A new history of Ireland

The completion in 1967 of thirty years of *Irish Historical Studies* has been the occasion for a stocktaking (still in progress) of the achievement of those years in Irish historiography. They are coming to be seen as an era of remarkable advances in specialist research, in professional technique, in historical organisation, and in the publication of special studies, source materials, bibliographies and aids to research. Though this research has been unevenly spread, it has produced an impressive body of new knowledge on many periods and topics. The conditions for scholarly work on Irish history have thus been transformed; and there is a world of difference between the prospects for Irish historiography in 1938 and now.

The pre-1938 era in Irish historiography was characterised by scholars such as Dunlop and Wilson, Curtis and MacNeill, who, working largely in isolation, not only made important specialist contributions themselves, but also attempted boldly to construct general history on inadequate foundations. The historiography of the succeeding thirty years, centred on the history departments of the Irish universities, and enjoying for the first time the advantages of a specialist periodical, *Irish Historical Studies*, has been dominated by the need to lay new foundations, and to repair and reinforce old ones. The historians of this period have devoted themselves with energy and success to intensive research on a large range of special subjects, and have acquired a high degree of cooperation and solidarity, previously quite unknown. But their preoccupation with specialist work has meant that general history has tended to become ossified. At every level, from that of the school text-book to that of the popular survey for the general reader, the available modern

publications on the general history of Ireland are still, with a few
shining exceptions, highly unsatisfactory—meagre in scope, narrow
in sympathy, amateur in treatment, uninformed by new research and
often unreadable. The lack of good up-to-date works has given the
general history of Ireland a discouraging aspect to adult readers and
has created prejudice against it among young people at school and
university. This has tended to restrict the supply of good teachers of
Irish history at all levels and in consequence the supply of research
students. Though the prestige of Irish historical scholarship has been
rising and the output of specialist publications increasing, the number
of scholars engaged has continued to be small and the rate of growth
in the total volume of published work to be slow. The lack of good
general history has thus helped to retard the progress of specialist
history, the impetus to which had been in part a reaction against the
writing of general history inadequately supported by research.
Research itself now needs to be supported by good general history.

If history at its best is not made available to the educated public
as a whole, it fails in one of its essential social functions. Till fairly
recently the public interest in Irish history has been sustained by the
more readable products of specialist research, by works on general
topics treated in short periods, and by local history. But thanks to
the efforts of a few pioneers, and especially J. C. Beckett, Irish history
in the round has become acceptable to an increasing range of readers,
and the demand for such work is certainly in excess of the supply.
The notable and continued success of Beckett's *Short history of
Ireland* (1952), and more recently the welcome given to his master-
piece, *The making of modern Ireland, 1603–1923* (1966), are good
indications of the public stamina for works of historical synthesis on
the highest level of scholarship. The same situation was exemplified
by the reception last year of A. J. Otway-Ruthven's magisterial
*History of medieval Ireland*, the only new work in its field since
Curtis's book of the same name first appeared in 1923 (revised
dition, 1938). The impact on the public of the cooperative work,
*The course of Irish history* (edited by T. W. Moody and F. X. Martin,
1967), both as an R.T.E. television series and as a book, is a measure
of the need for the broad historical survey, presented by specialists in
popular form. There is, then, a growing public demand for new
works of synthesis on the history of Ireland at a time when Irish
historiography itself needs the stimulus of a new synthesis.

That the greatest immediate responsibility of Irish historians is
the writing of general history was the key-note of a presidential address
that I gave to the Irish Historical Society on 4 December 1962 under the title ‘Towards a new history of Ireland’. As historians we were, I believed, called upon to give a new impetus to Irish history by promoting a history of Ireland that would span its entire course, would be broadly conceived in social, economic and cultural, as well as in political and constitutional, terms, would fully exploit the new scholarship and the new materials now available, and, finally, would be as authoritative as possible. Individual scholars working separately had already made a valuable contribution to such a history and would continue to do so. But they could not in the foreseeable future produce a synthesis such as I contemplated. That could only be achieved by a concerted effort of historical scholarship, for which the organisation that had developed among Irish historians during the past thirty years had prepared the way. I went on to outline a large-scale cooperative history of Ireland, in 12 to 14 volumes, to be written on an agreed plan by the best qualified scholars available. It should be social history in the broad sense, that is, history in which not only government but the other primary institutions of society would have their proper place and in which economic and cultural developments would be integrated with political; and it should be history in which the changing relations between society and its physical environment should receive proper attention. From existing cooperative histories of other areas we had much to learn, but we should try, with all the help and advice we could obtain from historians anywhere, to work out a model of our own. Whatever our plan of action in detail, it would require a high degree of intellectual cooperation and sharing among scholars, and this would mean a special organisation that would need financial support from somewhere, probably the state.

