



Trinity College Dublin

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The University of Dublin



Trinity and the Rising
Coláiste na Tríonóide agus an Éirí Amach

www.tcd.ie/decade-commemoration



Trinity and the Rising

This booklet was produced by Aoife Ní Mhaoláin in the Office of Public Affairs and Communications. It was released in December 2015 as part of Trinity's celebration of events that shaped Ireland and Europe in the early decades of the twentieth century.

All events were correct at time of printing but readers are encouraged to check with the Trinity Decade of Commemoration website for further events and possible date changes.

www.tcd.ie/decade-commemoration

Coláiste na Tríonóide agus an Éirí Amach

Aoife Ní Mhaoláin san Oifig Gnóthaí Poiblí agus Cumarsáide a chur an leabhrán seo le chéile. Cuireadh ar fáil é i mí na Nollag 2015 mar chuid de cheiliúradh Choláiste na Tríonóide ar na heachtraí móra a d'fhág a lorg ar Éirinn agus ar an Eoraip i dtús an fichiú aois.

Bhí na sonraí faoi gach ócáid cruinn agus an leabhrán á chur i gcló ach moltar don léitheoir an láithreán gréasáin maidir le Deich mBliana an Chomórtha i gColáiste na Tríonóide a sheiceáil i ndáil le himeachtaí breise agus le haon athrú a thiocthadh maidir le dáta nó an tráth de lá.

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Réamhrá

An ghlún sin d'fhir agus de mhná óga de chuid na hÉireann a chuir tús leis an réabhlóid in Éirinn, bhí fáthanna acu leis a bhain leis an ngrá tíre agus chreid siad gur ghá an meon náisiúnachais sin a 'dhearbhú faoi airm' má bhí sé le leanúint ar aghaidh agus le theacht faoi bhláth tráth ab fhaide anonn. Chruthaigh siad dúinne an tír atá againn sa lá atá inniu ann. Leis an mearbhall a chaithfeadh a bheith i réim ar Luan Cásca 1916, bhí cuid mhór de mhuintir Bhaile Átha Cliath díomuach faoin scrios a tharla sa chathair agus faoin éadairbhe a measadh a bheith le héirí amach míleata.

Chuir na scuaid lámhaigh athrú air sin ar fad. Scaip an dúthracht maidir le saoirse na hÉireann go forleathan ina ndiaidh sin. I gColáiste na Tríonóide féin, dún daingean an aontachais ó Dheas, bhí daoine a d'athraigh a n-aighe. Bhí an té a bhí ina Phropast sa bhliain 1916, John Mahaffy, ina *bête noir* ag náisiúnaithe agus ba é a chuir bac ar Phádraig Mac Piarais labhairt le Cumann Gaelach an Choláiste sa bhliain 1914. Cé nach raibh sé riamh ar thaobh neamhspleáchas na hÉireann, bhí Mahaffy féin réidh le glacadh le parlaimint de chuid na hÉireann sa bhliain 1917. Ba é sin cuid den mheon a tharraing na heachtraí seo.

Is ceart agus is cóir, céad bliain dár gcionn, go ndéanfaí comóradh ar 1916 trí eachtraí na bliana sin a scrúdú go mion. Is ceart dúinn tabhairt faoi scrúdú fuarchúiseach staire agus glacadh leis an gcastacht a ghabhann leis na cúiseanna a bhí ag daoine le beart a dhéanamh agus a ghabhann leis an toradh a bhí ar na bearta sin i ndeireadh thiar. Agus is cóir dúinn modhanna chur i láthair an ealaíontóra a úsáid chun léargas a thabhairt ar thuairimí eile a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ina lóchrann eolais i ndáil le smaointeoireacht réamhcheaptha dár gcuid féin.

Feicfead sa leabhrán seo an bealach ina bhfuil curtha le chéile ag mic léinn, lucht foirne agus alumni Choláiste na Tríonóide chuige sin.

Tá an léacht – bonnchloch an chaidrimh phoiblí ag an ollscoil go fóill – go lárnach sa réimse seo ach tá 1916 á chíoradh againn freisin trí spéaclaí léargais eile: drámaí, leabhair, scannáin, taispeántais, láithreáin gréasáin agus cúrsa idirlín – “*Irish Lives in War and Revolution*” – a raibh ráchairt mhór air cheana féin agus a sheolfar ar fud an domhain ar fad in athuair trí ardán FutureLearn.

Tá de cháil ar mhuintir na hÉireann gur dream iad a bhfuil spéis acu sa stair. Agus is tír í Éirinn ina ndéantar an díospóireacht phoiblí go maith. Nuair a eagraítear reifreann, is iondúil go n-éiríonn le daoine as gach aicme den phobal dul i mbun díospóireachta a mbíonn lón eolais agus fiúntas as ag an uile dhuine. De réir gach cosúlachta, beidh an díospóireacht faoi 1916 ina shampla den phlé is féidir agus is ceart de thír a dhéanamh ar an am atá caite, agus is cúis áthais do Choláiste na Tríonóide gur cuid den chomhrá náisiúnta sin atá ionainn.

Glactar buíochas leis an Aire Heather Humphreys, T.D., as a theacht go Coláiste na Tríonóide chun clár na n-imeachtaí seo a sheoladh agus déantar comhghairdeas léi as a chinntiú go mbeidh comóradh á dhéanamh ar chéad bliain ó thráth an Éirí Amach le hoiread imeachtaí éagsúla spéisiúla i ngach cuid den tír.

Is é Patrick Prendergast Propast Choláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

Cé nach raibh sé riamh ar thaobh neamhspleáchas na hÉireann, bhí Mahaffy féin réidh le glacadh le parlaimint de chuid na hÉireann sa bhliain 1917.

Foreword



The generations of young Irishmen and women who launched the Irish revolution did so from patriotic motives, and in the belief that national feeling needed to be "asserted in arms" if it was to survive and later to flourish. They created for us the Ireland that we have today. In the confusion that must have existed in Easter Monday 1916, many Dubliners

despaired of the destruction of their city and the seeming futility of military rebellion.

But the firing squads changed all that. In their wake, the commitment to Irish independence became widespread. Even Trinity, a bastion of Southern unionism, had its converts. The Provost in 1916, John Mahaffy, was a *bête noir* of nationalists and the man who barred Padraic Pearse from speaking to the College Gaelic Society in 1914. While never a supporter of Irish independence, even Mahaffy was ready for an Irish parliament by 1917. Such was the spirit that these events launched.

It seems only right that, 100 years later, we commemorate 1916 by a close study of events of that year. We should engage in a dispassionate historical analysis recognising the complexity of motives for action, and their ultimate consequences. And we should use modes of artistic

expression to provide glimpses of alternative viewpoints that may serve to illuminate our pre-conceived ideas. In this booklet, you will see how Trinity students, staff and alumni have combined their efforts to do this.

While never a supporter of Irish independence, even Provost Mahaffy was ready for an Irish parliament by 1917.

The lecture – still the cornerstone of a university's public engagement – plays a central role in this discussion. But we are also exploring 1916 through many other prisms; plays, books, films, exhibitions, web sites and an online course – "Irish Lives in War and Revolution" – which has already met with huge success and will be released globally once again via the FutureLearn platform.

The Irish are a people known for their interest in history. And Ireland has always been a country that does public debate well. When we hold a referendum, people from all parts of society usually manage to carry on a debate that is illuminating and worthwhile. All the signs are that the debate around 1916 will be an example of how a country can and should talk about its past, and Trinity is delighted to be a part of this big national conversation.

We thank Minister Heather Humphreys, T.D., for coming to Trinity to launch this programme of events and congratulate her on ensuring that the centenary of the uprising will be marked by so many varied and interesting events in every corner of the country.

Dr Patrick Prendergast is Provost of Trinity College Dublin

Comhthéacs

Ríomhann Eunan O Halpin an t-athrú a tháinig ar an tuairimíocht i gColáiste na Tríonóide ó chur in aghaidh an neamhspleáchais go dtí go rabhtas ar a shon.

Bhí ceangal lárnach ag Coláiste na Tríonóide le himeachtaí Éirí Amach 1916 ó thaobh a bheith ina láthair troda, ina áit tearmainn agus faoisimh ag daoine gortaithe, ina áit adhlactha sealadach agus ina ionad slógtha ag fórsaí na Corónach. Bhí cur isteach mór ar an Ollscoil freisin ag an gCéad Chogadh Mór, tráth a raibh na mílte fear de chuid Choláiste na Tríonóide i mbun seirbhíse le fórsaí na himpireachta agus a bhfuair beagnach cúig chéad bás in áiteanna éagsúla ar fud an domhain. I measc chéimithe an Choláiste, bhí fir a raibh páirt shuntasach acu sna himeachtaí arbh í saoirse na hÉireann a tháinig de thoradh deiridh orthu, mar shampla W.E. Wylie, an comhairleoir dlí óg i gCaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath a bhí ina ghiúistís san Ard-Chúirt níos faide amach ina shaol, agus an Maor Ivon Price DSO, oifigeach de chuid an RIC a choinnigh, dá stuaime féin amháin beagnach, drong de chuid Arm Cathartha an hÉireann siar ó chlós Chaisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath maidin tosaigh an Éirí Amach.

Bhí scoil leighis agus scoil altranais Choláiste na Tríonóide suite in Ospidéal San Séamus, áit ar tharla troid fhada leanúnach idir Óglaigh na hÉireann faoi Éamonn Ceannt agus saighdiúirí Arm na Breataine (Éireannaigh as an Royal Irish Regiment den chuid is mó) i rith an Éirí Amach ach gur d'Aontas Dheisceart Bhaile Átha Cliath a dhéantar tagairt agus trácht á dhéanamh ar an troid sin. I measc lucht an Éirí Amach sa troid sin, bhí Liam T. Cosgrave, a bhí ar an gcéad Uachtarán ar an Ard-Chomhairle idir 1922 agus 1932, agus leasdeartháir leis a maraíodh ag troid lena thaobh, agus Cathal Brugha. Ar dhuine de na chéad daoine a maraíodh sa troid, bhí iar-mhac léinn de chuid Choláiste na Tríonóide, an Leifteanant Alan Ramsay, a caitheadh agus é i gceannas ar fhir an Royal Irish Regiment a rinne ionsaí ar ionad Óglaigh na hÉireann ag an ngeata thiar.

Ar dhuine de na chéad daoine a maraíodh sa troid, bhí iar-mhac léinn de chuid Choláiste na Tríonóide



Context

Eunan O Halpin charts how opinion in Trinity moved from opposition to independence to support.

Trinity was centrally involved in the events of the 1916 Rising as a site of battle, as a place of succour for the wounded, as a temporary burial ground, and as a rallying point for Crown forces. The University was also enormously affected by the Great War, during which thousands of Trinity men served in imperial forces and almost five hundred perished across the world. Amongst its graduates were men who played significant roles in the events which culminated in Irish independence, including the young Dublin Castle legal advisor W.E. Wylie, later a judge of the High Court, and RIC officer Major Ivon Price DSO, who almost singlehandedly drove back an Irish Citizen Army detachment from the yard of Dublin Castle on the first morning of the Rising.

Trinity's medical and nursing schools are housed in St James's Hospital, which as the South Dublin Union in 1916 was the site of sustained battle between Irish Volunteers under Eamon Ceannt and British troops (most of them Irishmen of the Royal Irish Regiment).

Amongst rebels who served there were W.T. Cosgrave, later the first President of the Executive Council from 1922 to 1932, whose half-brother was killed fighting alongside him, and Cathal Brugha. One of the first fatalities was a Trinity man, Lieutenant Alan Ramsay, shot while leading men of the Royal Irish Regiment in an assault on Irish Volunteer positions at the western entrance.

