of artistic reflection on the armed insurrection that began on Easter Sunday 1916. WB Yeats wrote *Easter, 1916* between May and September of the titular year and its publication unleashed a new and haunting refrain into the Irish collective consciousness: “All changed, changed utterly: A terrible beauty is born.” The refrain is equally hopeful and frightening, and reflects a mind trying to understand an event whose significance and consequences were then uncertain.

The terrible beauty that was born that day is now 100 years old, and with age comes respectability. It is telling that “commemoration” is the word that has been attached to the series of events that mark its centenary. To commemorate something is different to reflecting on something. It has connotations of enshrinement of an accepted narrative and a line being drawn underneath events.

This should, for many reasons, give us pause for thought. At Maynooth University, we have endeavoured to present a reflection, critique, and analysis of 1916 and its legacy with a comprehensive series of events over the course of many months that draw on the full breadth of the University’s expertise.

This series of events aims to change the current national conversation, bringing figures often relegated to the fringes into focus, and giving voice to scholars’ work from a range of academic disciplines, from across the island of Ireland and further afield. Because much commemorative activity of the centenary of the Easter Rising also has too often sidelined women scholars, at Maynooth University we are marking the centenary of the 1916 Rising with a series of exhibitions, readings,



léamha, comhdhálacha, seimineáir, léirithe agus tionóil á reáchtáil againn, a dhíríonn in aon turas ar **'Mná agus Deich mBliana na gCuimhneachán ó thaobh an oileáin ina iomláine.'** Déanfaidh na himeachtaí seo iniúchadh ar oidhreacht mhná na hÉireann a bhí beo céad bliain ó shin agus déanfar machnamh iontu freisin ar na ceisteanna a mbíonn ar mhná in Éirinn aghaidh a thabhairt orthu go fóill.

Chomh maith leis sin, tá an claonadh atá ag an bplé ar fad a dhéantar faoi Éirí Amach na Cásca in Éirinn a bheith inbhreathnaitheach á cheistiú againn trí mhachnamh a dhéanamh ar an suntas a bhain leis na Éirí Amach maidir le gluaiseachtaí eile ar son an neamhspleáchais san fhichiú haois, agus aird faoi leith á díriú ar an ngaol idir gluaiseachtaí ar son an neamhspleáchais in Éirinn agus i Meiriceá Laidineach. Déanfaimid scrúdú freisin ar an suntas a bhain leis an bhForógra i gcomhthéacs idirnáisiúnta níos leithne maidir leis an gciall a bhaineann le bheith mar phoblacht.

Déanfar léiriú ar mhodhanna eile chun machnamh a dhéanamh sa siompóisiam dar teideal *Bodies Politic*, ina dtabharfar ealaíontóirí, cóiréagrafaihte agus damhsóirí le chéile i gcomhair léirithe a phléann colainneacha daoine i gcomhthéacs na gcuimhneachán ar 1916. Tabharfaidh na léirithe ag an imeacht seo léargas úr agus neamhthuartha seachas an cur chuige traidisiúnta.

Tá aitheantas ag Ollscoil Mhá Nuad riamh anall as ucht guthanna a bheadh faoi chois murach sin mar gheall ar chine, ar inscne nó ar ghnéasacht a chur chun cinn, agus táim an-tógtha leis an gclár atá leagtha amach againn do chuimhneachán céad bliain 2016. Ar son na hOllscoile, ba mhian liom fáilte a chur roimh na haíonna ar fad chuig na himeachtaí seo, agus tá súil agam nuair a fhágfaidh sibh go mbeidh léargas nua agus tuiscint níos fearr agaibh ar an áilleacht uafásach a tháinig ar an saol céad bliain ó shin.

Le gach dea-mhéin,

An tOllamh Philip Nolan,  
Uachtarán

conferences, seminars, performances, and gatherings intentionally focused on **'Women and the Decade of Commemorations from an all-island perspective.'** These events will explore the legacies of Irish women of a century ago while also reflecting on the issues that women in Ireland continue to face.

We also are challenging the inward looking tendency that has dominated discourse around the Easter Rising in Ireland by reflecting on the significance of the Rising for other independence movements throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including a special focus on the relationship between Irish and Latin American revolutionary movements. We also will examine the significance of the Proclamation in a larger international context for definitions of what it means to be a republic.

Other modes of reflection on the Rising will be given expression in the *Bodies Politic* symposium, which will bring artists, choreographers, and dancers together for performances that discuss the bodies of individuals in the contexts of the 1916 commemorations. The performances at this event will offer fresh and unexpected insights to more traditional approaches.

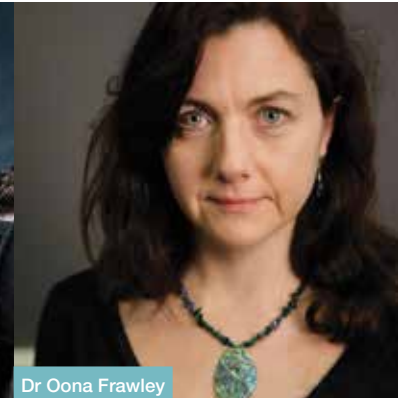
Maynooth University has always been distinguished by its dedication to promoting voices that have otherwise been suppressed, whether because of race, gender, or sexuality, and I am incredibly excited about the programme we have laid out for the 2016 centenary year. On behalf of the University, I would like to welcome all of our guests to these events, and I hope you will come away with fresh insights and a better understanding of the terrible beauty that was born 100 years ago.