These proposals were well received by the Irish Historical Society and became the starting point for a good deal of discussion. Support for the suggested project was forthcoming, to a much greater extent than I had expected, from producers, and still more from consumers, of Irish history, foremost among the latter Dr C. S. Andrews, who has combined the role of man of action with life-long devotion to Clio. Criticism, of course, was not lacking. There was, it was claimed, no need for such a project. It smacked of monopoly and would discourage private enterprise. It would be disastrous to accept money from the state, and, in any case, it was unnecessary to create a special organisation for something that could be done on a purely voluntary basis. The time was not ripe for such a project: far too much specialist research had yet to be done. Besides, political
history could safely be left to individual enterprise, and if there was to be a cooperative effort it should concentrate on economic and social history, in which progress has been specially slow. It would be exceedingly difficult to get Irish historians to work to any agreed plan and impossible to extract contributions from them by any fixed dates.

I recalled the counsels of despair that endeavoured to save the founders of Irish Historical Studies from themselves in 1937–8, and I was cheered to think that on the present occasion the pessimists were far fewer than they were then. I do not mean that the scheme was not open to criticism or that we have not profited from criticism. But much of the head-shaking and hand-wringing was due to mere apprehension or to misapprehension. The scheme had no monopolistic aim and would depend for success on the quality of the individual scholars who took part in it. There was no intention of replacing volunteers by bureaucrats, but if voluntary effort was to achieve the aim of the project in the near future then there had to be the means of ensuring coordination and continuity of effort in carrying it out. The editors would certainly be volunteers, but they must be supported by a full-time secretariat, and must have some permanent machinery for consultation and advice, which should be flexible and as economical of time as possible. If state support for a central organisation were to be subject to any conditions limiting the freedom of historians, it would, of course, be utterly unacceptable, but there was no reason to fear anything of the kind from an Irish government. The problem presented by the late development of Irish economic history was certainly very serious. But that was surely not a reason for abandoning the whole concept of an integrated general history in favour of a general economic history. Nor was there good reason to suppose either that political and constitutional history would soon be adequately catered for, or that cultural history would not be neglected indefinitely, without a cooperative effort. The objection to the proposed scheme on the ground that it would involve endless and frustrating delay, had substance. It was not merely that some scholars were better organised and more practical than others but also that the tasks they would be facing varied greatly in intractability. There were many unsolved problems, especially in the early and medieval history of Ireland, many areas in which the treatment would necessarily be patchy and provisional, through lack of established knowledge. In the field of economic history there were vast expanses of virtually
unworked territory. Ought we then to wait till all such deficiencies had been remedied before attempting an adequate general history?

Our answer was to modify the initial scheme by planning our enterprise in two stages, Stage I to extend over five years, Stage II to follow on the completion of Stage I. Time is of the very essence of Stage I, and our aim here was a general history of Ireland in two or more volumes of text, together with a volume of reference material—bibliography, chronology, succession lists, statistical tables, documents, maps, plans, and an index. To Stage II we assigned the multi-volume history of the original proposal. We would aim to publish this history as soon as possible, but each volume would appear separately as completed, whereas all the volumes of the Stage I History would be published simultaneously. We fully recognised the difficulty of inducing a score and more of contributors to observe the time-limits necessary to ensure punctual delivery of all contributions to the Stage I History, but we prepared to meet this by a combination of foresight, reason, and firmness.

