THE IRISH-SCOTTISH WORLD IN THE MIDDLE AGES

The 2nd Trinity Medieval Ireland Symposium marking the 700th anniversary of the Bruce Invasion of Ireland (1315 - 1318)

Friday 18 and Saturday 19 September 2015
Thomas Davis Theatre (Room 2043, Arts Building), Trinity College Dublin
Register online at www.tcd.ie/history/bruce700
ADMISSION FREE • ALL WELCOME

Speakers include:
Dauvit Broun • Michael Brown • Thomas Owen Clancy • Seán Duffy • Robin Frame
James E. Fraser • Benjamin Hudson • Martin Macgregor • Bernard Meehan
R. Andrew McDonald • Michael Penman • Katharine Simms • Alex Woolf

Registration and information:
W: www.tcd.ie/history/bruce700
E: trinity.medieval@gmail.com
T: 00 353 1 896 1790

This symposium is funded by
Ulster-Scots Agency
Trinity College Dublin
Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure
The 2nd Trinity Medieval Ireland Symposium marks the 700th anniversary of the Bruce Invasion of Ireland (1315–1318)

Friday 18 and Saturday 19 September 2015

Trinity College Dublin

Register online at www.tcd.ie/history/bruce700

ADMISSION FREE • ALL WELCOME

The Irish–Scottish World in the Middle Ages

Overview

The 2nd Trinity Medieval Ireland Symposium marks the 700th anniversary of the invasion of Ireland led by Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, Kings of Scots, by exploring the theme of The Irish–Scottish World in the Middle Ages.

Few peoples have as much in common as the Irish and the Scots. The very name ‘Scotland’ – from Scotia, the ‘land of the Scot’ – is an evocative reminder of that connection, because, in the Latin of the early Middle Ages, a Scota was an Irishman, and the homeland of the Scot was Ireland. That the name came to be applied to the northern part of Britain is testament to the strength of Irish influence there, which this Symposium explores.

The links were so strong that in King Robert the Bruce’s famous letter to ‘his friends’, the Irish, he reminded them that they and the Scots ‘stem from one seed of birth’, and offered a permanent alliance against the English, their would-be conquerors, ‘so that nation … one nation, the Scots and Irish … may recover her ancient freedom’. That alliance culminated in the inauguration of his brother Edward as high-king of Ireland in the summer of 1315, which forms the cornerstone of this Symposium.

Do the origins of modern Scotland lie in Ireland? To what extent did the legacy of Colum Cille of Iona define relations between the two regions – in political, ecclesiastical, literary and artistic terms? Is the Book of Atlas Irish or Scottish? What was the impact of Viking and then Anglo-Norman attempts at conquest? Did contacts intensify with the Recruitment of ‘Irish’ or ‘Scottish’? What was the impact of Viking and then Anglo-Norman

Further Information:

All events take place in the Thomas Davis Lecture Theatre (Room 2043, Arts Building), Trinity College Dublin

Admission to the conference is open to the public free of charge. Please register for the conference online at www.tcd.ie/history/bruce700

Further information:

Peter Crooks, Sean Duffy and David Ditchburn

Medieval History Research Centre, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland

T: 00 353 1 896 1790

E: trinity.medieval@gmail.com
of the questions this Symposium of leading experts seeks to answer. Hebridean galloglass by the chieftains of Gaelic Ulster and elsewhere or were attempts at conquest? Did contacts intensify with the recruitment of 'Irish' or 'Scottish'? What was the impact of Viking and then Anglo-Norman – in political, ecclesiastical, literary and artistic terms? Is the legacy of Colum Cille of Iona define relations between the two regions. Do the origins of modern Scotland lie in Ireland? To what extent did the inauguration of his brother Edward as high-king of Ireland in the Irish – ‘may recover her ancient freedom’. That alliance culminated in one nation, the Scots and their would-be conquerors, ‘so that one seed of birth’, and offered a permanent alliance against the English, friends’, the Irish, he reminded them that they and the Scots ‘stem from the links were such that in King Robert the Bruce’s famous letter to ‘his nation’ – one nation, the Scots and. Few peoples have as much in common as the Irish and the Scots. The very by exploring the theme of the invasion of Ireland led by Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, Kings of Scots, the name came to be applied to the northern part of Britain is testament to a reminder of that connection, because, in the Latin of the early Middle Ages, Scotia ‘Scotus was Ireland. That was an Irishman, and the homeland of the Scotichronicon’ (Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS 171, fo. 206r) detail of seanchaidhe. Thomas Owen Clancy ‘Adventus Scotorum?’ Scotland and Ireland before 800’ James E. Fraser ‘Ireland and the Christianisation of Scotland’ Bernard Mehman ‘The art of early medieval Ireland and Scotland’ Benjamin Hudson ‘The literary world of early medieval Ireland and Scotland’ 10.00 - 11.30 Session 2: Artistic and Literary Realms 14.00 - 15.30 Session 5: Later Medieval Ulster and Scotland Robin Frame ‘The earldom of Ulster between England and Scotland’ Katherine Simms ‘Scotland and the politics of Gaelic Ulster’ 10.00 - 11.30 Session 3: The Viking Age and Beyond Alex Woolf ‘Excelsa Scotica the Scottish and Irish church in the tenth to twelfth centuries’ R. Andrew McDonald ‘Ireland, Scotland and the Kingdom of the Isles’ 11.00 - 12.30 Session 4: Bruce 700 Michael Pennman ‘The Bruce Invasion of Ireland: A Scottish perspective’ Sean Duffy ‘The Bruce Invasion of Ireland: An Irish perspective’ Speaker affiliations: • David Brown (Glasgow) • Michael Brown (St Andrews) • Thomas Owen Clancy (Glasgow) • Sean Duffy (TCD) • Robin Frame (Durham) • James E. Fraser (Guelph) • Benjamin Hudson (Penn State) • Martin MacGregor (Glasgow) • Bernard Mehman (TCD) • James E. Fraser (Guelph) • R. Andrew McDonald (Brock) • Michael Pennman (Stirling) • Katherine Simms (TCD) • Alex Woolf (St Andrews).