Warm regards,

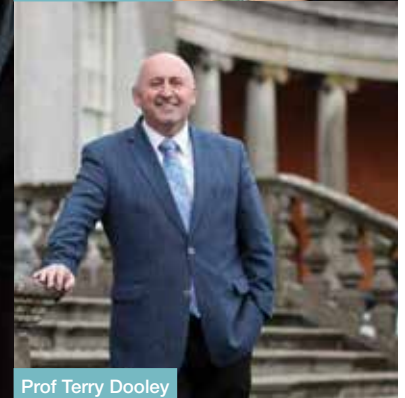
Professor Philip Nolan,  
President



Bodies Politic Symposium



Dr Oona Frawley

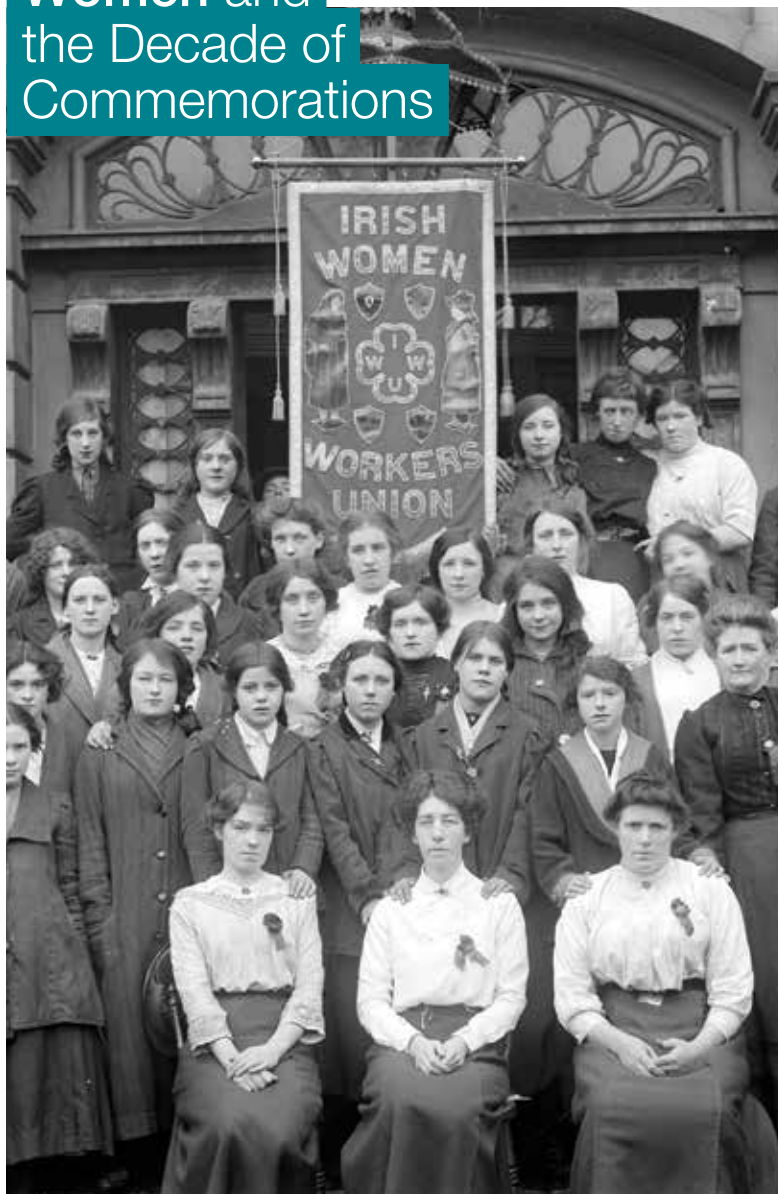


Prof Terry Dooley



Dr Jennifer Redmond

## Women and the Decade of Commemorations



## Changing the current national conversation.

It is April 26th 1916, two days into what would become known as the Easter Rising, and the British army is cutting off communication between two rebel commands. A party of five rebels is sent on a strategically imperative mission to open up the channels of communications. The rebels are to set fire to a building on Harcourt Street, which will cut off the approach of the opposing forces. They reach the building they are to set alight, and one of the party smashes the glass of the shop front with a rifle. A flash follows. The rifle has gone off.

The leader of the party later recalled what happened next: "Behind me came the sound of a volley, and I fell. It was as I had on the instant divined. The flash had revealed us to the enemy." That leader was shot in three places: "my right side under the arm, my right arm, and in the back on my right side." She was Margaret Skinnider, who commanded a party of four men.

In 1925, Skinnider applied for a military pension which was refused without explanation. On enquiring why her application was not approved she was informed that the 1924 Military Service Pensions Act was "applicable to soldiers as generally understood in the masculine sense." This incident is a shameful but sadly illustrative example of how the contribution of women to the State and our society, in 1916 and since then, has been overlooked.

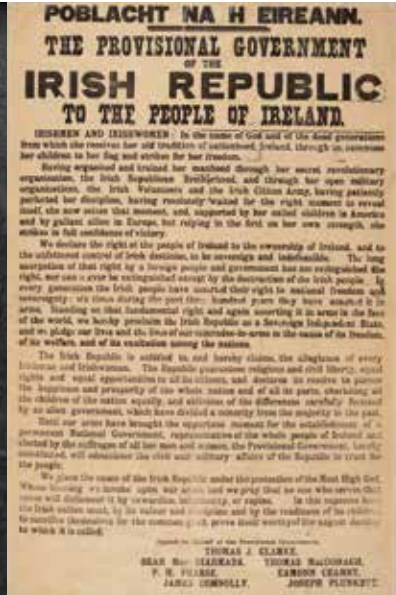
The build up to what has been designated the "Decade of Commemoration" has been dominated by the same figures and narratives that have traditionally received the greatest attention by critics. The omission of women's contributions to narratives of the state's formation has been the subject of some high profile debate in recent months. Because much commemorative activity of the centenary of the Easter Rising has also excluded women scholars, at Maynooth University we are marking the centenary of the 1916 Rising with a series of exhibitions, readings, conferences, seminars, performances, and gatherings with an intentional focus on **'Women and the Decade of Commemorations from an all-island perspective.'**

These events will explore and commemorate the legacies of Irish women of a century ago while also reflecting on the issues that women in Ireland continue to face.