The Stage I History is intended to serve two purposes: first, to provide a broad, authoritative and readable synthesis of the history of Ireland, based on the best historical scholarship now available; second, as a ‘trier’ for the Stage II History as to matter, method and treatment. We aim at making the Stage I work the best possible history of Ireland that can be completed in five years, and we see it as in the nature of an interim report. It may be possible, and necessary, to carry out new research on special problems (in some sense emergency programmes) for the purpose of this work, but in the main the contributors will be expected to base their narratives on research already accomplished. And this means that the ground cannot be evenly covered and that there will be many places where only provisional statements can be made. On the other hand we look to Stage II for the production of a full and definitive work, of which some volumes will probably appear soon after the publication of the Stage I History, whereas others, dependent on the carrying out of new research, may be much later in appearing. We like to think of our Stage II work as worthy of a series-title such as ‘The Twentieth-century History of Ireland’. In both stages the history must be written so as to cater for the educated public, and not only for specialists. The whole enterprise rests on the conviction that history, the study of human thought and action in the stream of time, in so far as they can be reconstructed in the mind from the surviving evidence,
achieves its highest fulfilment only when it is intelligible to men as such and not merely to historians.

The project I have outlined was adopted by the Irish Historical Society on 8 October 1963. In June 1964 the society arranged to transfer its sponsorship to the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences, a small but broadly-based representative body, linked with the Irish Historical Society and its counterpart in Belfast, the Ulster Society for Irish Historical Studies, and with the history departments in all the Irish universities. A special organisation for the carrying out of the project was authorised by the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences on 14 November 1964. Four historians were appointed as editors of the history—T. Desmond Williams, professor of modern history in University College, Dublin; F. X. Martin, o.s.a., professor of medieval history in University College, Dublin; J. C. Beckett, professor of Irish history in Queen’s University, Belfast; and the present writer, who is also chairman of the editors. An editorial committee, consisting of the editors and nine other historians, and an advisory board, consisting of many eminent historians and other scholars who had expressed support for the project, were also set up. Financial control of the project was vested in an honorary treasurer, and we were fortunate that C. S. Andrews agreed to accept this office.

It was a cardinal point of the scheme that there must be a full-time secretariat to be the administrative arm of the editors and to provide services and facilities for the large body of scholars on whose part-time efforts the successful outcome of the scheme depended. For this and for all the necessary expenses required to translate so ambitious a scheme into practice—but not to pay any fees to contributors—we had no hesitation in approaching the government of Ireland for an annual grant (November 1963). Our application was sympathetically received by the then minister for education, Dr Patrick Hillery, and in May 1965 the editors received a firm promise of financial support. Economic stringency, however, delayed the fulfilment of this promise, and therefore stopped further progress on the project itself, till May 1967, when a small initial grant-in-aid was provided for the financial year 1967–8. With the warm-hearted support of the late Donogh O’Malley as minister for education, this was substantially increased for 1968–9. The present minister for education, Mr Brian Lenihan, has been no less perceptive of the essential character of our project than his lamented predecessor, and we confidently expect that for 1969–70 the grant-in-aid will be raised to the full amount, £8,000, that we originally sought. The grant-in-aid is subject to no conditions
other than normal accounting requirements. In conformity with the spirit of the whole scheme we thought it desirable to give the government of Northern Ireland an opportunity to share in the cost of the undertaking. An application was made accordingly to the Northern Ireland minister of education, Mr H. V. Kirk, in March 1965, but in the following August Mr Kirk informed us of his regret that his ministry could not contribute to the New History.

With the initial grant from the Irish government we were enabled to provide the equipment for our intended secretariat and to meet other preliminary expenses; and during the current year we have had the good fortune to obtain accommodation for the secretariat in the house of the Royal Irish Academy, 19 Dawson Street, Dublin. In May last the editorial committee appointed as secretary of the New History Dr Liam O'Sullivan, formerly keeper in charge of the industrial, art and historical collections in the National Museum, and author of _The economic history of Cork city from the earliest times to the act of union_ (1937), _The earliest Irish coinage_ (1949), and a history of Irish gold and silver shortly to be published. Dr O'Sullivan took up his duties as secretary on 16 July. At this point it was thought desirable to transfer the whole project to the Royal Irish Academy. One of our most venerable institutions of learning, an all-Ireland body where members represent the whole spectrum of the sciences and humanities, the Academy has world-wide recognition and connections, and has sponsored many scholarly projects, of which its great _Dictionary of the Irish language_ is a current example. In the Academy's house the New History is centrally situated, in a dignified and appropriate setting, with access to a small but invaluable working library and meeting rooms.