One of the first fatalities was a Trinity man



Bhí Coláiste na Tríonóide sáite go maith sna haighnis polaitíochta maidir le ceisteanna neamhspleáchais a raibh an tÉirí Amach ina eachtra cinniúnach ina leith. I rith na mblianta 1917-18, bhí an Propast Mahaffy páirteach i gComhdháil na hÉireann i Regent House, nuair a bhíothas ag féachaint le teacht ar aontú faoi chomhréiteach bunreachtúil a bheadh inghlactha ag lucht an náisiúnachais go ginearálta agus ag aontachtaithe Chúige Uladh agus aontachtaithe an chuid eile den oileán. Chuir Coláiste na Tríonóide go géar in aghaidh a theacht faoi scáth aon fhéin-rialtas de chuid na hÉireann i rith na mblianta idir 1912 agus 1922: ‘botún mór a bheadh ann’, a dúirt an Propast Bernard sa bhliain 1920, dá bhfágtaí leas na hImpireachta, a chuimsíonn leas na hOllscoile agus leas Eaglais na hÉireann, i lámha mionlaigh corraithe agus naimhdeach’. Bliain dár gcionn, bhí sé le cásamh aige: ‘sa mhéid gur muidne an t-aon pobal dílis a rinne gach ní ar ár gcumas ar son na hImpireachta in am cogaidh agus síochána – maraíodh a mhac féin, Robert, in Gallipoli sa bhliain 1915 – ‘ní fhaigheann muid tada agus tá féimheacht acadúil ag bagairt orainn’ (an 7 Samhain 1921). Ach ba ghearr gur tháinig Coláiste na Tríonóide, gan a thréithíocht a athrú ná a oidhreacht a thréigeán, i gcleachtadh ar an mbunord nua in Éirinn agus ba chosaint áirithe do leas an Choláiste go raibh ionadaíocht dhíreach thar a cheann i nDáil Éireann ar an gcéad dul síos agus i Seanad Éireann ón mbliain 1938 ar aghaidh, mar a raibh suntas le ról sheanadóirí a toghadh i dtoghcheantar Ollscoil Bhaile Átha Cliath ag cur ar son an mhuintearais agus iolrachais i saol na hÉireann.

Bhí Coláiste na Tríonóide ina *alma mater* ag Éamon de Valera, an ceannaire is sinsearaí de chuid lucht an Éirí Amach a mhair tar éis na heachtra sin agus ar tháinig ina diaidh. Mac léinn páirtaimseartha sa mhatamaitic a bhí in De Valera a bhí lagmheasartha go leor, é ar an tríú mac léinn déag as trí dhuine dhéag sa chomórtas bliantúil don Scoláireacht sa bhliain 1905, agus baineadh de na rollaí bunchéime é bliain dár gcionn mar

gheall nár íoc sé na táillí. Ina ainneoin sin, bhí tábhacht leis an mbuancheangal a bhí aige le Coláiste na Tríonóide, agus go háirithe leis an bPropast McConnell, ó thaobh bonn daingean a chur faoi leas na hOllscoile in Éirinn tar éis neamhspleáchas a bhaint amach. Níorbh de thimpiste go raibh de Valera chun tosaigh agus Leabharlann nua Berkeley á hoscailt sa bhliain 1967.

Níor fágadh Coláiste na Tríonóide gan lorg Chogadh na Saoirse air ach oiread. Ar 'Dhomhnach na Fola' i mí na Samhna 1920, mharaigh an IRA céimí tréidliachta Patrick McCormack, d'fhéadfadh gur trí dhearmad é, in óstán an Gresham. Dhúnmharaigh an IRA William Good MC, iarshaighdiúir ó aimsir an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda agus mac léinn innealtóireachta in aice le Droichead na Bandan i mí na Márta 1921, coicís tar éis a athair a mharú. Maraíodh mac léinn eile, Kathleen Wright, le linn di bheith ag faire ar chluiche cruicéid i bPáirc an Choláiste a raibh oifigigh airm ag imirt ann i mí Meitheamh 1921 nuair a scaoil fir de chuid an IRA taobh amuigh de na ballaí leo. Dúnmharaíodh an Canónach John Finlay, a bhí aosta ag an am, gan ghá nuair a tháinig an IRA ag loscadh a thí i mí Meitheamh 1921 freisin. I gColáiste na Tríonóide a bhí staidéar déanta aige ar an diagacht i rith na 1870idí.

Tá gnéithe castachta dheich mbliana ré na réabhlóide 1912-1923 le sonrú ar bhailiúchán lámhscríbhinní na Leabharlainne, mar a bhfuil teacht ar chnuasaigh páipéir le fir de chuid Choláiste na Tríonóide a throid sa chéad Chogadh Mór le taobh chnuasaigh páipéir de chuid phearsaí móra polaitíochta de leithéid Erskine Childers, a cuireadh chun báis i rith chogadh na gcarad, agus páipéir dhaoine a bhí gníomhach in Arm na Poblachta, mar shampla an Ginearál M.J. Costello.

Tá an tOllamh Eunan O Halpin ina Stiúrthóir ar Lárionad Choláiste na Tríonóide don Stair Chomhaimseartha

Trinity was much involved in the wider political struggles for self-determination in which the Rising played a pivotal role. In 1917-18 Provost Mahaffy participated in the Irish Convention in Regent House, which attempted to produce agreement on a constitutional compromise acceptable to mainstream nationalism and to southern and Ulster unionism. Trinity fought tooth and nail to be exempted from Irish self-government between 1912 and 1922: 'it would be a great blunder', as Provost Bernard put it in 1920, to place 'the Imperial interests, including the interests of the University and of the Church [of Ireland] in the hands of an exasperated and hostile majority'. A year later he lamented that 'inasmuch as we are only loyal people who have given the Empire all we can in war and peace' – his son Robert had perished at Gallipoli in 1915 – 'we get nothing and are faced with academic bankruptcy' (7 November 1921). But Trinity soon came to terms with the new order in Ireland without changing its character or abjuring its heritage, its interests protected to some degree by direct representation first in Dáil Eireann and from 1938 in the Seanad, where senators elected in the University of Dublin constituency have since played prominent roles as advocates of tolerance and pluralism in Irish society.

Trinity was an alma mater of Eamon de Valera, the most senior rebel commandant to survive the Rising and its aftermath. De Valera had been an indifferent part-time student of Mathematics, coming thirteenth out of thirteen in the annual Scholarship competition in 1905 and being removed from the undergraduate rolls a year later for non-payment of fees. Yet his enduring links with Trinity, particularly with Provost McConnell, were important in securing the University's interests in independent Ireland. It was not by chance that de Valera presided at the opening of the new Berkeley Library in 1967.

Trinity was not unscarred by the War of Independence. On 'Bloody Sunday' in November 1920 veterinary graduate Patrick McCormack was killed by the IRA, perhaps in error, in the Gresham hotel. William Good MC, a First World War veteran and student of engineering, was murdered by the IRA near Bandon in March 1921 just a fortnight after they had killed his father. Another student, Kathleen Wright, was killed in June 1921 while watching a cricket match in College Park in which army officers were playing, when IRA men outside the walls opened fire. The elderly Canon John Finlay, who had studied divinity in Trinity in the 1870s, was brutally murdered when the IRA went to burn his home in Bawnboy, County Cavan, in June 1921.

The complexities of the revolutionary decade of 1912-1923 are reflected in the Library's manuscript collections, where can be found side by side the papers of Trinity men who fought in the Great War, of key political figures such as Erskine Childers, executed during the civil war, and of IRA activists such as General M.J. Costello.

Professor Eunan O' Halpin is Director of the Trinity Centre for Contemporary History



Flag of Irish Republic page 6

Foinsí

Tá bailiúchán saineiúil póstaer agus ábhar cuimhneacháin eile i leabharlanna Choláiste na Tríonóide ar féidir iad go léir a fheiceáil ar an idirlíon. Tarraingíonn Estelle Gittins agus Jane Maxwell aird ar roinnt den ábhar is mó suntas.

Tá clú agus cáil ar leabharlann Choláiste na Tríonóide mar gheall ar na bailiúcháin a bhfuil tábhacht mhór leo maidir le taighde ar ré na nua-staire – páipéir Mhic Dáibhéid, mar shampla, agus páipéir Erskine Childers gan ach beirt a lua. Tá bailiúchán suntasach freisin inti d'ábhar bunúil a bhaineann le hÉirí Amach na Cásca agus tá an leabharlann ag déanamh a seacht ndícheall an t-ábhar sin a chur in iúl don lucht taighde agus bliain an chéid ag teannadh linn. Is iad na buntréithe is suntasaí maidir leis an mbailiúchán seo, ar an gcéad dul síos, ní nach ionadh, go bhfuil léargas ann ó gach taobh den speictream polaitíochta agus, ar an dara rud, go bhfuil flúirse ábhair ann maidir le cuntais a thug mná ar eachtraí mhí Aibreán 1916.

*In Tom Maxwell returning the
OTC in Saint Colley.
Monday May 14/16*



Tá roinnt nithe aonaracha sna bhailiúchán a bhfuil an-tábhacht leo. Deirtear gur stróiceadh an chóip den Fhorógra atá i gColáiste na Tríonóide - ceann de na cóipeanna atá ar marthain - de bhalláí Ard-Oifig an Phoist i rith na laethanta tar éis an Éirí Amach. Tá suntas siombalach faoi leith maidir le cúrsaí polaitíochta mar a thit amach céad bliain ó shin leis an gcóip seo den Fhorógra, mar dhéantán ann féin. Nuair a crochadh ar an mballa é, greamaíodh – d'fhéadfadh gur d'aon ghnó – os cionn phóstaer earcaíochta don arm sa chéad chogadh domhanda é. Tháinig na póstaer sin anuas nuair a tarraingíodh an Forógra den bhalla agus nuair a fuair Coláiste na Tríonóide an chóip seo, bhí sraith dhá cheann déag de na póstaer earcaíochta greamaithe dá chúl go fóill. Rinneadh iad a bhaint ó chéile ina dhiaidh sin agus a chaomhnú astu féin.

Tiomsachán fiúntach eile bailiúchán Samuels d'ábhar gearrshalach clóite polaitíochta. Baineann seo, ní amháin le hÉirí Amach 1916, ach leis an gCéad Chogadh Domhanda, le Cogadh na Saoirse agus le Cogadh na gCarad. Ábhar é a bhailigh an tAturnae Ginearálta Arthur Warren Samuels ó tharla gur measadh é a bheith treascrach;

Tá suntas siombalach faoi leith maidir le cúrsaí polaitíochta mar a thit amach céad bliain ó shin leis an gcóip seo den Fhorógra, mar dhéantán ann féin.

Sources

Trinity's libraries contain a unique collection of posters and other memorabilia which can all be viewed over the internet. Estelle Gittins and Jane Maxwell point to some of the highlights.

The Library of Trinity is renowned for its significant modern historical research collections – the Davitt papers, for example, and the papers of Erskine Childers to name just two.

It also has a notable collection of original material related to the Easter Rising and the Library is redoubling its efforts to make these known to research communities for the centenary year. What characterises this collection is firstly, unsurprisingly, that it reflects all sides of the political spectrum and secondly that it is particularly rich in female first-hand accounts of the events in April 1916.

There are some very important single items – out of the surviving Proclamations the one Trinity holds is said to have been torn from the walls of the GPO in the days after the Rising. As an artefact, this copy of the Proclamation has a strikingly symbolic significance in relation to the political situation unfolding a century ago. When it was stuck up onto the wall it had been pasted – perhaps intentionally - over some WWI army recruiting posters. These came away when the poster was torn down and when Trinity acquired the Proclamation, a layer of 12 of these recruiting posters was still adhering to the back. These were subsequently removed and preserved separately.

Another valuable conglomeration of material is the Samuels collection of printed political ephemera. This relates not only to the 1916 Rebellion, but also to the First World War, the War of Independence and the Civil War. This material was collected by the Solicitor General Arthur Warren Samuels because it was considered to be subversive; all the documents have been digitised and members of the public can freely access the collection on Trinity's Digital Collections website.

Another item that is attracting considerable attention is the scrapbook which was kept by the daughter of the then-

As an artifact, this copy of the Proclamation has a strikingly symbolic significance in relation to the political situation unfolding a century ago.



tá digitiúchán déanta ar na cáipéisí go léir agus lánchead ag daoine den phobal teacht ar an mbailiúchán ar láithreán gréasáin Bhailiúcháin Digiteacha Choláiste na Tríonóide.

Earra eile a bhfuil aird á tharraingt air is ea an leabhar gearrthóg a thionsaigh Elsie Mahaffey, iníon Phropast Choláiste na Tríonóide ag an am. Scríobhadh sí isteach freisin a tuairim searbhasach féin ar dhaoine agus ar na cúiseanna a bhí acu le gníomhú ach, rud is suntasaí go mór ná sin, bhailigh sí ina leabhar gearrthóg, grianghraif, gearrthóga as nuachtáin agus ábhar gearrshaolach eile a bheadh caillte go deo dá huireasa. Tá léargas eile ar an dearcadh taobh istigh de na ballaí ó na taifid chuimsitheacha maidir le Cór Traenála Oifigeach na hOllscoile, an dream a chosain Coláiste na Tríonóide i rith an Éirí Amach; mar bharr ar a bhfuil sa bhailiúchán sin tá corn beag airgid, ceann amháin den chuid a bronnadh ar oifigigh i ngeall ar an ról sin a bhí acu.