This series of events aims to change the current national conversation, bringing figures often relegated to the fringes into focus, and giving voice to women scholars' work from a range of academic disciplines, from across the island of Ireland and further afield.



# The 1916 Proclamation: a progressive document giving equal rights to men and women



A vision for an autonomous Ireland as one in which women stood on an equal footing.

The Proclamation delivered on the steps of the General Post Office in Dublin in April 1916 contained two bold assertions – the better known expression of full political independence from the British government and monarchy, and another, equally powerful idea... that men and women could, and should, be equal citizens. The document summoned Ireland’s “children to her flag” in order to strike “for her freedom.” It did not say those children could only be male. Thus unlike the pension board, the Proclamation regarded women and men as having a role in obtaining independence for Ireland through armed insurrection.

By opening with the phrase “Irishmen and Irishwomen”, the leaders of the 1916 Rising established their vision for an autonomous Ireland as one in which women stood on an equal footing. While to modern eyes this may seem just, and perhaps logical, in the Ireland of the early twentieth century it was a radical and utopian statement. Despite campaigning for over fifty years for the national vote for women, first using parliamentary methods and then moving to more militant ones, feminists had not yet achieved their goal.

Voting was regarded as the ultimate expression of citizenship in this period, and while more and more men had been enfranchised throughout the nineteenth century, only some women had local voting rights. They were unable to express their political desires by either standing as MPs or voting for those of their choosing. Similarly, while the later nineteenth century saw the opening up of higher education for women, it was only since 1908 with the establishment of the National University of Ireland that women were able to attend classes with their male peers. Despite this new-found educational opportunity, women were still barred from professions such as law, a situation that would prevail until 1919. So the bold declaration the Proclamation made was far more progressive than the reality of women’s lives in 1916.

Historians have argued that the equality pronounced in the document was idealistic: the Republic “guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens”. Some have argued that many of the statements reveal a feminist sensibility which is often traced to James Connolly in particular. Connolly had allowed women equal participation in the Irish Citizens’ Army and it was perhaps his influence that led to such guarantees and the assertion that a free Ireland would be one that cherished “all of the children of the nation equally”. In the aftermath of the Rising, as Skinnider’s experience reveals, some were to be disappointed that the commitment to equality was either diluted or abandoned in some cases. This is why the language of the Proclamation remains intriguing for historians: would Ireland have been different if the signatories had survived the Rising? Would the ideals of those, as expressed in the Proclamation, have prevailed in an independent Ireland? Would women have had to wait until the 1970s to obtain equal pay, protection in their employment on becoming pregnant or the right to continue working after marriage? We will never know.

**Dr Jennifer Redmond,**  
 Department of History,  
 Maynooth University,  
 President,  
 Women’s History Association of Ireland

# Programme of Events

## JANUARY

### 19 JAN

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

#### Women and the Decade of Commemorations: An All Island Perspective

Roundtable discussions with talks by: Dr Mary McAuliffe, Women's Studies, University College Dublin; Dr Roísín Higgins, Department of History, Teeside University; Dr Sinéad Kennedy, Department of English, Maynooth University; and Dr Emilie Pine, School of English and Drama, University College Dublin.

Dr Oona Frawley, Department of English

### 30 JAN 11:00AM

Mellon Centre for Migration Studies, Queen's University Belfast

#### Emigrants and the Revolution, 1912–1926

The 15<sup>th</sup> Annual Irish Migration Studies Lecture, delivered by Dr Jennifer Redmond.

Dr Jennifer Redmond, Department of History

## FEBRUARY

### 15 FEB 7:00PM

Carton House, Maynooth

#### Through Peace and War: Kildare in the Years of Revolution

CSHIHE/Carton House 1916 Commemorative Lecture, delivered by Dr Tom Nelson.

Prof Terence Dooley, Department of History

### 18 FEB 7:00PM

Milestone Gallery, Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin

#### “There seems to be something wrong with our bloody ships today”: Re-evaluating the Battle of Jutland 1916

Glasnevin Trust Winter Lecture Series 1916, delivered by Dr Ian Speller.

Dr Ian Speller, Department of History

### 19 FEB 7:00PM

Edenderry, Co. Offaly

#### Exploring 1916: a Midlands Perspective

Outreach lecture organised by the Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates.

Dr Ciarán Reilly, Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates

### 19 FEB 11:00AM

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

#### Unity of Unionism? Gender, Covenant and Commemoration

Lecture by Dr Diane Urquhart, Institute of Irish Studies, University of Liverpool.

Dr Oona Frawley, Department of English and Dr Jennifer Redmond, Department of History

### 25 FEB 11:00AM

Renehan Hall, Maynooth University

#### Bodies Politic Symposium

This symposium brings together artists and academics to discuss the bodies of individuals and the body of the state in the context of the 1916 commemoration, featuring four of the Projects in 'ART: 2016,' the Arts Council's programme as part of Ireland 2016, and one of the GPO's *Witness History* commissions.

Prof Gerry Kearns, and IRC scholar Fearghus Ó Conchúir, Department of Geography

### 26 FEB 2:00PM

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

#### All's Changed: 1916 and Modernism

This symposium will stimulate new debate about the transfers between art and politics in an era of revolution and war that radically unsettled all aspects of life in Ireland and Europe a century ago.

Plenary Speaker: Prof Paul K. Saint-Amour, University of Pennsylvania.