The decision to transfer the New History to the Royal Irish Academy was taken by the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences on 24 July 1968, when it empowered the editors and the treasurer of the New History to conclude all necessary arrangements to effect such a transfer. An agreement was reached on 26 July between the editors and the treasurer of the New History on the one hand, and the Royal Irish Academy on the other, in the form of a constitution for the New History. This was an adaptation of the scheme of organisation set up by the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences on 14 November 1964 (see Appendix A); in accordance with this constitution the Royal Irish Academy appointed all the existing officers and committees of the New History for an initial period of five years (see Appendix B).
The New History which all these arrangements have been designed
to promote is a two-stage project, of which the first stage is to
result in seven or eight volumes, to be published together, and
consisting of six volumes of text and one or two of reference-matter.
The text volumes will be made up of two elements organised in
a single series of inter-connected chapters, the ‘primary narrative’
and the ‘complementary structure’. The primary narrative will
comprise 22 periods beginning with prehistoric Ireland and ending
with Ireland since 1945 (see Appendix C). It is not to be a merely
political narrative but is to include topics and themes in economic,
social and cultural history in accordance with the distinguishing
characteristics of each period and the time-scale of the treatment.
Subjects that it will not be practicable, or, because of the time-scale,
possible, thus to integrate into the primary narrative, or that require
some degree of specialist treatment, will be provided for in the
complementary structure. This will comprise studies in such fields
as regional geography, population changes, agricultural methods,
trade and industry, literature and society, painting, architecture and
other visual arts, music, the theatre, education, public administration,
the cinema, radio and television. These studies will be distributed as
interchapters among the chapters carrying the primary narrative.
Besides such interchapters there will be a series of panoramic surveys
or cross-sections of Irish life at strategic points in the story by
historians, and also similar surveys of the Irish landscape at selected
dates by historical geographers. Many varied phenomena are thus to
be provided for, and all the varied components of the New History
are to be brought into a coherent whole. It is important to emphasise
that the primary narrative is not to be a conventional political history,
terspersed with snippets of economic history, literary history, and
the rest; and that the complementary structure is not to be a kind of
encyclopaedia composed of tabloid histories of the economy, of litera-
ture and so on. Topics of all kinds should enter into both the primary
narrative and the complementary structure wherever they assume
historical importance in the time-scale and the area of activity
concerned.

The demarcation of periods for the primary narrative, after dis-
ussion by the editorial committee, was finally established in November
1968 and negotiations with prospective contributors had resulted in
the assignment of all but two of the periods to contributors by
December 1968 (see Appendix C). The first conference of con-
tributors was held on 27–8 December; at that point, six years after the
idea was first mooted, the New History of Ireland finally passed out of the stage of discussion and preparation into that of execution and realisation. The contributors are all committed to defined sections of the scheme and to the carrying out of their undertakings in defined phases extending over five years to December 1973. The history as then completed is to be published as soon as possible afterwards.