Maidir leis an dearcadh taobh amuigh de na ballaí, tá cuntas glé grinn ar a bhfaca siad agus ar a chuala siad i rith na seachtainí ba thábhachtaí i roinnt de dhialanna na mban. Chuir Nancy Campbell, bean an fhile Joseph Campbell, a gabhadh agus a cuireadh i ngéibheann ina dhiaidh sin i rith Chogadh na gCarad, tús le dialann chomh luath agus a tuigeadh di an rud a bhí ar siúl. Bhí sí cinnte dearfa de mheon macánta lucht na réabhlóide ó thaobh na polaitíochta agus na moráltachta de agus tá cur síos lán de mhothú sa dialann ar an ómós a bhí aici don Phiarsach agus don aisling a chonacthas dó.

Tá blag seachtainiúil á chur ar fáil ag an leabharlann chun réimse iomlán na mbailiúchán taighde maidir le 1916 a léiriú. www.tcd.ie/Library/1916/ agus [@TCDLib1916](https://twitter.com/TCDLib1916)

Tá Estelle Gittins ina leabharlannaí cúnta i mbrainse na lámhscríbhinní sa leabharlann agus is í Jane Maxwell an príomhchartlannaí



Provost of Trinity, Elsie Mahaffey. She wrote her rather caustic opinions about individuals and their motives but, much more interestingly, she collected into her scrapbook, photographs, press-cuttings and other ephemera, otherwise lost. Also illustrating the view from inside the walls is the very complete records of the University's Officers Training Corps, which defended Trinity during the Rising; this is rounded off by the presence of a small silver cup, one of several awarded to officers to acknowledge this role.

Taking a view from outside the walls, some of the women's diaries of the events are very vivid in their accounts of what they saw and heard during the key weeks. Nancy Campbell, the wife of the poet Joseph Campbell, who himself was to be arrested and interned during the Civil War, started a diary as soon as she realised what was afoot. She was convinced of the purity of the political and moral intentions of the rebels and her diary is an eloquent articulation of admiration for Pearse and his vision.

The Library is authoring a weekly blog to reveal the full extent of its 1916 research collections.

www.tcd.ie/Library/1916/ and [@TCDLib1916](https://twitter.com/TCDLib1916)

Estelle Gittins is assistant librarian in the Library's manuscripts section and Jane Maxwell is the principal archivist



Aimsir na Cásca 1916

Tugann Tomás Irish, a mbeidh leabhar dá chuid faoin teideal 'Trinity in War and Revolution 1912-1923' ar fáil i mí na Nollag, tuairisc ar mheon na ndaoine i gColáiste na Tríonóide nuair a cuireadh tús leis an Éirí Amach

Le teacht an dorchadais i mBaile Átha Cliath, tráthnóna an 24 Aibreán 1916, bhí John Joly, Ollamh le Geolaíocht agus Mianreolaíocht i gColáiste na Tríonóide, ag déanamh iontais cad a bhí i ndán don ollscoil inar cuireadh oideachas air agus ina raibh sé ag obair. *'An raibh seo, leoga, le bheith ina hoíche dheireanach d'ár nOllscoil ársa?' an cheist a bhí ag déanamh tinnis dó, é in imní mar 'dhéanfadh creach agus múr in aon oíche amháin gach rud a mhúchadh seachas an chuimhne a bheadh uirthi. Is mar seo a bhféadfaí an taisce ba luachmhar in Éirinn- Ollscoil Berkeley, Goldsmith agus Lecky- a scrios.'*

Bhí Coláiste na Tríonóide suite ag láthair straitéiseach i lár Bhaile Átha Cliath ach níor tharla aon troid ann i rith an Éirí Amach. Cé gur éalaigh an ollscoil den chuid is mó ón scrios de bharr na troda i rith Sheachtain na Cásca, chuirfeadh toradh an Éirí Amach athrú suntasach ar ar a cinniúint an choláiste go ceann na scórtha bliain.

Bhí Coláiste na Tríonóide gann i lucht léinn cheana féin mar gheall ar an gcogadh a bhí fós ar siúl, ach bhí an áit beagnach bánaithe maidin an 24 Aibreán 1916, le cuid mhór de lucht na foirne ag na rásaí capall i dTigh na Síóg. Ar thús na troda a chloisteáil dó, ghlasáil Joseph Marshall, an Príomh-Stiobhard, an geata tosaigh agus thosaigh daoine de mhuintir na Tríonóide ag déanamh an bhealaigh ar ais go dtí an alma mater lena cosaint, dá mba ghá sin. In éineacht le roinnt saighdiúirí a bhí i mBaile Átha Cliath ar saoire ghabh siad airm chucu féin as stór Chór Traenála Oifigeach na hollscoile agus d'fhan ar feitheamh. Oíche an 24 Aibreán, bhí 44 duine sa gharastún sealadach seo. D'fhan an garastún ar bun go ceann dhá lá, go dtí Dé Céadaoin an 26 Aibreán, nuair a tháinig líon mór trúpaí de chuid na Breataine go Baile Átha Cliath - a cuireadh ar billéad i gColáiste na Tríonóide – chun an tÉirí Amach a chur faoi chois.

Bhrúigh na saighdiúirí isteach ar na plásóga beannaithe féir, rinne na capaill agus na hasail difhréamhú ar na duirleoga, agus bhrúigh na Tommies ár bpearsna acadúla is iomraití as an mbealach go mífhoighneach.



Irish Rebellion - May 1916
Sackville Street in Flames - A Photograph taken by a
"Daily Sketch" Photographer under fire.

Easter 1916

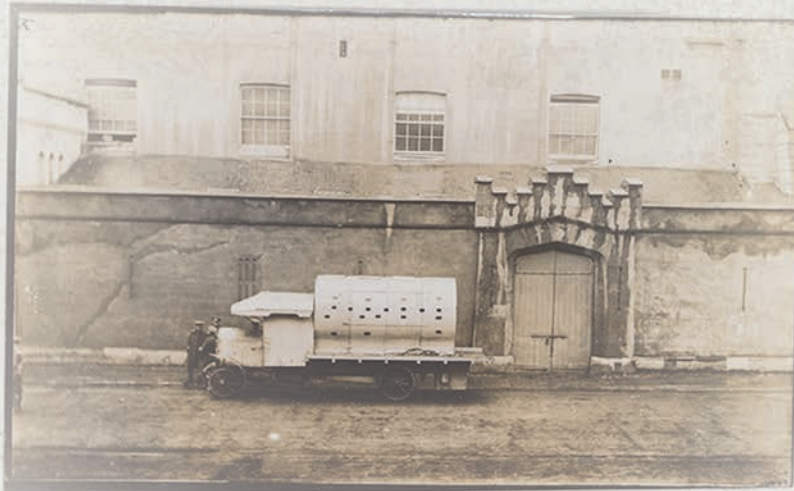
Tomas Irish, the author of ‘Trinity in War and Revolution 1912-1923’, looks at the mood in Trinity as the Rising began

As night was falling over Dublin on the evening of 24 April 1916, John Joly, Trinity’s Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, wondered what future lay in store for the university at which he was educated and worked. ‘Was this indeed to be, perhaps, the last night of our ancient University?’ he wondered, fearing that ‘sack and conflagration in a single night might obliterate practically, all but its memory from the earth. So might perish Ireland’s most priceless treasure—the University of Berkeley, Goldsmith, Burke, Hamilton, and Lecky.’

Trinity, standing at an important strategic point at the centre of the Dublin, was not the scene of fighting during the Rising. While the university mostly escaped the ravages of the fighting of Easter Week, the consequences of the Rising would dramatically alter its fortunes in the decades that followed.

Already under-populated owing to the on-going war, Trinity was almost empty on the morning of 24 April 1916, with many staff members at the races in Fairyhouse. On hearing of the outbreak of fighting, the Chief Steward, Joseph Marshall, locked the famous front gate, while members of the Trinity community began making their way back to their alma mater in order to defend it, if required. Along with some soldiers on leave in Dublin, they armed themselves from the stores of the University’s Officers’ Training Corps, and waited. On the night of 24 April, there were 44 members of this improvised garrison. This garrison was in place for two days until Wednesday 26 April, when substantial numbers of British troops arrived in Dublin - and were billeted at Trinity – in order to put down the Rising.

Soldiers invaded the sacred glass plots, horses and mules kicked up the time honoured cobbles, and impetuous Tommies brushed aside impatiently the most august of our academic figures.






Ainneoin eagla go raibh ionradh i ndán agus fothram seasta na ngunnaí ar na sráideanna máguaird, bhí roinnt bheag daoine a raibh rún daingean acu leanúint i mbun na hoibre mar ba ghnáth. Ar an dream ba shuntasáí ina measc, bhí grúpa mac léinn sa tríú bliain, mná den chuid is mó, a tháinig i láthair, mar a bhí leagtha amach dóibh, chun dul faoi scrúdú Dé Máirt, an 25 Aibreán. Bhí turas déanta ag duine acusan, Eileen Corrigan, an bealach ar fad as Béal Feirste chun an scrúdú a dhéanamh. Agus le linn do na mic léinn sin a bheith ag déanamh an scrúdaithe, tharla eachtra eile den 'gach rud mar is gnáth' nuair a atoghadh James Campbell (Lord Glenavy ina dhiaidh sin), Feisire Parlaiminte thar ceann na hollscoile, ag searmanas beag i Halla na Scrúduithe.

Le teacht líon mór trúpaí de chuid na Breataine Dé Céadaoin, bhí Coláiste na Tríonóide mar a bheadh cúl an stáitse ann le linn na n-eachtraí móra, beo le trúpaí agus capaill. Scríobh Ernest Alton, a bhí ina Phropast ina dhiaidh sin: *'bhrúigh na saighdiúirí isteach ar na plásóga beannaithe féir, rinne na capaill agus na hasail difhréamhú ar na duirleoga, agus bhrúigh na Tommies ár bpearsna acadúla is iomraití as an mbealach go mífhoighneach.'* An 29 Aibreán, tháinig glao teileafóin as Caisleán Bhaile Átha Cliath chuig an mBriogáidire-Ghinearál W.H.M. Lowe, a bhí

ar lonnú i gColáiste na Tríonóide, á chur in iúl dó go raibh teachtaireacht géillte faighte ó Phádraic Mac Piarais. Ghéill Mac Piarais go foirmiúil do Lowe ar Shráid Parnell níos deireanaí an tráthnóna sin.

Bhí an ollscoil lárnach san Éirí Amach agus inar tharla ina dhiaidh, ó thaobh a bheith gníomhach i gcúrsaí agus iad a bhreathnú. Foras aontachtach a bhí inti de réir gnáis agus ba mhór an dúshlán do Choláiste na Tríonóide agus an stádas fabhrach a bhí aige i saol na hÉireann an radacú a tháinig chun cinn tar éis an Éirí Amach, arbh é Conradh Angla-Éireannach na bliana 1921 a bhí de thoradh air. Má bhíothas in amhras ar a chéile ar dtús, cothaíodh caidreamh muiníne agus iontaoibh idir an ollscoil agus an stát nua de réir a chéile go dtí gur tharla sa bhliain 1947 deontas stáit a cheadú do Choláiste na Tríonóide den chéad uair faoi rialtas Éamoin de Valera, duine a bhí mar cheannfort san Éirí Amach agus a bhí anois orthu siúd ba thréine a sheas ar son na hollscoile. Lig sin don ollscoil a theacht chun cinn agus faoi bhláth mar ollscoil nua-aimseartha. Ní cosúil go raibh údar maith leis an imní a bhí ar Joly agus a leithéid.

Tá an Dr Tomás Irish ina léachtóir le nua-stair i Roinn na Staire & an Léinn Chlasaicigh in Ollscoil Swansea



Despite fears of an imminent attack and the constant sound of gunfire from the surrounding streets, a determined few resolved to continue with business as usual. The most remarkable among them was a group of third year students, the majority of whom were women, who turned up, as scheduled, for an examination on Tuesday 25 April. One of them, Eileen Corrigan, had travelled all the way from Belfast to sit her exam. And while these students were sitting their exam, a second demonstration of 'business as usual' took place that day when James Campbell (later Lord Glenavy), MP for the University, was re-elected in a small ceremony in the Examination Hall.

With the arrival of substantial numbers of British troops on the Wednesday, Trinity became a passive actor in bigger events, overrun with troops and horses. Ernest Alton, later Provost, wrote that 'soldiers invaded the sacred glass plots, horses and mules kicked up the time honoured cobbles, and impetuous Tommies brushed aside impatiently the most august of our academic figures.' On 29 April, Brigadier-General W.H.M. Lowe, stationed at Trinity, took a phone call from Dublin Castle informing him that a message of surrender had been received from Patrick Pearse. Pearse formally surrendered to Lowe later that afternoon on Parnell Street.

The University was a central participant in, and observer of, the Rising and its aftermath. Traditionally a unionist institution, the radicalisation which followed the Rising, culminating in the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921, posed a great challenge to Trinity's privileged position in Irish society. Initially suspicious, the University and new state slowly developed a relationship of mutual trust in the decades that followed, culminating in 1947 when Trinity received a state grant for the first time from the government of Eamon de Valera, a commandant in the 1916 Rising who had emerged as one of the University's strongest advocates. This allowed the University to develop into a thriving and modern university. The fears of Joly and men like him proved misplaced.