Dr Michael G Cronin and Dr. Guy Woodward, Department of English

### 28 FEB 7:30PM

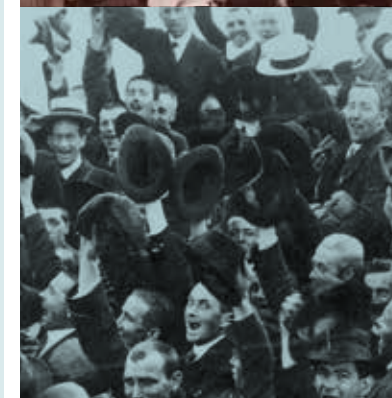
Arts Block, Maynooth University

#### Pádraic Ó Conaire – An Aiseirí!

Cuireann seó aonair Dhiarmuid de Faoite síos ar eachtraí tragóideacha an éirí amach i mbealach greannmhar le 30 páirt á nglacadh aige, Micheál mac Liammóir, Michael Collins and Éamonn de Valera ina measc.

This one man play, by Diarmuid de Faoite, is peopled with over thirty characters, including Micheál mac Liammóir, Michael Collins and Éamonn de Valera, offering hilarious and tragic accounts of their escapades though the rebellion and beyond.

Eimear Ní Dhróighneáin, Oifig na Gaeilge



# Programme of Events

## MARCH

**2 MAR—  
28 JUNE**

Russell Library, Maynooth University

### Maynooth College and 1916

The exhibition will include primary and secondary documents and original artefacts from the historical collections of St Patrick's College, Maynooth.

It is co-curated by Dr Eamon Darcy (History), Barbara McCormack (Special Collections, Maynooth University Library), and Susan Leyden (College Archivist, St Patrick's College, Maynooth).

**Barbara McCormack**, Library

**9 MAR—  
29 APR**

Maynooth University Library

### Domhnall Ua Buachalla Exhibition

This exhibition explores the role of Maynooth Volunteer and later Governor General, Domhnall Ua Buachalla during the Easter Rising.

It is co-curated by Dr Eamon Darcy (History), Barbara McCormack (Special Collections, Maynooth University Library), and Susan Leyden (College Archivist, St Patrick's College, Maynooth).

**Barbara McCormack**, Library

**10—13 MAR**

UCLA, California

### Irish Language Lexicographers before and after 1916

*38<sup>th</sup> Californian Celtic Studies Congress*

In this address, Dr Mac Amhlaigh will investigate the people and the expertise behind the compilation of the principal bilingual dictionaries in the Irish language in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Particular attention will be focused on the personalities involved and the evolution of dictionary-making as a professional craft and as an academic discipline.

**Dr Liam Mac Amhlaigh**, Litriocht agus Teanga na Gaeilge, Froebel Department of Primary and Early Childhood Education

**10 MAR—  
31 DEC**

Monaghan County Museum

### From a Whisper to a Roar: County Monaghan in 1916

Exhibition curated by Monaghan County Museum in collaboration with Prof Terence Dooley, Maynooth University.

**Prof Terence Dooley**,  
Department of History

**10 MAR 11:00AM**

Monaghan Market House

### At tAthair Lorcan Ó Ciárain agus Eirí Amach na Cásca, 1916

Outreach lecture organised by the Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates as part of Seachtain na Gaeilge.

**Prof Terence Dooley**, Department of History

**14 MÁRTA**

Coláiste na nÉireannach/ Centre  
Culturel Irlandais, Páras, Paris

### Seoladh leabhair: As Tobar an Doibhlinigh arna thiomsú ag Tracey Ní Mhaonaigh

Seoladh leabhair ag céiliúradh gaiscí liteartha Mons. Breandán Ó Doibhlin, a bhfuil cultúr agus an Ghaeilge mar chroílár a chreidimh, i dtiúin le *raison d'être* mairtíriú 1916.

Book launch celebrating the literary achievements of Msgr Breandán Ó Doibhlin, whose belief in a cultural revival and in the Irish language at the heart of it, is in tune with the *raison d'être* of the 1916 martyrs.

**Dr Tracey Ní Mhaonaigh**,  
Roinn na Nua-Ghaeilge

**17 MARCH**

Bank of Brazil Cultural Centre, Brazil

### Roger Casement, James Joyce and Irish Modernism

This talk, delivered by Prof Luke Gibbons, contends that just as James Joyce's aesthetic contribution to international modernism were rooted in Irish culture, so also Roger Casement's ethical contributions to humanitarianism and international human rights were founded on his Irish commitments.

**Prof Luke Gibbons**, Department of English

**28 MARCH**

Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth Street, Dublin

### The Irish Country House in War and Rebellion, 1916-21

Part of the *RTÉ Reflecting the Rising* Programme of Events.

**Prof Terence Dooley**,  
Department of History

**28 MAR 11:00AM**

Court 4, Four Courts, Dublin

### Closest to the Action in 1916: Dubliners Speak Up

A dramatised reading of contemporary evidence directed by Dr Jacinta Prunty, with members of the Maynooth University Student History Society: Kenn Fitzpatrick, Jean-Baptiste Vasset, Grace Kennedy, Kevin Flynn, Dinín Molloy, Warren Farrell. See [www.rte.ie/1916](http://www.rte.ie/1916)

Part of the *RTÉ Reflecting the Rising* Programme of Events.

**Dr Jacinta Prunty**, Department of History

**28 MAR 12:00PM**

Room 2-017 DIT Aungier Street, Dublin

### It Started with a Bang: 1916 and Edenderry

Part of the *RTÉ Reflecting the Rising* Programme of Events.

**Dr Ciarán Reilly**,  
Centre for the Study of Historic  
Irish Houses and Estates

**28 MAR 11:00AM**

St Anne's Church, Dawson Street, Dublin

### County Monaghan in 1916

Part of the *RTÉ Reflecting the Rising* Programme of Events.

**Prof Terence Dooley**,  
Department of History



# Programme of Events

## APRIL

### 2 APR

Trinity College Dublin

#### 1916, Modernism and the Urban Sublime

1916: *RuinNation – Ruins in Irish Art and Visual Culture Conference*

This talk, delivered by Prof Luke Gibbons, contends that the Easter Rising is best understood as the first anti-colonial expression of a distinctively new form of urban warfare, linking Irish republican movements to similar social struggles on mainland Europe, particular in relation to the First International, and Paris, 'capital of modernity.'