This does not mean that the initial planning is completed. Good progress has been made in determining the composition of the complementary structure and in enlisting contributors for it (see Appendix D), but there is still much to be decided in this area. One problem that for years has baffled our efforts to find a solution has in principle been resolved. We have always insisted that economic and social history must have its place in the primary narrative, where, together with other topics outside the course of political history, it would be the responsibility of the contributors to that narrative. But in addition to this, we have also been convinced of the need for specialist treatment of economic and social history in the complementary structure. An alternative approach to this problem was put forward by Professor K. H. Connell, of Queen’s University, Belfast, whose classic work on Irish population and on Irish rural society has given him a unique place as the pioneer of a new school of research in Irish economic history. Dr Connell, himself a member of our editorial committee, visualised a separate volume within the New History project, to be written by a small group of economic historians in cooperation and limited to Irish economic history since about 1760, which was all that he felt to be practicable in the near future considering the serious under-development of the subject. This did not fit in well with the concept of an integrated general history, but anxious as we were to make the best possible provision for the treatment of economic history we sought for a long time to accommodate Dr Connell’s proposal within the main scheme. In the end we all agreed as the most satisfactory arrangement that his scheme should proceed without any formal connection with the New History scheme, but that there should be active informal cooperation between the two, and that some of the economic historians taking part in Dr Connell’s scheme should contribute to the complementary structure of the New History. This means that there is no question of the two schemes being rivals; on the contrary they should be mutually advantageous. In the resulting histories there should be a minimum of duplication, since the economic history element in the one can be assumed as the general
background for the more specialised treatment of economic history in the other.

There are several good reasons why those who are committed to the New History project can regard its prospects with a measure of optimism. If the foundations for a new historiography are far from complete, at least we have foundations well-established over a large area; we have organisation, facilities and equipment such as could not have been hoped for thirty years ago; above all we have a numerous body of original scholars committed to carrying out the scheme, who together represent an array of historical talent never before assembled for such a purpose in Ireland. We have ample precedents for successful cooperation among Irish historians, of which *Irish Historical Studies* itself is the oldest working example. The recent precedent of *The course of Irish history* is particularly encouraging, since it was the work of twenty-one scholars, it was carried out according to plan and realised the expectations of its planners, and less than sixteen months elapsed from the initial meeting of contributors to the day of publication.

If the greater part of the work done in Irish history during the past thirty years has been done by Irishmen (and in this field at least Ireland is one and indivisible), an increasing share has been taken by British, and, still more, by American, historians who now constitute an important part of the fraternity of historians of Ireland. The very existence and the steady progress of the American Committee for Irish Studies is evidence of the expanding interest and activity in Irish history and literature among American scholars. The main stream of Irish historiography has been and is being enriched by valuable new research from both America and Britain, and this is an added source of strength for our New History enterprise. Recent American scholarship has also been casting new light on the Irish migration to America, on the Irish in America, and on the interrelations between Ireland and Irish-America. Much basic research still needs to be done in these fields, as in the corresponding context of the Irish migration

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3 Many years ago I urged the need for a combined operation on the Irish migration to America by Irish and American historians working at both the transmitting and receiving end of the process ('Irish and Scotch-Irish in eighteenth-century America' in *Studies*, xxxv, no. 137,
to Britain. But, thanks largely to American scholarship, the American factor in Irish history since 1800 has taken significant shape and will have its due place in the Stage I History.

Finally, among our advantages is the rapid change in the intellectual climate of Ireland, which has become incomparably more favourable to the historian’s reconstruction of the Irish past than ever before. The reading public is following the lead of historians in breaking away from servitude to national myths and instead has taken to studying them. As Irish economic expansion advances, and as Irishmen become more forward-looking and outward-looking, they become more, not less, interested in history and they raise new questions for historians to answer. The public appetite for scholarly history presented in non-specialist terms is exemplified by the remarkable vogue of the Thomas Davis Lectures, transmitted regularly on the sound broadcasting service of Radio Telefís Eireann since 1953. Many of these series have been published, especially in paperback editions, and the flow continues. The changing climate of opinion also owes much to the impact of the ecumenical movement in Ireland, which has released new energies and opened up exciting new possibilities. It could hardly be said that Ireland is in the van of ecumenism, but in a surprisingly short time a great deal of theological ice has been thawed out, catholics and protestants have been engaging in the new game of dialogue, and laity and clergy have been talking to each other in public as well as in private in a way that would have seemed impossible a year or two ago. All this again has helped to create an atmosphere favourable to the pursuit of history, and especially of history as conceived and practised by the scholars who are to write the New History of Ireland.