Dr Tomás Irish is a lecturer in modern history at the Department of History & Classics in Swansea University

Teanga

Thug na staraithe a chuir comhairle ar an Rialtas maidir le comóradh 1916 faoi deara nach bhféadfadh an Stát seasamh neodrach a ghlacadh maidir leis na himeachtaí a bhí mar bhunús leis. Agus muid ag tabhairt san áireamh a ról lárnach in oideachas na hÉireann, agus a shuíomh i gcoilár Bhaile Átha Cliath, is cuí go dtabharfadh Coláiste na Tríonóide suntas do chomóradh céad bliana Éirí Amach 1916 le sraith imeachtaí cultúrtha agus acadúla.

Cé go raibh an tuairim ann nach raibh institiúidí mar Choláiste na Tríonóide agus Eaglais na hÉireann báúil le 1916 agus na socrúcháin a tháinig ina dhiaidh, tá an saol níos casta ná seo. Níl a fhios ag mórán daoine go raibh Pádraig Mac Piarais ag teagasc na Gaeilge i gColáiste Alexandra, scoil cailíní de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann i mBaile Átha Cliath. Ag seirbhís in Ardeaglais Naomh Pádraig i 1966 d'Iubhaile Caoga Bliana an Éirí Amach, rinne Ardeaspag Eaglais na hÉireann Bhaile Átha Cliath, George Otto Simms suntas den “cúnamh agus spreagadh do mhionlaigh” a bhí tugtha ag gealltanais an Fhorógra i leith saoirse creidimh agus sibhialta. Bhí cuma daingean “ar nós carraige” ag gnéithe mar seo i mbunú Stáit, dar leis.

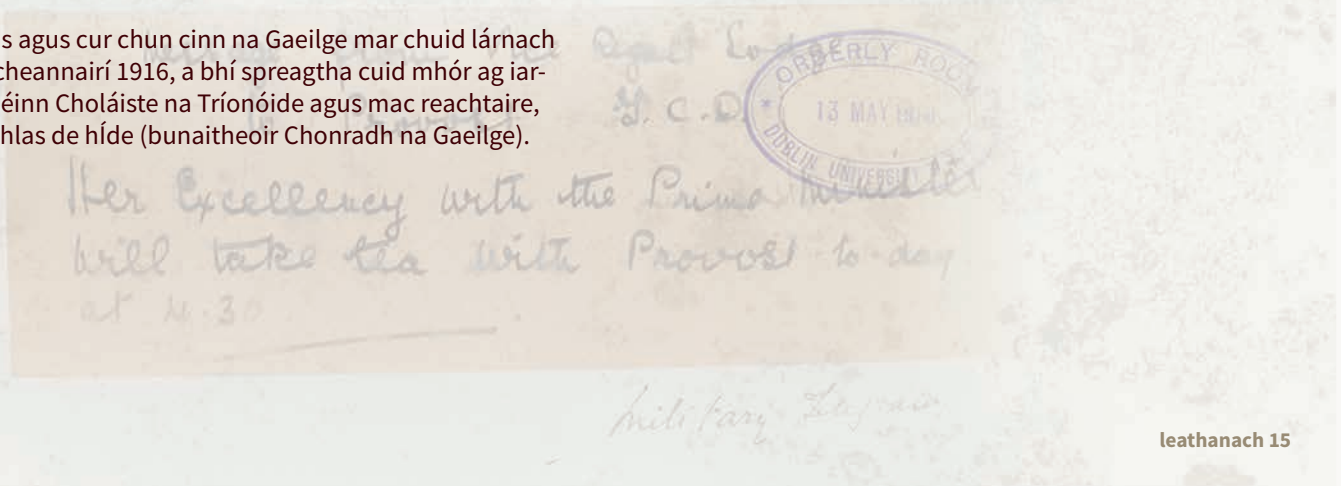
Bhí leas agus cur chun cinn na Gaeilge mar chuid lárnach d'fhís cheannairí 1916, a bhí spreagtha cuid mhór ag iarmhac léinn Choláiste na Tríonóide agus mac reachtaire, Dubhghlas de hÍde (bunaitheoir Chonradh na Gaeilge).

Rinneadh naisc Choláiste na Tríonóide le gnéithe éagsúla i saol na hÉireann a chur in iúl trí sheimineár dátheangach a d'eagraíomar le Conradh na Gaeilge ar an 23 Samhain. Agus an cheist lárnach “Cad is Brí le ‘Saor agus Gaelach’ i 2016?” á phlé, chualamar ó pheirspictíochtaí éagsúla maidir le hoidhreacht an Éirí Amach agus an ceangal a bhí aige leis an Ghaeilge: Aontachtaithe Uladh, an mionlach ó dheas agus eile.

Mar institiúid atá maoinithe ag an Stát ó 1947 i leith, ach a bhfuil seanfréamhacha casta aige in Éirinn, is cuí san imeacht seo agus in imeachtaí eile go mbíonn ceistiú criticiúil, taiscéalaíocht théamach agus comóradh sollúnta i gceist i gclár comórtha an Choláiste, agus muid ag féachaint siar ar eachtra bhunúsach i bhforbairt ár neamhspleáchais.

Tá Aonghus Dwane mar Oifigeach Gaeilge na hOllscoile.

Tá cúnamh agus spreagadh do mhionlaigh..... tugtha ag focail an Fhorógra



Language

Historians advising the Government on the 2016 commemorations have observed that the State cannot be expected to be neutral in regard to its own origins. Given its central role in Irish education, and its position in the heart of Dublin, it seems right that Trinity will mark with a series of events, cultural and academic, the centenary of the 1916 Easter Rising.

While there might have been in the past a view that institutions such as Trinity and the Church of Ireland are unsympathetic to 1916 and the settlement that followed, life is more complex than this. Not many are aware that Patrick Pearse taught Irish at Church of Ireland girls' school Alexandra College in Dublin. In 1966, at a service in St Patrick's Cathedral to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Easter Rising, the Church of Ireland Archbishop of Dublin George Otto Simms observed that the Proclamation's guarantees of religious and civil liberties and other rights "have brought help and encouragement to minorities. There is a rock-like quality about such elements in the formation of a State".

The welfare and promotion of the Irish language formed a central part of the 1916 leaders' vision, which was in part inspired by onetime Trinity student and son of the rectory, Douglas Hyde (founder of the Gaelic League/Conradh na Gaeilge).

Trinity's links with such diverse strands of Irish life were reflected in a joint bilingual seminar with Conradh na Gaeilge in November. Posing the central question: "*Gaelic and Free: What Does This Mean in 2016?*" participants heard from Northern Unionist, Southern minority voices, and other perspectives on the legacy of the Rising and its link with the language.

It seems appropriate that in these, and in other events, Trinity (as an institution funded by the State since 1947 but with complex moorings in an older Ireland) will incorporate in its commemorative programme critical interrogation, thematic exploration and solemn commemoration, of a key moment in the evolution of our independence.

The words of the Proclamation ... have brought help and encouragement to minorities

Aonghus Dwane is the university's Irish language officer



Mic Léinn

Is é a bhí le rá ag Arthur Aston Luce, comhalta de chuid Choláiste na Tríonóide agus ministir de chuid Eaglais na hÉireann faoin ollscoil a raibh oiread measa aige uirthi i rith Éirí Amach na Cásca: “historians may say that Trinity backed the wrong horse; but at the time there was only one course of action open to law-abiding citizens in College.” Is ábhar spéisiúil machnaimh atá ann smaointe, meon agus bearta na mac léinn a mheas a bhain le pobal Choláiste na Tríonóide beagnach céad bliain ó shin nuair a tharla Éirí Amach na Cásca. Tharla an chéad Éirí Amach mór faoi fhórsaí armtha ó aimsir Éirí Amach 1798 i mBaile Átha Cliath, rud a chaithfeadh lár na cathrach a fhágáil ina cíorthuathail. Bhí saighdiúirí as Éirinn, as an mBreatain mhór agus as cóilíní sa chathair ag an am, ar saoire ó uafás pháirc an áir ar mhór-roinn na hEorpa agus ordaíodh ar ais i mbun troda iad, an uair seo, in aghaidh dhaoine a measadh a bheith ina gceannaircigh Éireannacha.

An fhaid a bhí an páipéar trí huairde a chloig á dhéanamh aici an mhaidin sin, bhí na gunnaí le cloisteáil

Bhí cruinnghunnadóirí fhórsaí ANZAC, tar éis dóibh troid in Gallipoli roinnt míonna gairide roimhe sin agus a bheith ag caitheamh le saighdiúirí de chuid na Turce, anois ina gcuid de gharastún a cruinníodh le chéile go tobann, in éineacht le lucht foirne agus mic léinn Choláiste na Tríonóide, agus a seoladh ar fiannas go éadan thiar Choláiste na Tríonóide. An cumas aimsithe marfach a bhí iontu, agus a leag saighdiúirí an namhaid thall, ba chúis le bás ghiolla teachtaireachtaí de chuid lucht an Éirí Amach, darbh ainm Gerald Keogh. Bhí corp Keogh trí lá i seomra sa choláiste go dtí gur tháinig an ministir A.A. Luce ar ais óna chuid laethanta saoire, óir bhí seisean freisin ag an fronta ina shéiplíneach, go ndearna an fear óg a adhlacadh le deasghnátha na Críostaíochta ar thailte Choláiste na Tríonóide. De réir Thomás Irish, údar Trinity in War and Revolution, 1913-1923, d'fhágfadh bás Keogh ‘*aghaidh dhaonna ar an éirí amach agus ar an “namhad”*’.

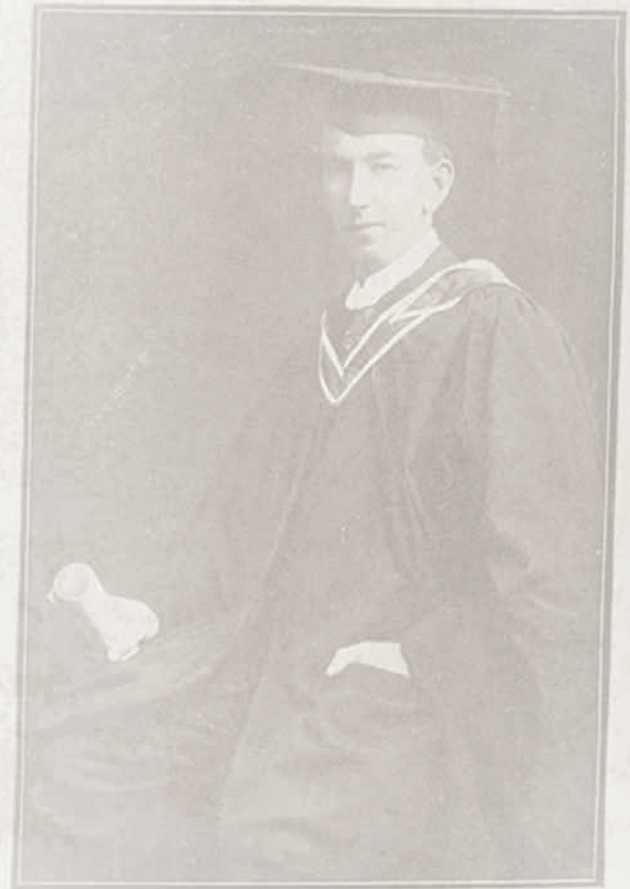


Students

A Trinity fellow and Church of Ireland clergyman, Arthur Aston Luce, commented on the role of his beloved university during the Easter insurrection: “historians may say that Trinity backed the wrong horse; but at the time there was only one course of action open to law-abiding citizens in College.” It is a curious thing to reflect on the thoughts, feelings and actions of the students of the Trinity College community almost a century ago, when the Easter Rising occurred. Dublin became the scene of the first large-scale armed uprising since the 1798 Rebellion, and the city centre would have been thrown into confusion. At the time there were Irish, British and Colonial troops, on leave from the horrors of the European battlefields, who soon found themselves being ordered back into combat, this time, against what some deemed to be Irish rebels.

For the duration of her three-hour paper that morning she could hear the shooting

ANZAC sharpshooters, veterans of Gallipoli, who, only months previously, had been shooting at Turkish soldiers, now formed part of a hastily-organised garrison of Trinity staff and students, and were re-deployed to the West Front of Trinity College. Their lethal skills, which had felled enemy soldiers, took the life of a young rebel dispatch rider named Gerald Keogh. Keogh’s body lay in a room in the college for three days until A.A. Luce, the clergyman returned from leave. He too was on the front as a chaplain and gave the young man a Christian burial in Trinity’s grounds. According to Tomás Irish, author of *Trinity in War and Revolution, 1913-1923*, Keogh’s death would place ‘a human face on the rebellion and on the “enemy”’.