**Prof Luke Gibbons**, Department of English

### 2 APR

National Maritime College of Ireland, Ringaskiddy, Co. Cork

#### The Influence of Sea Power on the 1916 Rebellion

Dr Ian Speller will deliver this talk as part of the Irish Maritime Forum 'Revolution on an island.'

**Dr Ian Speller**, Department of History

### 4 APR

Carton House, Maynooth

#### 1916 and the Irish Country House: A Kildare Perspective

Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates/ Carton Lecture Series.

**Dr Ciarán Reilly**, Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates

### 5 APR

Renehan Hall, Maynooth University

#### Easter 1916: A Military Analysis of the Rising

Lecture by Billy Campbell, as part of the War and Security Studies Seminar, Centre for Military History and Strategic Studies, Maynooth University.

**Dr Ian Speller**, Department of History

### 6 APR 4:00PM

CB8, Callan Building, Maynooth University

#### Researching the National Museum of Ireland's Exhibition, *Proclaiming a Republic: the 1916 Rising*

Dr Darragh Gannon, Maynooth alumnus and academic researcher at the National Museum of Ireland will reflect on the long road to this exhibition and the skills required 'behind the scenes.'

**Dr Jacinta Prunty**, Department of History

### 6 APR 10.15AM

Maynooth University

#### Women and the Decade of Commemorations: An All Island Perspective

Roundtable discussions with talks by: Catriona Crowe, National Archives; Martina Devlin, Writer, Journalist and Broadcaster; Professor Gerardine Meaney, Director of Global Irish Studies, University College Dublin; and Professor Margaret Ward, Department of History, Queen's University Belfast.

**Dr Oona Frawley**, Department of English

### 7—8 APR

Dartmouth College, USA

#### Transatlantic Usable Pasts: The 1916 Rising and American Modernism

*International Modernism/Modernity Conference*

This talk, delivered by Prof Luke Gibbons, will demonstrate that the impact of the Irish rebellion on American public opinion was far-reaching. Not only did it share the front pages of the *New York Times* for almost two weeks, it also had a marked influence on key debates that were taking place in American letters.

**Prof Luke Gibbons**, Department of English

### 20 APR

Clane, Co Kildare

#### "Like shooting snipe at Ballindoolin": William Upton Tyrrell and the Great War

Clane Historical Society Annual Lecture.

**Dr Ciarán Reilly**, Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates

### 21 APR 2:30PM

Renehan Hall, Maynooth University

#### Madame de Markievicz on Trial by Ann Matthews

Centred around Constance Markievicz (née Gore Booth) and set in a courtroom and a prison cell during the autumn of 1917, this play depicts an event in Dublin during Easter 1916 when a policeman was fatally shot.

**Ryan Heerey**, President, Maynooth University Student History Society, and **Dr Jacinta Prunty**, Department of History

### 21 APR 4:00PM

Renehan Hall, Maynooth University

#### Women in Politics – Then and Now, Looking Through the Lens of Countess Markievicz

This event brings together the intellectual focus of Irish feminist historians and social scientists with cultural work of Irish theatre. The history of Countess Markievicz, Ireland's first female Minister acts as a bridge and makes the link between the decade 1912–1922, and the work of Irish political scientists and sociologists studying the position of women in the Irish public sphere in the decade 2012–2022.

**Dr Mary P. Murphy**, Department of Sociology

### 21 APR

Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, UK

#### The Arab Revolt of 1916: Decisive Campaign or Sideshow?

Lecture by Dr David Murphy, part of the *Great War in the Middle East Conference*.

**Dr David Murphy**, Department of History

### 22 APR 1:00PM

Irish Museum of Modern Art, Dublin

#### Deranging Memory: Institutions and Proclamations

A lecture on the cultural dynamics of memory in Ireland, considering the place of objects, commodification, institutions and texts as resources for postcolonial memory.

**Prof Gerry Kearns**, Department of Geography

### 27 APR 4:00PM

CB8, Callan Building, Maynooth University

#### 77 Women Project

This seminar will showcase the seventy-seven women who fought during the Easter Rising and were arrested along with their male counterparts and held at Richmond Barracks.

This project is accompanied by a digital exhibit in the Illuminations Gallery, Iontas Building.

**Dr Jennifer Redmond**, Department of History



# Programme of Events

MAY

## 13 MAY

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

### Global Connections, Independence and State Formation in Ireland and Latin America

One-day seminar exploring historical Irish-Latin American relations, in celebration of the centenary of 1916.

Specifically looking at the precursors of Irish independence who participated in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century revolutions against Spain; the significance of activity in Latin America by Roger Casement and Argentinean-born Eamon Bulfin; and the Irish Solidarity Movements with Central American revolutionary struggles of the 1980s.

**Dr Barry Cannon**, Department of Sociology

## 9 MAY

Maynooth University Library

### 1916 and the Irish Country House: Rebellion and War

This exhibition provides a unique insight to the lives of Irish Big House families and how they were affected by war in Europe and rebellion at home in 2016.

**Dr Ciarán Reilly**, Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates

## 9—10 MAY

Maynooth University

### The Country House and Landed Estate in Time of Revolution

*Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference*

This international, inter-disciplinary conference, supported by the Worldwide Ireland Funds, looks at the impact of revolution on country houses and landed estates throughout Europe.

**Prof Terence Dooley**, Department of History & **Prof Chris Ridgway**

## 12 MAY 8:00PM

Monaghan County Museum

### Politicians, Priests and Rebels: The Men and Women of 1916 in County Monaghan

Outreach lecture organised by the Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates.

**Prof Terence Dooley**, Department of History

## 23 MAY

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

### What is a Republic? An Occasion of Definitional Controversy Inspired by the 100th Anniversary of the 1916 Proclamation

This conference will debate the Irish republican proclamation and heritage in a larger international and historical context, investigating the range of aspirations – political, civic, aesthetic, and other – implied by republican definitions.