T. W. Moody

p. 90 (Mar. 1946)); I still believe that this would be a rewarding enterprise. The history of Fenianism presents a challenge that might be met by a similar approach. And among many historical questions to which answers are lacking I should like to know whether the group-consciousness that was being shown in the 1890s by Americans who called themselves ‘Scotch-Irish’ was a reaction against that Irish-American nationalism so brilliantly interpreted by T. N. Brown (Irish-American nationalism, 1870–1890 (1966); see above, xv, 438–45); how far the two movements had common characteristics; and whether the Scotch-Irish movement supported resistance to the Irish home-rule movement which Irish-American nationalism did so much to promote.

APPENDIX A

Constitution of the New History of Ireland project as agreed between the editors and treasurer of the New History of Ireland and the committee of officers of the Royal Irish Academy on 26 July 1968

1 The New History of Ireland is a project of the Royal Irish Academy.

2 The New History of Ireland organisation comprises (a) a board of editors, (b) an editorial committee, (c) an advisory board, (d) a financial adviser, and (e) a secretariat.

3 The editors are to be responsible collectively to the Royal Irish Academy for editing the history, this responsibility including (a) the plan of the history, (b) the choice of contributors, (c) decisions regarding contributions, (d) the direction of the secretariat, (e) the nomination to all appointments in the secretariat, and (f) the presentation of an annual report to the Royal Irish Academy.

4 The editorial committee is to advise on the planning and execution of the history.
   It is to be kept informed of the progress of the history.
   It is to make appointments to the secretariat.
   It is to approve the annual budget.
   The secretary of the New History of Ireland is to be secretary of the editorial committee.
   It is to meet at intervals of about six months and on other occasions (especially during the planning stage of the history) as the need arises.

5 The secretariat is to include a secretary and clerical staff, who are to be appointed by the editorial committee on the nomination of the editors.
   The secretariat is to carry out the directions of the editors, and to be responsible to the editors.

6 The treasurer of the Royal Irish Academy is to receive all monies for the New History of Ireland and is to disburse them in accordance with the annual budget, on the requisition of the board of editors.
   The grant-in-aid from the Department of Education is to be paid to the Royal Irish Academy and allocated to a special account for the New History of Ireland.

7 The advisory board is to be kept informed of the progress of the history.
   It is to be consulted collectively in writing, by questionnaire and otherwise.
Individual members are entitled to offer, or may be called on to give, advice or suggestions to the editors.

Meetings of the board as a whole are not contemplated.

8 All appointments to the New History of Ireland organisation, except to the secretariat, are to be made by the Royal Irish Academy. They shall be made for periods of five years, or, in the case of a casual vacancy, for the remainder of the five-year period in which the vacancy occurs.

9 This constitution may be amended by the Royal Irish Academy with the consent of the editors of the New History of Ireland in consultation with the editorial committee.

APPENDIX B

Officers and committees of the New History of Ireland project as appointed by the Royal Irish Academy on 26 July 1968

Editors
T. W. Moody, fellow and professor of modern history, Trinity College, Dublin
T. D. Williams, professor of modern history, University College, Dublin
J. C. Beckett, professor of Irish history, Queen's University, Belfast
Rev. F. X. Martin, O.S.A., professor of medieval history, University College, Dublin

Financial adviser
C. S. Andrews, chairman, Radio Telefís Éireann

Editorial committee
The editors
John Barry, professor of medieval history, University College, Cork
Francis J. Byrne, professor of early (including medieval) Irish history, University College, Dublin
K. H. Connell, professor of economic and social history, Queen's University, Belfast
R. Dudley Edwards, professor of modern Irish history, University College, Dublin
G. A. Hayes-McCoy, professor of history, University College, Galway
Oliver MacDonagh, professor of modern history, University College, Cork
A. J. Otway-Ruthven, fellow and Lecky professor of history, Trinity College, Dublin
A NEW HISTORY OF IRELAND

Seamus Pender, professor of Irish history, University College, Cork
David B. Quinn, Andrew Geddes and John Rankin professor of modern history, University of Liverpool