FINIAN LYNCH, B.A.,
(Origin: Irish Volunteers)
Sentenced to Death;

Sentence Computed to 10 Years' Penal Servitude

An rud a n-airímse suntas faoi leith a bheith ag baint leis ná an chaoi ar lean mic léinn de chuid an Choláiste orthu i mbun na ngnáthchúrsaí ainneoin a raibh de chontúirt ann dóibh. Maidin an dara lá den Éirí Amach, bhailigh dream beag sofaisteach sóisearach, mná den chuid is mó, ag an mbealach isteach i Halla an Bhia ag réiteach le dul faoin scrúdú a bhí leagtha amach dóibh an lá sin. Bhí a mbealach déanta tríd an gcathair acu chuig an gcoláiste, agus iad i mbaol a gcaite ag cruinnaimsitheoirí. Ar dhuine de na mná sin, bhí Eileen Corrigan a tháinig óna teach cónaithe i mBéal Feirste an lá roimhe sin le dul faoin scrúdú scríofa. An fhaid a bhí an páipéar trí huaire a chloig á dhéanamh aici an mhaidin sin, bhí na gunnaí le cloisteáil agus luaigh sí i dtuairisc a scríobh sí níos deireanaí *“fuaireamar chomh mór i dtaithe air nár ardaíomar fiú ár bpinn ón bpáipéar nuair a thosódh sé athuair i ndiaidh tréimhse ciúnais”*. D'éirigh le Eileen sa scrúdú sin, cé gur theip ar roinnt de na fir a bhí in aon rang léi mar gheall ar a bheith i mbun campas Choláiste na Tríonóide a chosaint.

I rith na laethanta ina dhiaidh sin, b'as Coláiste na Tríonóide a bhí an frithionsaí in aghaidh Éirí Amach Mhic Phiarais á sheoladh. Tháinig saighdiúirí Éireannacha agus saighdiúirí ón mBreatain ina sluaite ar fud an champais agus rinneadh láthair paráide den Chearnóg Tosaigh. As Sráid D'Olier agus as tailte na hollscoile a bhí na gunnaí 18 punt ag caitheamh gur scrios Ardoifig an Phoist agus cuid mhór de Shráid Uí Chonaill an lae inniu. Tá beirt shaighdiúirí de chuid na Breataine a maraíodh adhlactha ar thailte an choláiste, duine i nGairdín na gComhaltaí agus duine i bPáirc an Choláiste, chomh maith le Gerald Keogh, an fear óg de chuid an Éirí Amach.

I mo thuairimse, maidir leis na laethanta sin ar dóigh le cuid mhór iad a bheith cinniúnach i stair an náisiúin, seachas an doirteadh fola agus an scrios, ba cheart cuimhneamh ar an daonnacht a léirigh lucht na troda ar an dá thaobh. Creidim gur cóir machnamh a dhéanamh ar an am a caitheadh, agus féachaint leis an údar a bhí ag daoine lena gcuid beartaíochta a thuiscint, ach níos tábhachtaí ná sin rud a fhoghlaim uaidh. Tá an traidisiún agus an nuáil araon fite trí Choláiste na Tríonóide i gcónaí agus tá mic léinn an choláiste ina n-eiseamláirí maidir le feabhas phobal na hÉireann agus an soicheall atá de mheon acu.

Tá Katie Crowther ina hUachtarán ar Aontas Mac Léinn na nIarchéimithe



What I feel is particularly remarkable is the manner in which students of our college community, carried on, despite many dangers. On the morning of the second day of the rebellion, a small group of junior sophisters, mostly women, assembled on the steps of the Dining Hall in preparation for their scheduled exams, having made their way through the city to the college, risking sniper fire along the way. One of these brave women was Eileen Corrigan, who travelled from her home in Belfast the day before to sit her written examination. For the duration of her three-hour paper that morning she could hear the shooting and she would later write “we got so much accustomed to it that we did not even lift our pens from the paper when it would recommence after an interval of silence”. Eileen passed her examinations, although a number of her male colleagues failed as many of them were engaged in the defence of Trinity College campus.

Over the next few days Trinity College became the launching ground for a counterattack against Pearse’s rebellion. Reinforcing British and Irish troops swarmed around our campus, turning Front Square into a parade ground. The 18 pounder guns which reduced the GPO, and much of what is now O’Connell Street, to ruins, were fired from D’Olier Street and from the grounds of our University. Two British soldiers, who were killed, are buried in the college grounds, one in Fellows’ Garden and another in College Park, joining the young rebel, Gerald Keogh.

What I believe should be remembered about those days which many believe defined a nation, is not the bloodshed, and the destruction, but the humanity shown to combatants on both sides. I believe it is just to reflect on the past, and trying to understand their motivations but most importantly to learn from it. Trinity College, continues to be a place of tradition and innovation, and our student community exemplifies excellence and the inclusive nature of Irish community.

Katie Crowther is President of the Graduate Students’ Union.



Sackville Street, Dublin (Abbey Street Corner) after the bombardment.

Saol na nGnáthdhaoine

Chuir lucht na staire i gColáiste na Tríonóide cúrsa oscailte ar líne don slua (MOOC) ar fáil faoi 1916 a bheidh á atheisiúint ar an idirlíon i rith bhliain chomóradh chéad bliain an Éirí Amach. Tugann Ciaran Brady cuntas ar a raibh taobh thiar den chúrsa MOOC a chruthú, áis foghlama ar líne saor in aisce trína ligtear do na mílte ar fud an domhain teacht le chéile agus acmhainní oideachais atá curtha ar fáil ag aos léinn Choláiste na Tríonóide a iniúchadh

Tháinig “*Irish Lives in War and Revolution: Exploring Irish History, 1912 – 1923*” chun cinn mar gheall go raibh fonn ar roinnt de lucht na staire i gColáiste na Tríonóide beart tairbheach a dhéanamh maidir le deich mbliana an chuimhneacháin a bheadh sainiúil suntasach, ní amháin ó thaobh an ábhair ach ó thaobh a chineáil chomh maith. Bhí an-fhonn orthu imeacht ó na bealaí seanbhunaithe ina gcuirtear comóradh i láthair, ní amháin ó thaobh an ábhair ach ó thaobh cineáil freisin.

Tá claonadh ag an gcomóradh béim a leagan ar an éagsúil seachas ar an gcoitianta, ar an eisceacht seachas ar an ngnáthrud, ar an mbuaicphointe drámatúil seachas ar ghnáthchúrsaí an lae, ar thaobh na polaitíochta seachas ar an taobh sóisialta, ar an ngné phoiblí seachas ar an ngné phríobháideach. Ar ndóigh ní mar sin a chaitear an saol, ní mar sin a mhaireann an chuid is mó de mhuintir an domhain le linn na staire agus iad dírithe de shíor ar phlé leis an ngnáthrud, leis an rud a tharlaíonn de thimpiste agus, anois agus arís, leis an dúshlán a chuireann an gnáthshaol rompu gan choinne. Ina ainneoin sin, goilleann an 'stair mhór' ar phróiseas uilechuimsitheach na beatha, cuirtear isteach air, cuirtear den chúrsa é, uaireanta cuirtear as a riocht é ar bhealach nach bhfuil breith in athuair air.

Mar sin a tharla sa saol a chaith daoine le linn na ndeich mbliana a bhfuil comóradh as a chéile anois orthu. |

samhradh na bliana 1914, tar éis ghéarú ar chúrsaí le dhá bhliain anuas ó tugadh isteach an tríú Bille Rialtais Dúchais agus ó síníodh an ‘*Solemn League and Covenant*’ ar fud Chúige Uladh, bhí cogadh cathartha á bhagairt in Éirinn. D’fhág smuigléireacht airm i Latharna agus i mBeann Éadair, agus bagairt arm na Breataine ar lonnú in Éirinn roimhe sin nach gcuirfeadh na hoifigigh Rialtas Dúchais i bhfeidhm gur chosúil nach bhféadfaí cogaíocht idir lucht na hAontachta agus lucht an

Náisiúnachais faoi chineál an Aontais leis an mBreatain a sheachaint. Faoi mhí Lúnasa, áfach, bhí Éire ar cheann eile de na tíortha a tarraingíodh isteach sa Chogadh Mór, agus níos mó Éireannach faoi airm ná mar a bhí riamh roimhe sin. Faoin mbliain 1916 bhí Éirí Amach i mBaile Átha Cliath agus mar a chéile le réimsí eile den Eoraip, níor tháinig deireadh leis an bhforéigean in Éirinn sa bhliain 1918. Tharla athrú mór polaitíochta agus suaitheadh foréigineach go ceann roinnt blianta agus faoin mbliain 1922 bhí Éire arís agus cogadh cathartha á bhagairt inti, cogadh éagsúil go mór, ach chomh tromchúiseach céanna, leis an gceann a raibh coinne leis sa bhliain 1914.

Eachtraí suaite, fuilteacha, claochlaitheacha a bhí iontu seo a bhain, ní hamháin leis na hiomaitheoirí móra sna coimhlintí, ach le saol an ghnáthdhuine chomh maith i mbun ghnáthghnóthaí an lae dóibh; eachtraí a d’imir tionchar mór ar an saol ábhartha acu agus ar chúrsaí meabhrach. Ba é bunrún a bhí leis an gcúrsa MOOC cíoradh a dhéanamh ar na bealaí inar ghoill an tréimhse chorraitheach seo i stair na hÉireann ar na gnáthdhaoine a mhair lena linn agus ina diaidh.

“Ba é bunrún a bhí leis an gcúrsa MOOC cíoradh a dhéanamh ar na bealaí inar ghoill an tréimhse chorraitheach seo i stair na hÉireann ar na gnáthdhaoine a mhair lena linn agus ina diaidh.”

Ordinary Lives

Trinity historians produced a ground-breaking massive open online course (MOOC) on 1916 which will be re-issued over the internet during the centenary of the Rising. Ciaran Brady recounts the background to the creation of this MOOC, a free online learning experience which allows thousands of learners from all over the world to come together and explore educational resources delivered by Trinity's leading academics

“Irish Lives in War and Revolution: Exploring Irish History, 1912 – 1923” arose out of a desire on the part of some historians at Trinity to make a contribution to the decade of commemorations that would be distinctive not only in content but also in form. They were anxious to break away from the conventional ways in which commemorations were presented not only in content but in form.

Inevitably commemorations have tended to privilege the unique over the common, the exceptional over the ordinary, the dramatic event over the quotidian, the political over the social, the public over the private. But this is not how life is actually experienced, how history is lived by the vast majority of humans who are concerned perpetually with dealing with the normal, the accidental and sometimes the quite unexpected challenges of everyday life. And yet ‘big’ history impinges on this universal existential process, interrupting it, disrupting it, on occasions changing it irrevocably.

This is what happened to lives lived in the decade now the subject of sequential commemoration. In the summer of 1914, after two years of escalation following the introduction of the third Home Rule Bill and the signings across Ulster of the ‘Solemn League and Covenant’, Ireland stood on the brink of civil war. Gun runnings at Larne and at

Howth, preceded by the threat of the British army garrisoned in Ireland that its officers would not enforce Home Rule seemed to presage inevitable war between Unionism and Nationalism over the nature of the Union with Great Britain.

By August, however, Ireland was yet another country caught up in the midst of the Great War, with more Irish men under arms than ever before. 1916 brought rebellion to Dublin and like many other parts of Europe violence did not end in Ireland quickly. The years that followed brought political upheaval and violent turmoil and by 1922 Ireland found itself again on the verge of civil war, one quite different to, but no less profound than the one anticipated back in 1914.

It was a central aim of the MOOC to explore how this deeply troubled period in Irish history, affected ordinary people living through it and in its wake

These events, tumultuous, bloody and transformative were experienced not only by the great contenders in the struggles but by ordinary people as part of their daily lives; intensely affecting them both materially and internally. And it was a central aim of the MOOC to explore how this deeply troubled period in Irish history, affected ordinary people living through it and in its wake.



Leagadh amach struchtúr an chúrsa MOOC ionas go gcuirfí go sonrach leis an gcoincheap sin. In imeacht sé seachtaine, scrúdaíodh de réir a chéile faoin gcúrsa MOOC an t-ábhar b'fhollasaí agus ba phoiblí agus as sin go dtí na gnéithe ba phríobháidí; ceanglaíodh go staidéarach an toradh a bhí ar shaol corraitheach na réabhlóide polaitíochta le saol eacnamaíochta, sóisialta agus príobháideach ghnáthshaol an duine.