Philip Petitt, Professor of Politics and Human Values at Princeton University will be a keynote contributor.

**Dr Conrad Brunstrom**, Department of English

## 28 MAY

Heuston Station, Dublin

### Unveiling of New Memorial Plaque to Sean Heuston

Keynote address, delivered by Dr David Murphy.

**Dr David Murphy**, Department of History

## 31 MAY

Dublin City Council

### Tunnel Visions: 1916, The City and Modernism

*Dublin City Council Heritage: City and Conflict Conference*

This talk contends that just as *Ulysses* is the modernist Odyssey of Dublin, so also the Easter Rising is the modernist Iliad. Though set in the Dublin of 1914, Joyce's novel uses narrative, technology and spatial form in a manner that echoes many of key aspects of the staging of the Easter Rising in Dublin, thus establishing the nature of the Rising as distinctive modern event.

**Prof Luke Gibbons**, Department of English



# Programme of Events

## JUNE

### 3—29 JUNE

Maynooth University Library

#### 16 Up Close

Exhibition of an interconnected series of portrait paintings by Maynooth based Dutch artist

Antoon Knaap of the 16 executed 1916 rebels.

**Elaine Bean**, Library

### 11 JUNE

Balla, Wales

#### Irish Rebels at Frongoch

This lecture marks the unveiling of a memorial to the Irish prisoners interned at Frongoch after the Easter Rising.

**Prof Terence Dooley**, Department of History

### 16 JUNE

University of London, London

#### A World that Ran Through Things: Joyce, The City and Irish Modernism

*International James Joyce Colloquium*

This paper, delivered by Prof Luke Gibbons, will contend that much of the revolutionary import of *Ulysses* derives from the same cultural ferment that produced the Irish revolution as a fault-line in the imperial world system of the day.

**Prof Luke Gibbons**, Department of English

### 24 JUNE 8:45AM

Renehan Hall, Maynooth University

#### Dismantling 'The Murder Machine'?- Interrogating Cultures of Assessment

*Maynooth Education Forum*

Building on themes explored in 'The Murder Machine' by Padraig Pearse, this year's Education Forum will examine assessment across all educational sectors.

**Deirdre Watters**, Department of Communications & Marketing

## JULY

### 6 JULY—31 DEC

Russell Library, Maynooth University

#### Domhnall Ua Buachalla Exhibition

This exhibition explores the role of Maynooth Volunteer and later Governor General, Domhnall Ua Buachalla during the Easter Rising.

**Barbara McCormack**, Library

### 4 JULY—26 AUG

Maynooth University Library

#### Maynooth College and 1916

The exhibition will include primary and secondary documents and original artefacts from the historical collections of St Patrick's College, Maynooth.

**Barbara McCormack**, Library

### 26 JULY

Castletown House, Celbridge

#### 1916 and the Irish Country House: Rebellion and War

OPW/Castletown House 1916 Lecture Series.

**Dr Ciarán Reilly**, Centre for the Study of Historic Irish Houses and Estates

## AUGUST

### 3 AUG

Ulster Museum, Belfast

#### War, Risings and Rebellions beyond Ireland: The Strategic Context of 1916

Keynote delivered by Dr David Murphy.

**Dr David Murphy**, Department of History





# Programme of Events

## SEPTEMBER

### SEPT

#### Launch of The Irish Country House and the Great War Database

It has been estimated that during the course of the Great War 1914-18 more than 80 per cent of all eligible males from Irish country house families enlisted and that approximately 23 per cent were killed in action.

In the summer of 2016, to mark the centenary of the Battle of the Somme, the 'Irish country house and the Great War database', containing biographical details of more than 4,000 men and women of the Irish country house who served in the Great War will be launched.

**Prof Terence Dooley**,  
Department of History

### 1 SEPT 7:00PM

Collier Room, Maynooth  
University Kilkenny Campus

#### Thomas MacDonagh

*Kilkenny 1916: Contexts and Controversies*, lecture delivered by Dr Shane Kenna.

**Maeve O'Byrne**, Maynooth  
University's Kilkenny Campus

### 2 SEPT 7:00PM

Collier Room, Maynooth  
University Kilkenny Campus

#### The Last Native Speakers of Irish in the Johnswell area of Co Kilkenny

*Kilkenny 1916: Contexts and Controversies*, lecture delivered by Dr Proinsias Ó Drisceoil.

**Maeve O'Byrne**, Maynooth  
University's Kilkenny Campus

### 5 SEPT 7:00PM

Collier Room, Maynooth  
University Kilkenny Campus

#### The Politics Of Revolution: Political Organisation and Kilkenny, 1914-18

*Kilkenny 1916: Contexts and Controversies*, lecture delivered by Dr. Mel Farrell.

**Maeve O'Byrne**, Maynooth  
University's Kilkenny Campus

### 6 SEPT 7:00PM

Collier Room, Maynooth  
University Kilkenny Campus

#### Revival and Philanthropic Endeavour in Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Kilkenny

*Kilkenny 1916: Contexts and Controversies*, lecture delivered by Dr. Nicola Gordon Bowe.

**Maeve O'Byrne**, Maynooth  
University's Kilkenny Campus

### 8—9 SEPT

Maynooth University

#### After the Rising, After the Somme: Reflections on Commemoration in 2016

Keynotes by Dr Marie Coleman, Queen's University Belfast; and Prof Senia Pasetta, University of Oxford; followed by roundtable discussions.

**Dr Oona Frawley**, Department of English, and **Dr Jennifer Redmond**, Department of History

## OCTOBER

### OCT

Maynooth University

#### Women and the Decade of Commemorations: An All Island Perspective

Keynote by Professor Marianne Hirsch, Department of English and Comparative Literature, Columbia University.