Advisory board

Ludwig Bieler, professor of palaeography and later Latin, University College, Dublin
James Carney, senior professor, School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
Rev. Patrick J. Corish, professor of ecclesiastical history, St Patrick’s College, Maynooth
Kenneth Darwin, deputy keeper of the records, Northern Ireland
Myles Dillon, senior professor, School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
Margaret C. Griffith, deputy keeper of the records in Ireland
E. R. R. Green, lecturer in social and economic history, University of Manchester
Rev. Aubrey Gwynn, s.j., emeritus professor of medieval history, University College, Dublin
R. J. Hayes, director, Chester Beatty Library, Dublin
John V. Kelleher, professor of Irish literature and history, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
F. S. L. Lyons, professor of modern history, University of Kent at Canterbury
Lawrence J. McCaffrey, associate professor of history, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
J. L. McCracken, professor of history, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine
R. B. McDowell, fellow and associate professor of modern history, University of Dublin
Edward MacLysaght, chairman, Irish Manuscripts Commission
P. N. S. Mansergh, fellow of St John’s College and Smuts professor of the history of the British Commonwealth, University of Cambridge
Síle Ní Chinnéide, associate professor of history, University College, Galway
Kevin B. Nowlan, associate professor of history, University College, Dublin
Brian Ó Cuív, senior professor and director, School of Celtic Studies, Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies
An t-Athair Tomáis Ó Fiaich, professor of modern history, St Patrick’s College, Maynooth
E. G. Quin, fellow and associate professor of Celtic languages, Trinity College, Dublin
H. G. Richardson
Michael Roberts, professor of modern history, Queen’s University, Belfast
Rev. John Ryan, emeritus professor of early (including medieval) Irish history, University College, Dublin
G. O. Sayles, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London
APPENDIX C

*A New History of Ireland, Stage I*

*Primary narrative—periods and contributors*

1. **Prehistory**
   - M. J. O'Kelly, professor of archaeology, University College, Cork

2. **5th–8th century**
   - F. J. Byrne, professor of early (including medieval) Irish history, University College, Dublin, and Liam de Paor, college lecturer in history, University College, Dublin

3. **9th century–1169**
   - F. J. Byrne and Liam de Paor

4. **1169–1215**
   - Rev. F. X. Martin, professor of medieval history, University College, Dublin

5. **1215–c. 1312**
   - J. F. Lydon, fellow, and associate professor of medieval history, Trinity College, Dublin

6. **c. 1312–1460**
   - A. J. Otway-Ruthven, fellow, and Lecky professor of history, Trinity College, Dublin

7. **1460–1534**
   - D. B. Quinn, Andrew Geddes and John Rankin professor of modern history, University of Liverpool

8. **1534–1603**
   - G. A. Hayes-McCoy, professor of history, University College, Galway

9. **1603–41**
   - R. Dudley Edwards, professor of modern Irish history, University College, Dublin

10. **1641–60**
    - Rev. P. J. Corish, professor of ecclesiastical history, St Patrick’s College, Maynooth

11. **1660–1714**
    - J. G. Simms, fellow, and lecturer in modern history, Trinity College, Dublin

12. **1714–60**
    - J. L. McCracken, professor of history, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine

13. **1760–1800**
    - R. B. McDowell, fellow, and associate professor of modern history, Trinity College, Dublin

14. **1800–29**
    - Maureen Wall, college lecturer in modern Irish history, University College, Dublin

15. **1830–45**
    - Oliver MacDonagh, professor of modern history, University College, Cork

16. **1845–8**
    - E. R. R. Green, lecturer in social and economic history, University of Manchester

17. **1848–70**
    - Cornelius O'Leary, reader in political science, Queen’s University, Belfast
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>1870–91</td>
<td>T. W. Moody, fellow, and professor of modern history, Trinity College, Dublin</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>1891–1914</td>
<td>F. S. L. Lyons, professor of modern history, University of Kent at Canterbury</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>1914–21</td>
<td>David Thornley, fellow, and associate professor of political science, Trinity College, Dublin</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>1921–45</td>
<td>T. D. Williams, professor of modern history, University College, Dublin, and Kevin B. Nowlan, associate professor of modern history, University College, Dublin</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1945–</td>
<td>John H. Whyte, lecturer in political science, Queen's University, Belfast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPENDIX D**

*A New History of Ireland, Stage I*

*Complementary structure—subjects and contributors*

(Note that this list is not yet complete)

**Economic and social history**

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