Bhí oiread tábhachta le cineál an chúrsa ag an dream a leag amach an cúrsa MOOC agus a bhí leis an ábhar. Tugadh droim láimhe dá bhrí sin d'fhormáid sheanbhunaithe na gcloigne cainteacha ina mbíonn uachtarán an údaráis ag tráchtairacht le lucht éisteachta umhal uiriseal. Féachadh le formáid a chur i láthair ina mbeadh a laghad ab fhéidir den tráchtair léirmhíniúcháin agus oiread agus ab fhéidir den chaidreamh díreach le gnáthshaol an duine.

Le cabhair ón treoir ar chúrsaí teicniúla a chuir a gcomhpháirthe i Futurelearn ar fáil, cheap na stairithe córas ar a bhféadfaí stair seo shaol an ghnáthdhuine a chur chun cinn trí athchaidreamh díreach arís agus arís eile ag gnáthdhaoine na linne seo – sinn go léir – leis na gnáthdhaoine atá imithe romhainn.

Tháinig toradh neamhghnách ar an mbeart tionscantach seo chun stair an ghnáthdhuine a cheapadh in athuair. Gnóthaíodh níos mó ná 18,000 rannpháirtí i gcúrsa MOOC Choláiste na Tríonóide, an líon is mó riamh a ghlac páirt i gcúrsa MOOC de chuid Futurelearn taobh amuigh de réimsí na heolaíochta. Níos suntasaí arís, taobh amuigh d'Éirinn níos mó ná leath na ndaoine a ghlac páirt. Agus an ní is fearr linn, ní hamháin go raibh líon na ndaoine an-ard, bhí leibhéal na rannpháirtíochta thar cionn ar fad.

Is mian le daoine dul i ngleic lena gcuid féin den stair. Is mian leo go gcuirfí ar taifead é, go ndéanfaí é a hadmháil. Ní mian leo ceiliúradh ná cáineadh a dhéanamh, ach oiread leis na scoláirí. Ní mian leo ach tuairisc a bheith ar tharlú an rud a tharla.

Is é an meon sin ba shiocair leis an tionscadal seo agus a bheidh ina chúis freisin le biseach freisin ar thograí eile a bhfuil tús curtha ag an lucht tionscanta lena bhforbairt cheana féin.

Tá an tOllamh Ciaran Brady ina Ollamh le Nua-Stair Luath agus Staireolaíocht i gColáiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

The structure of the MOOC was designed specifically to elaborate this conception. Over six weeks the MOOC moved from the most outwardly public through to the private, steadily relating the impacts of the violent world of political revolution into the economic, social and private worlds of everyday life.

But for the designers of the MOOC, form was no less important than content. Thus, rejecting the conventional format of 'talking heads' in which a great authority addresses a willing supine audience, they strove to present a format in which there was a minimum of interpretative intervention, and a maximum of direct contact with the expressions of ordinary lives.

Aided by the technical guidance provided by their collaborators FutureLearn, the historians developed a platform on which this history of the lives of ordinary people could be developed by the direct, recurrent interaction by ordinary people now living – all of us – engaging with ordinary people now gone.

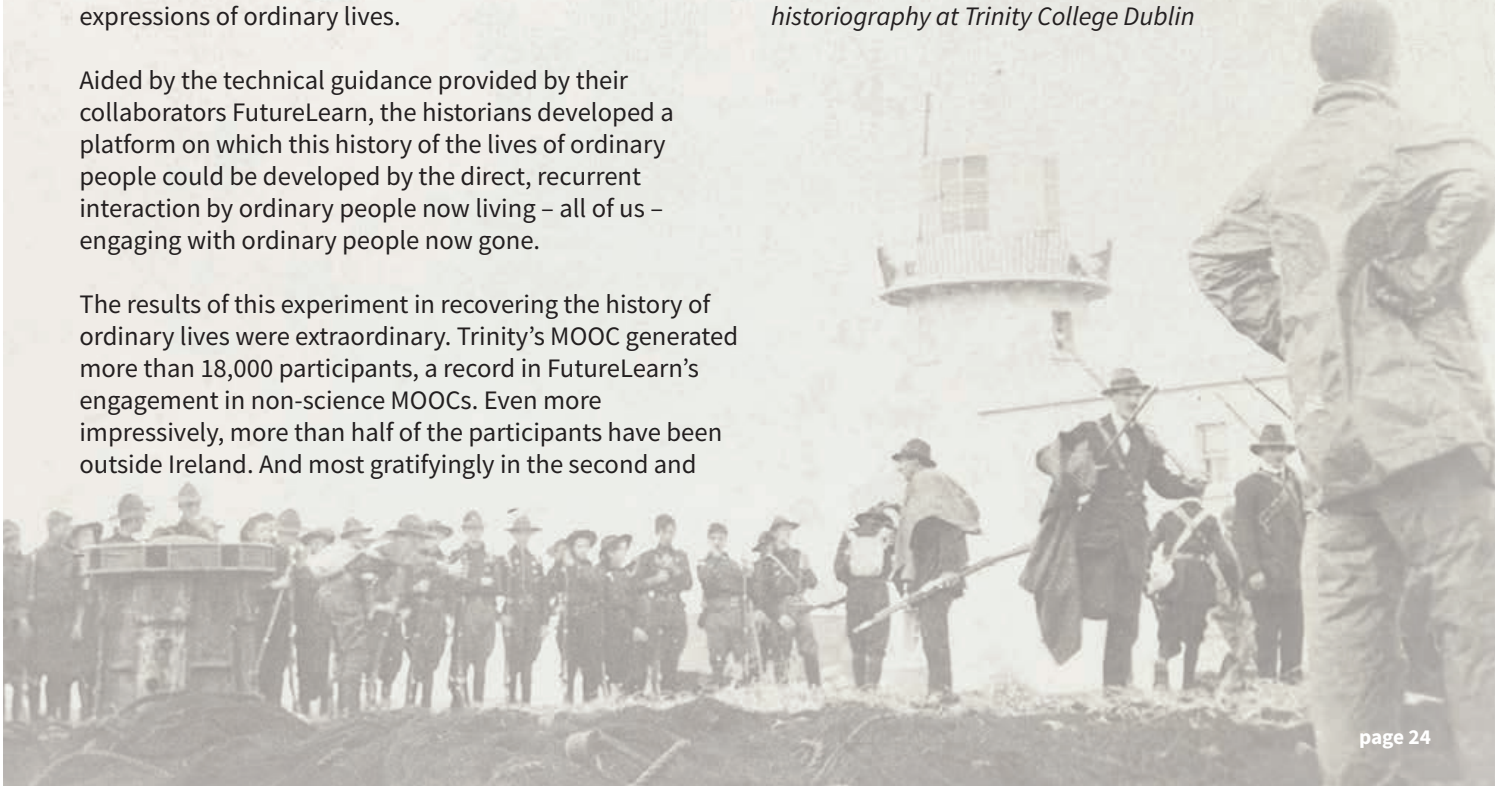
The results of this experiment in recovering the history of ordinary lives were extraordinary. Trinity's MOOC generated more than 18,000 participants, a record in FutureLearn's engagement in non-science MOOCs. Even more impressively, more than half of the participants have been outside Ireland. And most gratifyingly in the second and

third issues not only have the numbers been amazingly high, the level of participation has been simply wonderful.

People want to engage with their own history. They want to have it recorded and acknowledged. No more than the scholars do they want either to celebrate or condemn. They only want to register that what happened, happened.

It is this imperative that drove this project; and will, we hope, fuel the ones the originators of the project have already begun to develop.

Prof Ciaran Brady is professor of early modern history and historiography at Trinity College Dublin



Imeachtaí agus Ócáidí

Fenianism:

The Engine of the 1916 Rising

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 1 Nollaig 2015, 19:00

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Cuirfidh Aontas na Mac Léinn i gColáiste na Tríonóide léacht leis an Dr Shane Kenna ar siúl ina gcóirfar an Fíniéachas agus an bhaint a bhí aige le hÉirí Amach na Cásca. Tá roinnt leabhar foilsithe ag an Dr Kenna, ina measc beathaisnéis an Fhínín Diarmaid Ó Donnabháin Rossa, a bhfeictear gurbh í a shochraid sa bhliain 1915 réamhtheachtaí Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916.

Seoladh Trinity in War and Revolution, 1912-23

leis an Dr Tomás Irish

(Seoladh Leabhair)

Dé Luain, an 7 Nollaig 2015

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Ríomhtar sa leabhar seo, a ndearnadh a choimisiúnú go speisialta, scéal Choláiste na Tríonóide ó thaobh a bhfacthas sa Choláiste agus a raibh de pháirt ag an gColáiste féin in gcora móra na tréimhse 1912-23, agus breithnítear an tionchar a bhí ag imeachtaí na ndeich mbliana sin ar cheann de na hinstiúidí is iomráití in Éirinn. Beidh plé painéil faoi chathaoirleacht an Ollaimh Ciaran Brady mar chuid den seoladh leabhair seo agus ar na cainteoirí a bheidh i láthair, beidh an tOllamh Ronan Fanning (Coláiste na hOllscoile, Baile Átha Cliath), an Dr Catriona Crowe (an Chartlann Náisiúnta), an Dr Caitriona Clear (Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh), chomh maith le daoine d'aos léinn Choláiste na Tríonóide.

Guns and Hoses:

The Fire Brigade and the Irish Revolution (1913-23)

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 8 Nollaig 2015, 19:00

Coláiste na Tríonóide

An dara léacht i sraith léachtaí comórtha arna n-eagrú ag Aontas na Mac Léinn. Fáilteofar roimh an staraí agus an taighdeoir maidir leis an tseirbhís dóiteáin, Las Fallon, chun plé a dhéanamh ar an mBriogáid Dóiteáin agus an pháirt a bhí aici i Réabhlóid na hÉireann.

James Connolly and the Irish Citizen Army

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 15 Nollaig 2015, 19:00

Coláiste na Tríonóide

An léacht dheireanach de chuid Aontas na Mac Léinn sa bhliain 2015. Faoi threoir Lorcan Collins, comhúdar *The Easter Rising: A Guide to Dublin in 1916* agus bunaitheoir Thuras Siúlóide 1916 i mBaile Átha Cliath, beidh an léacht seo dírithe ar a ndearna Séamus Ó Conghaile agus Arm Cathartha na hÉireann i ndáil le hÉirí Amach na Cásca agus Réabhlóid na hÉireann a bhreithniú.

Activities and Events

Fenianism:

The Engine of the 1916 Rising

(Lecture)

Tuesday 1 December 2015, 19:00

Trinity College

Trinity's Students' Union will host a lecture by Dr Shane Kenna exploring the topic of Fenianism and its contribution to the events of the Easter Rising. Dr Kenna has published several books on Irish history including a biography on the Fenian Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa whose funeral in 1915 is viewed as the precursor to the 1916 Easter Rising.

Launch of 'Trinity in War and Revolution, 1912-23' by Dr Tomás Irish

(Book Launch)

Monday 7 December 2015

Trinity College

This specially-commissioned book tells the story of Trinity as both a witness to and a participant in the tumultuous period 1912-23, and considers the legacy of the events of the decade on one of Ireland's most famous institutions. This book launch will also include a panel discussion chaired by Professor Ciaran Brady and will host speakers such as Professor Ronan Fanning (UCD), Dr Catriona Crowe (National Archives), Dr Caitriona Clear (NUI Galway), alongside Trinity's own academics.

Guns and Hoses:

The Fire Brigade and the Irish Revolution (1913-23)

(Lecture)

Tuesday 8 December 2015, 19:00

Trinity College

The second in a series of commemorative lectures hosted by the Students' Union, this lecture welcomes fire service historian and researcher Las Fallon to discuss the Fire Brigade and the role it played in the Irish Revolution.

James Connolly and the Irish Citizen Army

(Lecture)

Tuesday 15 December 2015, 19:00

Trinity College

The final Students' Union lecture of 2015. Led by Lorcan Collins, co-author of 'The Easter Rising: A Guide to Dublin in 1916' and founder of the 1916 Walking Tour of Dublin, this lecture will reflect on the contributions made by James Connolly and the Irish Citizen Army to the Easter Rising and Irish Revolution.

The Civilian Dead of 1916

(Taispeántas)

Eanáir - Meitheamh 2016

Leabharlann Gilbert, 144 Sráid an Phiarsaigh

Déanfar liostú agus comóradh ar na saoránaigh a fuair bás i mBaile Átha Cliath mar gheall ar an Éirí Amach ag taispeántas poiblí atá á chur ar siúl ag Leabharlanna Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath, bunaithe ar an tionscadal 'Dead of the Irish Revolution 1916-1921' leis an Ollamh Eunan O'Halpin as Coláiste na Tríonóide.