**Dr Oona Frawley**, Department of English, and **Dr Jennifer Redmond**, Department of History

### 19 OCT 8:00PM

Monaghan County Museum

#### Ireland and the Battle of the Somme

Lecture delivered by Dr David Murphy.

**Dr David Murphy**, Department of History

### 21—22 OCT

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

#### Shakespeare 400 Ireland

Two-day symposium will explore historical and cultural connections between Shakespeare and Ireland, featuring a keynote lecture by Professor Willy Maley, University of Glasgow.

**Dr Stephen O'Neill**, Department of English

## NOVEMBER

### 3—4 NOV

Iontas Building, Maynooth University

#### Commemoration After 2016

Keynotes by Professor Anna Reading, King's College London; and Professor Graham Dawson, University of Brighton.

**Dr Oona Frawley**, Department of English

COLÁISTE MHÁ NUAD AGUS ÉIRÍ AMACH 1916

# Maynooth College and the 1916 Rising



Ar an Luan 24 Aibreán 1916, tháinig roinnt fear áitiúil a raibh raidhfíil agus airm eile ar iompar acu isteach trí gheataí Choláiste Mhá Nuad agus bhailigh siad le chéile ag príomhdhoras Choláiste Phádraig, thíos faoi sheomraí an Uachtaráin, John F. Hogan. Bhí baint ag roinnt de na fir leis an gColáiste, a ndearnadh coláiste aitheanta de chuid Ollscoil na hÉireann de sé bliana roimhe sin in 1910. Réitigh sé sin an bealach do bhunú Ollscoil na hÉireann Má Nuad (Ollscoil Mhá Nuad anois) ag deireadh an fichiú haois. Ag 3.00 p.m. ar Luan Cásca chuir Malachy Eaton, déan ag Coláiste Mhá Nuad, in iúl don fhear áitiúil Patrick Colgan go raibh Óglaigh na hÉireann i mbun troda i mBaile Átha Cliath. Bhí Colgan ina sheasamh ansin anois le Domhnall Ó Buachalla agus Óglaigh eile as Má Nuad agus iad ag iarraidh beannacht ón Moinsineoir Hogan sula dtabharfaidís aghaidh ar Baile Átha Cliath chun páirt a ghlacadh san éirí amach.

Thug na fir go maith an chontúirt a bhí rompu sa troid ar son shaoirse na hÉireann agus bhí sé tábhachtach dóibh beannacht a fháil ón Eaglais Chaitliceach sula rachaidís i mbun cogaióchta. Mar sin féin, bhí an tUachtarán Hogan glórach agus é ag cur i gcoinne fiontair a cheap sé a bheith seafóideach agus éigrionna agus dhiúltaigh sé scun scan aon ghlacadh a bheith aige leis an turas go Baile Átha Cliath. Ina ionad sin, thug sé beannacht dóibh dá riachtanais spioradálta amháin. Leag grúpa Mhá Nuad a n-airm ar an talamh agus chuaigh siad ar a nglúine os comhair Hogan ag Áirse an Uachtaráin, don bheannacht. Ina dhiaidh sin, shocraigh Hogan go bhféadadh na hÓglaigh tríd an mbealach isteach chuig an teach gáis ar bhruach na canála chun na sluaite corraithe a bhí ag bailiú ag geataí an Choláiste a sheachaint.

Ina thuairisc chuig na hIonstobhaithe don bhliain 1915-16, d'fhógair Hogan go diongbháilte nár léirigh fiú mac léinn amháin fonn a bheith páirteach i scliúchas Sheachtain na Cásca. Mar sin féin, níor luaigh sé an pháirt a ghlac baill foirne de chuid Choláiste Mhá Nuad san Éirí Amach. Chuaigh

On Monday, 24th April 1916 a number of local men armed with rifles and other weapons passed through the gates of Maynooth College and gathered at the main door of St. Patrick's, beneath the rooms of President John F. Hogan. Many of the men had connections with the College, which had become a recognised college of the National University of Ireland just six years previously in 1910, paving the way for the establishment of the National University of Ireland, Maynooth (now Maynooth University) at the end of the twentieth century. At 3:00pm on Easter Monday Malachy Eaton, a dean at Maynooth College, informed local man Patrick Colgan that the Irish Volunteers were in arms in Dublin. Colgan now stood with Domhnall Ó Buachalla and the other Maynooth Volunteers as they sought a blessing from Monsignor Hogan before they travelled to Dublin to join the uprising.

These men were acutely aware of the danger they faced in undertaking to join in the fighting and it was important to them to receive a blessing from the Catholic Church before heading into the fray. However, President Hogan was vocal in his opposition to what he described as a foolish and ill-advised undertaking and resolutely refused to condone the expedition to Dublin, instead offering a blessing solely for their spiritual needs. The Maynooth contingent grounded their weapons and knelt before Hogan at the President's Arch for the blessing. Afterwards, Hogan arranged for the Volunteers to leave via the gas-house entrance to the canal bank in an effort to avoid the excited crowds gathering at the College gates.

In his report to the Trustees for the year 1915-16 Hogan emphatically declared that not a single student expressed a desire to take part in the disturbance of Easter Week. However, he failed to mention the involvement of Maynooth College staff members in the Rebellion. Oliver Ryan, for instance, a Dublin man employed as a servant at Maynooth College earning approximately £3



Oliver Ryan mar shampla, fear as Baile Átha Cliath a bhí fostaithe mar shearbhónta i gColáiste Mhá Nuad agus tuairim is £3 sa ráithe á shaorú aige, le hÓglaigh Mhá Nuad le linn dóibh a bheith ag slógadh nuair a tharraing sé amach raidhfil agus armlón a bhí i bhfolach faoina chóta aige. Cosúil le mórán eile de na hÓglaigh, imtheorannaíodh é in Frongach áit ar fágadh é go dtí an Satharn 22 Iúil 1916. Tháinig sé ar ais go Má Nuad ar an traen ar an Domhnach an 23 Iúil in éineacht le triúr fear áitiúil eile a bhí i ngéibheann leis: William Egan, Patrick Kirwan, agus Timothy Tyrell. Níl luaithe i nóta a bhfuil cuma neamhurchóideach air i leabhar tuarastail na searbhóntaí (don ráithe dar críoch 30 Meán Fómhair 1916) ach gur 'fhág' Ryan 'ar an 24 Aibreán'. Bhí John Kenny, searbhónta eile ag an am, ina bhall d'Óglaigh Mhá Nuad ach níor tugadh cead dó an Coláiste a fhágáil le páirt an ghlacadh san Éirí Amach.