The Novel & 1916

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 19 Eanáir 2016, 19:00

Léachtlann Jonathan Swift, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide

Pléfidh an tOllamh Patten an léiriú a thugtar ar Éirí Amach na Cásca 1916 in úrscéalta ón mbliain 1917 anuas go dtí an lá atá inniu ann agus ról an úrscéil sa chur síos a thugtar ar ghlún na réabhlóide i dtús an fichiú céad in Éirinn. Tá an léacht seo ar cheann de shraith léachtaí oíche faoi chúrsaí Litríochta agus Réabhlóide atá ar siúl ag Scoil an Bhéarla. €50 an costas atá leis an tsraith iomlán léachtaí nó €6 ar léacht amháin. €35 ar an tsraith iomlán agus €5 in aghaidh an léachta na rátaí lascaine.

Trinity '16 – Conflict and Confliction

(Turas)

Feabhra - Deireadh Fomhair 2016

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Beidh turais á rith de réir sceidil ag Authenticity Tours (an soláthraí turais oifigiúil ag Coláiste na Tríonóide) a ndéanfar páirt na hollscoile in eachtraí le linn an Éirí Amach a chur faoi chaibidil. Ar na téamaí a chíoifar le linn 'Conflict and Confliction', beidh an eagla roimh ionsaí, buaireamh mar gheall ar dhaoine gortaithe, olc mar gheall ar fhorghabháil an Choláiste ag an arm, agus trua agus taise mar gheall ar scéalta báis. Is féidir eolas breise a fháil trí scríobh chuig info@authenticitytours.com

Oidhreacht Liteartha agus Smaointeoireachta an Phiarsaigh

(Léacht)

Feabhra 2016

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Mar chuid den fhéile Éigse na Tríonóide (1-4 Feabhra) beidh cioradh á dhéanamh ag Oifig na Gaeilge ag oíche speisialta liteartha i gcomhar le Roinn na Gaeilge i gColáiste na Tríonóide, ar ghearrscéalta an Phiarsaigh, leaganacha Gaeilge agus aistriúcháin, agus ar an mbaint a bhí ag cúrsaí diamhrachta agus miotaseolaíochta lena chuid smaointeoireachta i réimse na polaitíochta.

The Civilian Dead of 1916

(Exhibition)

January - June 2016

Gilbert Library, 144 Pearse Street

Civilians who died in Dublin as a consequence of the Rising are to be listed and commemorated in a public exhibition mounted by Dublin City Libraries, drawing on Trinity's Professor Eunan O'Halpin's 'Dead of the Irish Revolution 1916-1921' project.

The Novel & 1916

(Lecture)

Tuesday 19 January 2016, 19:00

Jonathan Swift Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College

Professor Eve Patten will discuss the representation of the 1916 Easter Rising in fiction, looking at a range of novels from 1917 to the present day and assessing the role of the novel in depicting the revolutionary generation of Ireland's early twentieth century. This lecture is part of the School of English Evening Lecture Series: Literature and Revolution. The cost for the full series will be €50 or €6 for individual lectures. A concession rate for the full series will be €35 or €5 for individual lectures.

Trinity '16 – Conflict and Conffliction

(Tour)

February – October 2016

Trinity College

Authenticity Tours (Trinity's official tour provider) will run scheduled tours exploring the University's part in the Rising's events. Fear of attack; compassion for the wounded; resentment at Army occupation; respect for the dead – elements of an untold, often-ignored story. For more information about Trinity '16 – Conflict and Conffliction please contact info@authenticitytours.com

Oidhreacht Liteartha agus Smaointeoireachta an Phiarsaigh

(Lecture)

February 2016

Trinity College

As part of the Éigse na Tríonóide festival (1-4 February), a special literary evening hosted by the Irish Language Office in association with Trinity's Department of Irish will explore Pearse's collection of short stories in Irish and in translation, and look at the role of mystery and mythology in his political thinking.

Edmund Burke: Prophet of Doom

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 2 Feabhra 2016, 19:00**Léachtlann Jonathan Swift, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Pléfidh an Dr O'Shaughnessy saothar máistríúil Edmund Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790)*, sa léacht seo agus an iomaíocht smaointeoireachta a spreag an saothar sa Bhreatain agus in Éirinn. Trí aird a dhíriú ar an scigléiriú polaitíochta agus ar fhreagraí eile a tugadh ar shaothar Burke, féachfar sa léacht seo le míniú a thabhairt ar an gcúis a bhí le cúrsaí na Fraince oiread naimhdis a chothú in aghaidh dhuine a raibh cáil sheanbhunaithe air maidir le troid ar son athchóiriú polaitíochta. Tá an léacht seo ar cheann de shraith léachtaí oíche faoi chúrsaí Litríochta agus Réabhlóide atá ar siúl ag Scoil an Bhéarla. €50 an costas atá leis an tsraith iomlán léachtaí nó €6 ar léacht amháin. €35 ar an tsraith iomlán agus €5 in aghaidh an léachta na rátaí lascaine.

In the Wars: Irish Writing, 1914 – 1945

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 16 Feabhra 2016, 19:00**Léachtlann Jonathan Swift, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Déanfaidh an tOllamh Dawe plé ar an leabhar is nua uaidh *Of War and War's Alarms* (Cork University Press, 2015). Cuirtear scrúdú ilghnéitheach ar fáil san imleabhar sin ar an gcoгаíocht agus ar an réabhlóidíocht agus an tionchar a bhí acu ar shaol scríbhneoireachta fhilí agus úrscéalaithe de chuid na hÉireann ón gCéad Chogadh Domhanda agus Éirí Amach na Cásca anall go dtí Cogadh na Saoirse, Cogadh Cathartha na Spáinne agus an Dara Cogadh Domhanda agus anuas go dtí aimsir na 'Trioblóide' ó Thuaidh. Tá an léacht seo ar cheann de shraith léachtaí oíche faoi chúrsaí Litríochta agus Réabhlóide atá ar siúl ag Scoil an Bhéarla. €50 an costas atá leis an tsraith iomlán léachtaí nó €6 ar an léacht amháin. €35 ar an tsraith iomlán agus €5 in aghaidh an léachta na rátaí lascaine.

1968 and Writing the Troubles

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 23 Feabhra 2016, 19:00**Léachtlann Jonathan Swift, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Díreoidh an Dr Walker ar na hiarrachtaí ba luaithe ag lucht litríochta dul i ngleic leis an ngluaiseacht chearta sibhialta agus ansin le tús na 'dTrioblóidí' i dTuaisceart Éireann. Déanfar sin agus comhthéacs idirnáisiúnta níos leithne á thabhairt san áireamh maidir le gluaiseachtaí aighnis, réabhlóide agus conspóide ar fud Iarthar agus Oirthear na hEorpa agus i Meiriceá Thuaidh i mbliain chorraitheach 1968. Tá an léacht seo ar cheann de shraith léachtaí oíche faoi chúrsaí Litríochta agus Réabhlóide atá ar siúl ag Scoil an Bhéarla. €50 an costas atá leis an tsraith iomlán léachtaí nó €6 ar léacht amháin. €35 ar an tsraith iomlán agus €5 in aghaidh an léachta na rátaí lascaine.

Edmund Burke: Prophet of Doom

(Lecture)

Tuesday 2 February 2016, 19:00**Jonathan Swift Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College**

In this lecture Dr David O'Shaughnessy will consider Edmund Burke's magisterial *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790) and the war of ideas that it provoked in Britain and Ireland. Drawing on contemporary political caricature and responses to Burke, the lecture will seek to explain why a figure with such an established record in fighting for political reform was so antagonised by the events in France. This lecture is part of the School of English Evening Lecture Series: Literature and Revolution. The cost for the full series will be €50 or €6 for individual lectures. A concession rate for the full series will be €35 or €5 for individual lectures.

In the Wars: Irish Writing, 1914 – 1945

(Lecture)

Tuesday 16 February 2016, 19:00**Jonathan Swift Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College**

Professor Gerald Dawe will discuss his latest book *'Of War and War's Alarms'* (Cork University Press, 2015). This volume presents a multifaceted study of war and revolution and their impact on the writing lives of Irish poets and novelists from WW1 and the Easter Rising through the War of Independence to the Spanish Civil War, WW2 and the Northern 'Troubles'. This lecture is part of the School of English Evening Lecture Series: Literature and Revolution. The cost for the full series will be €50 or €6 for individual lectures. A concession rate for the full series will be €35 or €5 for individual lectures.

1968 and Writing the Troubles

(Lecture)

Tuesday 23 February 2016, 19:00**Jonathan Swift Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College**

Dr Tom Walker will focus on early literary attempts to respond to the civil rights movement and then the outbreak of the Troubles in Northern Ireland. It will do so against the backdrop of the broader international currents of protest, revolution and reaction operating across Western and Eastern Europe, and North America during the tumultuous year of 1968. This lecture is part of the School of English Evening Lecture Series: Literature and Revolution. The cost for the full series will be €50 or €6 for individual lectures. A concession rate for the full series will be €35 or €5 for individual lectures.

'This House Believes The Rising Should Be Celebrated'

(Díospóireacht)

Dé Céadaoin, an 24 Feabhra 2016

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Is é "The Hist" an cumann is faide atá ar bun de chumainn na mac léinn i gColáiste na Tríonóide agus go deimhin an cumann is sine ar domhan do mhic léinn ollscoile. Bunaíodh an cumann sa bhliain 1770 agus áirítear pearsaí iomráiteacha de chuid na hÉireann ar na baill a bhí ann, ina measc Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett, Ernest Walton, Dúbhghlas de hÍde agus Máire Mhic Róibín. Is é rún a bheidh os comhair an tí ag Díospóireacht na gComhaltaí Oinigh i mbliana 'This House Believes The Rising Should Be Celebrated' agus beidh roinnt den lucht díospóireachta is fearr a bhain leis an Hist le 40 bliain anuas i measc na gcainteoirí.

Cuairt Chultúrtha ar Mhúsaem na bPiarsach

(Cuairt)

Feabhra 2016

Ag Coláiste na Tríonóide a thiocfaidh daoine le chéile don turas seo

Beidh cuairt speisialta i nGaeilge ar Scoil Éanna, Ráth Fearnáin, á eagrú ag Oifig na Gaeilge i gcomhar le Músaem na bPiarsach.

Dinnéar Ard Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge

(Comhdháil)

Dé Sathairn, an 27 Feabhra 2016, 19:30

An Phroinnteach, Coláiste na Tríonóide

Sa Phroinnteach a bheidh an dinnéar le linn Ard-Fheis (comhdháil bhliantúil) Chonradh na Gaeilge. Tá Oifig na Gaeilge ag dul i gcomhar leo maidir le léach ghairid agus léiriú drámaíochta a chur ar siúl le mic léinn ón gCumann Gaelach i gColáiste na Tríonóide.

Jamie O'Neill's 'At Swim Two Boys'

(Dráma)

Márta 2016

Coláiste na Tríonóide

Baineann an scéal *At Swim Two Boys*, atá suite le linn Éirí Amach 1916, leis an ngrá atá idir beirt bhuachaillí sa saol nach bhfuil focail ann fiú le cur síos air. Sa leabhar, a foilsíodh sa bhliain 2001, cuirtear cineálacha éagsúla grá le hais a chéile (grá tíre, grá deartháiríúil, grá heitrichnéasach agus grá homaighnéasach). Tim Scott, mac léinn, a chóirigh mar dhráma a thagann faoi scáth Chiste an Phropaist do na hAmharcealaíona agus na Taibh-ealaíona.

'This House Believes The Rising Should Be Celebrated'

(Debate)

Wednesday 24 February 2016

Trinity College

The Hist is the longest established student organisation in Trinity and the oldest student society in the world. Founded in 1770 this student society has seen great Irish figures such as Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, Oscar Wilde, Samuel Beckett, Ernest Walton, Douglas Hyde and Mary Robinson become members. This year's Honorary Members debate will be on the motion 'This House Believes The Rising Should Be Celebrated' and will feature some of the finest debaters that have come through the Hist in the past 40 years.

Cultural Tour of the Pearse Museum

(Tour)

February 2016

Meeting point for this tour will be at Trinity College

In partnership with the Pearse Museum, the Irish Language Office will be hosting a special Irish language tour of St Enda's School, Rathfarnham.

Dinnéar Ard Fheis Chonradh na Gaeilge

(Conference)

Saturday 27 February 2016, 19:30

Dining Hall, Trinity College

The Gaelic League holds its Ard Fheis (annual conference) dinner in the Dining Hall. The Irish Language Office is partnering with them in providing a short lecture and a drama presentation, with students from Trinity's An Cumann Gaelach.

Jamie O'Neill's 'At Swim Two Boys'

(Play)

March 2016

Trinity College

Set against the backdrop of the 1916 Rising, 'At Swim Two Boys' tells the story of a love between two boys in a world that does not even have words to describe it. The book, published in 2001, juxtaposes various types of love (patriotic love, fraternal love, heterosexual and homosexual love). Adapted by student Tim Scott this play is part of the Provost's Fund for the Visual and Performing Arts.

Reading of 1916 Proclamation

(Léitheoireacht)

Dé Máirt, an 15 Márta 2016**Céimeanna an Phroinntí, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Tá léamh poiblí ar Fhorógra 1916 ar chéimeanna an Phroinntí á eagrú ag Coláiste na Tríonóide. Beidh an ócáid seo á shruthchraoladh beo agus á thaifeadadh do láithreán gréasáin na hollscoile.

Proclamation Day Symposium

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 15 Márta 2016, 6 i.n.- 8.30 i.n.**Léachtlan Edmund Burke, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Arna eagrú ag Mol an tSeomra Fhada, beidh cíoradh á dhéanamh, faoi Chathaoirleacht Jane Ohlmeyer, ag aos léinn Roinn na Staire agus Roinn an Bhéarla ar Fhorógra 1916 ó thaobh chomhthéacs staire agus chomhthéacs domhanda.

Changed Times: 1916 and Irish Time

(Léacht)

Dé Máirt, an 22 Márta 2016, 19:00**Léachtlan Jonathan Swift, Foirgneamh na nEalaíon, Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Ag 12:20 an 24 Aibreán 1916, thug an chéad drong óglach ruathar faoi Ardoifig an Phoist i mBaile Átha Cliath; i Londain, 11:54 a bhí ar na cloig ó tharla go mbíodh crios ama dá cuid féin in Éirinn ón mbliain 1880 anuas go dtí mí Dheireadh Fómhair 1916 -- ba mar gheall, a bheag nó a mhór, ar an Éirí Amach a cuireadh athrú ar an gcás sin. Bhí an t-am féin somhúnlaithe in 1916. Scrúdóidh an tOllamh Morash sa léacht seo na bealaí ina léirítear i litríocht na hÉireann ag an am chomh sleamhain agus a bhí an t-am féin. Tá an léacht seo ar cheann de shraith léachtaí oíche faoi chúrsaí Litríochta agus Réabhlóide atá ar siúl ag Scoil an Bhéarla. €50 an costas atá leis an tsraith iomlán léachtaí nó €6 ar léacht amháin. €35 ar an tsraith iomlán agus €5 in aghaidh an léachta na rátaí lascaine.

Conflict, Migration and Identities in Modern Ireland

(Léacht)

Dé Céadaoin, an 13 - Dé hAoine, an 15 Aibreán 2016**VISUAL Carlow**

Scrúdaítear, i gcomhthéacs domhanda agus trasnáisiúnta, an ceangal casta idir coimhlint, imirce agus féiniúlacht i nua-stair agus i gcultúr na hÉireann ag an gcomhdháil idirdhisciplíneach seo atá á heagrú i gcomhar le Coláiste Cheatharlach agus le VISUAL Carlow.

Reading of 1916 Proclamation

(Reading)

Tuesday 15 March 2016**Dining Hall Steps, Trinity College**

The University will host a public reading of the 1916 Proclamation on the steps of the Dining Hall. This event will also be live streamed and recorded for the university website.

Proclamation Day Symposium

(Lecture)

Tuesday 15 March 2016, 6pm-8.30pm**Edmund Burke Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College**

Organised by the Trinity Long Room Hub and chaired by Professor Jane Ohlmeyer, academics from the History and English departments will explore the 1916 Proclamation in both a historical and global context.

Changed Times: 1916 and Irish Time

(Lecture)

Tuesday 22 March 2016, 19:00**Jonathan Swift Theatre, Arts Building, Trinity College**

At 12:20 on April 24, 1916, the first group of volunteers stormed the General Post Office in Dublin; in London, the clocks read 11:54, for, from 1880 until October of 1916, Ireland had its own time zone -- a situation that was changed at least partly in response to the Rising. Time in 1916 had become malleable. In this lecture Professor Christopher Morash will look at the ways in which Irish literature of the time signalled the sudden slipperiness of time itself. This lecture is part of the School of English Evening Lecture Series: Literature and Revolution. The cost for the full series will be €50 or €6 for individual lectures. A concession rate for the full series will be €35 or €5 for individual lectures.

Conflict, Migration and Identities in Modern Ireland

(Lecture)

Wednesday 13 - Friday 15 April 2016**VISUAL Carlow**

In partnership with Carlow College and VISUAL Carlow this interdisciplinary conference examines from both global and transnational perspectives the complex relationship between conflict, migration and identity in modern Irish history and culture.

Casement in Kristiania le Declan Clarke

(Scannán)

Aibreán 2016**Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Trí thosú le sraith de ghearrchuntais staire le céad bliain anuas ó aimsir an Éirí Amach, tá d'aidhm le *Casement in Kristiania* cíoradh a dhéanamh ar oidhreacht shóisialta agus pholaitiúil na hÉireann faoi láthair, stair Choláiste na Tríonóide agus a raibh i gceist leis an gColáiste i gcúrsaí staire agus i gcúrsaí polaitíochta i rith an ama sin a shníomh tríd sin.

**Gallant Allies and Saxon Foes –
the Rising and the Great War**

(Léacht)

Aibreán 2016**Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Scrúdófar an toradh a bhí ar an Éirí Amach in Éirinn le linn na comhdhála seo, arna heagrú ag Lárionad Stair Chomhaimseartha na hÉireann, trína léiriú i gcomhthéacs idirnáisiúnta.

Making Peace Exhibition

(Taispeántas)

Samhradh 2016

Taispeántas é seo arna léiriú ag Biúró Idirnáisiúnta na Síochána trína bhfiosraítear cé na gnéithe mórthábhachta atá riachtanach chun 'Síocháin Inbhuanaithe' a chruthú, an tráth céanna a dtréaslaítear an dúthracht agus an dua a chaitheann siad leis na daoine ar fud an domhain a chuireann a gcuid acmhainní ar son chúis na síochána agus a scrúdaítear na bealaí inar imir na daoine agus na heagraíochtaí seo tionchar ar stair an fichiú céad.

Revolution, Morality and Sexuality

(Léacht)

Meán Fómhair 2016**Coláiste na Tríonóide**

Bí páirteach le Lárionad Stair Chomhaimseartha na hÉireann sa cheardlann seo maidir leis an gceangal idir polaitíocht na réabhlóideachais agus an mhoráltacht phoiblí agus phearsanta.

Declan Clarke's 'Casement in Kristiania'

(Film)

April 2016**Trinity College**

Taking a series of historical vignettes from the last 100 years since the 1916 Rising as its starting point, Casement in Kristiania intends to examine the social and political heritage of contemporary Ireland, weaving through this a history of Trinity and what it represented historically and politically during this time. Casement in Kristiania is one this year's winning projects of the Trinity Creative Challenge, a key initiative of Trinity Creative. Sponsored by the Provost of the University, this funding award aims to foster the development of ambitious and innovative interdisciplinary projects and works.

**Gallant Allies and Saxon Foes –
the Rising and the Great War**

(Lecture)

April 2016**Trinity College**

This conference, hosted by the Centre for Contemporary Irish History, explores the impact of the Irish rebellion by situating it in an international context.

Making Peace Exhibition

(Exhibition)

Summer 2016

Produced by the International Peace Bureau this exhibition explores what key elements are necessary to create a 'Sustainable Peace', while paying tribute to the people who, all over the planet, devote their time, energy and resources to the cause of peace and how these persons and organizations have shaped and influenced the course of the 20th century.

Revolution, Morality and Sexuality

(Lecture)

September 2016**Trinity College**

Join the Centre for Contemporary Irish History for this workshop on the relationship between revolutionary politics and public and personal mores.

EDWARD DE VALERA,

Who commanded the rebels at Boland's Mill, was of Spanish extraction. He was a teacher in Blackrock College, 1901.

Idirlín

Fit as Fiddles and Hard as Nails:

Irish soldiers' voices from the trenches

(Láithreán Gréasáin)

Samhain 2015

Seolfar láithreán gréasáin ar a dtugtar chun suntais dialanna agus litreacha ó aimsir an Chéad Chogadh Domhanda i Leabharlann Taighde Lámhscríbhinní agus Cartlainne Leabharlann Choláiste na Tríonóide. Beidh grianghraif, trasscríbhneoireacht leathanach i ndiaidh leathanaigh agus aistí comhthéacs ar an láithreán gréasáin.

Cúrsa idirlín saor in aisce 'Irish Lives in War and Revolution: Exploring Ireland's History 1912-1923'

(Léacht)

Márta – Aibreán 2016

Tá an cúrsa oscailte idirlín (MOOC) *'Irish Lives in War and Revolution 1912-1923'* á oscailt in athuair ag Coláiste na Tríonóide agus FutureLearn mar gheall ar an éileamh ollmhór atá air. Ritheadh an cúrsa saor ó tháille seo faoi dhó cheana sna blianta 2014 agus 2015 agus ghlac níos mó ná 29,000 foghlaimoír páirt ann. Tugann an cúrsa seo ar stair na hÉireann deis don foghlaimoír an saol a chaith fir, mná agus leanaí i rith an chogaidh agus na réabhlóide a fhiosrú agus scrúdaítear na hathruithe polaitiúla agus sóisialta ba bhun le hÉirinn nua-aimseartha na linne ó shin i leith. Trí dhul i ngleic le foinsí bunúsacha, téacsanna, ábhar físe agus ábhar fuaime, agus trí theacht trasna ar thuairimí a théann in aghaidh a chéile, foghlaimoídh na daoine a ghlacann páirt ann faoi ghné an easaontais maidir le réimsí uile na staire agus faoin ábhar dúshláin a bhíonn roimh na staraithé.

Changed Utterly

(Blag)

Is ardán saor in aisce ar an idirlíon an blag seo trínar féidir bailiúcháin iomadúla iléagsúla Choláiste na Tríonóide d'ábhar maidir le 1916 a bhreathnú. Dírítear aird ar Changed Utterly ar thaifid atá neamhfhoilsithe go dtí seo a scríobh gnáthdhaoine, idir chuntais dhrámatúla 'de-réir-mar-a-thit-amach' agus leabhair gearrthóga a cuireadh le chéile go cúramach staidéarach. Tá saibhreas faoi leith ag baint leis ó thaobh chás agus dhearcadh na mban. Is féidir breathnú air ag www.tcd.ie/Library/1916/

The Great War Revisited

(Taispeántas)

Taispeántas idirlín atá anseo a seoladh ar an bhforas cultúir atá ag Google. Tá 80 mír faoi leith ar taispeáint ann, d'ábhar oidhreacht ardsuntais as bailiúcháin leabhar agus lámhscríbhinní Choláiste na Tríonóide, a bhaineann leis an gCéad Chogadh Mór, ina measc litreacha, dialanna, grianghraif, físeáin, póstaer, paimfléid agus saothair ealaíne. Tá sé le feiceáil ar www.google.com/culturalinstitute/collection/library-trinity-college-dublin

Online

Fit as Fiddles and Hard as Nails:

Irish soldiers' voices from the trenches

(Website)

November 2015

A website showcasing World War I diaries and letters will be launched in the Library's Manuscripts & Archives Research Library. The website will include photographs, page-by-page transcriptions and contextual essays.

Free online course 'Irish Lives in War and Revolution: Exploring Ireland's History 1912-1923'

(Lecture)

March – April 2016

Back by popular demand, Trinity and FutureLearn will re-open their massive open online course (MOOC) 'Irish Lives in War and Revolution 1912-1923'. This free online course has already run twice in 2014 and 2015, with over 29,000 learners taking part. This Irish history course invites learners to explore the lives of men, women and children living through war and revolution and examines the political and social changes that made modern Ireland. By engaging with original sources, textual, visual and aural, and encountering contradictory viewpoints, participants will learn about the contested nature of all history, and the challenges facing historians.

Changed Utterly

(Blog)

This blog provides a free online platform to explore Trinity's rich and diverse collections of 1916 material. 'Changed Utterly' showcases as yet un-published records written by ordinary people, from dramatic 'as-it-happened' accounts to carefully amassed scrapbooks, and is especially rich in women's voices. It may be seen at www.tcd.ie/Library/1916/

The Great War Revisited

(Exhibition)

This exhibition has been launched online at the Google Cultural Institute and features 80 exhibits of unique heritage material from Trinity's rare books and manuscripts collections relating to the Great War, including letters, diaries, photographs, videos, posters, pamphlets and artworks. It can be seen at www.google.com/culturalinstitute/collection/library-trinity-college-dublin

nótaí

Sir John Maxwell viewing the
O.T.C. in Trinity College.
Monday May 1st
1916



notes





Trinity College Dublin

Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath

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