Seans go raibh an tOirmhinneach Thomas Fahy ar dhuine de na daoine ba shuntasáí maidir le Coláiste Mhá Nuad agus an tÉirí Amach. Oirníodh é do Dheoise Chluain Feartha in 1912 agus ceapadh in ollamh le Léann Clasaiceach é sa bhliain 1915. Bhí Fahy ar saoire san Eiscir, i gContae na Gaillimhe le linn Sheachtain na Cásca agus ghlac sé an ról mar shéiplíneach na nÓglach ag Baile na Creige chuige féin. Shocraigh sé ina dhiaidh sin go rachadh roinnt d'Óglaigh na hÉireann ag obair i gColáiste Mhá Nuad in iarracht iad a chur i bhfolach ó Fhórsaí na Breataine. D'éirigh le John Broderick, Alf Monahan [Ailbhe O Monachain] and Frank Hynes éalú ar an mbealach sin. Thug siad ainmneacha bréige orthu féin agus d'oibrigh siad ar feadh roinnt míonna mar shearbhóntaí i gColáiste Mhá Nua i measc 500 mac léinn.

Mar go raibh sé suite timpeall 25 ciliméadar ó lár chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, ní raibh aon bhaint dhíreach ag Coláiste Mhá Nuad le himeachtaí Sheachtain na Cásca 1916 ach bhí ról tábhachtach aige

san Éirí Amach bíodh gur ag an leibhéal áitiúil é. D'fhéadfadh an ról seo a bheith difriúil go maith dá gcuirfí na pleannanna a dúradh a bhí ann chun seilbh a ghlacadh ar an gColáiste i gcrích. Ina dhiaidh sin, thug an Dochtúir Richard Hayes creidiúint do na ráflaí sin i litir chuig Biúró na Staire Míleata ina ndúirt sé: "Chuala mé féin seachtain roimh an Éirí Amach, dá ruaigfí as Baile Átha Cliath iad, go gcúlódh Garastún na nÓglach go dtí Coláiste Mhá Nuad agus go nglacfaidís seilbh air."

*Barbara McCormack Leabharlannáí na mBaillíúchán Speisialta, an Dochtúir Eamon Darcy, Roinn na Staire, Ollscoil Mhá Nuad agus Susan Leyden, Cartlannáí Choláiste Phádraig Má Nuad*

An taispeántas 'Coláiste Mhá Nuad agus 1916' a bheidh ar siúl i Leabharlann Russell ó mhí an Mhárta go mí an Mheithimh agus i Leabharlann Eoin Pól II ó mhí Iúil go dtí deireadh mhí Lúnasa 2016.

per quarter, joined the Maynooth Volunteers during their mobilisation by simply producing a rifle and ammunition from under his overcoat. Ryan like many other Irish Volunteers was subsequently interred in Frongoch where he remained until Saturday, 22 July 1916. He returned to Maynooth by train on Sunday, 23 July along with three other local men and fellow detainees: William Egan, Patrick Kirwan, and Timothy Tyrell. A seemingly innocuous note in the servants' wage book (quarter ending September 30<sup>th</sup> 1916) states simply that Ryan 'left on April 24<sup>th</sup>'. John Kenny, another servant at the time, was a member of the Maynooth Volunteers but was denied permission to leave the College to take part in the Rising.

Perhaps one of the most influential figures in terms of Maynooth College and the Rising was Rev. Thomas Fahy, who was ordained for the Diocese of Clonfert in 1912 and appointed Professor of Classics in 1915. Fahy was on vacation in Esker, Co. Galway during Easter week, and assumed the role of chaplain to the Volunteers at Lime Park. He later arranged for several Irish Volunteers to work at Maynooth College in an effort to hide them from the British Forces. John Broderick, Alf Monahan [Ailbhe O Monachain] and Frank Hynes evaded capture in this way. They assumed false names and worked for several months as servants at Maynooth College amongst a population of over 500 students.

Being situated approximately 25 kilometres from Dublin city centre, Maynooth College was not directly involved in the events of Easter Week 1916 but it did have an important role in the Rising, albeit at a local level. This role could have been significantly different if alleged plans to occupy the College during the insurrection had materialised. Dr Richard Hayes later gave credence to these rumours in a letter to the Director of the Bureau of Military

History in which he states: "I myself heard a week before the Rising that, if ousted from Dublin, the Vol. Garrison was to fall back on Maynooth College and occupy it."

*Special Collections Librarian Barbara McCormack, Dr Eamon Darcy, Department of History, Maynooth University and Susan Leyden, Archivist of St Patrick's College Maynooth*

The exhibition 'Maynooth College and 1916' which will run in the Russell Library from March until June and in the John Paul II Library from July until late August 2016.



Find out more about these great events  
visit [www.maynoothuniversity.ie/commemorations](http://www.maynoothuniversity.ie/commemorations)

Ollscoil Mhá Nuad, Maigh Nuad, Co. Chill Dara, Éire.  
Maynooth University, Maynooth, Co. Kildare, Ireland.  
T +353 1 708 6000 W [maynoothuniversity.ie](http://maynoothuniversity.ie)

 @MUCommemoration

 [www.facebook.com/maynoothcommemorations](http://www.facebook.com/maynoothcommemorations)